

# The State of South Carolina



## Office of the Attorney General

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May 24, 1991

Mark R. Elam, Esquire  
Senior Counsel to the Governor  
Office of the Governor  
Post Office Box 11369  
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

Dear Mr. Elam:

By your letter of May 22, 1991, you have asked for the opinion of this Office as to the constitutionality of H.3952, R-153, an act to permit the North Charleston District to continue to enter into certain franchise agreements. For the reasons following, it is the opinion of this Office that the Act is of doubtful constitutionality.

In considering the constitutionality of an act of the General Assembly, it is presumed that the act is constitutional in all respects. Moreover, such an act will not be considered void unless its unconstitutionality is clear beyond any reasonable doubt. Thomas v. Macklen, 186 S.C. 290, 195 S.E. 539 (1937); Townsend v. Richland County, 190 S.C. 270, 2 S.E.2d 777 (1939). All doubts of constitutionality are generally resolved in favor of constitutionality. While this Office may comment upon potential constitutional problems, it is solely within the province of the courts of this State to declare an act unconstitutional.

The act bearing ratification number 153 of 1991 would permit the North Charleston District to continue to enter into a franchise agreement, written or otherwise, with an electric utility or supplier. A review of acts of the General Assembly shows that the District is entirely within Charleston County, as did a conversation with North Charleston District personnel.

Mark R. Elam, Esquire  
Page Two  
May 24, 1991

See Act No. 1768 of 1972; Act No. 1370 of 1974; and Act No. 799 of 1976. Thus, H.3952, R-153 of 1991 is clearly an act for a specific county. Article VIII, Section 7 of the Constitution of the State of South Carolina provides that "[n]o laws for a specific county shall be enacted." Acts similar to H.3952, R-153 have been struck down by the South Carolina Supreme Court as violative of Article VIII, Section 7. See Cooper River Parks and Playground Commission v. City of North Charleston, 273 S.C. 639, 259 S.E.2d 107 (1979); Torgerson v. Craver, 267 S.C. 558, 230 S.E.2d 228 (1976); Knight v. Salisbury, 262 S.C. 565, 206 S.E.2d 875 (1974).

Based on the foregoing, we would advise that H.3952, R-153 would be of doubtful constitutionality. Of course, this Office possesses no authority to declare an act of the General Assembly invalid; only a court would have such authority.

Sincerely,

*Patricia D. Petway*

Patricia D. Petway  
Assistant Attorney General

PDP/klw

REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY:

*Robert D. Cook*

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