

The 2004 amendment added subsection (C)(12).

The 2005 amendment, in subsection (C), designated paragraph (1) and under it redesignated items (1) to (12) as subparagraphs (a) to (l), in subparagraph (b), substituted "Reserved" for "Commission of the Department of Revenue", and added subparagraph (m) relating to the officers who may be removed by the governor; and designated paragraph (2) making nonsubstantive changes.

The 2007 amendment, in subsection (C)(1)(b), substituted "Department of Transportation Commission" for "Reserved".

The 2009 amendment added subsection (C)(1)(n) relating to State Ports Authority.

The 2012 amendment inserted subsection (C)(1)(o) and made other nonsubstantive changes.

2014 Act No. 224, Section 1, effective March 5, 2015, added subsection (C)(1)(p), relating to the Adjutant General.

2016 Act No. 275, Section 86, repealed (C)(1)(b), relating to the Department of Transportation Commission.

2017 Act No. 13, Pt. V, Section 16, added (C)(1)(q) and (C)(1)(r), and made other nonsubstantive changes.

**SECTION 1-3-245.** Removal from office of member of state board for three consecutive unexcused absences; vacancy created; requirement of chairman to notify appointing authority; exclusion for ex officio member or designee.

(A) A member of a state board, council, commission, or committee who has three consecutive unexcused absences from regularly scheduled meetings held by the particular board, council, commission, or committee is considered removed from the board, council, commission, or committee and a vacancy is created. The chairman of the board, council, commission, or committee immediately shall notify the Governor or appropriate appointing authority of the member's three consecutive unexcused absences and of the resulting vacancy. An unexcused absence must be defined by each respective board, council, commission, or committee in rules governing its operation.

(B) This section does not apply to an ex officio member of a state board, council, commission, or committee or to a designee of an ex officio member.

HISTORY: 1995 Act No. 79, Section 1.

**SECTION 1-3-250.** Appeal by officer removed by Governor.

An officer, other than a state officer appointed by the Governor pursuant to subsection (B) of Section 1-3-240, shall have the right of appeal from any order of removal by the Governor under Section 1-3-240 to the resident or presiding judge of the circuit in which the officer resides. The judge shall hear and determine the appeal both as to law and fact upon the record as made before the Governor and upon additional evidence as he shall see fit to allow. The notice of appeal shall be served upon the Governor, or his secretary, within five days after the service upon the officer of the order of the Governor removing him and shall state the grounds for the appeal and name the circuit judge to whom the appeal is taken. The Governor shall transmit to the judge the record in the case, including a copy of the order of removal, grounds of removal, evidence in support of removal and return of service, and any other matter which in his judgment may be considered by the court. The circuit judge within twenty days after the taking of the appeal, or in such shorter time as may be practical, shall hear and determine the appeal, after giving to the parties reasonable notice of the time and place of hearing. The hearing may be had and judgment may be rendered in open court, or at chambers within or without the circuit. Any appeal from the order of the circuit court must be taken in the manner provided by the South Carolina Appellate Court Rules.

HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 125; 1952 Code Section 1-125; 1942 Code Section 3098; 1932 Code Section 3098; 1924 (33) 997; 1960 (51) 1736; 1993 Act No. 181, Section 7; 1999 Act No. 55, Section 1.

**SECTION 1-3-260.** Removal procedure as additional to other removal procedures.

The power and procedure of removal conferred and provided for in Sections 1-3-240 and 1-3-250 are additional to any other removal powers or procedure authorized by statute.

HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 1-126; 1952 Code Section 1-126; 1942 Code Section 3098; 1932 Code Section 3098; 1924 (33) 997.

**SECTION 1-3-270.** Filling of vacancies created by removal pursuant to Section 1-3-240.

Any vacancy created under the authority vested by Section 1-3-240 shall be filled as provided by the Constitution and statute laws of the State relating to the filling of a vacancy in the office in which such vacancy is so created.

HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 1-127; 1952 Code Section 1-127; 1942 Code Section 3098; 1932 Code Section 3098; 1924 (33) 997.

## ARTICLE 7

### Maintenance of Peace and Order

**SECTION 1-3-410.** Governor may act to prevent violence.

The Governor may take such measures and do all and every act and thing which he may deem necessary in order to prevent violence or threats of violence to the person or property of citizens of the State and to maintain peace, tranquility and good order in the State, and in any political subdivision thereof, and in any particular area of the State designated by him.

HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 1-128; 1957 (50) 521.

**SECTION 1-3-420.** Proclamation of emergency by Governor.

The Governor, when in his opinion the facts warrant, shall, by proclamation, declare that, because of unlawful assemblage, violence or threats of violence, or a public health emergency, as defined in Section 44-4-130, a danger exists to the person or property of any citizen and that the peace and tranquility of the State, or any political subdivision thereof, or any particular area of the State designated by him, is threatened, and because thereof an emergency, with reference to such threats and danger, exists.

The Governor, upon the issuance of a proclamation as provided for in this section, must immediately file the proclamation in the Office of the Secretary of State, which proclamation is effective upon issuance and remain in full force and effect until revoked by the Governor.

HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 1-129; 1957 (50) 521; 2002 Act No. 339, Section 3.

**SECTION 1-3-430.** Orders to prevent danger.

In all such cases when the Governor shall issue his proclamation as provided in Section 1-3-420 he may further, cope with such threats and danger, order and direct any person or group of persons to do any act which would in his opinion prevent or minimize danger to life, limb or property, or prevent a breach of the peace; and he may order any person or group of persons to refrain from doing any act or thing which would, in his opinion, endanger life, limb or property, or cause, or tend to cause, a breach of the peace, or endanger the peace and good order of the State or any section or community thereof, and he shall have full power by use of all appropriate available means to enforce such order or proclamation.