

# South Carolina Student Legislature

Fall Session 2012



“Our Freedom, Our Future, Our Responsibility”



South Carolina Student Legislature  
Blair Bolen  
Governor

October 24, 2012

Dear Delegates,

On behalf of the Executive Committee, I welcome you to the 2012 Fall Session of the South Carolina Student Legislature! We are excited to have you here in Columbia for this Fall Session. We look forward to hearing each of you present the legislation you have authored this semester.

I would like to take a moment to thank the members of the Executive Committee, the cabinet, and the delegation chairs for hard work and long hours all of us together have put in to organize this session carry on the great tradition of SCSL. I would like to thank you, the delegates from each delegation in every corner of the state. Thank for your time and effort preparing for and during this session. You not only make this session possible but your vigorous debate and well written legislation not only makes session possible, they make our organization excel.

We are excited to have multiple new delegations joining or rejoining SCSL this session. Among those who we would like to welcome are: Anderson University, Columbia International University, Lander University, Newberry College, and South Carolina State University. We are excited that some of you are the first students from your schools to come to SCSL and that some of you are bringing SCSL back to your school.

On behalf of all the delegates from around the state I would like to thank our advisors. As you continue to guide class after class of students who come through your colleges and universities and through SCSL we know that we owe a great deal of thanks to you. These advisors have worked hard to prepare and equip their student for not only SCSL but their lives after college. They continue to teach us how to be better involved in our government here at home and around the country. For that we hope we can thank you by making the Palmetto State, our nation, and the world a better place for you, us, and all those who come after us.

I would like to thank the Clerks of the South Carolina House and Senate for helping us schedule this session and for allowing us to host our Fall Session here in the historic South Carolina Statehouse. I am grateful for the opportunity to debate in this statehouse, where so many great statesmen have tirelessly served this great state and passionately fought for their ideal. It is these great men and women, whose example we strive to follow and whose passion we share, as we work to continue to build on the great history and legacy of the great state of South Carolina.

To close, I would like to thank all of you for the opportunity I have had to serve as your Governor over this past year. It has truly been a blessing and an honor to serve you. I have learned so many things over this past year about myself, about this organization, about the history of our organization, and about the amazing opportunities that this great organization has on the horizon. I have been blessed each and every member, chair, cabinet member, and

Executive Committee member I have had the chance to work with. Thank you for reply to my countless email and listening to the random ideas I have when I call you at random hours excited to bounce them off you and talk through how we can make them happen! It has been my pleasure getting to serve you and this organization that means so much to me. I look forward to seeing the future of SCSL and supporting that future during the rest of my collegiate days and long after I graduate.

Thank you again for joining us here this week. I can't wait to see what it has in store!

Best Regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Blair Bolen". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned below the "Best Regards," text.

Blair Bolen  
Governor  
Governor.scsl@gmail.com

Romans 12:10

South Carolina Student Legislature  
Executive Board  
2012

---

**Governor**

Blair Bolen

Clemson University

540-842-2115

[governor.scsl@gmail.com](mailto:governor.scsl@gmail.com)

**Lt. Governor**

Brandon Reilly

Coastal Carolina University

401-595-1078

[bdreilly@g.coastal.edu](mailto:bdreilly@g.coastal.edu)

**Speaker of the House**

James Krontz

Charleston Southern University

843-356-5222

[jfkrontz87@yahoo.com](mailto:jfkrontz87@yahoo.com)

**President Pro Tempore**

Brian Poteat

The Citadel

864-706-1332

[presidentprotemp@gmail.com](mailto:presidentprotemp@gmail.com)

**Speaker Pro Tempore**

Daniel Prohaska

Erskine College

843-302-6762

[dprohaska@erskine.edu](mailto:dprohaska@erskine.edu)

**Fundraising Chair**

Brendan Kelly

Bob Jones University

864-643-2758

[JKELLY910@students.bju.edu](mailto:JKELLY910@students.bju.edu)

South Carolina Student Legislature  
Executive Cabinet  
2012

---

Chief of Staff  
Jevonta Henderson  
Clemson University

Chief Justice  
Alichia Grubb  
Bob Jones University

Treasurer  
Briana Bateman  
Converse College

Regional Director, Lower State  
Savannah Johnson  
College of Charleston

Secretary of State  
Cody Simpson  
Francis Marion University

2012 Session Coordinator  
Desmond Wallace  
Coastal Carolina University

South Carolina Student Legislature  
Delegation Chairs  
Spring 2012

---

Anderson University  
Michael Shirley

Converse College  
Jori Kelly

Bob Jones University  
Jonathan Ludwig

Erskine College  
Carly McCalla

Charleston Southern University  
Dylan Gunnels

Francis Marion University  
Cody Simpson

The Citadel  
John Moss

Furman University  
Rene Travis

Clemson University  
Ryan Gillespie

Lander University  
Aaron Talmage

Coastal Carolina University  
Desmond Wallace

North Greenville University  
Michael Charles

College of Charleston  
Victoria Visnich

Newberry College  
Bryan Riddick

Columbia College  
Autumn Weidman

South Carolina State University  
Akeem Brown

Columbia International University  
Tim Caiello

Governors of the South Carolina Student Legislature

Year	Governor	School	Miscellaneous
1956			Organizational Meeting
1957	Robert McNair	University of SC	
1958	Robert Fogarty	Wofford College	
1959	Jim Creel	Clemson University	
1960	Jim Creel	Clemson University	
1961	William Schachte*	Clemson University	
1962	James Truesdale	University of SC	James Truesdale (USC)
1963	Mike Daniel	University of SC	
1964	Pete Levintis, III	The Citadel	
1965	William Youngblood	University of SC	
1966	William Yarborough	Furman University	
1967	John Ellenburg	Clemson University	
1968	William McDougall	University of SC	
1969	Huck Nelson*	Greenville Tech	
1970	John Linton	Wofford College	Barney Blackwell (USCS)
1971	Edward Woodward	The Citadel	
1972	Polly Spann	University of SC	
1973	Gerry Hough*	Clemson University	
1974	Lee Atwater	Newberry College	Sharon Davi (Winthrop)
1975	James Hitch	University of SC	
1976	Eugenia Bettis	North Greenville College	
1977	Alvin Roof	Newberry College	
1978	Lemuel Gray*	Trident Technical	
1979	Steve Columbia*	The Citadel	David Watson (FMU)
1980	Laura Harris	University of SC	Van Hipp (USC)
1981	Joey Hudson	Winthrop University	
1982	Joey Hudson	Winthrop University	
1983	Ricky Wade	University of SC	
1984	Tony Snell	University of SC	
1985	Tony Snell	University of SC	
1986	Steven Neeves	Coastal Carolina	
1987	Jody Styron	Erskine College	
1988	Tracy Johnson	Columbia College	
1989	Hamilton Nelson*	The Citadel	
1990	Gardner Jackson	Furman University	Janie Randal(Columbia)
1991	Jeff Fowler	Clemson University	
1992	Keith Melton	Clemson University	
1993	Dan Herren	Furman University	
1994	Melinda Diller	Presbyterian College	
1995	Todd Thayer*	Clemson University	
1996	Jennifer Graziano	Bob Jones University	James Duke (Coastal)
1997	Stuart Cate	The Citadel	
1998	Bryan Menees	University of SC	
1999	Adrian Scott Frederic	Clemson University	
2000	Marcinak, III Ashley	The Citadel	
2001	Walters	Columbia College	
2002	Luke Frans	Bob Jones University	
2003	Joseph Opperman	University of SC	
2004	Mandy Kulcsar	Clemson University	
2005	Ed Sutton	The Citadel	
2006	Timothy Silvester	Bob Jones University	
2007	Phillip Paradise	College of Charleston	
2008	Jade Roy	The Citadel	
2009	Will Freeman	College of Charleston	
2010	Chandler Hudson	Clemson University	
2011	Anderson Rouse	Bob Jones University	
2012	Blair Bolen	Clemson University	

\*denotes resignation

# South Carolina Student Legislature Parliamentary Procedure Guide

## Overview

Parliamentary Procedure is used in SCSL because it is a time-tested set of rules that allows everyone to be heard and make decisions without confusion.

## How it Works

The Chair (person who is presiding over session at the time) will begin by reading the purpose statement of the bill that is in line to be debated. The following table illustrates the activities that take place when a bill is being debated and the time allotted for each activity.

Activity	Description	Time Allotted
Speeches	The bill author approaches the well to present his/her bill	3 minutes
Question & Answer	Members of the body may ask the bill author questions about	2 minutes
Pro/Con Debate	Members of the body may give speeches in favor or opposition of the bill being	5 minutes
Last Rights	The bill author may reserve his/her last right to address any questions/issues raised	1 minute
*Time limits to Q&A and Pro/Con Debate can be limited when a member makes a motion		

## Speeches

After reading the purposes statement of the bill up for debate, the Chair will ask if the bill author is present. If it is your bill, you should respond by saying, “I am. May I approach the well?” Once the Chair has given you permission, you may approach the well. If you wish to reserve your last rights (ability to speak right before the vote is called), this is the appropriate time to invoke your right. You may do say by saying, “I reserve my last right.” Then you may begin presenting your bill.

## Question & Answer

After the bill author has presented his/her bill, members of the body are free to ask questions of the bill author. Questions should not be argumentative. To obtain the floor, raise your hand and wait to be recognized by the chair. After obtaining the floor, you should stand and state your name, school and one of the three following statements:

**“Will the speaker yield to a question?”** – When you have a single question

**“Will the speaker yield to a possible series?”** – When you have an initial question and possibly one (1) to two (2) follow up questions

**“Will the speaker yield to a series?”** – When you have more than one question. A series is a maximum of three (3) questions in a row before the speaker is deemed out of order.

Once your question(s) have been answered, please take a seat. After the time period for question and answer has elapsed, we will then move into a time of pro/con debate on the bill. If members of the body still have questions, a member may make a motion to extend the time for question and answer, usually limited by a certain amount of time.



## Pro/Con Debate

After question and answer, we move into a period of alternating pro/con debate on the bill, beginning with an affirmative speech. If you wish to give a speech in favor of the bill on the floor, you signify by raising your hand with an open palm and wait to be recognized by the Chair.

Should you wish to give a speech in opposition, you signify by raising your hand with a closed fist and await recognition from the Chair. After obtaining the floor, please stand and state your name and school and then proceed with your speech in favor/opposition.

There are no time limits on each individual's speech but please be considerate of others who wish to speak on the matter. If need be, a motion may be made to extend the period of pro/con debate, usually limited by a certain amount of time.

## Amendments

If, throughout the course of pro/con debate, the need for an amendment to the bill should arise, amendment forms will be available from the chair. You should quietly, so as not to disrupt the debate, obtain an amendment form, complete it and return it to the chair. After doing that, raise your hand as you would if you were giving a speech in opposition and wait to be recognized by the chair. Once you obtain the floor, you should say, "I believe there is an amendment on the floor." The chair will acknowledge the amendment on the floor and read the amendment. From this point, the amendment process follows the same as presenting a bill – speech by author, question & answer, debate, and the vote. Once the amendment has been voted on, debate on the bill, with or without the amendment, will resume.

## The Rules

**Point of Privilege** – pertains to noise, personal comfort, etc. – may interrupt only if necessary!

**Point of Parliamentary Inquiry** – inquire as to the correct motion – to accomplish a desired result, or raise a point of order

**Point of Information** – generally applies to information desired from the speaker

**Point of Order** – infraction of the rules, or improper decorum in speaking. Must be raised immediately after the error is made

**Division** – calls for a standing vote if there is a disagreement with the Chair's voice count. Must have 5 members standing for this to carry

**Amend** – inserting or striking out words or paragraphs, or substituting whole paragraphs or resolutions

**Withdraw/Modify Motion** – applies only after the question is stated; mover can accept an amendment without obtaining the floor

**Extend Debate** – applies only to the immediately pending question; extends until a certain time or for a certain time period

**Limit Debate** – closing debate at a certain time, or limiting to a certain period of time

**Postpone to a Certain Time** – state the time the motion or agenda item will be resumed

**Object to Consideration** – objection must be stated before discussion or another motion is stated

**Lay on the Table (table)** – temporarily suspends further consideration/action on pending question; may be made after motion to close debate has carried or is pending. This motion, as per Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised, may not be used to terminate debate on legislation.

**Take from the table (un-table)** – resumes consideration of item previously "laid on the table" – state the motion to take from the table

**Reconsider** – can be made only by one on the prevailing side who has changed position or view

**Postpone Indefinitely** – kills the question/resolution for this session – exception: the motion to reconsider can be made in this session

**Previous Question** – closes debate if successful

**Appeal Decision of the Chair** – appeal for the assembly to decide-must be made before other business is resumed; NOT debatable if relates to decorum, violation of rules, or order of business

**Suspend the Rules** – allows a violation of the assembly's own rules (except Constitution); the object of the suspension must be specified.

## *Parliamentary Motions Guide*

Based on *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised*  
(11<sup>th</sup> Edition)

The motions below are listed in order of precedence.  
Any motion can be introduced if it is higher on the  
chart than the pending motion.

YOU WANT TO:	YOU SAY:	INTERRUPT?	2 <sup>ND</sup> ?	DEBATE?	AMEND?	VOTE?
§21 Close meeting	I move to adjourn	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
§20 Take break	I move to recess for	No	Yes	No	Yes	Majority
§19 Register complaint	I rise to a question of privilege	Yes	No	No	No	None
§18 Make follow agenda	I call for the orders of the day	Yes	No	No	No	None
§17 Lay aside temporarily	I move to lay the question on the table	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
§16 Close debate	Move the <b>previous question</b>	No	Yes	No	No	2/3
§15 <b>Limit or extend debate</b>	I move that debate be limited to ...	No	Yes	No	Yes	2/3
§14 <b>Postpone to a certain time</b>	I move to postpone the motion to ...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
§13 <b>Refer</b> to committee	I move to refer the motion to ...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
§12 Modify wording of motion	I move to <b>amend</b> the motion by ...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
§11 Kill main motion	I move that the motion be <b>postponed indefinitely</b>	No	Yes	Yes	No	Majority
§10 Bring business before assembly (a <b>main motion</b> )	I move that [or "to"] ...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority

**Incidental Motions** - no order of precedence. Arise incidentally and decided immediately.

<b>YOU WANT TO:</b>	<b>YOU SAY:</b>	<b>INTERRUPT?</b>	<b>2<sup>ND</sup>?</b>	<b>DEBATE?</b>	<b>AMEND?</b>	<b>VOTE?</b>
§23 Enforce rules	<b>Point of order</b>	Yes	No	No	No	None
§24 Submit matter to assembly	I <b>appeal</b> from the decision of the chair	Yes	Yes	Varies	No	Majority
§25 Suspend rules	I move to <b>suspend the rules</b> which ...	No	Yes	No	No	2/3
§26 Avoid main motion altogether	I <b>object to the consideration</b> of the question	Yes	No	No	No	2/3
§27 Divide motion	I move to <b>divide the question</b>	No	Yes	No	Yes	Majority
§29 Demand rising vote	I call for a <b>division</b>	Yes	No	No	No	None
§33 Parliamentary law question	<b>Parliamentary inquiry</b>	Yes (if urgent)	No	No	No	None
§33 Request for information	<b>Point of information</b>	Yes (if urgent)	No	No	No	None

**Motions That Bring a Question Again Before the Assembly** - no order of precedence. Introduce only when nothing else pending.

§34 Take matter from table	I move to <b>take from the table</b> ...	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
§35 Cancel or change previous action	I move to <b>rescind/ amend something previously adopted...</b>	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	2/3 or maj. w/ notice
§37 Reconsider motion	I move to <b>reconsider</b> the vote ...	No	Yes	Varies	No	Majority

**Three Strike Bill**  
**Presented By Ashley Archibald**  
**Bob Jones University**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45

- Purpose:** To enact longer imprisonments for repeat serious, drug and/or violent offenders.
- Whereas,** Studies have shown that about half of the arrests being made today are of repeat offenders; and,
- Whereas,** The enactment of the three strike policy will discourage those who have already committed a felony from committing another one; and,
- Whereas,** The enactment of this policy will help make our society a safer place by keeping repeat offenders out of society and imprisoned longer; and,
- Whereas,** Studies have shown that the enactment of this policy will help decrease the number of arrests being made each year; and,
- Whereas,** Studies have also shown that the enactment of policy will over time reduce the crime rates in our societies; and,
- Whereas,** The enactment of this policy would be following in line with what many other states have already done.
- Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:
- Section I:** Two Provisions
- A. For the second strike to be in effect, the prosecutor must prove beyond reasonable doubt that the defendant committed a serious, drug, or violent felony prior to the one he is being tried for. If found guilty for the second felony, the defendant will be issued a sentence from the court. Proof of the first strike must be presented at this sentencing hearing. The sentence issued will then be doubled for the defendant. The defendant will have no chance for parole.
  - B. For the third strike to be in effect, the prosecutor must prove beyond reasonable doubt that the defendant committed two serious, drug, or violent felonies prior to the one he is being tried for. If found guilty for the third felony, the defendant will receive at least 25 years to life imprisonment with no chance for parole. Proof of the first two strikes must be presented at the sentencing hearing.
- Section II:** For the purposes of this bill:
- A) ‘Two-strike law’ shall be defined as: Double a defendant’s sentence if they have been previously convicted of a felony

- 46 B) 'Three-strike law' shall be defined as: Automatically makes a defendant's  
47 sentence 25 years to life if previously convicted of two other felonies.  
48 C) 'Violent felonies' shall be defined as: Violent felonies will be defined as in  
49 South Carolina Code of Laws Section 16-1-90.  
50 D) 'Drug felonies' shall be defined as: Drug felonies will be defined as in South  
51 Carolina Code of Laws Section 16-1-90.  
52 E) 'Serious felonies shall be defined as: Serious felonies will be defined as in  
53 South Carolina Code of Laws Section 17-25-45 (C) (1) and (2).  
54

55 **Section III:** Requirements

- 56 A. For either of these strikes to be enforced, the defendant must have committed  
57 a drug or violent felony prior to the one being tried for. Previous convictions  
58 do count regardless of when they were committed.  
59 B. Previous convictions do count regardless if they were committed out-of-state,  
60 as long as it would have been considered a felony conviction in South  
61 Carolina.  
62 C. For the three strikes to apply, all three strikes must be felony convictions.  
63 D. After the defendant is convicted of the second strike, he will no longer be  
64 eligible for parole.  
65 E. To receive another strike it does not have to be in the same type of charge as  
66 the first or second strike.  
67

68 **Section IV:** These guidelines will be added to the South Carolina Code of Laws Title 17 as a  
69 new section under Article 1 - Conviction and Sentence. This new section will be  
70 entitled Convictions for those who have committed a second serious, drug, or  
71 violent felony.  
72

73 **Section V:** The three strikes policy will only apply to arrests made after the enactment of this  
74 bill upon passage by the general assembly. Those already imprisoned will not be  
75 having strikes added onto their record unless the defendant gets arrested after the  
76 enactment of this bill.  
77

78 **Section VI:** This act will take effect January 1, 2013, after passage by the General Assembly  
79 and signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented By Meredith Bryson**  
**Bob Jones University**

**Purpose:** To effect positive change in the public school system of South Carolina.

**Whereas,** Under-performing schools persistently fail to educate students; and,

**Whereas,** Parents pay the state for the value of that education.

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** The State Department of Education is to institute parent “trigger laws” as part of the effort to reform state schools.

**Section II:** For the purpose of this bill:

- A) ‘Academic Performance Index’ shall be defined as: Summary of student performance based on standardized tests, calculated with student ethnicity, economic status, disabilities, and ability to speak English taken into account.
- B) ‘Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP)’ shall be defined as: The term used in the federal law No Child Left Behind to describe a school consistently improving in education from one year to the next.
- C) ‘Under-performing school’ shall be defined as: A school that fails to meet the target API score of 800, and fails to make AYP three years in a row.
- D) ‘Intervention’ shall be defined as: an alteration of a school’s educational status quo.
- E) ‘Charter school’ shall be defined as: A school run independent of state funding and state regulation which may be operated by non-profit, for-profit, university, or other organizations.

**Section III:** Include in the South Carolina Code of Laws Section 59-28-230:

- The State Department shall enable parents to intervene in the status of an under-performing school in order to improve the education and/or safety of the school.
- A. Eligibility—for an intervention to be accepted by the state
    - 1. A school must be designated by the state as underperforming, and
    - 2. At least one-half of the parents or legal guardians of pupils attending the school, or a combination of at least one-half of the parents or legal guardians of pupils attending the school and the elementary or middle schools that normally matriculate into a middle or high school, as applicable, must sign a petition requesting the local school board for an intervention
  - B. Upon receipt of the petition, the local school board will be required to instigate an investigation into the causes behind the failure of the performance of the school.
    - 1. The investigation shall last no more than 6 weeks.

- 47                           2. The results of the investigation shall be presented to the signees of the  
48                           petition with a recommended course of action for the intervention.  
49                           C. At the conclusion of the investigation, the school shall implement the  
50                           intervention requested by the petitioners within 30 days of the request.  
51

52 **Section IV:** Intervention options shall be as follows:

- 53                           A. Changing school curriculum,  
54                           B. Firing individual members of faculty or administration,  
55                           C. Closing the school, or  
56                           D. Bringing in a charter school  
57

58 **Section V:** This act shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and signature of  
59 the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented By Michael Darlin**  
**Bob Jones University**

**Purpose:** To increase transparency by requiring legislators to disclose places of private employment.

**Whereas,** Forty-four states require their state legislators to disclose their private employers; forty-five states require legislators to disclose their material business associations; and,

**Whereas,** South Carolina received an F rating for legislative accountability by the Center for Public Integrity; and,

**Whereas,** Several state ethics investigations have centered on undisclosed private income of legislators.

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** Amend to Section 8-13-1120 (“Contents of statement of economic interest”) the following:

“(C) Members of the General Assembly shall disclose on their statement of economic interest full and complete information concerning:

- 1) The name and address of each private business from which the filer or filer’s immediate family received compensation worth one thousand dollars or more during the reporting period; and
- 2) The name and address of each private business in which the filer or filer’s immediate family held a fiduciary position, including officer, director, manager, partner, or other designation of general responsibility.”

**Section II:** For the purposes of this bill:

- A) ‘Compensation’ shall be defined as: Money, anything of value, an in-kind contribution or expenditure, or economic benefit conferred on or received by a person.
- B) ‘Immediate family’ shall be defined as:
  1. A child residing in a public official's household;
  2. A spouse of a public official; or
  3. An individual claimed by the public official or the public official's spouse as a dependent for income tax purposes.
- C) ‘Statement of economic interest’ shall be defined as: The form filed annually by public officials, including members of the General Assembly, pursuant to guidelines set forth by the State Ethics Commission.



46 **Section III:** Members of the General Assembly who fail to file a required statement, file a late  
47 statement, or file false or misleading information shall be subject to the  
48 investigative processes of the State Ethics Commission, including any fines and  
49 penalties assessed, as outlined in Section 8-13-1510 (“Civil and criminal  
50 penalties”).  
51

52 **Section IV:** This act will take effect on January 1, 2013, after passage by the General  
53 Assembly and signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by Alichia Grubb**  
**Bob Jones University**

**Purpose:** An act to amend the Code of South Carolina, by adding thereto a new section, designated §56-5-6600, relating to traffic safety; establishing the traffic offense of operating a motor vehicle while using any hand-held electronic communication device.

**Whereas,** 1.6 million or 28% of all traffic deaths occurred last year in the United States due to talking on a cellphone or texting; and,

**Whereas,** A Study by the University of Utah revealed that a driver is 50% more likely to be in an accident while talking on a phone and six times more likely while texting.

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** That the Code of South Carolina, be amended by adding thereto a new section, designated §56-5-6600, to read as follows:

**ARTICLE 49. Electronic Devices**

**§56-5-6600. Prohibited use of an electronic communications device; definitions; exceptions; penalties.**

- (a) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, a person may not drive or operate a motor vehicle on a public street or highway while:
- (1) Texting; or
  - (2) Using a cell phone or other electronic communications device, unless the use is accomplished by hands-free equipment.

**Section II:** For the purposes of this bill:

- A) 'Cell phone shall be defined as: A cellular, analog, wireless or digital telephone.
- B) 'Driving' or 'operating a motor vehicle' shall be defined as: Operating a motor vehicle, with the motor running, including while temporarily stationary.
- C) 'Electronic communication device' shall be defined as: A cell telephone, personal digital assistant, electronic device with mobile data access, laptop computer, pager, broadband personal communication device, 2-way messaging device, electronic game, or portable computing device.
- D) For the purposes of this section, an 'electronic communication device' does not include: Voice radios, mobile radios, two way radios, other voice radios used by a law-enforcement officer, an emergency services provider, an employee or agent of public safety organizations, first responders, Amateur Radio Operators (HAM) licensed by the Federal Communications Commission and school bus operators.
- E) 'Hands-free electronic communication device' shall be defined as: An

47 electronic communication device that has an internal feature or function, or an  
48 attachment by which a user engages in a call without the use of either hand or  
49 both hands.

- 50 F) 'Texting' shall be defined as: Manually entering alphanumeric text into, or  
51 reading text from, an electronic communication device, and includes, but is  
52 not limited to, short message service, e-mailing, instant messaging, a  
53 command or request to access a World Wide Web page or engaging in any  
54 other form of electronic text retrieval or entry, for present or future  
55 communication.
- 56 G) For purposes of this section, 'texting' does not include the following actions:  
57 entering a telephone number, inputting, selecting or reading information on a  
58 global positioning system or navigation system; or using citizens band radios  
59 or music players.
- 60 H) 'Using a cell phone or other electronic communication device' shall be  
61 defined as: Holding in a person's hand or hands an electronic communication  
62 device while: viewing or transmitting images or data; playing games;  
63 composing, sending, reading, viewing, accessing, browsing, transmitting,  
64 saving or retrieving e-mail, text messages or other electronic data; or engaging  
65 in a call.

66  
67 **Section III: Enforcement**

- 68 (a) Subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to:  
69 (1) A person using an electronic communication device to report to  
70 appropriate authorities a fire, a traffic accident, a serious road hazard, or a  
71 medical or hazardous materials emergencies.  
72 (2) The activation or deactivation of hands-free equipment or a function of  
73 hands-free equipment.
- 74 (b) Any person who violates the provisions of subsection (a) of this section is  
75 guilty of a traffic offense and, upon conviction thereof, shall for a first offense  
76 be fined \$100; for a second offense be fined \$200; and for a third or  
77 subsequent offense be fined \$300. No court costs or other fees shall be  
78 assessed for a violation of subsection (a) of this section.
- 79 (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this code to the contrary, points may  
80 not be entered on any driver's record maintained by the Division of Motor  
81 Vehicles as a result of a violation of this section, except for the third and  
82 subsequent convictions of the offense, for which three points shall be entered  
83 on any driver's record maintained by the Division of Motor Vehicles.
- 84 (d) Any person causing a motor vehicle collision while using a hand-held  
85 electronic communication device, even if the device is not the cause of the  
86 accident, shall be fined an excess of \$500.
- 87 (e) Any person causing a motor vehicle collision due to the use of a hand-held  
88 communication device in which major injuries occur shall be charged with a  
89 misdemeanor. The offender shall not be fined in excess of \$1000 and shall not  
90 receive more than 30 days in jail.
- 91 (f) Any person causing a motor vehicle collision due to the use of a hand-held  
92 communication device in which a death occurs shall be charged with felony

93                                   manslaughter.

94  
95   **Section IV: Implementation requirements**

96           (a) Within ninety days of the effective date of this section, the Department of  
97           Transportation shall cause to be erected signs upon any highway entering the  
98           state of South Carolina on which a welcome to South Carolina sign is posted,  
99           and any other highway where the Division of Highways deems appropriate,  
100           posted at a distance of not more than one mile from each border crossing,  
101           each sign to bear an inscription clearly communicating to motorists entering  
102           the state that texting, or the use of a wireless communication device without  
103           hands-free equipment, is illegal within this state.

104           (b) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to authorize seizure of a  
105           cell phone or electronic device by any law- enforcement agency.

106  
107   **Section V:**   Driving or operating a motor vehicle on a public street or highway while texting  
108           shall be enforced as a primary offense as of July 1, 2013. Driving or operating a  
109           motor vehicle on a public street or highway while using a cell phone or other  
110           electronic communication device without hands-free equipment shall be enforced  
111           as a secondary offense as of January 1, 2013, and as a primary offense as of July  
112           1, 2013 for purposes of citation.

113  
114   **Section VI:**   This act will take effect as provided in Section V after passage by the General  
115           Assembly and signature of the Governor.

**An Amendment**  
**Presented by: Patrick Hulehan and Brendan Kelley**  
**Bob Jones University**

**Purpose:** To provide for the fiscal security of South Carolina Student Legislature.

**Whereas,** It is essential for the continuance of the organization both in terms of information access and future fundraising efforts that SCSL achieve the maximum level of fiscal transparency.

**Therefore,** be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in Fall Session here assembled that

**Section I:** Article IV, section one (1) of the Constitution and Special Rules of the South Carolina Student Legislature shall be amended to read:

“The elected officers of the organization shall be the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the House, the President *Pro Tempore* of the Senate, and the Speaker *Pro Tempore* of the House. These officers shall be members of the Executive Committee. In addition the Comptroller General shall be an elected officer, but shall not be a member of the Executive Committee.”

**Section II:** Article V, Section Eleven (11) of the Constitution and Special Rules of the South Carolina Student Legislature shall be added, reading:

“The Comptroller General shall:

- A. Perform an annual internal audit of the organization and prepare an audit report to be presented to the SCSL General Assembly in Joint Session.
- B. Present the audit report to the General Assembly as the first order of business at the first joint session of the first full day of the Fall session.
- C. Coordinate with external auditors through the course of any external audit of SCSL.

**Section III:** Section four (4) shall be added to Article VIII of the Constitution and Special Rules of the South Carolina Student Legislature reading:

“In the event that any one of (1) the annual operating budget, (2) actual revenues, or (3) actual expenditures exceeds Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000) the Comptroller General shall provide for and obtain an annual external audit of the finances of the South Carolina Student Legislature by a reputable certified public accountant for so long as the budget continues to exceed fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), or as long as the Executive Committee deems it necessary. The Auditor’s Report shall be emailed to all chairs within two (2) days of its receipt and be presented and explained by the Comptroller General to the South Carolina Student Legislature General Assembly as the first order of business at the first

47 joint session of the first full day of the next Fall or Spring Session. The audit  
48 report shall also be made available on the South Carolina Student Legislature  
49 website.”

50  
51 **Section IV:** This Amendment shall take effect upon declaration by the Secretary of State  
52 immediately following its ratification by two-thirds (2/3) of the member  
53 delegations of the South Carolina Student Legislature

**An Amendment  
Presented by Benjamin Jeffers  
Bob Jones University**

**Purpose:** To change the method of selecting judges and justices in the state of South Carolina.

**Whereas,** South Carolina is one of only two states in which the legislature elects judges; and,

**Whereas,** Election of judges by voters creates a more democratic system; and,

**Whereas,** Election of judges by the General Assembly removes a serious conflict of interest between the General Assembly and the judicial branch.

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** Section 3 of the S.C. Constitution shall be amended to the following:

The members of the Supreme Court shall be elected by ~~a joint public vote of the General Assembly~~ qualified electors in a nonpartisan election for a term of ~~ten years~~ six years, and shall continue in office until their successors shall be elected and qualified, and shall be classified so that the term of one of them shall expire every two years. ~~In any contested election, the vote of each member of the General Assembly present and voting shall be recorded.~~ (1972 (57) 3176; 1973 (58) 161; 1985 Act No. 9.)

**Section II:** Section 8 of the S.C. Constitution shall be amended to the following:

The members of the Court of Appeals shall be elected by ~~a joint public vote of the General Assembly~~ qualified electors in a nonpartisan election for a term of six years and shall continue in office until their successors shall be elected and qualify. ~~In any contested election, the vote of each member of the General Assembly present and voting shall be recorded.~~ Provided, that for the first election of members of the Court of Appeals, the General Assembly shall by law provide for staggered terms. (1985 Act No. 9.)

**Section III:** Section 13 of the S.C. Constitution be amended to the following:

The General Assembly shall divide the State into judicial circuits of compact and contiguous territory. For each circuit a judge or judges shall be elected by ~~a joint public vote of the General Assembly; provided, that in any contested election, the vote of each member of the General Assembly present and voting shall be recorded~~ qualified electors in a nonpartisan election. He shall hold office for a term of six years, and at the time of his election he shall be an elector of a county

47 of, and during his continuance in office he shall reside in, the circuit of which he  
48 is judge.

49  
50 The General Assembly may by law provide for additional circuit judges, to be  
51 assigned by the Chief Justice. Such additional circuit judges shall be elected in the  
52 same manner and for the same term as provided in the preceding paragraph of this  
53 section for other circuit judges, except that residence in a particular county or  
54 circuit shall not be a qualification for office. (1972 (57) 3176; 1973 (58) 161;  
55 1985 Act No. 9.)

56  
57 **Section IV:** Delete Section 27 of the S.C. Constitution describing the Judicial Merit Selection  
58 Commission.

59  
60 **Section V:** This Amendment shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and  
61 signature of the Governor.



**The State Education Enhancement Bill of 2012**  
**Presented by J. Brendan Kelley**  
**Bob Jones University**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5 **Purpose:** To preserve the educational independence of the South Carolina School System.  
6

7 **Whereas,** The educational performance of South Carolina Public Schools is below the  
8 expectations of the citizens of the state; and,  
9

10 **Whereas,** The comparisons of students under the Federal Common Core Standards (CCS)  
11 program are not one to one, and offer little true benefit to any student; and,  
12

13 **Whereas,** The individuality and sovereignty of the state will be hampered by increased  
14 Federal control and regulation; and,  
15

16 **Whereas,** Education related decisions are made best at the local level.  
17

18 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session  
19 assembled the following:  
20

21 **Section I:** The South Carolina Department of Education shall continue to produce core  
22 standards tailored to the needs of the children of South Carolina.

23 A. In order to set standards as high as pedagogically practicable, the board will  
24 continue to formulate standards that are consistent with, if not higher than, the  
25 other states of the union and any other foreign states that are consistently  
26 characterized by excellence.

27 B. The board of education will be authorized to adopt individual standards as  
28 proposed by the federal government, should they meet the needs of students in  
29 South Carolina, however any standards adopted from the common core  
30 standards shall be individually scrutinized by the Senate Education Oversight  
31 committee.

32 C. The board will also be authorized to purchase educational materials offered  
33 under the Common Core program with the approval of the Education  
34 Oversight Committee.  
35

36 **Section II:** In the event that any standards are adopted from the Common Core Standards, the  
37 education oversight committee must reapprove them annually and whenever the  
38 CCS are materially updated.

39 A. What constitutes a material restatement or revision will be under the purview  
40 of the members of the Education Oversight Committee.  
41

42 **Section III:** A state tax credit shall be established for families that wish to send their children  
43 to private schools.  
44

- 45 A. The amount of the tax credit will be calculated by the Department of Revenue  
46 as the annual floating average of the allotted state and federal funding per  
47 student in the state.
- 48 B. No additional funding will be collected in any form. The credit will be only in  
49 the amount stated above.
- 50
- 51 **Section IV:** This act shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and signature of  
52 the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by Stefanie Nifenecker**  
**Bob Jones University**

**Purpose:** To adopt safety standards and performance requirements to ensure the safe operation and testing of “autonomous vehicles” on the public roads of South Carolina.

**Whereas,** Development of new technology is actively under way, through the use of computers, sensors, and other automated system, which enables a motor vehicle to be driven without the active control and continuous monitoring of a human operator; and,

**Whereas,** Motor vehicles with this new technology are referred to as “autonomous vehicles,” offer significantly higher potential safety, mobility, and efficiency for individuals and businesses in the State of South Carolina; and,

**Whereas,** Autonomous vehicles have been operated safely on public roads in the state in recent years by many companies that are currently developing and testing this technology; and,

**Whereas,** Currently, the State of South Carolina does not strictly prohibit or regulate the operation of autonomous vehicles because, historically, motor vehicle laws assumed the need for a humanly controlled and operated vehicle; and,

**Whereas,** The state now seeks to encourage the current and future development, testing, and operation of autonomous vehicles on the public roads of South Carolina, while creating appropriate regulation to ensure that these autonomous vehicles are conducted in a safe manner; and,

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** **SECTION 56-3-20** of South Carolina Code of Laws is amended to add Definitions. [SC ST SEC 56-3-20]

For purposes of this chapter, the following words and phrases are defined as follows:

- (1) "Vehicle" means every device in, upon, or by which a person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, except devices moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.
- (2) "Motor vehicle" means every vehicle that is self- propelled, except mopeds, and every vehicle that is propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires, but not operated upon rails.
- (3) “Autonomous vehicle”

- 47 (A) “Autonomous vehicle” means a motor vehicle that uses computers,  
48 sensors, and other technology and devices that enable the vehicle to safely  
49 operate without the active control and continuous monitoring of a human  
50 operator.  
51 (B) A vehicle equipped with one or more crash avoidance systems, including,  
52 but not limited to, electronic blind spot assistance, automated emergency  
53 braking systems, park assist, adaptive cruise control, lane keep assist, lane  
54 departure warning, traffic jam and queuing assist, or other similar systems  
55 that enhance safety or provide driver assistance, but are not capable,  
56 collectively or singularly, of driving the vehicle without the active control  
57 and continuous monitoring of a human operator, is not an autonomous  
58 vehicle.  
59 (C) A “manufacturer” of an autonomous vehicle is the person that  
60 manufactures the autonomous vehicle as an originally completed vehicle  
61 or, in the case of a vehicle not originally equipped with autonomous  
62 technology, the person that modifies the vehicle to convert it to an  
63 autonomous vehicle.  
64

65 **Section II:** Autonomous vehicles may be operated on the public roads in this state if the  
66 manufacturer of the autonomous vehicle certifies, in a manner to be determined  
67 by the Department of the South Carolina Highway Patrol, that the vehicle meets  
68 all of the safety standards and performance requirements adopted by the  
69 department pursuant to ensure the safe operation of the vehicle. A manufacturer  
70 of an autonomous vehicle may operate the vehicle for testing purposes on the  
71 public roads in this state if the manufacturer and the vehicle to be tested meet the  
72 testing safety requirements adopted by the department.  
73

74 **Section III:** This act shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and signature of  
75 the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by Isaac Sloat**  
**Bob Jones University**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5 **Purpose:** To allow victims of child sexual abuse a longer period in which to file civil suit  
6 for their injuries.  
7

8 **Whereas,** The statute of limitations for civil cases in South Carolina for victims of  
9 childhood sexual abuse begins 6 years after their 21<sup>st</sup> birthday; and,  
10

11 **Whereas,** For varying reasons, many of which stem from psychological trauma from their  
12 experiences, many victims of child sexual abuse do not bring legal action against  
13 their abusers until adulthood.  
14

15 **Therefore,** Be it resolved by the South Carolina in regular session assembled the following:  
16

17 **Section I** Amend Section §15-3-555 of the South Carolina Code of Laws to state the  
18 following:  
19

20 “An action to recover damages for injury to a person arising out of an act of  
21 sexual abuse or incest must be commenced within six years after the person  
22 becomes ~~twenty-one~~ forty four years of age. or within three years from the time of  
23 discovery by the person of the injury and the causal relationship between the  
24 injury and the sexual abuse or incest, whichever occurs later.–(South Carolina  
25 Code §15-3-555)  
26

27 **Section II** This act shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and signature of  
28 the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by Matthew Thomas**  
**Bob Jones University**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46

- Purpose:** To re-format the current legislation regarding the South Carolina State Infrastructure Bank to accomplish a more efficient and effective method of improving the highways and roads of South Carolina.
- Whereas:** Approximately 5% of the South Carolina population knows of the existence of the STIB; and,
- Whereas:** Since 1997, Charleston and Horry counties have received over \$2 billion of the \$4.1 billion appropriated to the STIB; and,
- Whereas:** the STIB board consists of seven appointed members who are either Legislators or members of the powerful budget and control board; and,
- Whereas:** the rate of fatal accidents on heavily traveled highways as defined by the SCDOT has tripled; and,
- Whereas:** the STIB has continued to push forward with the funding of I-526 and Interstate 73 despite objections from the citizens of South Carolina and members of the General Assembly; and,
- Whereas:** As it stands now the STIB’s seven-member board of directors decides which projects are “eligible” to be funded, and much of that decision has to do with who provides the biggest down payment; and,
- Whereas:** The STIB is a nationalized bank created for the sole purpose of funding government units and private entities to improve and create roads that are necessary for public function including economic development; and,
- Whereas:** The fiscal year 2012 shows the SCDOT low on liquidity and unable to fund road maintenance as of August 22, 2012; and,
- Whereas:** The purpose of the STIB is to fund projects throughout the state that benefit the state of the whole, not a specific region or county; and,
- Whereas:** The exercise of the bank by the power conferred in this chapter is an essential public function.
- Therefore:** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:
- Section I:** Amend Section 11-43-140 of the South Carolina Code of Laws to state the following:

47  
48  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60  
61  
62  
63  
64  
65  
66  
67  
68  
69  
70  
71  
72  
73  
74  
75  
76  
77  
78  
79  
80  
81  
82  
83  
84  
85  
86  
87  
88  
89  
90  
91  
92

The Board shall consist of 46 members; one member from each county that will be selected by the respective county council. The appointee is to be a member of that county council. Each sitting member will be limited to a single 6 year term, unless there is no other member of that particular council that has not served a six year term. Then the council will be permitted to elect a member for a second six year term that can be extended until a member of that council who has not served on the board of the STIB is elected to the council. Each county is expected to bear the costs associated with representation on the STIB board.

The new forty six member board will be directed by a chairman who is to be the current director of the SCDOT. This chairman will be vested with the power to vote in the event of a tie, the power to present any project before the board for voting without it having been selected by the board for voting.

- Section II:** For the purposes of this bill:
- A) ‘STIB’ shall be defined as: South Carolina State Infrastructure Bank
  - B) ‘Best interests’ shall be defined as: Those interests that weigh into consideration what is best for each county against what is best for the state as a whole and to make an appropriate deduction of overall and specific interests from this criterion.

**Section III:** Amend Section 11-43-150 to add *line 23*:

The STIB board members will be required to organize the docket of projects in a manner that reflects the best interests of the whole state in good faith. The Docket must be voted on in order to ensure the most important projects are handled first by the board. The Board may not vote on other pending interests until the previous qualifying interests have been voted on. Exemptions: See section 11-43-140 of this chapter.

**Section IV:** Amend Section 11-43-230, so that the STIB is required to hold a physical meeting once a year.

~~Notice, proceeding, or publication, except those required in this chapter, are not necessary to the performance of any act authorized in this chapter nor is any act of the bank subject to any referendum.~~ and write instead: The Bank is subject to referendum only by the General Assembly.

**Section V:** Add Section 11-43-640 to state the following:

The Board and its Resolution of State are hereby required to appropriate 7.5% (approx. 21 million of 2011 bond issuance) of yearly bond issuance for special project maintenance as defined in the definition section of the corresponding legislation. The 7.5% contribution to special project maintenance will alleviate cost strain passed onto the SCDOT for new or special projects.

93  
94  
95

**Section VI:** This act will take effect on January 1, 2013, after passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.



**A Bill**  
**Presented by Kenneth Fipps**  
**Charleston Southern University**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22

**Purpose:** To create a day of celebration and recognition for the State of South Carolina.

**Whereas,** The state of South Carolina has a rich and vibrant history of patriotism and American heritage; and,

**Whereas,** No current holiday exists to celebrate the history of South Carolina as a whole.

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** June 28 shall be recognized as a state holiday and shall be officially deemed *Carolina Day*.

**Section II:** All South Carolina government institutions, including public universities and colleges, shall be closed in commemoration of *Carolina Day*.

**Section III:** This act shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by Dylan Gunnels**  
**Charleston Southern University**

**Purpose:** To ensure that all South Carolina publicly funded schools are guaranteed Fine Arts Education.

**Whereas,** Students who are involved in some form of fine arts education have been proven to perform better in the classroom and to have higher GPA's, SAT scores, and ACT scores; and,

**Whereas,** The study of fine arts positively impacts the learning of students of lower socioeconomic status as much or more than those of a higher socioeconomic status; and,

**Whereas,** Fine arts is a discipline which morphs the student into being more disciplined and respectful of themselves, their peers, and their elders; and,

**Whereas,** Fine arts provide challenges to students of all levels; and,

**Whereas,** Fine arts continue to infiltrate and enrich American society as a whole. The foundations for this professional musicality, acting, artistry, etc. comes from the teachings that a person receives in the early stages of their life.

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** The state of South Carolina shall guarantee that Fine Arts Education cannot and shall not be removed or completely disseminated from any publicly funded school.

**Section II:** For the purposes of this bill:  
A) 'Fine Arts Education' shall be defined as: Band, chorus, art, photography, theatre, drama, and all activities which fall into the categories of the aforementioned.  
B) 'Publicly funded schools' shall be defined as: Any elementary, middle, or high school, including alternative schools which are funded and maintained by the state of South Carolina.

**Section III:** 47.2 percent of General Funds are appropriated for grades K-12, as well as higher education. The state will allocate at least 5 percent of this 47.2 percent to fund Fine Arts Education in the state and it shall be equally distributed amongst all publicly funded schools.

**Section IV:** South Carolina shall recognize the strides that the Arts Commission attains in providing massive funding to schools and educational programs, as well as

47 bringing in revenue, tourism, and jobs to the state. If cuts to the budget must be  
48 made, alternative sources should be sought out first. However, if necessary to cut  
49 from the Arts Commission, no more than 10 percent of their budget shall be cut.

50  
51 **Section V:** South Carolina shall continuously support Fine Arts within the schools and the  
52 state, and recognize that fundraising occurs constantly and yet funding is still low.  
53 Therefore, the state shall recognize that state funding is necessary and will not be  
54 ceased.

55  
56 **Section VI:** This act shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and signature of  
57 the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by Sarah Massey**  
**Charleston Southern University**

- 1  
2  
3  
4  
5 **Purpose:** To mandate recess in all South Carolina public elementary schools.  
6  
7 **Whereas,** Obesity has almost tripled among elementary aged children since 1980; and,  
8  
9 **Whereas,** Increased levels of physical activity have been proven to lower health risks and  
10 increase mental health; and,  
11  
12 **Whereas,** Students will perform better in the classroom when allowed consistent and  
13 guaranteed recess time.  
14  
15 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session  
16 assembled the following:  
17  
18 **Section I:** All South Carolina publicly funded elementary schools shall be required to allow  
19 at least twenty minutes of recess per school day.  
20 A. Recess shall be defined as the involvement of children in daily, unstructured  
21 physical activity during school hours.  
22 B. A school day shall be defined as any day, Monday through Friday, in which  
23 students experience a full school day of six hours or more on school grounds.  
24  
25 **Section II:** Recess shall be outside, if the weather permits. If weather does not permit, recess  
26 shall take place within the school gymnasium.  
27  
28 **Section III:** To keep teachers and schools accountable in providing recess to their students,  
29 each teacher must daily record the total minutes of recess provided to his/her  
30 class. At the end of the month the school will turn in a report to the state,  
31 expressing the amount of recess provided to students. Failure to turn in reports  
32 will result in reduced state funding for the school.  
33  
34 **Section IV:** It will be the responsibility of each teacher to supervise his/her students during  
35 recess.  
36  
37 **Section V:** This act shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and signature of  
38 the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by Michelle Priester**  
**Charleston Southern University**

**Purpose:** To repeal Section 56-5-6520 of South Carolina law, requiring the mandatory use of a seat belt within a motor vehicle.

**Whereas,** Section 56-5-6520 currently states the following: The driver and every occupant of a motor vehicle, when it is being operated on the public streets and highways of this State, must wear a fastened safety belt which complies with all provisions of federal law for its use. The driver is charged with the responsibility of requiring each occupant seventeen years of age or younger to wear a safety belt or be secured in a child restraint system as provided in Article 47 of this chapter. However, a driver is not responsible for an occupant seventeen years of age or younger who has a driver's license, special restricted license, or beginner's permit and who is not wearing a seat belt; such occupant is in violation of this article and must be fined in accordance with Section 56-5-6540; and,

**Whereas,** The current law infringes upon the freedom of choice rights belonging to South Carolina citizens regarding usage of a safety belt; and,

**Whereas,** Government was initially put in place to protect rights and freedoms through laws which guard the safety of the collective society; and,

**Whereas,** The law, which requires one to wear a safety belt within a motor vehicle, in no way contributes to the protection of a collective society, but rather abuses government's power by limiting a person's decision regarding his or her own safety.

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** Strike lines 1-10 of Section 56-5-6520 in its entirety so that the law is no longer in effect.

**Section II:** All other sections that follow and pertain to Section 56-5-6520 (all those regarding the seatbelt law) shall be stricken as well, as they are no longer necessary or pertinent.

**Section III:** This act shall take effect upon being passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by Jordan Stauffer**  
**Charleston Southern University**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33

**Purpose:** To provide a tax credit to families who choose alternate forms of education for their children.

**Whereas,** many families choose not to send their children to public school in favor of alternate, legitimate, and successful forms of education, such as private school or home schooling; and,

**Whereas,** Families who choose alternate forms of education still pay the same taxes which go toward public schooling on top of the personal funding they provide for alternate schooling; and,

**Whereas,** The average budget in South Carolina per student in the 2008-2009 school year was \$11,000 per student, while average home schooling costs are \$500 per student and average private schooling costs are \$8000 per student; and,

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** Families whose children are registered with a private school or home school will be eligible for a \$500 tax credit per child enrolled in alternate education.

**Section II:** This tax credit shall be deducted from the state income tax.

**Section III:** The tax credit shall only be given to families whose children have been registered or enrolled in a private school or home school that is regulated by the state laws currently in place to establish legitimacy.

**Section IV:** This act shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**By Pete Klimek**  
**The Citadel**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46

- Purpose:** To establish a program to control the State of South Carolina's wild hog issue.
- Whereas,** The State of South Carolina has seen a rapid and large increase in the population of wild hogs (above 150,000); and,
- Whereas,** Every county in the State of South Carolina has had reported citing of wild hogs; and,
- Whereas,** The growing wild hog population effects the State of South Carolina's livestock industry by spreading disease; and,
- Whereas,** Wild hogs have also been known to spread disease to humans; and,
- Whereas,** Wild hogs are estimated to cause \$10 million in damage and control costs in the state; and,
- Whereas,** The State of South Carolina has a long and proud history of hunting; and,
- Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:
- Section I:** The South Carolina Wild Hog Control Program (WHCP) shall be established, which provides for the following:
- A. A fiscal incentive shall be given to hunters on killing of a wild hog, which shall be no more than \$50 and no less than \$25, as set by the Governor of South Carolina, who shall be advised on the by a monthly report prepared by the Chief Game Warden of South Carolina.
  - B. This incentive is based upon the hunter, being fully licensed and suspect to all normal laws concerning hunting, bringing the wild hog carcass to a game warden station at the soonest possible time after the kill.
  - C. The game warden station shall put a tag through the wild hog's back skin, so as to prevent the same carcass being used for multiple hunters. The head shall not be used due to the possibility of hunters using it as a trophy. The State Fish and Game Wardens will be instructed to check this area of the back for any sort of tampering (i.e. stitched skin) to prevent fraudulence.
- Section II:** The Funding for the WHCP shall be allotted to the Department of Fish and Game, and shall come from the current budget surplus. This amount shall at first be set to \$10,000,000.00, and raised or lowered after the first year of the program according to the program's success.
- Section III:** The WHCP will also include a provision where the tag limit will be set originally

47 at none, but may be changed by the Governor of South Carolina, who shall be  
48 advised on the matter by a monthly report prepared by the Chief Game Warden of  
49 South Carolina.

50  
51 **Section IV:** All other rules and provisions for hunting of wild hogs that are not  
52 aforementioned will be the same as normal hunting regulations.

53  
54 **Section V:** This act will take effect on January 1, 2013, after passage by the General  
55 Assembly and signature of the Governor.



**A Bill**  
**Presented by James McManus**  
**The Citadel**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39

- Purpose:** To improve the morality and the ethical standards in South Carolina schools and communities.
- Whereas,** A study conducted in 2008 shows that 64% of high school students admit to cheating on a test, and 38% admit to doing so two or more times; and,
- Whereas,** Despite this number, 93% of students said “they were satisfied with their personal ethics;” and,
- Whereas,** 29,760 students at 100 high schools participated in the survey; and,
- Whereas,** Good morals and ethics are important for building proper character and identity in students as well as the community at large; and,
- Whereas,** Many politicians and high-ranking government officials have been ousted from office because of poor moral judgments.
- Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:
- Section I:** The State Board of Education will establish a curriculum to be taught to students (grades 5-12) in order to explain the benefits of good moral and ethical conduct and the definitions of lying, cheating, and stealing.
- Section II:** For the purpose of this bill:
- A) ‘Lying’ shall be defined as: False statements made with the intent to deceive.
  - B) ‘Cheating’ shall be defined as: Acting dishonestly or unfairly in order to gain advantage on a graded assignment.
  - C) ‘Stealing’ shall be defined as: Taking property belonging to others without their express permission.
- Section III:** All public schools shall be required to implement the curriculum.
- Section IV:** This act will take effect at the beginning of the 2013-2014 school year, after passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**John Moss**  
**The Citadel**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27

- Purpose:** To increase funding for the improvement of State roads and maintenance.
- Whereas,** State roads have an impact on travel, tourism, shipping and overall safety of the people of South Carolina; and,
- Whereas,** South Carolina roads are in poor condition; and,
- Whereas,** The dredging of the Charleston port will increase the volume of shipping on South Carolina roads.
- Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:
- Section I:** \$60 million will be appropriated from the estimated 210 million budget surplus in order to increase funding for state roads.
- Section II:** 20 million will be appropriated towards I-26, I-77, I-20 and I-95.
- Section III:** The remaining \$40 million will be appropriated to non-interstate highways such as Hwy. 17, Hwy. 321, Hwy. 21, etc.
- Section IV:** This act will take effect in June 2013, after passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by Colton Smith**  
**The Citadel, The Military College of South Carolina**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30

**Purpose:** To protect South Carolina’s citizens’ right to resell, trade, or give copyrighted goods.

**Whereas,** Under The First Sale Doctrine once a domestically produced good has been legally distributed by the copyright’s owner, their interest in the product is finished; and,

**Whereas,** The First Sale Doctrine does not apply to copyrighted goods produced outside the United States; and,

**Whereas,** Copyrighted goods produced abroad would require the permission of the copyright holders before resale of the good could take place; and,

**Whereas,** The copyright holder could demand specific requirements such as a percentage of the resale profits, a minimum price, limited resale market mediums, etc.

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** In accordance with United States Code Title 17, Chapter 1, Section 109, stating “any person authorized by such owner, is entitled, without the authority of the copyright owner, to sell or otherwise dispose of the possession of that copy” applies to copyrighted goods produced both foreign and domestic.

**Section IV:** This act shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by Matt Castello**  
**Clemson University**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34

- Purpose:** To raise the speed limit of roads in South Carolina.
- Whereas,** The maximum speed limit in the state for rural and urban interstate roads is 70 mph; and,
- Whereas,** Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming all contain interstate speed limits of 75 mph; and,
- Whereas,** The state of Utah ran an experiment raising the state’s maximum speed limit to 80 mph with no increase in accidents; and,
- Whereas,** Montana ran an experiment with no daytime speed limit and the state recorded its fewest road fatalities; and,
- Whereas,** The German autobahns have no general speed limit, they do have an advisory speed limit of approximately 81 mph, which is still more than any US state speed limit max.
- Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:
- Section I:** The State of South Carolina shall raise its maximum interstate speed limits to 75 mph.
- Section II:** The Department of Transportation will be in charge of changing and distributing speed limit road signs, and will continue to enforce such laws.
- Section III:** This act will take effect on January 1, 2013, after passage by the General Assembly and signature by the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by Cameron Foster**  
**Clemson University**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30

- Purpose:** To change the process of having a defendant goes through both a preliminary trial and a grand jury trial in order to be prosecuted.
- Whereas,** In South Carolina’s court system a defendant has to go through both a grand jury trial as well as a preliminary trial; and,
- Whereas,** South Carolina is this one of the few states that requires this in their criminal court process; and,
- Whereas,** This extra step costs the tax payers money, the courts time, and money for legal defense; and,
- Whereas,** The Supreme Court has ruled that it is not necessary to go through both a preliminary trial and a grand jury trial.
- Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:
- Section I:** A person charged of a crime either has to go through either a grand jury or preliminary court.
- Section II:** A judge that normally would preside over the preliminary trial will decide which type of trial an offender will go through.
- Section III:** This act will take effect on January 1, 2014, after passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented By Ryan Gillespie**  
**Clemson University**

**Purpose:** To create a recall system in the state of South Carolina.

**Whereas,** The people of South Carolina deserve to have their voices heard at all times, not just election day; and,

**Whereas,** 19 states currently have recall elections in place; and,

**Whereas,** South Carolina has had elected officials in the past that have embarrassed the state; and,

**Whereas,** The current governor of South Carolina has an approval rating of only 37%.

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** Section 7-13-210 shall be added to the South Carolina Code of Laws and shall read:

(A) Any statewide official elected in the state of South Carolina can be recalled based if the following criteria are met:

(1) The official meets the criteria of “Neglect of duty, misuse of office, or incompetence in the performance of duties” in the eye of the South Carolina Elections Commission.

(2) A petition is filed with the authorized signatures of 30% of registered voters no more than 120 days after the start of the petitions circulation.

(B) Once a successful recall petition is filed and approved by the South Carolina State Elections Commission, a recall election will take place.

(1) The election must take place between 8-10 weeks after the recall petition is approved, on a date to be set by the Elections Commission.

(2) The official being recalled will immediately be placed on the ballot (unless he/she chooses not to) and other candidates can be added following the same rules as qualifying for a primary or general election ballot.

(3) If a challenging candidate is chosen during the recall election, the sitting official will be removed from office 4 weeks to the day after the election, and the new official shall be sworn in.

**Section II:** This act will take effect on January 1, 2013, after passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by Izzi Hernandez-Cruz**  
**Clemson University**

- 1  
2  
3  
4  
5 **Purpose:** To create a non-partisan body to create non-partisan congressional districts.  
6  
7 **Whereas,** Traditionally the congressional district lines have been drawn by state  
8 legislatures, leading to districts that favor the majority party; and,  
9  
10 **Whereas,** Many congressional races are more competitive in the primaries than they are on  
11 Election Day; and,  
12  
13 **Whereas,** The majority of incumbents get re-elected (historically greater than ninety  
14 percent), even when the public is extremely unhappy with the performance of  
15 Congress; and,  
16  
17 **Whereas,** Six states (Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Washington)  
18 already use non-partisan bodies created by state legislatures to draw the  
19 congressional district lines, in addition to two states who use all three branches to  
20 create the non-partisan commission (Alaska and Colorado); and,  
21  
22 **Whereas,** A report published in late 2010 showed that states which used nonpartisan  
23 redistricting had more competitive races and had less uncontested races.  
24  
25 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session  
26 assembled the following:  
27  
28 **Section I:** The South Carolina Code of Laws, Section 7-19-50, will be amended: “~~After such~~  
29 ~~new apportionment by Congress the General Assembly shall divide the State into~~  
30 ~~as many congressional districts as the State is entitled to members in the House of~~  
31 ~~Representatives;”~~ to say: “After such new apportionment by Congress the South  
32 Carolina Redistricting Committee shall divide the State into as many  
33 congressional districts as the State is entitled to members in the House of  
34 Representatives.”  
35  
36 **Section II:** The 5-member body will be tasked with the job of redrawing the congressional  
37 district lines following a census.  
38  
39 **Section III:** Two members of the South Carolina Redistricting Committee will be chosen by  
40 the majority party in the State Senate.  
41  
42 **Section IV:** Two members of the South Carolina Redistricting Committee will be chosen by  
43 the minority party in the State Senate.  
44  
45 **Section V:** The head of the South Carolina Redistricting Committee will be nominated by the  
46 governor to be confirmed by the House of Representatives, following a hearing.

47  
48  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53

**Section VI:** This head of the South Carolina Redistricting Committee cannot be an active member of either party, defined as a person who is not registered with either party and has not donated campaign funds to either major party over the past ten years.

**Section VII:** This act will take effect following the 2020 census, after passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.



**A Bill**  
**Presented by Holly McKissick**  
**Clemson University**

- 1  
2  
3  
4  
5 **Purpose:** To decrease South Carolina General Sales and Use tax rate to 4% on American  
6 made products.  
7
- 8 **Whereas,** A tax decrease will increase consumer demand for these products, thereby  
9 stimulating the economy; and,  
10
- 11 **Whereas,** A tax decrease will incentivize companies to supply American made products  
12 thereby creating more manufacturing jobs not only in South Carolina, but also in  
13 America; and,  
14
- 15 **Whereas,** Code Section 12-36-2120 (57) provides for an annual three-day sales tax holiday  
16 for sales taking place from 12:01 a.m. on the first Friday in August and ending at  
17 midnight on the following Sunday, a tactic that has proven to be extremely  
18 successful for both consumers and businesses, bringing citizens from other states  
19 in to purchase products sold in South Carolina; and,  
20
- 21 **Whereas,** South Carolina would stand as a leader of states in implementing this tax break  
22 for the majority of the nation; and,  
23
- 24 **Whereas,** 4% is a slight, not an extreme, decrease in the rate so that the state government  
25 would still be generating revenue from consumer expenditure.  
26
- 27 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session  
28 assembled the following:  
29
- 30 **Section I:** Amend Section 12-36-910 of the South Carolina Code of Laws to state the  
31 following:  
32
- 33 (A) A sales tax, ~~equal to five~~ not exceeding four percent of the gross proceeds of  
34 sales, is imposed upon every person engaged or continuing within this State in the  
35 business of selling tangible “American made” personal property at retail.  
36
- 37 **Section II:** For the purposes of this bill:  
38 A) An “American made” product shall be defined as one that is manufactured  
39 inside the domestic borders of the United States thereby increasing gross  
40 domestic product.  
41
- 42 **Section III:** An economic task force shall be created to track the progress of the tax reduction  
43 and make decisions on how to proceed, if the Governor deems it necessary.  
44
- 45 **Section IV:** This act will take effect two years after passage by the General Assembly and the  
46 signature of the Governor.

**A Resolution**  
**Presented by Suefie Moghaddassi**  
**Clemson University**

**Purpose:** To promote offshore wind energy in South Carolina.

**Whereas,** South Carolina businesses and corporations need an alternate source of energy;  
and,

**Whereas,** Wind energy is a source of renewable energy; and,

**Whereas,** Offshore wind energy is safe for wildlife and out of the way of communities.

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session  
assembled the following:

**Section I:** Sections of ocean will be leased to companies by the state of South Carolina, for  
the purpose of harnessing offshore wind energy.

**Section II:** Renewable energy tax credits will be extended to allow for the instillation and  
upkeep of offshore wind turbines.

**Section III:** Businesses can install a maximum of 10 wind turbines.

**Section IV:** A permitting office will be created to handle the leasing process, the regulating of  
the wind turbines, and the administrating of the process through the SC  
Department of Health and Environmental Control.

**Section V:** The SC Department of Health and Environmental Control will develop a plan of  
dividing the usable ocean space into sections.

**Section VI:** Any wind-harnessing structure constructed in the leased area will not be permitted  
if it will harm either humans or marine life.

**Section VII:** This joint resolution shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and  
signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented By Patrick Morris**  
**Clemson University**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26

**Purpose:** To establish Strom Thurmond Memorial Day in the state of South Carolina for December 5<sup>th</sup> of every year.

**Whereas,** James Strom Thurmond, born and died in South Carolina, served this nation both as a soldier and representative; and,

**Whereas,** During his time in the military, he landed in Normandy on D-Day in a glider and over the course of World War II received 18 decorations, medals and awards, including the Bronze Star with Valor device and Purple Heart, eventually rising to the level of Major General in the Army Reserve; and,

**Whereas,** Represented the state first as governor and then in the U.S. Senate, where he was the longest serving Senator in history at the time of his retirement.

**Therefore,** Be it resolved by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** December 5<sup>th</sup> of each year is declared to be "Strom Thurmond Memorial Day" in South Carolina.

**Section II:** This act shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by Sid J. Nimmons**  
**Clemson University**

**Purpose:** To declare it unlawful for businesses and government agencies to discriminate against any individual on the basis of sexual orientation in the State of South Carolina.

**Whereas,** The Declaration of Independence firmly states that it is a self-evident truth that “all men are created equal;” and,

**Whereas,** Discrimination of any kind is in conflict with the ideals of South Carolina and the United States; and,

**Whereas,** Individuals currently living in South Carolina have no protection from discrimination based on sexual orientation.

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** It shall be unlawful for any business or government agency to discriminate against any individual because of their sexual orientation.

**Section II:** For the purposes of this bill:

A) ‘Sexual orientation’ shall be defined as: Heterosexuality, homosexuality, or bisexuality, whether it is real or perceived.

B) ‘Business’ shall be defined as: Any entity that conducts transactions, whether it is for profit or not for profit.

C) ‘Individual’ shall be defined as: Any person residing in or visiting the State of South Carolina.

**Section III:** Section 1-13-20 of Chapter 13 of Title 1 of the South Carolina Code of Laws shall be amended to read:

This chapter is an expression of the concern of the State for the promotion of harmony and the betterment of human affairs. The General Assembly declares the practice of discrimination against an individual because of race, religion, color, sex, age, national origin, or disability as a matter of state concern and declares that this discrimination is unlawful and in conflict with the ideals of South Carolina and the nation, as this discrimination interferes with opportunities of the individual to receive employment and to develop according to the individual's own ability and is degrading to human dignity. The General Assembly further declares that to alleviate these problems a state agency is created which shall seek to eliminate and prevent discrimination because of race, religion, color, sex, *sexual orientation*, age, national origin, or disability

47 **Section IV:** Section 1-13-30 of Chapter 13 of Title 1 of the South Carolina Code of Laws shall  
48 be amended to include:

49  
50 (V) 'Sexual Orientation' means heterosexuality, homosexuality, or bisexuality,  
51 whether it is real or perceived.

52  
53 **Section V:** Section 1-13-70 (f) of Chapter 13 of Title 1 of the South Carolina Code of Laws  
54 shall be amended to read:

55  
56 To create or recognize advisory agencies and conciliation councils, local,  
57 regional, or statewide, as will aid in effectuating the purposes of this chapter and  
58 of Section 3 of Article I of the Constitution of this State. The commission may  
59 empower these agencies and councils to study problems of discrimination in all or  
60 specific fields of human affairs or in specific instances of discrimination because  
61 of race, religion, color, sex, *sexual orientation*, age, national origin, or disability  
62 and to foster through community effort, or otherwise, goodwill, cooperation, and  
63 conciliation among the groups and elements of the population of the State. These  
64 agencies and councils also may make recommendations to the commission for the  
65 development of policies and procedures in general and in specific instances and  
66 for programs of formal or informal education which the commission may in turn  
67 recommend to the appropriate state agency. These advisory agencies and  
68 conciliation councils, as far as practicable, must be composed of representative  
69 citizens.

70  
71 **Section VI:** After a period of one year, during which the South Carolina Human Affairs  
72 Commission shall study the regulations necessary to enforce this bill, shall report  
73 to the Legislature recommendations for codification of the regulations the  
74 Commission has agreed to adopt.

75  
76 **Section VII:** This act shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and signature of  
77 the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by Spencer Riehl**  
**Clemson University**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30

**Purpose:** To phase out usage of incandescent light bulbs in favor of efficient LED light bulbs.

**Whereas,** LED light bulbs are 5 times more efficient than incandescent light bulbs; and,

**Whereas,** LED light bulbs last upwards of 20 times longer than incandescent light bulbs; and,

**Whereas,** LED light bulbs burn as much as four times cooler, thereby reducing fire risk; and,

**Whereas,** LED light bulbs contain no mercury like CFL bulbs, thereby reducing environmental impact; and,

**Whereas,** LED light bulbs turn on instantly, unlike CFL bulbs which have a wait time to turn on.

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** All government owned and operated facilities will be required to purchase LED light bulbs for the standard socket as current stockpiles of light bulbs become exhausted.

**Section II:** This act will take effect on January 1, 2014, after passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by Tripp Roberson**  
**Clemson University**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39

- Purpose:** To allow South Carolina Public school students to attend the public school of their choice inside or outside of the student’s assigned school district.
- Whereas,** There are 17 U.S. states that have already adopted open enrollment programs for public school students; and,
- Whereas,** South Carolina Richland School District 2 has practiced an open enrollment program within their district for over a decade; and,
- Whereas,** 17 South Carolina public school districts were reported as unsatisfactory by the Education Commission.
- Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:
- Section I:** South Carolina public school students, from Kindergarten to 12<sup>th</sup> Grade will have the option of attending the public school of their choice, within their district or out of their district, if they find their current school academically unsatisfactory.
- Section II:** Responsibility for transportation will fall upon the parent or guardian of the student. If the parent or guardian cannot provide transportation for their student, a transportation fee will be required of the parent or guardian every semester in order to provide inter-district or intra-district transport.
- Section III:** The amount of transfer students received will depend upon the capacity and resources of the receiving school. A receiving school will only be able to deny students from outside their district.
- Section IV:** Students with unsatisfactory behavior or academics will lose eligibility to transfer.
- Section V:** Student athletes will not be eligible for play in athletic events for one school term after transfer.
- Section VI:** This act will take effect on July 1, 2013, after passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

**A Resolution  
Presented By Cody Sargent  
Clemson University**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45

**Purpose:** To express support for the State of South Carolina devising a law or series of laws significantly restricting the use of harmful smoking devices in public places throughout the state.

**Whereas,** Smoke from these devices can be extremely harmful to those who are subject to being around them; and,

**Whereas,** Even those who do not smoke, but simply inhale the fumes can have serious health consequences, especially in confined spaces; and,

**Whereas,** “Secondhand Smoke” is a condition developed from exposure to said emissions which can become a serious problem even in situations with little or short exposure; and,

**Whereas,** Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) is a known carcinogen as reported by the EPA and can cause a multitude of other health issues; and,

**Whereas,** The EPA estimates there are around 3,000 Secondhand Smoke-related deaths a year; and,

**Whereas,** All South Carolinians have the right to their health and should not have to be constantly exposed to those who choose to harm themselves and others; and,

**Whereas,** South Carolina is one of only ten states in the nation with no smoking regulations; and,

**Whereas,** The State of South Carolina has a duty to its citizens to best protect them from unnecessary harm; and,

**Whereas,** Being only one of ten states in the nation without any sort of laws regulating harmful emissions shows how behind the state is on this issue and that immediate action is necessary.

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** South Carolina should immediately conduct research to create law(s) regulating or banning the use of harmful smoking devices in public places throughout the state.

**Section II:** This concurrent resolution shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly.



**A Bill**  
**Presented by Kayley Seawright**  
**Clemson University**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32

- Purpose:** To abolish sales tax for all locally grown foods in the state of South Carolina.
- Whereas,** The majority of food in the United States is shipped from mechanized farms thousands of miles away; and,
- Whereas,** Each bite of food is transported an average of 1,300 miles from the farm to the market shelves; and,
- Whereas,** Purchasing locally grown foods saves natural resources by reducing the amount of fossil fuels and packaging materials used in transportation; and,
- Whereas,** Locally grown fruits and vegetables are cleaner, fresher, and have longer to ripen; and,
- Whereas,** Buying foods locally supports South Carolina farmers and economic development in our own community.
- Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:
- Section I:** The State of South Carolina will no longer tax foods that are locally grown.
- Section II:** For the purposes of this bill:  
A) “Locally grown” food shall be defined as food farmed within a 100 mile radius of the market shelves where they are sold.
- Section III:** This act will take effect on January 1, 2013, after passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by: Haydan Smith**  
**Clemson University**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37

- Purpose:** To alter the graduation requirements for students on track to attend either a two-year or four-year college to include 4 science classes.
- Whereas,** South Carolina diplomas already require 4 years of English and Mathematics of their college bound students; and,
- Whereas,** South Carolina provides monetary compensation in the form of increased scholarships to encourage students to major in math, science or engineering related fields; and,
- Whereas,** South Carolina has not adopted competitive math and science standards in education; and,
- Whereas,** Companies such as Boeing and BMW have moved to South Carolina in pursuit of hiring engineers and scientists; and,
- Whereas,** College courses in the mathematics and sciences typically have higher rates of failure in students than humanities courses.
- Therefore,** Be in enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:
- Section I:** The graduation requirements for public high school students on track for either 2-year or 4-colleges will be required to complete 4 years or years, depending on the scheduling of the students' high school of science courses in order to receive a South Carolina diploma.
- Section II:** These science requirements will include but not be limited to: biology, chemistry and physics.
- Section III:** This act will take effect for the incoming high school freshman class of the following school year, after passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

**A Resolution  
Presented By Maddy Thompson  
Clemson University**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38

- Purpose:** To explore the implementation of a foreign language requirement in Elementary School curriculum.
- Whereas,** Learning a foreign language improves creativity, critical thinking, listening, and memory, and,
- Whereas,** Students who learn a foreign language out perform their peers on standardized tests in both verbal and math sections, and,
- Whereas,** Younger students tend to absorb language information more effectively; and,
- Whereas,** South Carolina is home to many foreign companies, including BMW and Boeing; and,
- Whereas,** In order to remain competitive in a global economy, South Carolina students must know a second language, and,
- Whereas,** In 2008, nearly 80% of students in the European Union students enrolled in primary school were studying a second language.
- Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:
- Section I:** An ad-hoc Education Committee of the state of South Carolina shall perform a cost-benefit analysis of this resolution at the culmination of the 2012-2013 school year.
- Section II:** If the committee deems the policy responsible and beneficial, a foreign language program will be executed with haste into elementary school curriculum with the intention of implementation beginning three years following the committee’s findings.
- Section III:** This concurrent resolution shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly.

**A Bill**  
**Presented By Emily Urban**  
**Clemson University**

**Purpose:** To ensure that the state’s money does not go to waste with buildings that are not large enough to accommodate students in public schools.

**Whereas,** We are lacking sufficient funding to carry out many daily educational processes and should not waste what little we have; and,

**Whereas,** It is important to ensure the safety and well-being of the students; and,

**Whereas,** Many schools are being built based on current needs and not being built for the future, thus causing many of the schools to use portables and have “floating teachers” within years of being built; and,

**Whereas,** Portable classrooms can have high concentrations of air-borne chemicals and can be easily destroyed in natural disasters.

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by South Carolina Student Legislature in the regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** Any public school with plans to be constructed, renovated, or expanded must have a 10 year projection of the surrounding area’s potential growth and must build according to the projection.

**Section II:** For the purposes of this bill:  
A) ‘Portables’ shall be defined as: Classrooms built to stand alone as temporary classrooms apart from the main school building.  
B) ‘Floating teachers’ shall be defined as: A teacher travels between classrooms to teach and are without a classroom of their own.

**Section III:** Projections should be commissioned by the school’s county, and they should actively seek at least three bids for the job and select the least expensive of the three.

**Section IV:** Any school that does not comply or does not adjust their building plans for potential growth will be denied approval to be constructed, renovated, or expanded by the state.

**Section V:** Add to the code the following:

SECTION 59-23-260. Each school must have an area projection before being built.

(A) If a school wishes to be built, it must acquire a projection that shows the potential growth of an area no less than 10 years.

- 47 (B) Projections must be submitted with the building proposal for approval.  
48 (C) A school must acquire three bids and select the least expensive of the  
49 three.  
50 (D) If there are multiple schools being built in an area or multiple schools  
51 submit proposals within the same year, then they may use the same  
52 projections.

53  
54 **Section VI:** This shall be monitored by The State Department of Education.

55  
56 **Section VII:** Any school in the process of construction, renovation, or expansion may continue  
57 as they are until January 1, 2014.

58  
59 **Section VIII:** This act will take effect on January 1, 2014, after passage by the General  
60 Assembly and signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by Kyle A. Cox**  
**Coastal Carolina University**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40  
41

**Purpose:** To require a license plate on the front of all motor vehicles registered in South Carolina.

**Whereas,** South Carolina motor vehicles with front license plates can be identified and tracked more easily by law enforcement personnel to aid in criminal apprehension; and,

**Whereas,** South Carolina motor vehicles can be easier to identify through video surveillance recording and red-light cameras to aid in criminal apprehension; and,

**Whereas,** Disabled South Carolina vehicles can be seen more easily with an additional reflective surface; and,

**Whereas,** Thirty-one states currently require a front license plate, including New York, Missouri, and Virginia.

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** Amend Section 56-3-1210 of the South Carolina Code of Laws to read as follows:

SECTION 56-3-1210. License plates shall be furnished by the Department of Motor Vehicles. Beginning with the licensing year 1975-1976, the Department of Motor Vehicles, upon registering and licensing a vehicle, shall issue to the owner ~~one~~ **two** license plates. Every license plate shall remain the property of the State but shall be displayed on the vehicle as required by this chapter.

**Section II:** Amend Section 56-3-1240 of the South Carolina Code of Laws to read as follows:

SECTION 56-3-1240. Display of license plates; motorcycles equipped with vertically mounted brackets. License plates issued for motor vehicles must be attached to the outside rear **and front** of the vehicle, open to view. ~~However, on~~ **On** truck tractors and road tractors the plates must be attached to the outside front of the vehicle . . .

**Section III:** This act will take effect on July 1, 2013, after passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented By Ian Detweiler**  
**Coastal Carolina University**

**Purpose:** To require that public schools in the state of South Carolina provide an after-school program to teach students a second language starting in Kindergarten and continuing until the 8<sup>th</sup> grade.

**Whereas,** In a swiftly globalizing world, knowing more than one language is a necessity; and,

**Whereas,** Students who study more than one language generally score better on SAT and ACT examinations; and,

**Whereas,** Studies have shown that children who are bilingual have better and more advanced reading skills; and,

**Whereas,** It is proven that once a child is bilingual it is easier for that child to learn additional languages later.

**Therefore,** Be it resolved by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** Each school must provide an after school program with the purpose to educate students in a second language. The language or languages will be based upon upon the decision of the individual school boards of each district.

**Section II:** Attendance at the program, and the language each child will participate in, will be left to the discretion of the parent.

**Section III:** The Department of Education will be mandated to provide for a general curriculum for each program to meet as to allow the second language to develop at a pace comparable to their primary language.

**Section IV:** This act will take effect July 1<sup>st</sup> 2015, after passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented By Tamara Fogner**  
**Coastal Carolina University**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36

**Purpose:** To require an application for a new Social Security Number during the adoption of a child in South Carolina.

**Whereas,** 10.2 percent of children, have been a victim of identity theft through their Social Security Number; and,

**Whereas,** Approximately 1,500 children are adopted in South Carolina each year; and,

**Whereas,** Biological parents have access to a child’s Social Security Number; and,

**Whereas,** Biological parents of children are frequent perpetrators in child identity theft.

**Therefore,** Be it resolved by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** Section 63-9-750-(C) shall be amended to read as follows: The court shall enter its findings in a written decree which shall also include the new name of the adoptee, if appropriate, and may not include any other name by which the adoptee has been known or the names of the biological or presumed parents of the adoptee. The final adoption decree shall order what effect, if any, the adoption has on the legal rights and responsibilities of the adoptee's biological parents, that the adoptee is the child of the petitioner, and that the adoptee must be accorded the status provided for in Section 63-9-760. *The final adoption decree shall not be granted until evidence has been presented to the court that an application for a new Social Security Number has been submitted to the U.S. Social Security Administration.*

**Section II:** For the purpose of this bill:  
A) ‘Child’ shall be defined as: A person under the age of 18.

**Section III:** This act will take effect within 90 days after passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.



**A Bill  
Presented Bryant Lewis  
Coastal Carolina University**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33

**Purpose:** To remove votes for a disqualified or withdrawn candidate from the calculation to determine whether a run-off election is required.

**Whereas,** Currently South Carolina requires political parties to have a run-off election when one candidate does not receive the majority of votes in the primary; and,

**Whereas,** Run-Off elections are very expensive, with some states like New York spending millions of dollars when voter turnout was less than a quarter of the turnout in the primary; and,

**Whereas,** The S.C. Election Commission eliminated 2,300 votes from calculation casted for a withdrawn Ted Vick in the Congressional 7<sup>th</sup> District Election of South Carolina; and,

**Whereas,** Some run-off elections are the result of a candidate who is no longer in the race.

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

- Section I:** Amend Title 7, Chapter 3 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, to include, Section 70, entitled ‘Disqualified Candidates,’ which shall be read as follows:
- A. The Elections Commission has the authority to remove votes cast for a disqualified or withdrawn candidate from the calculation of whether a run-off is required.
  - B. A message shall be on all ballots (absentee & standard) saying that all votes cast for a disqualified or withdrawn candidate shall also be dismissed.

**Section II:** This act will take effect on January 1, 2013, after passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented By Casey McKee**  
**Coastal Carolina University**

**Purpose:** To expand the attendance policy in Title 59 Section 59-65-20 to include middle and high school students.

**Whereas,** The State of South Carolina has one of the highest dropout rates in the nation. Only 61% of high school students graduated in 2009. Little improvement has been made since then; and,

**Whereas,** Failure to enroll or attend at the elementary school level in South Carolina is punishable by imprisonment and/or a fine up to \$50 per unexcused offense according to Title 59 section 59-65-20; and,

**Whereas,** It is difficult to find a job without a high school diploma or a GED.

**Therefore,** Be it resolved by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** All students will be allowed to have up to ten absences, whether excused or unexcused. All absences after the tenth absence must be properly documented excused absences, or their will be penalties in the form of fines. For each unexcused absence after the tenth absence, the student's parents will be charged fifty dollars, not fifty dollars per class missed, bur fifty dollars for the entire day. All fines can be paid at any government office, online through the state website, or through the mail. Those fined will have thirty days to pay in the form of credit card or check, or the fine will be increased by five dollars each day until it is paid in full.

**Section II:** For the purposes of this bill:  
A) 'Excused Absence' shall be defined as: Absences from school will be excused for properly documented medical problems or visits to a medical facility, family emergencies, court appearances, death in the family, religious holidays and other excuses deemed acceptable by a school administrator.

**Section III:** The State has the right to determine how the money from the fines will be allocated. However, the money must be spent on bettering academic performance in South Carolina public schools. For example, the money could be spent on buying new text books or work books, providing newer computers for computer labs, purchasing new calculators, and such like.

**Section IV:** This act will take effect on July 1, 2013, after passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented By Kaitlin Page**  
**Coastal Carolina University**

**Purpose:** To add Section 170 to Title 48, Chapter 56 implementing a bottle deposit program to incentivize recycling by placing a fee on recyclable beverage bottles.

**Whereas,** Americans spent \$15 billion on 8 billion gallons of bottled beverages in 2006 , where fifty-seven percent were single-serve plastic bottles and only 25% of these bottles were recycled; and,

**Whereas,** 17 million barrels of oil are needed to produce the yearly consumption of bottled beverages and this does not include the oil used to transport the final products to stores; and,

**Whereas,** Continued waste of plastic and oil will result in a loss of natural resources for future generations of South Carolinians; and,

**Whereas,** A bottle bill would provide a supply of recycled plastic and glass that local manufacturers could use to produce new beverage bottles; and,

**Whereas,** Similar bottle bills in other states such as Michigan and Vermont encourage citizens to recycle and unclaimed recycling funds could amount to millions and be allocated to fund other programs.

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** Add Section 170 to Title 48, Chapter 56 to state the following: “A fee of five cent per beverage bottle will be placed on every beverage bottle sold in the state of South Carolina.”

A. The consumers will pay this fee and the dealer at the individual distribution places will enforce it.

B. If there is money collected, and persons do not claim it, then that money will be given to the state to fund programs that are in serious financial need.

**Section II:** For the purpose of this bill:

A) ‘Beverage bottle’ shall be defined as: An airtight metal, glass, or plastic container, or a container composed of a combination of these materials, which, at the time of the sale, contains 1 gallon or less of a beverage.

B) ‘Beverage’ shall be defined as: A soft drink, soda water, carbonated natural or mineral water, or other non-alcoholic carbonated drink; beer, ale, or other malt drink of whatever alcoholic content; or mixed wine drink or a mixed spirit drink.

45 C) 'Dealer' shall be defined as: A person who sells or offers for sale to  
46 consumers within this state a beverage in a beverage container, including an  
47 operator of a vending machine containing beverage in a beverage container.

48 D) 'Person' shall be defined as: An individual, partnership, cooperation,  
49 association, or other legal entity.  
50

51 **Section III:** Every beverage bottle that is being offered for sale in the state of South Carolina  
52 must be marked with some sort of label securely attached to the beverage bottle  
53 stating how much it is worth when it is returned to a dealer or designated  
54 redemption stations.

55 A. Redemption stations by be set up in any area of the state but they may not take  
56 the place of a dealer accepting the beverage bottles back for refund.  
57

58 **Section IV:** To be a dealer you must be able collect the beverage bottles to be recycled and  
59 reimburse the persons who bring beverage bottles back to the dealer to be  
60 recycled

61 A. A dealer may accept but in not required to accept a refund for containers over  
62 \$25.00 in a single day.

63 B. A dealer may not refuse to collect any beverage container approved to be  
64 recycled.  
65

66 **Section V:** This act will take effect on January 1, 2013, after passage by the General  
67 Assembly and signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented By Tennia Walker**  
**Coastal Carolina University**

**Purpose:** To amend Section 41-27-310, eliminating state taxes on severance checks given by the employer.

**Whereas,** Severance pay is given to those who have lost employment; and,

**Whereas,** Severance pay was instituted to help protect the newly unemployed until they have found another means of income; and,

**Whereas,** In the State of South Carolina, no employer is required to give an employee severance pay; and,

**Whereas,** In 2010, a district judge in Michigan declared that severance checks were not “wages”, and therefore it is improper for taxation; and,

**Whereas,** Current unemployment rate in South Carolina is 9.6% which is one of highest in the country.

**Therefore,** Be it resolved by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** Severance checks will only be exempt from state taxes if an employee have been laid off from an employer and does not include sole proprietors.

**Section II:** For the purposes of this bill:

A. ‘Severance check’ shall be defined as: *Money in addition to wages and any other money that employers owe employees when their employment ends, such as through a layoff or firing. Severance pay is a form of what is generally called "separation," "termination" or "final pay."*

B. ‘Termination’ shall be defined as: An act of dismissing someone from employment based on failure to comply with company regulations.

C. ‘Laid off’ shall be defined as: Having lost or being discharged from your job.

**Section III:** The only severance checks that continued to be taxed are those based on termination.

**Section IV:** Severance pay over \$42,000 will be subject to taxation.

**Section V:** This act will take effect on July 1, 2013, after passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented By Desmond Wallace**  
**Coastal Carolina University**

**Purpose:** To amend Title 56, Chapter 1, of the South Carolina Code of Laws, barring the use of mopeds by any resident of the state of South Carolina with a suspended driver's license.

**Whereas,** Mopeds have been used as an end run against the motor vehicle laws of the state of South Carolina by individuals who have had their driver's license either suspended or fully revoked; and,

**Whereas,** These individuals are the same drivers that will violate traffic laws, including drinking while operating the moped; thus, putting responsible drivers at risk; and,

**Whereas,** A number of states already have similar laws on their books, including the State of Maryland and the Commonwealth of Virginia.

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled be the following;

**Section I:** Add Section 56-1-1790 to the South Carolina Code of Laws to read as follows:

“The operation of mopeds shall only be limited to licensed motor operators.”

**Section II:** For the purposes of this bill:

- A) ‘Mopeds’ shall be defined as: a cycle with pedals to permit propulsion by either human power or without pedals, and with a motor of not more than fifty cubic centimeters which produces not to exceed two brake horsepower and which is not capable of propelling the vehicle at a speed in excess of thirty miles an hour on level ground. If an internal combustion engine is used, the moped must have a power drive system that functions directly or automatically without clutching or shifting by the operator after the drive system is engaged.
- B) ‘Licensed motor operator’ shall be defined as: A person with a valid South Carolina driver's license.

**Section III:** Add Section 56-1-1790 to the South Carolina Code of Laws to read as follows:

“Any person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction of a first offense, must be fined no less than five hundred dollars and no more than one thousand dollars. Upon conviction of a second or subsequent offense, must either be fined not less than two thousand dollars or sentenced to two days in jail.”

46 **Section IV:** This act will take effect on January 1, 2013, after passage by the General  
47 Assembly and signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by Stevie Galicia**  
**College of Charleston**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27

**Purpose:** To join South Carolina with other states in the National Popular Vote Compact.

**Whereas,** South Carolina has a long loved tradition of states' rights; and,

**Whereas,** As it currently stands, the election process does not adequately portray this tradition; and,

**Whereas,** The National Popular Vote compact will have the Electoral College side with the popular vote for president; and,

**Whereas,** This will prevent another person from becoming president who did not receive the popular vote but received more of the Electoral votes; and,

**Whereas,** South Carolina has the option of going back on this choice until the total number of electoral votes reaches 270.

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** South Carolina will join the NPV (National Popular Vote) compact.

**Section II:** This act shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.



**A Bill**  
**Presented by Savannah Johnson**  
**College of Charleston**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27

- Purpose:** To honor musician Darius Rucker by creating an official Darius Rucker day.
- Whereas:** Darius Rucker has been bringing notoriety to South Carolina via his music career since 1989; and,
- Whereas:** Darius Rucker has had multiple number one hits on the Billboard Charts; and,
- Whereas:** Darius Rucker was recently inducted into the Grand Ole Opry; and,
- Whereas:** Darius Rucker plays multiple concerts each year to raise money for cancer research; and,
- Whereas:** Darius Rucker recently appeared on “College Gameday” on ESPN representing South Carolina.
- Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:
- Section I:** May 13<sup>th</sup> (Darius Rucker’s birthday) will now be known as Darius Rucker Day in the state of South Carolina.
- Section II:** This act shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

**A Resolution  
Presented by Daniel Klaeren  
College of Charleston**

- 1  
2  
3  
4  
5 **Purpose:** To eliminate the perennial myth of a Republican “Southern Strategy” being  
6 perpetuated by both educators and textbooks in South Carolina schools.  
7
- 8 **Whereas,** To this day, South Carolina’s history textbooks embrace the lie that Barry  
9 Goldwater and Richard Nixon initiated a strategy to win political support in the  
10 South by appealing to racist sentiment towards African-Americans. This  
11 demonstrably false assertion is often repeated by South Carolina’s teachers; and,  
12
- 13 **Whereas,** It is in the best interest of students to be provided with accurate, non-politicized  
14 historical analysis to the highest degree possible; and,  
15
- 16 **Whereas,** The history of slavery and the Jim Crow South is too important a piece of South  
17 Carolina’s past to be twisted for current political gain; and,  
18
- 19 **Whereas,** The same states won by Goldwater in 1964 and Strom Thurmond in 1948 (the  
20 basis of the alleged “Southern Strategy”) did not elect a plurality of Republicans  
21 to the House of Representatives until 1994; thirty years after the Goldwater  
22 election- when most of the Democrat segregationists (often referred to as merely,  
23 “southerners”) had died off; and,  
24
- 25 **Whereas,** Goldwater, a life-long integrationist, voted against the 1964 Civil Rights Act on  
26 purely constitutional grounds (because it regards private businesses as “public  
27 accommodations,” a violation of the Fifth Amendment); and,  
28
- 29 **Whereas,** The Goldwater states were won in 1968 by Democrat presidential candidate  
30 George Wallace against the alleged perpetrator of the “Southern Strategy,”  
31 Richard Nixon; and,  
32
- 33 **Whereas,** George Wallace is best known for saying in his inaugural address as Governor of  
34 Alabama, “I draw the line in the dust and toss the gauntlet before the feet of  
35 tyranny, and I say segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever!”  
36
- 37 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session  
38 assembled the following:  
39
- 40 **Section I:** The use of all textbooks that present the “Southern Strategy” as truth will be  
41 discontinued.  
42
- 43 **Section II:** South Carolina Educators will not present the “Southern Strategy” as truth. If it is  
44 discussed, it will be presented as the piece of revisionist history it is.  
45

46 **Section III:** This joint resolution shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and  
47 signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by Rebecca Stanley**  
**College of Charleston**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45

**Purpose:** To require cloned meat and dairy products for sale in the State of South Carolina to be labeled as Cloned Products.

**Whereas,** The FDA approved cloned meat for consumption in 2006; and,

**Whereas,** There are no long term studies on the effects of consuming cloned meat; and,

**Whereas,** Many SC citizens have moral objections to cloning of any kind; and,

**Whereas,** 54% of Americans oppose the introduction of cloned meat in the marketplace, according to a Kaplan study from the mid 2000's; and,

**Whereas,** Cloned meat and dairy products "may already be in the nation's food supply" according to the FDA in 2008; and,

**Whereas,** The EU has rejected cloned meat and dairy products; and,

**Whereas,** California is spearheading a similar effort to require genetically modified food to be labeled; and,

**Whereas,** South Carolina has a reputation for being behind the times, and introduction of progressive legislation would garner our State positive national attention.

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** All meat and dairy products, for sale in South Carolina that have been made through cloning will be labeled for consumers with a sticker on the plastic packaging by 2014.

**Section II:** For the purposes of this bill:  
A) 'Cloned meat and dairy products' shall be defined as: Any meat or dairy products which are themselves cloned (meat or milk from a cloned animal) or which have been derived from the offspring of cloned animals.

**Section III:** There will be a fine on all food retailers who fail to label cloned meat and dairy products which will be comprised of 25% of the profits made by the retailer on the unlabeled products.

**Section IV:** This act shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by Matthew Vaveris**  
**College of Charleston**

- 1  
2  
3  
4  
5 **Purpose:** To protect the citizens of the great state of South Carolina.  
6  
7 **Whereas,** Repetitive playing of loud music is an enhanced interrogation technique that was  
8 used in the interrogation of subjects at Guantanamo Bay; and,  
9  
10 **Whereas,** Repetitive playing of loud music is in the same class of interrogation techniques  
11 as stress positions, sleep deprivation, and slapping in that it is a tactic used to  
12 mentally break the subject's will to gain information; and,  
13  
14 **Whereas,** The enhanced interrogation techniques used at Guantanamo Bay are considered  
15 torture according to the United Nations, United Kingdom, and just about every  
16 mainstream media entity such as the Washington Post and New York Times; and,  
17  
18 **Whereas,** Torture is a violation the 8<sup>th</sup> amendment to the Bill of Rights of the United States  
19 Constitution because it is cruel and unusual punishment; and,  
20  
21 **Whereas,** The playing of the music of Justin Bieber, One Direction, Rebecca Black, and  
22 Carly Rae Jepsen can have a negative psychological effect on people who are near  
23 individuals playing such music loudly according to social media; and,  
24  
25 **Whereas,** As a result, repeated playing of the music of Justin Bieber, One Direction,  
26 Rebecca Black, and Carly Rae Jepsen is cruel and unusual punishment and a  
27 violation of the 8<sup>th</sup> amendment to the United States Constitution; and,  
28  
29 **Whereas,** Because of the above clauses, the music of Justin Bieber, One Direction, Rebecca  
30 Black, and Carly Rae Jepsen is not protected by the first amendment of the United  
31 States Constitution; and,  
32  
33 **Whereas,** The music of Justin Bieber, One Direction, Rebecca Black, and Carly Rae Jepsen  
34 is annoying.  
35  
36 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session  
37 assembled the following:  
38  
39 **Section I:** The music of Justin Bieber, One Direction, Rebecca Black, and Carly Rae Jepsen  
40 shall not be played audibly in public places.  
41  
42 **Section II:** For the purposes of this bill:  
43  
44 A) 'The music of Justin Bieber, One Direction, Rebecca Black, and Carly Rae  
45 Jepsen' shall be defined as: Any song that the artists Justin Bieber, One

- 46                                    Direction (one or all members), Rebecca Black, and Carly Rae Jepsen  
47                                    produce, perform, or appear.
- 48                                    B) ‘Audibly’ shall be defined as: When the song can be heard and identified from  
49                                    a point that is greater than five feet from its source.
- 50                                    C) ‘Public gatherings’ shall be defined as: The organized grouping of more than  
51                                    five people for a common event at a location that is not a person’s home.  
52
- 53    **Section III:**    The music of Justin Bieber, One Direction, Rebecca Black, and Carly Rae Jepsen  
54                                    shall be banned from public gatherings in the state of South Carolina.  
55
- 56    **Section IV:**    The sale and distribution of the music of Justin Bieber, One Direction, Rebecca  
57                                    Black, and Carly Rae Jepsen will be illegal within the state of South Carolina.  
58
- 59    **Section V:**    Violation of the above shall result in:  
60                                    A. A \$40 fine for a violation by an individual.  
61                                    B. A \$100 fine for a violation at a public gathering, with whoever is responsible  
62                                    for the public gathering being responsible for paying the fine.  
63
- 64    **Section VI:**    This act shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and signature of  
65                                    the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by Victoria Visnich**  
**College of Charleston**

**Purpose:** To reduce the presence of unauthorized residents in South Carolina.

**Whereas,** The presence of an unauthorized resident immigrant population is a danger to citizens of South Carolina in regards to both safety and financial strain; and,

**Whereas,** Section 59-101-430 of the South Carolina Code of Laws requires that lawful presence in the United States is verified before enrollment at any public institution of higher education; and,

**Whereas,** Under the amended law, signed June 27, 2011 by Governor Nikki Haley known as the Illegal Immigration and Reform Act, all private employers in the state are required to enroll in E-Verify beginning January 1, 2012 and use that system to confirm the status of newly hired employees; and,

**Whereas,** The South Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles publishes a list of states where the license requirements are at least as strict as those in South Carolina. To date, SCDMV has determined that the following 26 states meet those requirements; and,

**Whereas,** It is a common, non-discriminatory practice that when a vehicle is pulled over, the driver is asked for a Driver's License; and,

**Whereas,** South Carolina has an unemployment rate of 8.8% as of April 2012.

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** A separate driver's license (to be called "Nonimmigrant Resident Driver's License") specifically for nonimmigrant residents will be issued to those with proper documentation proving their legal status in the country. The expiration date of the license issued is to be synchronized with the expiration date of their temporary admittance to the country. The only difference in appearance from the SC Driver's License shall be that the top shall read "Nonimmigrant Resident Driver's License" instead of "Driver's License." No mention of the country of the non-immigrant resident's origin shall be indicated on the license.

**Section II:** For the purposes of this bill:

A) 'Unauthorized Resident Immigrant Population' shall be defined as: All foreign-born non-citizens who are not legal residents.

B) 'Non-immigrant residents' shall be defined as: Certain individuals who were legally admitted temporarily to the United States for specified time periods such as students and temporary workers.

47  
48 **Section III:** South Carolina shall continue to issue Driver's Licenses to individuals providing  
49 a license from one of the states the SCDMV has determined has license  
50 requirements at least as strict as those in South Carolina, but the individual will  
51 need to provide either a United States Birth Certificate or a Social Security Card  
52 that is to be verified via E-Verify.

53  
54 **Section IV:** All levels of law enforcement within the state of South Carolina shall have the  
55 jurisdiction and duty to apprehend any driver who, when pulled over for another  
56 offense, presents the officer with an expired Non-immigrant Resident Driver's  
57 License. The apprehended will then be handed over to U.S. Immigration and  
58 Customs Enforcement.

59  
60 **Section V:** This act shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and signature of  
61 the Governor.



**A Bill**  
**Presented by Nikki Atencio**  
**Columbia College**

**Purpose:** To raise the minimum fine a parent can face if convicted of neglecting to enroll his or her child or ward or refuse to make such child or ward attend school.

**Whereas,** The current fine a parent can face for neglecting to enroll his or her child or ward or refuse to make such child or ward attend school is not to exceed fifty dollars; and,

**Whereas,** South Carolina currently ranks as one of the lowest states in the nation in regard to quality of education; and,

**Whereas,** It is necessary to promote a parent's child or ward to attend public school in order to help the child graduate high school.

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** Amend the South Carolina Code of Laws Section 59-65-20 to read:

**SECTION 59-65-20. Penalty to enroll or cause child to attend school.**

Any parent or guardian who neglects to enroll his child or ward or refuses to make such child or ward attend school shall, upon conviction, ~~be fined not more than fifty dollars~~ or be imprisoned not more than thirty days; each day's absence shall constitute a separate offense; provided, the court may in its discretion suspend the sentence of anyone convicted of the provisions of this article.

**Section II:** The above-scratched section will instead read **be fined not more than one thousand dollars.**

**Section III:** This act shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by Katherine Besley**  
**Columbia College**

**Purpose:** To remove SC Code of Law 16-15-50 due to lack of necessity.

**Whereas,** 16-15-50 states that a male over the age of sixteen will be charged with a misdemeanor offence if that male seduces an unmarried woman with the deception of a promise of marriage; and,

**Whereas,** There is no longer a necessity for this law due to its irrelevance to today's society; and,

**Whereas,** If this law was taken seriously, there would be many people in prison due to the vernacular of today's youth.

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** Remove the South Carolina Code of Laws Section 16-15-50

~~A male over the age of sixteen years who by means of deception and promise of marriage seduces an unmarried woman in this State is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined at the discretion of the court or imprisoned not more than one year. There must not be a conviction under this section on the uncorroborated testimony of the woman upon whom the seduction is charged, and no conviction if at trial it is proved that the woman was at the time of the alleged offense lewd and unchaste. If the defendant in any action brought under this section contracts marriage with the woman, either before or after the conviction, further proceedings of this section are stayed.~~

**Section II:** This act shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by Autumn Weidman**  
**Columbia College**

**Purpose:** To deter incestuous relationships in the state of South Carolina by changing section 16-15-20 to create harsher penalties.

**Whereas,** “Incest” has become an ongoing problem within the United States; and,

**Whereas,** 799 of incest cases since 1993 occurred in the state of South Carolina according to the national statistics from <http://survivorconnections.net/scstats1.html>; and,

**Whereas,** Under current South Carolina State Law Section 16-15-20 states, that once convicted “guilty of incest...shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars or imprisonment not less than one year in the Penitentiary, or both such fine and imprisonment; and,

**Whereas,** Incest is a violation of both state and national laws and should be deterred at all costs; and,

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** Amend the South Carolina Code of Laws Section 16-15-20 to read:

**SECTION 16-15-20. Incest.**

Any persons who shall have carnal intercourse with each other within the following degrees of relationship, to wit:

(1) A man with his mother, grandmother, daughter, granddaughter, stepmother, sister, grandfather's wife, son's wife, grandson's wife, wife's mother, wife's grandmother, wife's daughter, wife's granddaughter, brother's daughter, sister's daughter, father's sister or mother's sister; or (2) A woman with her father, grandfather, son, grandson, stepfather, brother, grandmother's husband, daughter's husband, granddaughter's husband, husband's father, husband's grandfather, husband's son, husband's grandson, brother's son, sister's son, father's brother or mother's brother; Shall be guilty of incest and shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars or imprisonment not less than one year in the Penitentiary, less than one thousand dollars or imprisonment not less than five years in the Penitentiary both such fine and imprisonment.

**Section II:** This act shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by Michael Assey**  
**Erskine College**

- 1  
2  
3  
4
- 5 **Purpose:** To amend Section 15-78-120 of the South Carolina Tort Claims Act of 1986 to  
6 increase the limitation on liabilities.  
7
- 8 **Whereas,** The limitations on recovery under Section 15-78-120 have not grown with the rate  
9 of inflation in the last 25 years; and,  
10
- 11 **Whereas,** A long term solution to account for future inflation with Tort Claims is needed;  
12 and,  
13
- 14 **Whereas,** Reasonable caps on damages are beneficial to both the injured and the tortfeasors;  
15 and,  
16
- 17 **Whereas,** A static number, as provided in Section 15-78-120, does not properly serve the  
18 people of South Carolina.  
19
- 20 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina State Legislature in regular session assembled  
21 the following:  
22
- 23 **Section I:** Amend section 15-78-120 (A) (1) to read as follows: 1) Except as provided in  
24 Section 15-78-120(a)(3), no person shall recover in any action or claim brought  
25 hereunder a sum exceeding ~~three hundred~~ *six hundred and twenty-five thousand*  
26 dollars because of loss arising from a single occurrence regardless of the number  
27 of agencies or political subdivisions involved.  
28
- 29 **Section II:** Amend section 15-78-120 (A) (2) to read as follows: 2) (2) Except as provided in  
30 Section 15-78-120(a)(4), the total sum recovered hereunder arising out of a single  
31 occurrence shall not exceed ~~six hundred thousand~~ *one million two hundred and*  
32 *fifty thousand* dollars regardless of the number of agencies or political  
33 subdivisions or claims or actions involved.  
34
- 35 **Section III:** Add section 15-78-120 (A) (6) to read at the beginning of each new fiscal year the  
36 limits for damages as outlined section 15-78-120 (A) (1) and (2) shall  
37 automatically be adjusted to have three and one quarter percent rate added to  
38 these limitations.  
39
- 40 **Section IV:** This act will take effect on July 1, 2013, after passage by the General Assembly  
41 and signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by Derrick Brown**  
**Erskine College**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26

**Purpose:** To cap the millage rate for property taxes on primary residences in the state of South Carolina at three hundred mills.

**Whereas,** Property taxes constitute an additional financial burden on homeowners and discouragement for future buyers; and,

**Whereas,** Increased homeownership stimulates the housing market and construction; and,

**Whereas,** South Carolina needs to sustain a tax friendly atmosphere to encourage further settlement within our state.

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following.

**Section I:** The following sentence shall be added to the end of South Carolina Code of Laws § 6-1-320 (A) (1):

The millage rate on primary residences in the State of South Carolina may not be increased beyond 300 mills.

**Section II:** This act will take effect on July 1, 2013, after passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by Katie Busbee and Cate Cardinale**  
**Erskine College**

**Purpose:** To prohibit the use of a hand-held electronic communication device while driving a motor vehicle in the state of South Carolina.

**Whereas,** 49% of drivers with cell phones under the age of 35 send or read text messages while driving; and,

**Whereas,** A person texting while driving is 23 times more likely to get involved in an accident than a driver who is not texting; and,

**Whereas,** Drivers who use hand-held devices are four times as likely to get into crashes serious enough to injure themselves.

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** Add § 59-5-3890 to the South Carolina Code of Laws to read:

- A. It is unlawful to use a hand-held wireless electronic communication device while operating a motor vehicle on the public streets and highways of this State.
- B. A person who violates this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction:
1. for a first offense, must be fined fifty dollars
  2. for a second offense within three years of a prior offense, must pay one hundred dollars and have two points assessed against the person's motor vehicle operating record, no part of which may be waived, reduced, or suspended.
  3. for a third offense within three years of prior offense, must pay one hundred and seventy-five dollars and have four points assessed against the person's motor vehicle operating record, no part of which may be waived, reduced, or suspended.
- C. This section does not apply to a person who is:
1. lawfully parked or stopped;
  2. using a wireless electronic communication device in hands-free, voice-activated, or voice operated mode;
  3. summoning or providing medical or other emergency assistance;
  4. a law enforcement officer, firefighter, emergency medical technician, or other public safety official while in the performance of the person's official duties; or
  5. using a global positioning system device or an internal global positioning system feature or function of a wireless electronic communication device for the purpose of navigation or obtaining related traffic and road condition information

47  
48  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59

- Section II:** For the purposes of this bill:
- A) 'Hand-held wireless electronic communication device' shall be defined as: An electronic device, including, but not limited to, a telephone, a personal digital assistant, a text-messaging device, or a computer, that allows a person to wirelessly communicate with another person while holding the device in either hand.
  - B) 'Motor vehicle' shall be defined as: Every vehicle which is self-propelled, except mopeds, and every vehicle which his propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires, but not operated upon rails.
- Section III:** This act will take effect on January 1, 2013, after passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by Kendall Cole and Adam Fritzsche**  
**Erskine College**

**Purpose:** To amend the South Carolina code of laws so as to provide a rebuttable presumption for the placement of siblings together in the same adoptive home when it is in the children’s best interests and when possible.

**Whereas,** Approximately 1,600 children are adopted in South Carolina each year, and;

**Whereas,** Many groups of siblings enter into foster care in South Carolina each year, and there is no guarantee that the sibling groups will be adopted together.

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** § 63-9-50 of the South Carolina Code of Laws shall be added to as follows:

Section 63-9-50. Children who may be adopted.

(B) In providing adoption services, the department, or child-placing agency, shall make every effort to keep siblings together when it is in the best interest of the children and when possible place siblings in the same adoptive home. These efforts must be documented, in writing, in the child’s case file.

(C) If the department, or child-placing agency, locates an appropriate, capable, willing, and available joint placement for siblings, the court shall presume that placement of siblings together in the same adoptive home is in the best interests of the children. This presumption may be rebutted by a preponderance of the evidence that placement of the children together in the same adoptive home would be detrimental to the health or welfare of any of the children.

(D) For the purposes of this section, the term “siblings” means persons who share a parent.

**Section II:** This act shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.



**A Bill**  
**Presented by Chris Kennelly and Fernando Perez**  
**Erskine College**

- 1  
2  
3  
4  
5 **Purpose:** To provide South Carolina residents age 18-20 the opportunity to purchase a  
6 license to consume alcohol.  
7
- 8 **Whereas,** This would allow citizens to become educated on safe drinking practices; and,  
9
- 10 **Whereas,** Revenue from the purchase of such a license will greatly help our State's financial  
11 situation and,  
12
- 13 **Whereas,** Persons within the ages of 18 and 20 can legally fight for their country, and  
14 should therefore be able to drink alcohol legally under the privileges of said  
15 license.  
16
- 17 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session  
18 assembled the following:  
19
- 20 **Section I:** Persons between the ages of 18 and 20 may purchase a license for consumption of  
21 alcohol. The license will include a photograph of the individual for identification.  
22
- 23 **Section II:** To be eligible to purchase such a license, the person must attend and pass a state  
24 approved "Drinking Responsibility Class." The drinking class will cover the  
25 basics of alcohol safety, such as drinking responsibly, the dangers of drinking and  
26 driving, and health risks associated with drinking.  
27
- 28 **Section III:** The person applying for a license shall be responsible for any costs associated  
29 with taking a state approved "Drinking Responsibility Class."  
30
- 31 **Section IV:** The cost of purchasing a license to consume alcohol under the drinking age shall  
32 be no less than \$60. All revenues from the cost of the license shall be apportioned  
33 to the General Fund.  
34
- 35 **Section V:** A person that has been granted such a license shall be exempt from any laws  
36 pertaining to the consumption of alcohol under the legal drinking age.  
37
- 38 **Section VI:** Should a person be convicted of any alcohol-related charge, such as minor in  
39 possession, driving under the influence, or public intoxication, before or during  
40 the time of receiving his or her license, that person shall be deemed ineligible to  
41 purchase a license to consume alcohol under the legal drinking age or have their  
42 current license revoked without a refund of their license purchase.  
43
- 44 **Section VII:** This act will take effect 180 days after passage by the General Assembly and  
45 signature of the Governor.

**A Resolution**  
**Presented by Carly McCalla and Daniel Prohaska**  
**Erskine College**

**Purpose:** To commemorate the lifetime of public service, bipartisanship, and statesmanship of South Carolina Senator John Drummond.

**Whereas,** John Drummond is a native South Carolina son, loved by his state and revered by its people; and,

**Whereas,** Captain John Drummond earned the Distinguished Flying Cross Medal for helping his wingman to safely dislodge a bomb from his plane which failed to drop placing his own life in danger to aid his comrades; and,

**Whereas,** Captain John Drummond provided crucial air support for the D-Day operations at Normandy; and,

**Whereas,** Captain John Drummond’s courageous and selfless efforts to fight for his country led to his being captured as a Prisoner of War by German forces; and,

**Whereas,** John Drummond, upon returning from World War II, dedicated two decades of his life to growing businesses helping the people of South Carolina; and,

**Whereas,** John Drummond raised an outstanding family with passionate love, caring, and humility; and,

**Whereas,** Senator Drummond served the people of Greenwood County, South Carolina for over forty years in the South Carolina Statehouse; and,

**Whereas,** Senator Drummond fought vigorously for equality, comradery, and bipartisanship among political officials and among the people of the State of South Carolina throughout his political career; and,

**Whereas,** Senator Drummond believed that public servants should be, “Men who are willing to lay aside all thought of personal gain and work in harmony with other elected officers;” that political officers should be, “Men who will serve *all* our people without fear or favor.”

**Therefore,** Be it resolved by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** Senator John Drummond is wholeheartedly and unreservedly thanked, honored, and celebrated for his lifetime of public service by the South Carolina Student Legislature.

46 **Section II:** This concurrent resolution shall take effect upon passage by the General  
47 Assembly.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by Joseph Rehn**  
**Erskine College**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5 **Purpose:** To promote an adequate supply of medical professionals in the state of South  
6 Carolina by funding additional medical residencies in the state of South Carolina.  
7

8 **Whereas,** South Carolina is ranked 37<sup>th</sup> among all states in physician density; and,  
9

10 **Whereas,** A low supply of physicians decreases the quality of care available to residents of  
11 South Carolina; and,  
12

13 **Whereas,** The population of South Carolina has increased at a rate higher rate than the  
14 United States average demanding a response at the state level.  
15

16 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session  
17 assembled the following:  
18

19 **Section I:** The South Carolina Area Health Education Consortium shall be funded with an  
20 additional \$3,600,000 per year transferred from the Department of Health and  
21 Human Services.  
22

23 **Section II:** For the purposes of this bill:

24 A) 'Medical residencies' shall be defined as: The stage in medical education  
25 following graduation from medical school in which the student physician  
26 practices medicine under the direct supervision of a licensed physician.  
27

28 **Section III:** The additional funding shall be used to support 10 family practice residencies, 20  
29 internal medicine residencies, 12 general surgery residencies, 20 pediatrics  
30 residencies, and 10 Obstetrics/Gynecology residencies.  
31

32 **Section IV:** This act shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and signature of  
33 the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by Kevin Ussery**  
**Erskine College**

**Purpose:** To amend § 23-3-470 of the South Carolina Code of Laws to increase the penalty for failing to register or provide required notifications for sex offenders.

**Whereas,** Sexual crimes are vicious and detrimental; and,

**Whereas,** 12 – 24% of all sex offenders are likely to have repeat offenses; and,

**Whereas,** the location of known sex offenders is a matter of public record and safety.

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following.

**Section I:** Amend § 23-3-470 of the South Carolina Code of Laws to read:

(B)(1) A person convicted for a first offense is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be fined not more than ~~one~~ *three* thousand dollars, or imprisoned for not more than ~~three hundred sixty-six days~~ *two years*, or both. Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 22-3-540, 22-3-545, 22-3-550, or any other provision of law, a first offense may be tried in magistrates court.

(2) A person convicted for a second offense is guilty of a ~~misdemeanor~~ *felony* and must be imprisoned for a mandatory period of three ~~hundred sixty-six days~~ *years* and pay a fine of not less than five thousand dollars, no part of which shall be suspended nor probation granted.

(3) A person convicted for a third or subsequent offense is guilty of a felony and must be imprisoned for a mandatory period of five years and pay a fine of no less than six thousand dollars, ~~three years of which shall not be suspended nor probation granted~~ *no part of which shall be suspended nor probation granted.*

**Section II:** This act will take effect 90 days after passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented By Allison Rhodes**  
**Francis Marion University**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44

- Purpose:** To give the citizens of South Carolina the option to text emergencies into 911.
- Whereas,** Currently only a handful of counties across the country offer this option; and,
- Whereas,** No counties in South Carolina currently have this option; and,
- Whereas,** This option would give residents a safer faster way of contacting the authorities in emergency situations; and,
- Whereas,** Multimedia text messages would make it possible for responders to be better prepared upon their arrival at the scene; and,
- Whereas,** 30 states and territories have received over \$40 million dollars in funding from the Enhance 911 Act; and,
- Whereas,** This would be very beneficial to all residents, particularly those who are hearing impaired, along with those from a younger generation.
- Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:
- Section I:** All counties may apply for funds to establish a division of their emergency call system to respond to text and multimedia messages.
- Section II:** The state of South Carolina will apply for federal grants funded jointly by the U. S. Department of Transportation's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the U. S. Department of Commerce's National Telecommunications and Information Administration.
- Section III:** The South Carolina Department of Transportation will develop the criteria and oversee the awarding of funds.
- Section IV:** Each county will apply to the South Carolina Department of Transportation, who will award funds based on competitive proposals.
- Section V:** Counties should apply for funding from the South Carolina Department of Transportation no more than three months after the state receives the funds.
- Section VI:** This act shall take effect upon the passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

**A Resolution**  
**Presented by W.R. Cody Simpson, III**  
**Francis Marion University**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32

- Purpose:** To offer a memorial for Ronald Rouse, who left this life on October 5.
- Whereas,** Ronald was a senior who played for the Hartsville High School football team as a starting defensive end. Ronald was a proud Red Fox athlete; and,
- Whereas,** He had love for God and a passion for his community. Ronald attended church regularly at Mt. Tema Baptist Church, and changed the lives of many who knew him; and,
- Whereas,** Ronald’s mother described him as having a caring and loving spirit, in which his smile showed people his zest for life; and,
- Whereas,** Ronald exemplified generosity throughout his entire life. His final selfless contribution being his organ donation. He will be truly missed by his family, his teammates, and his classmates; and,
- Whereas,** Hartsville High School has already honored him by retiring his #74 football jersey and proudly displaying it in the school.
- Therefore,** Be it resolved by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:
- Section I:** That this body recognizes the unexpected passing of Ronald Rouse, a proud South Carolina son, who’s glory was to perform graciously and honorably on and off the field.
- Section II:** This joint resolution shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

1 **A Bill**  
2 **Presented by Miesha Thompson and Libby Sims**  
3 **Francis Marion University**  
4

5 **Purpose:** To reduce the amount of accidents and deaths caused by those who drive under  
6 the influence.  
7

8 **Whereas,** On average, one person is killed in a DUI collision every 23.2 hours; and,  
9

10 **Whereas,** South Carolina is ranked second in the nation with the worst percentage of car  
11 accident fatalities involving an alcohol impaired driver; and,  
12

13 **Whereas,** The Blow to Go Ignition Interlock System, owned and operated by the Life Saver  
14 Company, is becoming a more popular and effective way to discourage drunk  
15 driving in the state of South Carolina.  
16

17 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session  
18 assembled the following:  
19

20 **Section I:** That the state of South Carolina require that all drivers convicted of two DUIs to  
21 install a “Blow to Go” device system in their vehicles for six months and pay a  
22 monthly fee of \$104.58 plus tax or a bi-monthly fee of \$209.16 plus tax to the  
23 Life Saver Company.  
24

25 **Section II:** Upon being convicted of a third DUI, the driver must have the “Blow to Go”  
26 system installed for a year and make the respected monthly payment or bi  
27 monthly payment.  
28

29 **Section III:** Any driver who has had more than three DUIs must have a “Blow to Go” system  
30 installed in their vehicle for eighteen months each time after the third offense.  
31

32 **Section IV:** If someone doesn’t pay the monthly fee, they will have their license revoked.  
33

34 **Section V:** The county in which the driver receives the DUI will receive \$30 from every  
35 monthly payment to the Life Saver Company. The funding will go to that  
36 county’s rehabilitation centers.  
37

38 **Section VI:** This act shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and signature of  
39 the Governor.



**A Bill**  
**Presented by Jayde Barton**  
**Furman University**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27

**Purpose:** To prevent campaign contributions from out of state donors in South Carolina elections.

**Whereas,** State elected officials can currently receive up to \$200 from outside donors that do not have to be itemized; and,

**Whereas,** Many state elections have received up 60% of their campaign contributions from donors who are out of state; and,

**Whereas,** The state of South Carolina has a reputation for being politically independent; and,

**Whereas,** Allowing out of state donors could have an influence on the local and statewide political setting of South Carolina.

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** Any contributions made to statewide elections must come from donors who make their place of residence in the state of South Carolina.

**Section II:** This act shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by Stephanie Eckert**  
**Furman University**

- 1  
2  
3  
4  
5 **Purpose:** To amend South Carolina Code of Law Section 59-63-260 to prohibit the use of  
6 corporal punishment in schools.  
7  
8 **Whereas,** Parents alone should have the authority to physically discipline their children;  
9 and,  
10  
11 **Whereas,** Teachers should exhibit a spirit of understanding, patience, and love; and,  
12  
13 **Whereas,** According to the American Psychoanalytic Association, corporal punishment is  
14 “associated with an increase in delinquency, antisocial behavior, and aggression  
15 in children;” and,  
16  
17 **Whereas,** Corporal punishment is a practice of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, not the 21<sup>st</sup>.  
18  
19 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session  
20 assembled the following:  
21  
22 **Section I:** Section 59-63-260 shall be amended to be read as follows: “Faculty and staff of  
23 schools in South Carolina may not administer corporal punishment to students.”  
24  
25 **Section II:** For the purpose of this bill:  
26 A) ‘Corporal punishment’ shall be defined as: Any punishment in which physical  
27 force is used and intended to cause some degree of pain or discomfort.  
28  
29 **Section III:** Repercussions shall be dependent upon the severity of the transaction and could  
30 vary from a warning to legal action. Upon a teacher’s third warning, his or her  
31 employment shall be terminated.  
32  
33 **Section IV:** This act shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and signature of  
34 the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by Courtney Thomas**  
**Furman University**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30

**Purpose:** To remove the South Carolina Infantry Battle Flag of the Confederate States of America from the South Carolina State House grounds and all state owned property.

**Whereas,** The current legislation states in Section 1-10-10 “This flag must be flown on a flagpole located at a point on the south side of the Confederate Soldier Monument, centered on the monument, ten feet from the base of the monument at a height of thirty feet. The flagpole on which the flag is flown and the area adjacent to the monument and flagpole must be illuminated at night and an appropriate decorative iron fence must be erected around the flagpole;” and,

**Whereas,** The flag is a symbol of heritage for some South Carolinians, it does not affect all South Carolinians positively; and,

**Whereas,** The current placement of the flag is more prominent than its previous place atop the dome. The intersection of Gervais Street and Main Street is a busy intersection which allows the flag to be seen by a larger portion of the population.

**Therefore,** Be it resolved by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session the following:

**Section I:** The South Carolina Infantry Battle Flag of the Confederate States shall be removed from the State House grounds and all state owned property.

**Section II:** This act shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor

**A Bill**  
**Presented by Rene Travis**  
**Furman University**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5 **Purpose:** To amend the definition of “age” in the South Carolina Code of Laws  
6 Section 1 - 13 - 30 clause C in reference to Section 1 - 13 – 20.  
7

8 **Whereas,** The South Carolina Code of Laws Section 1-13-20 reads “The General  
9 Assembly declares the practice of discrimination against an individual  
10 because of race, religion, color, sex, age, national origin, or disability is  
11 unlawful... as this discrimination interferes with opportunities of the  
12 individual to receive employment and to develop according to the  
13 individual's own ability...”; and,  
14

15 **Whereas,** According to the Economic Policy Institute, young graduates lack  
16 opportunities for advancement; and,  
17

18 **Whereas,** In March of 2012 the overall unemployment rate averaged 8.2 percent,  
19 and the unemployment rate of workers under age 25, at 16.4 percent.  
20

21 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session  
22 assembled the following:  
23

24 **Section I:** Section 1-12-30 clause C of the South Carolina Code of Laws shall be  
25 amended to read the following:  
26

27 (c) "Age" means ~~at least forty years~~ (the length of time a person has  
28 lived).  
29

30 **Section II:** This act shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and  
31 signature of Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented by: Tanisha Elder and Kierra Brown**  
**Lander University**

**Purpose:** To incorporate a state level minimum wage for South Carolina that is higher than the already in place federal minimum wage.

**Whereas,** Inflation and the economic meltdown of 2008 has caused the cost of living to increase in the state of South Carolina, therefore putting a heavy burden on our middle and lower class families in the state; and,

**Whereas,** Raising minimum wage will help boost economic recovery by distributing more wealth to the families and citizens that would otherwise have less, which will incorporate more funds into the economy; and,

**Whereas,** The state of South Carolina has a minimum wage rate that is set by the federal government, but is not high enough for our citizens.

**Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:

**Section I:** Allowing the General Assembly to set a minimum wage based on the Labor Department findings in the economic report of South Carolina.

**Section II:** The new minimum wage rate shall be set at \$8.25 per hour, allowing the state of South Carolina to help businesses and other establishments set a reasonable minimum wage rate that will be acceptable for citizens in the lower and middle classes.

**Section III:** No business in the state of South Carolina will be able to terminate any employee under the new terms of this bill.

**Section IV:** Any business not complying with these laws will be fined \$1,000 with the fine amount doubling after each new occurrence.

**Section V:** The state of South Carolina shall give businesses an incentive if they maintain their current number of employees under the new minimum wage rate.

**Section VI:** This act will take effect on July 1, 2013, after passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

1 **A Bill**

2 **Presented by: Jamison Nicklaus and Kimberly Modica**  
3 **Lander University**

4  
5 **Purpose:** To remove from South Carolina Code of Law Section 20-3-10, the  
6 provision regarding divorce that a man and woman united in marriage  
7 must live separately for a time period of one calendar year before legally  
8 being allowed to file for no-fault divorce.  
9

10 **Whereas,** The provision restricting access to immediate divorce is an unnecessary  
11 limitation of the individual freedoms of every South Carolinian; and,  
12

13 **Whereas,** The removal of the above mentioned provision would place more  
14 responsibility in the hands of those united in marriage and set precedent  
15 for the future lifting of restrictions on personal liberties; and,  
16

17 **Whereas,** The removal of this provision would have absolutely no negative effect on  
18 those whom are already united in marriage; and,  
19

20 **Whereas,** The time needed to properly file for divorce is more than a sufficient  
21 amount of time to carefully consider possible consequences of one's  
22 actions; and,  
23

24 **Whereas,** The forced separation of the couple united in marriage can be more  
25 detrimental to the individual parties, and a family unit as a whole, than an  
26 immediate divorce itself.  
27

28 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session  
29 assembled the following:  
30

31 **Section I:** The following will be removed from South Carolina Code of Law Section  
32 20-3-10 (Grounds for divorce). "On the application of either party if and  
33 when the husband and wife have lived separate and apart without  
34 cohabitation for a period of one year. A plea of res judicata or of  
35 recrimination with respect to any other provision of this section shall not  
36 be a bar to either party obtaining a divorce on this ground."  
37

38 **Section II:** The removed provision from South Carolina Code of Law Section 20-3-10  
39 (Grounds for divorce) will be replaced with the following. "Upon  
40 documented agreement by both parties united in marriage, chosen by the  
41 two parties at a time that is convenient for the two parties, the state of  
42 South Carolina will no longer acknowledge the two parties as united in  
43 marriage."  
44

45 **Section III:** This act shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and  
46 signature of the Governor.

**A Bill**  
**Presented By Aaron Talmage and Conner Lewis**  
**Lander University**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5 **Purpose:** To repeal Title 12-6 and Title 12-8 of the South Carolina Code of Laws–  
6 Taxation, which will be replaced by a commensurate increase in the  
7 statewide consumption tax.  
8

9 **Whereas,** The State Income Tax takes away incentive to work in the state of South  
10 Carolina, which has led to a lower employment rate in the State, and more  
11 jobs leaving the state.  
12

13 **Whereas,** The consumption tax will give South Carolinians a choice as to when and  
14 how they will be taxed, which will lead to greater insensitive to work in  
15 and spend more with in South Carolina greater income.  
16

17 **Whereas,** Tourism is the largest industry in South Carolina, thus optimizing the  
18 state’s tax base and revenue, which will lead to a robust economy for the  
19 state as a whole.  
20

21 **Whereas,** Individuals are encouraged to save and invest their hard earned income.  
22

23 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session  
24 assembled the following:  
25

26 **Section I:** Consumption tax shall be defined as, a tax on spending on goods and  
27 services. The tax base of such a tax is the money spent on consumption.  
28

29 **Section II:** Title 12-6 and Title 12-8 of the South Carolina Code of Laws Title 12  
30 shall be removed.  
31

32 **Section III:** The consumption taxation rate shall be set annually by the South Carolina  
33 General Assembly, based off of an annual report, which shall be compiled  
34 by the South Carolina Department of Revenue.  
35

36 **Section IV:** All rights are reserved by the South Carolina General Assembly to make  
37 the final decision as to what the annual consumption tax rate will be.  
38

39 **Section V:** The following items will be exempt from the statewide consumption tax:  
40 bread, milk, eggs, bottled water, canned frozen or fresh vegetables, and  
41 diapers.  
42

43 **Section VI:** This act will take effect on January 1, 2013, after passage by the General  
44 Assembly and signature of the Governor on January 1, 2013.





- 44 **Section 6.** A new member delegation shall be defined as a school not having  
45 participated previously or for a period of three (3) consecutive years.  
46
- 47 **Section 7.** Upon approval of the registration and the receipt of the dues, the Governor  
48 shall issue to the delegation an official letter recognizing it as a member  
49 delegation.  
50
- 51 **Section 8.** All memberships are for the calendar year and shall expire upon the thirty-  
52 first day of December.  
53

54 **Article IV**  
55 **Officers**  
56

- 57 **Section 1.** The elected officers of the organization shall be the Governor, the  
58 Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the House, the President *Pro*  
59 *Tempore* of the Senate, and the Speaker *Pro Tempore* of the House. These  
60 officers shall be members of the Executive Committee.  
61
- 62 **Section 2.** In addition to the above officers, the Governor shall appoint, with the  
63 consent of the Executive Committee, a Secretary of State, an Attorney  
64 General, a Treasurer, and a Chief Justice of the Court. For the purpose of  
65 this document, “consent of the Executive Committee” shall mean a  
66 majority of the members of the committee.  
67
- 68 **Section 3.** The Governor shall have full power, with the consent of the Executive  
69 Committee, to create and fill any other office that the Governor deems  
70 necessary to the South Carolina Student Legislature.  
71
- 72 **Section 4.** No person shall hold more than one office at a time.  
73
- 74 **Section 5.** The officer terms shall coincide with the calendar year.  
75
- 76 **Section 6.** Each candidate for office shall be a student in good standing with the  
77 institution he attends.  
78
- 79 **Section 7.** A candidate for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Speaker of the House  
80 shall have attended one previous Fall Session and one previous Spring  
81 Session before the session in which he seeks office. The Speaker of the  
82 House shall be a member of the House during the session in which he  
83 seeks office. The Lieutenant Governor must be a member of the Senate  
84 during the session in which he seeks office.  
85
- 86 **Section 8.** A candidate for President *Pro Tempore* or Speaker *Pro Tempore* must  
87 have been registered members for at least two (2) previous sessions before  
88 the session in which he seeks office. The President *Pro Tempore* shall be  
89 a member of the Senate during the session in which he seeks office. The

90 Speaker *Pro Tempore* shall be a member of the House during the session  
91 in which he seeks office.

92  
93 **Section 9.** In the event that the office of President *Pro Tempore* or Speaker *Pro*  
94 *Tempore* shall become vacant at any time other than that immediately  
95 preceding Fall Session, the Governor, with the consent of the Executive  
96 Committee, shall appoint a qualified replacement. Any appointment of a  
97 new President *Pro Tempore* or Speaker *Pro Tempore* shall be confirmed  
98 by the respective chamber at the next Fall Session. In the event that the  
99 office of President *Pro Tempore* or Speaker *Pro Tempore* shall become  
100 vacant at a time immediately preceding Fall Session, the chamber  
101 concerned, as its first order of business, shall hold nominations and  
102 elections to fill the vacancy. For the purpose of this document,  
103 “immediately preceding” shall mean a period of two (2) months prior to  
104 the first day of the upcoming event.

105  
106 **Article V**  
107 **Powers and Duties of Officers**  
108

109 **Section 1.** The Governor shall:  
110 A. With the advice and consent of the Executive Committee, appoint a  
111 Secretary of State, an Attorney General, a Chief Justice of the Court,  
112 and a Treasurer;  
113 B. Have full power, with the consent of the Executive Committee, to  
114 create and fill any other office which the Governor deems necessary to  
115 the South Carolina Student Legislature;  
116 C. Preside over the Executive Committee;  
117 D. Represent South Carolina Student Legislature throughout the State of  
118 South Carolina and the United States;  
119 E. Present the “Journal of Acts and Resolutions” to the Governor and the  
120 General  
121 F. Assembly of South Carolina;  
122 G. Report to the South Carolina Student Legislature at the Fall Session on  
123 the state of the organization;  
124 H. Preside over all Interim Meetings;  
125 I. Serve as a member of the Finance Committee;  
126 J. Sign or veto all legislation that has passed the House and the Senate  
127 during Session.

128  
129 **Section 2.** The Lieutenant Governor shall:  
130 A. Assume the duties of the Governor in the event the Governor vacates  
131 the office of Governor or is incapable of fulfilling the duties of the  
132 office; B. Serve as a member of the Executive Committee;  
133 B. Preside over the Senate, but shall have no vote except in the event of a  
134 tie;

- 135 C. With the consent of the Senate, appoint three (3) members of that
- 136 body, no two (2) of whom shall be from the same school, to serve on
- 137 the Conference Committee;
- 138 D. Serve as a member of the Finance Committee;
- 139 E. Be responsible for the publication of the “Journal of Acts and
- 140 Resolutions;”
- 141 F. Be responsible for the compilation and publication of the Bill Book;
- 142 G. Be responsible, with the Speaker of the House, for the organization
- 143 and distribution of a legislation calendar for Fall Session.
- 144

- 145 **Section 3.** The Speaker of the House shall:
- 146 A. Serve as a member of the Executive Committee;
- 147 B. Preside over the House as a member of the House;
- 148 C. With the consent of the House, appoint four (4) members or that body,
- 149 no two (2) of whom shall be from the same school, to serve on the
- 150 Conference Committee;
- 151 D. Serve as a member of the Finance Committee;
- 152 E. Be responsible, with the Lieutenant Governor, for the organization and
- 153 distribution of a legislation calendar for Fall Session.
- 154

- 155 **Section 4.** The President *Pro Tempore* shall:
- 156 A. Assume the duties of the Lieutenant Governor in the event that the
- 157 Lieutenant Governor vacates the office of Lieutenant Governor or is
- 158 incapable of fulfilling the duties of the office;
- 159 B. Serve as a member of the Executive Committee;
- 160 C. Preside over the Senate in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor;
- 161

- 162 **Section 5.** The Speaker *Pro Tempore* shall:
- 163 A. Assume the duties of the Speaker of the House in the event the
- 164 Speaker of the House vacates the office of Speaker of the House or is
- 165 incapable of fulfilling the duties of the office;
- 166 B. Serve as a member of the Executive Committee;
- 167 C. Preside over the House in the absence of the Speaker of the House;
- 168

- 169 **Section 6.** The Secretary of State shall:
- 170 A. Assist and advise the Governor in all matters in which the Governor
- 171 shall need aid;
- 172 B. Prepare the minutes and records of interim meetings and Spring
- 173 Session;
- 174 C. Be responsible, with the Attorney General, for the reapportionment of
- 175 each Delegation prior to Fall Session;
- 176 D. Assist the Election and Awards Committee in the execution of their
- 177 duties as that committee may deem appropriate;
- 178 E. Receive the certified results from the Election Chair of the Election
- 179 and Awards Committee.
- 180

181 **Section 7.** The Attorney General shall:  
182 A. Serve as Prosecutor before the Trial Committee; B. Be replaced as  
183 Prosecutor if impeached;  
184 B. Serve as a member of the Constitutional Committee;  
185 C. Be responsible, with the Secretary of State, for the reapportionment of  
186 each Delegation prior to Fall Session.  
187 D. Shall determine the constitutionality of legislation, under the  
188 Constitution the State of South Carolina, whose constitutionality has  
189 been called into question on the floor. The legislation shall be tabled  
190 for review by the Attorney General. Upon a decision The Attorney  
191 General shall recommend to the body a course of action based on his  
192 decision within one hour from when he receives it. In the absence of  
193 the Attorney General, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall  
194 perform these duties.  
195

196 **Section 8.** Chief Justice of the Court shall:  
197 A. Rule on the constitutionality of legislation under the Constitution of  
198 the State of South Carolina in the absence of the Attorney General.  
199 B. Preside over special sessions of the Supreme Court as outlined in  
200 Article VII.  
201 C. Serve as Chairman of the Trial Committee;  
202 D. Serve as Chairman of the Constitutional Committee;  
203 E. Obtain and distribute the trial case to be used in the Supreme Court  
204 hearings at session no later than 30 days prior to session.  
205

206 **Section 9.** The Treasurer shall:  
207 A. Keep a current account of all funds of the South Carolina Student  
208 Legislature;  
209 B. Serve as Chairman of the Finance Committee;  
210 C. Prepare and present the annual operating budget;  
211 D. Abide by the Policies and Procedures set forth in the Treasurer  
212 Manual;  
213

214 **Section 10.** The Fall Session Committee Chairmen shall:  
215 A. Chair their respective committees at Fall Session;  
216 B. Serve on the Trial Committee.  
217 C. Serve as members of the Election and Awards Committee.  
218

## 219 **Article VI** 220 **Meetings**

221  
222 **Section 1.** Notice of all meetings shall be given no less than two (2) weeks prior to  
223 the meeting.  
224

225 **Section 2.** The Executive Committee shall call all meetings.  
226

- 227 **Section 3.** The Executive Committee shall propose the order of business and business  
228 to be conducted.  
229
- 230 **Section 4.** The meetings shall be:  
231 A. Spring Session;  
232 B. Fall Session;  
233 C. Interim Meetings.  
234
- 235 **Section 5.** Spring Session:  
236 A. Spring Session shall be presided over by all presiding officers of the  
237 Executive Committee;  
238 B. Each Delegation in attendance is entitled to one vote for the following  
239 purposes:  
240 1. Amendments or revisions of the Constitution;  
241 2. Election of Fall Session Committee Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen  
242 in accordance with Article IX;  
243 3. Any other business deemed by the Executive Committee to be  
244 pertinent to the South Carolina Student Legislature.  
245 C. Legislation:  
246 1. Legislation shall be turned in no later than the date appointed by  
247 order of the Executive Committee;  
248 2. Any legislation not found in the Bill Book must:  
249 a. Be approved by the Executive Committee before the last day of  
250 session.  
251 b. Approved legislation will only take place upon completion of  
252 all legislation found in bill book.  
253 3. The Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House shall, with  
254 the aid of the President *Pro Tempore* and the Speaker *Pro*  
255 *Tempore*, form calendars of legislation for the chambers;  
256 4. A bill or resolution passing the joint session shall be presented to  
257 the Governor for approval;  
258 5. All legislation signed by the Governor or passed over the  
259 Governor's veto shall be included in the "Journal of Acts and  
260 Resolutions;"  
261 6. All legislation presented to the Governor will be signed or vetoed  
262 and returned to the chamber prior to the time scheduled for  
263 adjournment of the joint session. The legislative body, by a two-  
264 thirds vote, may extend its session and consider only those pieces  
265 of legislation vetoed and returned by the Governor.  
266 7. Any legislation passed and not signed or vetoed by the Governor  
267 after the final adjournment, including any extended session, shall  
268 be considered approved by the Governor and ordered printed in the  
269 "Journal of Acts and Resolutions."  
270 D. Registration Fees  
271 1. Member dues will be collected at the beginning of session at the  
272 discretion of the Finance Committee.

273  
274  
275  
276  
277  
278  
279  
280  
281  
282  
283  
284  
285  
286  
287  
288  
289  
290  
291  
292  
293  
294  
295  
296  
297  
298  
299  
300  
301  
302  
303  
304  
305  
306  
307  
308  
309  
310  
311  
312  
313  
314  
315  
316  
317

**Section 6.**

- Fall Session:
- A. Fall Session shall be an annual student legislature, modeled after the General Assembly of South Carolina and shall be comprised of a Senate, a House of Representatives, and a Supreme Court;
  - B. Elections for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the House, President *Pro Tempore* of the Senate, and Speaker *Pro Tempore* of the House shall be held as the first order of business at the first joint session on the last day.
  - C. Each member school shall be represented by a delegation consisting of:
    - 1. A chairman, and;
    - 2. Two (2) delegates per school, and;
    - 3. One delegate for each 200 full time undergraduate students for the first 1,000 students (5 possible), and;
    - 4. One delegate for each 1,000 full time undergraduate students from 1,000 to 10,000 (9 possible), and;
    - 5. One delegate for each 3,000 full time undergraduate students from 10,000 up;
    - 6. All numbers shall be rounded up if the numbers exceed by more than 50 percent (50 percent plus 1) the previous population bracket.
  - D. No more than two (2) of these delegates shall serve in the Senate and the remainder shall compose the House Delegation. Each serving delegate shall be entitled to one vote.
  - E. Delegates must be present in order to cast a vote. A student from the delegate's institution may step in to vote for a missing delegate provided that the student pays his registration fees prior to voting.
  - F. The Secretary of State and the Attorney General shall obtain from each member delegation a statement signed by the registrar of that institution listing the number of full-time undergraduate students.
    - 1. The enrollment statement must be received before Fall Session ends on the final day in order for the delegation to receive its full quota of members.
    - 2. The Secretary of State and Attorney General shall calculate the membership allowed for each delegation and inform the delegation chairmen of their findings regarding the populations and votes allotted to each school. Reapportionment and notification of the chairmen shall occur at every Fall Session.
    - 3. The Secretary of State and the Attorney General shall make the number of voting members as well as the total number of full-time undergraduate students available to all of the delegations having membership in the South Carolina Student Legislature.
    - 4. Any delegation tardy in the provision of its enrollment statement or found falsifying its enrollment statement shall be punished by the

- 318 suspension of member votes. The Executive Committee shall  
319 determine the specific number.
- 320 G. Legislation:
- 321 1. Legislation shall be turned in no later than the date appointed by  
322 order of the Executive Committee;
  - 323 2. Any legislation not found in the Bill Book must:
    - 324 a. Be approved by the Executive Committee before the last day of  
325 session.
    - 326 b. Approved legislation will only take place upon completion of  
327 all legislation found in bill book.
  - 328 3. The Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House shall  
329 assign each bill or resolution to a committee.
  - 330 4. Legislation which passes committee shall be assigned to its  
331 chamber by the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the  
332 House;
  - 333 5. The Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House shall, with  
334 the aid of the President *Pro Tempore* and the Speaker *Pro*  
335 *Tempore*, form calendars of legislation for their respective  
336 chambers;
  - 337 6. Once a bill or resolution passes one chamber, it shall be transferred  
338 to the calendar of the opposite chamber;
  - 339 7. A bill or resolution passing both chambers shall be presented to the  
340 Governor for approval;
  - 341 8. All legislation signed by the Governor or passed over the  
342 Governor's veto shall be included in the "Journal of Acts and  
343 Resolutions;"
  - 344 9. All legislation passed in differing forms in the chambers shall be  
345 reviewed and revised by the Conference Committee.
  - 346 10. All legislation presented to the Governor will be signed or vetoed  
347 and returned to the chamber in which it originated prior to the time  
348 scheduled for adjournment of the Senate and House. Each  
349 chamber may, by a two-thirds vote, extend its session and consider  
350 only those pieces of legislation vetoed and returned by the  
351 Governor.
  - 352 11. Any legislation passed by the Senate and House and vetoed by the  
353 Governor, subsequent to the adjournment of the regular session of  
354 the Senate and House, may be sent to the chamber in which it  
355 originated during an extended session held in accordance with  
356 Article VI, Section 6, G, 10 of this document.
  - 357 12. Any legislation passed by the Senate and House and not signed or  
358 vetoed by the Governor after the final adjournment of the Senate  
359 and House, including any extended session, shall be considered  
360 approved by the Governor and ordered printed in the "Journal of  
361 Acts and Resolutions."

- 362 H. Both chambers shall abide by their respective rules, which shall be
- 363 amended or revised as the first order of business when the chambers
- 364 convene.
- 365 I. Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives may not
- 366 serve in the opposite chamber unless under extenuating circumstances
- 367 as approved by the Executive Committee. However, the replacement
- 368 may not vote or participate in debate on bills he has already debated
- 369 and voted on. The replacement may also not run for any awards from
- 370 the House once he has joined the Senate.
- 371 J. Only voting members of the Senate and House may be present on their
- 372 respective floors unless presenting legislation or appearing by the
- 373 body.
- 374 K. Registration fees
- 375 1. Registration fees will be collected at the beginning of session at the
- 376 discretion of the Finance Committee.
- 377

378 **Section 7.**

Interim Meetings:

- 379 A. Interim Meetings shall be called by the Executive Committee between
- 380 Sessions in order to carry on the business of the organization;
- 381 B. The Executive Committee shall call at least two (2) Interim Meetings a
- 382 year;
- 383 C. On all items of business conducted at an Interim Meeting, each
- 384 Delegation in attendance shall be allowed one vote;
- 385

386 **Article VII**  
 387 **The Supreme Court**  
 388

389 **Section 1.**

Supreme Court. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and  
 390 four Associate Justices, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum for  
 391 the transaction of business. The Chief Justice shall preside, and in his  
 392 absence the senior Associate Justice. In all cases decided by the Supreme  
 393 Court, the concurrence of three of the Justices shall be necessary for a  
 394 reversal of the judgment below  
 395

396 **Section 2.**

Election of members of Supreme Court. The members of the Supreme  
 397 Court shall be appointed by the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice shall  
 398 receive resumes and choose the Associate Justices prior to the spring  
 399 session. No more than two (2) justices shall be chosen from the same  
 400 delegation.  
 401

402 **Section 3.**

Jurisdiction of Supreme Court.

- 403 A. The Supreme Court shall have power to review the trial case presented
- 404 by the Chief Justice. The ruling of the Supreme Court will determine
- 405 brief awards which are outlined in Article XII of the Constitution of
- 406 Student Legislature.



- 407 B. The Supreme Court shall constitute a court for the correction of errors  
408 at law under such regulations as the General Assembly may prescribe.  
409 C. If legislation is passed and signed into law but its constitutionality  
410 under the Constitution of the State of South Carolina is contested, The  
411 Chief Justice shall call a special session of the Supreme Court to  
412 review the law. The special session may be called no sooner than six  
413 (6) hours following the question of the law's constitutionality with  
414 exception to the last day of session. Where it will be reviewed at the  
415 earliest possible time. The review process will allow the delegate who  
416 has questioned the constitutionality of legislation to present his  
417 argument before the Supreme Court and the legislation author to refute  
418 those arguments. The legislation author may receive help from his  
419 delegation for his defense. The Supreme Court shall publish a decision  
420 no later than one (1) hour following the hearing.  
421

## Article VIII Committees

- 422  
423  
424  
425 **Section 1.** The Executive Committee shall:  
426 A. Consist of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the  
427 House, the President *Pro Tempore* of the Senate, and the Speaker *Pro*  
428 *Tempore* of the House, and shall be chaired by the Governor;  
429 B. Approve all officers appointed by the Governor;  
430 C. Call all meetings of the South Carolina Student Legislature;  
431 D. Be responsible to plan all meetings of the South Carolina Student  
432 Legislature;  
433 E. Review and approve an annual budget;  
434 F. Appoint three (3) members-at-large to the Constitutional Committee;  
435  
436 **Section 2.** The Finance Committee shall:  
437 A. Consist of the Treasurer, the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and  
438 the Speaker of the House, and be chaired by the Treasurer;  
439 B. Prepare the annual budget no later than the last Interim meeting before  
440 Fall Session;  
441 C. Set and levy registration fees;  
442 D. Solicit funds for South Carolina Student Legislature;  
443 E. Approve all disbursements and reimbursements;  
444 F. Review and revise the Treasurer Manual before Spring Session  
445 annually.  
446  
447 **Section 3.** The Trial Committee shall:  
448 A. Consist of the Chief Justice of the Court and all Delegation Chairmen  
449 of the member the schools, and shall be chaired by the Chief Justice of  
450 the Court;  
451 B. Hear all parties involved in an impeachment and shall convict or  
452 acquit the accused;

- 453 C. In the event that the Chief Justice of the Court is unable to serve under
- 454 this provision, the remaining committee members shall replace him
- 455 with an Associate Justice to be confirmed by the Executive
- 456 Committee.
- 457 D. In the event that a Delegation Chairman is unable to serve, the Vice-
- 458 Chairman from his delegation shall replace him.
- 459 E. Quorum for the Trial Committee will be three-fourths (3/4) of the
- 460 member schools.
- 461 F. The Chief Justice of the Court shall call all meetings of the Trial
- 462 Committee and shall give notice as prescribed in Article VI, Section 1;
- 463 G. The accused and the Attorney General shall submit a list of witnesses
- 464 to the Chief Justice of the Court, who shall summon them to the trial.
- 465

466 **Section 4.**

- The Constitutional Committee shall:
- 467 A. Consist of the Chief Justice of the Court, the Attorney General, and
  - 468 three (3) members-at-large to be appointed by the Executive
  - 469 Committee, and shall be chaired by the Chief Justice of the Court;
  - 470 B. Not allow any of the members-at-large to be from the same school as
  - 471 the Chief Justice of the Court or the Attorney General;
  - 472 C. Review, prepare, and circulate any needed amendments or revisions to
  - 473 the Constitution.

474

475 **Section 5.**

- The Election and Awards Committee shall:
- 476 A. Consist of the Chairmen of the following committees:
  - 477 1. Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources
  - 478 2. Committee on Education
  - 479 3. Committee on Judiciary
  - 480 4. Committee on Labor Commerce and Industry
  - 481 5. Committee on Medical, Municipal, Military, Transportation, and
  - 482 Public Administration
  - 483 6. Committee on Miscellaneous
  - 484 7. Committee on Ways and Means
  - 485 B. And shall be chaired by the Chair of the Committee on Judiciary.
  - 486 C. No member of the Committee who has been nominated for an award or
  - 487 is running for office shall continue to serve on the Committee. In this
  - 488 case the respective vice chair will take his place on the Committee. In
  - 489 the case that the vice chair is also running for office or nominated for
  - 490 an award, the replacement shall be appointed by the Governor with the
  - 491 consent of the Executive Committee.
  - 492 D. Secretary of State shall assist the committee in making such
  - 493 preparations as it deems necessary, and shall be tasked with submitting
  - 494 all results to the Governor.
  - 495 E. The Chair of the Committee on Judiciary and the Secretary of State
  - 496 shall count the ballots in all elections of the South Carolina Student
  - 497 Legislature.

- 498 F. Oversee the determination of the award honorees and recipients in  
499 accordance with Article XI.  
500 G. The Chair of the Committee on Judiciary and the Secretary of State  
501 shall submit a teller's report as discussed in section 44 of *Robert's*  
502 *Rules of Order; Newly Revised*. This report shall be sent to the  
503 Executive Committee and be available to any delegation upon request.  
504

505 **Section 6.**

The Fall Session Committees shall:

506 A. Consist of:

- 507 1. The Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources;
- 508 2. The Committee on Education;
- 509 3. The Committee on Judiciary;
- 510 4. The Committee on Labor, Commerce, and Industry;
- 511 5. The Committee on Medical, Municipal, Military, Transportation,  
512 and Public Administration;
- 513 6. The Committee on Miscellaneous;
- 514 7. The Committee on Ways and Means.

515 B. The Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of the seven (7) committees shall be  
516 elected at Spring Session in accordance with Article IX;

517 C. The Fall Session Committees shall consider all legislation assigned to  
518 them by the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House and  
519 shall report on the legislation to the respective officers of the House  
520 and Senate;

521 D. The Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of each committee shall rank all  
522 legislation passed through their committee for review by the officers of  
523 the chambers.  
524

525 **Section 7.**

The Conference Committee shall:

- 526 A. Consist of seven (7) members, three (3) Senators and four (4)  
527 Representatives, appointed by their respective presiding  
528 officers;
- 529 B. Resolve all differences between legislation passed by both  
530 chambers.  
531

532 **Article IX**  
533 **Finances**  
534

535 **Section 1.**

The Executive Committee shall, each year, through the office of  
536 the Treasurer, provide the South Carolina Student Legislature with  
537 an annual operating budget. The presentation of the annual  
538 operating budget shall be done by the Treasurer to the General  
539 Assembly during Fall Session.  
540

541 **Section 2.**

The Executive Committee shall insure, through the operating  
542 budget presented, that the annual expenditure of the South Carolina  
543 Student Legislature does not exceed the annual South Carolina

544 Student Legislature revenue. The budget shall include all annual  
545 expenditures that are greater than 25 dollars.

546  
547 **Section 3.** The treasurer shall make available for review an annual financial  
548 report upon request. The review shall be available by fall session.

549  
550 **Section 4.** The presentation of the operational budget shall be at the first joint  
551 session of the first full eight-hour day of Fall Session. The new  
552 operating budget must be passed by the South Carolina Student  
553 Legislature General Assembly prior to the conclusion of Fall  
554 Session.

555  
556 **Article X**  
557 **Elections**

558  
559 **Section 1.** Nominations for officers shall be taken in Joint Session by  
560 nomination from the floor. Nominations shall be taken until the  
561 close of the final Joint Session of the day prior to voting at Fall  
562 Session.

563  
564 **Section 2.** The officers shall be elected by secret ballot and submitted to the  
565 Election and Awards Committee during the first joint session on  
566 the last day of session.

567  
568 **Section 3.** The officers shall be elected by secret ballot, which shall be given  
569 to the chair of each delegation to be completed in accordance with  
570 such rules as may have been adopted by the delegation. The  
571 completed ballot shall be submitted to the Election and Awards  
572 Committee during the first joint session on the last day of the  
573 session as prescribed by the Election and Awards Committee.

574  
575 **Section 4.** An officer shall be elected by a majority of the legal ballots cast.

576  
577 **Section 5.** The Senate and the House of Representatives shall elect the  
578 Governor, and the Lieutenant Governor.

579  
580 **Section 6.** The Senate shall elect the President *Pro Tempore* of the Senate.

581  
582 **Section 7.** The House of Representatives shall elect the Speaker of the House  
583 and the Speaker Pro Tempore of the House.

584  
585 **Section 8.** The Chair of the Election and Awards Committee shall preside  
586 over the elections. In the event that the Chair of the Election and  
587 Awards Committee is running for office, he shall resign as Chair of  
588 the Election and Awards Committee, and the Governor shall

589 appoint a replacement with the consent of the Executive  
590 Committee.

- 591
- 592 **Section 9.** The Elections shall be conducted as follows:
- 593 A. All candidates shall be listed on an official election ballot(s) as  
594 deemed official by the Election and Awards Committee.
- 595 B. All Ballots shall be handed out to the respective delegation  
596 chairs following the last joint session of the session.
- 597 C. One ballot shall be given to each delegation chair for each  
598 member of that delegation, based on the number of votes  
599 assigned to that delegation in accordance with Article VI of  
600 this Constitution.
- 601 D. A delegate can only place his name on the ballot for a single  
602 office and cannot be listed more than once.
- 603 E. The candidates will be listed on the Ballot in the order that  
604 their nominations are received by the assembly.
- 605 F. Ballots which do not clearly identify the preference of the voter  
606 shall not be counted.
- 607

608 **Article XI**  
609 **Discipline of Officers**

- 610
- 611 **Section 1.** Any elected or appointed officer may be removed from office for  
612 the following:
- 613 A. Failure to discharge the duties of his office;
- 614 B. Behavior determined by the body to be demeaning to the  
615 integrity of the South Carolina Student Legislature.
- 616

617 **Section 2.** Specific charges against the officer must be presented at any  
618 meeting of the Trial Committee. Upon a two-thirds vote of the  
619 present committee members, the officer in question shall be  
620 impeached.

621

622 **Section 3.** The impeached officer shall remain in office and he shall have  
623 until the next meeting of the members to prepare a defense. The  
624 elected officers will determine the time between the two meetings  
625 thus stated. The officer in question will have a minimum of 72  
626 hours to prepare a defense.

627

628 **Section 4.** Following impeachment charges, a hearing consisting of no less  
629 than 3/4 members, shall be held to consider all charges made  
630 against the impeached officer.

631

632 **Section 5.** At the hearing all charges and evidence shall be brought forth in  
633 front of the Trial Committee. The impeached officer shall be



680 Election and Awards Committee, best exemplified cohesion and  
681 activity.  
682 A. A small delegation shall be defined as a delegation whose  
683 school has a current population of 2,000 students or less.  
684 B. A medium delegation shall be defined as a delegation whose  
685 school has a current population between 2,001 and 8,000  
686 students.  
687 C. A large delegation shall be defined as a delegation whose  
688 school has a current population over 8,001 students.  
689

690 **Section 6.** The Chad M. Beatty Award is given annually at Fall Session to the  
691 outstanding non- officer senior as decided by the Elections and  
692 Awards Committee.  
693

694 **Section 7.** The Blake Alexander Campbell Memorial Award is given annually  
695 at Fall Session to a freshman Representative or Senator who, in the  
696 opinion of the Election and Awards Committee and the Executive  
697 Council, shows himself to be a positive representative for the  
698 future of SCSL through statesmanship, honor, courage, and  
699 integrity.  
700

701 **Section 8.** The Best Written Brief award is given annually at Fall Session to  
702 the delegate(s) who, in the opinion of the Justices of the Supreme  
703 Court, shows exceptional legal writing skills.  
704

705 **Section 9.** The Best Oral Argument award is given annually at Fall Session to  
706 the delegate(s) who, in the opinion of the Justices of the Supreme  
707 Court, shows excellent use of language skills, communication  
708 skills, and the art of advocacy.  
709

710 **Article XIII**  
711 **Parliamentary Authority**  
712

713 **Section 1.** The rules contained in the current edition of *Robert's Rules of*  
714 *Order; Newly Revised* shall govern the South Carolina Student  
715 Legislature in all cases to which they are applicable and in which  
716 they are not inconsistent with this Constitution and any special  
717 rules this organization may adopt.  
718

719 **Section 2.** The parliamentary authority prescribed in their respective rules  
720 shall govern the Senate and House.  
721

722 **Article XIV**  
723 **Equality**  
724

725 **Section 1.** Any occurrence of pronouns throughout this document shall not be  
726 deemed gender specific.

727

728 **Section 2.** No delegate shall be discriminated against in any way on the basis  
729 of gender, race, religion, creed, sexual orientation, gender identity,  
730 or age.

731

732

#### **Article XV**

733

#### **Amendment of the Constitution**

734

735 **Section 1.** Any member may present amendments to the constitution at any  
736 meeting at either Fall or Spring Sessions.

737

738 **Section 2.** Approved amendments must be ratified by two-thirds of the  
739 member delegations of the South Carolina Student Legislature.  
740 Upon approval, the Secretary of State shall declare such  
741 amendments to be in effect.

742

743

#### **Article XVI**

744

#### **Preemption of Constitution and Bylaws**

745

746 **Section 1:** Members of South Carolina Student Legislature are bound by the  
747 Constitution and Bylaws. The Constitution shall hold precedence over the  
748 Bylaws in all matters. The Bylaws shall not preempt or supersede the  
749 Constitution.