



**DISABILITY
RIGHTS**
SOUTH CAROLINA

Assistance Animals In South Carolina

Service Animals and Emotional Support Animals

Introduction

People with disabilities have legal rights to have animals help them in their daily lives. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), US Fair Housing Act, and several other federal and South Carolina laws protect these rights.

However, these legal rights depend on several factors, such as:

1. Where is the person?
2. What kind of training does the animal have?
3. Does the animal provide emotional support to a person with a disability?
4. What kind of animal is it?

This guide explains your rights and is broken up into multiple parts focused on the first question, "Where is the person" followed by a section on how to advocate for your rights.

What is the Difference?

People often use the terms Assistance Animal, Service Animal, and Emotional Support Animal as if they mean the same thing. They do not. These terms have different legal meanings, and different rules apply to each one. You need to understand the difference before moving forward in the guide.

Service Animal: A service animal under the [Americans with Disabilities Act \(ADA\)](#) is a dog that has been individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of a person with a disability, where the tasks are directly related to the person's disability. This definition includes dogs trained to help with physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual, or other mental health conditions. A miniature horse can also be a service animal under the ADA.

South Carolina law protects users of Service Animals-in-Training in same way as already-trained Service Animals. See Layla's Law at SC Code section 47-3-910 and following.

Emotional Support Animal: An animal that provides emotional support, comfort, or relief to a person with a disability, but is not trained to perform specific tasks related to the disability. [Emotional support animals](#) do not qualify as service animals under the ADA.

Assistance Animal: An Assistance Animal is defined as (primarily for housing law under the [Fair Housing Act \(FHA\)](#)) an animal that works, provides assistance, or performs tasks for the benefit of a person with a disability, or that provides emotional support that alleviates one or more identified effects of a person's disability.

Outline

Part 1: Public Places

Part 2: State and Local Governments

Part 3: Employment

Part 4: Transportation

Part 5: Housing

Part 6: How to Enforce Your Legal Rights

Web Guide Navigation

This new accessible webpage was built so you can move through this guide in multiple ways. You can click on the tabs at the top to start a new section. You can also choose to click through the table of contents located below to go to a specific section that interests you. Lastly, we do have a pdf version available if you prefer to have something to download.

Part 1: Public Places

The Americans with Disabilities Act has several sections called Titles. One section, [Title III](#), covers what are called “public accommodations.” These are private businesses or non-profit organizations that are open to the public. They include stores, restaurants/bars, banks, recreational places like theaters and gyms, services like barbershops, doctors offices, medical facilities, hotels and private educational facilities. For a full list of covered areas, go to the [ADA website](#). Regulations from the [US Department of Justice](#) require that public accommodations allow someone with a disability to use a “Service Dog.” (28 C.F.R. § 35.104) A Service Dog is a dog which has been specially trained to perform work or tasks to help a person in some way related to the person’s disability. A miniature horse may also be used, but no other animals.

There is no requirement that the animal’s training have been done by a professional trainer. People with disabilities can train their own Service Animals. In South Carolina, users of Service Dogs-In-Training are protected like those who use already trained Service Dogs. State law allows a Service Dog in-training the same rights to enter a place of public accommodation (SC Code of Laws 43-33-20(d)).

There is no state or federal licensing requirement or any special identity card to show that a dog is a “Service Dog.” There is no requirement that the dog wear any kind of vest or badge.

To protect the privacy of the person with the disability, a place of public accommodation can ask only two questions if the person with a disability comes in with a Service Dog:

1. Is this a Service Dog needed because of a disability?
2. What work or tasks has it been trained to do?

Disability Rights South Carolina (DRSC) has prepared a [card](#) with this information that Service Dog users may carry with them. Print it yourself or contact DRSC for a copy.

If the dog is obviously a Service Dog (such as a guide dog for someone who is blind), there should be no questions.

A store, restaurant, or other place of public accommodation cannot ask for a demonstration of the task(s) the dog has been trained to do and cannot ask the person for information about their disability.

In South Carolina, it is a misdemeanor (SC Code 47-3-930 (A) - (C)) to interfere with the right of a person with a disability to use a Service Dog. The law applies to businesses that refuse service to someone who has a Service Dog. Places of public accommodation are not required to allow any animals other than a “Service Dog”. Public accommodations do not have to allow an “Emotional Support Animal” even if the owner may have a legal right to use it in other places such as in housing or in the workplace. There is no legal right to take an Emotional Support Animal into any public accommodation.

Questions about Service Dogs in Public Places

1. Can any breed of dog be barred because it is expected to be dangerous?

No. Under federal regulations, any breed can be a Service Dog. Only if a dog is out of control or has not been housebroken, can it be barred or removed. It cannot be assumed that a dog of any particular breed will misbehave.

2. Is it against the law to falsely claim you are using a service animal?

Yes. South Carolina (SC Code 47-3-980) makes it an "offense" to claim a dog is a Service Dog, knowing that it is not. Police can write a ticket.

3. If a Service Dog is ordered to be taken out of a facility, can the handler return without the dog?

Yes. Handlers are allowed to remove the dog and then return themselves.

4. What happens if someone in the place of public accommodation is allergic to dogs?

The staff should make arrangements so that the people are as far apart as possible.

5. What about Service Dogs in hospitals or other medical facilities, like ambulances?

Generally, Service Dogs are allowed anywhere the public is allowed in medical facilities, such as waiting rooms and most patient rooms. Service Dogs do not need to be allowed in sterile areas like operating rooms or sterile patient rooms. Service Dogs should normally be allowed in an ambulance, unless there would not be enough room in the treatment compartment to safely treat the patient.

6. What about Service Dogs in restaurants?

Service Dogs are allowed to accompany their handlers in restaurants. They may be used along buffet or self-service lines. They are not allowed in food preparation areas.

7. Are taxis and Lyft/Uber services required to allow Service Dogs?

Yes.

8. Can a facility charge more for someone with a Service Dog?

No. Hotels cannot charge an extra fee for a Service Dog or for any special cleaning done at the end of the visit. If a Service Dog does damage to the room, the owner can be charged, but cleaning deposits in advance are not allowed. A hotel operator may not assign a Service Dog user to a designated "pet friendly" room. All room types must be available.

9. Do vacation units/condominiums at a resort have to allow Service Dogs?

It depends. If the development is considered a hotel/motel under the ADA, Service Dogs have to be allowed. However, not all resort rentals are covered by the ADA. To be covered as a hotel, the resort complex must provide "hotel" type services. Hotels usually make reservations for the type of room you want, not for a specific room number or unit. On the other hand, condos at resorts with private owners are generally specifically reserved. Also hotels usually have a walk up reservation service and have room service available. If the resort does not meet the [Department of Justice \(DOJ\) definition](#) of a hotel, units being rented are not considered "hotels" and are not required to allow Service Dogs.

Note: If someone has a long-term rental at a resort, it may qualify as the person's actual residence. If so, the Fair Housing Act applies, Service Animals and Emotional Support Animals should be allowed. See the Housing Laws section of this resource guide.

10. Are churches covered by the ADA Service Dog requirements?

No. Places of religion are not covered by ADA Title III as places of public accommodation. Churches may voluntarily allow Service Dogs or Emotional Support Animals.

11. Are private clubs covered by the ADA?

No. Private clubs do not need to allow service animals. These are membership organizations that charge significant dues and do not allow nonmembers, except on limited bases. They are not considered places of public accommodation. On the other hand, if a private golf club generally lets the public use its facilities, it is a place of public accommodation and Service Dogs are allowed.

12. Are cruise ships covered by the ADA?

Yes. Any cruise ship that makes port calls in the United States has to comply with the ADA and allow Service Dogs.

13. Are there Service Dogs for people with mental or emotional disabilities?

Yes. If the dog has been trained to perform a specific task to assist with the person's disability, whether physical or mental, its benefit is considered different from that of general emotional support. These Service Dogs may be referred to as "psychiatric" Service Dogs. For example, dogs have been trained to notice their owner is becoming anxious and go over to calm the owner. Also the dog may signal the owner that mental health medication is needed. Without such specific task training, an animal could be an Emotional Support Animal providing general comfort to an owner with an emotional disability, but it would not be considered a "Service Dog." See the Housing and Employment sections of this resource manual for more information about Emotional Support Animals and Service Animals in those settings.

14. What about vaccinations for rabies? What about dog licenses?

The [ADA](#) does not exempt Service Dogs from state/local requirements to have animals vaccinated. If dog licensing requirements apply to all dogs, then a Service Dog also needs to have a license.

Part 2: State and Local Governments

Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act covers state and local governments. It prohibits these government agencies from discriminating against a person with a disability and requires that programs be made available to people with disabilities. As part of their duties, government agencies are required to allow trained Service Dogs (or trained miniature horse) in their facilities/programs. Generally, requirements about Service Dogs in public accommodations also apply to state and local governments. Governmental agencies are not required to allow Emotional Support Animals.

Government programs include government office buildings where the public transacts business like paying bills or applying for benefits, parks and recreation programs, and voting. Title II also covers educational facilities operated by state and local governments, including public schools and colleges.

Service Dogs at Beaches

Many beach communities and parks in South Carolina ban dogs on beaches during certain daytime hours. This is particularly true during the summer season. However, people with disabilities are allowed to use a Service Dog on a public beach at any time it is open to the public. They must follow the ADA rule (28 CFR 35.136d) that a Service Dog be under control on a harness, leash, or other tether at all times unless the handler's disability prevents that. Otherwise, the beachgoer could be required to remove the dog or be issued a ticket for violating town/county law. A number of local government websites state when dogs are not allowed on the beach but fail to note that these rules do not apply to Service Dogs.

Service Dogs in Public Schools

Public schools are local government entities, so Title II of the ADA requires them to allow Service Dogs or miniature horse. Service Dogs may be used by students or by their parents or other visitors. For example, if the parent has a disability and uses a Service Dog, the school would be required to allow the animal. This could be for a parent-teacher conference or other school-related activity.

The use of Service Dogs by students is a special area of law. School programs for students with disabilities are generally covered by the [Individuals with Disabilities Education Act \(IDEA\)](#) 20 U.S.C. §§ 1400 and following and 34 CFR §§ 300.1 and following and [Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973](#) 29 US Code § 794. and 34 CFR §§ 104 and following. Under these laws, parents and schools prepare a written Individual Educational Program (IEP) or a "504 Plan" covering the type of school services and supports needed by the child. If there is an agreement about having a Service Dog and what support the school will provide, it should be included in a student's IEP or 504 Plan.

Neither the IDEA nor Section 504 specifically deal with using Service Dogs. Schools may claim that a Service Dog is unnecessary for educational purposes and that services a dog would provide are already offered by teachers or other staff. However, where a family and medical providers of a student with disabilities have determined that a Service Dog is appropriate, the right of the student to have a Service Dog in school [should be recognized under the ADA](#). Using a Service Dog is likely to help the child in many situations and is not just an educational benefit. An essential part of having a Service Dog is developing a bond between the user and the dog. That process is interrupted if a student and Service Dog are separated during the school day.

There are practical aspects to having a Service Dog at school. The ADA and federal regulations about Service Dogs (28 CFR 35.136d) require that the dog be under the control of its handler. This can be using a leash or harness, or, as necessary, by voice or other type command. For students with disabilities, personally controlling a dog may not be feasible due to the severity of a student's disability or young age. Courts have generally held that schools are not required to provide an aide or handler to perform this legal requirement. However, where the need for issuing commands or controlling the dog is only occasionally needed, courts have required the school to provide an aide to assist the student in controlling the dog. Otherwise, the parent would need to provide that assistance. In some cases, parents have come to school or paid an independent person; some districts may object to having non-school employees in the classroom.

Similarly, government entities like schools are not required to care for a student's Service Dog (28 CFR 35.136e). Depending on the length of the school day, there may be an issue of providing food or water for the dog or letting it outdoors to relieve itself. Older students who are mobile or independently use wheelchairs would normally be able to perform these tasks. However, caring for the dog can be an issue for students with severe physical or intellectual disabilities or for a child who cannot safely go out independently. In some cases, a Service Dog can be trained not to have water/food during the day and not to need to relieve itself. Also, where a child can generally care for the dog or is making progress toward fully caring for the dog, a school may need to provide someone to assist or direct the student. Otherwise, the parent would need to provide someone to come in for animal care.

Part 3: Employment

The ADA also protects employees and applicants for jobs. However, only employers who have at least 15 employees are covered by the ADA. When a person's disability prevents performance of job duties, Title I of the ADA requires that the employer and employee meet to discuss what changes or "reasonable accommodations" are needed so the person can do the essential functions of the job and enjoy the benefits of employment. An employer is not required to make changes that would be an undue burden (excessive cost) or result in unsafe conditions for the employee or others. However, allowing an employee to have a service animal or Emotional Support Animal normally has no significant cost; nor would it be a safety hazard. Arrangements may be needed in regard to health concerns of other workers such as those who may be allergic to dogs.

Title I of the ADA is under the supervision of the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). The ADA requires employers to consider any reasonable accommodation requested by an employee to do the job or enjoy the benefits of the job.

The [EEOC](#) has successfully sued employers on behalf of people who demonstrated that a Service Dog or emotional support dog was a necessary accommodation. Commentators have noted that, in the absence of specific guidance, other animals besides a dog could be requested as reasonable accommodations.

Note: Employment claims must normally be filed with an administrative agency within 180 days of the alleged violations. This can be extended to 300 days in states like South Carolina where there is also a state anti-discrimination law. However, to be cautious, a claim should be filed within 180 days of the most recent objectionable action with federal (EEOC) or South Carolina (SCHAC) administrative agencies. See the last section of this resource manual, "How to Enforce Your Legal Rights."

People with disabilities can still make requests to a small employer to discuss possible accommodations that would allow the person to do the job. A group called [ASKJAN](#) (Job Accommodation Network) can make suggestions at no cost. The [SC Department of Vocational Rehabilitation](#) may also help with training or changes to the workplace.

Part 4: Transportation

Ground Transportation

The ADA requires that Service Dogs must be allowed on ground transportation including:

- Local buses
- Taxis
- Ride sharing services like Uber and Lyft
- Long distance buses like Greyhound
- Trains such as AMTRAK rail service
- [US Department of Transportation regulations](#) provide that Service Animals are not limited to dogs (or miniature horses), as in other parts of the ADA. A Service Animal can be any animal specifically trained to work or perform tasks for an person with a disability, including, but not limited to, guiding people with impaired vision, alerting people with impaired hearing to intruders or sounds, providing minimal protection or rescue work, pulling a wheelchair, or fetching dropped items. The animal must still be trained for a specific task; there is no right have an Emotional Support Animal in ground transportation.

Air Travel

The federal [Air Carrier Access Act](#) provides rights for air travelers with disabilities. The US Department of Transportation is responsible. Currently, airlines are required to allow passengers to travel with a Service Dog in the cabin, at no extra cost. Until the regulations were changed in December 2020, airlines were also required to allow passengers to fly with Emotional Support Animals. A wide variety of animals were allowed on-board with only a few exceptions. Due to concerns for safety, the [regulations were changed](#). to allow only Service Dogs. An Emotional Support Animal can still fly if pets are allowed by the airline, but would be subject to any pet fees, and may not be allowed in the passenger compartment.

While no longer requiring free transportation for Emotional Support Animals, the Department of Transportation specially recognized that there are Service Dogs assisting people with mental health disabilities.

The [Department of Transportation](#) also allows airlines to require a signed statement about a dog's training and vaccination status. There are federal requirements (49 CFR § 27.71) that airlines work with airports to ensure there are appropriate Service Dog relief areas (SARA) at most airports.

Note: The airport itself is governed under the ADA and regulations of the US Department of Justice. Complaints about the airport services should be made to the Department of Justice. Complaints about individual airlines should be made to the US Department of Transportation.

Note: To maintain its status as a non-rabies state, Hawaii requires quarantine of all dogs/cats entering the state, though this may be waived for Service Dogs when proper paperwork has been submitted in advance. Generally, travelers must fly into the Honolulu airport unless prior arrangements are made. Also dogs must have a chip to clearly identify them.

Part 5: Housing

[US Fair Housing Act](#) (42 U.S.C. sections 3601 and following) and the [SC Fair Housing Law](#) (SC Code sections 31-21-10 and following): both of these laws make it illegal for a landlord to bar people with disabilities from having an animal to assist them in an apartment or other type of housing. These laws include both Service Dogs and Emotional Support Animals and refer to them, generally, as "Assistance Animals."

As for Service Animals, a landlord cannot enforce a "No Pet" rule if the person needs a Service Dog trained to help the person with tasks related to the person's disability. This is like the ADA law. Fair housing laws go beyond the ADA and allow other animals besides dogs as Assistance Animals. Service Animals are limited to dogs and miniature horses. As for Emotional Support Animals, tenants are allowed to have an Emotional Support Animal to comfort them. An ESA does not need to be trained to help with a specific task. Under the fair housing laws, no specific type of animal is required for Emotional Support Animal.

Fair housing laws broadly cover many types of housing, including apartments and public housing, single family units and condominiums with homeowner associations, and even city zoning rules that affect people with disabilities. [Mobile home parks](#) are covered. College residence halls are subject to fair housing laws as well as the ADA. You have a right to have an Assistance Animal in both your living area and in common areas like laundry rooms or post office areas. See the Disability Rights South Carolina website for a [fact sheet](#) about accommodations in colleges and universities.

Short-term hotel/motel rentals of less than 30 days (such as for vacation or job assignment) are normally considered temporary lodging covered by the ADA. The Fair Housing Act is meant to cover someone's residence. Note: Renting a hotel/motel/resort unit on a long-term basis may qualify as a residence; please consult with an attorney about your specific case.

The Fair Housing Act covers almost all residential housing properties that are sold or leased. There are exceptions. Please refer to the Fair Housing Act for descriptions of the types of housing that are not covered. Among other things the Fair Housing Act does not govern religious organizations and private clubs that limit occupancy to members.

Housing providers (landlords and property managers) must waive any "No Pet" rule and make other accommodations necessary for a Assistance Animal (Service Animal or Emotional Support Animal). Housing providers may not charge a "pet" deposit. However, tenants are financially responsible for any harm caused by their Service Animals or Emotional Support Animals. Housing providers may request that a person provide reasonable documentation, from a medical provider, of the need for an Assistance Animal. When the disability is not obvious the housing provider may request reasonable documentation of a disability but may not inquire into the nature of the disability.

The Fair Housing Act also prevents discrimination by homeowner associations or city zoning authorities that would prevent someone from having a Service Animal or Emotional Support Animal.

For example, in Ohio, a city ordinance outlawed miniature horses. In one case a little girl used a

miniature horse to help her balance and develop play skills. It was kept in the backyard of her house. The city said keeping any horse on those premises violated city ordinances. But a federal circuit court said the child had a right to sue the city (*Anderson v. City of Blue Ash* Aug 14, 2015 (798 F.3d 338)). The case was later settled, with the child keeping the horse.

Tips

You should look over your lease or homeowner rules and see if it has a No Pet policy or charges special deposits for pets. If so, you should make a request to the landlord or your homeowner association if you need: a Service Animal (trained to do a task for you that is related to your disability) or an Emotional Support Animal (to comfort you due to an emotional disability).

1. When should you make your request?

You may request an Assistance Animal as an accommodation at any time.

2. Is a special form needed?

No, there is no special form you need to request an accommodation for an Assistance Animal. It is recommended that your request be in writing. You should keep a copy of your request. Your request should explain that you have a disability, but you do not need to explain the nature or details of your disability as the landlord does not have a right to know any details of your disability. You should explain why you need your Assistance Animal.

3. What about statements from health care providers?

If your disability is obvious you should your housing provider should not need a statement from a health care provider. If your disability is not obvious, your housing provider may request reasonable documentation that you have a disability. Your housing provider may request a letter from your health care provider explaining your need for an Assistance Animal. If you need to get a statement, there is no special form that your health care provider has to use. A health care provider includes a physician, optometrist, psychiatrist, psychologist, physician's assistant, nurse practitioner, or nurse. The landlord may not require you to use a specific health care provider.

4. Can you use a health care provider you find on the Internet?

It is recommended that you use your regular health care provider. Documentation may be reliable where provided by a licensed health care professional delivering health care services remotely such as by teleconference or "telehealth" over the internet. However, you should not use websites that sell certificates, registrations, or licenses to anyone who answers certain questions or participates in a short interview and pays a fee. These may not be credible documents. If your landlord denies your request or does not answer, seek legal help or make a complaint (see "How to Enforce your Legal Rights" at the end of this resource manual).

Questions

1. Can you have more than one Assistance Animal?

Yes. It is legal for a person to have more than one animal or for different purposes.

2. What kind of Assistance Animal can you have?

The law does not say what kinds of Assistance Animals may be used in housing. However, domestic animals commonly kept in households are allowed. This is consistent with the definition of an Emotional Support Animal. If the animal is a dog, cat, small bird, rabbit, hamster, gerbil, other rodent, fish, turtle, or other small, domesticated animal that is traditionally kept in the home for pleasure, then a landlord should grant the reasonable accommodation. However, reptiles (other than turtles), barnyard animals, monkeys, kangaroos, and other non-domesticated animals are not considered

common household animals. If a special kind of animal is needed, your health care professional should state why you need it.

3. Does the landlord need to care for the animal?

No, the person with a disability is responsible for feeding, maintaining, providing veterinary care, and controlling his or her Assistance Animal. The person may do this on his or her own or with the help of family, friends, volunteers, or service providers. If the animal is outdoors to relieve itself, the owner is responsible for cleanup to avoid threat to the health of others.

4. Is it the landlord's duty to make reasonable modifications (changes) to your lease?

Yes. However, the [Fair Housing Act](#) does not require an accommodation or lease modification if the animal poses a direct threat that cannot be eliminated or reduced to an acceptable level through actions the person takes to maintain or control the animal.

5. Does a Service Animal or Emotional Support Animal need to be vaccinated or have a city/state license?

Federal law does not exempt Assistance Animals from any state/local requirement to be vaccinated against rabies or other disease. Similarly, if your town requires dogs to be licensed, you will need to comply.

Part 6: Enforce Your Legal Rights

Employment

People may contact the federal [Equal Employment Opportunity Commission \(EEOC\)](#) or the [South Carolina Human Affairs Commission \(SCHAC\)](#) for violation of employment rights under the ADA. The EEOC and SCHAC both address complaints about employment discrimination. Either the EEOC or SCHAC may direct a person or company to comply with the law or take them to court.

Before people can sue an employer in court, they must have filed an administrative charge with SCHAC or the EEOC and let them investigate. See Disability Rights South Carolina Fact Sheet [Reasonable Accommodations and Your Rights as an Employee](#). A complaint about employment discrimination should be filed within 180 days. This time is extended to 300 days in states like South Carolina with state laws on employment discrimination. However, filing in 180 days is recommended.

Housing

[The South Carolina Fair Housing Act](#), South Carolina Code § 31-21-10 and following, also protects people with disabilities using Assistance Animals. You may file an action in civil court. Or you may reach out to the [South Carolina Human Affairs Commission](#). SCHAC enforces state fair housing law. Contact [SCHAC](#) to file a complaint. You may also contact the [US Department of Housing and Urban Development](#) for housing issues.

ADA Public Places/State and Local Governments

For information on enforcing rights against public places operated by private entities, see Disability Rights South Carolina [ADA Title III](#) fact sheet. If your problem is with a state or local government, see the [ADA Title II](#) fact sheet.

Other Enforcement Actions

In South Carolina, interference with a Service Animal is a crime (misdemeanor) SC Code § 47-3-930 (Layla's Law). It is unlawful in South Carolina for anyone:

Assistance Animals in South Carolina

1. Who has received notice that their behavior is interfering with the use of a Service Animal to continue behavior which obstructs or interferes with the safety of the Service Animal or its user.
2. To allow their dog to obstruct or intimidate or jeopardize the safety of a Service Animal or its user.
3. Take control over a Service Animal or deprive the owner of its use.

A Service Dog owner who has been affected should contact local police to file a criminal complaint. It will then be up to the local police/solicitor whether to go to court.

A convicted person can be ordered to make full restitution, including the cost of the animal's medical expenses or replacement. Penalties include fines and imprisonment.

Separately, South Carolina law (SC Code § 43-33-530) protects the rights of physically disabled persons. See SC Code sections 43-33-10 and following which broadly prohibit disability discrimination in housing, use of public accommodations and public services. Any person with a disability who has suffered discrimination has a right to sue to stop the discrimination and to seek up to \$5000 damages, plus attorney fees and costs (SC Code of Laws § 43-33-540).

Disability Rights South Carolina is the Protection and Advocacy System for South Carolina. This publication provides legal information but is not intended to be legal advice. As the law may change, please contact Disability Rights South Carolina for updates. Please let us know if you would like this information in an alternative format. This publication was made possible by funding, in part, by SAMHSA. These contents are solely the responsibility of the grantee and do not necessarily represent the official views of SAMHSA.

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The Protection and Advocacy System for South Carolina

www.disabilityrightssc.org | info@disabilityrightssc.org | 1-866-275-7273