**South Carolina General Assembly**

123rd Session, 2019-2020

**H. 3091**

**STATUS INFORMATION**

General Bill

Sponsors: Reps. Pendarvis, Cobb‑Hunter and Cogswell

Document Path: l:\council\bills\nbd\11101cz19.docx

Companion/Similar bill(s): 488

Introduced in the House on January 8, 2019

Currently residing in the House Committee on **Labor, Commerce and Industry**

Summary: SC Inclusionary Housing Act

**HISTORY OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS**

Date Body Action Description with journal page number

12/18/2018 House Prefiled

12/18/2018 House Referred to Committee on **Labor, Commerce and Industry**

1/8/2019 House Introduced and read first time ([House Journal‑page 82](file:///h:\hj\20190108.docx))

1/8/2019 House Referred to Committee on **Labor, Commerce and Industry** ([House Journal‑page 82](file:///h:\hj\20190108.docx))

1/24/2019 House Member(s) request name added as sponsor: Cogswell

View the latest [legislative information](http://www.scstatehouse.gov/billsearch.php?billnumbers=3091&session=123&summary=B) at the website

**VERSIONS OF THIS BILL**

[12/18/2018](file:///p:\pprever\2019-20\3091_20181218.docx)

**A** **BILL**

TO AMEND THE CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, BY ADDING ARTICLE 5 TO CHAPTER 7, TITLE 6, ENTITLED THE “SOUTH CAROLINA INCLUSIONARY HOUSING ACT” SO AS TO PROVIDE THAT COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES ARE AUTHORIZED TO ADOPT AND USE VOLUNTARY INCLUSIONARY HOUSING STRATEGIES TO INCREASE THE AVAILABILITY OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. Chapter 7, Title 6 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:

“Article 5

South Carolina Inclusionary Housing Act

Section 6‑7‑300. (A) The General Assembly finds:

(1) in many counties and municipalities, there is a critical shortage of decent, safe, and affordable residential housing available to low‑ and moderate‑income families;

(2) the affordable housing shortage constitutes a danger to the health, safety, and welfare of residents of the State, and is a barrier to sound growth and sustainable economic development for South Carolina counties and municipalities; and

(3) affordable housing can include multifamily rental, single‑family rental, and single‑family homeownership.

(B) The purpose of this act is to provide authority for counties and municipalities to use inclusionary housing policies to increase the development of affordable housing for low‑ and moderate‑income families.

Section 6‑7‑310. As used in this article:

(1) ‘Affordable housing’ means residential housing for rent or sale which is appropriately priced for rent or sale to a person or family whose income does not exceed eighty percent of the median income for the local area, with adjustments for household size, according to the latest figures available from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

(2) ‘Inclusionary housing policy’ means a policy established by a local government that incentivizes the development of affordable dwelling units.

Section 6‑7‑320. (1) A municipality with a population in excess of fifty thousand according to the latest official United States census or a county may adopt a voluntary inclusionary housing policy that has the effect of establishing the sales or rental price for a new multifamily or single‑family structure, or that requires a new multifamily or single‑family structure to be designated for sale or rent as affordable housing.

(2) An inclusionary housing policy adopted pursuant to this article:

(a) may not require more than twenty‑five percent of housing units within a multifamily structure or single‑family development to be sold or rented as affordable housing. The specific percentage will be determined by local municipal or county zoning ordinances;

(b) only may apply to multifamily or single‑family developments containing five or more housing units;

(c) shall provide developers the option to pay a ‘fee in lieu’, in an amount determined by the municipality or county, rather than to include affordable units within their overall development. The municipality or county shall deposit all in‑lieu payments into a housing trust fund, which may be used for construction, rehabilitating, or repairing housing affordable to persons and families of low and moderate income. A municipality or county that does not have a housing trust fund must establish one before it may provide developers with the option to pay the fee. As contained in this subitem, ‘housing trust fund’ means a separate fund, either within a local government or between local governments pursuant to intergovernmental agreement, established solely for the purpose of holding and disbursing of financial resources to address the affordable housing needs of individuals or households that may occupy low‑income or moderate‑income housing; and

(d) shall provide an expedited process for developments that meets the percentage of affordable units. For example, an expedited process may include putting these developments at the front of the line for review of plans and other requirements, or other ways to reduce the time for the review and permitting process.

Section 6‑7‑330. An inclusionary housing policy shall offer developers at least one or more of the following incentives:

(1) density adjustments;

(2) modification of height, floor area, or other site‑specific requirements; or

(3) whole or partial waivers of system development charges, impact, or permit fees set by the municipality or county;

(4) tax adjustments; or

(5) other incentives as determined by the municipality or county.

Section 6‑7‑340. An inclusionary housing policy adopted pursuant to this article does not:

(1) restrict the authority of a municipality or county to offer additional incentives for building affordable housing units that are affordable to households with incomes at or below eighty percent of the AMI for the county or metropolitan statistical area; or

(2) apply to existing multifamily structures or single‑family developments for sale or rent or to pending developments that have received permits prior to the municipality or county enacting an inclusionary housing ordinance.”

SECTION 2. This act takes effect upon approval by the Governor.

‑‑‑‑XX‑‑‑‑