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**SOUTH CAROLINA REAL ESTATE LICENCE LAW**  
**2022 Version**

**Title 40 – Professions and Occupations**

CHAPTER 57

REAL ESTATE BROKERS, SALESPERSONS, AND PROPERTY MANAGERS

**Article 1**

General Provisions

**40-57-5. Applicability of chapter; conflict of laws.**

Unless otherwise provided in this chapter, the provisions of Article 1, Chapter 1 apply to real estate brokers, salespersons, and property managers. The provisions of this chapter control when they conflict with the provisions of Article 1, Chapter 1.

**40-57-10. Creation and purpose of South Carolina Real Estate Commission.**

There is created the South Carolina Real Estate Commission under the administration of the Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation. The purpose of this commission is to regulate the real estate industry so as to protect the public's interest when involved in real estate transactions.

**40-57-20. Valid licensure requirement for brokers, salespersons and property managers.**

It is unlawful for an individual to act as a real estate broker, real estate salesperson, or real estate property manager or to advertise or provide services as such without an active, valid license issued by the commission.

**40-57-30. Definitions for purposes of this chapter.**

(1) '**Agent**' means one authorized and empowered by a written agency agreement to perform actions for a client. A real estate brokerage firm is the agent of a buyer, seller, landlord, or tenant, and the real estate brokerage firm's 'associated licensees' are its subagents.

(2) '**Associated licensee**' means a licensee affiliated with and under the supervision of a broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge.

(3) '**Broker**' means an associated licensee who has met the experience and education requirements and has passed the examination for a broker license and who, for a fee, salary, commission, referral fee, or other valuable consideration, or who, with the intent or expectation of receiving compensation:

- (a) negotiates or attempts to negotiate the listing, sale, purchase, exchange, lease, or other disposition of real estate or the improvements to the real estate;
- (b) auctions or offers to auction real estate in accordance with Section 40-6-250;
- (c) for a fee or valuable consideration solicits a referral;
- (d) offers services as a real estate consultant, counselor, or transaction manager;
- (e) offers to act as a subagent of a real estate brokerage firm representing a client in a real estate transaction; or
- (f) advertises or otherwise represents to the public as being engaged in any of the foregoing activities.

- (4) **‘Broker-in-charge’** means a broker designated to have responsibility over the actions of all associated licensees and also has the responsibility and control over and liability for a real estate trust account.
- (5) **‘Buyer agency’** means a form of agency in which a real estate brokerage firm represents the buyer in an agency capacity as defined in this chapter.
- (6) **‘Client’** means a person who enters a written agreement establishing an agency relationship with a real estate brokerage firm through its broker-in-charge, a property manager-in-charge, or an associated licensee.
- (7) **‘Commission’** means the South Carolina Real Estate Commission and its members, who are charged by law with the responsibility of licensing or otherwise regulating the practice of real estate in the State of South Carolina.
- (8) **‘Conversion’** means to use trust funds for a purpose other than the purpose for which they are held. Conversion is a breach of trust and is a crime as provided by law.
- (9) **‘Customer’** means a buyer, seller, landlord, or tenant who uses the services of a real estate licensee but does not established an agency relationship through a written agency agreement with the licensee’s real estate brokerage firm.
- (10) **‘Department’** means the Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation.
- (11) **‘Designated agency’** means a form of agency in which two clients represented by a real estate brokerage firm in the same transaction may be given almost equivalent treatment as a single agency.
- (12) **‘Dual agency’** means a form of agency in which a real estate brokerage firm with two clients in the same transaction gives limited agency services.
- (13) **‘Email’** means a system for sending and receiving a message electronically over a computer network and a message sent or received by the system.
- (14) **‘Licensee’** means an individual currently licensed under this chapter.
- (15) **‘Limited function referral office’** means a brokerage where the office policy allows only the placement of referrals through the broker-in-charge.
- (16) **‘Material adverse fact’** means:
- (a) a condition or occurrence that is generally recognized as:
    - (i) significantly and adversely affecting the value of the real estate;
    - (ii) significantly reducing the structural integrity of improvements to real estate; or
    - (iii) presenting a significant health risk to occupants of the real estate; or
  - (b) information that indicates that a party to a transaction is not able to or does not intend to meet an obligation under a contract or agreement made concerning the transaction.
- (17) **‘Ministerial act’** means an act performed by a licensee not involving an exercise of discretion or judgment of a licensee on behalf of a person who is not a client and that assists the non-client to consummate a real estate transaction.
- (18) **‘Office’** means the office location where a broker-in-charge or a property manager-in-charge is licensed to conduct real estate business.
- (19) **‘Personal trust account’** means an escrow account or demand deposit bank account properly designated and titled to include the words ‘trust’ or ‘escrow’ that is established and maintained by a

licensee to safeguard funds belonging to parties to a real estate transaction when the transaction involves the licensee's personal real estate and the real estate is not managed or listed through a real estate brokerage firm.

(20) **'Property manager'** means an associated licensee who meets educational requirements and passes the examination for a property manager license, and who will for a fee, salary, commission, other valuable consideration or with the intent or expectation of receiving compensation:

- (a) negotiates or attempts to negotiate the rental or leasing of real estate or improvements to the real estate;
- (b) lists or offers to list and provide a service in connection with the leasing or rental of real estate or improvements to the real estate; or
- (c) advertises or otherwise represents to the public as being engaged in an activity in subitems (a) and (b).

(21) **'Property manager-in-charge'** means a property manager who is designated as having the responsibility over the actions of associated licensees and also the responsibility and control over and liability for real estate trust accounts.

(22) **'Real estate'** means land, buildings, and other appurtenances, including all interests in land, whether corporeal, incorporeal, freehold, or nonfreehold, whether the real estate is within or outside of the boundaries of this State.

(23) **'Real estate brokerage'** means the aspect of the real estate business that involves activities relative to property management or a real estate sale, exchange, purchase, lease.

(24) **'Real estate brokerage firm'** means a real estate company engaged in the business of real estate brokerage.

(25) **'Real estate transaction'** means an activity involving the sale, purchase, exchange, or lease of real estate.

(26) **'Salesperson'** means an associated licensee who:

- (a) meets experience and education requirements;
- (b) passes an examination for a salesperson license; and
- (c) engages in or participates in an activity enumerated in item (3) for a fee, salary, commission, or other valuable consideration, or with the intent or expectation of receiving compensation.

(27) **'Seller agency'** means a form of agency in which a real estate brokerage firm represents the seller in an agency capacity as defined in this chapter.

(28) **'Subagent'** means an agent of an agent. An 'associated licensee' is a subagent of the real estate brokerage firm if the firm is an agent of a buyer, seller, landlord, or tenant.

(29) **'Substantive contact'** means contact in which a discussion or dialogue between the consumer and the associated licensee moves from casual introductory talk to a meaningful conversation regarding the selling or buying motives or objectives of the seller or buyer, financial qualifications, and other confidential information that if disclosed could harm the consumer's bargaining position.

(30) **'Team'** means two or more associated licensees working together as a single unit within an office established with the commission and supervised by a broker-in-charge

(31) **'Trust account'** means an escrow account or properly designated demand deposit bank account that is:

- (a) properly designated and title to which includes the words ‘trust’ or ‘escrow’; and
- (b) established and maintained by a broker-in-charge or a property manager-in-charge to safeguard funds belonging to parties to a real estate transaction.

(32) ‘**Trust funds**’ means funds received on behalf of another person by a licensee in the course of performing a real estate activity.

(33) ‘**Transaction broker**’ means a real estate brokerage firm that provides customer service to a buyer, a seller, or both in a real estate transaction. A transaction broker may be a single agent of a party in a transaction giving the other party customer service. A transaction broker also may facilitate a transaction without representing either party.

#### **40-57-40. Commission membership; terms of appointment.**

(A) The South Carolina Real Estate Commission consists of ten members elected or appointed as follows:

- (1) seven members who are professionally engaged in the active practice of real estate, one elected from each congressional district by a majority of house members and senators representing the house and senate districts located within each congressional district;
- (2) two members representing the public who are not professionally engaged in the practice of real estate, each appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate;
- (3) the elected and appointed members shall elect from the State at large one additional member who must be in the active practice of real estate.

(B) A commission member serves a term of four years and until his successor is elected or appointed and qualifies. A vacancy on the commission must be filled in the manner of the original election or appointment for the remainder of the unexpired term.

(C) Before discharging of the duties of his office, a member’s election or appointment must be certified by the Secretary of State, and the member shall, in writing, take an oath to perform the duties of the office as a member of the commission and to uphold the constitutions of this State and the United States.

(D) The term of a member commences on the date on which his election or appointment is certified by the Secretary of State.

(E) A member may be removed from office in accordance with Section 1-3-240.

#### **40-57-50. Election of officers; seal; rules and procedures.**

The commission annually shall elect from its total membership a chair, vice chair, and other officers the commission determines necessary at the first meeting in the fiscal year of the State. The commission may adopt an official seal and shall adopt rules and procedures reasonably necessary for the performance of its duties and the governance of its operations and proceedings.

#### **40-57-60. Powers and duties of the Real Estate Commission.**

(A) The commission shall administer and enforce this chapter and regulations promulgated under this chapter. In addition to powers contained in Section 40-1-70, the powers and duties include, but are not limited to:

- (1) determining the standards for the qualifications and eligibility of applicants for licensure, the qualifications of education providers and instructors, and the conditions for license renewal;
- (2) conducting disciplinary hearings on alleged violations of this chapter and regulations promulgated under this chapter and deciding disciplinary actions as provided in this chapter for those found to be in violation;
- (3) recommending changes in legislation and promulgating regulations governing the real estate industry relative to the protection, safety, and welfare of the public; and
- (4) establishing a fee schedule.

(B) The commission may not be involved in a resolution of disputes between licensees over the payment or division of a commission or fee.

(C) The commission staff shall conduct periodic inspections of the offices of licensees to assist with and ensure compliance with this chapter.

#### **40-57-65. Annual report**

The commission shall submit an annual report in accordance with established guidelines to the department and the Chairs of the Senate Labor, Commerce and Industry Committee and House Labor, Commerce and Industry Committee.

#### **40-57-70. Application fees, License fees and allocation of fees; annual report.**

(A) Fees relevant to the licensure and regulation of real estate brokers, salespersons, and property managers must be established in accordance with Section 40-1-50(D) and promulgated by regulation prior to implementation.

(B) Application and license fees must be paid to the commission in advance and must accompany an examination application or a license application. An application fee is nonrefundable.

(C)(1) The department may allocate up to ten dollars of each license renewal fee to the South Carolina Real Estate Commission Education and Research Fund which is established as a separate and distinct account within the Office of the State Treasurer. The funds collected must be deposited in this account and used exclusively for the:

- (a) advancement of education and research for the benefit of those licensed under this chapter and for the improvement and increased efficiency of the real estate industry in this State;
- (b) analysis and evaluation of factors which affect the real estate industry in this State; and
- (c) dissemination of the results of the research.

(2) The commission annually by August first shall submit a report on how the funds were expended for the preceding fiscal year to the Chairs of the Senate Labor, Commerce and Industry Committee and House Labor, Commerce and Industry Committee.

**40-57-80. Reserved.**

**40-57-90. Application for examination or licensure; form and fees.**

An application for examination or licensure must be made in writing on a form prescribed by the commission and must be accompanied by all applicable fees.

**40-57-100. Reserved.**

**40-57-110. Issuance and classification of license; inactive status; renewal; lapse.**

(A) The commission shall issue licenses in the classifications of broker, broker-in-charge, or salesperson, to individuals who qualify under and comply with the requirements of this chapter; provided the commission may deny a license to an applicant it finds to have engaged in misconduct as provided in Section 40-57-710 or otherwise. No individual may be licensed in more than one classification at the same time. The license must be in the form and size as the commission prescribes and is not transferable.

(B) A licensee may place a license on inactive status by informing the commission in writing. To maintain an inactive license status, the license must be renewed in the same manner as provided for active license renewals. Upon proper compliance with the renewal requirements, a license may remain on inactive status for an indefinite period of time. An individual seeking to reactivate a license shall apply for the same license classification which was placed on inactive status, pay the appropriate fee, and meet the continuing education requirements as prescribed.

(C) A license only may be renewed in accordance with procedures established by the commission pursuant to Section 40-1-50(D). A licensee is responsible for renewing his license whether or not he receives notice.

(D) A license that is not renewed before its expiration date lapses.

(E) A license that has lapsed and is not reinstated by the last day of the sixth month following expiration is canceled.

**40-57-115. Criminal background check required for initial applicants**

In addition to other requirements established by law and for the purpose of determining an applicant's eligibility for licensure as a salesman, broker, broker-in-charge, property manager, and property manager-in-charge, the commission shall require initial applicants and applicants for licensure renewal to submit to a state fingerprint-based criminal records check, to be conducted by the State Law Enforcement Division (SLED); a national criminal records check, supported by fingerprints, by the FBI; and a social security number-based criminal records check from a source approved by the commission. Costs of conducting a criminal records check must be borne by the applicant. The commission shall keep information received pursuant to this section confidential, except that information relied upon in denying licensure may be disclosed as necessary to support the administrative action

**40-57-120. Nonresident licensees; change in residency; referral fees by resident licensees.**

(A) The commission may recognize nonresident real estate licenses on active status from other jurisdictions only if the other jurisdiction recognizes South Carolina real estate licenses on active status. An applicant from another jurisdiction successfully shall complete the state portion of the applicable examination before license recognition will be acknowledged.

**40-57-120 (continued)**

(B) A nonresident licensee, acknowledged by the commission, is not required to maintain a place of business in this State if the nonresident maintains an active place of business in the state of residence. A nonresident applicant shall file an irrevocable consent that suits and actions may be commenced against him in the proper court in a judicial circuit of the state in which a cause of action may arise or in which the plaintiff may reside.

(C)(1) A resident licensee who becomes a nonresident must notify the commission in writing, within thirty days, of the change in residency and comply with nonresident requirements or place his license on inactive status to avoid cancellation of the license.

(2) A nonresident licensee who becomes a resident of South Carolina must notify the commission in writing, within thirty days, of the change in residency and comply with the requirements of this chapter or place his license on inactive status to avoid cancellation of the license.

(3) Failure to timely notify the commission of a change in residency and compliance to comply with the requirements of this subsection are violations of this chapter subject to penalties provided in Section 40-57-710.

(D) A nonresident applicant or licensee must comply with all requirements of commission regulations and of this chapter. The commission may adopt regulations necessary for the regulation of nonresident licensees.

(E) A resident licensee may pay a part of his commission as a referral fee on a cooperative basis to a brokerage of another state or jurisdiction if that brokerage's license does not conduct, in this State, a real estate brokerage service for which a fee, compensation, or commission is paid.

**40-57-135. Duties of broker-in-charge and property manager-in-charge; associated licensees; office locations; policies and recordkeeping; management agreements; unlicensed employees**

(A) A broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge shall:

(1) adequately supervise employees or associated licensees to ensure their compliance with this chapter;

(2) review and approve all forms of listing agreements, agency agreements, offers, sale contracts, purchase contracts, leases, options, contract addenda, or other contractual or disclosure documents routinely used by the real estate brokerage firm;

(3) maintain adequate, reasonable, and regular contact with associated licensees engaged in real estate transactions so as to prevent or curtail practices by a licensee which would violate any provision of this chapter, Chapter 1, Title 40, the Interstate Land Sales Practices Act, or the Vacation Time Sharing Plans Act;

(4) be available to the public during business hours in order to discuss or resolve complaints and disputes that arise during the course of real estate transactions in which the broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge or an associated licensee is involved;

(5) establish and maintain a written office policy in accordance with ~~Section 40-57-510 (B)~~ (Should be Section 40-57-350 (B)) and make that policy readily accessible to associated licensees;

(6) ensure that all associated licensees have an active real estate license;

(7) establish and maintain control of and responsibility for an active trust account when in possession of trust funds belonging to others resulting from a real estate transaction; and



(8) notify the commission by mail within ten days of any change of office name, address, email address, or telephone number.

(B) An associated licensee may not receive compensation from an activity requiring a real estate license from an entity or person other than the one for which the license is issued. An associated licensee may form a business entity allowing the licensee's broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge to pay fees or commissions to that entity if the principals in that entity hold an active real estate license.

(C)(1) A licensed broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge shall establish and maintain a specific office location which must be accessible by the public, investigators, and inspectors during reasonable business hours.

(2) A broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge may maintain one or more offices at a different locations. Each office must be managed by a broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge who is licensed for that real estate brokerage firm's location. The same person may request to be licensed as broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge of more than one office if the broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge making the request acknowledges in writing that the applicant understands the duties and can fully assume the responsibility to ensure compliance with this chapter.

(3) A licensee may not conduct real estate business under another name or at an address other than the one for which his license is issued.

(4) In the event of the medical incapacitation of a broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge which precludes him from carrying out the duties of a broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge as required in this chapter, or in the event of the death of a broker-in-charge or a property manager-in-charge, the department may permit an associated licensee to act as broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge for up to six months.

(D)(1) A broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge shall for a minimum of five years maintain and furnish to the commission upon request a written copy, when applicable, of a:

- (a) lease;
- (b) contract of sale and any addenda;
- (c) listing contract or buyer agency agreement;
- (d) transaction broker agreement;
- (e) option contract;
- (f) property management agreement; and
- (g) residential property disclosure form.

(2) These records may be maintained electronically as long as a backup copy is stored in a separate, off-site location including, but not limited to, electronic and Internet, cloud-based storage systems.

(E)(1) A licensee may not advertise, market, or offer to conduct a real estate transaction involving real estate owned, in whole or in part, by another person without first obtaining a written listing agreement between the property owner and the real estate brokerage firm with whom the licensee is associated.

(2) When advertising or marketing real estate owned, in whole or in part, by another person in any medium, including site signage, a licensee clearly must identify the full name of the real estate

**40-57-135 (continued)**

brokerage firm with which the licensee is associated. When advertising on the Internet or in another electronic media, this requirement may be met by including a link from the advertisement to the homepage of the brokerage firm.

(3) If a real estate brokerage firm operates under a trade or franchise name, the identity of the franchisee or holder of the trade name clearly must be revealed.

(F)(1) A licensee clearly shall reveal his license status in a personal transaction involving the purchase, sale, exchange, rental, lease, or auction of real estate at first substantive contact with a consumer and in advertising or marketing in any media. A licensee also shall disclose his licensed status in bold underlined capital letters on the first page of a contract for the purchase, sale, exchange, rental, or lease of real property.

(2) Trust funds received in a licensee's personal rental or transaction must be deposited in the licensee's personal trust account and may not be deposited in the real estate brokerage firm's trust account unless the real property is managed, listed, or owned by the real estate brokerage firm.

(G) No licensee either directly or indirectly may buy for his own account or for a corporation or another business in which he holds an interest or for a close relative, real estate listed with him or real estate for which he has been approached by the seller or prospective buyer to act as agent, without first making his true position clearly known in writing to all parties involved. Upon request of the department, the licensee shall provide evidence of having made this disclosure.

(H) With regard to offers to purchase real estate, a licensee shall:

(1) upon receipt, prepare all offers in writing and promptly present them to the seller;

(2) upon obtaining a written acceptance of an offer, promptly deliver true, executed copies to all parties;

(3) ensure that all of the terms and conditions of the transaction are included in the offer to purchase; and

(4) ensure that changes or modifications made during negotiation are in writing and initialed and dated by both parties before proceeding with the transaction.

(I)(1) A licensee shall properly complete an agency agreement, transaction broker agreement, offer, and counteroffer.

(2) A listing or buyer's representation agreement must be in writing and must set forth all material terms of the parties' agency relationship including, but not limited to:

(a) a description of the agent's duties or services to be performed for the client including, but not limited to, an explanation of the office policy regarding dual agency, designated agency, and transaction brokerage if offered by the real estate brokerage firm;

(b) the amount of compensation to be paid if a flat fee or the method to be used in calculating the amount of compensation to be paid;

(c) an explanation of how and when compensation is earned;

(d) an explanation of how compensation will be divided among participating or cooperating brokers, if applicable;

- (e) the amount of retainer fees, deposits, or any other money collected before the agent's performance of a service on behalf of the client and an explanation of conditions, if any, in which such monies are refundable or payable to or on behalf of the client;
  - (f) the duration of the agency relationship, setting forth specific dates for the beginning and ending of the relationship;
  - (g) the signature of all parties;
  - (h) a listing agreement or buyer's representation agreement clearly must state that it terminates on the definite expiration date unless a written extension is signed;
  - (i) a listing agreement or buyer's representation agreement clearly must state, if applicable, that it is either an 'exclusive agency' listing or buyer's representation agreement or 'exclusive right to represent' listing contract or 'exclusive right to represent' buyer's representation contract;
  - (j) a listing agreement or buyer's representation agreement must clearly specify an exception or variation in an amount of commission to be paid and circumstances that would apply;
  - (k) a copy of the listing or buyer's representation agreement must be given to the seller or buyer at the time of, or directly following, signing; and
  - (l) a buyer's representation agreement must provide an adequate property description of the type of property of interest to the buyer and a price or price range for property of interest to the buyer. A listing agreement must have a legal description of the listed property or a description sufficient to identify the listed property and state the price of the listed property.
- (3) If there are no clients involved in the transaction, a real estate brokerage firm acting as a transaction broker shall complete a compensation agreement to be signed by the agent and the compensating party. This agreement must contain the amount of the compensation and identify the party responsible for payment.
- (4) The broker-in-charge shall ensure that associated licensees prepare all offers and counteroffers in writing, have them dated and signed by the offerors, and promptly present them to the offerees or the offerees' representative and ensure that:
- (a) changes or modifications made during negotiations are in writing and initialed and dated by both parties before proceeding with the transaction;
  - (b) all of the terms and conditions of the transaction are included in the offer to purchase; and
  - (c) if associated licensees obtain a written acceptance of an offer or counteroffer, true, executed copies will be promptly delivered to all parties.
- (5) If an offer is rejected without counter, an offer rejection form, promulgated by the commission, signed by the licensee affirming presentation of the offer must be provided to the offeror by the licensee, whether the agent of the buyer, the seller, or if acting as a transaction broker.
- (6) An offer and counteroffer may be communicated by use of a fax or other secure electronic means including, but not limited to, the Internet, and the signatures, initials, and handwritten or typewritten modifications to the foregoing documents are considered valid and binding upon the parties as if the original signatures, initials, and handwritten, or typewritten modifications were present on the documents in the handwriting of each party.

**40-57-135 (continued)**

(7) If a licensee wishes to purchase real estate listed with his brokerage firm, the broker-in-charge shall ensure that the licensee shall first make his true position clearly known in writing to all parties involved. Upon request of the commission, the broker-in-charge shall provide evidence of the licensee having made this disclosure, including:

- (a) purchases made directly or indirectly by the licensee;
- (b) purchases made for the licensee's own account or for a corporation or another business in which the licensee holds an interest or purchases made for a close relative; and
- (c) real estate for which the licensee has been approached by the seller or prospective buyer to act as agent.

(8) In order for a real estate brokerage firm to claim a fee for the sale of a listed property to an associated licensee, a separate written agreement signed by the seller client must acknowledge the purchaser as a licensee affiliated with the real estate brokerage firm and recognize the right of the seller to not pay the brokerage fee.

(J) A real estate brokerage firm shall manage residential and commercial property under a written management agreement that shall set forth, at a minimum:

- (1) the names and signatures of authorized parties to the agreement;
- (2) the property identification;
- (3) the method of compensation to the licensee;
- (4) that a management agreement may not contain an automatic renewal clause or provision unless the management agreement also contains a clause or provision that allows either party to cancel the management agreement for any cause or no cause with thirty days' notice after the original definite expiration date;
- (5) compensation for a future lease renewal by tenants, and if included, the contract must contain a clause in underlined capital letters on the first page providing for such future compensation; and
- (6) terms and conditions of tenant rental or lease arrangements. However, a management agreement may not contain a provision binding the property under a future listing agreement if the property is to be sold in the future, in which case a separate listing agreement is required.

(K) For all types of real estate transactions, including leases and sales, an unlicensed employee of the owner or an unlicensed individual working under the supervision of a broker-in-charge or a property manager-in-charge may not:

- (1) discuss, negotiate, or explain a contract, listing agreement, buyer agency agreement, lease, agreement, property management agreement, or other real estate document;
- (2) vary or deviate from the rental price or other terms and conditions previously established by the owner or licensee when supplying relevant information concerning the rental of property;
- (3) approve applications or leases or settle or arrange the terms and conditions of a lease;
- (4) indicate to the public that the unlicensed individual is in a position of authority which has the managerial responsibility of the rental property;

- (5) conduct or host an open house or manage an on-site sales or leasing office;
  - (6) show real property for sale other than vacant units in a multifamily building;
  - (7) answer questions regarding company listings, title, financing, and closing issues, except for information that is otherwise publicly available;
  - (8) be paid solely on the basis of real estate activity including, but not limited to, a percentage of commission or an amount based on the listing or sales compensation or commission;
  - (9) negotiate or agree to compensation or commission including, but not limited to, commission splits, management fees, or referral fees on behalf of a licensee; or
  - (10) engage in an activity requiring a real estate license as required and defined by this chapter.
- (L) A licensee is not required to maintain records of communications that are not designated to be retained or to create a permanent record such as text messages, instant messaging system-formatted messages, voicemail, voice recordings, or social media posts.

**40-57-136. Trust accounts; disputes; records.**

- (A)(1) A broker-in-charge or a property manager-in-charge, when taking possession of trust funds, shall establish and maintain control of and responsibility for an active real estate trust account which must be a demand deposit account designated and titled to include the word 'trust' or the word 'escrow' in the name of the real estate brokerage firm for which the respective broker-in-charge's or property manager-in-charge's license is issued; provided, however that one central trust account may be used by real estate brokerage firms with multiple offices managed by:
- (a) one broker-in-charge or one property manager-in-charge; and
  - (b) separate brokers-in-charge or separate property managers-in-charge.
- (2) A broker-in-charge and a property manager-in-charge shall maintain records which reflect the transactions in his office.
- (3) A trust account maintained by a broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge must be a demand deposit account located in an insured financial institution authorized to conduct business in South Carolina.
- (4) A broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge shall instruct employees and associated licensees on the proper handling of trust funds.
- (5) A check or statement issued in connection with a real estate trust account must reflect the title and designation of the account as provided in item (1).
- (B)(1) A broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge shall ensure that accurate and complete records, as required by this chapter, are maintained for real estate trust accounts.
- (2) A broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge shall ensure that backup copies are maintained for computerized real estate trust accounts. A backup copy must be maintained on a data storage medium that is stored in a separate off-site location.

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(3) A broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge may not commingle trust funds of the client with his own money, except that he may maintain a clearly identified amount of the company's funds in the trust account to cover bank service charges or in order to avoid the closing of the account when no client's trust funds are on deposit.

(4) Trust funds received by a licensee in connection with a real estate transaction in which the licensee is engaged for the broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge must be delivered to the broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge no later than the following business day.

(5) A broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge who disburses trust funds contrary to the terms of the contract or fails to disburse trust funds not in dispute is considered to have demonstrated incompetence to act as a broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge.

(C)(1)(a) Except as provided in subitem (b), trust funds received by a broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge in a real estate rental or lease transaction must be deposited as follows in a real estate trust account as follows:

(i) cash or certified funds must be deposited within forty-eight hours of receipt, excluding Saturday, Sunday, and bank holidays; and

(ii) checks must be deposited within forty-eight hours after a lease or rental agreement is signed by the parties to the transaction, excluding Saturday, Sunday, and bank holidays.

(b) Rent received by a licensee who is directly employed by the owner of rental property may be deposited in an operating or other similar account, but otherwise must be properly accounted for as provided in this section. However, an advance rental deposit is a trust fund and must be treated as such.

(2) Trust funds received by a broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge in connection with a real estate rental or lease including, but not limited to, security deposits, pet deposits, damage deposits, and advance rentals, except earned rental proceeds, and deposited in the trust account must remain in the trust account until the lease or rental transaction expires or is terminated, at which time undisputed trust funds must be disbursed pursuant to the contract which directs the broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge to hold the trust funds, and a full accounting must be made to the landlord or tenant as appropriate. Earned rental proceeds must be disbursed to the landlord within a reasonable time after clearance of the deposit by the bank.

(D)(1)(a) Trust funds received by a broker-in-charge in a real estate sales or exchange transaction must be deposited as follows in a separate real estate trust account:

(i) cash or certified funds must be deposited within forty-eight hours of receipt, excluding Saturday, Sunday, and bank holidays;

(ii) checks must be deposited within forty-eight hours after written acceptance of an offer by the parties to the transaction, excluding Saturday, Sunday, and bank holidays;

(b) Trust funds received by a broker-in-charge in connection with a real estate sales or exchange transaction and deposited in the real estate trust account shall remain in the trust account until consummation or termination of the transaction, at which time the undisputed trust funds must be disbursed in accordance with the contract which directs the broker-in-charge to hold the trust funds, and a full accounting must be made to the parties.

(2) A broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge who disburses trust funds from a designated trust account under the following circumstances is considered to have properly fulfilled the duty to the account:

- (a) upon rejection of an offer to buy, sell, rent, lease, exchange, or option real estate;
- (b) upon the withdrawal of an offer not yet accepted by the offeree; or
- (c) at the closing of the transaction.

(E) If a dispute concerning the entitlement to, and disposition of, trust funds arises between a buyer and a seller, and the dispute is not resolved by reasonable interpretation of the contract by the parties to the contract, the deposit must be held in the trust account until the dispute is resolved by:

- (1) a written agreement which:
  - (a) directs the disposition of monies signed by all parties claiming an interest in the trust monies, and
  - (b) must be separate from the contract which directs the broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge to hold the monies;
- (2) filing an interpleader action in a court of competent jurisdiction;
- (3) an order of a court of competent jurisdiction; or
- (4) voluntary mediation.

(F)(1) Records required by this chapter must be maintained for a minimum of five years and the broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge shall furnish a copy of the records to a representative of the commission upon request. Accounting records that may be requested include, but are not limited to, journals, ledgers, folios, client subaccounts, tenant accounts, canceled checks, deposit slips, and bank statements.

(2) Brokers-in-charge or property managers-in-charge, when required by this chapter to establish and maintain a real estate trust account, also shall maintain, in their designated principal place of business, a recordkeeping system consisting of:

- (a) a journal or an accounting system that records the chronological sequence in which funds are received and disbursed for real estate sales. For funds received, the journal or accounting system must include the date of receipt, the name of the party from whom the money was received, the name of the principal, identification of the property, the date of deposit, the depository, the payee, and the check numbers, dates, and amounts. A running balance must be maintained for each entry of a receipt or disbursement. The journal or accounting system must provide a means of reconciling the accounts;
- (b) a journal or an accounting system containing, for property management, the same information as stated in subitem (a) except that the required running balance may be determined at the time of reconciliation;
- (c) a separate record for each tenant identifying the unit, the unit owner, amount of rent, due date, security deposit, and all receipts with dates when managing property. An owner's ledger also must be maintained for all properties owned by each owner showing receipts and disbursements applicable to each property managed. A disbursement must be documented by a bid, contract, invoice, or other appropriate written memoranda;

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- (d) a trust account deposit document must identify the buyer or tenant unless other appropriate written memoranda are maintained;
- (e) a general ledger identifying security deposits;
- (f) a monthly reconciliation of each separate account except when no deposit or disbursement is made during that month. The reconciliation must include a written worksheet comparing the reconciled bank balance with the journal balance and with the ledger total to ensure agreement.
- (G) Trust funds received by a broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge which must be deposited in a trust account may be deposited in an interest-bearing account. Interest earned on these trust funds may be retained by the broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge if:
  - (1) the depositors or owners of the trust funds have been informed of their right to ownership of the interest but relinquish the right of ownership to the broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge by written agreement; and
  - (2) the agreement, if part of a preprinted form, uses conspicuous language.

**40-57-240. Exempt transactions that do not require a license**

This chapter does not apply to:

- (1) the sale, lease, or rental of real estate by an unlicensed owner of real estate who owns any interest in the real estate if the interest being sold, leased, or rented is identical to the owner's legal interest;
- (2) an attorney at law acting within the scope of his duties involved in the legal representation of a client/owner;
- (3) agencies and instrumentalities of the state or federal government and their employees acting within the scope of their official duties;
- (4) foresters registered under Chapter 27, Title 48, if the sale of any land is merely incidental to the sale of timber on the land; or
- (5) court-appointed receivers and trustees while acting within the scope of their appointment.

**Article 3**

**Real Estate Brokers, Brokers-in-Charge, and Salespersons**

**40-57-310. Qualifications for licensure.**

To be eligible for licensure as a real estate broker, broker-in-charge, or salesperson, an applicant must:

- (1) attain the age of twenty-one if applying for a license as a broker or broker-in-charge;
- (2) attain the age of eighteen if applying for a license as a salesperson;
- (3) provide a physical address at which the licensee can be contacted in the course of an investigation. A licensee shall maintain on file with the commission his current contact information for his residential address, mailing address, email address, and telephone number. Failure to update this contact information within thirty days after a change may result in an administrative suspension of the property manager, salesperson, broker, or broker-in-charge pursuant to Section 40-57-710;



- (4) graduate from high school or hold a certificate of equivalency recognized by the State Department of Education;
- (5) submit proof of completion of education to the commission and, if applicable, experience requirements as specified in this chapter;
- (6) submit to criminal background check as provided in Section 40-57-115 for initial application; and
- (7) pass the applicable examination.

**40-57-320. Conditions for license application; education; examination; fees.**

## Prerequisites for licensing

(A) As a condition for and before applying to the commission for licensure, an applicant for a salesperson, broker, or broker-in-charge license shall provide proof to the commission of having met the following educational requirements, in addition to the other requirements of this chapter:

(1) for a salesperson license:

(a) completion of sixty hours of classroom instruction in fundamentals of real estate principles and practices and thirty hours of classroom instruction in advanced real estate principles within five years before the application, provided an applicant may take the license examination before completing the required thirty hours of advanced instruction; or

(b) evidence of holding a juris doctor degree, a bachelor of law degree, a baccalaureate degree or a master's degree with a major in real estate from an accredited college or university, or completion of another course of study approved by the commission; and

(2) for a broker license:

(a) completion of one hundred fifty hours of commission-approved real estate classroom instruction, ninety of which may be the hours required for a salesperson license, to include completion of the thirty hour Unit III A Broker Management and of the thirty hour Unit III B Brokerage Principles courses in advanced real estate principles and practices and three years active salesperson licensure within the past five years; or

(b) evidence of holding a juris doctor degree, a bachelor of laws degree, a baccalaureate degree or a master's degree with a major in real estate from an accredited college or university.

(B)(1) As a condition of licensure, an applicant shall submit to an examination which must be conducted by the commission or a designated test provider at a time and place specified by the commission.

(2) The applicant must receive a passing grade on the examination, in accordance with a cut-score determination or a raw-score determination established by the commission.

(3) An applicant who applies to take the examination is granted a twelve-month eligibility period to complete successfully all portions of the examination. An applicant who fails to complete successfully the examination may reapply to become eligible for the examination if applicable qualifying courses were completed fewer than five years before applying for the examination.

**40-57-320 (continued)**

(4) An applicant who passes the examination must apply for a license within one year, or the applicant must reapply and retake the examination.

(5) An applicant who is denied licensure by the commission may not reapply for licensure for a period of twenty-four months from the date of denial unless he prevails in appealing the denial pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act.

(6) A nonresident individual who, at the time of application, holds an active real estate license in another state or jurisdiction or whose real estate license in another state or jurisdiction expired not more than six months before he makes his application only is required to pass the state portion of the examination to qualify for licensure.

(C) The commission or test provider may collect and retain reasonable examination fees. An applicant for an examination to be conducted by a test provider shall pay the fee directly to the test provider.

**40-57-330. Broker-in-charge license requirements****Active broker or salesperson must be licensed under broker-in-charge.**

(A) A broker-in-charge license may not be issued to or renewed for an applicant unless the applicant:

- (1) has an ownership interest in the applicant's company; or
- (2) is actively engaged in the operation and management of the company.

(B) An individual holding an active broker or salesperson license must be licensed under a broker-in-charge who is licensed by the commission and may not be licensed during the same period with more than one broker-in-charge. When a licensee becomes disassociated with a broker-in-charge, he immediately shall notify the commission by completion of the proper form. The licensee must furnish a new business address to the commission, the authorization of the new broker-in-charge, and proof of notification to the former broker-in-charge.

**40-57-340. Prerequisites for renewal**

(A) As a condition of active license renewal:

(1) A broker or salesperson shall submit to a criminal background check upon every third renewal as required for initial applicants pursuant to Section 40-57-115 and shall provide proof of satisfactory completion biennially of ten hours of continuing education in courses. The ten hours must include a minimum of four hours of instruction in mandated topics.

(2) A broker-in-charge shall submit to a criminal background check upon every third renewal as required for initial applicants pursuant to Section 40-57-115 and shall provide proof of satisfactory completion biennially of ten hours of continuing education in courses approved by the commission. The ten hours must include a minimum of four hours of instruction in mandated topics for a broker or salesperson license and four hours of continuing education must be in advanced real estate topics designed for brokers-in-charge.

(3) A license must be renewed biennially coinciding with the licensees' continuing education deadline. Approximately one-half of the licensees must renew in even-numbered years and the remainder in odd-numbered years.

(B) Exempt from the biennial continuing education required by subsection (A) are a:

- (1) salesperson who successfully completes a post-licensing course or takes a broker course is exempt for the renewal period during which the course was taken;

- (2) licensee while on inactive status;
  - (3) nonresident broker or salesperson who has successfully satisfied the continuing education requirements in their jurisdiction of residence may be exempt with approval of the commission; or
  - (4) broker or salesperson with a minimum of twenty-five years of licensure may apply to be granted an experience-based partial continuing education waiver, and upon granting of the waiver, is required to complete only the mandatory four hour core course biennially to maintain active licensure. A broker-in-charge who has been granted a partial continuing education waiver is required to take the four hour core course and the mandated four hour broker-in-charge course biennially. A licensee who previously has been granted a full continuing education waiver by the commission is exempt from the continuing education requirements of this chapter.
- (C) A broker or salesperson who takes more than the required number of hours during a two-year period may not carry forward any excess hours to another renewal period.
- (D) A broker or salesperson who fails to submit to criminal background check requirements of this section or complete the continuing education requirements of this section by the date of license renewal may renew by submitting applicable fees but immediately must be placed on inactive status. The license may be reactivated upon proof of completion of required continuing education and payment of applicable fees or submission to a criminal background check and payment of applicable fees, whichever remedies the deficiency that caused the licensee to be placed on inactive status.
- (E) In accordance with regulations, providers electronically shall transmit to the commission student continuing education and qualifying course records. The commission shall maintain an accurate and secure database of student records.
- (F) A pre-licensing and continuing education course is eligible for distance learning. Certification by the Association of Real Estate License Law Officials (ARELLO) or its subsidiary, the International Distance Education Certification Center (IDECC), is required.
- (G) The commission shall qualify for continuing education credit designation and certification programs of nationally recognized real estate organizations and associations. The commission may qualify for continuing education credit other than courses currently approved for continuing credit including, but not limited to, courses offered by the South Carolina Bar Association, South Carolina Forestry Board, and the South Carolina Appraisers Board.
- (H) Notwithstanding another provision of law, the commission shall qualify for continuing education credit courses that are related to real estate technology, professional development and business ethics.

**40-57-350. Agency and Transaction Brokerage Relationships**

- (A) A real estate brokerage firm that provides services through an agency agreement for a client is bound by the duties of loyalty, obedience, disclosure, confidentiality, reasonable care, diligence, and accounting as set forth in this chapter. The following are the permissible brokerage relationships a real estate brokerage firm may establish:
- (1) seller agency;
  - (2) buyer agency;
  - (3) disclosed dual agency;
  - (4) designated agency; or (5) transaction brokerage.

**40-57-350 (continued)**

(B) The broker-in-charge of a real estate brokerage firm shall adopt a written company policy that identifies and describes the types of real estate brokerage relationships in which associated licensees may engage, including teams and limited function referral offices. The written policy must include:

- (1) the real estate brokerage firm's policy regarding cooperation with transaction brokers, or both buyer agents, and transaction brokers, and whether the broker offers compensation to these licensees;
- (2) the scope of services provided to the real estate brokerage firm's clients;
- (3) the scope of services provided to the real estate brokerage firm's customers;
- (4) when and how associated licensees shall explain and disclose their brokerage relationships with an interested party to a potential transaction. The explanation and disclosure shall always comply with the minimum requirements set forth in this chapter;
- (5) when and how an associated licensee shall explain the potential for the licensee to later act as a disclosed dual agent, designated agent or transaction broker in specific transactions, as permitted by this chapter; and
- (6) the real estate brokerage firm's policy on compliance with state and federal fair housing laws.

(C)(1) On reaching a written agency agreement to provide brokerage services for a seller of real estate, a seller's agent shall:

- (a) perform the terms of the written brokerage agreement made with the seller;
- (b) pursuant to subsection (A), promote the interest of the seller by performing agency duties which include:
  - (i) seeking a sale at the price and terms stated in the brokerage agreement or at a price and terms acceptable to the seller, except that the real estate brokerage firm is not obligated to seek additional offers to purchase unless the brokerage agreement provides otherwise while the property is subject to a contract of sale;
  - (ii) presenting in a timely manner all written offers and counteroffers to and from the seller, even when the property is subject to a contract of sale;
  - (iii) disclosing to the seller all material adverse facts concerning the transaction which are actually known to the seller's agent except as directed otherwise in this section;
  - (iv) advising the seller to obtain expert advice on matters that are beyond the expertise of the licensee; and
  - (v) accounting in a timely manner, as required by this chapter, for all money and property received in which the seller has or may have an interest;
- (c) exercise reasonable skill and care in discharging the licensee's agency duties;
- (d) comply with all provisions of this chapter and with regulations adopted by the commission;
- (e) comply with all applicable federal, state, or local laws, rules, regulations, and ordinances related to real estate brokerage, including laws which relate to fair housing and civil rights;

- (f) preserve confidential information provided by the seller during the course of and following the agency relationship that might have a negative impact on the seller's real estate activity unless:
- (i) the seller to whom the confidential information pertains grants written consent to disclose the information;
  - (ii) disclosure is required by law; or
  - (iii) disclosure is necessary to defend the licensee against an accusation of wrongful conduct; or
  - (iv) the information becomes public from a source other than the broker.
- (2) No cause of action may arise against a licensee for disclosing confidential information in compliance with subitem item (1)(f).
- (D) A licensee acting as a seller's agent may offer alternative properties to prospective buyers. A licensee acting as a seller's agent also may list for sale competing properties.
- (E)(1) On reaching a written agency agreement to provide brokerage services to a potential buyer of real estate, a buyer's agent shall:
- (a) perform the terms of the written brokerage agreement made with the buyer;
  - (b) in accordance with subsection (A), promote the interest of the buyer by performing the buyer's agent's duties which include:
    - (i) seeking the type of property at the price and terms stated in the brokerage agreement or at a price and terms acceptable to the buyer, except that the licensee is not obligated to seek additional properties unless the brokerage agreement provides otherwise for a buyer once the buyer becomes a party to a contract of sale;
    - (ii) presenting in a timely manner all written offers and counteroffers to and from the buyer;
    - (iii) disclosing to the buyer all material adverse facts concerning the transaction which are actually known to the licensee except as directed otherwise in this section. Nothing in this chapter may limit a buyer's obligation to inspect the physical condition of the property which the buyer may purchase;
    - (iv) advising the buyer to obtain expert advice on material matters that are beyond the expertise of the licensee; and
    - (v) accounting in a timely manner, as required by this chapter, for all money and property received in which the buyer has or may have an interest;
  - (c) exercising reasonable skill and care in discharging the buyer's agent's agency duties;
  - (d) complying with all provisions of this chapter and with regulations promulgated by the commission;
  - (e) complying with all applicable federal, state, or local laws, rules, regulations, and ordinances related to real estate brokerage, including laws which relate to fair housing and civil rights;
  - (f) preserving confidential information provided by the buyer during the course of or following the agency relationship that might have a negative impact on the buyer's real estate activity unless:

**40-57-350 (continued)**

(i) the buyer to whom the confidential information pertains, grants written consent to disclose the information;

(ii) disclosure is required by law;

(iii) disclosure is necessary to defend the licensee against an accusation of wrongful conduct in a proceeding before the commission or before a professional association or professional standards committee; or

(iv) the information becomes public from a source other than the licensee.

(2) No cause of action may arise against a licensee for disclosing confidential information in compliance with item (1)(f).

(F) A licensee acting as a buyer's agent may offer properties which interest his buyer client to other potential buyers. However, if the licensee has two competing buyer clients in a single real estate transaction, the agent will give written notice to each buyer client that neither will receive the confidential information of the other.

(G)(1) A licensee shall treat all parties honestly and may not knowingly give them false or misleading information about the condition of the property which is known to the licensee. A licensee is not obligated to discover latent defects or to advise parties on matters outside the scope of the licensee's real estate expertise. Notwithstanding another provision of law, no cause of action may be brought against a licensee who has truthfully disclosed to a buyer a known material defect.

(2) No cause of action may be brought against a real estate brokerage firm or licensee by a party for information contained in reports or opinions prepared by an engineer, land surveyor, geologist, wood destroying organism control expert, termite inspector, mortgage broker, home inspector, or other home inspection expert, or other similar reports.

(3) A licensee, the real estate brokerage firm, and the broker-in-charge are not liable to a party for providing the party with false or misleading information if that information was provided to the licensee by the client or customer and the licensee did not know the information was false or incomplete.

(H) Nothing in this chapter limits the obligation of the buyer to inspect the physical condition of the property.

(I)(1) A real estate brokerage firm may act as a disclosed dual agent only with the prior informed and written consent of all parties. Consent is presumed to be informed if a party signs a completed copy of a dual agency agreement, promulgated by the commission. At the latest, the form must be signed by the buyer before writing an offer and by the seller before signing the sales contract. The agreement must specify the transaction, and must name the parties to the dual agency consent agreement, and must state that:

(a) in acting as a dual agent, the real estate brokerage firm represents clients whose interests may be adverse and that agency duties are limited;

(b) the associated licensees of the real estate brokerage firm may disclose information gained from one party to another party if the information is relevant to the transaction, except if the information concerns:

- (i) the willingness or ability of a seller to accept less than the asking price;
  - (ii) the willingness or ability of a buyer to pay more than the offered price;
  - (iii) any confidential negotiating strategy not disclosed in an offer as terms of a sale; or
  - (iv) the motivation of a seller for selling property or the motivation of a buyer for buying property;
- (c) that the clients may choose to consent to the disclosed dual agency or may reject it; and
- (d) that the clients have read and understood the dual agency agreement and acknowledge that their consent to dual agency is voluntary.
- (2) A broker-in-charge and associated licensees in one office of a real estate brokerage firm may conduct business with a client of another office of the real estate brokerage firm as a customer or client without creating a dual agency relationship, so long as the branch offices each have a separate broker-in-charge and do not share the same associated licensees.
- (J)(1) A broker-in-charge may assign, through the adoption of a company policy, different licensees affiliated with the broker-in-charge as designated agents to exclusively represent different clients in the same transaction. A company policy adopted to fulfill the requirements of this subsection must contain provisions reasonably calculated to ensure each client is represented in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.
- (2) A broker-in-charge may personally, or through the broker's duly authorized real estate licensed representative, specifically designate one or more associated licensees who will be acting as agent of the buyer client or seller client to the exclusion of all other associated licensees. Buyers and sellers shall give informed consent to enter into designated agency relationships. The informed consent must be evidenced by a designated agency agreement promulgated by the commission, and must be signed by the buyer before writing the offer and by the seller before signing the sales agreement. The designated agency agreement must include language informing the buyer and seller of the obligations of the broker-in-charge and associated licensees under this section.
- (3) If a buyer client of a real estate brokerage firm wants to view a property that was personally listed by the broker-in-charge, the real estate brokerage firm shall act as a dual agent with the written consent of the buyer and seller, as required by subsection (I). If a seller client of a real estate brokerage firm wants to sell a property to a buyer client of the real estate brokerage firm that is personally represented by the broker-in-charge, the real estate brokerage firm shall act as a dual agent with the written consent of the buyer and seller, as required by subsection (I).
- (4) A designated agent of a seller client has the duties and obligations set forth in subsections (C) through (E). A designated agent of a buyer client has the duties and obligations set forth in subsections (E), (G), and (H).
- (5) In a transaction where both buyer and seller are represented by designated agents, the broker-in-charge shall act as a dual agent pursuant to subsection (I). The broker-in-charge is not required to complete a dual agency agreement under this provision. Consent must be contained in the designated agency agreement.

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(6) A designated agent may disclose to the designated agent's broker-in-charge, or the licensed representative appointed by the broker-in-charge, confidential information of a client for the purpose of seeking advice or assistance for the benefit of the client in regard to a transaction.

(7) If a buyer client of a real estate brokerage firm wants to view and make an offer to purchase a property owned by a seller client being represented by the same associated licensee, the real estate brokerage firm must act as a dual agent with the written consent of the buyer and seller, as required by subsection (I).

(8) If a broker-in-charge appoints different associated licensees as designated agents in accordance with subsection (J)(1), the broker-in-charge, all remaining affiliated licensees, and the real estate brokerage firm must be considered to be dual agents.

(9) There may be no imputation of knowledge or information between and among the broker-in-charge, agents, and the clients. Designated agents may not disclose, except to the designated agent's broker-in-charge or appointed representative, information made confidential by written request or instruction of the client whom the designated agent is representing, except information allowed to be disclosed by this section or required to be disclosed by this section. Unless required to be disclosed by law, the broker-in-charge of a designated agent may not reveal confidential information received from either the designated agent or the client with whom the designated agent is working. For the purposes of this section, confidential information is information the disclosure of which has not been consented to by the client and that could harm the negotiating position of the client.

(10) The designation of one or more of a broker-in-charge's associated licensees as designated agents does not permit the disclosure by the broker-in-charge or associated licensees of information made confidential by an express written request or instruction by a party before or after the creation of the designated agency. The broker-in-charge and associated licensees shall continue to maintain this confidential information unless the party from whom the confidential information was obtained permits its disclosure by written agreement or disclosure is required by law. No liability is created as a result of a broker-in-charge's and associated licensee's compliance with this subsection.

(K) A licensee who represents one party to a real estate transaction may provide assistance to other parties to the transaction by performing ministerial acts such as writing and conveying offers, and providing information and aid concerning other professional services not related to the real estate brokerage services being performed for a client. Performing ministerial acts does not create an agency relationship.

(L)(1) A real estate brokerage firm may offer transaction brokerage to potential buyers and sellers. A transaction broker may be a single agent of a party in a transaction, giving the other party customer service or the transaction broker may facilitate the transaction without representing either party.

(2) Licensees operating as transaction brokers are required to disclose to buyers and sellers their role and duties in offering customer services to the consumer that shall include the following:

- (a) honesty and fair dealing;
- (b) accounting for all funds;
- (c) using skill, care and diligence in the transaction;



- (d) disclosing material adverse facts that affect the transaction, or the value or condition of the real property and that are not readily ascertainable;
  - (e) promptly presenting all written offers and counteroffers;
  - (f) limited confidentiality, unless waived in writing by a party. This limited confidentiality prohibits disclosing:
    - (i) information concerning a buyer's motivation to buy or the buyer's willingness to make a higher offer than the price submitted in a written offer;
    - (ii) factors motivating a seller to sell or the seller's willingness to accept an offer less than the list price;
    - (iii) that a seller or buyer will agree to financing terms other than those offered; and
    - (iv) information requested by a party to remain confidential, except information required by law to be disclosed;
  - (g) additional duties that are entered into by separate agreement.
- (3) Prospective buyers and sellers who do not choose to establish an agency relationship with a real estate brokerage firm but who use the services of the firm are considered customers. A licensee may offer the following services to a customer as a single agent or as a transaction broker including, but not limited to:
- (a) identifying and showing property for sale, lease, or exchange;
  - (b) providing real estate statistics and information on property;
  - (c) providing preprinted real estate forms, contracts, leases, and related exhibits and addenda;
  - (d) acting as a scribe in the preparation of real estate forms, contracts, leases, and related exhibits and addenda;
  - (e) providing a list of architects, engineers, surveyors, inspectors, lenders, insurance agents, attorneys, and other professionals; and
  - (f) identifying schools, shopping facilities, places of worship, and other similar facilities on behalf of the parties in a real estate transaction.
- (4) A licensee offering services to a customer shall:
- (a) timely present all written offers to and from the parties involving the sale, lease, and exchange of property, even when the property is subject to a contract of sale;
  - (b) timely account for all money and property received by the broker on behalf of a party in a real estate transaction;
  - (c) provide a meaningful explanation of brokerage relationships in real estate transactions;
  - (d) provide an explanation of the scope of services to be provided by the licensee;
  - (e) be fair and honest and provide accurate information in all dealings;
  - (f) keep information confidential as requested in writing by the customer; and
  - (g) disclose known material facts regarding the property or the transaction.

#### **40-57-350 (continued)**

(M) The provisions of this section which are inconsistent with applicable principles of common law supersede the common law, and the common law may be used to aid in interpreting or clarifying the duties described in this section. Except as otherwise stated, nothing in the section precludes an injured party from bringing a cause of action against licensees, their companies, or their brokers-in-charge.

#### **40-57-360. Real Estate Teams, Advertising, and Team Supervision**

(A) The broker-in-charge must be responsible for supervising the team and all licensed members of the team. The broker-in-charge may not delegate supervisory responsibilities to the team members or team leader. Written office policy of the broker-in-charge shall address team relationships in which associated licensees may engage.

(B) The team may act as disclosed dual agents only and with the prior informed and written consent of all parties and as addressed in the broker-in-charge's written office policy.

(C) Team members must conduct all real estate brokerage activities from their commission-established office under the supervision of a broker-in-charge.

(D) Team advertising must contain the team name and the full name of the real estate brokerage firm displayed in a conspicuous way.

(E) No team may imply that the team is a separate entity from the brokerage firm of its employment. Team names may not include the terms 'realty,' 'real estate', 'realtors', or similar terms suggesting a brokerage.

(F) The team, and any and all team members, must display and promote that they are directly connected to the brokerage firm under which the team works. The brokerage firm name under which the team works is to be displayed prominently and visibly in a meaningful and conspicuous way on all methods of advertising.

(G) The commission may promulgate regulations regarding the creation and operation of real estate teams.

#### **40-57-370. Disclosure of brokerage relationships**

(A) A licensee shall provide at the first practical opportunity to all potential buyers and sellers of real estate with whom the licensee has substantive contact:

(1) a meaningful explanation of brokerage relationships in real estate transactions that are offered by that real estate brokerage firm, including an explanation of customer and client services;

(2) Disclosure of Brokerage Relationships form prescribed by the commission.

(B) An 'Acknowledgement of receipt of the Disclosure of Brokerage Relationships' form must be included in an agency agreement and in a sales contract. In addition, each sales contract must require the buyer and the seller to acknowledge whether they received customer or client service in that real estate transaction.

(C) At the time of first substantive contact, it is presumed that the potential buyer or seller is to be a customer of the real estate brokerage firm and that the real estate brokerage firm will be acting as a transaction broker as defined by this chapter and that the real estate brokerage firm shall offer services

to a customer as defined by Section 40-57-350(L) only until the potential buyer or seller signs an agency representation agreement.

(D) If first substantive contact occurs over the telephone or other electronic means, including the Internet and electronic mail, an 'Acknowledgement of receipt of the Disclosure of Brokerage Relationships' form may be sent by electronic means, including the Internet and electronic mail.

(E) For all real estate transactions, no agency relationship between a buyer, seller, landlord, or tenant and a real estate brokerage firm and its associated licensees exists unless the buyer, seller, landlord, or tenant and the brokerage company and its associated licensees agree, in writing, to the agency relationship. No type of agency relationship may be assumed by a buyer, seller, landlord, tenant, or licensee or created orally or by implication. A real estate brokerage firm may not be considered to have an agency relationship with a party or have agency obligations to a party but is responsible only for exercising reasonable care in the discharge of the real estate brokerage firm's specified duties, as provided in this chapter, and, in the case of a client, as specified in the agency agreement.

(F) The payment or promise of payment of compensation to a real estate brokerage firm by a seller, buyer, landlord, or tenant does not determine whether an agency relationship has been created between a real estate licensee and a seller, buyer, landlord, or tenant.

(G) The brokerage relationship disclosure requirements of this section do not apply if the:

- (1) transaction is regarding the rental or lease of property; or
- (2) communication from the licensee is a solicitation of business.

#### **40-57-380. Obligations to clients following termination of agency relationship**

A real estate broker and all associated licensees owe no duty or obligation to a client following termination, expiration, completion, or performance of an agency agreement or closing of the real property transaction, whichever occurs first, except the duties of:

- (1) accounting in a timely manner for all money and property related to and received during the relationship; and
- (2) keeping confidential all information received during the course of the engagement which was made confidential by request or instructions from the client, except as provided for in Section 40-57-350(C)(1)(f) and Section 40-57-350(E)(1)(f) unless the:
  - (a) client permits the disclosure by written agreement;
  - (b) disclosure is required by law;
  - (c) disclosure is necessary to defend the licensee against an accusation of wrongful conduct in a proceeding before the commission or before a professional association or professional standards committee; or
  - (d) the information becomes public from a source other than the broker.

## Article 5

### Property Managers

#### **40-57-510. Prerequisites for licensure as a property manager or property manager-in-charge**

(A) To be eligible for licensure as a property manager or property manager-in-charge, an applicant must:

- (1) attain the age of twenty-one if applying for a property manager-in-charge;
- (2) attain the age of eighteen if applying for a license as a property manager;
- (3) provide a physical address at which the licensee can be contacted in the course of an investigation. A licensee shall maintain on file with the commission his current contact information for his residential address, mailing address, email address, and telephone number. Failure to update this contact information within thirty days after a change may result in an administrative suspension of the property manager, salesperson, broker, or broker-in-charge pursuant to Section 40-57-710;
- (4) graduate from high school or hold a certificate of equivalency that is recognized by the South Carolina Department of Education;
- (5) submit proof of completion of education to the commission and, if applicable, experience requirements as specified in this chapter;
- (6) submit to criminal background check as provided in Section 40-57-115 for initial application; and
- (7) pass the applicable examination.

(B) An application for examination or licensure must be made in writing on a form prescribed by the commission and must be accompanied by all applicable fees.

(C) As a condition for and before applying to the commission for licensure, an applicant for a property manager or property manager-in-charge license shall provide proof to the commission of having met the following educational requirements, in addition to the other requirements of this chapter:

- (1) for a property manager license:
  - (a) completion of thirty hours of classroom instruction in property management principles and practices; or
  - (b) evidence of holding a juris doctor degree, a bachelor of law degree, a baccalaureate degree or a master's degree with a major in real estate or housing from an accredited college or university, or completion of another course of study approved by the commission; and
- (2) for a property manager-in-charge license:
  - (a) an active property manager license; and
  - (b) completion of seven hours of instruction in property management accounting and record keeping approved by the commission.

(D) The commission shall issue licenses in the classifications of property manager or property manager-in-charge to individuals who qualify under and comply with the requirements of this chapter. An individual may not be licensed in more than one classification at the same time. The license must be in the form and size as the commission prescribes and is not transferable.

(E) An individual holding an active property manager license must be licensed under a property manager-in-charge or broker-in-charge who is licensed by the commission or must be designated as a property manager-in-charge. A property manager may not be licensed during the same period with more than one property manager-in-charge or broker-in-charge. When a licensee becomes disassociated with a broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge, the licensee immediately shall notify the commission by completion of the proper form. The licensee must furnish a new business address to the commission, the authorization of the new broker-in-charge or new property manager-in-charge, and proof of notification to the former broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge.

(F) As a condition for and before applying to the commission for licensure renewal, a property manager or property manager-in-charge shall submit to a criminal background check upon every third renewal as required for initial applicants pursuant to Section 40-57-115.

(G) A property manager or property manager-in-charge who fails to submit to criminal background check requirements of this section by the date of license renewal may renew by submitting applicable fees but immediately must be placed on inactive status. The license may be reactivated upon proof of submission to a criminal background check.

**40-57-520. Managing residential multiunit rental locations**

(A) The management of each residential multiunit rental location must be provided by an on-site licensee or an off-site licensee if there is no on-site staff.

(B) The commission may permit multiple multiunit rental property locations to be managed by one licensee.

(C) An unlicensed employee of the owner of a multiunit rental property or an unlicensed individual who works under the supervision of a licensee is permitted to perform only the following duties:

- (1) maintenance;
- (2) clerical or administrative support;
- (3) collection of rents which that are made payable to the owner or real estate company;
- (4) showing rental units to prospective tenants;
- (5) furnishing published information;
- (6) providing applications and lease forms; and
- (7) receiving applications and leases for submission to the owner or the licensee for approval.

**Article 7****Misconduct and Redress****40-57-710. Grounds for denial of issuance of license or for disciplinary action against licensee.**

(A) In addition to Section 40-1-110, the commission may deny issuance of a license to an applicant or may take disciplinary action against a licensee who:

- (1) makes a substantial misrepresentation on an application for a real estate license;
- (2) makes a substantial misrepresentation involving a real estate transaction;
- (3) makes false promises likely to influence, persuade, or induce;

**40-57-710 (continued)**

- (4) pursues a continued and flagrant course of misrepresentation or makes false and misleading promises through any medium of advertising or otherwise;
- (5) in the practice of real estate, demonstrates bad faith, dishonesty, untrustworthiness, or incompetency in a manner as to endanger the interest of the public;
- (6) represents a real estate broker other than the broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge with whom they are licensed;
- (7) guarantees or authorizes and permits an associated licensee to guarantee future profits from the resale of real estate;
- (8) makes a dual set of contracts, written or otherwise, by stating a sales price other than the actual sales price;
- (9) is convicted of violating the federal and state fair housing laws, forgery, embezzlement, breach of trust, larceny, obtaining money or property under false pretense, extortion, fraud, conspiracy to defraud, or has been convicted of a felony sex-related, felony drug-related, felony real estate-related, felony financial, or felony violent offense, or pleading guilty or nolo contendere to such an offense in a court of competent jurisdiction of this State, another state, or a federal court;
- (10) fails to report to the commission in writing by certified mail, within ten days, notice of conviction of a crime provided in item (9);
- (11) fails, within a reasonable time, to account for or to remit trust funds coming into his possession which belong to others;
- (12) pays a commission or compensation to an unlicensed individual for activities requiring a license under this chapter. Notwithstanding this section, a licensee may not pay or offer to pay a referral fee or finder's fee to an unlicensed individual who is not a party in the real estate sales or rental transaction;
- (13) violates a provision of law relating to the freedom of a buyer or seller to choose an attorney, insurance agent, title insurance agent, or another service provider to facilitate the real estate transaction;
- (14) fails to disclose in accordance with Section 40-57-370 the party or parties for whom the licensee will be acting as an agent in a real estate transaction, if any;
- (15) receives compensation in a real estate transaction or directly resulting from a real estate transaction from more than one party except with the full knowledge and written disclosure to all parties;
- (16) represents more than one party in a real estate transaction without the full written knowledge and consent of all parties;
- (17) acts as an undisclosed principal in a real estate transaction;
- (18) accepts deposit money which is to be delivered to the licensee's principal in a real estate transaction without informing the payor and having the payor acknowledge in writing who will hold the money received by the licensee;
- (19) issues a check in connection with his real estate business which is returned for insufficient funds or closed account;
- (20) fails to disclose in accordance with Section ~~40-57-530~~ [40-57-350(L)(4)(g)] known material facts concerning a real estate transaction;
- (21) violates a provision of this chapter or a regulation promulgated under this chapter;

- (22) violates a rule or order of the commission.
  - (23) knowingly gives false information to an investigator or inspector;
  - (24) engages in a practice or takes action inconsistent with the agency relationship that other real estate licensees have established with their clients;
  - (25) fails to make all records required to be maintained under this chapter available to the commission for inspection and copying by the commission upon request of an investigator of the commission, fails to appear for an interview with an investigator of the commission without due cause, or provides false information upon direct inquiry by the investigator or inspector;
  - (26) fails to promptly submit all offers and counteroffers in a real estate sales transaction;
  - (27) fails to provide current contact information to the commission; or
  - (28) allows or creates an unreasonable delay in the closing of a transaction or act in a manner which causes failure or termination of a transaction due solely to a dispute among participating licensees concerning the division of a commission.
- (B) If after an investigation, charges of a violation are brought against a licensee, the broker-in-charge or property manager-in-charge must be notified of the charges.

**40-57-720. Investigations; restraining orders; surrender of license; disciplinary action.**

- (A) An investigation must be conducted in accordance with Section 40-1-80 and must be performed by investigators who have completed one hundred hours of training in programs that are approved by the commission and provide instruction on real estate principles, state statutory and regulatory law, and investigative techniques.
- (B) A restraining order must be obtained in accordance with Section 40-1-100.
- (C)(1) The department shall conclude its investigation within one hundred fifty days from receipt of the complaint or seek a waiver of this period from the commission upon a showing of due diligence and extenuating circumstances.
- (2) A hearing on the charges must be at the time and place designated by the commission and must be conducted in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act.
- (3) The commission shall render a decision and shall serve, within ninety days, notice, in writing, of the commission's decision to the licensee charged. The commission also shall state in the notice the date upon which the ruling or decision becomes effective.
- (4) The department shall maintain a public docket or other permanent record in which must be recorded all orders, consent orders, or stipulated settlements.
- (D) A licensee may voluntarily surrender his license in accordance with Section 40-1-150.
- (E)(1) The commission may impose disciplinary action in accordance with Section 40-1-120.
- (2) Upon determination by the commission that one or more of the grounds for discipline exists, the commission may impose a fine of not less than five hundred or more than five thousand dollars for

#### **40-57-720 (continued)**

each violation and as provided in Section 40-1-120. The commission may recover the costs of the investigation and the prosecution as provided in Section 40-1-170.

(3) Nothing in this section prevents a licensee from voluntarily entering into a consent order with the commission wherein violations are not contested and sanctions are accepted.

(F) The department annually shall post a report that provides the data for the number of complaints received, the number of investigations initiated, the average length of investigations, and the number of investigations that exceeded one hundred fifty days.

#### **40-57-730. Licensure after revocation**

After revocation of a license, a person may not reapply for three years from the date of revocation. A person seeking licensure after revocation shall:

(1) submit to the commission satisfactory proof that the person is trustworthy, has a good reputation for honesty and fair dealing, and is competent to transact the business of a real estate licensee;

(2) submit proof of educational qualifications as set forth in this chapter if the proof of educational qualifications on file is more than five years old;

(3) pass the applicable examination; and

(4) meet any other qualifications and conditions that apply to individuals applying for a license who have never been licensed.

#### **40-57-740. Stigmatized property**

(A) No cause of action may arise against an owner of real estate or licensed real estate agent of a party to a transaction for failure to disclose in a transaction:

(1) that the subject real estate is or was occupied by an individual who was infected with a virus or another disease which has been determined by medical evidence as being highly unlikely to be transmitted through occupancy of a dwelling place either presently or previously occupied by the infected individual;

(2) that the death of an occupant of a property has occurred or the manner of the death;

(3) any off-site condition or hazard that does not directly impact the property being transferred; or

(4) any psychological impact that has no material impact on the physical condition of the property being transferred.

(B) Nothing in subsection (A) precludes an action against an owner of real estate or agent of the owner who makes intentional misrepresentations in response to direct inquiry from a buyer or prospective buyer with regard to psychological impacts, offsite conditions, or stigmas associated with the real estate.

(C) The commission shall establish and publish standards relevant to the approval and conduct of education required by this chapter. The commission shall review, approve, and regulate education courses required by this chapter and providers and instructors of these courses including, but not



limited to, accredited colleges, universities, private business entities, organizations, schools, associations, and institutions.

(D) The commission may deny, reprimand, fine, suspend, or revoke the approval of an education provider or instructor if the commission finds that the education provider or instructor has violated or failed to satisfy the provisions of this chapter or the regulations and standards promulgated pursuant to this chapter.

(E) An application by a provider who seeks approval to offer and conduct educational instruction or an application by an instructor must be made on a form prescribed by the commission and accompanied by applicable fees not less than sixty days before a course offering and must be approved by the department before it may commence instruction.

(F) If an application for a provider, instructor, or course is not approved, the reason must be detailed and the applicant must be given thirty days to respond.

(G) If the commission approves an application, a certificate must be issued by the commission to a provider or an instructor and for an approved course to be renewed biennially.

(H) An approved course must be taught by an approved instructor who is qualified and has demonstrated knowledge of the subject matter to be taught as well as the ability to teach.

(I) Approved instructors shall attend instructor development workshops sponsored by the commission or provide evidence of equivalent hours of continuing education that increases their knowledge of the subject content in their area of expertise or their teaching techniques.

**40-57-750. Costs of investigation and prosecution of violations.**

Payment and collection of costs associated with investigations and prosecution of violations under this chapter must comply with Section 40-1-170.

**40-57-760. Imposition of costs; collection.**

Imposition and collection of all costs and fines imposed pursuant to this chapter must comply with Section 40-1-180.

**40-57-770. Confidentiality and privileged communications.**

An investigation conducted pursuant to this chapter is confidential. Related communications are privileged as provided in Section 40-1-190.

**40-57-780. Failure to renew or register license; penalties.**

A real estate broker, salesperson, or property manager who fails to renew or register a license and continues to engage in the business permitted pursuant to the license is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

**40-57-790. Civil actions.**

A civil action may be brought for violations of this chapter as provided for violations of Article 1, Chapter 1, in accordance with Section 40-1-210.

**40-57-800. Service of notice; continuance.**

(A) Service of a notice provided for by law upon a nonresident licensed under this chapter or upon a resident who, having been licensed, subsequently becomes a nonresident or after due diligence cannot be found at his usual abode or place of business in this State, may be made by providing a copy of the notice, and accompanying documents. A copy of the notice, accompanying documentation, and a certified copy of the service on the administrator must be mailed to the licensee at his last known address, return receipt requested. The administrator shall keep a record of the day of the service of the notice and the return receipt must be attached to and made part of the return of service of the notice by the commission.

(B) A continuance may be given in a hearing under this chapter for which notice is given pursuant to this section so as to afford the licensee a reasonable opportunity to appear and be heard.

**40-57-810. Severability.**

If any section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this act is for any reason held to be unconstitutional or invalid, such holding shall not affect the constitutionality or validity of the remaining portions of this act, the General Assembly hereby declaring that it would have passed this act, and each and every section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, clause, phrase, and word thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more other sections, subsections, paragraphs, subparagraphs, sentences, clauses, phrases, or words hereof may be declared to be unconstitutional, invalid, or otherwise ineffective.”

**Time effective**

SECTION 4. This act takes effect on January 1, 2017.

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## **Title 40 – Professions and Occupations**

### CHAPTER 1. ARTICLE 1.

#### BOARD REGULATION OF PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

*(partial section of law, related to real estate)*

#### **SECTION 40-1-10. Extent of regulation.**

(A) The right of a person to engage in a lawful profession, trade, or occupation of choice is clearly protected by both the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of South Carolina. The State cannot abridge this right except as a reasonable exercise of its police powers when it is clearly found that abridgement is necessary for the preservation of the health, safety, and welfare of the public.

(B) No statute or regulation may be imposed under this article upon a profession or occupation except for the exclusive purpose of protecting the public interest when the:

- (1) unregulated practice of the profession or occupation can harm the public
- (2) practice of the profession has inherent qualities that distinguish it from ordinary work or labor;
- (3) practice of the profession requires specialized skill or training and the public needs and will benefit by assurances of initial and continuing professional and occupational ability; and
- (4) public is not effectively protected by other means.

(C) If the General Assembly determines that a particular profession or occupation should be regulated, it regulate the profession or occupation to the degree necessary to fulfill the need for regulation:

- (1) If existing common law and statutory causes of civil action or criminal prohibitions are not sufficient to eradicate existing harm or prevent potential harm, the General Assembly first may consider making statutory changes to provide stricter causes for civil action and criminal prosecution.
- (2) If it is necessary to determine the impact of the operation of a profession or occupation on the public, the General Assembly may consider implementing a system of registration.
- (3) If the public requires a substantial basis for relying on the professional services of the practitioner, the General Assembly may consider implementing a system of certification.

(4) If adequate regulation cannot be achieved by means less than licensing, the General Assembly may establish licensing procedures.

(D) In determining the proper degree of regulation, if any, the General Assembly shall determine:

(1) whether the practitioner, if unregulated, performs a service to individuals involving a hazard to the public health, safety, or welfare;

(2) what the opinion of a substantial portion of the people who do not practice the particular profession, trade, or occupation is on the need for regulation;

(3) the number of states which have regulatory provisions similar to those proposed;

(4) whether there is sufficient demand for the service for which there is no regulated substitute, and this service is required by a substantial portion of the population;

(5) whether the profession or occupation requires high standards of public responsibility, character, and performance of each individual engaged in the profession or occupation, as evidenced by established and published codes of ethics;

(6) whether the profession or occupation requires such skill that the public generally is not qualified to select a competent practitioner without some assurance that the practitioner has met minimum qualifications;

(7) whether the professional or occupational associations do not adequately protect the public from incompetent, unscrupulous, or irresponsible members of the profession or occupation;

(8) whether current laws which pertain to public health, safety, and welfare generally are ineffective or inadequate;

(9) whether the characteristics of the profession or occupation make it impractical or impossible to prohibit those practices of the profession or occupation which are detrimental to the public health, safety, and welfare;

(10) whether the practitioner performs a service for others which may have a detrimental effect on third parties relying on the expert knowledge of the practitioner.

#### **SECTION 40-1-20. Definitions.**

As used in this title unless the context requires a different meaning:

- (1) “Administrator” means the individual to whom the director has delegated authority to administer the programs of a specific board or of a professional or occupational group for which the department has regulatory authority or has delegated authority to administer the programs of a specific board;
- (2) “Authorization to practice” or “Practice authorization” means the approval to practice the specified profession, engage in the specified occupation, or use a title protected under this article, which has been granted by the applicable board. This authorization is granted in the form of a license, permit, certification, or registration;
- (3) “Board” or “Commission” means the group of individuals charged by law with the responsibility of licensing or otherwise regulating an occupation or profession within the State. Except as otherwise indicated, “board” is used in this article to refer to both boards and commissions;
- (4) “Department” means the Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation;
- (5) “Director” means the Director of the Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation or the director’s official designee;
- (6) “Licensee” means a person granted an authorization to practice pursuant to this article and refers to a person holding a license, permit, certification, or registration granted pursuant to this article;
- (7) “Licensing act” means the individual statute or regulations, or both, of each regulated profession or occupation which include, but are not limited to, board governance, the qualifications and requirements for authorization to practice, prohibitions, and disciplinary procedures;
- (8) “Person” means an individual, partnership, or corporation;
- (9) “Profession” or “occupation” means a profession or occupation regulated or administered, or both, by the department pursuant to this article.

#### **SECTION 40-1-30. Authorization to practice.**

It is unlawful for a person to engage in a profession or occupation regulated by a board or commission administered by the Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation without holding a valid authorization to practice as required by statute or regulation.

An authorization to practice issued pursuant to this title is valid for up to two years and is renewable on renewal dates as established by the Director of Labor, Licensing and Regulation with the consent of each applicable regulatory board.

**SECTION 40-1-40. Purpose of Division;**

(A) The purpose of the Division of Professional and Occupational Licensing, South Carolina Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, is to protect the public through the regulation of professional and occupational licensees and the administration of boards charged with the regulation of professional and occupational practitioners.

**MY wording to avoid printing the entire list.**

There are several boards and the professions and occupations they license or otherwise regulate that are administered by the Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation pursuant to this article. The Real Estate Commission is one of them.

(D) The Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation is a member of the Governor's executive cabinet and must be headed by a director who must be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate,...

**SECTION 40-1-45. Public and consumer members of boards and panels.**

**SECTION 40-1-50. Authority of Department; record of board proceedings; roster of licensees; fee structures.**

(H) The department shall revoke the authorization to practice of a person found to be in violation of the Family Independence Act as it relates to child support enforcement requirements.

**SECTION 40-1-60. Officers of boards; meetings.**

**SECTION 40-1-70. Powers and duties of boards.**

The powers and duties of regulatory boards include, but are not limited to:

- (1) determining the eligibility of applicants for examination and licensure;
- (2) examining applicants for licensure including, but not limited to:
  - (a) prescribing the subjects, character, and manner of licensing examinations;



- (b) preparing, administering, and grading the examination or assisting in the selection of a contractor for the preparation, administration, or grading of the examination;
- (3) establishing criteria for issuing, renewing, and reactivating the authorizations to practice of qualified applicants, including the issuance of active or permanent, temporary, limited, and inactive licenses, or other categories as may be created;
- (4) adopting a code of professional ethics appropriate to the profession or occupation which it licenses or regulates;
- (5) evaluating and approving continuing education course hours and programs;
- (6) conducting hearings on alleged violations of this article and regulations promulgated under this article;
- (7) resolving consumer complaints, where appropriate and possible;
- (8) disciplining persons licensed under this article in a manner provided for in this article;
- (9) promulgating regulations which have been submitted to the director, at least thirty days in advance of filing with Legislative Council as required by Section 1-23-30.

**SECTION 40-1-75. Continuing education exemption for persons serving on active military duty.**

A person whose profession or occupation is regulated by this title is exempt from completing continuing education requirements for his profession or occupation while serving on active military duty.

**SECTION 40-1-80. Investigations.**

(A) If the director has reason to believe that a person has violated a provision of this article or a regulation promulgated under this article or the licensing act or regulation of a board or that a licensee has become unfit to practice the profession or occupation or if a person files a written complaint with the board or the director charging a person with the violation of a provision of this article or a regulation promulgated under this article, the director may initiate an investigation.

(B) In conducting the investigation, the director may subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, take evidence, and require the production of any matter which is relevant to the investigation including, but not limited to, the existence, description, nature, custody, condition, and location of books, documents, or other tangible items and the identity and location of persons having knowledge of relevant facts or any other matter reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of material evidence. Upon failure to obey

a subpoena or to answer questions propounded by the director, the director may apply to an administrative law judge for an order requiring the person to comply.

**SECTION 40-1-90. Disciplinary action proceedings.**

(A) The results of an investigation must be presented to the board. If from these results it appears that a violation has occurred or that a licensee has become unfit to practice the profession or occupation, the board, in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act, may take disciplinary action authorized by Section 40-1-120. No disciplinary action may be taken unless the matter is presented to and voted upon by the board. The board may designate a hearing officer or hearing panel to conduct hearings or take other action as may be necessary under this section.

(B) For the purpose of a proceeding under this article, the department may administer oaths and issue subpoenas for the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production and examination of books, papers, and records on behalf of the board or, upon request, on behalf of a party to the case. Upon failure to obey a subpoena or to answer questions propounded by the board or its hearing officer or panel, the board may apply to an administrative law judge for an order requiring the person to comply with the subpoena.

**SECTION 40-1-100. Equitable relief; immunity.**

**SECTION 40-1-110. Additional grounds for disciplinary action.**

In addition to other grounds contained in this article and the respective board's chapter: A board may cancel, fine, suspend, revoke, or restrict the authorization to practice of an individual who:

- (a) used a false, fraudulent, or forged statement or document or committed a fraudulent, deceitful, or dishonest act or omitted a material fact in obtaining licensure under this article;
- (b) has had a license to practice a regulated profession or occupation in another state or jurisdiction canceled, revoked, or suspended or who has otherwise been disciplined;
- (c) has intentionally or knowingly, directly or indirectly, violated or has aided or abetted in the violation or conspiracy to violate this article or a regulation promulgated under this article;

- (d) has intentionally used a fraudulent statement in a document connected with the practice of the individual's profession or occupation;
- (e) has obtained fees or assisted in obtaining fees under fraudulent circumstances;
- (f) has committed a dishonorable, unethical, or unprofessional act that is likely to deceive, defraud, or harm the public;
- (g) lacks the professional or ethical competence to practice the profession or occupation;
- (h) has been convicted of or has pled guilty to or nolo contendere to a felony or a crime involving drugs or moral turpitude;
- (i) has practiced the profession or occupation while under the influence of alcohol or drugs or uses alcohol or drugs to such a degree as to render him unfit to practice his profession or occupation;
- (j) has sustained a physical or mental disability which renders further practice dangerous to the public;
- (k) violates a provision of this article or of a regulation promulgated under this article;
- (l) violates the code of professional ethics adopted by the applicable licensing board for the regulated profession or occupation or adopted by the department with the advice of the advisory panel for the professions and occupations it directly regulates.

Each incident is considered a separate violation.

#### **SECTION 40-1-115. Term of board jurisdiction.**

#### **SECTION 40-1-120. Sanctions.**

(A) Upon a determination by a board that one or more of the grounds for discipline exists, in addition to the actions the board is authorized to take pursuant to its respective licensing act, the board may:

- (1) issue a public reprimand;
- (2) impose a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars unless otherwise specified by statute or regulation of the board;
- (3) place a licensee on probation or restrict or suspend the individual's license for a definite or indefinite time and prescribe conditions to be met during probation, restriction, or suspension including, but not limited to, satisfactory completion of additional education, of a supervisory period, or of continuing education programs;

(4) permanently revoke the license.

(B) A decision by a board to discipline a licensee as authorized under this section must be by a majority vote of the total membership of the board serving at the time the vote is taken.

(C) A final order of a board disciplining a licensee under this section is public information.

(D) Upon a determination by a board that discipline is not appropriate, the board may issue a non-disciplinary letter of caution.

(E) A board may establish a procedure to allow a licensee who has been issued a public reprimand to petition the board for expungement of the reprimand from the licensee's record.

#### **SECTION 40-1-130. Board's authority to sanction.**

A board may deny an authorization to practice to an applicant who has committed an act that would be grounds for disciplinary action under this article or the licensing act of the respective board. A board must deny authorization to practice to an applicant who has failed to demonstrate the qualifications or standards for licensure contained in the respective board's licensing act. The applicant shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the board that the applicant meets all the requirements for the issuance of a license.

#### **SECTION 40-1-140. Effect of prior criminal convictions.**

A person may not be refused an authorization to practice, pursue, or engage in a regulated profession or occupation solely because of a prior criminal conviction unless the criminal conviction directly relates to the profession or occupation for which the authorization to practice is sought. However, a board may refuse an authorization to practice if, based upon all information available, including the applicant's record of prior convictions, it finds that the applicant is unfit or unsuited to engage in the profession or occupation.

#### **SECTION 40-1-150. Voluntary surrender of authorization to practice.**

A licensee who is under investigation for a violation provided for in Section 40-1-110 or the licensing act of the applicable board for which disciplinary action may be taken may voluntarily surrender authorization to practice to the board. The voluntary surrender invalidates the authorization to practice at the time of its relinquishment, and no person whose authorization to practice is surrendered voluntarily may practice the

profession or occupation unless the board, by a majority vote, reinstates the license. A person practicing a regulated profession or occupation during the period of voluntary surrender is considered an illegal practitioner and is subject to the penalties provided by this article. The surrender of an authorization to practice may not be considered an admission of guilt in a proceeding under this article and does not preclude the board from taking disciplinary action against the licensee as provided for in this article or the board's licensing act including, but not limited to, imposing conditions that must be met before the board reinstates the license.

**SECTION 40-1-160. Appeal.**

A person aggrieved by a final action of a board may appeal the decision to the Administrative Law Judge Division in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act and the rules of the Administrative Law Judge Division. Service of a petition requesting a review does not stay the board's decision pending completion of the appellate process.

**SECTION 40-1-170. Costs of investigation and prosecution.**

(E) This section does not apply to a regulated profession or occupation if a specific provision in the applicable licensing act provides for recovery of costs in an administrative disciplinary proceeding.

**SECTION 40-1-180. Failure to pay costs or fines; remittance of funds collected.**

(A) All costs and fines imposed pursuant to this article and the respective boards' licensing acts are due and payable immediately upon imposition or at the time indicated by final order of the board. Unless the costs and fines are paid within sixty days after the order becomes final, the order becomes a judgment and may be filed and executed upon in the same manner as a judgment in the court of common pleas, and the board may collect costs and attorneys' fees incurred in executing the judgment. Interest at the legal rate accrues on the amount due from the date imposed until the date paid.

**SECTION 40-1-190. Privileged communications.**

(C) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, a final order of a board disciplining a licensee is public information as provided for in Section 40-1-120.

**SECTION 40-1-200. Unlawful practice.**

A person who practices or offers to practice a regulated profession or occupation in this State in violation of this article or who knowingly submits false information for the purpose of obtaining a license is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be imprisoned not more than one year or fined not more than fifty thousand dollars.

**SECTION 40-1-210. Civil proceedings before administrative law judge.**

The department, in addition to instituting a criminal proceeding, may institute a civil action through the Administrative Law Judge Division, in the name of the State, for injunctive relief against a person violating this article, a regulation promulgated under this article, or an order of the board. For each violation the administrative law judge may impose a fine of no more than ten thousand dollars.