

Teddie Pryor, Chair
Henry Darby
Jenny Costa Honeycutt
Anna B Johnson
Kylon Jerome Middleton
Brantley Moody
Herb Sass
Dickie Schweers
Robert L Wehrman



Finance Committee Agenda
September 15, 2022 at 5:00 PM
4045 Bridge View Drive, North Charleston, SC 29405

- 1 APPROVAL OF MINUTES**
 - 1A Minutes of September 6, 2022 - Request to Consider**
- 2 PRESENTATIONS**
 - 2A The Navigation Center - Presentation**
- 3 RESOLUTIONS**
 - 3A Literacy Week - Request to Adopt**
 - 3B Kristy Danford Resolution - Request to Adopt**
- 4 CONSENT AGENDA**
 - 4A Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Grant from SC Attorney General (Solicitor) - Request to Accept**
 - 4B Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Grant from the SC Attorney General (Solicitor) - Request to Accept**
 - 4C Child Fatality Review Board State Funding - Request to Accept**
- 5 BOARDS & COMMISSIONS**
 - 5A Accommodations Tax Advisory Commission - Cultural Organization - Appointment (1)**
 - 5B Disabilities & Special Needs Board - Appointments (3)**
 - 5C Housing Steering Committee - Request to Consider**

Charleston County Council

Memorandum

To: Finance Committee
From: Kristen Salisbury, Clerk of Council
Date: September 9, 2022
Subject: Minutes of September 6, 2022

At the Finance Committee of September 15, 2022, the draft minutes of the Finance Committee of September 6, 2022, will be presented for consideration.

Charleston County Council

Memorandum

To: Finance Committee
From: Kristen Salisbury, Clerk of Council
Date: September 9, 2022
Subject: The Navigation Center

At the Finance Committee of September 15, 2022, representatives from The Navigation Center will make a presentation. No action will be taken.

Charleston County Council

Memorandum

To: Finance Committee
From: Kristen Salisbury, Clerk of Council
Date: August 29, 2022
Subject: Literacy Week

At the Finance Committee of September 15, 2022, a resolution honoring Literacy Week will be presented for consideration.

Charleston County Council

Memorandum

To: Finance Committee
From: Kristen Salisbury, Clerk of Council
Date: September 9, 2022
Subject: Kristy Danford Resolution

At the Finance Committee of September 15, 2022, a resolution honoring outgoing Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee(CJCC) Executive Director Kristy Danford will be presented for consideration.

Committee Agenda Item

To: Bill Tuten, County Administrator
From: Solicitor Scarlett Wilson **Dept.:** Solicitor
Subject: Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Grant from SC Attorney General (Solicitor)
Request: Request to Accept
Committee: Finance Committee **Date:** September 15, 2022

Department	Approver
Grants	Gail Marion
Budget	Mack Gile
Legal	Marc Belle
Administrator	Bill Tuten
Clerk	Kristen L. Salisbury

Fiscal Impact:

No cash match required.

Funding: Was funding previously approved? N/A

If yes, please provide the following:	Org	Object	Balance in Account	Amount Needed for item

Situation:

The Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Program Grant is a competitive grant awarded by the South Carolina Office of Attorney General (SCAG) with U.S. Department of Justice funds. The Solicitor's Office has been awarded the VOCA grant for the last thirteen years. In this VOCA application, our office applied to continue 8 full-time advocates to serve both Charleston and Berkeley counties.

The Solicitor's Office is requesting to use the \$434,692 award to fund 8 Victim Advocates, which includes an in-kind salary match in the amount of \$108,673; The in-kind match will be provided by other victim advocates employed by our office.

The grant period will run from October 1, 2022, until September 30, 2023. There are 8 grant-funded FTEs associated with this request. The match associated with this grant is in-kind and therefore does not cause an expense to the Solicitor's Office or to the County.

It is understood that at the conclusion of the grant period, the FTEs will be dissolved if no further grant funding is available.

Solicitor's Recommendation:

Allow the Solicitor's Office to accept this Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Program award in the amount of \$434,692 from the SC Office of Attorney General (SCAG), with the understanding that

- the grant period will run from October 1, 2022, until September 30, 2023.
- there are eight (8) grant-funded FTEs associated with this request.
- the required in-kind salary match in the amount of \$108,673 will be provided by other victim advocates employed by our office.
- at the conclusion of the grant period, the FTEs will be dissolved if no further grant funding is available.

Committee Agenda Item

To: Bill Tuten, County Administrator
From: Solicitor Scarlett Wilson **Dept.:** Solicitor
Subject: Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Grant from the SC Attorney General (Solicitor)
Request: Request to Accept
Committee: Finance Committee **Date:** September 15, 2022

Department	Approver
Grants	Gail Marion
Budget	Mack Gile
Legal	Marc Belle
Administrator	Bill Tuten
Clerk	Kristen L. Salisbury

Fiscal Impact:

No cash match required.

Funding: Was funding previously approved? N/A

If yes, please provide the following:	Org	Object	Balance in Account	Amount Needed for item

Situation:

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Grant Program is a competitive grant awarded by the South Carolina Office of Attorney General (SCAG) with U.S. Department of Justice funds. The Solicitor's Office has been awarded this grant for the past thirteen years. This award is therefore a continuation of a previously awarded grant.

The Solicitor's Office is requesting to accept the VAWA grant to fund one Prosecutor in the amount of \$76,672 with an in-kind match of \$25,557. The grant period will run from October 1, 2022, until September 30, 2023. There is 1.0 grant-funded FTE associated with this request. The match associated with this grant is in-kind and therefore does not cause an expense to the Solicitor's Office nor to the County.

It is understood that at the conclusion of the grant period, the FTE will be dissolved if no further grant funding is available.

Solicitor's Recommendation:

Allow the Solicitor's Office to accept the grant award, the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Program Grant from the South Carolina Office of Attorney General in the amount of \$76,672 which includes an in-kind match of \$25,557 to fund one Prosecutor with the understanding that:

- There is one (1) grant-funded FTE associated with this request.
- At the conclusion of the grant period, the FTE will be dissolved if no further grant funding is available.
- The grant period will run from October 1, 2022, until September 30, 2023.

Committee Agenda Item

To: Bill Tuten, County Administrator
From: Coroner Bobbi Jo O'Neal **Dept.:** Coroner
Subject: Child Fatality Review Board State Funding
Request: Request to Accept
Committee: Finance Committee **Date:** September 15, 2022

Department	Approver
Grants	Gail Marion
Budget	Mack Gile
Legal	Marc Belle
Administrator	Bill Tuten
Clerk	Kristen L. Salisbury

Fiscal Impact:

The proposal does not have any revenues or costs associated with acceptance, and the funds will be a supplementation to the office's FY23 budget.
 No match is associated with the request.

Funding: Was funding previously approved? NO

If yes, please provide the following:	Org	Object	Balance in Account	Amount Needed for item

Situation:

In 2018 a state law was enacted which mandated each county to have a Child Fatality Review Board. During the past legislative session, funding in the amount of \$1.6 million was approved to be distributed equally between the 46 counties.

The acceptance of the funds is not to replace the approved fiscal year budget; the Coroner's Office will use the money to fund office needs. (See attached Attorney General's Opinion.)

Coroner's Recommendation:

Approve the request by the Coroner's Office to accept \$35,000 Child Fatality Review Board state funding for FY23 with the understanding that the funds can be used at the Coroner's discretion and no match is associated with the request.



ALAN WILSON
ATTORNEY GENERAL

August 01, 2022

The Hon. Bobbi Jo O'Neal, BSN, RN, F-ABMDI
President
South Carolina Coroner's Association
Post Office Box 12304
Columbia, SC 29211

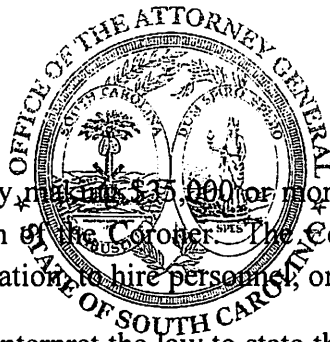
Dear Coroner O'Neal:

Attorney General Alan Wilson has referred your letter to the Opinions section. The letter describes how some county officials have arrived at different conclusions regarding funding for county coroner's offices under S.C. Code § 17-5-140.

In 2018, a law was passed which mandated Child Fatality Review Boards in every county. The Coroner is the responsible official for orchestrating and executing these meetings. However, like so many other mandates, it was unfunded. This funding was finally approved during this past legislative session. The state will be equally distributing 1.6 million to the 46 counties. Although the law (section C 1-3) designates funding by population, they have now decided to distribute equally among counties. Section B of the law states the funding will be designated to supplement the pay of the duly elected Coroner and any remaining funds may be used for disbursement, at the discretion of the Coroner.

As County Treasurers are now receiving the funding, there is disagreement as to how the funds can and should be used.

It is the understating of the SCCA that the funds would be sent to each county treasurer to ensure that each Coroner was paid, at a minimum, a full-time salary of \$35,000/year. If a Coroner was not making \$35,000/year the funds would be used to supplement their pay up to at least \$35,000. The remaining funds would then be used at the discretion of the Coroner. The funds could be used as additional compensation for the Coroner, could be used to hire additional personnel or purchase equipment.



If the Coroner was already making \$35,000 or more, then all the funds could be expended at the discretion of the Coroner. The Coroner could use the funds to supplement their compensation, to hire personnel, or to purchase equipment.

ALAN WILSON
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Some County Treasurers interpret the law to state that the \$35,000 must go to the Coroner as pay and cannot be used for anything else. It is their understanding that if more funds became available than those funds (above \$35,000) then they could be used at the discretion of the Coroner.

The intention of the law was to ensure that in every county, the Coroner is compensated a full-time living wage (\$35,000), who could then meet the mandate to orchestrate and execute Child Fatality Review Boards.

Other County Administrations are stating that the Coroner in their county is 'part-time' so they do not have to compensate them a full-time living wage and as a result this legislation does not apply to them. It is the contention of the SCCA that every elected Coroner in the state is full-time. The Coroner is an elected Constitutional office like the elected Sheriff and Solicitor, and covers their county 24 hours/day, 365 days a year.

Law/Analysis

For the reasons discussed below, it is this Office's opinion that S.C. Code § 17-5-140 requires each county treasurer to supplement existing funding sources with the funds appropriated thereunder to compensate the elected county coroner with a salary of "at least thirty-five thousand dollars annually." After satisfying this annual compensation floor, the elected county coroner is then authorized to spend the remaining funds for any of the purposes listed in subsection (B). Finally, it is this Office's opinion that the General Assembly likely intended for section 17-5-140 to provide supplemental funding for the coroners in each county except where an office is filled by an acting coroner or by an appointment from the Governor. See S.C. Code Ann. § 17-5-50.

As a matter for first impression, this opinion will interpret section 17-5-140 according to the rules of statutory construction. When interpreting a statute, the primary goal is to determine the General Assembly's intent. See Mitchell v. City of Greenville, 411 S.C. 632, 634, 770 S.E.2d 391, 392 (2015) ("The cardinal rule of statutory interpretation is to ascertain and effectuate the legislative intent whenever possible."). Where a statute's language is plain and unambiguous, "the text of a statute is considered the best evidence of the legislative intent or will." Hodges v. Rainey, 341 S.C. 79, 85, 533 S.E.2d 578, 581 (2000). Further, "[a] statute as a whole must receive a practical, reasonable and fair interpretation consonant with the purpose, design, and policy of lawmakers." State v. Henkel, 413 S.C. 9, 14, 774 S.E.2d 458, 461 (2015), *reh'g denied*

(Aug. 5, 2015). “A statute should be so construed that no word, clause, sentence, provision or part shall be rendered superfluous.” Matter of Decker, 322 S.C. 215, 219, 471 S.E.2d 462, 463 (1995) (quoting 82 C.J.S. Statutes § 346) (internal quotations omitted). Where statutes deal with the same subject matter, it is well established that they “are in *pari materia* and must be construed together, if possible, to produce a single, harmonious result.” Penman v. City of Columbia, 387 S.C. 131, 138,691 S.E.2d 465, 468 (2010); see also Op. S.C. Atty. Gen., 2000 WL 1347162 (Aug. 25, 2000) (The meaning of related statutes and their effect must be determined with reference to each other so as to “construe them together into one integrated system of law.”). With these principles in mind, this opinion will next look to specific provisions within the text of section 17-5-140, related statutes, and legislative history to guide its analysis.

Section 17-5-140 was adopted as part of Act No. 183 of 2018 which created Local Child Fatality Review Teams in each county of the State. Section 1 of the Act established the composition of the teams, provided the stated purpose of the teams is to “expeditiously review all child deaths that occur in the county,” and described the county coroner’s role in regards to the teams. 2018 Act. No. 183, § 1. Section 2 added section 17-5-140 to the South Carolina Code of Laws with the stated purpose in the title of the Act “so as to provide that funds must be disbursed to the counties equally to pay the duly elected full-time coroner or other related personnel or equipment.” 2018 Act. No. 183. The statute reads as follows:

(A) From the funds appropriated for the implementation of this section, and subject to the provisions of subsection (C), the State Treasurer shall disburse an equal amount to each county treasurer on a monthly basis. These funds must supplement, and not supplant, existing funds utilized for full-time county coroners.

(B) From the funds received pursuant to this section, each county treasurer must pay the duly elected full-time coroner at least thirty-five thousand dollars annually. If the funds are not totally expended to pay the duly elected full-time coroner, then at the discretion of the coroner he may use the funds to hire a deputy coroner, administrative personnel, or personnel with forensic training. Also, the coroner may use the funds to provide an office or office equipment.

(C) Upon disbursing thirty-five thousand dollars to each county treasurer in a fiscal year, the State Treasurer shall credit any remaining funds pursuant to subsection (D) to the full-time coroners of each county for the performance of their duties. The remaining funds shall be disbursed as follows:

(1) For those counties with a population of one hundred fifty thousand and above, according to the latest official United States Decennial Census, each full-time coroner shall receive an equal share of fifty-five percent of the remaining funds.

(2) For those counties with a population of at least fifty thousand but not more than one hundred forty-nine thousand, nine hundred ninety-nine, according to the latest official United States Decennial Census, each full-time coroner shall receive an equal share of thirty-five percent of the remaining funds.

(3) For those counties with a population of less than fifty thousand, according to the latest official United States Decennial Census, each full-time coroner shall receive an equal share of ten percent of the remaining funds.

(D) Implementation of this section is contingent upon the appropriation of state general funds or the availability of financial support from other sources and must be operational within one year of adequate funding becoming available.

S.C. Code § 17-5-140 (Supp. 2021).

The plain language of subsection (A) articulates two directives. First, the State Treasurer is required to disburse the funds appropriated to implement the statute in equal amounts to “each county treasurer” subject to separate parameters in subsection (C) when funds exceed a specific threshold. Id. Second, the existing funds for “full-time county coroners” are not to be reduced as a result of the funds appropriated to implement the statute. Id.

Subsection (B) describes how these funds may be spent. It initially requires the county treasurer to “pay the duly elected full-time coroner at least thirty-five thousand dollars annually.” Thereafter, the statute grants the “duly elected full-time coroner” discretionary authority to spend the remaining funds for any of the purposes listed in subsection (B).

The question of whether section 17-5-140 requires that appropriated funds be used to supplement a county coroner’s salary to a minimum amount of thirty-five thousand dollars annually or, instead, requires that the first thirty-five thousand dollars appropriated be paid to each county coroner regardless of existing salary appears to come from ambiguity regarding the word “pay.” Black’s Law Dictionary defines “pay” to mean

pay *vb.* (13c) 1. To give money for a good or service that one buys; to make satisfaction <pay by credit card>. 2. To transfer money that one owes to a person, company, etc. <pay the utility bill>. 3. To give (someone) money for the job that

he or she does; to compensate a person for his or her occupation; compensate (1) <she gets paid twice a month>. 4. To give (money) to someone because one has been ordered by a court to do so <pay the damages>. 5. To be profitable; to bring in a return <the venture paid 9%>.

PAY, Black's Law Dictionary (11th ed. 2019). If “pay” is interpreted to mean “compensate a person for his or her occupation,” then subsection (B) can be read to establish a minimum a salary of thirty-five thousand dollars a year as the SCCA suggests. (“[E]ach county treasurer must [compensate] the duly elected full-time coroner at least thirty-five thousand dollars annually.”) However, if “pay” is instead interpreted to mean “to give (money) to someone because one has been ordered ... to do so,” then subsection (B) can be read to express the view by some county treasurers that “the \$35,000 must go to the Coroner as pay, and if ... more funds became available ... (above \$35,000) then they could be used at the discretion of the Coroner.”

While one could argue in favor of either interpretation, it is this Office’s opinion a court would likely hold S.C. Code § 17-5-140 requires each county treasurer to compensate the elected county coroner with a salary of “at least thirty-five thousand dollars annually” from existing funding sources supplemented by appropriated funds. If “pay” is interpreted to mean compensate, then subsection (B) provides the county treasurer with clear guidance to determine both the amount of appropriated funds that must be allocated to the county coroner’s salary and the amount remaining that can be used for the listed discretionary purposes. Alternatively, if “pay” is interpreted to mean to give money as the result of being ordered to do so, one could advocate that the Legislature intended to “supplement” the coroner’s salary with an additional \$35,000 from the funds appropriated. However, the statute’s language states the county treasurer “must pay the duly elected full-time coroner at least thirty-five thousand dollars annually.” *Id.* (emphasis added). This interpretation only establishes \$35,000 as the minimum supplement amount for the county coroner’s salary, but it does not establish a maximum amount. Further, no public officer or other person is explicitly authorized to determine the amount nor are any guidelines articulated. While not free from doubt, interpreting subsection (B) to use both existing funding sources and appropriate funds to establish a minimum annual salary of \$35,000 for county coroners provides greater precision regarding the use of the funds appropriated thereunder. Certainly, legislative clarification may be warranted.

Your letter presents a second issue concerning whether a county coroner can be considered “part-time” and, as a result, the funds appropriated under section 17-5-140 would not be allocated to that office. It is this Office’s opinion that the South Carolina Code of Laws does not classify the office of county coroner as either full-time or part-time. The office of coroner is among the oldest offices known to our law, predating the founding of our country by over five centuries. The English Articles of Eyre established the office of the coroner in 1194 as to represent the interests of the English crown on the local level. Paul MacMahon, The Inquest and

the Virtues of Soft Adjudication, 33 Yale L. & Pol'y Rev. 275, 280 (2015). "Under the early common law, the office of coroner was one of great dignity, the coroner being, next to the sheriff, the most important civil officer in the county." Gavagan v. Marshall, 160 Fla. 154, 33 So.2d 862 (1948) (en banc) (quoting American Jurisprudence). In 1276, coroners were charged by the statute *de officio coronatoris*, 4 Edw. I Stat. 2, to "go to any place where any be slain and inquire" See 14 S.C. Jur. Coroners, § 9. In other words, coroners in our legal system have been investigating suspicious deaths for over 700 years. In South Carolina, the office of county coroner is established by our State Constitution.

There shall be elected in each county by the electors thereof a clerk of the circuit court, a sheriff, and a coroner; and in each judicial circuit a solicitor shall be elected by the electors thereof. All of these officers shall serve for terms of four years and until their successors are elected and qualify. The General Assembly shall provide by law for their duties and compensation.

The General Assembly also may provide by law for the age and qualifications of sheriffs and coroners, and the selection, duties, and compensation of other appropriate officials to enforce the criminal laws of the State, to prosecute persons under these laws, and to carry on the administrative functions of the courts of the State.

S.C. Const. art. V, § 24.

Because the Constitution requires the General Assembly to provide by law for the duties and compensation for coroners, if there is a basis for determining the office may be considered part-time it would be codified in the Code of Laws. However, there is no reference to "part-time coroners" anywhere in the South Carolina Code of Laws and the only statute that uses the term "full-time coroners" is section 17-5-140 itself. While all words and clauses within a statute are to be construed in a manner so they are not "rendered superfluous," this Office does not understand section 17-5-140 demonstrates legislative intent to classify coroners as either full-time or part-time officers. See Matter of Decker, *supra*. Although subsections (A) through (C) use the description "full-time coroner" when discussing the use of funds, there are no guidelines or statutory definitions to determine whether a county coroner fails to satisfy this criteria. As your letter suggests, it is may well be that the repeated use of the "full-time" in regards to the use of the appropriated funds and the county coroner is meant to demonstrate the General Assembly's intent to provide a full-time living wage for these constitutional officers.

Subsection (B), however, uses the phrase "duly elected full-time coroner" twice in reference to the thirty-five thousand dollars annual payment. *Id.* ("If the funds are not totally expended to pay the duly elected full-time coroner ...") (emphasis added). The South Carolina

Code recognizes that there are situations where the office of the county coroner may be filled by appointment by the Governor, by the chief magistrate of the county, or the second in command of the coroner's office. See S.C. Code § 17-5-50.¹ It seems likely, therefore, that the General Assembly intended for section 17-5-140 to provide supplemental funding for properly elected coroners in each county, but it was not intended to provide supplemental salary to an acting or appointed coroner. This conclusion is also not free from doubt, and legislative clarification might be warranted on this point as well.

Conclusion

As is discussed more fully above, it is this Office's opinion that S.C. Code § 17-5-140 requires each county treasurer to supplement existing funding sources with the funds appropriated thereunder to compensate the elected county coroner with a salary of "at least thirty-five thousand dollars annually." After satisfying this annual compensation floor, the elected county coroner is then authorized to spend the remaining funds for any of the purposes listed in subsection (B). Finally, it is this Office's opinion that the General Assembly likely intended for section 17-5-140 to provide supplemental funding for properly elected coroners in

¹ S.C. Code § 17-5-50

(A) Except as provided in subsection (B), in the event of a vacancy in the office of coroner, the Governor shall fill the office by appointing a qualified replacement to serve until the earlier of the following:

- (1) the next general election for the office of coroner; or
- (2) the next general election, in which case an election shall be to fill the unexpired term.

In either circumstance, the person appointed by the Governor shall hold office until his successor shall qualify.

(B) If a county coroner is suspended by the Governor upon the coroner's indictment or for other reasons, the chief magistrate of that county shall act as coroner until the suspended coroner is reinstated or until a coroner is elected and qualifies in the next general election for coroners, whichever occurs first.

(C) Except as provided in subsection (B), the chief deputy or second in command of the coroner's office shall act as coroner until the vacancy is filled by the Governor's appointment. While acting as coroner, the chief deputy or second in command is subject to the duties and liabilities incident to the office of coroner and shall receive the same salary as the former coroner at the time of the vacancy.

The Honorable Bobbi Jo O'Neal

Page 8

August 01, 2022

each county, but it was not intended to provide supplemental salary to an acting or appointed coroner. See S.C. Code Ann. § 17-5-50.

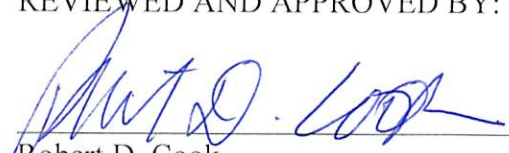
Sincerely,



Matthew Houck

Assistant Attorney General

REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY:



Robert D. Cook
Solicitor General

Charleston County Council

Memorandum

To: Finance Committee

From: Kristen Salisbury, Clerk of Council

Date: September 9, 2022

Subject: Accommodations Tax Advisory Commission - Cultural Organization - Appointment (1)

An announcement of vacancy for the Cultural Organization seat on the Accommodations Tax Advisory Commission was previously made. An application for appointment was received from Sam Spence, Director of Public Affairs for the Preservation Society of Charleston. No other applications were received.

The Charleston County Accommodations Tax Advisory Committee is a seven (7) member board appointed by Charleston County Council and charged by State Statute to make recommendations to Council on the expenditure of revenue generated from the state accommodations tax. The board shall consist of the following: two (2) representatives of the lodging industry whose business is located in Charleston County, a representative of the hospitality industry whose business is located in Charleston County, a representative of cultural organizations located in Charleston County, a representative who resides in Charleston County West of the Ashley (to include areas West Ashley, James Island, Johns Island, Wadmalaw Island, Hollywood, Ravenel, St. Paul's areas, Edisto Island), a representative who resides in Charleston County East of the Cooper (to include areas in Mt. Pleasant, Awendaw, McClellanville, South Santee), and a member at large who resides in any area of Charleston County.

1 vacancy, 1 application

Sam Spence

Charleston County Council

Memorandum

To: Finance Committee
From: Kristen Salisbury, Clerk of Council
Date: September 9, 2022
Subject: Disabilities & Special Needs Board - Appointments (3)

An announcement of vacancies for the Charleston County Disabilities and Special Needs Board was previously made. Applications for reappointment were received from Corky Carnevale, Donald Cronin, and Ernest Reinecke. An application for appointment was received from Matt Fuentes.

Members of the Disabilities and Special Needs Board are appointed by the Governor for four year terms. County Council recommends to the Governor persons to be appointed. The mission of the Board is to assist people with disabilities in meeting their needs, pursuing their dreams and achieving their possibilities; and to minimize the occurrence and reduce severity of disabilities through prevention. The Board meets on the fourth Thursday of each month at 5:30 pm.

3 vacancies, 4 applications

Corky Carnevale
Donald Cronin
Ernest Reinecke
Matt Fuentes

Charleston County Council

Memorandum

To: Finance Committee
From: Kristen Salisbury, Clerk of Council
Date: September 9, 2022
Subject: Housing Steering Committee

At the Finance Committee of September 15, 2022, the committee will discuss absenteeism on the Housing Steering Committee. Action may be taken.