**South Carolina General Assembly**

124th Session, 2021-2022

**S. 753**

**STATUS INFORMATION**

Senate Resolution

Sponsors: Senator Gambrell

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Introduced in the Senate on April 14, 2021

Adopted by the Senate on May 11, 2021

Summary: Cyanobacterial Harmful Algal Bloom

**HISTORY OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS**

Date Body Action Description with journal page number

4/14/2021 Senate Introduced ([Senate Journal‑page 5](file:///h:\sj\20210414.docx))

4/14/2021 Senate Referred to Committee on **Agriculture and Natural Resources** ([Senate Journal‑page 5](file:///h:\sj\20210414.docx))

5/11/2021 Senate Recalled from Committee on **Agriculture and Natural Resources** ([Senate Journal‑page 3](file:///h:\sj\20210511.docx))

5/11/2021 Senate Adopted ([Senate Journal‑page 3](file:///h:\sj\20210511.docx))

View the latest [legislative information](http://www.scstatehouse.gov/billsearch.php?billnumbers=753&session=124&summary=B) at the website

**VERSIONS OF THIS BILL**

[4/14/2021](file:///p:\pprever\2021-22\753_20210414.docx)

**A** **SENATE RESOLUTION**

TO PROVIDE THAT THE SOUTH CAROLINA SENATE BELIEVES IT IS IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE STATE IF UPON CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN BIDS AND PROPOSALS TO REMEDIATE AND PREVENT CYANOBACTERIAL HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS, PREFERENCE IS GIVEN TO VENDORS WHO COMPLY WITH CERTAIN SPECIFICATIONS.

Whereas, the State of South Carolina is blessed with abundant and clean water resources, including many beautiful lakes and reservoirs; and

Whereas, the residents of South Carolina, and her many visitors, rely upon South Carolina’s water resources for agriculture, tourism, recreation, and the very sustenance of life; and

Whereas, South Carolina’s various lakes and reservoirs are owned by many different parties, including utility companies, cooperatives, private individuals, and in some cases, the State of South Carolina and her political subdivisions; and

Whereas, the health and purity of South Carolina’s lakes and reservoirs are, at times, endangered by cyanobacterial harmful algal blooms; and

Whereas, there have been significant advances in technology and environmental impact related to remediation and prevention of cyanobacterial harmful algal blooms; and

Whereas, establishment of best practice preferences in the award of any contract for remediation and prevention of any cyanobacterial harmful algal bloom in the lakes and reservoirs of South Carolina under the Consolidated Procurement Code is in the best interests of the State of South Carolina so as to preserve and promote the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens thereof. Now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate:

That the South Carolina Senate believes it is in the best interests of the State if, upon consideration of bids and proposals by any agencies of the State bound by the South Carolina Procurement Code to remediate and prevent cyanobacterial harmful algal blooms in the lakes and reservoirs of South Carolina, preference is given to those vendors who comply with the following specifications, which are considered hereafter to constitute the best practices for cyanobacterial harmful algal bloom remediation and prevention in South Carolina waters:

(1) the technology employed must be approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and certified to meet or exceed The American National Standards for health effects of drinking water treatment chemicals (NSF/ANSI/CAN‑60) and be registered for application by the State;

(2) the bidder must have previous experience treating water bodies larger than one thousand acres with proven success in the United States;

(3) the treatment aim must be to reduce cyanotoxins in the water to less‑than harmful levels;

(4) the technology employed must be ready‑to‑use without limitation of size or shape of the waterbody;

(5) preference must be given to employment of technology allowing for application under emergency situations and within less than ninety‑six hours from approval;

(6) preference must be given to products that are modular and can be used as a preventative measure;

(7) preference must be given to products that are quick and easy to apply and are safe to the applicator;

(8) preference must be given to products that float on the surface of the water and do not sink immediately to the bottom of the water column, to be diminished in effectiveness by mixing with sediment;

(9) preference must be given to products that are distributed autonomously across the water body after a localized application;

(10) preference must be given to products with a time‑release mechanism that applies constant and prolonged oxidative stress of the cyanobacteria triggered by the programmed cell death signaling cascade resulting in their collapse; and

(11) preference must be given for products manufactured in the United States.

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