



Final Report and Recommendations

May 28, 2020

On April 20, 2020, Governor Henry D. McMaster created accelerateSC to serve as the coordinated COVID-19 advisory team. The team was created to consider and recommend economic revitalization plans for South Carolina and consists of five total components. Four of those components—Response, Protection, Governance, and Resources—consist of accelerateSC team members, and the fifth—Information—is focused on disseminating recommendations to our state’s citizens and businesses. Each component carried the dual mandate of identifying specific issues created by COVID-19 and analyzing solutions and assets that will be employed to respond to those issues. Team members were asked to employ open lines of communication, collaboration, and cooperation among themselves and assisting stakeholders as this approach was necessary for accelerateSC to recommend a phased, healthcare and medical data-driven path that will *safely* revitalize South Carolina’s economy.

Governor McMaster and Lieutenant Governor Pamela Evette served as our state’s leadership team for accelerateSC. As the Executive Director of accelerateSC I had the pleasure of serving with the team’s following members: Roslyn Clark Artis, JD, EdD; James Bennett; Fred Carter, PhD; David Cole, MD; Tiffany Freeman, Esq.; Mike Hamlet, PhD; Mayor Marilyn Hatley; Sara Hazzard; Helen Hill; Bob Hughes; Lou Kennedy; Pamela Lackey; Sheriff Leon Lott; Keith Mackey; Nicky McCarter; Harris Pastides, PhD; Chris Patterson; Ted Pitts; Chris Randolph; Akil Ross, PhD; Sen. Greg Ryberg (Ret.); Councilman Tyler Servant; Christian Soura; Henry Swink; Greg Thompson; Mary Thornley, PhD; Mayor Knox White; Bobby Williams Jr.; and John Winarchick. Each member of accelerateSC was assigned as a member of one of the four working components as detailed further in this report.

The following state agencies were designated as coordinating state agencies for the respective components: Department of Commerce (Response); Department of Health and Environmental Control (Protection); Executive Office of the Governor (Governance); and Department of Administration (Resources).

The accelerateSC team’s actions were also coordinated with the South Carolina General Assembly. The President of the Senate, Sen. Harvey Peeler, and the Speaker of the House, Rep. James “Jay” Lucas, appointed the following General Assembly members to serve as advisory members to accelerateSC: Sen. Gerald Malloy, Sen. Tom Davis, Sen. Ross Turner, Rep. Tommy Pope, Rep. J. David Weeks, and Rep. Lee Hewitt.

Commissioner Hugh Weathers, S.C. Department of Agriculture, and Superintendent of Education Molly Spearman also contributed to accelerateSC’s work.

In carrying out its mission, accelerateSC held five (5) whole-team and ten (10) component-level meetings, which were all open to the public. Each meeting accepted both oral testimony and written recommendations from state leaders and officials from a cross-section of our state, including: business, healthcare, education, tourism, state political subdivisions, and public interest organizations. The accelerateSC team then incorporated this information into its immediate, intermediate, and long-term recommendations.

I want to acknowledge the valuable contributions and assistance of many individuals, including: the citizens of South Carolina, the staff of the Executive Office of the Governor, the staff of the Office of the Lieutenant Governor, the staff of the Pastides Alumni Center at the University of South Carolina, Nelson, Mullins, Riley & Scarborough, LLP, Jason Richardson, Matt Abee, Bernie Hawkins, Bill Stern, Dan Adams, Robert Godfrey, Cameron Floyd, John Rhodes, Anita Zucker, and Ambassador David Wilkins.

The accelerateSC team was focused on developing an incremental and measured approach to move our state forward. This approach was necessary to address and balance our citizens' economic, physical, and mental health. While this report does not address every issue or every recommendation necessary for economic revitalization in South Carolina amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, it does seek to identify—in the time and scope of accelerateSC— those issues in need of immediate attention, along with issues that will need to be addressed for South Carolina's continued prosperity.

Strict attention must be given to the citizens and communities that have suffered due to this terrible disease. COVID-19 remains a real threat to our state and communities and it remains imperative that all citizens proceed with their lives in a safe and cautious manner. Moving forward, the ingenuity and marked determination of South Carolina's citizens will be the backbone for our continued economic growth. The strength of our citizenry—not heavy-handed government oversight—will be what rebuilds our state's businesses and communities. Thus, it is incumbent that immediate actions be taken to ensure that financial resources are sent to the *right* places and not the *preferred* places. South Carolina's future is bright, and we believe in her people as they are the state's greatest resource.

Our citizens can be confident that Governor McMaster, Lieutenant Governor Evette, and accelerateSC approached its work with a focus on public safety and economic health. As Dr. Anthony Fauci, the country's top infectious disease expert, recently acknowledged regarding South Carolina's handling of the COVID-19 crisis, "You have put things in place that I think would optimize your capability of reopening . . . [and] a model way to approach this."

The members of accelerateSC thank Governor McMaster for giving us the opportunity to serve our great State that we love so dearly and of which we are deeply proud.



James H. Burns
Executive Director

RESPONSE COMPONENT

The Response component was asked to identify challenges related to workforce capacity, workforce re-entry, critical industries, capital requirements, regulatory issues and supply chain/logistics as a result of COVID-19, to provide recommended actions as restrictions were lifted and to identify actions to accelerate South Carolina's economy. The Department of Commerce ("Commerce") served as the coordinating state agency, and the following agencies served as assisting state agencies: Department of Parks Recreation and Tourism ("PRT"), Department of Revenue, Department of Insurance, Department of Employment and Workforce, Department of Labor Licensing and Regulation ("LLR"), Department of Health and Environmental Control ("DHEC"), Department of Agriculture, Department of Education, Bureau of Economic Advisors, S.C. Ports Authority and the Executive Budget Office.

The following members of accelerateSC served on the Response component:

Helen Hill, Chair – CEO, Explore Charleston
Sara Hazzard – President and CEO, South Carolina Manufacturers Alliance
Lou Kennedy – CEO and Owner, Nephron Pharmaceuticals
Chris Patterson – Owner, Summit Filtration LLC
Ted Pitts – CEO, S.C. Chamber of Commerce
Henry Swink – Co-owner, McCall Farms
Greg Thompson – CEO, Thompson Construction Group
Bobby Williams – CEO, Lizard's Thicket Restaurants
John Winarchick – Executive Officer, Zeus Industrial Products

The following individuals and organizations presented information to the Response component for consideration: U.S. Senator Lindsey Graham, U.S. Senator Tim Scott, S.C. Department of Social Services ("DSS"), S.C. Medical Association, S.C. Hospital Association, S.C. Retailers Association, Central Carolina Community Foundation (on behalf of all non-profits entities), S.C. Lodging and Restaurant Association, S.C. Youth Soccer Association, and the Continental American Baseball Association.

Business Survey

The South Carolina Chamber of Commerce, along with Commerce, issued a survey to businesses to better understand the challenges facing businesses as they looked to re-open.¹ More than 4,450 businesses responded to the survey. The majority of respondents, sixty-eight percent (68%), were businesses with less than twenty-five (25) employees. Most businesses, seventy-two percent (72%), had been in operation more than eight (8) years.

The top concerns for businesses were financial concerns, lack of demand and lack of inputs. While the majority of respondents did not have to lay off or furlough employees, twenty percent (20%) of respondents indicated they will not bring back all employees laid off or furloughed.

¹ Full results of the survey can be found at https://www.scchamber.net/sites/default/files/Public_Policy/COVID19/sc_chamber_covid-19_survey_results- final.pdf

The top needs of companies looking to “re-open” or fully restore operations were:

Governor’s Orders Lifted	50.17%
Assurances that business operations are safe	44.68%
Customer Growth	42.85%
Access to Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	39.79%
Financial Resources	38.75%
Guidance for business operations	37.32%
Availability of Childcare services	14.81%

Using the business survey results as a guide, the Response component was able to ensure it was evaluating several of the top concerns for businesses to encourage safe re-opening and/or restoration of operations.

In order to recommend to Governor McMaster that non-essential business limitations be lifted, the Response component felt it was important to address the safety of business operations by creating re-opening guidance and recommended safety protocols. The Centers for Disease Control (“CDC”) has provided general guidelines regarding COVID-19, however, those guidelines do not provide information to apply general recommendations for different business settings. Accordingly, the Response component created a process to draft recommended, common sense guidelines for different business sectors. These guidelines were based on CDC recommendations and approved by DHEC and South Carolina Occupational Safety and Health Administration (“OSHA”), a division of LLR. Additional information on this strategy follows in Recommendation #1.

The Response component also discussed the need for greater access to personal protective equipment (“PPE”) and childcare which is discussed more fully herein. The Response component reviewed data regarding federal aid related to business capital programs. It is important to note that the survey was completed as the second round of the Federal Payroll Protection Program (“PPP”) was passed by Congress. Therefore, some of the businesses that indicated need in the survey may have been able to access PPP during the second round of application review and approval.

Recommendation 1: The COVID-19 pandemic had a detrimental impact on all businesses, small, medium and large, as certain operating limitations were put in place, based on the advice of medical and healthcare professionals, precluding certain businesses from operating at the normal capacity. Executive Order 2020-18 directed certain limitations on business operations for various business sectors to ensure the public health and safety of all citizens. In order to move forward with revitalizing the state’s economy, removing the operating limitations was necessary. The guidance and actions to remove limitations must be incremental and conducted to ensure citizens’ safety. This guiding principle was at the heart of recommendations to lift operating limitations.

The Response component determined that specific COVID-19 guidance and information should be created for business sectors with recommendations by the State’s health and occupational safety agencies before safe re-opening is recommended.

Importantly, having clear, common sense guidelines created for specific business sectors would be paramount to recommending businesses be able to re-open and for businesses to feel safe re-opening. Moreover, the guidelines considered workplace safety, and in appropriate instances, customer safety in concert together. Governor McMaster’s direction was clear that an incremental, safe approach to lifting limitations and promulgating guidance was paramount.

The Response component created a process of collaboration, as well as checks and balances, to ensure business, employee and customer concerns were addressed. The process began with a “leading agency” – PRT or Commerce – to determine what specific guidance was needed and the priority of completing that guidance. The Response component considered best practices from other states, business leaders or trade associations. The guidance would be put into a standard template (where it made sense) and provided to DHEC. DHEC would provide the initial consultation and coordinated with LLR/OSHA for their comments, as needed.

After DHEC and LLR/OSHA provided input, the guidance would be reviewed by the Response component for input. DHEC and LLR/OSHA were available for these input sessions and to provide any additional clarification for the Response component members. Once the Response component comments were incorporated, the recommended guidance would be provided to the Executive Office of the Governor for review. Finally, the recommended guidance was briefed to the full accelerateSC membership and posted on www.accelerate.sc.gov and Commerce’s website.

The following is a list of recommended guidelines the Response component completed:

Restaurants – outdoor and indoor dining	Golf Courses*
Faith-Based Organizations*	Close-Contact Service Providers
Gym and Fitness Facilities	Hotels*
Public Swimming Pools	Childcare*
Manufacturing*	Cosmetology
Bingo Halls	Attractions
Athletic Fields / Team Sports	Day Camps*

**Represents businesses that were not closed by an Executive Order, but the Response component deemed prudent to provide specific guidance based on the operating environments of those businesses.*

The response to COVID-19 has proved to be an ever-evolving situation. Recommendations and best practices contained within the promulgated guidance should reflect this fluidity. The Response component has added additional protocols for updating this guidance, communicating the updated guidance, and re-posting new information.

State agencies will continue to use the process created to provide ongoing guidance to Governor McMaster, without subsequent input from the Response component or the full accelerateSC membership. The process of collaboration, communication and cooperation is a direct product of accelerateSC. This process has been such a valuable process that relevant state agencies will continue to work with business leaders and trade associations who would like their safety protocols to be reviewed within this framework.

Recommendation 2: Continue to enhance and promote public-private partnerships, such as the Emergency Supply Collaborative, to provide more options for businesses to access personal protective equipment.

Sustained access to PPE has been a constant concern of business, non-profits and all levels of government alike. The Response component considered various options to provide direct access to PPE for businesses; however, the volumes and upfront costs were overwhelming. Additionally, the PPE needs of business vary greatly. Ultimately, expanding methods for businesses to find and access the appropriate PPE seemed to fit better with the businesses themselves.

The Response component discussed the success of the Emergency Supply Collaborative (the “Collaborative”) website (www.SCCovid19.org) created by the South Carolina Manufacturing Extension Partnership, Commerce, S.C. Hospital Association and SC BIO. The Collaborative was originally established to help health care facilities find PPE made in South Carolina. The Collaborative is an excellent example for the force multiplier of public/private partnerships. The site is open to any business that would like to find PPE made in South Carolina. The Collaborative partners will continue to grow the site, increase the number of manufacturers listed on the site and work with those who would like to make PPE.

Recommendation 3: Availability of child care options for families where parents are returning to work is an important issue that must be considered. Importantly, the Response component encourages more child care options to re-open, create guidance for child care facilities and assess the availability of day camp options for families. Promote resources available to licensed child care facilities provided by the Department of Social Services.

While child care facilities were not closed by Governor McMaster, according to DSS, more than fifty percent (50%) of licensed child care centers elected to close. Child care is a concern for businesses whose employees rely on it to be able to come to work and know that their children will be appropriately cared for during the work day. Now that we have entered the summer months and schools are closed for the year, child care was an increasing concern.

To encourage more facilities to re-open, the Response component worked with DSS to create re-opening guidelines for child care facilities to provide information and confidence in re-opening. Additionally, we recognized that day camps, often run by a recreation commissions or associations, could be another avenue for child care during the work day.

In response, we worked with DSS and the American Camp Association to create specific day camp guidance.

After hearing from DSS and their various programs to assist licensed child care facilities, the Response component realized that promotion of these resources was critical to encouraging more child care facilities to re-open. On May 22, 2020, DSS provided to child care facilities licensed by DSS the following: grants for the cost of cleaning and sanitizing facilities; child care assistance subsidies for first responders and essential workers; and collection of PPE needs in each facility.

Recommendation 4: Take steps to protect businesses that follow safety guidelines. Liability concerns stemming from COVID-19 workplace issues is a concern of businesses large and small. By the beginning of May, almost 800 lawsuits had been filed in the United States related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Important among the considerations for liability protection is protecting businesses and industries acting in good faith and following federal and state laws and guidelines by clarifying workers' compensation exclusivity and barring other liability from exposure or injury related to COVID-19 at a workplace or business absent clear and convincing evidence of gross negligence, willful misconduct or intentional infliction of harm exists. A limited and temporary safe harbor from liability for manufacturers making PPE is needed, except for an injury that results from reckless or intentional conduct.

These protections are needed at the state and federal level to cover potential state and federal claims and should be temporary. The United States Congress is considering legislation to protect businesses from liability. Governor McMaster cannot limit liability by Executive Order, and it is incumbent on the General Assembly to take up this issue and consider appropriate legislation.

In the interim, the S.C. Chamber of Commerce prepared a very helpful guide for businesses to use as they move forward in the era of COVID-19.² This guidance provides information on best practices and information on public health guidance.

Members of the Response component will work with appropriate stakeholders and leaders in the General Assembly to address this issue.

Recommendation 5: To increase consumer confidence, elected officials, business leaders and state agencies should share their experiences via social media when possible. Self-promotion by businesses, communities and trade groups may also be needed to demonstrate adherence to safe operating guidelines to enhance customer demand.

As a result of COVID-19, many businesses closed or altered services leaving citizens to find alternative ways to dine, shop and locate entertainment. Additionally, customers may

² The guidance can be found on the S.C. Chamber of Commerce's website at https://www.scchamber.net/sites/default/files/Public_Policy/COVID19/guidance_and_best_practices_for_businesses_full_with_cover.pdf.

have been or remain fearful of contracting COVID-19 causing them to stay away from businesses. Unfortunately, many citizens still have a “crisis of confidence” in this new environment. Restoring customer confidence will be a key component of the success of businesses as the state moves forward.

Consumers need to see people they recognize shopping and dining; they also need to see that businesses are following guidelines. The Response component acknowledges how important it is for Governor McMaster and Lieutenant Governor Evette to visit businesses, and we appreciate their willingness to be part of the positive messaging.

Throughout its deliberations, the Response component was shown photos and videos of businesses following guidance and demonstrating the new customer experience at their business. The Response component encourages businesses and communities to find creative ways to showcase these examples and invite customers back to their local businesses.

Recommendation 6: COVID-19 has had a very, very significant impact on one of South Carolina’s most significant business sectors-tourism. Tourism generates over \$24 billion in spending for our state’s economy. Moreover, tourism generates over \$1.8 billion in state and local taxes. In mid-April, tourism spending in South Carolina was down eight-seven percent (87%). Additionally, and related to the impact on the tourism industry, airports in the state have seen a significant decrease in passenger numbers. While some of this decrease is related to the lack of business travelers, we must also acknowledge the decrease in people visiting South Carolina.

As Governor McMaster lifted restrictions on public beach access and guidance was promulgated for attractions to renew operations, we have seen an increase in people engaging in activities in these locations. Additionally, NASCAR held its first post-COVID-19 race at Darlington Raceway, albeit without fans. However, strong headwinds still exist for our tourism industry.

The Response component recommends that careful consideration be given to providing appropriate funding for tourism industry advertising and possible plans for increased traffic or diversification in offerings in our state’s airports.

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PROTECTION COMPONENT

The Protection Component sought to identify protective protocols for practical implementation in the workplace and in public, enhanced testing and contact tracing, the appropriate supply of personal protective equipment, and long-term mitigation efforts to ensure economic revitalization and minimize future outbreaks. These efforts should prioritize protecting the most vulnerable citizens, including senior adults, residents in rural communities, lower income communities, minority communities, persons with chronic disease and weakened immune systems. The Department of Health and Environmental Control (“DHEC”) served as the coordinating state agency, and the following agencies served as assisting state agencies: Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Labor Licensing and Regulation, Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services, Department of Social Services, Department of Disabilities and Special Needs, Department of Mental Health, S.C. Emergency Management Division, Commission for Minority Affairs, Human Affairs Commission, Department on Aging, Clemson University, Francis Marion University, Medical University of South Carolina (“MUSC”), South Carolina State University, and University of South Carolina.

The following members of accelerateSC served on the Protection component:

Christian Soura, Co-Chair – Vice President of Policy and Finance, S.C. Hospital Association
David Cole, MD, Co-Chair – President, Medical University of South Carolina
Tiffany Freeman, Esq. – Senior Public Counsel for Government Affairs, BlueCross BlueShield of South Carolina
Dr. Mike Hamlet – Senior Pastor, First Baptist North Spartanburg
Keith Mackey – Vice President of Purchasing, Schaeffler Group
Harris Pastides, PhD – Retired President, University of South Carolina

The following organizations presented information to the Protection Component for consideration: DHEC, Department of Mental Health, Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office, Emergency Management Division, South Carolina Manufacturing Extension Partnership, Commission for Minority Affairs, Human Affairs Commission, Clemson University, and University of South Carolina.

The Protection component organized its strategy for consideration of information and recommendations around four activities: preventing, testing, responding, and adapting. These four activities and the proposed recommendations for each are included below.

Preventing

Recommendation 7: South Carolinians should continue to follow the distancing and infection control recommendations of public health authorities.

The virus that causes COVID-19 is highly infectious, as evidenced by the rapid community spread in the earliest days of the disease’s appearance. Fortunately, as an “enveloped virus,” it is the easiest type of virus to inactivate through the use of approved disinfectants.

Throughout the past few months, DHEC and other public health authorities have encouraged the public to follow the same basic precautions. This guidance has also been repeated during many of the Governor's regular advisories and at the beginning of each of the Protection team's meetings and presentations. Sound judgement and appropriate precautions are the best weapons we have to fight the spread of this disease.

South Carolinians should continue to take these steps:

- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.
- Cover your cough and sneezes with a tissue (that you then discard) or use the inside of your elbow.
- Practice social distancing – at least six feet, even when wearing a mask.
- Stay home if you're sick and avoid close contact with people who are sick.
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces daily, and more frequently if you are sick or caring for someone who is sick.
- Wear cloth face coverings in public settings, especially while in enclosed spaces where there are other people.

Recommendation 8: At-risk populations (seniors, members of our minority communities and those with underlying medical conditions) should be particularly mindful of this guidance and should take special precautions.

The Governor has taken a thoughtful and deliberate approach to establishing and then lifting restrictions as part of a balanced plan to protect both public health and the economy, based upon the latest data and our evolving capabilities to respond to COVID-19.

The Protection component agreed with this measured approach and called for the overall strategy to be tailored to fit the needs of specific settings and local communities and be adjusted based on emerging testing data. The state's response should give special consideration to at-risk populations, including older adults and members of our minority communities, and those who have serious underlying medical conditions, such as individuals with chronic lung disease, asthma, serious heart conditions, severe obesity, compromised immune systems, diabetes, liver disease, and dialysis patients.

Recommendation 9: High-risk settings, such as nursing homes and hospitals, must continue to enforce stringent visitation guidelines.

For many Americans, the threat presented by the novel coronavirus crystalized when at least 40 deaths were linked to Life Care Center of Kirkland, a nursing home just outside of Seattle.

As this report was being prepared, COVID-19 cases have been reported in 112 of South Carolina's nursing homes and assisted living facilities, representing 1,731 individuals and 179 deaths (42% of the state's total). Given the rapid transmission of this disease and the fragile medical condition of many of the residents of these facilities, the Protection

team endorsed the continued application of the most restrictive visitation policies in these settings.

Hospitals have also adopted more stringent visitation rules than in the past, in order to conserve PPE and limit the risk of exposure. The team agreed that once appropriate, these restrictions should be lifted in the most gradual manner, and only based upon improvements in the availability of PPE and subject to the judgement of the appropriate medical professionals.

Recommendation 10: Employers should put appropriate safety precautions in place.

To prevent the further spread of the coronavirus, employers will have to take a variety of precautions to keep staff and customers safe.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration released its “Guidance on Preparing Workplaces for COVID-19,” which calls upon employers to classify their staff largely based upon their exposure risk.³

Many businesses have adopted or expanded their telework arrangements during the past few months; continuing and further adapting these measures can help to preserve distancing and limit the risk of infection. Similarly, flexible work schedules, such as staggered shifts or alternating days on-site, can be a useful precaution.

To keep those in the workplace safe, businesses should keep sanitizer and/or disinfectants readily available and encourage routine cleaning and handwashing through announced policies and also widely posted signage. DHEC’s signs and communications materials are readily available resources that can help to convey and reinforce these messages. Also, the South Carolina Manufacturing Extension Partnership (“SCMEP”) published a “Return to Work” guide that employers can use to fine tune their disinfection protocols.⁴ Additionally, the Response component of accelerateSC, in conjunction with DHEC, LLR and business sector representatives, have developed recommended guidelines that have been promulgated to the public on www.accelerate.sc.gov.

Although individuals can spread the disease prior to or without showing symptoms, temperature checks can help to identify some carriers so that they can be isolated before presenting a greater risk.

Employers should have clear policies and act affirmatively to send symptomatic workers home immediately and to help connect them to screening and testing. They must not be permitted to return to work until ten days have passed since their symptoms began, and

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration. “Guidance on Preparing Workplaces for COVID-19.” <https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3990.pdf>

⁴ South Carolina Manufacturing Extension Partnership. “Return to Work: 2020 Mitigation Plan Post COVID-19 for Manufacturers.” <https://www.scnep.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Covid-19-Back-To-Work-Documents-Version-1.pdf>

then only after their symptoms have improved and they have gone three days without a fever.

Testing

Recommendation 11: South Carolinians who believe they may have been exposed to COVID-19 should make use of available, no-cost services.

No South Carolinian who needs to be tested for COVID-19 should fail to obtain a test for financial reasons. Federal law generally prohibits insurers from charging their beneficiaries co-pays for receiving a test. Congress and state leaders have also taken repeated action to make funding available to ensure that the uninsured can also be tested.

In the earliest days of the outbreak, several of the state's health and hospitals systems opened up their app-based screening tools or primary care platforms to all of the state's residents. These resources were freely offered to the public so that individuals could have their conditions evaluated and potentially be referred to a site where they could be tested, without coming to an emergency room and placing other patients and clinical staff at risk of infection. Such care is still available at no cost to patients through Beaufort Memorial, McLeod Health, MUSC Health, Prisma Health, and Roper St. Francis Healthcare's platforms, among others. Prisma Health has since augmented their screening tool with a "symptom checker" chat feature that is freely available 24/7.

Individuals who are experiencing symptoms consistent with COVID-19, or who have been in contact with others who are, should contact a healthcare provider without delay. These free resources are one way to do that, even for those who lack insurance or who don't have an existing relationship with a primary care provider.

Recommendation 12: An immediate priority must be sustained testing of staff and residents in congregate living facilities, such as nursing homes.

All across the country, COVID-19 has demonstrated its ability to spread rapidly through nursing homes, correctional facilities, and other congregate living settings that tend to feature common areas and a number of residents living in relatively close quarters. Limiting or even prohibiting visitors can help to mitigate this risk, but a facility's staff can still bring the disease with them into the facility. For this reason, the CDC's priorities for COVID-19 testing consider symptomatic "[h]ealthcare facility workers, workers in congregate living settings, and first responders" to be "High Priority" candidates for testing.⁵

Armed with a new supply of testing kits provided by the federal government, DHEC has committed to testing the entire community of roughly 40,000 nursing home patients and workers on a cyclical basis in order to make these environments as safe as possible and

⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Evaluating and Testing Persons for Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)." <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/clinical-criteria.html>

to hasten our identification of potential outbreaks. This process began on May 11, 2020 and has now completed its initial testing of the state's 194 nursing homes.

Universal testing will particularly help to detect patients and workers who are not or are not yet exhibiting symptoms, so that those who have been infected can be safely isolated as appropriate.

Recommendation 13: Emerging testing capacity should be strategically prioritized to support statewide monitoring and disease monitoring.

On April 20, 2020, when Governor McMaster announced accelerateSC, DHEC had thus far received results from a total of 42,441 tests. By May 24, 2020, this figure had quadrupled to 168,908. In fact, more COVID-19 tests were reported during the week leading up to Memorial Day than were cumulatively performed in South Carolina during the entire period prior to accelerateSC.

DHEC has pledged to test at least 2% of the state's population in both May and June (at least 110,000 individuals each month) but is now on pace to significantly exceed this goal. Since accelerateSC began, South Carolina has pulled ahead of ten more states when considering the percentage of each state's population that has been tested so far.⁶

The Protection component devoted considerable time to discussing testing priorities and strategies and strongly emphasized the need to "[t]arget rural and underserved communities facing health disparities." The Governor acknowledged this was important as well. The General Assembly adopted this approach in the Continuing Resolution for the 2020-21 fiscal year, which states that the statewide testing plan "must emphasize testing in rural communities and communities with a high prevalence of COVID-19 and/or with demographic characteristics consistent with risk factors for COVID-19."⁷

While DHEC has already prepared an initial statewide testing plan, under the terms of the Continuing Resolution, the statewide testing plan must be delivered by May 28, 2020. The plan's focus on testing these communities will help to illuminate how at-risk populations are being affected by COVID-19, so that resources can be directed appropriately.

Recommendation 14: Ensure that COVID-19 test results are comprehensively reported to DHEC in a paperless fashion and that these results are immediately available to healthcare providers.

⁶ Kaiser Family Foundation. "State Health Facts: COVID-19 Testing." <https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/covid-19-testing/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D>

⁷ Act 2020-135, Section 3(C)(1). <https://www.scstatehouse.gov/billsearch.php?billnumbers=3411&session=123&summary=B>

A significant benefit resulting from accelerateSC's work has been to bring the state's public health agency together with a number of key partners in a forum that has facilitated several crucial advancements.

In the earliest days of the outbreak, DHEC had an incomplete picture of overall testing capacity. Some laboratories only reported their results in weekly or monthly batches. Others only reported positive results, but not negatives. These issues have now been resolved, although DHEC is still working to phase-out paper-based reporting for the few providers who still use it.

A related challenge was that once a test was completed, the results might not be readily available in an electronic format so that a patient or his/her healthcare provider could see them in real-time. Thanks to the connection that was facilitated by the Protection component, DHEC and MUSC worked with Health Sciences South Carolina to solve this problem.

Recommendation 15: DHEC and employers must be prepared to revise their strategies as the antibody testing market matures.

The market for COVID tests was constantly evolving throughout the Protection component's meetings. At one point, the Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") had allowed roughly 150 firms to offer tests without subjecting them to significant scrutiny; it later reversed course and to date has withdrawn its authorization for 28 of these to be marketed.⁸ These tests should not be confused with at least a dozen that have passed through the FDA's more rigorous Emergency Use Authorization ("EUA") process.

Although some stakeholders have expressed interest in the concept of "immunity passports" or return-to-work testing, the Protection component concluded that the availability and reliability of antibody testing do not currently support such a recommendation. Furthermore, there is still not firm evidence that exposure to the virus that causes COVID-19 confers lifetime or even long-term immunity. Significant research continues, and this may certainly change over time.

The testing market is rapidly evolving – for instance, since the Protection component's last meeting, the FDA has granted an EUA for an at-home sample collection kit.⁹ DHEC and employers will need to continue to monitor these developments.

⁸ Food and Drug Administration. "FAQs on Testing for SARS-CoV-2." <https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/emergency-situations-medical-devices/faqs-testing-sars-cov-2>

⁹ Food and Drug Administration. "Coronavirus (COVID-19) Update: FDA Authorizes First Standalone At-Home Sample Collection Kit That Can Be Used With Certain Authorized Tests." <https://www.fda.gov/news-events/press-announcements/coronavirus-covid-19-update-fda-authorizes-first-standalone-home-sample-collection-kit-can-be-used>

Responding

Recommendation 16: DHEC will need a series of “Rapid Response Teams” that can bring enhanced testing and contact tracing to hotspots.

Since the Protection component began to meet, DHEC has expanded its infection prevention staff and has also enlisted relevant professionals who work with the state’s hospital and health systems to help educate workers in other facilities on leading practices in the infection control arena.

DHEC has also invited experts from the CDC to help the state design its rapid response efforts, particularly as they relate to cases that emerge in congregate living facilities.

A rapid response requires more than just additional testing. The Protection component agreed that these teams, or those who support them, must be ready to provide follow-up education at relevant facilities or in affected communities.

Public education campaigns aligned with this work must be culturally appropriate, to ensure that the information is presented in a style, format, and language that the target audience will understand and take to heart. Faith-based groups can, and must, be central to this effort. Information dissemination is critical for these efforts to be successful.

DHEC will also need to work with local partners to ensure that those who test positive can be safely isolated in an alternate location, if their living arrangements would not allow them to do so at home.

Recommendation 17: DHEC must continue to scale its contact tracing capabilities, with a goal of having 1,000 contact tracers by June 1, 2020.

When the Protection component first discussed contact tracing capacity, DHEC had 130 individuals prepared to serve in such a role. The Protection component called for DHEC to identify 1,000 total tracers by June 1, 2020, in light of the benchmarks set by the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (“ASTHO”). The General Assembly adopted this date and target in the Continuing Resolution for the 2020-21 fiscal year.¹⁰

Since then, DHEC has increased its internal tracing workforce to more than 400 and has executed contracts that give the agency access to 1,400 more, if necessary. Nearly 2,000 others have used DHEC’s contact tracing webpage to express interest in serving. Consideration should be given to ensure that every region of the state is appropriately represented with those individuals participating in contact tracing.

DHEC has adopted ASTHO’s free online certificate program as the basis of its contact tracing curriculum. Participation in contact tracing is strictly voluntary and those who

¹⁰ Act 2020-135, Section 3(C)(1).

<https://www.scstatehouse.gov/billsearch.php?billnumbers=3411&session=123&summary=B>

serve as tracers are subject to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (“HIPAA”).

Recommendation 18: DHEC should engage with providers and researchers to integrate and incorporate new data sources and expertise into its surveillance and monitoring strategies.

During the period in which the Protection component met, DHEC introduced a series of refinements to its website. For instance, DHEC added additional modeling visualizations from the Institute for Health Measurement and Evaluation (“IHME”), along with trend data on the percentage of those who have been tested who have had a positive result. New details on demographic data were added as well.

The Protection component invited other agencies to present information so we could bring DHEC together with other state offices that have their own data and/or mapping capabilities to contribute. The DHEC website is presenting counts of positive cases and deaths by county and by ZIP code, but has not yet converted these figures to a rate per thousand or per hundred thousand individuals in each of these geographical units. DHEC could also benefit from incorporating community-level demographic information demonstrated by the Commission for Minority Affairs, or other healthcare claims data or social determinant-related information from the Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office, which also presented to the Response component.

The improvements to DHEC’s website have not gone unnoticed. The COVID Tracking Project, an initiative of The Atlantic magazine and others, now gives South Carolina an A+ as its “data quality grade.”¹¹ Only 12 other states (including the District of Columbia) have earned this grade.

DHEC continues to work with hospitals, clinics, and physician practices to add additional partners to its disease monitoring programs.

Adapting

Recommendation 19: The state should contract out for an analysis of various options to develop a state-level strategic stockpile of personal protective equipment, testing supplies, and other appropriate material.

The Strategic National Stockpile was not able to meet South Carolina’s needs during the COVID-19 pandemic. Too many resources were either expired or were routed by federal authorities to other states. Our healthcare providers found themselves bidding against each other and against other states in an effort to obtain the limited supplies that were reaching the market. In some cases, local providers contracted to purchase scarce PPE and then later learned that federal authorities had stepped in to claim this PPE before it could reach its intended destination.

¹¹ The COVID Tracking Project. “Our Data.” <https://covidtracking.com/data#state-sc>

Although the Protection component's conversations on this topic began by focusing on healthcare providers' needs, as accelerateSC progressed, it became clear that as economic activity ramped up, PPE needs would rise among manufacturers, retailers, restaurants, educators, local governments, and so on.

COVID-19 has taught us that South Carolina needs its own independent supply of PPE, reagents, testing kits, and other relevant material so that we'll be ready for the next event and less reliant upon outside sources of these items.

Before proceeding to establish such a stockpile, the state should obtain a rapid independent analysis that considers: (1) different models of governing, staffing, managing, and operating this stockpile, (2) what items are appropriate to include in the scope of this project, and (3) the initial cost of establishing such a resource, along with the likely annual operating costs thereafter. The Resources component of accelerateSC recognized this need and is making a recommendation to move forward with this analysis.

Chuck Spangler is the CEO and President of the South Carolina Manufacturing Extension Partnership and has also led the South Carolina Emergency Supply Collaborative, which has matched those who need PPE with those who manufacture or supply it. He presented to the Protection team and his insights are reflected in these recommendations.

Recommendation 20: The contact tracing network that DHEC expands to address COVID-19 could form the basis of a "ready reserve" for future outbreaks.

The federal government has provided states with significant funding to support testing and contact tracing activities. DHEC expects to use some of these funds to obtain equipment and software licenses for the growing supply of contact tracers, many of whom are being trained to do this work for the first time.

The Protection component recommends that DHEC incorporate some of these new contact tracers into the agency's Public Health Reserve Corps so that they can be more readily available to respond to future crises.

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GOVERNANCE COMPONENT

The Governance component's purpose was to identify challenges faced by state and local governments, educational institutions—to include higher education, technical colleges, K-12 educational institutions (public and private), law enforcement, emergency services and first responders as a result of COVID-19 and to identify the impacts on the same as the state proceeds with economic revitalization. The Executive Office of the Governor served as the coordinating state agency along with the following assisting state agencies: Department of Labor Licensing and Regulation, State Law Enforcement Division, Department of Public Safety, Department of Education, Commission on Higher Education, and S.C. Technical College System.

The following members of accelerateSC served on the Governance component:

Mayor Knox White, Chair – City of Greenville
Roslyn Clark Artis, JD, EdD – President, Benedict College
Mayor Marilyn Hatley – North Myrtle Beach
Pamela Lackey – Retired President, AT&T of South Carolina
Sheriff Leon Lott – Richland County
Akil Ross, PhD – Owner, HeartEd LLC
Councilman Tyler Servant – Horry County Council
Mary Thornley, PhD – President, Trident Technical College

The following organizations presented information to the Governance component for consideration: Department of Education, S.C. School Boards Association, Palmetto Association of Independent Schools, Roman Catholic Diocese of Charleston, S.C. Association of Christian Schools, S.C. Commission on Higher Education, S.C. Technical College System, S.C. Independent Colleges and Universities, S.C. Independent School Association, S.C. State Firefighters' Association, S.C. Sheriffs' Association, S.C. Police Chiefs Association, S.C. Association of Counties, and the Municipal Association of South Carolina.

Recommendation 21: Personal protective equipment (“PPE”) is, and will be, needed for various entities (hospitals, educational institutions, state and local government, cleaning services, first responders, etc.) as certain business limitations are lifted in the state. The Governance component determined that many of these entities are “competing” against the state and each other for PPE. Moreover, in the long-term, a state stockpile of PPE will be important for law enforcement, first responders and medical personnel. The Governance component recommends a coordinated effort to purchase PPE in bulk quantities and maintain a backup supply in the case those resources are exhausted.

The Department of Administration and the Emergency Management Division have taken the lead in PPE procurement and state implementation plan for a state stockpile of PPE.

Recommendation 22: Businesses across the state should implement strategies to promote safe workplaces for employees and their customers as they begin the incremental, phased process of operating in the COVID-19 environment. Instilling confidence in health safety is critical for the return of customers and visitors to restaurants, retail, and travel destinations. The Governance component recommends a coordinated

effort, through information dissemination and/or public service announcements, to inform citizens of the safety measures being taken.

One example highlighted by the governance component is the “Greater Greenville Pledge,” led by the City of Greenville, in partnership with Greenville County, the Greenville Chamber, and the Greenville Area Development Corporation. By taking this pledge and posting the pledge at their business site, businesses can show their employees and their customers that they will follow CDC and DHEC guidance to sanitize frequently, promote social distancing, limit capacity, monitor employee health, and recommended wearing face coverings.

Consumer confidence is a key indicator for the overall state of the economy. Based on information presented to multiple components of accelerateSC, there appears to be a “crisis in confidence.” A coordinated campaign similar to the “Greater Greenville Pledge” is a significant preliminary step local governments and businesses can take to boost customer confidence and educate their employees of the importance of the extra safety precautions.

Recommendation 23: Many rural communities and vulnerable citizens have been impacted by the spread of COVID-19. COVID-19 testing and contact tracing is an important component for an overall safety and mitigation efforts. The Governance component raises this issue due to the lack of available resources in under-represented communities.

The Protection component has taken the lead for accelerateSC in promulgation of a statewide testing and contact tracing plan.

Recommendation 24: A “digital divide” exists due to the lack of broadband access throughout South Carolina. Lack of broadband access has been identified as critical issue resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. Every accelerateSC component discussed broadband access and the lack of a statewide plan after two decades of discussing the issue. As institutions of learning across the entire educational spectrum shifted to distance learning through the use of the Internet and online applications, there are myriad deficiencies in more than 100,000 students not being able to access those learning opportunities. Short term solutions had to be implemented quickly like placing internet “hot spots” on school buses so students could complete and turn in classwork.

The lack of a statewide broadband system also impacts the availability of healthcare initiatives, like telemedicine and mental health services, for citizens without the internet. Importantly, the Department of Mental Health indicates the COVID-19 pandemic has created challenges that are impacting the daily lives of South Carolinians. From job losses to financial distress, increased levels of stress, anxiety and fear may lead to worsening health conditions and increased use of alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs.

Further, many businesses, to include the majority of state employees, shifted to a remote work environment in early March as a result of COVID-19. Those employees without internet access could not fully participate in the remote work environment. This digital divide and lack of a statewide broadband plan must be addressed now.

The Resources component has taken the lead for accelerateSC in addressing the issue of broadband access.

State and Local Governments

Recommendation 25: The financial impact of COVID-19 has had a deleterious impact on political subdivisions in South Carolina. During the COVID-19 pandemic, counties and municipalities have extended due dates for the collection of taxes to assist businesses with keeping much needed capital. The consequences of this action, however, is that local governments now lack sources of revenue and decisions for fiscal year budgets are forthcoming. Therefore, difficulties exist in passing and adopting an annual budget.

While the General Assembly can utilize continuing resolutions as a “budget tool,” local governments believe that current law requires them to pass an annual budget to continue operations rather than utilizing a continuing resolution.

The Governance component recommends that the Attorney General prepare a written Attorney General’s Opinion to assess whether local governments can utilize a continuing resolution based on existing statutes. If local government cannot utilize a continuing resolution, then the General Assembly should amend the following statutes and permit local governments to use a continuing resolution: S.C. Code Ann. § 4-9-140; S.C. Code Ann. § 5-7-260; and S.C. Code Ann. § 6-1-80.

Recommendation 26: As stated previously, local government budgets have been negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Many local governments will need to employ cost savings measures to address budgetary shortfalls. Currently, municipalities are restricted by statute in their use of hospitality and accommodations taxes. The restrictions require that the funds be utilized for and in support of tourism only or tourism-related activities.¹² During the COVID-19 pandemic, tourism has come to a halt. Most, if not all, of the hospitality taxes, especially tax on prepared foods, have been generated by local citizens supporting restaurants in the cities and towns where they live.

The Governance component recommends amending S.C. Code Ann. §§ 6-1-530, -730, with an appropriate “sunset” provision to permit municipalities the flexibility on spending hospitality and accommodations taxes using the following language:

“After funding recurring expenses and bonded debt from their local hospitality and accommodations tax funds, local governments may be allowed to use unobligated local hospitality and accommodations taxes for the provision of general fund services for the remainder of fiscal year 2020 and throughout fiscal year 2021.”

¹² S.C. Code Ann. §§ 6-1-530, -730 address use of revenue from local hospitality taxes.

The General Assembly can determine the most appropriate mechanism to address this statutory issue, but the General Assembly must give very careful consideration to these changes. Most importantly, a “sunset” provision must be included with any changes as this is a short-term solution to a short-term problem.

Recommendation 27: Keeping with the theme of identifying novel ways to address budget shortfalls for local governments, an additional consideration is how local governments use funds they receive from the Local Government Fund (“LGF”), and more specifically, the timing of when local governments receive those funds. Local governments receive funds from the LGF on a quarterly basis. Local governments have encountered funding issues due to revenue losses, and the revenue losses are directly related to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. While many local governments have taken measures to find cost savings to address those budget shortfalls, immediate needs still exist.

Local governments request early payments of LGF funds to address these shortfalls. This is not a request for more funding, rather this request is related to the timing of when local governments can draw down those funds. This request would only require the state to advance one LGF payment by three (3) months.

Educational Institutions

Recommendation 28: State agencies and higher education institutions have seen an unexpected decrease in revenue and significant unanticipated expenditures as a result of COVID-19. Currently, state human resources policies do not permit mandatory furloughs to be used as a cost savings measure. Additional issues to be addressed include voluntary separations and retirement incentives in order to properly balance competing equities.

Action is required by the General Assembly, in conjunction with the Department of Administration Division of State Human Resources, to permit state agencies and higher education institutions to take these measures.

Similar relief was provided in response to the economic downturns of 2001 and 2008 and have been provided in other instances to individual institutions during times of institutional financial distress.

Recommendation 29: Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, certain workplace restrictions were put in place limiting employees of state agencies, to include higher education institutions, from working in their normal workplace and requiring employees to work remotely. In some instances, if an employee could not meet their job requirements remotely, these employees were required to use annual leave and sick leave for days they were not in their normal workplace. These employees were not eligible to file for unemployment benefits as state employees.

Governor McMaster can only grant “leave forgiveness” for a short period time, and certainly not the extended leave used by employees during the COVID-19 pandemic.

While this recommendation was submitted by higher education institutions, it is relevant to all state agency employees. The Response component recommends discretion be given to create “leave forgiveness” for permanent employees who depleted their sick and annual during the crisis because their job could not be done remotely. Similar measures have been enacted previously in response to natural disasters.

Recommendation 30: Students at all higher education institutions saw their learning impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Data shows that many institutions will see a decrease in enrollment due to financial hardships impacting South Carolina families due to COVID-19. Students and parents may no longer be able to afford a college education.

The Response component recommends the General Assembly include a proviso increasing the current scholarship (waiver) limitations from four percent (4%) to at least eight percent (8%) for students who are residents of South Carolina at or below two hundred percent (200%) of the poverty line. This will help institutions adapt to the almost certain decrease in enrollment for the Fall 2020 academic semester.

Emergency Services and First Responders

Recommendation 31: First responders and healthcare professionals are on the front lines of fighting COVID-19. Based on a review of S.C. Code Ann. § 42-11-10, these individuals may not be entitled to workers’ compensation benefits if exposed to COVID-19. While the administration of the Workers’ Compensation Commission has provided guidance that each case would need to be evaluated by a commissioner on a case by case basis, it still leaves the very real potential that an employee with an illness that is presumed to have been contracted in performance of essential job functions may not be entitled to workers’ compensation benefits.

In order to address this issue, the General Assembly should amend S.C. Code Ann. § 42-11-10 to ensure first responders and other health care workers have some recourse when exposed to communicable diseases in performance of their duties

Recommendation 32: Social distancing strategies have become a cornerstone in reducing the spread of COVID-19. However, implementing appropriate social distancing in detention facilities is especially challenging.

In order to prevent future spread of COVID-19 in detention facilities consideration should be given for establishing regional detention centers for inmates that test positive for COVID-19. This request is not for new funds or new buildings, rather law enforcement and local governments should develop strategies to address the possibility of a regional detention facility. Additionally, as testing becomes more reliable and prevalent, detention centers may be able to implement onsite testing at the time of booking to better protect inmates and detention center staff from being unnecessarily exposed to COVID-19.

Recommendation 33: During the course of the COVID-19 pandemic significant amounts of information has been promulgated by Executive Orders, recommended guidance and public safety bulletins. Information dissemination to citizens, relevant stakeholders and political subdivisions has been challenging as many of these groups are uncertain where to find information that may impact them. Law enforcement officials have found it particularly challenging as they are often called upon to compare enforce state and local guidance, but they may not have the requisite guidance in hand. Additionally, citizens will often turn to neighbors, community centers, faith-based organizations or the internet to locate important information.

The Information component created www.accelerate.sc.gov. The Governance component recommends that this web-based portal be updated consistently with information important to citizens and stakeholders alike.

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RESOURCES COMPONENT

The Resources component was challenged to identify processes and appropriate metrics for disbursing federal funds and to ensure transparency and accountability of all disbursed federal funds in consultation with appropriate stakeholders. The Department of Administration (Executive Budget Office) served as the coordinating state agency along with members of the General Assembly serving in an advisory capacity.

The following members of accelerateSC served on the Resources component:

Sen. Greg Ryberg (Ret.), Chair
James Bennett – Mid-South Area Executive Vice President, First Citizen’s Bank
Fred Carter, PhD – President, Francis Marion University
Bob Hughes – Chairman, Hughes Development Corporation
Nicky McCarter – President and CEO, Defender Services
Chris Randolph – Partner, South Street Partners

The following organizations presented information to the Resources Component for consideration: Executive Budget Office, Department of Employment and Workforce, Department of Education, S.C. Commission on Higher Education, S.C. Technical College System, S.C. Independent Colleges and Universities, S.C. School Boards Association, Palmetto Association of Independent Schools, Roman Catholic Diocese of Charleston, S.C. Association of Christian Schools, S.C. Association of Counties, S.C. Municipal Association, and the S.C. Hospital Association.

First, the Resources component received information on the various appropriations and grants authorized by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (“CARES”) Act¹³, a \$2 trillion Coronavirus stimulus package enacted by Congress and signed into law on March 27, 2020.

Based upon a review of the CARES Act, the Resources component determined that there were two specific parts of the CARES Act: the Coronavirus Relief Fund (“CRF”) and the Governor’s Emergency Education Relief (“GEER”) Fund for which each state or governor had discretion over the allocation of funds, respectively. All other components of the CARES Act were direct grants to specific state agencies or federal programs. Examples include:

- Elementary and Secondary School Relief Fund were direct grants to state educational agencies to cover costs associated with COVID-19. The South Carolina Department of Education received \$216.3 million from this program with ninety percent (90%) allocated to school districts along with equitable allocations to private schools and ten percent (10%) retained at the agency.
- Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund provided direct grants to public, private and for-private higher education institutions to cover costs associated with significant changes to the delivery of instruction due to COVID-9. At least fifty percent (50%) of the funds had to provide emergency financial aid to students,

¹³ Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Pub. L. No. 116-136 (2020).

including food, housing, course materials, technology, health care and child care. South Carolina received \$185.2 million.

- Election Security Grants were allocated to states for contingency planning, preparation and resilience for federal elections. The funds can also be used to increase the ability to vote by mail, expand early voting and online registration, increase the safety of voting in person by providing additional polling places and workers. The S.C. Election Commission received \$6.3 million, which requires a twenty percent (20%) state matching funds.¹⁴

The allocation of CRF funds for South Carolina totaled approximately \$1.996 billion. Of this amount, Greenville County, the only local government entity with a population of over 500,000, applied for and received \$91 million. The balance of \$1,905,114,601 has been is being held in a special account by State Treasurer Curtis Loftis and credited to the Department of Administration.

First, the Resources component had to determine what were allowable reimbursements from the CRF. Section 601(d) of the Social Security Act, as added by section 5001 of the CARES Act stipulates that payments from the CRF may only be used to cover costs that:

- Are necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19);
- [W]ere not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020 (the date of enactment of the CARES Act) for the State or government; and
- [W]ere incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020 and ends on December 30, 2020.¹⁵

On May 12, 2020, the South Carolina General Assembly passed a Continuing Resolution for the 2020-21 fiscal year including language specifying that the General Assembly is responsible for appropriating all CARES Act funds, except the GEER funds to be apportioned by the Governor.¹⁶ Governor McMaster signed the Continuing Resolution into law on May 18, 2020. All entities eligible for allowable reimbursements should understand that the CARES Act explicitly identifies penalties for any misappropriation of funds.

Accountability and Transparency

Accountability and transparency in the expenditure of federal funds received through the CARES Act are fundamentally essential to ensure that the investment of taxpayer funds

¹⁴ <https://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/116/hr748/text>.

¹⁵ United States Department of the Treasury. "Coronavirus Relief Fund Guidance for State, Territorial, Local and Tribal Governments." April 22, 2020. <https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/Coronavirus-Relief-Fund-Guidance-for-State-Territorial-Local-and-Tribal-Governments.pdf>.

¹⁶ Act 2020-135, Section 3(C)(1).

<https://www.scstatehouse.gov/billsearch.php?billnumbers=3411&session=123&summary=B>

address the economic and health impacts of COVID-19 in South Carolina. Specifically, for the CRF, South Carolina must coordinate the expenditure of funds across multiple federal funding programs and sources and must validate that expenditures are made in full compliance with federal law.

Recommendation 34: The Resource component recommends that South Carolina procure the assistance of a third-party vendor, more specifically a grants management entity, to assist in validating expenditures and coordinating reimbursements. The third-party vendor should also provide continuous monitoring and monthly reporting to the Governor, which, in turn, should be reported to the public.

The Continuing Resolution allows the Executive Director of the Department of Administration to coordinate the procurement of professional grant management services for funds received through the CARES Act. The resolution also allocates from the Fiscal Year 2018-19 Contingency Reserve Fund, \$1.5 million in state funds to the Department of Administration for oversight and compliance of state spending of federal COVID-19 relief funds. The Department of Administration prepared and released a Request for Proposal on May 20, 2020 with a response deadline of May 28, 2020.

Expenditure Recommendations

Recommendation 35: The Department of Administration and the Executive Budget Office must determine the *actual* expenditures to date and *projected* expenditures of state agencies, and local governmental agencies that are eligible for reimbursement.

To determine the specific impact on each state agency and local governmental agency, the Executive Budget Office surveyed each state agency and local government entity (counties and municipalities) to collect documented COVID-19 related expenditures incurred by state agencies and local governments that could be subject to reimbursement from the CRF. The following expense categories were identified based on U.S. Department of Treasury guidelines issued as of April 22, 2020, regarding the CRF:

- Payroll
- Families First Coronavirus Relief Act (“FFCRA”) Paid Leave
- Remote working/learning
- Technology
- Janitorial Services
- Refund of fees
- Food services
- Personal Protective Equipment
- Preparation Efforts
- Response Efforts
- Small Business Support

The Resources component is submitting a list of *actual* expenditures incurred to date as a result of COVID-19 and *projected* expenditures and requests through December 30,

2020, the date by which funds allocated to South Carolina through the CRF must be expended.¹⁷ These actual and projected expenditure requests are attached to this report as Appendix A and B, respectively. Importantly, these actual and projected expenditures **may** be eligible for funding. The actual and projected expenditures have not been verified, meaning the expenditures may or may not be allowable expenditures under the CARES Act. Also, these expenditures may or may not be duplicative of other federal funds received by state agencies or entities pursuant to the CARES Act. The professional grants management provider should assist the state in reviewing all allocations prior to their disbursement.

Furthermore, due to the nature of the pandemic, projected expenditures are continually being updated. The public and private colleges and universities are developing plans for how to reopen campuses for the fall semester. These plans may include costs associated with PPE, testing, technology, and cleaning.

Recommendation 36: The Resources component identified Enterprise Initiatives where impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is even more pronounced. The Resources component recommends expenditure of CRF funds on these Enterprise Initiatives as identified below.

Based upon testimony received and upon input from the other components of accelerateSC, the Resource Committee identified the following funding priorities for the CRF:

- Accelerating the economic recovery of our businesses by replenishing the South Carolina Unemployment Insurance Trust (“UI Trust Fund”) to at least \$1.1 billion level prior to the pandemic. In addition to the recommendation, the Resources component recommends that any funds appropriated but not expended by December 30, 2020, should be sent to the UI Trust Fund.
- The lack of a comprehensive broadband system in South Carolina is more evident due to the COVID-19 pandemic. More specifically, the lack of broadband for South Carolina impacts the entire education continuum, availability of telemedicine and telehealth for those in rural communities, and the impact on businesses. The Resources component recommends a significant investment in broadband in the amount of \$100,250,000 that includes a state broadband mapping plan (\$250,000), broadband infrastructure improvements of \$80 million, and the purchase of mobile hot spots for 100,000+ households at a cost of \$20 million. Throughout the discussion, lack of access to the Internet was cited as one of the greatest obstacles to remote learning, working and access to telehealth.

The Resources component acknowledges that it will be the responsibility of the General Assembly to identify a state agency or entity to be responsible for

¹⁷ United States Department of the Treasury. “Coronavirus Relief Fund Frequently Asked Questions.” Updated May 4, 2020. <https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/Coronavirus-Relief-Fund-Frequently-Asked-Questions.pdf>

overseeing the allocation of these funds for broadband infrastructure and mobile hot spots, as well as a state agency or entity to be responsible for creating the state broadband plan. The Resource component's recommended allocation is predicated on a fair legislative plan that addresses both public and private broadband operators. Absent a fair structure of co-existence, we would not recommend this public expenditure of CRF funds.

At a minimum broadband legislation needs to recognize the extensive investments already made by private capital. The money that the operators spent was entrepreneurial. Their investments should not be compromised by an unfair public/private agreement, even one that is meant to address the final buildout of South Carolina's broadband infrastructure. A legislative favoring of future broadband involvement by either the public or private sectors would send a negative signal to future private capital investments in South Carolina. The ability to complete this program must be on a level playing field for all. For example, access to existing poles should not be restricted. Violating this principle would tilt the overall goal of fairness of those public/private investments, both past and future.

- Protecting the health and safety of the people of South Carolina by investing in statewide medical testing, nursing home testing, statewide contact tracing, PPE, and a twenty-eight (28) day PPE state stockpile. These investments are critical to the ongoing fight against COVID-19.
- Providing intensive academic and social-emotional support as well as nutritious meals for children whose formal education was disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Resources component recommended an additional five days of K-8 academic instruction and intervention prior to the official start of the school year. The objective would be to use these five days to evaluate the reading and mathematics skills of students to identify where students are after having not had formal, direct instruction since the closure of schools on March 16, 2020, due to the pandemic. In addition, children would be evaluated to determine any social and emotional needs. Based upon the results of the screenings, a personalized instructional plan and supports would be identified for each child to ensure that educational and emotional needs would be immediately addressed during the first semester of the 2020-21 school year. The Resources component recommended that districts should be reimbursed for conducting a four (4) week summer recovery camp for K-3rd grade focusing on reading literacy and math. While the Response component recognized the importance of funding this summer recovery camp, significant collaboration is necessary to develop plans to make this program effective and any funding must be contingent on receipt of these plans immediately. The Resources component recommended that districts also should be reimbursed \$12 million for the cost of providing food for children during the COVID-19 pandemic. This allocation includes food service costs that are not reimbursable by the United States Department of Agriculture and for additional district costs related to cafeteria workers' salaries.

- Hospitals and healthcare facilities have been on the front lines of the battle against COVID-19. The CARES Act permits expenditure of federal funds to hospitals and health care facilities for COVID-19 related expenses and expenditures. The Resources component allocated \$250 million for such expenses. One such example of a recommended reimbursement is for the Spartanburg Regional Healthcare System (“SRHS”) related to its Pandemic Workforce Plan. Section 2301(f) of the CARES Act provided Employee Retention Credits (“ERCs”) for hospitals that retained their workforce rather than furlough respective employees like nurses and technicians. Because SRHS is a health services district, it is considered a governmental provider of healthcare services, and thus, it is ineligible for ERCs. Other hospitals in South Carolina can use the ERCs, SRHS cannot. Therefore, SRHS is seeking approximately \$10 million reimbursement for its Pandemic Workforce Plan. The Response component recommends reimbursement of such an expense. The Response component received a similar request for reimbursement from Lexington Medical Center and the same analysis and recommendations apply. Additional expenses for hospitals and healthcare facilities have been requested from the S.C. Hospital Association after consultation with hospitals and healthcare facilities throughout the state.
- Reimbursement of qualified expenditures incurred by state agencies, including public colleges, universities and technical colleges, and counties and municipalities, including first responders, for actual costs incurred in fighting the coronavirus.

Attached to this report as Appendix C is a consolidation of proposed expenditures to include state agencies, local government agencies, and Enterprise Initiatives.

Recommendation 37: Proposed fiscal practices to be followed for spending the CRF.

The Resources component also recommends the following fiscal practices:

- Federal funds from the CRF should only be used for eligible expenditures, and funds should not be diverted from one project to another project without prior approval.
- All funds not expended and any balance in the CRF on December 29, 2020 should be transferred to the unemployment insurance trust fund as permitted by federal law.
- All expenditures of the CRF monies should be revised if alternative federal revenue sources are available to the recipients.

Recommendation 38: The GEER Fund, which is a grant of \$48,467,924 to Governor McMaster, is provided to address educational needs in South Carolina. The Resources component received requests from private K-12 schools and higher education institutions. It would be the recommendation of the Resources component to Governor McMaster that \$2.4 million from this fund be allocated to the historically black colleges and universities for hardware upgrades, software, eLearning resources and electronic textbooks to

support online instruction. All other requests are left to the discretion of Governor McMaster.

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INFORMATION COMPONENT

As the coordinating agency for the accelerateSC Information component, the Department of Administration (“Admin”) has created, and continues to establish, multiple platforms for citizens to easily and centrally access information and resources related to COVID-19 and the state’s revitalization efforts.

Continual collaboration with and support from state agencies is vital to ensure the ongoing communication of useful information. Therefore, Admin identified more than 150 agency support staff, including communications, ombudsman and training points of contact for assisting Admin with the accelerateSC Information component, and conducted an overview meeting to help agencies understand their support roles for the effort. Additionally, Admin provided agency support staff training on the newly deployed case management system that tracks citizen questions to ensure responses are delivered in a timely and consistent manner.

Accomplishments Overview

- **April 20-May 1, 2020:** Collaborated with multiple agencies to gather appropriate and useful information to build out a one stop “ombudsman” style information portal.
- **May 4-8, 2020:** Worked with all agencies to secure agency staff to assist with the Information Component efforts.
- **May 5, 2020:** Launched www.accelerate.sc.gov.
- **May 5-12, 2020:** Began securing staff for a large-scale call center and to assist with social media.
- **May 5-14, 2020:** Established and launched accelerateSC Twitter and Facebook pages.
- **May 13, 2020:** Conducted a virtual training and explanation meeting for more representatives of various agencies assisting Admin with the Information Component.
- **May 18, 2020:** Deployed an online web form for citizens to use to ask questions or have their concerns addressed. In addition to the form, Admin also deployed a constituent management platform to ensure all citizen inquiries received through online forms, social media, and a large-scale call center are responded to and closed properly.
- **May 27, 2020:** Launched the accelerateSC Ombudsman Call Center for citizens to call and seek assistance with having questions answered or with identifying the correct agency to address their concerns.

Website Background

To establish a one stop “ombudsman” style website, Admin created a site map that reflected the topics, issues and information related to the various accelerateSC components, while including multiple, easy-to-find information access points for citizens.

Admin worked with several agencies to determine what content the site should deliver upon the public launch. Some of those agencies included:

- South Carolina Department of Commerce
- South Carolina Department of Employment and Workforce
- South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
- South Carolina Department of Health and Human Services
- South Carolina Department of Insurance
- South Carolina Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation
- South Carolina Department of Mental Health
- South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism
- South Carolina Department of Social Services
- South Carolina Department on Aging
- South Carolina Ports Authority

Accelerate.sc.gov, launched on May 5, 2020, provides citizens centralized access to COVID-19 related information. To quickly direct people to trending topics such as how to file for unemployment and employment opportunities, accelerate.sc.gov contains an “I Need To...” drop-down feature. The Citizen Information section allows users to link to information sources for other in-demand topics, such as guidance for masks and face coverings, testing sites and how to manage stress. Businesses and organizations looking to find personal protective equipment and other supplies to meet workforce needs to ensure revitalization, will find a link to a collaborative effort to connect business with suppliers. The site also includes access to various business-related guidance documents developed through the accelerateSC component groups.

Since the May 5 public launch, Admin has executed more than 50 updates or enhancements to the website, such as:

- Deployed an online inquiry form that allows citizens to contact us for help finding information.
- Added access to the social media pages for accelerateSC.
- Collaborated closely with agencies to determine better ways to share information.
 - For example, Admin partnered with DHEC when more mobile test sites became available to develop a statewide map where citizens can easily find testing sites – whether mobile or non-mobile.
- Started to group like topics together.
 - For example, Admin created an Outdoor Activities tile where users can easily find information about beaches, boating and state parks in one place.
- Posted the latest videos of the accelerateSC meetings and other agency related videos, as well as Lt. Governor Evette’s 2020 Census video.

Between the May 5 public launch and May 25, 2020, there were 88,052 visits to the accelerateSC homepage. The 88,052 homepage visitors selected 126,314 accelerateSC links within the website. Some of the most frequently visited pages for that time are Close

Contact Business Guidelines, Governor McMaster’s Executive Orders, General COVID-19 Information, Mask and Face Coverings Guidance, and Restaurant Guidance.

Recommendation 39:

Immediate:

- Update web content daily as new information becomes available.

Short Term:

- Build out and deploy a website chatbot by May 30, 2020, to provide another way for South Carolinians to ask COVID-19 related questions.

Long Term:

- Develop and deploy a dashboard feature that helps tell the story of the state’s revitalization efforts, highlighting progress made in various business sectors, unemployment rates, etc.
- Move toward a more visual delivery of information on internal pages that currently contain verbiage.

Social Media Background

Part of the Information Component’s responsibilities is to utilize social media to further connect citizens with important COVID-19 information. Therefore, Admin deployed accelerateSC Twitter and Facebook pages May 14, 2020. To populate the pages, agencies with social media provide Admin with at least two social media posts each week that are related to COVID-19 or the state’s revitalization efforts.

As previously mentioned, Admin is utilizing a constituent management platform to ensure the questions citizens ask are answered appropriately. The system incorporates social media and allows Admin’s staff to immediately provide answers to questions that can be easily answered, or Admin’s staff can route more difficult questions to the agency that can best assist the citizen.

Recommendation 40:

Immediate:

- Continually build out a robust content calendar utilizing new developments and information provided by other agencies.
- Post a minimum of two posts to each social media platform daily.
- Respond to all citizen questions submitted via the social media platforms.

Short Term:

- Increase Twitter followers and Facebook page likes.

Long Term:

- Research and determine whether features like Facebook live would be valuable for communicating certain kinds of information or to conduct live interviews about hot topics related to COVID-19 or the state’s revitalization efforts.

Constituent Management via Web Forms and Call Center

Admin deployed a web form May 18, 2020. The form, accessed from the homepage of accelerate.sc.gov, allows citizens to ask questions about any area of concern and provide contact information so that a member of Admin or an agency ombudsman can respond.

Admin launched the accelerateSC Ombudsman Call Center on May 27, 2020. Staffed by nearly a dozen employees, the call center operates from 8:30 a.m.- 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. The call center provides Tier 1 level support to answer basic questions and Tier 2 support at the agency level. The Tier 2 support is staffed by agency ombudsman who can respond to any inquiry a Tier 1 staff member escalates.

Recommendation 41:

Immediate:

- Monitor the types of calls received by the center and work to develop appropriate responses for the identified frequently asked questions.

Short Term:

- Deploy a knowledge-based feature within the constituent management system so that call center and social media staff can utilize a pre-populated information bank to know how to best answer questions and inquiries.

Long Term:

- Draft and upload detailed articles that provide more expansive responses to questions and inquiries.

As the concerted effort to accelerateSC continues in the weeks and months ahead, Admin will remain focused on collaborative efforts with Governor Henry McMaster’s office and other state agencies to offer citizens access to the types of information they need as revitalization expands. This continued availability of trusted information will help build further confidence in the multifaceted work to accelerateSC.

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APPENDIX A

Entity	Remote Working/		Technology	Janitorial Services	Refund of Fees	Food Services	PPE	Preparation Efforts	Response Efforts	Small Business Support	Total	
	Payroll	Paid Leave										Learning
Counties & Special Purpose Districts	22,598,416	7,335,328	582,953	760,244	678,551	1,068,377	15,963	4,227,531	576,100	887,339	1,500,217	40,231,019
14th Circuit Public Defender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15th Circuit Public Defender												0
Abbeville County	2,622	2,661		15,427	4,205			2,866	5,797			33,578
Aiken County	598,941	533,356	2,756	7,302	9,534	1,600	0	92,938	1,724	8,800	0	1,256,951
Anderson County	92,432			72,557	16,982			34,353	42,911	5,000		264,235
Bamberg County	42,327	0	0	2,790	2,844	0	0	7,738	4,348	2,201	0	62,248
Barnwell County	61,873	20,624	236	6,659	3,846	0	0	5,553	14,208	804	0	113,803
Beaufort County		15,000						75,000				90,000
Berkeley County	0	131,763	933	62,198	19,132	30,030	1,454	44,134	173	16,728	0	306,544
Calhoun County	56,634	132,704	5,384	2,737	3,210	1,401		3,233	3,943	2,523		211,769
Charleston County			103,000		55,000			2,174,000	34,000	52,000		2,418,000
Cherokee County	4,889	1,226	2,101	0	0	21,253	0	11,214	0	0	0	40,683
Chester County	53,689	5,324	12,334	9,331	3,561	17,731		13,672		4,104		119,746
Chesterfield County	23,257				11,663	9,720		3,157				47,797
Clarendon County				3,200				4,500		0		7,700
Colleton County	32,803	19,324	3,507	7,254	2,600	2,020	0	14,728	0	8,360		90,596
Darlington County	0	0	0	12,100	15,250	0	0	53,000	2,500	2,500		85,350
Dillon County	2,017	41,106	0		0			10,349				53,471
Dorchester County	687,781	16,500	8,667	195	4,507	62,099				14,585		794,336
Edgefield County	6,900	7,022		835	1,500	24,138	0	33,389	0	0	0	73,784
Fairfield County	541,159	262,899	25,182	4,545	5,918	895	497	16,575		5,885		863,555
Fifth Circuit Solicitor's Office						10,812						10,812
Florence County	437,060	2,502	5,000	94,729	6,895	54,328		91,260	5,674			697,448
Fourth Circuit Solicitor		9,624	1,943	1,509	1,692			1,589	347			16,704
Georgetown County	29,500	7,560	2,500	0	6,500	12,650	0	35,350	2,000	0	0	96,060
Greenwood County	3,260	2,987	449		9,719			38,265				54,680
Horry County	2,885,953	151,298	62,870	54,000	59,619	1,000	0	269,699	26,760	329,895	0	3,841,093
Irmo Chapin Recreation Commission	50,942	155,490	5,059	396	3,706	325,680		880	2,365	23,645		568,163
Jasper County	28,000	8,000	2,100	24,000	30,200	1,130		24,800				118,230
Kershaw County	36,028	402,973	12,949	11,751	30,942	57,438	3,409	28,501	5,104	2,433	1,000,000	1,591,528
Kershaw County Detention Center					3,926			700				4,626
Kershaw County Sheriffs Office					6,836							6,836
Lancaster County	1,909	26,242	23,558	174,726	2,792	127,030	0	30,379	36,903	1,324	0	424,864
Laurens County		70,733		6,654	18,121			9,636	773			105,917
Lee County	1,000	2,293	0	1,000	3,000	4,575	1,000	2,500	1,000	2,500	0	18,868
Lexington County	12,090,284	1,318,414	0	68,984	8,757	0	0	21,858	918	12,558		13,521,772
Lexington County Recreation & Aging Commission		41,084						14,549				55,633
Marion County	5,086	8,977	0	1,344	12,442	0	0	3,441	2,174	4,221	0	37,684
Marlboro County				4,389		2,721		10,797	10,504			28,410
McCormick County	1,166,666	6,000	62	2,900	831	8,550		12,283	386	4,007		1,201,684
McCormick E-911								50				50
Newberry County		10,396		1,167	5,862	7,249		28,757	581			54,012

Entity	Payroll	Paid Leave	Remote		Janitorial Services	Refund of Fees	Food Services	PPE	Preparation Efforts	Response Efforts	Small Business Support	Total
			Working/Learning	Technology								
Oconee County	41,433	18,375	1,693	2,021	23,531	41,765	655	58,835	4,065	16,279	0	208,652
Orangeburg County	2,000,000		6,000	12,000	81,000			225,000	20,000	14,500		2,358,500
Pickens County	16,447	3,143		15,942		30,379		141,499				207,410
Richland County	469,478	84,132	243,386	34,455	61,359		1,540	150,826	327,897	306,432	500,000	2,179,506
Richland County Operational Services	253,368				31,171			35,209				319,748
Saluda County Emergency Management	7,818	8,859		2,052	3,918			1,927		2,974		27,548
SC Midlands EMS Management Association	31,025		1,284	540								32,849
Spartanburg County	18,848	676,334		16,281	50,127	87,224	6,109	23,894	19,046	4,580	217	902,659
Sumter County	51,247	21,745	0	331	27,183	8,960	0	32,880	0	0	0	142,347
Union County	90,741	8,659		16,944				15,768				132,112
Williamsburg County	675,000	0	0	5,000	12,670	6,000	1,300	36,000	0	26,000	0	761,970
York County	0	3,100,000	50,000	0	16,000	110,000	0	280,000	0	12,500	0	3,568,500
Higher Education	1,450,260	2,693,852	3,865,594	2,374,332	482,285	67,305,519	572,300	1,617,879	1,660,899	144,617	4,200	82,171,735
Clemson University	829,351	104,086	442,619	0	0	19,128,940	0	259,851	0	67,543	0	20,832,390
Coastal Carolina University	33,843	1,057,922	269,508	532,340	4,758	8,825,026	550	37,748	52,659	0	0	10,814,354
College of Charleston	554,781	91,505	633,326		50,000	5,677,606		58,850				7,066,068
Francis Marion University		89,968	512,128		40,748	1,046,728		22,322	844,262	1,849		2,558,005
Lander University	0	0	45,000	205,480	14,800	2,274,692	0	930	6,500	2,496	0	2,549,897
Medical University of South Carolina	17,917	45,154	66,923	218,952	37,920	0	0	57,351	0	25,599	0	469,816
South Carolina State University	14,368		140,000			1,408,525						1,562,893
Technical College System	0	730,454	1,425,698	1,068,547	284,059	223,225	71,750	447,928	757,478	14,750	4,200	5,028,089
The Citadel	0	83,414	85,163	116,963	0	4,003,691	0	0	0	0	0	4,289,230
University of South Carolina		491,349	44,729			20,966,441		697,899		32,380		22,232,798
Winthrop University			200,500	232,050	50,000	3,750,645	500,000	35,000				4,768,195
Municipalities	12,628,753	4,008,840	586,927	224,933	240,947	1,838,650	11,313	1,133,476	238,250	271,587	252,712	21,436,388
Chesterfield Police Dept.												0
City of Anderson	6,254	30,582		48,765	1,326	19,845		12,815				119,587
City of Barnwell		10,000				50		1,330				11,380
City of Bennettsville	5,000	2,286	0	2,500	0	1,615	0	11,000	0			22,401
City of Conway	2,250	7,500	250					38,000				48,000
City of Darlington	15,211							8,672		10,226	1,400	35,509
City of Denmark			1,362	282				587				2,231
City of Dillon					4,000			2,967				6,967
City of Easley		3,322		822		1,600		7,057				12,801
City of Folly Beach	84,000	3,000		300		3,500	100	7,700		4,000		102,600
City of Fountain Inn	34,121	6,852	180	5,700	7,500	9,500		1,700				65,553
City of Georgetown	0	0	1,844	20	314	0	0	8,713	0	0	0	10,891
City of Goose Creek		210,489	3,241	2,090	0	7,214	0	6,014	0	1,085	0	230,133
City of Greenville	58,624	55,812	67,659		59,787	32,219		257,950	81,017	26,811		639,878
City of Greenwood		8,966		1,797		4,245		15,706				30,714
City of Hartsville	32,000	112,500	7,500	39,000	3,000	11,000	5,500	5,500	23,710	11,000	165,000	415,710
City of Landrum			3,000		2,000	750		250	1,200		2,500	9,700
City of Laurens	29,000	17,000	11,300		1,800			700				59,800

Entity	Remote Working/										Small Business Support	Total
	Payroll	Paid Leave	Learning	Technology	Janitorial Services	Refund of Fees	Food Services	PPE	Preparation Efforts	Response Efforts		
City of Liberty	3,798					4,698		102				8,598
City of Manning		60,189		600		17,833		5,000				83,622
City of Marion	9,619	1,412	2,027	218		600		605		4,595		19,076
City of Myrtle Beach	112,000	263,590	76,960	5,264	10,667			121,396	36,989	26,916		653,782
City of Newberry	38,093	19,013			1,590	8,330		7,961		7,576		82,562
City of North Augusta	0	5,203	0	0	0	9,640	0	8,820	0	0	0	23,663
City of North Charleston	6,415,127	2,032,684	0	0	2,079	22,000	0	102,585	10,000	0	0	8,584,475
City of North Myrtle Beach						1,061,177		30,930		67,988		1,160,095
City of Orangeburg	190,621	7,676	25,697	500	6,000	18,230	0	17,890	19,000	0	5,500	291,114
City of Pickens				106	1,130	213						1,449
City of Rock Hill	229,774	357,824	38,611		64,182	70,024		25,894	3,000	6,556		795,865
City of Simpsonville	0	6,108	1,500	2,000		23,205		6,500				39,313
City of Spartanburg	53,159	19,168	0	28,700	7,308	0	1,951	12,310	1,905	2,220	0	126,719
City of Sumter	2,071,509	18,091	197,918	19,366		65,000		102,614	12,653			2,487,151
City of Tega Cay		95,440		3,000				3,840				102,280
City of Walhalla	1,200		1,500		8,000	1,200		6,500	500	2,500	17,000	38,400
City of Walterboro	0	0	0	0	1,955	0	0	1,225	0	0	0	3,180
City of Woodruff		1,800	5,417		500	2,900		6,480		1,000	11,255	29,352
City of York	0	0	500	200	1,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	5,000	8,700
Town of Andrews	818							985				1,803
Town of Bluffton	327,236	2,159	71,400	2,800	490	0	0	26,243	26,800	2,440	38,400	497,968
Town of Branchville	26,149					300		118				26,567
Town of Briarcliffe Acres				800	800							1,600
Town of Central	0	0	0	0	900	23,600	0	2,700	600	0	3,500	31,300
Town of Chapin						4,268		475				4,743
Town of Cheraw				1,500	6,000	10,000						17,500
Town of Chesterfield	5,000	600			500	400		100		1,000		7,600
Town of Cottageville	94,738							2,000				96,738
Town of Cowpens						10,641		495		2,341		13,476
Town of Duncan	5,700		625		2,600			3,025				11,950
Town of Eastover	3,663	1,538	0	3,170	2,650	31,115	3,585	1,565	0	0	0	47,285
Town of Elgin					223			688				911
Town of Eutawville						1,500						1,500
Town of Fort Mill				1,570	1,442	1,000		10,654		2,524	259	17,449
Town of Gray Court								565				565
Town of Hemingway					1,751							1,751
Town of Hilton Head Island	542,924							54,015	794	68,715		666,448
Town of Irmo	63,402	1,500	50	115	1,680	1,000		200	318	150	200	68,614
Town of Little Mountain												0
Town of McClellanville	1,500	0	0	841	912	0	0	400	1,470	0	0	5,123
Town of Moncks Corner	18,500	2,394		10,827	1,754	350		1,420	1,800	3,981		41,026
Town of Mount Pleasant	1,172,825	632,200	3,592	20,371	1,500	294,326	0	27,977	6,649	2,816	0	2,162,255
Town of Norris						3,575						3,575

Entity	Remote Working/										Small Business Support	Total
	Payroll	Paid Leave	Learning	Technology	Janitorial Services	Refund of Fees	Food Services	PPE	Preparation Efforts	Response Efforts		
Town of Port Royal		999		1,551				1,126		533		4,209
Town of Ravenel		4,799		1,873	60	1,900			965			9,597
Town of Richburg												0
Town of Ridgeland	0	3,253	0	275	871	0	177	1,376	1,975	1,415	0	9,341
Town of Ridgeville	14,779				300	4,400						19,479
Town of Santee	53,152	0	0	0	3,500	12,105	0	1,200	2,412	700	0	73,069
Town of Six Mile						6,120						6,120
Town of Summerville	380,711	0	10,318	0	0	12,889	0	59,662	0	0	0	463,580
Town of Summit												0
Town of Surfside Beach		2,037	513		621	475		6,507	675			10,828
Town of Wagener	521,620			17,010	27,000	22,100		79,631	3,105		1,898	672,364
Town of West Pelzer			3,000	1,000	500			1,000		12,500		18,000
Town Of West Union									713			713
Town of Williston		120									800	920
Town of Winnsboro	4,677	737	50,963		757			35				57,168
Other	29,286,925	2,071,207	1,540,135	210,828	3,813,085	0	433,197	56,819,528	2,866,935	2,055,093	0	99,096,933
MUSC-Hospital	29,286,925	2,071,207	1,540,135	210,828	3,813,085	0	433,197	56,819,528	2,866,935	2,055,093	0	99,096,933
State Agencies	5,022,745	1,044,161	1,140,964	4,037,838	1,246,564	2,731,658	1,377,946	14,047,197	162,106	2,962,791	5,439,880	39,213,850
Aeronautics Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Health Education Consortium	12,483			1,330	750	5,250		200				20,013
Arts Commission		588										588
Board of Financial Institutions	0	2,590	460	680	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,771
Clemson University - PSA	720				3,004	45,040			137	382		49,283
Commission on Higher Education	0	0	3,920	642	0	0	0	411	0	0	0	4,973
Commission on Indigent Defense		3,240		2,431								5,671
Commission on Prosecution Coordination			1,368									1,368
Confederate Relic Room and Military Museum		751	3,885									4,636
Conservation Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Justice Academy				721	7,287				15,129			23,137
Department of Administration		4,895		2,192,225	328,702			82		371,449		2,897,353
Department of Agriculture		92,612	30			35,020	5,000	437		38,825		171,924
Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services										525,156		525,156
Department of Archives & History				7,000		1,810		750	6,500			16,060
Department of Children's Advocacy		27,395	23,512	683								51,590
Department of Commerce	238,534	2,316	5,995					664				247,510
Department of Consumer Affairs			3,257		385							3,642
Department of Corrections			44,740		7,557		71,635	1,331,538		76,948		1,532,418
Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	39,831	0	0	8,600	6,729	0	6,345	74,033	0	75,627	0	211,165
Department of Education		34,417		191,418	655,240		724,258	39,800				1,645,133
Department of Health and Environmental Control	610,251	53,859	114,971	5,848	125			4,400,613		589,385		5,775,052
Department of Insurance				9,569	8,232			5,608		195		23,604
Department of Juvenile Justice	0	0	0	0	3,807	0	0	25,590	0	7,904	0	37,301
Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation	3,510	9,742	24,634	128,000	2,895			280,840				449,621

Entity	Remote		Janitorial	Refund of	Food	Preparation	Response	Small	Total			
	Working/	Technology								Services	Fees	Services
	Payroll	Paid Leave	Learning			PPE		Support				
Department of Mental Health	569,666	150,267		273,311	49,505		1,304	111,885	65,559	2,145		1,223,642
Department of Motor Vehicles	224,673	39,292	197,658	598,462				38,321		12,945		1,111,351
Department of Natural Resources	82,824	3,866	1,061	20,879				45,218	11,963	18,182		203,354
Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism				87,629	72,731	2,322,033		810		10,163		2,493,366
Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services	993	1,787	0	11,590	0	0	0	11,845	0	0	0	26,215
Department of Public Safety	116,920			14,246	2,172			53,582				186,919
Department of Revenue					265							265
Department of Social Services	0	0	0	106,563	0	0	0	5,961	0	947,347	0	1,059,871
Department of Transportation	145,920			5,799	3,650			870,156	50,630			1,076,155
Department of Veterans' Affairs				1,791								1,791
Department of Vocational Rehabilitation		121,753	4,547		17,002			1,349			12,744	157,395
Department on Aging			121,529	4,100								125,629
Education Oversight Committee	0	0	0	4,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,100
Educational Television Commission	699,134	0	269,838	0	0	82,138	506	5,701	0	0		1,057,317
Forestry Commission		22,812			12,310	195		11,796				47,113
Governor's School for the Arts and Humanities		23,413		2,000		56,760		3,595				85,768
Higher Education Tuition Grants Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Affairs Commission				14,263	1,223			1,717				17,203
John de la Howe School		4,463	189,219									193,682
Office of Adjutant General	2,277,285		990		12,005		568,899	6,689,086	1,476	286,139		9,835,880
Office of Comptroller General			237	5,361				7				5,605
Office of First Steps	0	0	1,064	6,025	2,254	0	0	0	0	0	4,073,260	4,082,603
Office of Inspector General				1,509	26							1,534
Office of Regulatory Staff	0	1,477	1,653			200		399				3,729
Office of State Auditor			198	5,115					100			5,413
Office of State Treasurer	0	0	2,327	165	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	2,527
Patriots Point Development Authority						155,690					1,343,876	1,499,566
Public Employee Benefit Authority		305	97,820		8,000			15,156	9,985			131,266
Public Service Commission		2,758		10,050								12,808
Retirement System Investment Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office			5,351	97					144			5,592
Rural Infrastructure Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
School for the Deaf and the Blind												0
Sea Grant Consortium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Accident Fund				40,845	159							41,004
State Ethics Commission	0	0	67	12,128	0	0	0	678	0	0	0	12,873
State Library	0	0	14,375	251,697	0	0	0	768	0	0	10,000	276,839
State Museum			3,067		2,735	8,162						13,964
State Ports Authority		439,564	3,191	10,403	37,773			16,366	483			507,780
Wil Lou Gray Opportunity School				561				1,200				1,761
Grand Total	70,987,099	17,153,388	7,716,573	7,608,175	6,461,432	72,944,204	2,410,719	77,845,611	5,504,289	6,321,427	7,197,009	282,149,925

APPENDIX B

Entity	Remote Working/		Technology	Janitorial Services	Refund of Fees	Food Services	PPE	Preparation Efforts	Response Efforts	Small Business Support	Total	
	Payroll	Paid Leave										Learning
Counties & Special Purpose Districts	36,918,851	5,945,625	2,073,864	2,108,419	2,653,482	967,024	106,640	10,590,381	2,194,573	2,059,034	72,400,000	138,017,894
14th Circuit Public Defender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15th Circuit Public Defender												0
Abbeville County	5,000	5,000		2,500	10,000			5,000	5,000			32,500
Aiken County	2,500,000	533,356	0	100,000	45,000	40,000	0	250,000	0	26,400	0	3,494,756
Anderson County					15,000			20,000				35,000
Bamberg County	148,000	75,000	35,000	10,000	10,000	0	50,000	27,000	15,000	8,000	100,000	478,000
Barnwell County	216,554	72,185	826	23,308	13,462	5,000	20,000	19,435	49,727	2,812	9,000,000	9,423,310
Beaufort County		60,000						125,000				185,000
Berkeley County	0	49,500	250	0	5,668	0	0	1,000	0	500	0	56,918
Calhoun County	170,000	34,000	0	0	5,000	1,500		20,000	5,000	5,000		240,500
Charleston County			383,000		520,000			4,039,000	3,000	21,000		4,966,000
Cherokee County	28,417	90,605	4,920	0	0	21,630	0	26,033	0	0		171,605
Chester County	355,030	15,000	3,500	10,000	30,269	7,100	1,200	116,212	1,500	34,884		574,695
Chesterfield County	1,743				6,118	35,100		2,945				45,906
Clarendon County				25,000				13,500		45,000		83,500
Colleton County	7,051	32,578	0	0	7,500	28,100	0	10,000	0	7,595		92,824
Darlington County	71,000	0	0	16,000	35,000	0	0	42,000	41,500	7,500		213,000
Dillon County	2,000	40,000	16,200		0		6,500	200,000				264,700
Dorchester County			2,082	50,216	2,140	84,179				225,226		363,844
Edgefield County	9,200	28,869		6,000	5,000	26,930	0	28,000	52,000	0		155,999
Fairfield County	286,565	192,923	600	15,000				15,000		3,000		513,088
Fifth Circuit Solicitor's Office						5,000						5,000
Florence County	100,000	1,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	10,000		25,000				156,000
Fourth Circuit Solicitor		12,122	3,886	4,800	3,385			4,769	1,040			30,002
Georgetown County	60,000	0	0	0	25,000	15,000	0	65,000	0	0	0	165,000
Greenwood County	5,000	1,500	0		5,000			20,000				31,500
Horry County	11,621,651	2,228,896	13,000	501,906	183,364	5,000	0	1,646,589	1,714,575	612,560	2,300,000	20,827,540
Irmo Chapin Recreation Commission	22,802				22,067	10,428		12,134				67,431
Jasper County	56,000	16,000	1,200	2,500	30,000			5,000				110,700
Kershaw County	190,500	1,533,932	547,037	979,232	76,756	255,008	15,708	106,217	19,650	146,678	1,000,000	4,870,718
Kershaw County Detention Center					5,000			900				5,900
Kershaw County Sheriffs Office												0
Lancaster County	5,700	78,000	21,000	2,000	8,400	0	0	91,200	83,032	3,500	0	292,832
Laurens County		25,000		3,000	15,000			12,000	1,000		0	56,000
Lee County	5,000	5,000	0	5,000	5,000	2,500	2,500	10,000		5,000	0	40,000
Lexington County	13,000,000	60,192	0	0	13,000	0	0	22,000	0	10,000		13,105,192
Lexington County Recreation & Aging Commission		167,233						33,700				200,933
Marion County	10,000	20,000	0	15,000	20,000	0	0	10,000	5,000	10,000	0	90,000
Marlboro County				6,317				19,800	3,000			29,117
McCormick County	2,333,332	25,000	144	1,350	2,000	6,500		70,000	1,000	10,800		2,450,126
McCormick E-911												0
Newberry County		29,387		6,800	22,277	26,869		109,277	1,500			196,110
Oconee County	248,600	110,300	10,200	12,200	141,200	250,600	4,000	353,100	24,400	97,700	0	1,252,300

Entity	Remote Working/		Technology	Janitorial Services	Refund of Fees	Food Services	PPE	Preparation Efforts	Response Efforts	Small Business Support	Total	
	Payroll	Paid Leave										Learning
Orangeburg County	2,020,000		6,000	10,000	250,000	6,000		225,000	15,000		2,532,000	
Pickens County	115,314			37,197				330,165			482,676	
Richland County	1,516,392	214,487	970,020	57,824	193,709	1,662		1,986,481	161,962	60,000,000	65,817,165	
Richland County Operational Services	1,013,471				124,683			140,838			1,278,992	
Saluda County Emergency Management	8,000	9,000		0	4,000			2,000	4,000		27,000	
SC Midlands EMS Management Association	18,615			17,990				15,753			52,358	
Spartanburg County	19,424	100,000		18,778	111,485	60,000	6,732	68,334	5,687	7,250	397,690	
Sumter County	204,990	70,560	50,000	150,000	650,000	62,918		150,000		30,000	1,368,468	
Union County	93,500	9,000		8,500				19,000			130,000	
Williamsburg County	450,000	0	0	0	13,000	0	0	26,000	0	5,000	494,000	
York County	0	0	0	0	14,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	64,000	
Higher Education	21,551,196	4,182,582	19,259,206	22,846,804	10,395,902	1,624,470	981,329	13,624,439	13,380,116	14,326,321	0	122,172,366
Clemson University	4,283,958	334,978	2,670,075	2,765,000	1,268,550	290,000	0	927,941	0	7,450,000	0	19,990,502
Coastal Carolina University	660,251	1,300,362	406,000	406,000	212,200	0	14,353	220,000	0	1,016,000	0	4,235,166
College of Charleston	1,656,062	10,000	25,000	500,000	700,000			950,000	1,000,000			4,841,062
Francis Marion University			1,603,417	13,725	1,379,350			376,282	464,835	15,000		3,852,609
Lander University	0	0	0	1,302,410	758,118	59,651	0	80,588	148,968	2,549	0	2,352,284
Medical University of South Carolina	31,315	0	1,183,437	407,650	154,965	0	0	539,000	0	2,359,801	0	4,676,168
South Carolina State University	775,000		1,060,000	145,000	950,000	1,185,626		760,000		626,000		5,501,626
Technical College System	0	2,004,186	5,720,027	13,648,019	1,175,681	52,782	30,500	608,315	5,599,225	5,000	0	28,843,735
The Citadel	308,400	41,707	0	63,000	160,000	0	200,000	143,200	2,444,303	1,085,096	0	4,445,706
University of South Carolina	13,836,210	491,349	6,341,250	3,346,000	3,537,038	36,411	736,476	8,989,113	3,722,785	1,766,876		42,803,508
Winthrop University			250,000	250,000	100,000			30,000				630,000
Municipalities	6,609,043	3,306,876	740,950	698,541	594,219	5,412,106	42,372	1,256,121	5,848,012	3,767,616	3,185,300	31,461,157
Chesterfield Police Dept.												0
City of Anderson	50,030	58,312		0	52,632	62,281		9,953				233,208
City of Barnwell		6,000				5,000		600	8,000			19,600
City of Bennettsville				10,000				20,000				30,000
City of Conway	5,000	12,500	1,000					15,000				33,500
City of Darlington	7,500				2,500			5,000		5,000	1,400	21,400
City of Denmark												0
City of Dillon								3,000				3,000
City of Easley												0
City of Folly Beach	20,000	2,000						3,000				25,000
City of Fountain Inn	68,242	13,705		5,000	13,200	15,000		3,000				118,147
City of Georgetown	0	0	7,830	222	35,038	0	0	101,153	0	0	0	144,242
City of Goose Creek		75,000	3,000	5,000	0	14,000	0	12,000	0	2,100	500,000	611,100
City of Greenville	25,350	74,415	15,000		75,000	10,000		45,000	10,000	38,300		293,065
City of Greenwood		31,381		30,011		950		10,035	1,322,500		100,000	1,494,877
City of Hartsville	25,000	28,125	75,000	42,000	3,000	8,000	5,500	350,000	3,824,000	11,000	10,000	4,381,625
City of Landrum					1,000	300			800		1,000	3,100
City of Laurens												0
City of Liberty						7,135						7,135
City of Manning		10,000				10,000		5,000				25,000

Entity	Remote Working/		Technology	Janitorial Services	Refund of Fees	Food Services	PPE	Preparation Efforts	Response Efforts	Small Business Support	Total
	Payroll	Paid Leave									
City of Marion		2,000	500	3,000		3,600		1,000	5,000		15,100
City of Myrtle Beach	500,000	500,000	150,000	10,000	25,000			150,000	50,000	1,000,000	2,885,000
City of Newberry								35,629			35,629
City of North Augusta	429,000	15,000	0	2,000	15,000	10,000	0	5,000	4,000	50,000	530,000
City of North Charleston			0	0					0	0	0
City of North Myrtle Beach						4,976,661		50,000	192,492		5,219,153
City of Orangeburg	75,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	12,000	25,000	0	8,500	12,200	51,000	199,200
City of Pickens					676						676
City of Rock Hill	344,661	2,220,144	48,000	136,377	157,496	118,180		79,957	53,800	3,259,611	6,418,226
City of Simpsonville	5,000		1,500			0		4,000			10,500
City of Spartanburg	180,000	4,000	1,200	109,700	20,500	0	21,872	14,900	11,400	2,164	1,615,736
City of Sumter	2,738,635	24,122	263,890	6,000	6,000			10,000	10,000		3,058,647
City of Tega Cay								3,840			3,840
City of Walhalla	2,500				2,000			1,000		1,500	10,000
City of Walterboro	0	0	0	0	6,842	0	0	3,710	0	0	10,551
City of Woodruff			9,800	5,000	1,500	5,000		10,000		3,000	12,000
City of York	10,000	10,000	5,000	15,000	4,000	5,000	0	10,000	5,000	5,000	50,000
Town of Andrews											0
Town of Bluffton	163,618	2,159	23,000	0	490	0	0	13,122	13,400	2,440	38,400
Town of Branchville											0
Town of Briarcliffe Acres				1,200	1,200						2,400
Town of Central	0	0	0	0	2,000	12,000	0	2,500	400	0	3,500
Town of Chapin					1,000	500		500			2,000
Town of Cheraw											0
Town of Chesterfield	10,000	2,500	20,000	20,000	1,000			1,000	2,500		25,000
Town of Cottageville	94,000							2,000			96,000
Town of Cowpens						0		495		2,341	2,836
Town of Duncan	6,900				4,200			6,000			17,100
Town of Eastover	18,754	6,500	100,000	100,000	15,000	72,000	15,000	50,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Town of Elgin	2,592				500			1,000			4,092
Town of Eutawville						1,500					1,500
Town of Fort Mill				20,385	10,000			28,155		6,168	64,708
Town of Gray Court											0
Town of Hemingway					400						400
Town of Hilton Head Island	500,000			50,000	50,000			40,000		75,000	715,000
Town of Irmo	65,000	3,000	400	1,000	3,000	3,500		1,000	500	1,000	1,500
Town of Little Mountain											0
Town of McClellanville	3,000	2,500	0	1,600	5,000	0	0	1,000	2,000	8,000	75,000
Town of Moncks Corner	15,000	6,000		5,000	6,000			4,500		10,000	46,500
Town of Mount Pleasant	293,206	158,050	830	112,046	9,000	6,500	0	20,000	25,000	0	0
Town of Norris											0
Town of Port Royal		500		500				500		500	2,000
Town of Ravenel		3,428				1,000					4,428
Town of Richburg								1,035		2,700	3,735

Statewide COVID-19 Projected Expenditures

May 27, 2020

Entity	Remote Working/		Technology	Janitorial Services	Refund of Fees	Food Services	PPE	Preparation Efforts	Response Efforts	Small Business Support	Total	
	Payroll	Paid Leave										Learning
Town of Ridgeland	0	1,626	0	0	871	0	0	688	1,975	0	0	5,160
Town of Ridgeville					1,000	9,000						10,000
Town of Santee	106,304	10,000	5,000	4,500	15,000	5,000	0	2,400	4,824	6,300	30,000	189,328
Town of Six Mile												0
Town of Summerville	190,356	17,594	5,000	0	0	0	0	14,915	0	0	0	227,865
Town of Summit												0
Town of Surfside Beach										2,000		2,000
Town of Wagener	654,396				35,000	25,000		95,000	10,000			819,396
Town of West Pelzer												0
Town Of West Union									713			713
Town of Williston		1,315										1,315
Town of Winnsboro					175			35				210
Other	139,947,449	6,499,186	2,697,970	540,000	15,252,339	0	1,732,789	0	6,726,994	4,347,808	0	177,744,535
MUSC-Hospital	139,947,449	6,499,186	2,697,970	540,000	15,252,339	0	1,732,789	0	6,726,994	4,347,808	0	177,744,535
State Agencies	16,024,460	1,688,001	5,430,633	6,103,023	1,979,768	305,297	6,680,812	52,190,280	2,858,411	65,051,828	5,254,423	163,566,935
Aeronautics Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Health Education Consortium	30,118			3,000	2,000	0		5,500				40,618
Arts Commission		1,000										1,000
Board of Financial Institutions	0	1,200	1,500	3,825	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,725
Clemson University - PSA	8,340				26,648	10,815		45,056		92,400		183,259
Commission on Higher Education	19,500	0	5,520	657	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	25,727
Commission on Indigent Defense				65,482								65,482
Commission on Prosecution Coordination			2,018	32,000								34,018
Confederate Relic Room and Military Museum			5,000					1,000		600		6,600
Conservation Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Criminal Justice Academy				20,500	23,438				62,924			106,862
Department of Administration				588,472	235,784			2,000,000		2,282,084		5,106,340
Department of Agriculture		185,224				24,000		4,000		320,000		533,224
Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services				230,000						951,569		1,181,569
Department of Archives & History												0
Department of Children's Advocacy		9,689	88,316	2,732								100,737
Department of Commerce	150,000		5,000					3,000		500,000		658,000
Department of Consumer Affairs			250		300							550
Department of Corrections	135,892											135,892
Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	519,000	0	0	0	54,000	0	24,000	297,000	5,000	1,015,000	3,600,000	5,514,000
Department of Education		121,500		0	0		6,000,000	0	0			6,121,500
Department of Health and Environmental Control	0	1,134,035	46,767	2,853,719	342,010			4,215,540		22,209,880		30,801,951
Department of Insurance					7,680			2,500				10,180
Department of Juvenile Justice	0	0	0	516,100	129,670	0	0	153,540	0	236,510	0	1,035,820
Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation	15,000	10,000	35,000	150,000	30,000			200,000				440,000
Department of Mental Health	4,393,329			248,368	44,918			306,074	2,774,503	16,937		7,784,130
Department of Motor Vehicles	266,538	157,169		59,231				467,282				950,220
Department of Natural Resources	374,669	3,180	2,200	2,100	2,000			42,968	6,000	32,525		465,641
Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism				79,700	436,388					30,000		546,088

Entity	Remote Working/		Technology	Janitorial Services	Refund of Fees	Food Services	PPE	Preparation Efforts	Response Efforts	Small Business Support	Total	
	Payroll	Paid Leave										Learning
Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services	500	500	3,360	88,340	10,500	0	0	23,673	0	0	0	126,873
Department of Public Safety												0
Department of Revenue		10,000	840,000		5,000							855,000
Department of Social Services	5,295,866	0	3,206,817	494,933	50,625	0	0	14,584	0	7,763,067	0	16,825,893
Department of Transportation				61,250	2,400			794,019		1,500,000		2,357,669
Department of Veterans' Affairs				46,197								46,197
Department of Vocational Rehabilitation		29,646	2,500	174,325	130,000			250,000	7,000	2,000		595,471
Department on Aging			200,000	13,000								213,000
Education Oversight Committee	0	0	0	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900
Educational Television Commission	2,563,493	0	845,895			270,482		9,300	0	0		3,689,170
Forestry Commission		18,824						42,000				60,824
Governor's School for the Arts and Humanities				10,000	10,000			5,000	2,000			27,000
Higher Education Tuition Grants Commission	0	0	360	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	460
Human Affairs Commission				6,190				151				6,341
John de la Howe School												0
Office of Adjutant General	2,102,215		5,000		68,460		556,812	43,097,644		28,099,205		73,929,336
Office of Comptroller General			950	8,500				500				9,950
Office of First Steps	0	0	0	760	3,050	0	0	0	0	0	38,753	42,563
Office of Inspector General				1,400	543			200				2,143
Office of Regulatory Staff	0			15,609	7,772			3,000				26,381
Office of State Auditor				500				1,500	500			2,500
Office of State Treasurer	0	0	7,400	35,800	12,000	0	0	2,750	0	0	0	57,950
Patriots Point Development Authority											1,565,670	1,565,670
Public Employee Benefit Authority		6,033										6,033
Public Service Commission												0
Retirement System Investment Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office				4,944								4,944
Rural Infrastructure Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
School for the Deaf and the Blind	150,000		100,000	50,000	150,000			100,000				550,000
Sea Grant Consortium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Accident Fund				1,804	500			1,000				3,304
State Ethics Commission	0	0	1,500	5,000	0	0	0	800	0	0	0	7,300
State Library	0	0	10,000	225,684	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	50,000	290,684
State Museum			1,000		3,600							4,600
State Ports Authority			14,281		115,282			9,500	483			139,546
Wil Lou Gray Opportunity School				2,000	75,000		100,000	85,000				262,000
Grand Total	221,050,999	21,622,270	30,202,624	32,296,787	30,875,710	8,308,898	9,543,942	77,661,221	31,008,106	89,552,607	80,839,723	632,962,886

APPENDIX C

Coronavirus Relief Fund
Total: \$1,905 Billion
Actual and Projected COVID-19 Expenses as of May 18, 2020

May 27, 2020

State and Local Government										
Expense Categories	State Agencies		Higher Education & Technical Colleges ¹		Counties & Special Purpose Districts		Municipalities		Total	
	To Date	Through 12/30	To Date	Through 12/30	To Date	Through 12/30	To Date	Through 12/30	To Date	Through 12/30
Payroll	\$5,022,745	\$16,024,460	\$1,450,260	\$21,551,196	\$22,598,416	\$36,918,851	\$12,628,753	\$6,609,043	\$41,700,174	\$81,103,550
FFCRA Employee Paid Leave	\$1,044,161	\$1,688,001	\$2,693,852	\$4,182,582	\$7,335,328	\$5,945,625	\$4,008,840	\$3,306,876	\$15,082,181	\$15,123,084
Remote Working/Learning	\$1,140,964	\$5,430,633	\$3,865,594	\$19,259,206	\$582,953	\$2,073,864	\$586,927	\$740,950	\$6,176,438	\$27,504,653
Technology	\$4,037,838	\$6,103,023	\$2,374,332	\$22,846,804	\$760,244	\$2,108,419	\$224,933	\$698,541	\$7,397,347	\$31,756,787
Janitorial Services	\$1,246,564	\$1,979,768	\$482,285	\$10,395,902	\$678,551	\$2,653,482	\$240,947	\$594,219	\$2,648,347	\$15,623,371
Refund of Fees	\$2,731,658	\$305,297	\$67,305,519	\$1,624,470	\$1,068,377	\$967,024	\$1,838,650	\$5,412,106	\$72,944,204	\$8,308,897
Food Services	\$1,377,946	\$6,680,812	\$572,300	\$981,329	\$15,963	\$106,640	\$11,313	\$42,372	\$1,977,522	\$7,811,153
PPE	\$14,047,197	\$52,190,280	\$1,617,879	\$13,624,439	\$4,227,531	\$10,590,381	\$1,133,476	\$1,256,121	\$21,026,083	\$77,661,221
Preparation Efforts	\$162,106	\$2,858,411	\$1,660,899	\$13,380,116	\$576,100	\$2,194,573	\$238,250	\$5,848,012	\$2,637,355	\$24,281,112
Response Efforts	\$2,962,791	\$105,051,828	\$144,617	\$14,326,321	\$887,339	\$2,059,034	\$271,587	\$3,767,616	\$4,266,334	\$125,204,799
Small Business Support	\$5,439,880	\$5,254,423	\$4,200	\$0	\$1,500,217	\$72,400,000	\$252,712	\$3,185,300	\$7,197,009	\$80,839,723
	\$39,213,850	\$203,566,936	\$82,171,737	\$122,172,365	\$40,231,019	\$138,017,893	\$21,436,388	\$31,461,156	\$183,052,994	\$495,218,350

Enterprise Initiatives:	To Date	Through 12/30
Broadband State Plan		\$250,000
Broadband Infrastructure		\$80,000,000
Statewide Hotspots		\$20,000,000
PPE State Stockpile		\$16,704,115
Supply Chain Planning		\$100,000
Nursing Home Testing		\$7,500,000
Statewide Contact Tracing		\$15,022,690
Statewide Testing		\$19,915,183
Unemployment Trust Fund		\$500,000,000
Public and Private Hospital Reimbursements*		\$250,000,000
Summer Reading/Math Intervention K-3 Camp		\$47,000,000
5 Days of K-8 Academic Instruction & Intervention Social/Emotional Support		\$160,000,000
Food Service Not Reimbursed by USDA and Cafeteria Workers' Salaries		\$12,000,000
	\$0	\$1,128,491,988

Note: Funds must be expended by 12/29/20 or will revert to Unemployment Trust Fund

Recommended funding should be used for instructional, transportation and meal costs exclusively; and, the curriculum must be fully developed prior to the expenditure of funds.

Recapitulation	To Date	Through 12/30
CRF Beginning Balance	\$1,905,114,601	\$1,722,061,607
Less: State and Local Government	(\$183,052,994)	(\$495,218,350)
Less: Enterprise Initiatives	\$0	(\$1,128,491,988)
Available	\$1,722,061,607	\$98,351,269

Notes:

¹Public colleges and universities documented total costs of \$112.1 million. Not included in the above are expenses of \$8.1 million for contracts with vendors (dining, bookstores), business continuity expenses, etc. and \$30.6 million for lost revenues.

*Public and Private Hospitals report \$208,609,752 expenses to date and \$740,396,240 through Dec. 30. MUSC Hospital reports \$99,096,933 expenses to date and \$177,744,535 through Dec. 30.

**Enterprise initiatives may be reduced if an alternative source of federal funding is available.

Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund
Total Available: \$48,467,924
Requests and Documented Needs

May 27, 2020

Expense Categories	Dept. of Education	Public K-12	Private K-12	Special Schools	Technical College System	Public Colleges and Universities	Independent Colleges and Universities	HBCUs	Total
PPE									\$0
Cleaning Service									\$0
Distance Learning - Student equipment								\$2,407,850	\$2,407,850
Distance Learning - Entity Preparation and Technology									\$0
Internet Access at Students' Homes (WiFi Hotspots)									\$0
Loss of Revenues (Tuition)									\$0
Refund of Fees - Housing, Dining, Parking, etc.									\$0
Expansion of e-Learning									\$0
Professional Development - e-Learning									\$0
Payroll									\$0
Preparation Efforts									\$0
Response Efforts									\$0
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,407,850
								\$2,407,850	\$2,407,850

\$48,467,924
 \$2,407,850
Available **\$46,060,074**