

South Carolina Student Legislature



“Our Freedom, Our Future, Our Responsibility.”

Delegates,

Thank you for the opportunity to serve SCSL as Governor during the organization's sixty-first legislative year. It has been my honor and privilege.

As Governor, my goal has been to review our current Constitution and By-Laws and create an infrastructure that is sustainable moving forward. Soon after taking office, I worked with the officers and staff on roles and responsibilities, expectations and deliverables. During the first few months, we focused on our internal processes and discovered many opportunities for enhancement. As the summer drew to a close, the Executive Committee began to plan Fall Session and re-examine the Constitution. I look forward to debate on several important Constitutional revisions in Joint Session.

SCSL has pursued 501(c)(3) status for the past several years. Although we have not attained this status, we have taken steps toward our goal. I challenge the next Governor and Executive Committee to transition quickly into their new roles, establish processes and begin to file the paperwork. Our goal is attainable and I want to express my gratitude to Alumni Delegation Director, Ayana Thomas, for her efforts in this regard.

I would also like to express my profound appreciation for the individuals responsible for a successful Fall session. Thank you to the members of my Cabinet as well as the Office of the Governor. Thank you to the Executive Committee, my Chief of Staff, and delegation chairs for their guidance and support over the last few months. Lastly, thank you to my delegation for their involvement and friendship over the years.

Finally, thank you! Without a dedicated group of delegates who are passionate and driven, SCSL would not be possible. Thank you for expressing your opinions, standing up for your beliefs, and challenging your peers each year. I am confident SCSL will continue to inspire the next generation of leaders for years to come!

Dum Spiro Spero ~ "While I breath, I hope."

Bradley Shepard

Governor – South Carolina Student Legislature
Bob Jones University

**South Carolina Student Legislature
Executive Committee
2018**

Governor

Bradley Shepard
Bob Jones University

Lieutenant Governor

Shadda Corwin
Coastal Carolina University

Speaker of the House

Zainab Hussain
College of Charleston

President Pro Tempore

Tyrell Rowell
Francis Marion University

Speaker Pro Tempore

Logan Franks
Erskine College

**South Carolina Student Legislature
Cabinet
2018**

Secretary of State

Alexis DiMarzo
Coastal Carolina University

Chief Justice

Marisa Thomas
Charleston Southern University

Attorney General

Anna Taylor Hydrick
Erskine College

Treasurer

Austin Hough
Erskine College

Parliamentarian

Austin Spencer
Winthrop University

Comptroller General

Ryan Teems
Erskine College

**South Carolina Student Legislature
Office of the Governor 2018**

Chief of Staff

Cody Sims
The Citadel

Director of Internal Affairs

Robert Banks
Charleston Southern University

Governmental Affairs Director

Brad Stephens
Charleston Southern University

Delegation Recruiting Director

Kiley Bennett
College of Charleston

Public Relations Director

Victoria Sanders
Bob Jones University

Delegation Alumni Director

Ayana Thomas (*alumnus*)
Charleston Southern University

**South Carolina Student Legislature
Delegation Chairs
2018**

Bob Jones University

Bradley Shepard

Maggie Nanney

Charleston Southern University

Robert Banks

The Citadel

Cody Sims

Clemson University

Jasmine Robinson

Coastal Carolina University

Shadda Corwin

College of Charleston

Brynn Smith

Zainab Hussain

Erskine College

Logan Franks

Francis Marion University

Tyrell Rowell

University of South Carolina

Jacob Vining

Winthrop University

Austin Spencer

Former Governors of South Carolina Student Legislature

<u>Year</u>	<u>Governor</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Misc. Organizational Meeting</u>
1957	Robert McNair	University of South Carolina	
1958	Robert Fogarty	Wofford College	
1959	Jim Creel	Clemson University	
1960	Jim Creel	Clemson University	
1961	William Scharchte	Clemson University	James Truesdale (University of South Carolina)
1962	James Truesdale	University of South Carolina	
1963	Mike Daniel	University of South Carolina	
1964	Pete Levintis, III	The Citadel	
1965	William Youngblood	University of South Carolina	
1966	William Yarborough	Furman University	
1967	John Ellenburg	Clemson University	
1968	William McDougall	University of South Carolina	
1969	Huck Nelson	Greenville Technical College	Barney Blackwell (University of South Carolina)
1970	John Linton	Wofford College	
1971	Edward Woodward	The Citadel	
1972	Polly Span	University of South Carolina	
1973	Gerry Hough	Clemson University	Sharon Davis (Winthrop University)
1974	Lee Atwater	Newberry College	
1975	James Hitch	University of South Carolina	
1976	Eugenia Bettis	North Greenville College	
1977	Alvin Roog	Newberry College	
1978	Lemuel Gray	Trident Technical College	Davis Watson (Francis Marion University)
1979	Steve Columbia	The Citadel	Wan Hipp (University of South Carolina)
1980	Laura Harris	University of South Carolina	
1981	Joey Hudson	Winthrop College	
1982	Joey Hudson	Winthrop College	
1983	Ricky Wade	University of South Carolina	
1984	Tony Snell	University of South Carolina	
1985	Tony Snell	University of South Carolina	
1986	Steven Neeves	Coastal Carolina University	
1987	Jody Styron	Erskine College	

1988	Tracy Johnson	Columbia College	
1989	Hamilton Nelson	The Citadel	Janie Randall (Columbia College)
1990	Gardner Jackson	Furman University	
1991	Jeff Fowler	Clemson University	
1992	Keith Melton	Clemson University	
1993	Dan Herran	Furman University	
1994	Melinda Diller	Presbyterian College	
1995	Todd Thayer	Clemson University	James Duke (Coastal Carolina University)
1996	Jennifer Graziano	Bob Jones University	
1997	Stuart Cate	The Citadel	
1998	Bryan Menees	University of South Carolina	
1999	Adrian Scott Frederic	Clemson University	
2000	Frederic Marcinak	The Citadel	
2001	Ashley Walters	Columbia College	
2002	Luke Franks	Bob Jones University	
2003	Joseph Opperman	University of South Carolina	
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	
2013	W.R. Simpson, III	Francis Marion University	
2014	Matthew Thomas	Bob Jones University	
2015	James McManus	The Citadel	
2016	Cameron Dominy	Charleston Southern University	
2017	Elliott Kelley	Bob Jones University	
2018 (Spring)	Ben Anderson	Coastal Carolina University	
2018 (Fall)	Bradley Shepard	Bob Jones University	

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 made 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	2 minutes
Pro/Con Debate	Members of the body may give speeches in favor or opposition of the bill	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 purpose 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 so 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 possible 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, 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 other 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. 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, ect. - 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 raise 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 questions; 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 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 - closed 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
(11th 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?	2nd?	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 complain	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 previous question	No	Yes	No	No	2/3
§15 Limit or extend debate	I move that debate be limited to...	No	Yes	No	Yes	2/3
§14 Postpone to a certain time	I move to postpone the motion to...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
§13 Refer to committee	I move to refer the motion to...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
§12 Modify wording of motion	I move to amend the motion by...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
§11 Kill main motion	I move that the motion be postponed indefinitely	No	Yes	Yes	No	Majority
§10 Bring business before assembly (a main motion)	I move that (or "to")...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority

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

You Want To:	You Say:	Interrupt?	2nd?	Debate?	Amend?	Vote?
§23 Enforce rules	Point of order	Yes	No	No	No	None
§24 Submit matter to assembly	I appeal from the decision of the Chair	Yes	Yes	Varies	No	Majority
§24 Suspend rules	I move to suspend the rules which...	No	Yes	No	No	2/3
§26 Avoid main motion altogether	I object the consideration of the question	Yes	No	No	No	2/3
§27 Divide motion	I move to divide the question	No	Yes	No	Yes	Majority
§29 Demand rising vote	I call for a division	Yes	No	No	No	None
§33 Parliamentary Law question	Parliamentary inquiry	Yes (if urgent)	No	No	No	None
§33 Request for information	Point of information	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.

You Want To:	You Say:	Interrupt?	2nd?	Debate?	Amend?	Vote?
§23 Take matter from table	I move to take from the table...	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
§24 Cancel or change previous action	I move to rescind/amend something previously adopted...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	2/3 or with notice
§24 Reconsider motion	I move to reconsider the vote...	No	Yes	Varies	No	Majority

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Bill No.	Bill Author	Delegation	Purpose
18	Carter Henderson	BJU	To require all public high schools to use e-textbooks
20	Joey Kauffman	BJU	To position the state of South Carolina for future growth and economic prosperity
23	Josh Casillas	BJU	To protect against drunk driving
25	Judah Smith	BJU	To strike section 40-47-955 (D) of the South Carolina Code of Laws to permit physicians the freedom to supervise an unlimited number of physician assistants
27	Michael A. Pettit	BJU	To reduce the South Carolina State sales tax and eliminate exemptions
29	Nathan Swaim	BJU	To promote self-defense and safety in the state of South Carolina
30	Rebekah Anderson	BJU	To prevent driving accidents and fatalities caused by technological distractions
33	Savvy Seiber	BJU	To help prevent abuse of prescription drugs
34	Victoria Sanders	BJU	Except in cases of medical emergency, no abortion shall knowingly be performed or induced upon a pregnant woman if the fetal heartbeat of the unborn child has been detected
35	Jeremy Thomas	CSU	To require all mopeds, scooters, and other alternative vehicles to have the ability to at least maintain the speed limit on all public roads
36	Marisa Thomas	CSU	To remind the House and Senate of the importance of the South Carolina Student Legislature Constitution and Bylaws and the adherence thereto
37	Diego Alvarado Roy	CSU	To increase the freedom of South Carolina citizens
38	Robert Banks	CSU	To make SCSL great again
39	Micah Deveaux	CSU	To work in saving the children of South Carolina
40	Kyle Addy	CSU	To amend section 16-17-722 of the South Carolina Code of Laws
41	Anna Weeks	CSU	To eliminate the Department of Transportation and improve South Carolina's infrastructure
42	Jonathan J. Taylor	Citadel	To provide better state tuition assistance for eligible soldiers and airmen of the South Carolina National Guard
45	Briggs Smith	Citadel	To amend open season laws for antlered deer in Game Zone 3
46	Cody Sims	Citadel	To change the words "annual" and "annually" in Section 43-5-140 of the South Carolina Code of

			Laws to “semiannual” and “semiannually” respectively
47	John Eppley & Rivers Chadwick	Citadel	To incorporate a formal system within the South Carolina Public Schools to complete a formal assessment before fleeing school buildings in the case of a sounding fire alarm
49	Gib Fenters	Citadel	To amend Section 57-25-150 in the South Carolina Code of Laws to increase the annual fee required by the State for roadside outdoor advertising
50	Grayson Gasque	Citadel	To implement a statewide system that financially encourages consumers to minimize plastic straw usage
51	Allen Huff	Citadel	To provide businesses who assist evacuees during mandatory evacuations with a tax deduction
53	Ian Taylor	Citadel	To provide tax deductions for those who pay for their children or grandchildren to attend higher education within the state of South Carolina
54	Fred O’Donnell	Clemson	To prohibit stores from the distribution of single-use carryout plastic bags
55	Hayley Flower	Clemson	To include homosexual couples who are cohabitating or have formerly cohabitated in the definition of household partners under Domestic Violence and Protections for Domestic Abuse
56	Jacob D. Kea	Clemson	To limit the misuse of confidential informational databases by government employees and officials by requiring agencies and departments to record and audit all database searches
57	Willie Webb	Clemson	To amend Chapter 5 of Title 53 in SC Code of Laws adding Juneteenth as a legal state holiday
58	Jasmine Robinson	Clemson	To make the comprehensive sexual education courses more inclusive, medically accurate, and uniform across school districts
60	Ben Anderson	CCU	To create an independent redistricting commission for the purpose of redrawing and approving congressional district maps within the state
62	Alexis DiMarzo	CCU	To increase safety for females attending colleges and universities within the state
63	David Goodson	CCU	To reform the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon to allow the Governor to pardon individuals for crimes committed against the state, and to shorten the department to the “Department of Probation and Parole”

65	Tyler Jessee	CCU	To increase the safety while traveling on a motorcycle by requiring all operators and passengers to wear helmets
66	Allison Lavallee	CCU	To revise the “South Carolina Clean Energy Tax Incentive Program” to also include an abatement in the yearly property tax of homeowners who have or plan to install solar energy to their property
68	Lukas Little	CCU	Each prison in the state of South Carolina Will have at least one farm and the inmates of the prison will be required to grow food for themselves and the community
70	Alex Long	CCU	To enact a statewide extra one percent sales tax on all taxable sales to help fund road work projects throughout the state of South Carolina
71	Joretta L. Morris	CCU	To lower the length of time needed to obtain a Driver’s License after obtaining a Learner’s Permit for persons who are at least twenty-five years of age
72	Christian Snell	CCU	To allow vehicle owners to better protect the interior of their vehicle and to be able to see more clearly when driving
74	Cammie Wolfe	CCU	To establish College Support within the state of South Carolina for children previously receiving Child Support in order to fund their getting ahead on their college education
76	Peter Battaglia	CCU	To remove Section 44-34-100 (E) from the SC Code of Law
77	Kiona Corwin	CofC	To reduce the number of motor vehicle accidents due to hand held cell phone usage
79	Bo Salyer & Emilie Karolyi	CofC	To provide equal legal protection against employment discrimination to persons regardless of sexual orientation or gender whether they are employed by the state or a private enterprise
80	Ryan Thompson	CofC	To amend section 7-13-15 of the South Carolina State Constitution to remove school board elections from having primaries
82	Kiley Bennett	CofC	To protect the children and adults of the public education system in the state of South Carolina
83	Magdalena Willis & Brynn Smith	CofC	To reinstate the Teacher and Employee Retention Incentive (TERI) Program in South Carolina
87	Chloe McDaniels	CofC	To ensure equal opportunity and safety to all students by mandating colleges to provide free menstrual products in all South Carolina higher education facilities

89	Timothy Housand	CofC	To provide fair wages to every inmate within the state's correctional facilities and working a Division of Industries or non-industry equal to or higher than the federal minimum wage
91	George Maxey Hicks III	CofC	To clarify the definition of a dog in the South Carolina Code of Laws
92	Brynn Smith	CofC	To eliminate the practice of corporal punishment as a means of discipline in public schools, and to provide an effective alternative behavior management model
94	Amanda Stevenson	Erskine	To improve the financial literacy of South Carolina citizens
96	Austin Hough & Sarah Williamson	Erskine	To amend section 56-5-3890 of the South Carolina Code of Laws
98	Noah Michael Jordan	Erskine	To allow a person in want or in need of medical attention to be a good steward of his/her own finances by requiring that he/she be told in advance what he/she is being charged for said attention
99	Brooke Weathers & Imani Parks-Williams	Erskine	To make South Carolina roads clean and safe
101	Delaney Atkinson	Erskine	To ensure the involvement of school districts on legislation that concerns them
103	Leigh Pendergrass	Erskine	To prohibit the breeding and sale of "teacup" puppies
104	Caroline Woolard	Erskine	To inform first responders of any pertinent medical conditions via symbol on driver's licenses
105	Logan Franks	Erskine	To amend Article III, Section 5 of the Bylaws of the South Carolina Student Legislature
107	Sarah Williamson	Erskine	To amend Article V, Section 2 of the Bylaws of the South Carolina Student Legislature
108	Austin Hough	Erskine	To strike all language of the Treasurer's Manual from the Bylaws of the South Carolina Student Legislature
109	Ryan Teems	Erskine	Amend Article V, Section 11 of the Constitution of the South Carolina Student Legislature
110	Halley Ham	Erskine	Amend Article VI, Section 1 of the Constitution of the South Carolina Student Legislature
111	Kate Deak	Erskine	Amend Article IV, Section 10 of the Constitution of the South Carolina Student Legislature
112	Austin Hough	Erskine	Amend Article V, Section 9 of the Constitution of the South Carolina Student Legislature
113	Emoni Gerald	FMU	To engage citizens in the civic process of voting in the state of South Carolina
114	Miguel A. Velert	FMU	To shorten a school week from five days to four days, effectively eliminating Mondays

115	Shahana Mushtaq & Miguel A. Velert	FMU	To bring schools in low economic areas of South Carolina up to an average standard with the rest of the state
117	Aaron Simmons	FMU	To limit the speech of groups in order to ensure the safety of people involved in a protest, ensuring a protest remain peaceful
118	Precious McLaughlin	FMU	To provide compensation to individuals who have been wrongly convicted in the State of South Carolina
120	Tyrell M. Rowell	FMU	To change part of the statute of the SC Stand Your Ground Law
121	Aidan Calloway & Jordan Chetok	USC	To amend the Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, by adding Article 7 to Chapter 35, Title 43 so as to create a central registry of vulnerable adult abuse, neglect, and exploitation, to require the Department of Health and Environmental Control to establish and maintain a central registry of individuals who have abused, neglected, or exploited a vulnerable adult
123	Richard Cameron Stephenson	USC	To amend the Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, by adding Chapter 80 to Title 2 so as to entitle the chapter “South Carolina Redistricting Commission,” to create an independent redistricting commission, to provide that members of the commission will be appointed every ten years after the following year of the Decennial United States Census, and to provide for the membership and procedures for the commission to follow in reapportioning the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the State’s Congressional Districts
126	Jacob Vining	USC	To amend section 20-1-300, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, relating to the right of certain minors to be issued a marriage license, so as to not allow issuance of marriage license in the case of a pregnancy or the birth of a child when the minor parents are not younger than sixteen years of age
127	Jeffrey Arling	USC	A bill with the purpose of prohibiting a person, other than a licensed veterinarian with appropriate reason using anesthesia, from docking the tail or cropping the ears of a dog
128	J.T. Kenny	USC	To amend Section 16-7-10, to place limitations on businesses during a state of emergency to ensure the safety of all employees in the state

129	Robert Cathcart	USC	To make the SC Public Service Commission accountable to the general public, and to thereby reduce the opportunity for corruption and dereliction of duty
130	Zach Koval	USC	To amend the Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, to enact the “South Carolina Fantasy Contests Act” by adding Chapter 31 to Title 37 so as to define necessary terms, to provide for the regulation of certain fantasy contests, to require fantasy contest operators to implement procedures for consumer protection, to create penalties for violations, and to exempt fantasy contests from provisions of Chapter 19, Title 16, relating to gambling
132	John Herndon	Winthrop	To allow the sales of medical marijuana in licensed stores across the state of South Carolina provided the customer has a prescription from a general practitioner
134	Justin Taylor Johnson	Winthrop	To revise the limitations of legal alcohol consumption for minors, between the ages of 18 and 21

Bill Numbers above correlate directly with the first page of the bill in this book. Please note the table above is hyperlinked for convenience.

Bill Book Published by Shadda Corwin on October 8, 2018.

Bills for Discussion
A Bill
Presented By Carter Henderson
Bob Jones University

- 1
2
3
4
5
6 **Purpose:** To require all public high schools to use e-textbooks
7
8 **Whereas,** E-textbooks are becoming cheaper and more efficient;
9
10 **Whereas,** E-textbooks have more to offer than the traditional textbook;
11
12 **Whereas,** Society is moving into a more digital, technologically advanced age;
13
14 **Whereas,** A study held at Dickson College in PA showed “a much higher use of eBooks
15 over print reserves.” The survey and focus group responses also found a
16 relatively high student satisfaction with the use of eBooks;
17
18 **Whereas,** In 1998 the first dedicated eBook reader was launched. In addition, US Libraries
19 began in the same year to provide free eBooks to the public through their web
20 sites and associate services;
21
22 **Whereas,** Within only twenty years of the first eBook readers and google coming out, so
23 many breakthroughs in technology have been made;
24
25 **Whereas,** In a decade almost everything will be electronic allowing for the prices to
26 significantly decrease in that time.
27
28 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session here
29 assembled the following:
30
31 **Section I:** For the purpose of this bill the following terms are defined as follows:
32
33 (1) **Public High School** shall be defined as a school supported by public funds.
34
35 (2) **E-textbook** shall be defined as an educational or instructional book in digital
36 form.
37
38 **Section II:** **SECTION 59-31-80** shall be added to Title 33, Chapter 1, Article 1.
39
40 The Board of Education shall approve only electronic copies for any new school
41 textbooks. Schools are not to buy any new paper textbooks, but instead invest into
42 e-textbooks. These e-textbooks should be up-to-date with all paperback copies.
43
44 **Section III:** Schools and school districts who are not up to code by the date given, shall be
45 fined the amount that would be needed in order to pay for the e-textbooks.
46

1 **Section IV:** This bill will be funded by current money supplies already given to schools and
2 school districts to buy and rent books. Old school textbooks are to be sold in order
3 to provide further funding for new e-textbooks.
4

5 **Section V:** This bill will go into effect January 1, 2029 upon passage by the General
6 Assembly and the signature of the Governor.
7

Broadband Infrastructure Bill
Presented by Joey Kauffman
Bob Jones University

- 1
2
3
4
- 5 **Purpose:** To position the state of South Carolina for future growth and economic
6 prosperity.
7
- 8 **Whereas,** technology will continue to drive the national economy with the Internet of
9 Things (IOT).
10
- 11 **Whereas,** the fiber optic infrastructure would position the state of South Carolina for future
12 high-tech jobs, self-driving vehicles, and technology advances for smart homes
13 with the IOT's.
14
- 15 **Whereas,** it is estimated that 82 percent of cars will be connected to the internet by 2021
16 whether it be app integration or navigation and diagnostic tools.
17
- 18 **Whereas,** the average cost of fiber optic construction is between 25-30K per mile for aerial
19 installation and 150-200K per mile for underground installation.
20
- 21 **Whereas,** the fiber optic infrastructure could generate revenue by leasing its connections to
22 cellular companies who need it for their technology.
23
- 24 **Whereas,** residents in the state of South Carolina average approximately 531 gallons of
25 gasoline consumption per capita per year
26
- 27 **Whereas,** South Carolina has a population of 4,625,364 residents.
28
- 29 **Whereas,** South Carolina consistently ranks in the top ten for lowest gas taxes.
30
- 31 **Whereas,** revenue from a one cent gas tax increase would approximately result around
32 2,456,068,284 dollars.
33
- 34 **Whereas,** this bill will need to be earmarked funding in future years to be sustainable and
35 successful.
36
- 37 **Therefore,** be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session here
38 assembled the following:
39
- 40 **Section I:** For this bill, the following terms are defined as follows:
41
- 42 **(1) Internet of Things (IOT)** shall be defined as the network of physical devices,
43 vehicles, home appliances, and other items embedded with electronics,
44 software, sensors, actuators, and connectivity which enables these things to
45 connect, collect and exchange data, creating opportunities for more direct

1 integration of the physical world into computer-based systems, resulting in
 2 efficiency improvements, economic benefits, and reduced human exertions.

3
 4 **(2) Fiber Optic Infrastructure** shall be defined as the technology associated
 5 with the transmission of information as light pulses along a glass or plastic
 6 strand or fiber. A fiber optic cable can contain a varying number of the glass
 7 fibers, from a few up to a couple hundred.

8
 9 **(3) Smart Homes** shall be defined as a convenient home setup where appliances
 10 and devices can be automatically controlled remotely from any internet-
 11 connected place in the world using a mobile or other networked device.

12
 13 **(4) Cellular Company** shall be defined as a mobile network operator or MNO,
 14 also known as a wireless service provider, wireless carrier, cellular company,
 15 or mobile network carrier, is a provider of wireless communications services
 16 that owns or controls all the elements necessary to sell and deliver services to
 17 an end user.

18
 19 **(5) Earmarking** shall be defined as the act of setting aside funds for special
 20 purposes or specific projects.

21
 22 **Section II:** The Broadband Infrastructure Bill will include the following:

23
 24 **(A) Description**

25
 26 This bill develops the infrastructure needed to position South Carolina for
 27 future technology advancements that will provide improvements in quality of
 28 life for the residents in South Carolina by improved high paying technology
 29 jobs, more advanced transportation options, the latest smart home technology
 30 improvements and overall economic prosperity.

31
 32 **(B) Requirements**

- 33
 34 a. The South Carolina Economic Development Administration will create a
 35 strategic plan to develop, engineer, and build out the broadband
 36 infrastructure.
 37 b. The broadband infrastructure will need a dedicated revenue source to
 38 maintain technology improvements after the project build-out to keep the
 39 system current and secure.
 40 c. Allow the State of South Carolina to sell access to other cellular
 41 companies to create a revenue source to keep the broadband system
 42 current and secure.

43
 44 **Section III:** This bill will be funded from the revenue resulting in a one cent gas tax increase.
 45

1 **Section IV:** This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon passage by the General
2 Assembly and the signature of the Governor.
3

A Bill
Presented By Josh Casillas
Bob Jones University

Purpose: To protect against drunk driving

Whereas, South Carolina continues to be in the top five states for people killed per capita in DUI crashes

Whereas, Emma's Law currently requires certain first-time DUI offenders to blow into an ignition interlock device before starting their car

Whereas, over 90% of first-time DUI offenders are not using ignition interlock devices

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

Section I: Amend section 56-5-2941 (A) as follows:

(A) The Department of Motor Vehicles shall require a person who is a resident of this State and who is convicted of violating the provisions of Section 56-5-2930, 56-5-2933, 56-5-2945, 56-5-2947 except if the conviction was for Section 56-5-750, or a law of another state that prohibits a person from driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs, to have installed on any motor vehicle the person drives an ignition interlock device designed to prevent driving of the motor vehicle if the person has consumed alcoholic beverages. This section does not apply to a person convicted of a first offense violation of Section 56-5-2930 or 56-5-2933, unless the person submitted to a breath test pursuant to Section 56-5-2950 and had an alcohol concentration of ~~fifteen one-hundredths~~ *ten one-hundredths* of one percent or more. The department may waive the requirements of this section if the department determines that the person has a medical condition that makes the person incapable of properly operating the installed device. If the department grants a medical waiver, the department shall suspend the person's driver's license for the length of time that the person would have been required to hold an ignition interlock restricted license. The department may withdraw the waiver at any time that the department becomes aware that the person's medical condition has improved to the extent that the person has become capable of properly operating an installed device. The department also shall require a person who has enrolled in the Ignition Interlock Device Program in lieu of the remainder of a driver's license suspension or denial of the issuance of a driver's license or permit to have an ignition interlock device installed on any motor vehicle the person drives.

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Section II: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2020 upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

**Expanding Freedom for Physician Assistants and Reducing Physician Workload
Presented By Judah Smith
Bob Jones University**

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Purpose: To strike section 40-47-955 (D) of the South Carolina Code of Laws to permit physicians the freedom to supervise an unlimited number of physician assistants.

Whereas, Current South Carolina law limits job opportunities and earning potential for physician assistants (PAs)

Whereas, Every county in South Carolina is considered medically underserved by DHEC

Whereas, Many primary care providers such as physicians and PAs are deterred from practicing medicine in South Carolina due to restrictive laws

Whereas, 14 other states allow an unlimited number of PAs to work under a physician’s supervision

Whereas, PAs are permitted to work at separate locations from their supervising physicians

Whereas, Physicians can supervise many PAs without being physically present at the practice location

Whereas, An unlimited number of PAs would reduce the workload for many physicians

Whereas, An unlimited number of PAs would increase job opportunity and earning potential for PAs

Whereas, increased job opportunity and earning potential will increase incentive for physicians and PAs to practice medicine in South Carolina

Whereas, An unlimited number of PAs would increase South Carolina residents’ access to primary care providers

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

Section I: Strike Subsection (D) from Title 40, Chapter 47, Section 955, of South Carolina Code of Laws:

(A) Description

~~(D) A supervising physician may simultaneously supervise no more than three physician assistants providing clinical service at one time.~~

~~(E) Upon written request, and . . .~~

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The following subsection (E) shall be renamed subsection (D).

(B) Exceptions

1. Individual sites of practice may limit the number of Physician Assistants within their practice under Physician supervision as they see fit.

Section II: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

A Bill
Presented By Michael A. Pettit
Bob Jones University

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Purpose: To reduce the South Carolina State sales tax and eliminate exemptions.

Whereas, Goods and certain services in South Carolina are charge a sales tax at 6.00%

Whereas, Total State Revenue from the South Carolina Sales Tax estimates 4.4 billion dollars annually.

Whereas, South Carolina’s exemptions cost state revenue 3.15 billion in annual revenue.

Whereas, Lowering the state’s sales tax has the approval of the S.C. Retail Association, which supports more than 421,000 jobs.

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

Section I: The word “exemption” shall hereby be defined as “The freeing or state of being free from an obligation or liability imposed on by tax.”

Section II: The following exempted items shall be charged the South Carolina sales tax:

- (1) Laundry supplies and machinery. This exemption does not apply to coin operated laundromats.
- (2) 50% of the gross proceeds of a modular home regulated under Chapter 43 of Title 23
- (3) Movies sold or rented to movie theatres.
- (4) Shipping containers used by international shipping lines under contract with the State Ports Authority
- (5) 70% of the gross proceeds of the rental or lease of portable toilets
- (6) Fuel sold to manufacturers, power companies and transportation companies:
- (7) Machines used in manufacturing, processing, recycling, compounding, mining or quarrying
- (8) Motor Vehicles
- (9) Tangible personal property sold to the federal government

Section III: The South Carolina sales tax shall be reduced from 6.00% to 3.00%.

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Section IV: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon passage by the General Assembly the signature of the Governor.

A Bill
Presented by Nathan Swaim
Bob Jones University

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Purpose: To promote self-defense and safety in the state of South Carolina.

Whereas, the average police response time is anywhere from 8 to 20 or more minutes.

Whereas, the United States Constitution guarantees the rights of citizens to carry firearms.

Whereas, South Carolina currently recognizes concealed carry permits from only 23 states, while North Carolina and Tennessee recognize unanimous reciprocity, with Georgia recognizing 31 states.

Whereas, adding states to the South Carolina concealed carry reciprocity will foster safety throughout the state.

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

Section I: Amend Article IV Section 23-31-210 (N) to say:

The state of South Carolina shall recognize concealed carry permits from the following states:

Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, **Colorado**, Florida, Georgia, Idaho (Enhanced Only), **Illinois**, **Iowa**, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, **Minnesota**, Mississippi (Enhanced Only), Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota (Enhanced Only), **Nebraska**, Ohio, Oklahoma, **Oregon**, South Dakota (Enhanced Only), Texas, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia (21 years of age and older) and Wyoming.

Section II: All permits recognized by the state of South Carolina shall be acceptable documentation for a person to carry a concealed weapon under South Carolina law. Permits from states not recognized by South Carolina shall not be valid documentation for a person to carry a concealed weapon. Any person carrying a concealed weapon without a valid concealed carry permit will have their weapon confiscated until a fine of no less than one thousand dollars is paid to the State of South Carolina.

Section III: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

A Bill
Presented by Rebekah Anderson
Bob Jones University

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Purpose: To prevent driving accidents and fatalities caused by technological distractions within the state of South Carolina.

Whereas, Nearly 1,000 people were killed on South Carolina state roads last year.

Whereas, Two out of every four accidents in the state of South Carolina is caused by texting and driving, which is double the national average, according to the Institute for Highway Safety

Whereas, The Department of Motor Vehicles reports that nine people in the United States die every day because of crashes caused by distracted driving.

Whereas, According to the Governors Highway Safety Association, 16 states have already enacted laws that prohibit drivers from touching or using handheld devices while they are driving.

Whereas, Of the 15 states that have already passed hands-free driving laws, they saw a 16 percent decrease in traffic fatalities in the two years after the law was passed.

Whereas, South Carolina’s neighboring state, Georgia, passed a hands-free driving law in July of 2018.

Whereas, South Carolina is the fourth fastest-growing state in the country.

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

Section I: For the purpose of this bill, the following terms shall be defined as:

- (1) “Driving” refers to the operation and control of any motor vehicle.
- (2) “Driver” refers to the individual who is behind the wheel of any vehicle and is exercising control over the vehicle. This individual must operate the vehicle within the limitations of SC licensure laws.

1 (3) “Technological distraction” refers to any interference—whether mental or
2 physical—that is caused by technology. Specifically, the use of a handheld
3 device such as a mobile phone.
4

5 (4) “Technological device” refers to any mobile telecommunications device or a
6 stand-alone electronic device.
7

8 **Section II:** A driver shall operate motor vehicles with great care, avoiding all
9 technologically-related distractions.
10

11 **Section III:** While operating a motor vehicle, the driver shall not:
12

13 (a) Touch, hold or support with any part of his body a technological device.
14

15 (b) Write, send or read any text-based communication.
16

17 (c) Reach for any technological device in such a way as to cause the driver to
18

19 1. No longer be in a seated position.
20

21 2. No longer be properly restrained by a seat belt.
22

23 (d) Record or broadcast a video with a technological device.
24

25 (e) Watch a video or movie, unless
26

27 1. The content displays data related to the navigation of the vehicle, such
28 as a global positioning system.
29

30 2. The device from which the content is being displayed enables the
31 driver to operate the vehicle without significant distraction and without
32 compromising the safety of passengers. The driver must not touch or
33 hold the device in order to view the content.
34

35 **Section IV:** Any person convicted of violating the policies specified above shall be guilty of a
36 misdemeanor and shall be punished in the following ways:
37

38 (a) Upon the first violation, the individual shall incur a fine that amounts to no
39 more than \$50.00.
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41 (b) If an individual commits a second offense within 24 months of the first
42 violation, the individual shall incur a fine that amounts to no more than
43 \$100.00.

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(c) For a third or subsequent violation, the individual shall incur a fine that amounts to no more than \$150.00

Section V: This law shall not apply if the prohibited action has been committed:

(a) While reporting a traffic accident, a medical emergency, fire, an actual or potential crime, or road condition which causes an immediate traffic or safety hazard.

(b) While a law enforcement officer, firefighter, emergency medical services personnel, ambulance driver or a similarly employed first responder was in the line of duty.

(c) While in a motor vehicle that is lawfully parked.

Section VI: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

A Bill
Presented By Savvy Seiber
Bob Jones University

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- Purpose:** to help prevent the abuse of prescription drugs
- Whereas,** according to a study by The National Institute on Drug Abuse in 2016 an estimated 54 million Americans have used prescription pain relievers for nonmedical purposes
- Whereas,** as part of the effort to curb the growth of opioid abuse, all 50 states have initiated prescription drug monitoring programs (PDMP's) with the purpose of identifying drug abuse and diversion—US Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration
- Whereas,** the United States makes up 5 percent of the worlds population and consumes approximately 80 percent of the world's prescription opioid drugs –Talbot Recovery
- Whereas,** prescription opioid drugs contribute to 40 percent of all US opioid overdose deaths—Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Whereas,** more that half (53 percent) of prescription opioid users got their last painkillers from a friend or relative, with 40.4 percent paying nothing for the pills—2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health
- Whereas,** in 2016, more than 46 people died every day from overdoses involving prescription opioids—Center for Disease Control and Prevention
- Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session here assembled the following:
- Section I:** Section 44-53-360(e) of the 1976 Code is amended to read:
- (e) “prescriptions for controlled substances in Schedule II with the exception of transdermal patches, must not exceed sixty tablets or capsules, or two hundred twenty milliliters of a opiate containing liquid to be dispensed for a 16 day supply. Prescriptions for Schedule II substances must be dispensed within ninety days of the date of issue, after which time they are void. Prescriptions for controlled substances in Schedules III through V, inclusive, must not exceed a ninety-day supply
- Section II:** This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

A Bill
Presented By Victoria Sanders
Bob Jones University

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Purpose: Except in cases of medical emergency, no abortion shall knowingly be performed or induced upon a pregnant woman if the fetal heartbeat of the unborn child has been detected.

Whereas, Recent data in South Carolina from 2014 states that there were 5,714 abortions performed in the state of South Carolina.

Whereas, The Donaldson Adoption Institute estimates that 81.5 million Americans have considered adopting a child at one time in their lives.

Whereas, The average price of adopting a child is approximately \$40,000.

Whereas, By banning abortions after the detection of a fetal heartbeat more children will be available to adopt and will help normalize the concept of adoption as, due to the concept of supply and demand, the high price of adoption will eventually become more affordable to all

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

Section I: An abortion shall be defined as, a deliberate termination of a human pregnancy.

Section II: The method of determining a medical emergency or a fetal heartbeat shall be consistent with the physician's good faith understanding of standard medical practice.

Section III: A licensed physician who performs an abortion after detecting a fetal heartbeat will have their license revoked.

Section IV: A licensed doctor must examine for a fetal heartbeat and if a heartbeat is discovered must inform the mother both verbally and through written report that the abortion may no longer be performed under South Carolina law. Once a fetal heartbeat is detected, the licensed physician may no longer perform the abortion, with only the exception of a medical emergency.

Section V: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

A Bill
Presented by Jeremy Thomas
Charleston Southern University

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Purpose: To require all mopeds, scooters, and other alternative vehicles to have the ability to at least maintain the speed limit on all public roads,

Whereas, Mopeds are permitted on most public roads, except for interstate highways,

Whereas, Mopeds, scooter, etc. are defined as not being able to exceed 30 MPH (further defined from the Department of Motor Vehicles as: “According to state law, a "moped" means a cycle with pedals to permit propulsion by human power or without pedals and with a motor of not more than 50 ccs (cubic centimeters), with not more than 2 brake horsepower and which can't go over 30 MPH 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.”

Whereas, Mopeds, scooters, etc. are operated on public roads where they can not attain the speed limit,

Whereas, Mopeds, scooters, etc. are an obstruction to the flow of traffic,

Whereas, Mopeds, scooters, etc. continue to put the lives of our fellow citizens at risk,

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

Section I: Restrict mopeds and other unconventional vehicles to operate only on public roads where they can attain the speed limit,

Section II: Enable the citizens of South Carolina to operate on roads with less hazards, and keep us all safe

Section III: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

A Concurrent Resolution
Presented by Marisa Thomas
Charleston Southern University

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Purpose: To remind the House and Senate of the importance of the South Carolina Student Legislature Constitution and Bylaws and the adherence thereto.

Whereas, In a long-established body, it is almost inevitable that the entity does not lose sight of its original mission.

Whereas, Since its founding in 1956, South Carolina Student Legislature has fallen into the rut of doing that which is conventional and not intentional.

Whereas, South Carolina Student Legislature is not too far removed to re-center itself on what should be the cornerstone of the organization.

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

Section I: That every delegate thoroughly read and sign document saying that he has thoroughly read the Constitution and By-laws of South Carolina Student Legislature concurrent with membership fees.

Section II: That the Executive Committee, Cabinet members, Committee leadership, and Delegation chairmen all be held accountable of their Constitutional responsibilities to the bodies of the House and the Senate.

Section III: That all clauses and section of the Constitution and By-laws that cannot be upheld be removed therefrom through proper amendment procedure.

Section IV: This concurrent resolution shall go into effect upon passage of both the House and Senate of South Carolina Student Legislature.

1 **A Bill**
2 **Presented By Diego Alvarado Roy**
3 **Charleston Southern University**
4

5 **Purpose:** To increase the freedom of South Carolina citizens.
6

7 **Whereas,** Personal property belongs to the individuals who own it.
8

9 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session here
10 assembled the following:
11

12 **Section I:** Building permits shall no longer be required for the construction of home
13 additions, sheds, garages, etc. on private residential property where the structure
14 being built can be legally built otherwise.
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16 **Section II:** This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon passage by the General
17 Assembly and the signature of the Governor.
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**A Resolution
Presented By Robert Banks
Charleston Southern University**

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- Purpose:** To make SCSL great again.
- Whereas,** SCSL has in the past raised taxes to inconceivable levels.
- Whereas,** Taxes inhibit economic growth and lesson the morale of the populace.
- Whereas,** SCSL should strive to be responsible towards its notional constituents.
- Whereas,** SCSL was once the world capital of fiscal responsibility.
- Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session here assembled the following:
 - Section I:** Should this resolution pass SCSL shall resolve not to raise any taxes or levy any new taxes in its Spring 2019 session.
 - Section II:** This bill will go into effect immediately upon passage by the General Assembly.

A Bill
Presented By Micah Deveaux
Charleston Southern University

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Purpose: To work in saving the children of South Carolina.

Whereas, South Carolina has the 17th highest obesity rates for youths ages 10-17, being 32.9% in 2016;

Whereas, Snacks and sodas sold in vending machines are of minimal nutritional value and foods such as these have been connected to obesity and even type 2 diabetes;

Whereas, Vending machines in middle and high schools are easily accessible sources of these unhealthy snacks.

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

Section I: Add Section 59-1-530 to the South Carolina Code of Law that states: Vending machines are prohibited in all elementary, middle, and high school public education buildings.

(A) “Vending Machine” shall be defined as a machine that dispenses small articles such as food or drinks when a coin, bill, or token is inserted.

Section II: The South Carolina Department of Education is responsible for monitoring each school by checking them once every school year at their discretion.

Section III: If a school is found to have vending machines, they will first receive a warning and must remove the vending machines by the start of the following school year. If the vending machines are not removed by the appropriate time, the school shall lose 50% of its federal funding.

Section IV: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

A Bill
Presented By Kyle Addy
Charleston Southern University

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Purpose: To amend section 16-17-722 of the South Carolina Code of Laws.

Whereas, Peoples lives can be ruined by being falsely accused of any action.

Whereas, About 2% to 10% of rape allegations are false.

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

Section I: Amend section 16-17-722 part (B) of the South Carolina Code of Laws to add “If the felony that is being falsely reported is that of Sexual Battery, Then the convicted must be imprisoned for not more than ten years or fined not more than two thousand dollars, or both.” at the end.

Section II: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

A Bill
Presented By Anna Weeks
Charleston Southern University

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Purpose: To eliminate the Department of Transportation and improve South Carolina’s infrastructure.

Whereas, The SCDOT Commission is corrupt; and,

Whereas, South Carolina was given a D+ in the 2017 Infrastructure Report Card by the American Society of Civil Engineers; and,

Whereas, In 2011, South Carolina had to rely on federal funds to keep the DOT afloat and the agency was only able to balance its budget by stopping all paving and maintenance work; and,

Whereas, South Carolina was ranked 42 out of 50 for the most dangerous roads in 2017.

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

Section I: Strike Sections 57-1-310, 57-1-320, 57-1-330, 57-1-340, and 57-1-350 from the South Carolina Code of Laws.

Section II: Rewrite Section 57-1-410 to read the following:

~~The commission shall appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Secretary of Transportation who shall serve at the pleasure of the commission.~~
The Secretary of Transportation shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. A person appointed to this position shall possess practical and successful business and executive ability and be knowledgeable in the field of transportation. The Secretary of Transportation shall receive such compensation as may be established under the provisions of Section 8-11-160 and for which funds have been authorized in the general appropriations act.

Section III: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon the passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

A Bill

Presented by Jonathan J. Taylor

The Citadel, The Military College of South Carolina

Purpose: To provide better state tuition assistance for eligible soldiers and airmen of the South Carolina National Guard.

Whereas, Currently, education incentives of only \$4,500 per year or \$18,000 in total are provided by the State of South Carolina. These incentives are insufficient to compete with neighboring states or, to serve as a tool to help produce fully staffed units in the South Carolina National Guard; and,

Whereas, States like: North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, New Jersey, Vermont, and Connecticut provide complete full state tuition assistance to their soldiers and airmen who serve in their state’s National Guard; and,

Whereas, Soldiers and airmen who decide to further their education become eligible for various ranks and positions in the National Guard; and,

Whereas, The military crafts our soldiers and airmen to become adept at operating with the proper mix of authority, diplomacy, and tact. Their educational expertise gives them knowledge on topics that affect our daily lives. This unique mix presents SC Businesses with advantages others may not offer.

Whereas, Legislation is necessary to give South Carolina businesses and the South Carolina National Guard the leaders they desire.

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

Section I: Definitions for this bill are as followed:

I. South Carolina National Guard College Assistance Program (SCNG CAP): is a program that offers financial assistance to members of the South Carolina Army and Air National Guard by providing incentives for enlisting or remaining for a specified time in either the South Carolina Army or Air National Guard (SCNG). SCNG CAP is administered by the Commission on Higher Education along with the South Carolina National Guard.

II. Reserve Officer's Training Corps (ROTC): The U.S. Army Cadet Command partners with universities to recruit, educate, develop, and

1 inspire Senior ROTC Cadets in order to commission officers of character
 2 for the Total Army. ROTC Cadets may receive scholarships that cover the
 3 full cost of their tuition or room and board.
 4

5 **Section II:** To amend South Carolina Code Section 59-114-30 to read:

6
 7 Qualifying members of the National Guard may receive college assistance
 8 program grants up to an amount equal to one hundred percent of college tuition
 9 and fees, provided, however, the total of all grants received may not exceed
 10 ~~eighteen thousand dollars~~ **forty thousand dollars**. A member may not qualify for
 11 college assistance program grants for more than one hundred thirty semester
 12 hours or related quarter hours. Grants ~~are not to be awarded for graduate degree~~
 13 ~~courses~~ **can be awarded for graduate degree courses under certain**
 14 **circumstances**. A new application must be submitted for each separate academic
 15 year prior to the beginning of the academic year. The annual maximum grant must
 16 be determined for each academic year based on the amount of available program
 17 funds.
 18

19 **Section III:** To Amend Subsection (C) in South Carolina Code Section 59-114-40 to read:

20
 21 (C) National Guard members receiving a full Reserve Officer's Training Corps
 22 (ROTC) scholarship are not eligible for college assistance program grants **for**
 23 **undergraduate level courses**.
 24

25 **Section IV:** To add a subsection (D) in South Carolina Code Section 59-114-40 to read:

26
 27 *(D) Members of the National Guard enrolled or planning to enroll in graduate*
 28 *level courses at an eligible institution may apply to the commission for a college*
 29 *assistance program grant. To qualify, an applicant must:*
 30

- 31 1. *Have been a member of the South Carolina National Guard while enrolled*
 32 *and completed a South Carolina Undergraduate program.*
- 33 2. *Have not already used the South Carolina National Guard College*
 34 *Assistance Program*
- 35 3. *A South Carolina Army National Guard soldier must have a letter of*
 36 *recommendation written from their battalion commander.*
- 37 4. *A South Carolina Air National Guard airmen must have a letter of*
 38 *recommendation written from their squadron commander.*
- 39 5. *Be a current resident of the state of South Carolina.*
- 40 6. *Be enrolled or accepted to the South Carolina School that the*
 41 *soldier/airmen is requesting tuition assistance through SCNG CAP*
 42

1 **Section V:** This act shall go into effect on January 1, 2019, after passage by the General
2 Assembly and signature of the Governor.

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

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- 5 **Purpose:** To amend open season laws for antlered deer in Game Zone 3.
6
- 7 **Whereas,** Since 2002, the population of white-tailed deer in South Carolina has trended
8 down.
9
- 10 **Whereas,** Three out of the top five counties for harvest per county area (Bamberg,
11 Hampton, and Calhoun) and three out of the top five counties for total deer
12 harvest exist within the limits of Game Zone 3.
13
- 14 **Whereas,** According to the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources' 2017 Deer
15 Harvest Report, early opening seasons for white-tailed deer may have negative
16 consequences as it relates to deer harvest.
17
- 18 **Whereas,** According to the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources' 2017 Deer
19 Harvest Report, "hunting pressure that builds prior to the white-tailed deer
20 breeding season can suppress daytime movements of deer during the breeding
21 season when deer movements and hunter harvests should be greatest."
22
- 23 **Whereas,** Amending open season laws for Game Zone 3 would make hunting laws
24 consistent across the two largest Game Zones in South Carolina for those with
25 properties spanning both Game Zones.
26
- 27 **Whereas,** Amending open season laws for Game Zone 3 would relieve pre-breeding season
28 hunting pressure for white-tailed deer, resulting in an increase in daytime deer
29 movements.
30
- 31 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session
32 assembled the following:
33
- 34 **Section I:** a. The words "August 15 through January 1, with archery equipment and
35 firearms" be changed to "August 15 through August 31, with archery equipment;
36 and September 1 through January 1, with archery equipment and firearms." in
37 Title 50-11-310, Section A, Subsection 1.
38
- 39 **Section II:** This act shall go into effect on January 1, 2019, after passage by the General
40 Assembly and signature of the Governor.
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**A Bill
Presented by Cody Sims
The Citadel**

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Purpose: To change the words “annual” and “annually” in Section 43-5-140 of the South Carolina Code of Laws to “semiannual” and “semiannually” respectively.

Whereas, currently, section 43-5-140 requires the South Carolina Department of Social Services to annually inform applicants for and recipients of government aid to families with dependent children of the provisions of eligibility and his/her responsibility for reporting the facts that determine his/her eligibility; and

Whereas, along with this, the Department is responsible for taking action to adjust the recipients’ grant or redetermine eligibility if given information by the citizen that would force them to do so; and

Whereas, according to a study conducted by the Census Bureau of the United States (2011), the median length of poverty spells for children younger than 18 was 5.2 months, while for those 18 to 64, the median was 4.2 months. Older adults had the longest stays in poverty of any age group: a median spell of 6.7 months; and

Whereas, improper welfare payments and fraud cause a huge issue nationally, and in fiscal year 2015 they were estimated to be 10.1% of all federal welfare payments made and totaled \$71.5 billion; and

Whereas, at the state level, due to these improper payments, taxpayer dollars go into the pockets of those who are ineligible for such assistance, and they force these dollars to remain out of the hands of the truly needy; and

Whereas, under this revision, those who are considered eligible by the department would still receive grants. It is simply a crucial first step that needs to be made in order to solve the issue of improper taxpayer expenditure when it comes to welfare payments.

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

Section I, the word “annual” in Section 43-5-140 of the South Carolina Code of Laws shall be changed to “semiannual”.

Section II, the word “annually” in Section 43-5-140 of the South Carolina Code of Laws shall be changed to “semiannually”.

Section III, This act shall go into effect on January 1, 2019, after passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

A Bill**Presented by John Eppley and Rivers Chadwick
The Citadel**

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Purpose: To incorporate a formal system within the South Carolina Public Schools to complete a formal assessment before fleeing school buildings in the case of a sounding fire alarm.

Whereas, New technology and modernized equipment has limited the number of school fires and it is nearly impossible for it to go undetected; and,

Whereas, There hasn't been a mass casualty fire in over half a century in all public schools combined in the U.S, however there has been multiple mass shootings where the fire alarm was pulled and the gunman fired upon the crowd of students evacuating.

Whereas, There are other states who are currently imposing bills similar to this one. Kentucky and Michigan are holding talks on whether to implement this strategy on fire alarms and Florida has already approved one that allows an assessment to take place after the alarm goes off.

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

Section I: For the purpose of this bill:
A) "Zones" shall be defined as: a certain perimeter that faculty and staff are to look and make judgement to whether a fire exist or not. This includes bathrooms, supply closets, and faculty work rooms,...etc. Each teacher and staff member will have a zone to assess.

Section II: There shall be a three-minute period after the fire alarm sounds in which faculty and staff make a safety assessment to find the root of the fire (if it is a fire) and report up the chain of command.

Section III: There is to be radio communication devices set aside in each classroom so in the cases that an intruder pulls the alarm and has a weapon, the teacher can relay the message up the chain of command.

Section IV: Besides communications, teachers and staff will have designated "zones" to cover during the three-minute assessment.

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Section V: If the safety assessment is passed and there is no fire, the school will then proceed to decide on what it thinks is best—what steps are to be taken. And overall, must take the most precautionary measures in accords to gunman, intruders, and possible terrorist.

Section VI: To add a subsection (4) in subsection (B) in Section 59-17-160 CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, to read:
(4) A three minute assessment of the school building must be enacted in school policy whereas, the students must stay in the classroom unless there is an actual fire while faculty and staff make the assessment.

Section VI: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019, after passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

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A Bill
Presented by Gib Fenters
The Citadel, The Military College of South Carolina

Purpose: To amend Section 57-25-150 in the South Carolina Code of Laws to increase the annual fees required by the State for roadside outdoor advertising.

Whereas, Billboard advertising companies make their profit by benefiting from traffic on taxpayer-funded roads while paying little to the State.

Whereas, Billboard companies currently only pay either \$20 or \$30 in annual fees based on the size of the billboard.

Whereas, South Carolina roads are in bad shape and in desperate need of repair, and the additional funds collected from an increase in the annual fees required could be used to improve road conditions.

Whereas, There are over 340,000 billboards in the US (Statista) and collected \$6.7 billion in Revenue in 2012 (OAAA).

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

Section I: Section 57-25-150 of the South Carolina Code of Laws should be amended to require “(2) an annual fee of thirty dollars if the advertising area does not exceed three hundred fifty square feet”

Section II: Section 57-25-150 of the South Carolina Code of Laws should be amended to require “(3) an annual fee of forty-five dollars if the advertising area exceeds three hundred fifty square feet.”

Section III: At least 95% of the money acquired through annual fee collection should be given to the South Carolina Department of Transportation to be used for road improvements.

Section IV: This bill will go into effect on January 1, 2019, after passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

A Bill
Presented by Grayson Gasque
The Citadel

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Purpose: To implement a statewide system that financially encourages consumers to minimize plastic straw usage.

Whereas, Plastic straws are a major contributor to plastic waste in the world’s oceans, ranked as the 11th most commonly found ocean trash; and,

Whereas, Each year, 1 million seabirds and 100,000 marine animals die from ingesting plastics such as straws; and,

Whereas, Plastic straws are commonly made from polypropylene, a plastic that is difficult to recycle and not accepted by most curbside recycling programs; and,

Whereas, Several straw products exist that act as viable alternatives to plastic straws; and,

Whereas, A consumer incentive program would reduce plastic waste while not impeding the needs of the elderly and disabled.

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

Section I: For the purposes of this bill:
 A) ‘Food service establishments’ shall be defined as: places where food is prepared and intended for individual portion service.

Section II: All food service establishments will be required to charge an additional fifty cents to any customer requesting a plastic straw.

Section III: All food service establishments will be permitted to serve approved non-plastic straw alternatives to consumers upon request.

Section V: This act shall go into effect on January 1, 2019, after passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

A Bill**Presented by Allen Huff****The Citadel, The Military College of South Carolina**

Purpose: To provide businesses who assist evacuees during mandatory evacuations with a tax deduction.

Whereas, In the past decade, this state has been affected by natural disasters that have required mandatory evacuations from the governor; and,

Whereas, Many citizens have followed evacuation orders and are forced to move away from the affected areas for undetermined periods of time, during said time they need both food and shelter which some cannot afford on a short notice; and,

Whereas, If businesses within the state were to offer assistance i.e. “Hotels providing rooms at reduced or no rates, restaurants providing food for evacuees at reduced or no rates, etc..” or any service which would remove some of the burden of evacuating for those affected; and,

Whereas, By taking part in assisting evacuees businesses will be eligible for tax deductions.

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

Section I: Eligibility for the tax deduction requires the businesses to change their standard procedures regarding availability and price of the services provided during the time of a mandatory evacuation.

Section II: Eligible businesses will be required to provide proof of their involvement in assisting evacuees. Proof shall be defined as a financial log of the amount revenue that was lost from assisting; or the total amount of time spent assisting evacuees and number of those helped with regards to shelter and transportation.

Section III: With proof of assistance, businesses will receive tax deductions based on their financial involvement in the process of evacuation and the number of evacuees serviced. The state will provide tax deductions in appropriate scale with the money spent or lost with the assistance of evacuees and number of evacuees serviced by the business.

1 **Section IV:** This bill will go into effect on January 1, 2019, after passage by the General
2 Assembly and signature of the Governor.
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A Bill
Presented by Ian Taylor
The Citadel

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- 5 **Purpose:** To provide tax deductions for those who pay for their children or grandchildren to
6 attend higher education within the state of South Carolina
7
- 8 **Whereas;** College tuition is becoming increasingly harder due to rising cost which is
9 causing student loans to rise
10
- 11 **Whereas;** The current American graduates with an average of \$37,000 in student debt, a
12 \$20,000 increase since 2005
13
- 14 **Whereas;** Many parents cannot afford to fund their children's education and it has become
15 an undue burden upon both parents and children.
16
- 17 **Therefore,** be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session
18 assembled the following:
19
- 20 **Section I,** A parent, grandparent or former legal guardian may sponsor a full-time student
21 receiving a Bachelor degree, an associates degree, or a degree, diploma or other
22 training required for practicing in the state of South Carolina.
23
- 24 **Section II,** A parent, grandparent or former legal guardian may sponsor multiple students, but
25 students may only have one sponsor.
26
- 27 **Section III** The first tax deduction bracket is 100% for up to \$5000. The second tax deduction
28 is 50% for \$5000-10,000
29
- 30 **Section IV** The tax deduction may be used for tuition, room and board, and other general
31 living expenses.
32
- 33 **Section VI** The South Carolina Department of Revenue will be in charge of applying the tax
34 deductions to a sponsor's state income tax.
35
- 36 **Section VII** This act shall go into effect on January 1, 2019, after passage by the General
37 Assembly and signature of the Governor.
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A Bill
Presented By Fred O'Donnell
Clemson University

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Purpose: To prohibit stores from the distribution of single-use carryout plastic bags,

Whereas, Numerous scientific studies have shown that plastic bags pose an undeniable threat to the environment,

Whereas, The United States Environmental Protection Agency has reported that plastics now make up more than 12 percent of the municipal solid waste stream, a dramatic increase from 1960, when plastics were less than 1 percent of the waste stream.

Whereas, The average American family takes home almost 1,500 plastic shopping bags a year.

Whereas, 100,000 marine animals are killed by plastic bags annually.

Whereas, At least 267 different species have been affected by plastic pollution in the ocean.

Whereas, Removing plastic bags from the State of South Carolina would decrease our waste output and subsequently decrease pollution in major water sources.

Whereas, Plastic bag bans are already in effect in California, Hawaii, and numerous cities across the country.

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

Section I: Businesses shall be prohibited from providing non-biodegradable plastic and non-recyclable paper bags to their customers at the point of sale for the purpose of transporting groceries or other merchandise.

Section III: This bill will go into effect upon the signature of the Governor.

A Bill
Presented by Hayley Flower
Clemson University

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- 5 **Purpose:** To include homosexual couples who are cohabitating or have formerly
6 cohabitated in the definition of household partners under Domestic Violence and
7 Protections for Domestic Abuse.
8
- 9 **Whereas,** Louisiana and North Carolina are the only other states that do not protect
10 homosexual couples from domestic violence; and,
11
- 12 **Whereas,** South Carolina is continuously in the top five states with the most domestic
13 violence; and,
14
- 15 **Whereas,** There are about equal or slightly higher rates of domestic violence between
16 homosexual couples compared to heterosexual couples in the United States; and,
17
- 18 **Whereas,** 40.4% of homosexual women, 56.9% of bisexual women and 37.3% of bisexual
19 men experience intimate partner violence compared to 28.7% of heterosexual
20 men, 32.3% of heterosexual women. Homosexual men experience 25.2% similar
21 to that of heterosexual men; and,
22
- 23 **Whereas,** Obergefell v. Hodges 2015, makes homosexual marriages legal, and these couples
24 are protected from domestic violence when married as spouses and should also be
25 protected prior to being married as are heterosexual couples.
26
- 27 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session here
28 assembled the following:
29
- 30 **Section I:** To be added to Title 20: Chapter 4: Article 1: Section 20-4-20 Protections from
31 Domestic Abuse and Title 16: Chapter 25: Article 1: Section: 16-25-10 Domestic
32 Violence.
33
- 34 **Section II:** (3) “Household member” means:
35 (a) a spouse;
36 (b) a former spouse;
37 (c) persons who have a child in common; or
38 (d) a male and female who are cohabiting or formerly have cohabited
39 (e) two members of the same sex who are cohabiting or formerly have cohabited.
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- 41 **Section III:** This bill will go into effect upon passage by the General Assembly and the
42 signature of the Governor.
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**A Bill
Presented By Jacob D. Kea
Clemson University**

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Purpose: To limit the misuse of confidential informational databases by government employees and officials by requiring agencies and departments to record and audit all database searches.

Whereas, State employees and officials have the personal information available to pursue conflicts, romantic quarrels, or avoid the law by misusing confidential information in databases including but not limited to; the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s National Crime Information Center and South Carolina Department of Motor Vehicle database; and,

Whereas, No agency currently has established a consistent method of tracking employee “searches” or “inquiries” in aforementioned databases; and,

Whereas, A betrayal of trust occurs between citizens of South Carolina and government employees and officials when private information is used for purposes not pertaining to the duty of the state agency; and,

Whereas, Stalking, harassment, extortion and blackmailing can occur by members of the public sector when personal and sensitive information is obtained without just cause; and,

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

Section I: To be added as Section 8-13-1521; “All South Carolina agencies including law enforcement with access to personal informational databases will be required to ‘log’, ‘record’ and ‘maintain’ their inquiries for one year. Should a complaint arise against a government employee or elected official about misuse of personal information for ‘romantic,’ ‘private conflicts,’ or to ‘avoid to the law,’ the South Carolina Ethics Commission will proceed with an investigation. If the individual is found in violation it is required the employee be terminated, impeached and subjected to legal action criminally and civilly.”

Section II: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

**A Bill
Presented By Willie Webb
Clemson University**

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Purpose: To amend Chapter 5 of Title 53 in SC Code of Laws adding Juneteenth as a legal state holiday.

Whereas, Juneteenth is currently listed in Chapter 3 of Title 53 in SC Code of Laws as a “special holiday”; and,

Whereas, There are holidays such as Family Respect Day, Mother’s Day, Grandmother’s Day, and days dedicated to war generals designated as “special holiday” in Chapter 3 of Title 53 in SC Code of Laws; and,

Whereas, Juneteenth has more historical significance than many of if not all of the “special holidays” listed with it in Chapter 3 of Title 53 in SC Code of Laws; and,

Whereas, Juneteenth has just as much historical significance of some holidays that are already legal state holidays such as Presidents Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, and Confederate Memorial Day; and,

Whereas, Martin Luther King Jr. Day is also listed with Juneteenth in Chapter 3 of Title 52 in SC Code of Laws as a “special holiday”; and,

Whereas, Juneteenth is the day slavery in America had completely ended, thus it was effectively the day everyone in America finally had freedom and independence.

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

Section I: To be added to Section 53-5-10: “The nineteenth day of June -- Juneteenth” as an additional state holiday.

Section II: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

**An Amendment
Presented by Jasmine Robinson
Clemson University**

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- Purpose:** To make the comprehensive sexual education courses more inclusive, medically accurate, and uniform across school districts.
- Whereas:** South Carolina is ranked number seven on *The Most Sexually Diseased States in the U.S.* list, which was last updated in 2017; and,
- Whereas:** DHEC is concerned about the steady rise of STDs in South Carolina; and,
- Whereas:** DHEC wants the South Carolina Legislature to give their agency nearly an additional \$1 million to attempt to reduce the rate at which sexually transmitted infections are contracted; and,
- Whereas:** Americans, ages 15 – 24, make up 27% of the sexually active population; and,
- Whereas:** Americans, ages 15 – 24, account for 50% of the 20 million new reported cases of STDs each year; and,
- Whereas:** 40% of high school students reported they have had sexual intercourse; and,
- Whereas:** Based on several reports from various schools and school districts in South Carolina, a significant number of schools were found to be non-compliant on issues that related to time spent on comprehensive sexual education and instructor training.
- Therefore:** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Legislature in regular session assembled the following:
- Section I:** To be added to Title 59: Chapter 32 as Section 59-32-100.
- Section II:** South Carolina will create a standard course guideline, that will outline all of the subjects that must be covered within, the minimum, the seven hundred fifty minutes of required reproductive health education.
- Section III:** Before the start of each school year, instructors will be required to participate in at least one week of professional development to determine if they are qualified to teach comprehensive sexual education.

- 1 **Section IV:** Students will be educated on sexual identities, Heterosexuality, Homosexuality,
2 Asexuality, Bisexuality, etc., in any educational context.
3
- 4 **Section V:** Instruction on all relationship types, heterosexual, homosexual, etc., will be
5 permitted in any educational context.
6
- 7 **Section VI:** Students in high school will receive medically accurate information about abortion
8 but instructors will not introduce abortion as a birth control method.
9
- 10 **Section VII:** Notice to parents and guardians; have a right to have their middle school-aged child
11 exempted from comprehensive health education program classes but do not have
12 the right to have their high school-aged child exempted from comprehensive health
13 education.
14
- 15 **Section VIII:** This act will take effect thirty days after passage by the General Assembly and
16 signature of the Governor.
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A Bill
Presented by Ben Anderson
Coastal Carolina University

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Purpose: To create an independent redistricting commission for the purpose of redrawing and approving congressional district maps within the state.

Whereas, In South Carolina, after the conclusion of each U.S. Census the state legislature is responsible with reapportioning congressional seats as well as approving congressional maps through a simple majority vote; and,

Whereas, By allowing the state legislature to have authority over redistricting, the state is undermining the authenticity and credibility of the democratic process by giving political parties the power to pick their constituents through the process of gerrymandering; and,

Whereas, Four state legislatures including California, Arizona, Washington, and Idaho have approved the creation of independent redistricting commissions as a way to combat gerrymandering tactics and artificially high incumbent reelection rates; and,

Whereas, By instituting an independent redistricting commission, the state can protect the political interests of constituents by giving individuals in the state the ability to be redistricted fairly by a commission that cannot be pressured by candidates for office, legislators, or political parties.

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

Section I: Title 1. ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT

Section 1-11-360: Office of Precinct Demographics; establishment and responsibilities.

~~(1) Review existing precinct boundaries and maps for accuracy, develop and rewrite descriptions of precincts for submission to the legislative process.~~

(2) Consult with members of the General Assembly or their designees on matters related to precinct construction or discrepancies that may exist or occur in precinct boundary development in the counties they represent.

~~(3) Develop a system for originating and maintaining precinct maps and related data for the State.~~

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~~(4) Represent the Division at public meetings, meetings with members of the General Assembly, and meetings with other state, county, or local governmental entities on matters related to precincts.~~

~~(5) Assist the appropriate county officials in the drawing of maps and writing of descriptions or precincts preliminary to these maps and descriptions being filed in this office for submission to the United States Department of Justice.~~

~~(6) Coordinate with the Census Bureau in the use of precinct boundaries in constructing census boundaries and the identification of effective uses of precinct and census information for planning purposes.~~

~~(7) Serve as a focal point for verifying official precinct information for the counties of South Carolina.~~

(42) Develop an independent redistricting commission including (5) registered South Carolina Republicans, (5) registered South Carolina Democrats, and (4) registered South Carolina Independents. Individuals placed are to be appointed to the commission must never have filed as a candidate for political office, donated to a political party, or individuals on political party payrolls. Commissioners appointed by the legislature are to be selected from a pool of self-nominated citizens after screening the pool based on criteria to ensure candidates' personal distance from politicians & political parties.

(93) Individuals sitting on the commission will draw and write the descriptions of congressional districts within the state.

(404) All maps and descriptions created by the commission must be submitted to the United States Department of Justice.

(445) Appointments to the independent redistricting commission are to occur at the conclusion of each U.S. Census.

Section II: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

**A Bill
Presented by Alexis DiMarzo
Coastal Carolina University**

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Purpose: To increase safety for females attending colleges and universities within the state.

Whereas, The femicide rate in South Carolina is over twice the national average in which more than sixty percent of the incidents occurred were due to gun violence. Nine out of ten of the victims knew their killer; and,

Whereas, 45.9% of women in South Carolina reported being victims of sexual violence or coercion other than rape; and,

Whereas, 20 to 25% of women and 15% of men are victims of forced sex during their time at college.

Whereas, Georgia permits concealed carry permits on college campuses along with Colorado, Texas, Arkansas and various other states; and,

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

Section I: To Amend Section 23-31-220: Right to allow or permit concealed weapons upon premises; signs.

Nothing contained in this article shall in any way be construed to limit, diminish, or otherwise infringe upon:

(1) the right of a public or private employer, *not under state educational laws*, to prohibit a person who is licensed under this article from carrying a concealable weapon upon the premises of the business or work place or while using any machinery, vehicle, or equipment owned or operated by the business;

Section II: To Add Section 23-31-250 to read:
To require any and all state or private colleges or universities who receive any amount of state educational funding or grants to permit the concealed carry permits of students, staff, and employees on campus.

Section III: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019, upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

A Bill
Presented by David Goodson
Coastal Carolina University

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- 5 **Purpose:** To reform the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon to
6 allow the Governor to pardon individuals for crimes committed against the state,
7 and to shorten the department to the “Department of Probation and Parole.”
8
- 9 **Whereas,** The Division of Pardon services has obtained budget cuts that makes it impossible
10 to cover a department that is not really needed; and,
11
- 12 **Whereas,** The Governors of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, and Florida, as
13 well as 36 other states, all empower their Governors with the power to grant
14 reprieves and pardons for crimes that are committed in their respective states.
15
- 16 **Whereas,** The Governor is popularly elected, and should have the powers to pardon
17 individuals so that the Governor can be held accountable for pardons that he/she
18 makes during their terms. We cannot hold bureaucracy accountable for actions
19 that they commit.
20
- 21 **Whereas,** The Governor can have this exclusive power to pardon because you do not have
22 to be an expert in the law to issue a pardon of forgiveness.
23
- 24 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session
25 assembled the following:
26
- 27 **Section I:** Section 24-21-930: An order of pardon must be signed by *the Governor, and*
28 *he/she at least two-thirds of the members of the board. Upon the issue of the*
29 *order by the board, the director, or one lawfully acting for him,* must issue a
30 pardon order which provides for the restoration of the pardon applicant's civil
31 rights.
32
- 33 **Section II:** Adding Section 24-21-930 (A) to read: *The Governor shall, by the power invested*
34 *in him/her, sign the pardon order and deliver it to the Secretary of State for*
35 *attestation, with a copy provided to the Office of Attorney General, and a copy*
36 *provided to the Department of Parole and Probation.*
37
- 38 **Section III:** Amending Section 24-21-5 (3): Department of Probation *and* Parole ~~and Pardon~~
39 ~~Service.~~
40
- 41 **Section IV:** To rectify said changes throughout all applicable statutes and Code of Laws. All
42 provisions contained in this act relate to one subject as required by Section 17,
43 Article III of the South Carolina Constitution, 1895, in that each section relates
44 directly to or in conjunction with the purpose statement of this bill.

1 **Section V:** This bill will go into effect after the approval of the Governor.
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**A Bill
Presented by Tyler Jessee
Coastal Carolina University**

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Purpose: To increase the safety while traveling on a motorcycle by requiring all operators and passengers to wear helmets.

Whereas, In 2016, 39% of fatally injured motorcycle drivers and 56% of fatally injured passengers were not wearing helmets; and,

Whereas, The number of people killed in motorcycle crashes has risen every year since 2013; and,

Whereas, In states that require all motorcycle passengers to wear helmets, the percent of fatally injured passengers without helmets was 9%. In states that do not require motorcycle passengers to wear helmets, the percent of fatally injured passengers without helmets was 72%; and,

Whereas, Individuals wearing helmets while traveling on a motorcycle have a better chance of survival because of the protection given to their heads.

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

Section I: Amend **SECTION 56-5-3660**. To read:

SECTION 56-5-3660: Helmets must be worn by operators and passengers ~~under age twenty-one~~; helmet design; list of approved helmets.

It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or ride upon a two-wheeled motorized vehicle unless he wears a protective helmet of a type approved by the Department of Public Safety. Such a helmet must be equipped with either a neck or chin strap and be reflectorized on both sides thereof. The department is hereby authorized to adopt and amend regulations covering the types of helmets and the specifications therefor and to establish and maintain a list of approved helmets which meet the specifications as established hereunder.

Section V: This bill will go into effect on January 1st, 2019, upon passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

A Bill
Presented by Allison Lavallee
Coastal Carolina University

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Purpose: To revise the “South Carolina Clean Energy Tax Incentive Program” to also include an abatement in the yearly property tax of homeowners who have or plan to install solar energy to their property.

Whereas, Currently, The South Carolina Clean Energy Tax Incentive Program (SC-TIP) is written only to include manufacturing industries as well as businesses in the state, offering a tax credit to those that meet the requirements of the program; and,

Whereas, The average price for a homeowner to install a standard system of solar panels is around \$18,000 as of 2017 data according to the American Solar Energy Society; and,

Whereas, Cities such as New York and Cincinnati offer a tax incentive for solar installations: property tax abatements, that allows building owners to deduct some or all of the cost of installing solar from their property taxes; and,

Whereas, Solar energy is accountable for making up nearly 15 percent of all renewable electricity and about 4 percent of the total electric use globally.

Whereas, Offering the incentive to the citizens of South Carolina will help alleviate the total cost of this installation process, providing a cleaner and brighter future for the state.

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

Section I: **To amend Section 12-6-3588 to read:** The General Assembly has determined to enact the "South Carolina Previous Clean Energy Tax Incentive Program" as contained in this section to encourage business *and home* investment that will produce high quality *standards of living through the employment opportunities* and ~~enhance this state's position as a center for production and use of clean energy products.~~ The program accomplishes this goal by providing tax incentives *and reduction in property tax* to companies *and homeowners* with solar, wind, geothermal, and other clean energy ~~industries~~ which are expanding or locating in South Carolina.

Section II: A business or corporation meeting the requirements of this section is eligible to receive a ten percent nonrefundable income tax credit of the cost of the company's total qualifying investments in plant and equipment in this State for clean energy operations. *A home meeting the requirements in this section is eligible to receive eight percent of the solar panel system installation expenses and deduct that amount of money from the property tax for up to 5 years.*

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Section III: To obtain the amount of the credit available to a taxpayer, the Department of Commerce also must certify to the Department of Revenue that the taxpayer has met the ~~job creation requirements of subsection~~ *requirements of the program*. The credits authorized by this section are in lieu of any other applicable income tax credits or abatements allowed by state law, and in the event of an overlap or conflict in available credits or abatements to a taxpayer, the taxpayer must select the credit or abatement the taxpayer desires in the manner prescribed by the Department of Revenue to the extent the credits or abatements conflict or overlap.

Section V: This bill will go into effect on January 1st, 2019 of the new fiscal year.

A Bill
Presented by Lukas Little
Coastal Carolina University

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5 **Purpose:** Each prison in the state of South Carolina will have at least one farm and the
6 inmates of the prison will be required to grow food for themselves and the
7 community.
8
- 9 **Whereas,** Inmates are in prison holding the potential to benefit the community in some way;
10 and,
11
- 12 **Whereas,** Many inmates are in prison for non-violent crimes and can be beneficial to the
13 community; and,
14
- 15 **Whereas,** The food that is grown will be used to feed the inmates and donated to the
16 community; and,
17
- 18 **Whereas,** By having inmates grow their own food, the State of South Carolina will spend
19 less tax dollars on food for prisons.
20
- 21 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session
22 assembled the following:
23
- 24 **Section I:** SECTION 24-1-250. Sale of timber, horticultural products, *and agricultural*
25 *products*; utilization of funds.
26
- 27 (A) The Department of Corrections is hereby authorized to sell mature trees and
28 other timber suitable for commercial purposes from lands owned by the
29 department. Prior to such sales, the director shall consult with the State Forester to
30 determine the economic and environmental feasibility of and obtain approval for
31 such sales. Funds derived from timber sales shall be utilized by the Department of
32 Corrections to maintain and expand the agricultural program subject to the
33 approval of the Department of Administration or at the discretion of the director,
34 for projects or services benefiting the general welfare of the inmate population.
35
- 36 (B) The Department of Corrections is hereby authorized to sell horticultural
37 products suitable for commercial purposes that are grown or produced through the
38 department's horticulture program. Notwithstanding any other provision of law,
39 the proceeds from the sale of horticultural products by the Department of
40 Corrections shall be retained by the agency to fund services benefiting the general
41 welfare of all inmates.
42
- 43 (C) *The Department of corrections is required to provide each prison with a farm*
44 *in order to grow food for consumption or charity. The Department of Corrections*
45 *is not authorized to grow goods for direct profit. Prior to such actions, the*

1 *director shall consult with the hired agriculturalist to determine the proper*
2 *cropping seasons, practices, and techniques.*

3
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5 **Section II:** Each prison will need to have a minimum amount of land to be eligible for this
6 program

7
8 **Section III:** The funding will come from state taxes, but will be returned once the use of the
9 grown crops reduces the cost of food in the prison.

10
11 **Section IV:** Inmates who have been convicted or are on trial for violent crimes will be
12 restricted to hands-only work.

13
14 **Section V:** Inmates who have not been convicted or are on trial for non-violent crimes will be
15 able to use farm hand tools.

16
17 **Section VI:** Each prison will hire a farmer to consult on the proper use of materials, growth of
18 crops, and ability of the land to grow.

19
20 **Section VII:** Half of the crops grown will be used in the feeding of the inmates while the other
21 half will be donated to food pantries in the state.

22
23 **Section VIII:** This bill will go into effect upon passage by the General Assembly and signature
24 of the Governor.

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A Bill
Presented by Alex Long
Coastal Carolina University

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Purpose: To enact a statewide extra one percent sales tax on all taxable sales to help fund road work projects throughout the state of South Carolina.

Whereas, A bill of this kind is currently in effect in Horry County, approved most recently by referendum with 69.1% in favor; and,

Whereas, The 1% sales tax increase has funded many projects in Horry County, including new roads, repaving old roads, and new bridges and overpasses; and,

Whereas, The state of South Carolina would benefit from extra funding towards massive roadworks projects around the state such as the I-85/I-385 Gateway Project in Greenville; and,

Whereas, South Carolina lags behind other states in terms of roadway conditions due to having the 8th lowest spending per diver on highways in the nation according to the Census Bureau’s Annual Survey of State Government Finances in 2015.

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

Section I: To add to Section 12-36-910 as follows: Another one (1) percent tax will be added to all taxable sales within the state that will be used for additional funding in various roadworks projects around the state

Section II: This bill will go into effect on the first day of the new fiscal year upon passage of the governor.

A Bill
Presented by Joretta L. Morris
Coastal Carolina University

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Purpose: To lower the length of time needed to obtain a Driver’s License after obtaining a Learner’s Permit for persons who are at least twenty-five years of age.

Whereas, The required time to hold a valid Learner’s Permit in South Carolina is a period of six months; and,

Whereas, Individuals twenty-five and older are generally more mature and mentally developed thus allowing for less time to develop the skills needed to drive; and,

Whereas, Successful completion of both a Learner’s Permit and a Driver’s License test in a shortened amount of time provides an incentive to ensure an individual is likely to take the privilege of driving more seriously; and,

Whereas, Those obtaining a driver's license at the age of twenty-five have more responsibilities such as work, family issues, and so forth that demand the obtaining of a Driver's License in a shortened time frame.

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

Section I: Amend Section 56-1-50 (F) as follows:
 A person who has never held a form of license evidencing previous driving experience first must be issued a beginner's permit and must hold the permit for at least one hundred eighty days before being eligible for full licensure.

A person twenty-five years of age or older who has never held a form of license evidencing previous driving experience first must be issued a beginner's permit and must hold the permit for at least sixty days before being eligible for full licensure.

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

A Bill
Presented by Christian Snell
Coastal Carolina University

Purpose: To allow vehicle owners to better protect the interior of their vehicle and to be able to see more clearly when driving.

Whereas, Sunscreen devices cools the car on average seven degrees Celsius; and,

Whereas, Sunscreen devices helps protect drivers and passengers from harmful UVB and UVA radiation that are known to cause cancer, and,

Whereas, Having sunscreen devices installed preserve your car's interior including leather, carpet and cloth upholstery and,

Whereas, With no restrictions on tinted windows, vehicle owners can better protect their investments and drivers and passengers, can protect themselves more from harmful UV rays.

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

Section I: Section [56-5-5015]

- A. (A) No person may operate a motor vehicle that is required to be registered in this State on any public highway, road, or street that has a sunscreen device on the windshield, the front side wings, and side windows adjacent to the right and left of the driver and windows to the rear of the driver that do not meet the requirements of this section. If no after-factory installed sunscreen device has been added to the window surface, the provisions of this section regarding light transmittance do not apply.
- B. (B) A sunscreening device must be nonreflective and may not be red, yellow, or amber in color. A sunscreening device may be used only along the top of the windshield and may not extend downward beyond the AS1 line. If the AS1 line is not visible, no sunscreening device may be applied to the windshield.
- C. (C) A single sunscreening device may be installed on the side wings or side windows, or both, located at the immediate right and left of the driver and the side windows behind the driver. The sunscreening device must be nonreflective and the combined light transmission of the sunscreening device with the factory or manufacturer installed sunscreening material ~~must not be less than twenty-seven percent.~~ **There shall be no restriction for the amount of light that has to pass through the windshield for the**

1 **rear side wings or side windows. For the immediate right and left side**
 2 **windows of the driver, sunscreening material must not be less than**
 3 **twenty-seven percent.**

4 D. (D)(1) A suncreening device to be applied to the rear-most window must
 5 be nonreflective and ~~have a light transmission of not less than twenty~~
 6 ~~percent.~~ **Does not have a restriction for the amount of light that has to**
 7 **pass through.** If a sunscreening device is used on the rear-most window,
 8 one right and one left outside rearview mirror is required.

9 **E. (E) There shall be no restriction for the amount of light that has to**
 10 **pass through the windshield for backside windows and rear windows**

11
 12 **Section II:** For the purposes of this bill:
 13 A) “Sunscreening device”- Film put on a vehicle’s windowed intended to prevent
 14 the sun’s rays from penetrating the vehicle’s windows.

15
 16 **Section V:** This bill will go into effect January 1st, 2019 upon passage by the General
 17 Assembly and signature of the Governor.
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A Bill
Presented by Cammie Wolfe
Coastal Carolina University

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Purpose: To establish College Support within the state of South Carolina for children previously receiving Child Support in order to fund their getting ahead on their college education.

Whereas, It was noted through Census data that married couples with Children earned roughly three times as much as single mothers did; and,

Whereas, Currently, the United States Department of Education has found that students who are from a low-income household are much less likely than their peers to receive a college degree due to financial reasons; and,

Whereas, It has been shown that there is a correlation between higher education levels and higher income according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics; and,

Whereas, The National Center for Education Statistics has seen that the cost of college tuition has more than doubled since 1985; and,

Whereas, The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has seen that with more students earning more because of higher education then in turn the unemployment level would also go down which would benefit the state.

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

Section I: To be inserted in Section 63-17-40:

C) For the purposes of this bill:

- 1) College Support is the parent who is not in primary custody of the child putting forth money to assist in paying for a higher education for the child.
 - a. This is applicable to children who are receiving Child Support already and are taking college courses that require payment.
 - b. The aforementioned college courses the student takes could be Advanced Placement classes, courses at a local community college/technical college, or a four year university that require payment.
 - c. The child in this situation or the primary parent could request for child support to be granted either through direct negotiation or through request following attending Family Court.
 - d. The College Support would be an additional amount of money on top of the amount already paid for Child Support, it would

1 be a percentage depending upon the amount the course(s) cost
2 that need to be paid.

3 e. While in college the student must stay full time and maintain
4 satisfactory grades at a college/university/high school.

5 i. If the above qualifications are not met then the College Support
6 would be terminated depending upon circumstances
7 surrounding it.
8

9 **Section II:**

10 Definitions:

- 11 1) "Child" means a student who is under the legal age of 18
- 12 2) "Satisfactory grades" means that the student receiving College
13 Support must sustain at minimum a 3.0 grade point average
14 every semester that they receive College Support during.
- 15 3) "Full time" means that the student is enrolled in between 12
16 and 18 credits every semester.

17
18 **Section III:** This bill will go into effect at the beginning of the next fiscal year upon passage
19 by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.
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A Bill
Presented by Peter Battaglia
Coastal Carolina University

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Purpose: To remove Section 44-34-100 (E) from the SC Code of Law.

Whereas, 37 States already have allowed the tattooing of the face and neck area

Whereas, The allowing of face tattoos will increase business in South Carolina

Whereas, This infringes on people’s freedoms to do what they want with their own bodies

Whereas, This will stop people from leaving the state to get a tattoo, which will give SC more revenue

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

Section I: ~~(E) It is unlawful for a tattoo artist to tattoo any part of the head, face, or neck of another person.~~

Section II: This bill will go into effect January 1st, 2019 upon passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

A Bill
Presented by Kiona Corwin
College of Charleston

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Purpose: To reduce the number of motor vehicle accidents due to hand held cell phone usage.

Whereas, 1 out of every 4 car accidents in the United States are caused by texting and driving; and,

Whereas, 74 percent of drivers support a ban on hand held cell phone use; and,

Whereas, Distracted drivers in South Carolina contributed to five deaths and more than 3,000 injuries during 2017, according to state officials; and,

Whereas, Maryland, Georgia, West Virginia, and 12 other states have similar laws in affect.

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

Section I: Amend SECTION 56-5-3890 SUBSECTION (B) and (C) to read:

(B) It is unlawful for a person to use a wireless electronic communication device to compose, send, or read a text-based communication, *or to make or receive phone calls*, while operating a motor vehicle on the public streets and highways of this State.

(C) This section does not apply to a person who is:

- (1) lawfully parked or stopped;
- (2) using a hands-free wireless electronic communication device;
- (3) summoning emergency assistance;
- (4) transmitting or receiving data as part of a digital dispatch system;
- (5) a public safety official while in the performance of the person's official duties; or
- (6) 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.

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Section II: For the purposes of this bill:

A) ‘Hands-free 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, which allows a person to wirelessly communicate with another person without holding the device in either hand by utilizing an internal feature or function of the device, an attachment, or an additional device. A hands-free wireless electronic communication device may require the use of either hand to activate or deactivate an internal feature or function of the device.

Section III: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon passage by the General Assembly the signature of the Governor.

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A Bill
Presented by Bo Salyer & Emilie Karolyi
College of Charleston

Purpose: To provide equal legal protection against employment discrimination to persons regardless of sexual orientation or gender whether they are employed by the state or a private enterprise.

Whereas, The law already ceases to discriminate against race, religion, color, sex, age, national origin, or disability but does not include gender and sexual orientation.

Whereas, As American citizens, every person has a human right to not be discriminated against including on the basis of their sexual and gender orientation.

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

Section I: We would like to propose the following change to the already enacted bill: “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, *sexual orientation, gender orientation*, 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, gender orientation*, age, national origin, or disability”.

Section III: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

**An Amendment
Presented by Ryan Thompson
College of Charleston**

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Purpose: To amend section 7-13-15 of the South Carolina State Constitution to remove school board elections from having primaries.

Whereas, In school board elections, fair elections should elect the most qualified candidate regardless of political affiliation; and,

Whereas, We are forcing partisanship on children by making the elected officials representing the schools biased; and,

Whereas, In Horry County, the primary elections resulted in only one candidate being on the ballot for the general election; and,

Whereas, Due to this no party has fair representation in November and constituents are left with no choices.

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

Section I: Amend Section 7-13-15
SECTION 7-13-15. Primaries to be conducted by State Election Commission and county boards of voter registration and elections on second Tuesday in June; filing fees.

(A) This section does not apply to municipal primaries.

(B) Except as provided in subsection (A) or unless otherwise specifically provided for by statute or ordinance, the following primaries must be conducted by the State Election Commission and the county boards of voter registration and elections on the second Tuesday in June of each general election year:

(1) primaries for federal offices, excluding a presidential preference primary for the Office of President of the United States as provided pursuant to Section 7-11-20(B); and

(2) primaries for:

(a) state offices;

(b) offices including more than one county;

(c) ~~countywide and less than countywide offices, specifically including, but not limited to, all school boards and school trustees~~

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Section II: School board elections should be held with general elections, not including a partisan primary.

Section III: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

**A Bill
Presented by Kiley Bennett
College of Charleston**

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Purpose: To protect the children and adults of the public education system in the state of South Carolina.

Whereas, Currently, the state of South Carolina allows religious exemptions to vaccines for children in the public school system.

Whereas, There are other privately-owned institutions in which these parents can enroll their children which correspond to their religious beliefs and do not endanger those with medical conditions restricting them from obtaining vaccinations.

Whereas, In 2015, during a measles outbreak in California, South Carolina lawmakers reviewed the states vaccination laws and a statement was made as follows “...A religious exemption is much easier to come by. Parents only need to fill out a form from their local health department and have it notarized. They’re not actually required to answer questions about their religious beliefs.”

Whereas, Herd immunity does not work properly when such high numbers of parents are filing for religious exemptions and sending them to the public school. Herd immunity protects young children (< 2 years of age) and adults unable to receive vaccines due to medical reasons.

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

Section I: S.C. Code Ann. § 44-29-180 is amended by adding the following:

A) (D) A South Carolina Certificate of Special Exemption signed by the school principal, authorized representative, or day care director may be issued to transfer students while awaiting arrival of medical records from their former area of residence or to other students who have been unable to secure immunizations or documentation of immunizations already received. A South Carolina Certificate of Special Exemption may be issued only once and is valid for only thirty calendar days from date of enrollment. At the expiration of this special exemption, the student must present a valid South Carolina Certificate of Immunization or a valid South Carolina Certificate of Medical Exemption, ~~or valid South Carolina Certificate of Religious Exemption.~~ All pupils and children unable to present proper medical exemption or proof of vaccination must enroll in a homeschooling program or a privately owned institution aligned with their religious followings.

Section II: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the governor.

A Bill
Presented by Magdalena Willis and Brynn Smith
College of Charleston

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Purpose: To reinstate the Teacher and Employee Retention Incentive (TERI) Program in South Carolina.

Whereas, Executive director of the Palmetto State Teachers Association, Kathy Maness, states that South Carolina’s teacher shortage has evolved into a crisis and according to *The State*, students in 540 classrooms in South Carolina started the 2018-19 school year without a regular, full-time teacher due to this critical teacher shortage and;

Whereas, Spokesman for the state Department of Education, Ryan Brown, stated that in the 2017-18 school year, South Carolina school districts reported an employment shortage of 550 teachers in public schools and *The Center for Educator Recruitment, Retention and Advancement and the S.C. Commission on Higher Education* reported that 22% of first year teachers hired for the 2016-2017 school year quit their positions and did not return to the field of education in South Carolina and;

Whereas, According to Beth Phibbs, director of governmental affairs for the South Carolina Association of School Administrators, the TERI program was highly effective at retaining teachers and;

Whereas. According to *The State*, SECTION 9-1-2210 the Teacher and Employee Retention Incentive Program was repealed as of July 1, 2018 as an effort to reduce spending and despite financial motivation for expelling experienced teachers out of the classroom due to increasing salaries in alignment with years of experience, the TERI program should be viewed as an investment in the future workforce of the state and;

Whereas, Allowing educators to continue teaching in public schools after retirement inclines more experienced teachers to remain in the public school system opposed to seeking employment in private sectors and keeping experienced teachers in the classroom promotes high achieving graduates that will later enter the workforce and;

Whereas, The TERI program was initiated in 2006 when there was a shortage of nearly 6000 teachers. As of 2018, this shortage has not decreased, thus the TERI program should not have been repealed.

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

1 **Section 1: 9-1-2210 :** (A) An active contributing member who is eligible for service
2 retirement under this chapter and complies with the requirements of this article
3 may elect to participate in the Teacher and Employee Retention Incentive
4 Program (program). A member electing to participate in the program retires for
5 purposes of the system. The program participant shall agree to continue
6 employment with an employer participating in the system for a program period,
7 not to exceed five years. The member shall notify the system before the beginning
8 of the program period. Participation in the program does not guarantee
9 employment for the specified program period.

10
11 (B) After June 30, 2005, and notwithstanding the provisions of Section 9-1-
12 10(4), a payment for unused annual leave is not included in calculating a
13 member's deferred program benefit during the program period. The member's
14 average final compensation for the purpose of calculating the deferred program
15 retirement benefit must be solely the average of the member's highest twelve
16 consecutive quarters of earnable compensation at the time the member enters the
17 program. During the specified program period, receipt of the member's normal
18 retirement benefit is deferred. The member's deferred monthly benefit must be
19 placed in the system's trust fund on behalf of the member. No interest is paid on
20 the member's deferred monthly benefit placed in the system's trust fund during
21 the specified program period.

22
23 (C) During the specified program period, the employer shall pay to the system
24 the employer contribution for active members prescribed by law with respect to
25 any program participant it employs, regardless of whether the program
26 participant is a full-time or part-time employee, or a temporary or permanent
27 employee. The program participant shall pay to the system the employee
28 contribution as if the program participant were an active contributing member,
29 but the program participant does not accrue additional service credit in the
30 system for these employer and employee contributions. If an employer who is
31 obligated to the system pursuant to this subsection fails to pay the amount due,
32 as determined by the system, the amount must be deducted from any funds
33 payable to the employer by the State.

34
35 (D) A program participant is retired from the retirement system as of the
36 beginning of the program period. A program participant is not eligible to
37 receive disability retirement benefits. Accrued annual leave and sick leave used
38 in any manner in the calculation of the program participant's retirement benefit
39 is deducted from the amount of such leave accrued by the participant.

40
41 (E) A program participant is retired for retirement benefit purposes only. For
42 employment purposes, a program participant is considered to be an active

1 employee, retaining all other rights and benefits of an active employee except
2 for grievance rights pursuant to Section 8-17-370, and is not subject to the
3 earnings limitation of Section 9-1-1790 during the program period.
4

5 (F) Upon termination of employment either during or at the end of the
6 program period, the member must receive the balance in the member's program
7 account by electing one of the following distribution alternatives:
8

9 (1) a lump-sum distribution, paying appropriate taxes; or
10

11 (2) to the extent permitted under law, a tax sheltered rollover into an eligible
12 plan. For members who began participation in the program before July 1, 2005,
13 the member also must receive the previously determined normal retirement
14 benefits based upon the member's average final compensation and service credit
15 at the time the program period began, plus any applicable cost of living increases
16 declared during the program period. The program participant is thereafter subject
17 to the earnings limitation of Section 9-1-1790. Upon termination of employment
18 of members who began participation in the program after June 30, 2005, the
19 Retirement Systems shall recalculate the average final compensation of the
20 member to determine the benefit the member receives after participation in the
21 program. The average final compensation calculated at the commencement of the
22 program must be increased by an amount up to and including forty-five days'
23 termination pay for unused annual leave received by the member at termination of
24 employment, divided by three. The member's benefit after participation in the
25 program must be calculated in accordance with Section 9-1-1550, utilizing the
26 recalculated average final compensation determined in this subsection, and the
27 member's service credit, including sick leave, as of the date the member began
28 participation in the program, plus any cost-of-living increases declared during the
29 program period with respect to the amount of the member's deferred program
30 benefit.
31

32 (G) If a program participant dies during the specified program period,
33 the member's designated beneficiary must receive the balance in the
34 member's program account by electing one of the following distribution
35 alternatives:
36

37 (1) a lump-sum distribution, paying appropriate taxes; or
38

39 (2) to the extent permitted under law, a tax sheltered rollover into an eligible
40 plan. In accordance with the form of system benefit selected by the member at the
41 time the program commenced, the member's designated beneficiary must receive
42 either a survivor benefit or a refund of contributions from the member's system
43 account. If a program participant who began participation in the program before
44 July 1, 2005, elected either Option B or Option C under Section 9-1-1620, the
45 average final compensation calculated when the member commenced the program
46 must be used in determining the survivor benefit. If a program participant who

1 began participation in the program after June 30, 2005, elected either Option B or
2 C under Section 9-1-1620, then the designated survivor beneficiary shall receive a
3 survivor benefit based on a recalculated average final compensation. The average
4 final compensation calculated at the commencement of the program must be
5 increased by an amount up to and including forty-five days termination pay for
6 unused annual leave received by the member's legal representative at the
7 member's death, divided by three. The survivor benefit must be calculated in
8 accordance with Section 9-1-1550, utilizing the recalculated average final
9 compensation determined in this subsection, and the member's service credit,
10 including sick leave, as of the date the member began participation in the
11 program, plus any cost-of-living increases declared during the program period
12 with respect to the amount of the member's deferred program benefit.

13
14 (H) A program participant shall terminate employment no later than the
15 day before the fifth annual anniversary of the date the member
16 commenced participation in the program.

17
18 (I) A member is not eligible to participate in the program if the member has
19 participated previously in and received a benefit under this program or any other
20 state retirement system. However, a member who has received a disability
21 benefit, but who has been restored to active service and voided his optional
22 benefit selection pursuant to Section 9-1-1590 and repaid any benefit received is
23 eligible to participate in the program.

24
25 (J) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a member who begins
26 participation after June 30, 2012, shall end his participation no later than the
27 fifth anniversary of the date the member commenced participation in the
28 program, or June 30, 2018, whichever is earlier. A member's participation may
29 not continue after June 30, 2018, under any circumstance.

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32 **Section II:** This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon passage by the
33 General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.
34

A Bill

Presented By: Chloe McDaniels
College of Charleston

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Purpose : To ensure equal opportunity and safety to all students by mandating colleges to provide free menstrual products in all South Carolina higher education facilities.

Whereas, Similar to toilet paper, menstrual products are sanitation items. They are a genuine and undebatable health-related necessity for all menstruating individuals.

Whereas, A menstruating individual risks finding themselves in a situation where they are humiliated or distracted as a consequence of not having access to bare necessities. This is a distraction and barrier to the development of a safe and equitable learning environment. This directly relates to The Equal Educational Opportunities Act (EEOA) of 1974 which, “requires school districts to take action to overcome barriers to students' equal participation.”

Whereas, On average, menstruation-related items cost an accumulated \$18,000 over an individual’s lifetime. According to research done by a nationally recognized nonprofit organization named *Free the Tampons*, 86% of menstruating individuals have been caught without supplies in public solely due to the expenses of purchasing the products.

Whereas, Not having access to menstrual-related sanitation items is directly correlated with attendance rates amongst low-income college students in multiple national studies.

Whereas, New York City passed legislation in July 2017 to provide free menstrual products in all public schools, shelters and correctional facilities. As a result of their pilot program, the city saw a 2.4% increase in overall school attendance.

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

Section I: South Carolina higher education facilities will provide menstruation related health products for free in all college dormitories and educational facilities.

Section II: Funding for this bill will be provided as part of the South Carolina state budget of the succeeding fiscal year, through the distribution of collected State general tax sales via the existing Luxury Item Tax on menstruation products.

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Section III: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

**An Amendment
Presented by Timothy Housand
College of Charleston**

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Purpose: To provide fair wages to every inmate within the state’s correctional facilities and working a Division of Industries or non-industry job equal to or higher than the federal minimum wage.

Whereas, According to the South Carolina Department of Corrections, there are nearly 20,000 inmates in state prison facilities; And

Whereas, Prisoners that work within the prison-industrial system make only as much as \$1.80 per hour, down from \$4.80 in 2001, while prisoners who are cleared to work contract jobs in non-correctional industries often receive no pay at all; And

Whereas, Following deductions present in section 24-3-40 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, prisoners who do receive a wage might only be able to access as little as 20% of it; and

Whereas, South Carolina, in compliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act, follows the federally-set minimum wage, which is currently \$7.25 per hour with certain exceptions; and

Whereas, The payment of fair wages is important because it reinforces to prisoners the civic value of labor and improves their fiscal situation upon leaving prison, lowering the incidence of recidivism.

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

Section I: **Section 24-3-20** Subsection (B) subsection (2), which currently reads, “the rates of pay and other conditions of employment will not be less than those paid and provided for work of similar nature in the locality in which the work is to be performed” will be amended to: **“The rate of pay for a prisoner in any paid position within correctional industries, community work/labor crews, and private contractual employers will not be any less than the federal minimum wage.”**

- 1 **Section II:** For the purposes of this bill:
- 2 A) 'Rate of pay' shall be defined as: The hourly wage"
- 3 B) 'Correctional industries' shall be defined as: all departments of the state
- 4 in which a prisoner might be employed, including the Division of Industries and
- 5 Department of Corrections.
- 6
- 7
- 8 **Section V:** This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon passage by the General
- 9 Assembly and the signature of the Governor.
- 10

A Bill
Presented by George Maxcy Hicks III
College of Charleston

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Purpose: To clarify the definition of a dog in the South Carolina Code of Laws.

Whereas, section 47-3-10 currently defines a “dog” as including all members of the canine family, including foxes and other canines; and

Whereas, this definition, as currently written, uses the taxonomical family Canidae as the definition of a dog; and

Whereas, the family Canidae not only applies to domesticated dogs but also to non-domesticated animals such as jackals, wolves, and foxes; and,

Whereas, these laws are intended to only apply to domestic pets.

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

Section I: The definition of a “dog” shall be changed from “includes all members of the canine family, including foxes and other canines” to “an animal with the taxonomical classification of *Canis lupus familiaris*.”

Section II: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

A Bill
Presented by Brynn Smith
College of Charleston

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6 **Purpose:** To eliminate the practice of corporal punishment as a means of discipline in
7 public schools, and to provide an effective alternative behavior management
8 model.
9
- 10 **Whereas,** According to the *American Psychology Association*, many studies have shown
11 that physical (corporal) punishment — including spanking, hitting and other
12 means of causing pain — can lead to increased aggression, antisocial behavior,
13 physical injury and mental health problems for children and;
14
- 15 **Whereas,** Many studies also show that corporal punishment is associated with lower
16 intellectual achievement, poorer quality of relationships with adults, mental health
17 problems such as depression, and diminished moral internalisation and;
18
- 19 **Whereas,** The evidence about whether physical punishment results in short-term
20 compliance is mixed, with some studies showing effectiveness in achieving this
21 and others not. Short-term compliance can, however, be achieved as effectively
22 without using physical punishment and;
23
- 24 **Whereas,** Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS) are the application of a
25 behaviorally-based systems approach that enhances the ability of the school to
26 improve the link between research-validated teaching practices and classroom
27 environments in which teaching and learning occurs and;
28
- 29 **Whereas,** The PBIS approach is a highly effective way for schools to encourage good
30 student behavior. PBIS allows students to learn about behavior, just as they learn
31 other subjects like math or science and;
32
- 33 **Whereas,** PBIS is a process for creating safer and more effective schools. It is a systems
34 approach to enhancing the capacity of schools to educate all children by
35 developing research-based, school-wide, and classroom behavior support systems.
36 The process focuses on improving a school’s ability to teach and support positive
37 behavior for all students. Rather than a prescribed program, PBIS provides
38 systems for schools to design, implement, and evaluate effective school-wide,
39 classroom, non-classroom, and student specific plans and;
40
- 41 **Whereas.** PBIS includes school-wide procedures and processes intended for all students and
42 all staff in all settings. PBIS is not a program or a curriculum. It is a team-based
43 process for systemic problem solving, planning, and evaluation. It is an approach
44 to creating a safe and productive learning environment where teachers can teach
45 and all students can learn and;

1 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session
 2 assembled the following:
 3

4 **Section I:** For the purpose of this bill, the following terms are defined as follows:
 5

6 (1) **Corporal Punishment** is punishment that involves the infliction of
 7 physical pain on a person's body by striking them with one's hand, foot or an
 8 object.

9 (2) **Positive Behavior Interventions and Supports (PBIS)** are the
 10 application of a behaviorally-based systems approach that enhances the ability of
 11 the school to improve the link between research-validated teaching practices and
 12 classroom environments in which teaching and learning occurs.
 13

14 **Section II:** SECTION 59-63-260 of the South Carolina Code of Law is amended to read:
 15 ~~“The governing body of each school district may provide corporal punishment for~~
 16 ~~any pupil that it deems just and proper~~ No governing body of a school district
 17 under the authority of the state of South Carolina may discipline it's students
 18 through the use of corporal punishment.
 19

20 **Section III:** A new section is added to the code as follows (SECTION 59-63-261): The
 21 governing body of each school district shall encourage its schools to use Positive
 22 Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS) as a primary approach to managing
 23 student behavior. Schools shall also be encouraged to use non-corporal forms of
 24 punishment to manage student behavior only after all preventative methods have
 25 been employed.
 26

27 **Section IV:** This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon passage by the General
 28 Assembly and the signature of the Governor.
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A Bill
Presented By Amanda Stevenson
Erskine College

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Purpose: To improve the financial literacy of South Carolina citizens.

Whereas, Young adults are increasingly unaware of basic personal finance knowledge, and;

Whereas, At least 17 states in the United States require high school students to take a personal finance course in order to graduate, and;

Whereas, The South Carolina Department of Education requires high school students to obtain 24 units to graduate, 7 of which are elective courses, and;

Whereas, Students will be better prepared for the financial nuances of adult life.

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

Section I: *Add ARTICLE 4 to Title 59 of South Carolina Code of Laws to read:*

Mandatory Personal Finance Instruction

SECTION 59-39-350. School district boards shall establish personal finance instruction programs.

The governing board of any school district maintaining a secondary school which includes any grades nine through twelve, inclusive, shall establish personal finance programs for students in high school grades.

SECTION 59-39-360. Rules and regulations of State Board of Education.

The State Board of Education shall promulgate rules and regulations for establishment by local school districts of approved personal finance courses, and when duly promulgated shall have full force and effect of law. Such regulations shall require that credit for completion of a personal finance course shall not be given unless the course shall have included sections on personal budgets, banking, credit, loans, taxes, and whatever else deemed appropriate by the State Board of Education.

SECTION 59-39-370. Supervision of course; instrumental standards, teacher qualifications, and other requirements.

The rules and regulations of the State Board of Education and training course shall be under the supervision of a qualified economics or other related field

1 teacher. Such rules and regulations shall include instrumental standards, teacher
2 qualifications, and other requirements which will further implement the purposes
3 and intent of this article.

4
5 **Section II:** This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon passage by the General
6 Assembly and the signature of the Governor.
7

A Bill
Presented By Austin Hough and Sarah Williamson
Erskine College

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Purpose: To amend section 56-5-3890 of the South Carolina Code of Laws

Whereas, South Carolina ranked number 1 in fatalities between 100 million vehicle miles traveled in 2016, and;

Whereas, Data shows that 64 percent of all car accidents involve mobile phone usage, and;

Whereas, Fatality collisions caused by distracted driving have risen significantly each year, and;

Whereas, Cell phone use and driving is 6 times more likely to get you in an accident than drunk driving, and;

Whereas, A \$25 across the board fine for every time caught is not effective because the rate of distracted driving deaths and accidents keep increasing instead of decreasing, and;

Whereas, this state hereby commits to amending bill S.14 to include no phone use or electronic device use while driving, and to raise the fine and consequences when/if caught.

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

Section I: Amend 56-5-3890 part (B) to read: “ It is unlawful for a person to use a wireless electronic communication device to compose, send, or read a text-based communication for any purpose except for those enumerated in (C) while operating a motor vehicle on the public streets and highways of the State.”

Section II: Strike (C)(6):
 Using a global position 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.

Section III: Amend (D)(1) to read:
 “A person who is adjudicated to be in violation of the provisions of this section must be fined not more than twenty-five dollars, no part of which may be suspended will be fined \$100 for the first offense and mandated safe driving class. The second offense will be fined \$200 and two points added to license. Any subsequent offenses will result in a \$300 fine and two points added to license. No court costs, assessments, or surcharges may be assessed against a person who violates a provision of this section. A person must not be fined more than fifty

1 dollars for any one incident of one or more violations of the provisions of this
2 section. A custodial arrest for a violation of this section must not be made, except
3 upon a warrant issued for failure to appear in court when summoned or for failure
4 to pay an imposed fine. A violation of this section does not constitute a criminal
5 offense. Notwithstanding Section 56-1-640, a violation of this section must not
6 be: (a) included in the offender's motor vehicle records maintained by the
7 Department of Motor Vehicles or in the criminal records maintained by SLED; or
8 (b) reported to the offender's motor vehicle insurer.”
9

10 **Section IV:** This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon passage by the General
11 Assembly and the signature of the Governor.
12

A Bill
Presented by Noah Michael Jordan
Erskine College

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- Purpose:** To allow a person in want or in need of medical attention to be a good steward of his/her own finances by requiring that he/she be told in advance what he/she is being charged for said attention
- Whereas,** Doctors, the state, and medical companies (pharmaceuticals, doctor's cares, etc.) can, through active negotiation, charge a person whatever they want for their goods and services, WITHOUT making it known to the patient what they will be required to pay.
- Whereas,** Insurance companies have an unfair and unjustifiable amount of control over a person's finances, as the amount insurance pays for a service is negotiated between the medical provider and the insurance provider. The patient is not included at all in these negotiations.
- Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session here assembled the following:
- Section I:** That it be mandated for any individual who is to incur any kind of financial or other burden because of medical assistance be informed prior to such assistance of the exact amount being charged them, before and after factoring in the amount to be paid by a third party (such as an insurer).
- Section II:** That section I of this bill becomes null and void in the event of a medical emergency if the person responsible for payment is incapacitated, but that anyone responsible for managing the care of an individual during such a time as they are incapacitated (such as a spouse, parent/guardian, or medical proxy) be informed instead of said individual, if possible.
- Section III:** That a patient be told all reasonable options of care, so that they may make an informed decision on how best to proceed and to avoid being overcharged and/or over addressed.
- Section IV:** This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

A Bill
Presented By Brooke Weathers and Imani Parks-Williams
Erskine College

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- Purpose:** To make South Carolina roads clean and safe.
- Whereas,** Road kill is a serious problem statewide, and;
- Whereas,** Road kill can block roadways, making drivers less safe, and;
- Whereas,** Road kill has the potential to spread disease across the state, and;
- Whereas,** The majority of citizens across South Carolina have little to no desire in seeing or smelling road kill, and;
- Whereas,** Leaving animal carcasses on the roads is disrespectful to all inhabitants of South Carolina, including the animals.
- Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session here assembled the following:
- Section I:** Add a section to Title 48 of the South Carolina Code of Laws called the “Clean Roads Initiative Act” to read

Section 48-61-10.

- A. The purpose of this act will be to keep South Carolina roads clean by establishing a DNR department to clean and handle road kill*
- B. Each county shall hire a representative to clean roads of road kill*
 - a. The representative shall take all road kill to a local compost pile*
 - i. It is recommended that if a compost pile is not already in place, one is established at the local landfill*
 - b. The representative will be a hired agent of South Carolina DNR*
- C. Roadkill can be reported to the 511 highway safety number*
 - i. DOT shall report incidents to the local representative*

1 **Section II:** The funds for this will come from the Environmental Protection Fund (Title 48-2
2 of the South Carolina Code of Laws)

3
4 **Section III:** This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon passage by the General
5 Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

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A Bill
Presented By: Delaney Atkinson
Erskine College

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Purpose: To ensure the involvement of school districts on legislation that concerns them.

Whereas, School districts should have the right to be informed of any decisions made by legislators in regard to their own matters; and,

Whereas, The South Carolina Code of Laws currently allows for the General Assembly to pass legislation regarding the alteration, consolidation, or division of school districts without having to consult the school districts and inform them beforehand.

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

Section I: Amend Section 59-17-20 to read:

Unless otherwise expressly provided, the school districts of the various counties shall not be altered or divided except:

~~(1) By act of the General Assembly relating to one or more counties; or~~

(2) By authorization of the county boards of education under the following conditions:

(a) With the written approval of the Senator and the entire house legislative delegation from the county involved;

(b) Upon a written petition, signed by at least four fifths of the qualified electors embraced within the limits of each of the school districts involved, which shall state plainly to the county board of education the action petitioned and shall also bear the signed certificate of the members of the county board of registration that the number of electors who signed the petition represent at least four fifths of the qualified electors embraced within the limits of each of the school districts involved; or

(c) Upon the written petition, signed by at least one third of the qualified electors embraced within the limits of each of the school districts involved, which shall state primarily the action petitioned and shall bear the signed certificate of the members of the county board of registration that the number of the electors who signed the petition represent at least one third of the qualified electors embraced within the limits of each of the school districts involved; if such consolidation be approved favorably by a majority of the qualified electors of each of the school

1 districts involved at an election called by the county board of education for the
2 purpose.

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4 **Section II:** This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon passage by the General
5 Assembly and the signature of the Governor.
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**A Resolution
Presented By Leigh Pendergrass
Erskine College**

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Purpose: To prohibit the breeding and sale of “teacup” puppies.

Whereas, The term “teacup dog” refers to smaller versions of already small breeds of dogs; and,

Whereas, The kennel club refuses to acknowledge teacup breeds of any kind and warns potential buyers to take extreme caution during the consideration of purchasing a puppy advertised as “teacup;” and,

Whereas, Teacup puppies are bred mostly by breeding the “runts” from other litters, but also incest, denying puppies essential nutrition by weaning them too soon, and breeding from the mother at the beginning or end of her heat cycle to increase chances of premature birth; and,

Whereas, Breeding runts can cause many health risks due to runts being the unhealthiest puppy born to a litter and when bred together, the health problems are passed on and doubled; and,

Whereas, Teacup puppies have health problems such as hypoglycemia, respiratory and heart complications, deformities, seizures, and fragile bones, all stemming from their tiny size; and,

Whereas, These sentient creatures are often treated as toys or novelty items by their owners, therefore they’re also often denied proper exercise and socialization play, both of which are essential to their physical and mental growth and health.

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

Section I: To be added as Section 47-3-1080; “The breeding and sale of puppies advertised as ‘teacup’ is prohibited. A person in violation has committed a misdemeanor and is subject to receive a fine of \$1000 and/or a maximum of 90 days imprisonment for a first offense and a fine of \$5000 and 180 days imprisonment for a second offense and any other subsequent offense.”

Section II: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

A Bill
Presented By Caroline Woolard
Erskine College

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Purpose: To inform first responders of any pertinent medical conditions via symbol on driver's licenses.

Whereas, South Carolina has a population of 638,048 non-institutionalized working-aged people with disabilities

Whereas, The majority of individuals with pertinent medical conditions do not wear medical alert identification tags/necklaces/bracelets/etc.

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

Section I: Amend Section 56-1-80 subsection A6 to read:

allow an [license or permit] applicant voluntarily to disclose a permanent **or pertinent** medical condition, which must be indicated by a symbol designated by the department on the driver's license and contained in the driver's record. Any person with a pertinent medical condition must have a doctor referral, which clearly states/identifies the disease, disorder, or illness;

- a) **Pertinent medical condition:** a disease, disorder, or illness that affects the individual indefinitely and if left untreated results in death or serious injury

Section II: The specific disease, disorder, or illness will be printed on the back of the license under, "Restrictions."

Section III: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

**An Amendment
Presented By Logan Franks
Erskine College**

Purpose: To amend Article III, Section 5 of the Bylaws of the South Carolina Student Legislature.

Whereas, Delegation Chairs know their delegates and the work they put in year-round; and,

Whereas, Fall committees are often not taken as seriously as they should be; and,

Whereas, This would streamline elections and awards

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

Section I: Strike Article III, Section 5 of the Bylaws of the South Carolina Student Legislature and amend it to read:

The Election and Awards Committee:

- A. *Shall consist of the chairmen of each member delegation.*
- B. *The Committee shall be chaired by the most senior delegation chair by number of sessions attended.*
- C. *No member of the Committee who is running for office shall continue to serve on the Committee. In this case, the respective Vice Chair of the delegation will take his place on the Committee. In the Case that the Vice Chair is also running for office, the replacement shall be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Executive Committee.*
- D. *Any member of the Committee who has been nominated for an award may not vote on the award(s) that they have been nominated for. In this case, the Committee member will step away to allow for discussion and voting.*
- E. *The Secretary of State shall assist the Committee in making preparations and shall be tasked with delivering the results to the Governor.*
- F. *The Secretary of State shall count the ballots in all elections. They are also allowed to appoint one Committee member at large to help with this, with the majority consent of the Committee.*
- G. *Shall oversee the qualification for awards in accordance to Article XIII of the Constitution of the South Carolina Student Legislature*
- H. *Shall submit a teller's report as discussed in Section 44 of Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised through the Secretary of State and the Committee*

**An Amendment
Presented By Sarah Williamson
Erskine College**

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Purpose: To amend Article V, Section 2 of the Bylaws of the South Carolina Student Legislature.

Whereas, Electronic ballots would simplify the elections process.

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

Section I: Add Section 3 to Article V of the Bylaws of the South Carolina Student Legislature to read:

Ballots may be distributed electronically through an internet poll. In the case that internet is not available, ballots will be distributed by paper.

Section II: This amendment will go into effect immediately following fall session upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

**An Amendment
Presented By Austin Hough
Erskine College**

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Purpose: To strike all language of the Treasurer’s Manual from the Bylaws of the South Carolina Student Legislature.

Whereas, We no longer have a functional Treasurer’s Manual; and,

Whereas, The expectations for the Treasurer are already outlined in the constitution.

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

Section I: Amend item Article III, Section 2 of the SCSL Bylaws to read

Section 2. The Finance Committee Shall:

- A. Consist of the Treasurer, the Governor, and the Speaker of the House, and be chaired by the Treasurer;*
- B. Prepare the annual budget no later than the last Interim meeting before Fall Session;*
- C. Set and levy registration fees;*
- D. Solicit funds for South Carolina Student Legislature*
- E. Approve all disbursements and reimbursements;*
- F. ~~Review and revise the Treasurer Manual before Spring Session~~
annually*

Section II: This bill will go into effect on October 27th upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

**An Amendment
Presented By Ryan Teems
Erskine College**

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Purpose: Amend Article V, Section 11 of the Constitution of the South Carolina Student Legislature.

Whereas, Section 11 conflicts with the Bylaws of the South Carolina Student Legislature; and,

Whereas, Coordination between the Treasurer and Comptroller General help clarify expenditures and help SCSL run smoothly.

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

Section I: Amend Article V, Section 11 of the Constitution of the South Carolina Student Legislature to read:

Perform an annual internal audit of the organization and prepare an audit report to be presented to the SCSL General Assembly in Joint Session. 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. Coordinate with external auditors through the course of any external audit of SCSL. Documented approval from the Comptroller General shall be required for disbursements of more than \$25. A documented unanimous vote of the Finance Committee may override disapproval from the Comptroller General. Email or written notation is sufficient to constitute documentation.

Section II: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

**An Amendment
Presented By Halley Ham
Erskine College**

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Purpose: Amend Article VI, Section 1 of the Constitution of the South Carolina Student Legislature.

Whereas, The Governor is the highest office of South Carolina Student Legislature.

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

Section I: Amend Section 1 to read:
The Governor shall call all meetings. Meeting times must be approved by Executive Committee.

Section II: This bill will go into effect immediately following Fall Session upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

**An Amendment
Presented By Kate Deak
Erskine College**

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Purpose: Amend Article IV, Section 10 of the Constitution of the South Carolina Student Legislature.

Whereas, Vacancies in offices is not an uncommon problem; and,

Whereas, It is imperative that vacancies in major offices are filled in a timely manner.

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

Section I: Strike the current wording of Section 10, and amend it to read:

In the event that the office of President Pro Tempore or Speaker Pro Tempore shall become vacant, the Governor shall nominate a qualified replacement. The replacement shall be confirmed by the Executive Committee and shall begin fulfilling the duties of the office immediately.

Section II: This bill will go into effect immediately following fall session upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

**An Amendment
Presented By Austin Hough
Erskine College**

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Purpose: Amend Article V, Section 9 of the Constitution of the South Carolina Student Legislature.

Whereas, We no longer have a functional Treasurer’s Manual; and,

Whereas, The expectations for the Treasurer are already outlined in the constitution.

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

Section I: Strike the line “*Abide by the Policies and Procedures set forth in the Treasurer’s Manual*”

Section II: This bill will go into effect immediately following fall session upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

A Bill

Presented by Emoni Gerald

Francis Marion University

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Purpose: To engage citizens in the civic process of voting in the state of South Carolina

Whereas, the state of South Carolina recognizes the relationship between the people of the state and the bodies that serve to administer the affairs of state; and,

Whereas, the citizens of the State of South Carolina are in want of more readily available access to representation; and, are wary of lengthy requisite procedures to realize their right to vote.

Whereas, In the state of South Carolina, between thirty-five and forty-five percent of the population do not vote regularly; and,

Whereas, there is an lack of invested representation for many South Carolinians.

Whereas, The state of South Carolina should work to remove undue burdens on its citizens in the process of voting.

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

Section I: 7-9-20 of the 1976 Code provides that: A person, upon issue of a South Carolina state Identification card, including either an ID, or Driver’s License, shall be considered registered to vote.

Section II: This bill shall go into effect January 1, 2019 immediately after passage by the General Assembly and signature by the governor.

A Bill
Presented By Miguel A Velert
Francis Marion University

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- 5 **Purpose:** To shorten a school week from five days to four days, effectively eliminating
6 Mondays.
7
- 8 **Whereas:** Colorado school district 27J is the ninth school district to shorten school weeks to
9 four days.
10
- 11 **Whereas:** Colorado's district 27J will successfully do this by increasing the remaining four
12 days by forty minutes each.
13
- 14 **Whereas:** District 27J is reportedly saving one million (1,000,000) dollars a year in school
15 bus services, teacher salaries, and utilities.
16
- 17 **Whereas:** Twenty-five states currently have at least one school district that is operating on a
18 four-day school week.
19
- 20 **Whereas:** The majority of these districts are small, rural school districts with some urban
21 districts switching to this measure as well.
22
- 23 **Whereas:** South Carolina being mostly a rural state is a perfect candidate for this measure.
24
- 25 **Whereas:** South Carolina is a poor state that needs to save all the money it can.
26
- 27 **Therefore:** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session here
28 assembled the following:
29
- 30 **Section I:** South Carolina public schools will shorten their school week from five days to
31 four days.
32
- 33 **Section II:** This will be achieved by eliminating Mondays from a school week.
34
- 35 **Section III:** To account for this, schools will increase each other day by just forty minutes a
36 day.
37
- 38 **Section IV:** This bill shall go into effect January 1, 2019, upon passage by the General
39 Assembly and the signature of the Governor.
40

A Bill

Presented by Shahana Mushtaq and Miguel A Velert

Francis Marion University

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- Purpose:** To bring schools in low economic areas of South Carolina up to an average standard with the rest of the state.
- Whereas:** The lowest funded schools in the state fall behind in education and test scores because they cannot afford the resources necessary that allow students to succeed.
- Whereas:** Schools are funded by the county in which they reside, and some counties cannot afford to properly fund all the schools in their districts.
- Whereas:** The schools that cannot reach the bar of mediocrity that South Carolina has set for education are usually ones in counties that are low economic zones.
- Whereas:** Economic levels in our state create a disparity when it comes to education standards and test scores since poorly funded schools cannot afford better education.
- Whereas:** The state has means and resources to help schools in counties that cannot afford better education.
- Whereas:** The state's annual surplus is a resource that can help schools in low economic zones.
- Therefore:** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session here assembled the following:
- Section I:** For the purpose of this bill:
- A) "*school(s)*" shall be defined as: A K-12 public school who receives the majority of its funding from the county in which it resides.
 - B) "*grant(s)*" shall be defined as: A fixed dollar amount that is determined by calculating the school's annual budget and comparing it to the average annual budget of schools in the state
- Section II:** Schools below the state average in terms of annual budget will be given financial help from the state in the form of grants or an annual stipend.
- Section III:** The grants will be awarded to a school after a careful due diligence process to ensure they are used properly.

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- 2 **Section IV:** These grants will be taken from the state's annual surplus.
- 3
- 4 **Section V:** Grants will be used to increase a school's funding to meet the state average for
5 public school funding.
- 6 **Section VI:** Statistics on government websites will still show the school's actual budget and
7 spending per student before grants are awarded.
- 8
- 9 **Section VII:** The grants awarded to poorly funded schools will allow the schools to acquire the
10 resources to help students succeed by increasing test scores, graduation rates, and
11 college acceptance rates.
- 12
- 13 **Section VIII:** This bill shall go into effect January 1, 2019, upon passage by the General
14 Assembly and the signature of the Governor.
- 15

A Bill
Presented by Aaron Simmons
Francis Marion University

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Purpose: To limit the speech of groups in order to ensure the safety of people involved in a protest, ensuring a protest to remain peaceful.

Whereas, When groups come together publicly it may not always be peaceful and can turn out violent.

Whereas, The cause of these violent reactions may not be caused by physical reasons but verbal ones.

Whereas, Groups should be able to assemble without causing an uproar in the community.

Whereas, Groups who use fighting words should be held accountable for disturbing the peace.

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

Section I: Punishments for a public disturbances will be:

- 1) \$100 fine for a first offense
- 2) \$300 fine or up to 30 days in jail for a second offense
- 3) \$500 and 30 days in jail for a third offense

Section II: For the purposes of this bill:

- A) "Fighting Words" shall be defined as: words which "by their very utterance, inflict injury or tend to incite an immediate breach of the peace
- B) "Disturbance of Peace" is a crime generally defined as the unsettling of proper order in a public space through one's actions

Section III: To add to: Section 16: Chapter 7: Offenses Against the Peace

Section IV: This bill will go into effect on January 1, 2019 2019 immediately after passage by the General Assembly and signature by the governor

A Bill
By Precious McLaughlin
Francis Marion University

Purpose: To provide compensation to individuals who have been wrongly convicted in the State of South Carolina.

Whereas, This body has already recognized the importance of bringing awareness to this issue by passing a resolution last Fall session that recognized October 2nd as Wrongful Conviction Day in the State of South Carolina.

Whereas, Seven individuals in the state of South Carolina have been exonerated or absolved from all wrongdoing after spending a combined 74 years in prison for crimes that they did not commit.

Whereas, The federal government, the District of Columbia, and 32 states have compensation statues of some form.

Whereas, In any institution involving humans there will be error by the way of procedure and or conduct and the mistakes of a group of people should not cost other individual their lives.

Whereas, Wrongly convicted individuals have immense trouble finding employment, housing, and healthcare because the most valuable years of their lives, often used for starting a family and pursuing educational and professional endeavors, were unjustly stolen away due to various factors such as official misconduct, ineffective counsel, faulty eyewitness testimony and a litany of other aggravating factors.

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

Section I: SECTION 15-51-70: Compensation to Persons Wrongfully Convicted

A. ELIGIBILITY:

A person is entitled to compensation if:

- (1) the person has served in whole or in part a sentence in prison under the laws of this state; and (2) the person: (A) has received a full pardon on the basis of innocence for the crime for which the person was sentenced; (B) has been granted relief in accordance with a writ of habeas corpus that is based on a court finding or determination that the person is actually innocent of the crime for which the person was sentenced;

B: LIMITATION ON TIME TO FILE.

1 A person seeking compensation under this chapter must file an application for
2 compensation under not later than the third anniversary of the date of
3 determination of innocence.

4
5 C. LUMP-SUM COMPENSATION. (a) A person who meets the requirements is
6 entitled to compensation in an amount equal to: \$50,000 multiplied by the number
7 of years served in prison, expressed as a fraction to reflect partial years, not to
8 exceed 4,000,000.

9
10 **Section II:** This bill shall go into effect on January 1, 2019 immediately after passage by the
11 General Assembly and signature by the governor.

An Amendment
Presented by Tyrell M. Rowell
Francis Marion University

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5 **Purpose:** To change part of the statute of the SC Stand Your Ground Law.
6
7 **Whereas,** This law currently allows for the use of force (even to the extent of deadly force)
8 when one is under attack.
9
10 **Whereas,** It can be considered extraneous to use deadly force during an attack where the
11 attacker uses minimal force.
12
13 **Whereas,** Proportional force should be used in confrontations or altercations where the SC
14 Stand Your Ground can be adequately applied.
15
16 **Whereas,** In doing so, the individual should have a duty to retreat after the imminent danger
17 has ceased.
18
19 **Whereas,** The current statute in the SC Stand Your Ground Law states the following:
20 S.C. Code Section 16-11-440(C) provides that:
21 [a] person who is not engaged in an unlawful activity and who is attacked in
22 another place where he has a right to be, including, but not limited to, his place of
23 business, has no duty to retreat and has the right to stand his ground and meet
24 force with force, including deadly force, if he reasonably believes it is necessary
25 to prevent death or great bodily injury to himself or another person or to prevent
26 the commission of a violent crime as defined in Section 16-1-60.”
27
28 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session
29 assembled the following:
30
31 **Section I:** For the purposes of this bill:
32 A) “Proportional Force” shall be defined as: force that is used by the victim
33 during the occurrence of an attack that is equally proportionate that which is used
34 upon them by the attacker.
35
36 **Section II:** This bill will go into effect on January 1, 2019 immediately upon passage by the
37 General Assembly and signature by the Governor.
38

A Bill

**Presented by Aidan Galloway and Jordan Chetok
University of South Carolina**

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- 5 **Purpose:** TO AMEND THE CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, BY
6 ADDING ARTICLE 7 TO CHAPTER 35, TITLE 43 SO AS TO CREATE A
7 CENTRAL REGISTRY OF VULNERABLE ADULT ABUSE, NEGLECT,
8 AND EXPLOITATION, TO REQUIRE THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
9 AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN A
10 CENTRAL REGISTRY OF INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE ABUSED,
11 NEGLECTED, OR EXPLOITED A VULNERABLE ADULT.
12
- 13 **Whereas,** A “vulnerable adult” is a person 18 years of age or older who has a physical or
14 mental condition which prevents them from providing for his or her own care or
15 protection; and,
16
- 17 **Whereas,** This includes adults who are impaired because of brain damage, advanced age,
18 and physical, mental or emotional dysfunction; and,
19
- 20 **Whereas,** In a comprehensive review of literature published from 2000–2010, lifetime
21 prevalence of any type of interpersonal violence (IPV) against adult women with
22 disabilities was found to be 26–90%. Lifetime prevalence of IPV against adult
23 men with disabilities was found to be 28.7–86.7%. It was concluded that, over the
24 course of their lives, IPV occurs at disproportionate and elevated rates among
25 men and women with disabilities; and,
26
- 27 **Whereas,** Available data from state Adult Protective Services (APS) agencies show an
28 increasing trend in the reporting of elder abuse; and,
29
- 30 **Whereas,** In a study of 4,156 older adults, family members were the most common
31 perpetrators of financial exploitation of older adults (FEOA) (57.9%), followed by
32 friends and neighbors (16.9%), followed by home care aides (14.9%).
33
- 34 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session
35 assembled the following:
36
- 37 **Section I:** Chapter 35, Title 43 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:
38 Article 7
39 Central Registry of Vulnerable Adult Abuse,
40 Neglect, and Exploitation
41 Section [43-35-710](#). (A) The Department of Health and Environmental
42 Control shall establish and maintain a registry containing the names of individuals
43 who have been determined by an investigative entity or administrative or judicial
44 court to have committed an offense against a vulnerable adult.
45 (B) The names and information contained in this registry are available for
46 public inspection only as provided by this article.

1 (C) The department may discharge its responsibilities pursuant to this section
 2 directly, or through interagency agreement; provided, that the department must
 3 assure authorized access to the records through a single centralized agency.

4 (D) For purposes of this article:

5 (1) 'Investigative entity' means the Long Term Care Ombudsman Program, the
 6 Adult Protective Services Program in the Department of Social Services, the
 7 Vulnerable Adults Investigations Unit of the South Carolina Law Enforcement
 8 Division, the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit of the Office of the Attorney General,
 9 or state or local law enforcement.

10 (2) 'Offense against a vulnerable adult' means any act that constitutes abuse,
 11 neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult even if the act does not constitute a
 12 criminal act.

13
 14 Section [43-35-720](#). (A)(1) An investigative entity or administrative or
 15 judicial court which substantiates, verifies, finds, or otherwise determines that an
 16 individual has committed an offense against a vulnerable adult shall notify the
 17 Department of Health and Environmental Control concerning that individual. An
 18 individual must be afforded an opportunity for an administrative due process
 19 hearing to contest a determination reached by an investigative entity.

20 (2) An investigative entity must include as part of the notification the definition
 21 of abuse, neglect, or exploitation used in making the determination and a
 22 verification that the individual was afforded an opportunity for an administrative
 23 due process hearing.

24 (B) Upon receipt of a notification pursuant to subsection (A), the department
 25 shall include in the registry the name of the individual, the name of the reporting
 26 entity or court, the definition of abuse, neglect, or exploitation used by the entity
 27 or court as set forth in the notification, and any other information the department
 28 determines necessary to adequately identify the individual or the reporter, to
 29 protect public safety, and to ensure due process.

30 (C) The individual's name, once entered in the registry, must remain in the
 31 registry, even if the individual is not determined to have committed a criminal
 32 offense, and regardless of any expungement that may be ordered by a court or that
 33 may take place by operation of law in connection with the criminal disposition.
 34 However, any expungement reported to the department must result in the removal
 35 from the registry of everything regarding the criminal disposition, except the
 36 individual's name, and the department shall destroy any other documentation of
 37 the criminal disposition.

38
 39 **Section II:** This bill will go into effect on January 1, 2019
 40

A Bill

**Presented by Richard Cameron Stephenson
University of South Carolina**

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Purpose: TO AMEND THE CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, BY ADDING CHAPTER 80 TO TITLE 2 SO AS TO ENTITLE THE CHAPTER "SOUTH CAROLINA REDISTRICTING COMMISSION", TO CREATE AN INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION, TO PROVIDE THAT MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION WILL BE APPOINTED EVERY TEN YEARS AFTER THE FOLLOWING YEAR OF THE DECENNIAL UNITED STATES CENSUS, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE MEMBERSHIP AND PROCEDURES FOR THE COMMISSION TO FOLLOW IN REAPPORTIONING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, THE SENATE, AND THE STATE'S CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

Whereas, the partisan re-apportionment of electoral districts, from the State House and Senate Districts to the U.S. Congressional Districts, is clear in the state of South Carolina; causing distrust amongst the citizens of our state; and,

Whereas, the legality extreme of partisan redistricting is being debated throughout state and federal level appellate courts ; and,

Whereas, competitive elections engender higher voter turnout and an overall more representative government, and no U.S. Congressional District in South Carolina is labelled "competitive" by the major political forecasting models ; and,

Whereas, South Carolina should set example for the other 49 states in reforming the redistricting process; allowing both major political parties and all parts of the executive and legislative branches to appoint representatives to the proposed Commission

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

Section I: Section 2-80-10: Title 2 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:
"Chapter 80"

South Carolina Redistricting Commission

A) The term; "Commission" shall refer to the South Carolina Redistricting Commission, and;

(1) Redistricting plan defines the boundaries of electoral districts in a manner that is consistent with the most recent federal census, and;

(2) The most recently completed United States Census qualifies as the decennial enumeration required by Section 3, Article III of the Constitution of this State.

Section 2-80-20: (A) The Commission will consist of seven members.

1 (1) Two members of the Commission shall be appointed by the South Carolina
2 House of Representatives; one chosen by the majority party and one by the
3 minority party.

4 (2) Two members of the Commission shall be appointed by the South Carolina
5 Senate; one chosen by the majority party and one by the minority party.

6 (3) The Governor shall appoint two members to the Commission, with only one
7 appointee allowed to be a member of the Governor's party.

8 (4) The last member of the Commission will be selected after the appointments of
9 the previously stated six members through a simple majority vote of the
10 Commission members during the first meeting of the Commission. If a selection
11 cannot be obtained after ten ballots, all occurring during the first meeting; then the
12 Governor shall select the seventh member.

13
14 (B) Vacancies, if they arise, maybe be filled by the body that appointed the former
15 member to their position.

16
17 (C) The first meeting of the Commission will be on the first business day of
18 February following the first decennial enumeration after the enactment of this bill.

19
20 **Section 2-80-30:** (A) The Commission may request the aid of any state agency in
21 making their redistricting plans; either for advice or for expert opinions.

22
23 (B) The Commission members shall receive mileage and par diem in relation to
24 their work but shall receive no salary. The funds shall be allotted from the
25 General Fund.

26
27 (C) Apportionment redistricting plans for the Senate, House of Representatives,
28 and United States House of Representatives districts shall comply with the United
29 States Constitution and the federal Voting Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. 1971, et. seq.
30 Redistricting plans must be comprised of districts that are geographically
31 contiguous and, to the greatest extent possible, geographically compact, while
32 maintaining and respecting the geographic integrity of any city, county, city and
33 county, neighborhood, or communities of interest including, but not limited to,
34 rural communities, coastal communities, or separation by geographic features
35 such as lakes, major rivers, national forest, or mountains. Communities of interest
36 may not be interpreted to include relationships with political parties, incumbency,
37 or political candidates. The place of residence of an incumbent or a political
38 candidate may not be considered in the apportionment of districts, nor shall
39 districts be apportioned for the purpose of favoring or discriminating against an
40 incumbent, political candidate, or political party. In drawing districts, the
41 commission shall seek to achieve substantial population equality among districts
42 with deviations for state House of Representatives and Senate districts allowable
43 to achieve compliance with nondiscriminatory criteria.

44
45 (D) The Commission must hold at **least** four public meetings. These shall occur
46 in Florence, Charleston, Columbia, and Greenville. The Commission is not

1 limited to four meetings, but four meetings at these locations must occur. The
2 location, time, and date of any meeting must be published in the major
3 newspapers. After the hearing or hearings are completed, the commission shall
4 prepare a final report consisting of its redistricting plan and the criteria used in
5 developing the plan. The final report must be filed by the first day of May,
6 following creation of the commission, with the Governor, the Speaker of the
7 House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, and the respective
8 chairmen of the Judiciary Committees of the House of Representatives and the
9 Senate. The General Assembly shall undertake the development and adoption of a
10 redistricting plan on its own, without regard to any subsequently filed plan by the
11 commission, if the commission fails to file its plan by the May first deadline."
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14 **Section II:** This bill will go into effect upon the approval of the Governor
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A Bill
Presented by Jacob Vining
University of South Carolina

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- 5 **Purpose:** To amend section 20-1-300, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, relating to
6 the right of certain minors to be issued a marriage license, so as to not allow
7 issuance of a marriage license in the case of a pregnancy or the birth of a child
8 when the minor parents are not younger than sixteen years of age
9
- 10 **Whereas,** Since 1997, almost 7,000 girls under the age of 16 have been granted marriage
11 licenses; and
12
- 13 **Whereas,** Currently in South Carolina if a girl is pregnant, she can be granted a marriage
14 license regardless of her age even if she is a minor and the man she is marrying is
15 not; and,
16
- 17 **Whereas,** The age of consent in the state of South Carolina is 16; and,
18
- 19 **Whereas,** A loophole in the current law exists where a case of child rape is essentially legal
20 if the victim becomes pregnant and is married to the man; and,
21
- 22 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session
23 assembled the following:
24
- 25 **Section I:** Section 20-1-300 of the 1976 Code is amended to read:
26 "Section 20-1-300. Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 20-1-250 to 20-
27 1-290, a marriage license may be issued to an unmarried female and male under
28 the age of eighteen years who are not younger than sixteen years of age and who
29 could otherwise enter into a marital contract, if such female be pregnant or has
30 borne a child, under the following conditions:
31 (a) the fact of pregnancy or birth is established by the report or certificate of at
32 least one duly licensed physician;
33 (b) she and the putative father agree to marry;
34 (c) written consent to the marriage is given by one of the parents of the female,
35 or by a person standing in loco parentis, such as her guardian or the person with
36 whom she resides, or, in the event of no such qualified person, with the consent of
37 the superintendent of the department of social services of the county in which
38 either party resides;
39 ~~(d) without regard to the age of the female and male; and~~
40 (e) without any requirement for any further consent to the marriage of the male."
41 **Section II:** Subsection e becomes Subsection d in Section 20-1-300
42
- 43 **Section III:** This bill will go into effect upon Signature of the Governor.
44
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A Bill
Presented by Jeffrey Arling
University of South Carolina

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Purpose: A bill with the purpose of prohibiting a person, other than a licensed veterinarian with appropriate reason using anesthesia, from docking the tail or cropping the ears of a dog.

Whereas, Nine (9) states have laws restricting the cropping of ears or docking of tails of dogs, which includes Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Washington, Pennsylvania, and Illinois; and,

Whereas, the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) opposes the cropping of dog's ears and the docking of their tails for cosmetic purposes; and,

Whereas, the cropping of dogs' ears and the docking of dogs' tails are surgical procedures requiring the use of anesthesia to be humane.

Therefore, be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in Spring session here assembled that:

Section I: A person who is not a licensed veterinarian may not crop or cut off the ear of a dog, nor dock or cut off the tail of a dog.

Section II: A licensed veterinarian must use appropriate anesthesia while cropping or cutting off the ear of a dog, and while docking or cutting off the tail of a dog.

Section III: A person who violates either of the above sections is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction of a first offense is subject to imprisonment not exceeding ninety (90) days or a fine not exceeding one-thousand dollars (\$1,000) or both, and on conviction of a second or subsequent offense of either of the above sections, imprisonment not exceeding one-hundred and eighty (180) days or a fine not exceeding five-thousand dollars (\$5,000) or both.

Section IV: This bill shall take effect after passage and signature by the governor.

A Bill
Presented by J.T. Kenny
University of South Carolina

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Purpose: To amend Section 16-7-10, to place limitations on businesses during a state of emergency to ensure the safety of all employees in the state.

Whereas, In the state of South Carolina, there are currently no limitations on large nor small businesses for hours of operation during a state of emergency

Whereas, The SC code of laws currently outlaws being out of your home during curfews as set by the Governors proclamation

Whereas, Government offices and schools must close during a state of emergency

Whereas, Amending the code of law would alleviate stress for workers during natural disasters and would guarantee their job safety

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

Section I: South Carolina will add subsection 4 under section A in Section 16-7-10 to read:

During a proclaimed State of Emergency:

- 1) *Require an employee to come into their place of employment during a Tornado, Flash Flood, Hurricane, or Blizzard Warning.*
- 2) *Dismiss or lay off an employee that is unable to make it to work during the above mentioned weather conditions.*

Under the circumstances that these regulations are not followed, the penalty will be the investigation of the businesses permits and licenses. In the event a regulation was indeed violated, the business will be fined \$300 for every employee that can produce evidence of the violated regulations. The accrued fines will be put into a scholarship benefit fund for spouses and children of first responders.

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

A Bill
Presented by Robert Cathcart
University of South Carolina

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- 5 **Purpose:** To make the SC Public Service Commission accountable to the general public,
6 and to thereby reduce the opportunity for corruption and dereliction of duty.
7
- 8 **Whereas,** Over the last year, many concerns have been raised due to the failed Santee
9 Cooper Nuclear power project; and,
10
- 11 **Whereas,** The Public Service Commission has been proven to give little thought to the
12 welfare of ratepayers due to its insulated nature; and,
13
- 14 **Whereas,** The appointees of the Governor would be more accountable to the people of
15 South Carolina because there would be the opportunity for a new Governor to
16 pick new commissioners; and,
17
- 18 **Whereas,** It is of the most importance that the Public Service Commission be subject to the
19 wishes of the public, not the interests of the large utility companies.
20
21
- 22 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session
23 assembled the following:
24
- 25 **Section I:** This bill will amend SC Code of Laws 58-3-20 to read: “The Governor of South
26 Carolina will choose three (3) members of the Public Service Commission, and
27 the General Assembly will choose three (3) members. The seventh member will
28 be selected by the commission.
29
- 30 **Section II:** Public Service Commissioners will be limited by two (2) terms which shall be
31 four (4) years each. One election and one nomination take place every two years.
32
- 33 **Section III:** For the purposes of this bill:
34 A) ‘Public Service Commission’ shall be defined as: is a seven-person executive
35 board in the South Carolina state government. The commission is charged
36 with the regulation of rates and services of public utilities.
37
38
- 39 **Section IV:** The first three commissioners whose terms expire will be replaced by
40 appointment of the Governor.
41
- 42 **Section V:** This bill will go into effect immediately upon approval of the General Assembly
43 and the Governor.
44

A Bill
Presented by Zach Koval
University of South Carolina

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Purpose: TO AMEND THE CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, TO ENACT THE "SOUTH CAROLINA FANTASY CONTESTS ACT" BY ADDING CHAPTER 31 TO TITLE 37 SO AS TO DEFINE NECESSARY TERMS, TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGULATION OF CERTAIN FANTASY CONTESTS, TO REQUIRE FANTASY CONTEST OPERATORS TO IMPLEMENT PROCEDURES FOR CONSUMER PROTECTION, TO CREATE PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS, AND TO EXEMPT FANTASY CONTESTS FROM PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 19, TITLE 16, RELATING TO GAMBLING.

Whereas, In 2017, there are 59.3 million people playing fantasy sports in the USA and Canada.

Whereas, On average, fantasy sports players (age 18+) spend \$556 on league-related costs, single-player challenge games, and league-related materials over a 12-month period.

Whereas, Fantasy sports players (age 18+) spend an average of \$46 annually on fantasy sports materials.

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

Section I: 'Fantasy contest' means a fantasy or simulated game or contest, in which:

- (a) the value of all prizes and awards offered to winning participants are established and made known to the participants in advance of the contest;
- (b) all winning outcomes reflect the relative knowledge and skill of the participants and must be determined predominantly by accumulated statistical results of the performance of individuals, including athletes in the case of sports events; and
- (c) no winning outcome is based on the score, point spread, or any performance or performances of a single actual team or combination of the teams or solely on a single performance of an individual athlete or player in a single actual event.

Section II: For the purposes of this bill:

- A) A fantasy contest operator must implement procedures for fantasy contests with an entry fee that are intended to:
 - (1) prevent employees of the fantasy contest operator, and relatives living in the same household as the employees, from competing in a public fantasy contest offered by a fantasy contest operator in which the operator offers a cash prize;

- 1 (2) prevent sharing of confidential information that could affect the fantasy
- 2 contest play with third parties until the information is made publicly available;
- 3 (3) prevent the fantasy contest operator from participating in the fantasy
- 4 contest he offers;
- 5 (4) verify that a fantasy contest player in the fantasy contest is eighteen
- 6 years of age or older;
- 7 (5) ensure that individuals who participate or officiate in a game or contest
- 8 that is the subject of the fantasy contest will be restricted from entering the
- 9 fantasy contest that is determined, in whole or in part, on the accumulated
- 10 statistical results of a team of individuals in the game or contest in which they
- 11 are a player.
- 12

13 **Section III:** A person, firm, corporation, association, agent, or employee who violates a
14 provision of this section is subject to a civil penalty of a fine of not more than one
15 thousand dollars for each violation, which must accrue to the department and only
16 may be recovered in a civil action brought by the department.

17
18 **Section IV:** This bill will go into effect upon signature of the Governor.
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A Bill
Presented By John Herndon
Winthrop University

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- 4 **Purpose:** To allow the sales of medical marijuana in licensed stores across the state of
5 South Carolina provided the customer has a prescription from a general
6 practitioner
7
- 8 **Whereas,** The use of medical marijuana is legal in 31 states, as well as Washington D.C.;
9 and,
10
- 11 **Whereas,** According to studies at Harvard University, marijuana has been known to reduce
12 anxiety, chronic pain, Parkinson’s Disease, and symptoms of HIV and Chron’s
13 disease; and,
14
- 15 **Whereas,** Some strands of marijuana have little-to-none THC, reducing the effects of “being
16 high,” decreasing the risk to the people smoking and those around them; and,
17
- 18 **Whereas,** The sale of medical marijuana in licensed stores across the state would profit
19 pharmaceutical businesses
20
- 21 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session
22 assembled the following:
23
- 24 **Section I:** For the purposes of this bill:
25 A) Medical marijuana will be defined as any marijuana that is used for the
26 benefits of a person’s health, and not abused as a depressant for recreational
27 activities
28 B) Safe ways to use medical marijuana include inhalation through smoke, or
29 oral administration by mixing the substance with food
30 a. Medical marijuana should always be taken in a small dose, and should
31 always be taken slowly
32 C) Recreational use of marijuana will be considered any use of marijuana that is
33 not prescribed by a general practitioner
34 D) *South Carolina Code of Law §44-53-370 defines the charges that can be*
35 *bestowed upon anyone using an illegal substance in the state of South*
36 *Carolina, as well as anyone selling an illegal substance*
- 37 **Section II:** Any pharmaceutical establishment may sell medical marijuana, as long as they
38 have a license issued by the South Carolina Department of Health
39 A) Licenses can be purchased from the South Carolina Department of Health for
40 any amount as determined by the General Assembly after review of the store
41 by someone from the South Carolina Department of Health
42 B) Any pharmaceutical establishment with a medical marijuana license that is
43 selling medical marijuana for recreational use can have their licensed revoked,
44 and can be subject to fine up to 150% of their on-record recreational
45 marijuana sales

1 a. If no record of their recreational marijuana sales can be found, the
2 pharmaceutical established can be charged in accordance to South
3 Carolina Code of Law §44-53-370

4 C) Any non-licensed store selling medical marijuana can be charged in
5 accordance to South Carolina Code of Law §44-53-370

6 **Section IV:** General Practitioners must educate their patients on a safe use of medical
7 marijuana, as well as where it can be used, before giving the patient a prescription
8 to purchase and use medical marijuana

9 A) Any patient found using more than one prescribed dose of medical marijuana
10 at one time, or using it in any way that is not defined in Section I, can be
11 subject to arrest, and will be charged in accordance to South Carolina Code of
12 Law §44-53-370

13 B) Any person using medical marijuana in a public area can be subject to a fine
14 of up to \$1,000, as well as be charged for a misdemeanor

15 **Section VI:** This act shall go into effect on January 1st, 2019, after passage by the General
16 Assembly and signature of the Governor
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A Bill
Presented By Justin Taylor Johnson
Winthrop University

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- 5 **Purpose,** To revise the limitations of legal alcohol consumption for minors, between the
6 ages of 18 and 21.
7
- 8 **Whereas,** The consumption of alcohol by minors is presently legal in the home of the parent
9 or guardian; and,
10
- 11 **Whereas,** The consumption of alcohol by minors is legal in France, 16 for beer/wine and 18
12 for liquor; and,
13
- 14 **Whereas,** If a person should be able to vote and can be held responsible for crimes at the
15 adult level then they should be afforded the rights a full legal adult; and,
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 21 are allowed to consume amounts of beer,
21 wine, or wine coolers so long as that person's blood alcohol level does not exceed
22 .05.
23 A) A person of 100 pounds can consume no more than one standard drink.
24 B) According to blood alcohol concentration charts this would allow a person at
25 240 pounds no more than three standard drink.
26
- 27 **Section II:** Persons under the age of 21 are not permitted to purchase alcohol. Any beer,
28 wine, or wine cooler consumed by a minor must be purchased by their parent or
29 guardian.
30
- 31 **Section III:** Persons under the age of 21 are not permitted to transport alcohol in a motor
32 vehicle without the accompaniment of a parent or guardian.
33
- 34 **Section IV:** Persons over the age of 18 and under the age of 21 are not permitted to operate a
35 motor vehicle with a blood alcohol level greater than .02.
36
- 37 **Section V:** Persons over the age of 18 and under the age of 21 are only permitted to consume
38 beer, wine, or wine coolers on a private premises.
39 A) Persons between the ages of 18 and 21 do not have to be on their parents
40 property in order to drink.
41
- 42 **Section III:** This bill shall go into effect on January 1st, 2019, after passage by the
43 General Assembly and signature of the Governor.
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Bylaws of the South Carolina Student Legislature

Article I Meetings

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

Section 2. Spring Session

- A. Each Delegation in attendance is entitled to one vote for the following purposes:
 - 1. Amendments or revisions of the Bylaws;
 - 2. Election of Fall Session Committee Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen in accordance with Article V of the Bylaws;
 - 3. Any other business deemed by the Executive Committee to be pertinent to the South Carolina Student Legislature.

Section 3. Fall Session

- A. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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 the Attorney General shall calculate membership allowed for each delegation and inform the delegation chairmen of their findings regarding the populations and votes allotted to each school. Reapportionment 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 have 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 suspension of member votes. The Executive Committee shall determine the specific number.
- D. Legislation
 - 1. Legislation shall be turned in no later than the date appointed by order of the Executive Committee;
 - 2. Any legislation not found in the Bill Book must:
 - i. Be approved the Executive Committee before the last day of session.
 - ii. Approved legislation will only take place upon completion of all legislation found in the bill book.
 - iii. All legislation presented to the Governor will be signed or vetoed and returned to the chamber in which it originated prior to the time scheduled for adjournment of the Senate and House. Each chamber may, by a two-thirds vote, extend its session and consider only those pieces of legislation vetoed and returned by the Governor.

- iv. Any legislation passed by the Senate and House and vetoed by the Governor, subsequent to the adjournment of the regular session of the Senate and House, may be sent to the chamber in which it originated during an extended session held in accordance with Article VI, Section 6, G, 10 of this document.
 - v. Any legislation passed by the Senate and the House and not signed or vetoed by the Governor after the final adjournment of the Senate and House, including any extended session, shall be considered approved by the Governor and ordered printed in the “Journal of Acts and Resolutions.”
- E. Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives may not serve in the opposite chamber unless under extenuating circumstances as approved by the Executive Committee. However, the replacement may not vote or participate in debate on bills he has already debated and voted on. The replacement may also not run for any awards from the House once he has joined the Senate.

Section 4. Interim Meetings

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

**Article II
Supreme Court**

Section I. Election of members of Supreme Court:

- A. The members of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice shall receive resumes and choose the Associate Justices prior to the Spring Session. No more than two (2) justices shall be chosen from the same delegation.

**Article III
Committees**

Section 1. The Executive Committee shall:

- A. Consist of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the House, President *Pro Tempore* of the Senate, and the Speaker *Pro Tempore* of the House, and shall be chaired by the Governor;
- B. Approve all officers appointed by the Governor;
- C. Call all meetings of the South Carolina Student Legislature;
- D. Be responsible to plan all meetings of the South Carolina Student Legislature;
- E. Review and approve an annual budget;
- F. Appoint three (3) members-at-large- to the Constitutional Committee;

Section 2. The Finance Committee Shall:

- A. Consist of the Treasurer, the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Speaker of the House, and be chaired by the Treasurer;
- B. Prepare the annual budget no later than the last Interim meeting before Fall Session;
- C. Set and levy registration fees;
- D. Solicit funds for South Carolina Student Legislature;
- E. Approve all disbursements and reimbursements;
- F. Review and revise the Treasurer Manual before Spring Session annually.

1 **Section 3.** The Trial Committee Shall:

- 2 A. Consist of the Chief Justice of the Court and all Delegation Chairmen of the member schools, and shall be
3 chaired by the Chief Justice of the Court;
- 4 B. Hear all parties involved in an impeachment and shall convict or acquit the accused;
- 5 C. In the event that the Chief Justice of the court is unable to serve under this provision, the remaining
6 committee members shall replace him with an Associate Justice to be confirmed by the Executive
7 Committee.
- 8 D. In the event that a Delegation Chairman is unable to serve, the Vice-Chairmen from his delegation shall
9 replace him.
- 10 E. Quorum for the Trial Committee will be three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of the member schools.
- 11 F. The Chief Justice of the Court shall call all meetings of the Trial Committee and shall give notice as
12 prescribed in Article VI, Section 1;
- 13 G. The accused and the Attorney General shall submit a list of witnesses to the Chief Justice of the Court, who
14 shall summon them to the trial.

15
16 **Section 4.** The Constitutional Committee Shall:

- 17 A. Consist of the Chief Justice of the Court, the Attorney General, and three (3) members-at-large to be
18 appointed by the Executive Committee, and shall be chaired by the Chief Justice of the Court;
- 19 B. Not allow any of the members-at-large to be from the same school as the Chief Justice of the Court or the
20 Attorney General.
- 21 C. Review, prepare, and circulate any needed amendments or revisions to the Constitution.

22
23 **Section 5.** The Election and Awards Committee shall:

- 24 A. Consist of the Chairmen of the following committees:
25 1. Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources
26 2. Committee on Education
27 3. Committee on Judiciary
28 4. Committee on Labor Commerce and Industry
29 5. Committee on Medical, Municipal, Military, Transportation, and Public Administration
30 6. Committee on Miscellaneous
31 7. Committee on Ways and Means
- 32 B. And shall be chaired by the Chair of the Committee on Judiciary
- 33 C. No member of the Committee who is running for office shall continue to serve on the Committee. In this
34 case the respective Vice Chair will take his place on the Committee. In the case that the Vice Chair is also
35 running for office, the replacement shall be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Executive
36 Committee.
- 37 D. Any member of the Committee who has been nominated for an award may not vote on the award(s) they
38 have been nominated for. In this case, the Committee member will step away from the Committee to allow
39 for discussion and voting.
- 40 E. Secretary of State shall assist the committee in making such preparations as it deems necessary, and shall
41 be tasked with submitting all results to the Governor.
- 42 F. The Chair of the Committee on Judiciary and the Secretary of State shall count the ballots in all elections of
43 the South Carolina Student Legislature.
- 44 G. Oversee the determination of the award honorees and recipients in accordance with Article XI.
- 45 H. The Chair of the Committee on Judiciary and the Secretary of State shall submit a teller's report as
46 discussed in Section 44 of *Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised*. This report shall be sent to the Executive
47 Committee and be available to any delegation upon request.

48
49 **Section 6.** The Conference Committee shall:

- 1 A. Consists of seven (7) members, three (3) Senators and four (4) Representatives, appointed by their
2 respective presiding officers;

3 Resolve all differences between legislation passed by both chambers.
4

5 **Section 7.** The Fall Session Committees shall:

- 6 A. The Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of the seven (7) committees shall be elected at Spring Session in
7 accordance with Article V of the Bylaws;
8 B. The Fall Session Committees shall consider all legislation and shall report on the legislation to the
9 respective officers of the House and Senate;
10 C. The Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of each committee shall rank all legislation passed through their
11 committee for review by the officers of the chambers.
12

13 **Article IV**

14 **Budget**

15
16 **Section 1.** The Executive Committee shall insure, through the operating budget presented, that the annual
17 expenditure of the South Carolina Student Legislature does not exceed the annual South Carolina Student
18 Legislature revenue. The budget shall include all annual expenditures that are greater than 25 dollars.
19

20 **Section 2.** The Treasurer shall make available for review an annual financial report upon request. The review shall
21 be available by Fall Session.
22

23 **Section 3.** The presentation of the operational budget shall be at the first joint session of the first full eight-hour day
24 of Fall Session. The new operating budget must be passed by the South Carolina Student Legislature General
25 Assembly prior to the conclusion of Fall Session.
26

27 **Section 4.** In the event any one of (1) the operating budget, (2) actual revenues or (3) actual expenditures exceeds
28 Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000) the Comptroller General Shall provide for and obtain an annual external audit of
29 the finances of the South Carolina Student Legislature by a reputable certified public accountant for so long as the
30 budget continues to exceed Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000), or as long as the Executive Committee deems it
31 necessary. The Auditor's Report shall be emailed to all chairs within two (2) days of its receipt and be presented and
32 explained by the Comptroller General to the South Carolina Student Legislature General Assembly as the first order
33 of business at the first joint session of the first full day of the next Fall or Spring Session. The audit report shall also
34 be made available on the South Carolina Student Legislature website.
35

36 **Article V**

37 **Nominations**

38
39 **Section 1.** Nominations shall be by the Secretary of State each day of Spring Session for Chairman and Vice
40 Chairman of each committee listed in Article III. Names shall be listed by position in the order which nominations
41 are received. Chairmen and Vice Chairmen shall be elected by secret ballot. Each Delegation shall be given one vote
42 for each chair and vice chair position. Ballots shall be distributed, collected, counted, and certified by the Secretary
43 of State, the Chief Justice, and the Attorney General on the last day of Spring Session. Results of these elections
44 shall be announced to the delegates before the conclusion of Spring Session.
45

46 **Section 2.** The officers shall be elected by secret ballot, which shall be given to the chair of each Delegation to be
47 completed in accordance with such rules as may have been adopted by the Delegation. The completed ballot shall be
48 submitted to the Election and Awards Committee during the first joint session on the last day of the session as
49 prescribed the Election and Awards Committee.

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Article VI
Discipline of Officers and Appointments

Section 1. Impeachment

The impeached officer or appointee shall remain in office and he shall have until the next meeting of the members to prepare a defense. The Executive Committee will determine the time between the two meetings thus stated. The officer or appointee in question will have a minimum of 72 hours to prepare a defense.

- A. Following impeachment charges, a hearing consisting of no less than three quarters (³/₄) of the members, shall be held to consider all charges made against the impeached officer or appointee.
- B. At the hearing all charges and evidence shall be brought forth in front of the Trial Committee. The impeached officer or appointee shall be afforded a maximum time allotted to deliver a defense, and shall have final remarks before a vote is taken.
- C. Upon a three quarters (³/₄) vote of the Trial Committee present, the impeached officer or appointee shall be removed from office.
- D. Any vacancies by the discipline of the Trial Committee shall be filled according to the method laid out in the Constitution and Bylaws of the South Carolina Student Legislature.

Article VII
Personal Liability

Section 1. Agents in Due Course

An agent of SCSL, who having been given written authority by the Governor or the Executive Committee to contractually obligate the organization, shall sign all contracts in the name of South Carolina Student Legislature. South Carolina shall indemnify and hold harmless any agent acting on this authority.

**The Constitution of the
South Carolina Student Legislature**

**Article I
Name**

Section 1. This organization shall be called the South Carolina Student Legislature.

**Article II
Purpose**

Section 1. This organization shall be formed to provide a forum in which students may experience the full range of legislative activity, to promote student input into public policy-making in South Carolina, and to educate students about the functions of democratic government.

Section 2. The motto of this organization shall be “Our Freedom, Our Future, Our Responsibility.”

**Article III
Membership**

Section 1. The membership of the South Carolina Student Legislature shall be composed of delegates from South Carolina’s universities and colleges.

Section 2. Each delegation shall select its members from the student body of the institution that it represents.

Section 3. For the purpose of this document, “students” shall be interpreted to all those with the privileges of an undergraduate student at the member institution. No student shall serve as a delegate for more than five (5) years.

Section 4. Delegations may reserve the right to dismiss a delegate during session solely on the basis that the delegate has violated the delegation and/or school conduct rules, has been arrested for a crime while at session, became ill or injured and must return home, or in case of emergency.

Section 5. A delegation shall obtain membership at such time as it pays its registration fees, registers with the Governor, and the state officers approve the registration.

Section 6. A new member delegation shall be defined as a school not having participated previously or for a period of three (3) consecutive years.

Section 7. Upon approval of the registration and the receipt of the dues, the Governor shall issue to delegation an official letter recognizing it as a member delegation.

Section 8. All memberships for the calendar year and shall expire upon the thirty-first (31st) day of December.

Article IV

Officers

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2
- 3 **Section 1.** The elected officers of the organization shall be the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor,
4 the Speaker of the House, the President *Pro Tempore* of the Senate, and the Speaker *Pro*
5 *Tempore* of the House. These officers shall be members of the Executive Committee. In
6 addition, the Comptroller General and Fundraising Chair shall be elected officers, but
7 shall not be members of the Executive Committee.
8
- 9 **Section 2.** In addition to the above officers, the Governor shall appoint, with the consent of the
10 Executive Committee, a Secretary of State, and Attorney General, a Treasurer, and a
11 Chief Justice of the Court. For the purpose of this document, “consent of the Executive
12 Committee” shall mean a majority of the members of the committee.
13
- 14 **Section 3.** The governor shall have full power, with the consent of the Executive Committee, to
15 create and fill any other officer that the Governor deems necessary to the South Carolina
16 Student Legislature.
17
- 18 **Section 4.** No person shall hold more than one office at a time.
19
- 20 **Section 5.** The officer terms shall coincide with the calendar year.
21
- 22 **Section 6.** Each candidate for office shall be a student in good standing with the institution he or she
23 attends.
24
- 25 **Section 7.** A candidate for the Governor shall have attended two previous sessions prior to the
26 session in which the election is being held. The Fall Session during which the elections
27 are being held shall not count towards the total of two previous sessions needed. At least
28 one of the previous session attended by the candidate shall have been a Fall Session.
29
- 30 **Section 8.** A candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the House, or Comptroller General shall
31 have attended two previous sessions prior to the session in which elections are being held, and the
32 session in which elections are being held shall not count towards the total of two previous sessions
33 needed. Candidates for Lieutenant Governor shall be members of the Senate during in which the
34 election is being held. Candidates for Speaker of the House shall be members of the House during
35 the session in which election is being held.
36
- 37 **Section 9.** A candidate for President *Pro Tempore*, Speaker *Pro Tempore* or *Fundraising Chair* shall
38 have attended one previous session prior to the session in which the election is being
39 held. The Fall Session during which the elections are being held shall not count towards
40 the previous session needed.
41
- 42 **Section 10.** In the event that the office of President *Pro Tempore* or Speaker *Pro Tempore* shall
43 become vacant at any time other than that immediately preceding Fall Session, the
44 Governor, with the consent of the Executive Committee, shall appoint a qualified
45 replacement. Any appointment of a new President *Pro Tempore* or Speaker *Pro Tempore*
46 shall be confirmed by the respective chamber at the next Fall Session. In the event that
47 the office of President *Pro Tempore* or Speaker *Pro Tempore* shall become vacant at a
48 time immediately preceding Fall Session, the chamber concerned, as its first order of
49 business, shall hold nominations and elections to fill the vacancy. For the purpose of this

document, “immediately preceding” shall mean a period of two (2) months prior to the first day of the upcoming event.

Article V
Powers and Duties of Officers

Section 1.

The Governor Shall:

With the advice and consent of the Executive Committee, have the power to form a cabinet to perform the duties of the Executive Branch designated to them by the Governor, to include the following positions and any other designated by the Governor as necessary to the operations of the South Carolina Student Legislature:

- A. Secretary of State
- B. Attorney General
- C. Chief Justice
- D. Treasurer

Have full power, with the consent of the Executive Committee, to create and fill and other office which the Governor deems necessary to the South Carolina Student Legislature;

With the advice of the Executive Committee, have full power to establish and maintain an “Office of the Governor” for his assistance and to perform the duties designated by the Governor as necessary to the operations and execution of the powers of the Governor of the South Carolina Student Legislature.

- A. The Governor shall have full power to appoint a Chief of Staff to manage and coordinate the operations of the Office of the Governor

Represent South Carolina Student Legislature throughout the State of South Carolina and the United States;

Present the “Journal of Acts and Resolutions” to the governor and the General Assembly of South Carolina;

Report to the South Carolina Student Legislature at the Fall Session on the state of the organization;

Preside over all Interim Meetings;

Serve as a member of the Finance Committee;

Sign or veto all legislation that has passed the House and the Senate during Session.

Section 2.

The Lieutenant Governor shall:

Assume the duties of the Governor in the event the Governor vacates the office of Governor or is incapable of fulfilling the duties of the office;

Serve as member of the Executive Committee;

Preside over the Senate, but shall have no vote except in the event of a tie;

With the consent of the Senate, appoint three (3) members of that body, no two (2) of whom shall be from the same school, to serve on the Conference Committee;

Serve as a member of the Finance Committee;

Be responsible for the publication of the “Journal of Acts and Resolutions;”

Be responsible for the compilation and publication of the Bill Book;

Be responsible, with the Speaker of the House; for the organization and distribution of a legislation calendar for Fall Session

Section 3.

The Speaker of the House shall:

Serve as a member of the Executive Committee;

Preside over the house as a member of the House;

- 1 With the consent of the House, appoint four (4) members of that body, no two (2) of
 2 whom shall be from the same school, to serve on the Conference Committee;
 3 Serve as a member of the Finance Committee;
 4 Be responsible, with the Lieutenant Governor, for the organization and distribution of a
 5 legislation calendar for Fall Session.
 6
- 7 **Section 4.** The President *Pro Tempore* shall:
 8 Assume the duties of the Lieutenant Governor in the event the Lieutenant Governor
 9 vacates the office of Lieutenant Governor or is incapable of fulfilling duties of the office;
 10 Serve as a member of the Executive Committee;
 11 Preside over the Senate in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor.
 12
- 13 **Section 5.** The Speaker *Pro Tempore* shall:
 14 Assume the duties of the Speaker of the House in the event the Speaker of the House
 15 vacates the office of Speaker of the House or is incapable of fulfilling the duties of the
 16 office;
 17 Serve as a member of the Executive Committee;
 18 Preside over the House in the absence of the Speaker of the House.
 19
- 20 **Section 6.** The Secretary of State shall:
 21 Assist and advise the Governor in all matters in which the Governor shall need aid;
 22 Prepare the minutes and records of interim meetings and Spring Session;
 23 Be responsible, with the Attorney General, for the reapportionment of each Delegation
 24 prior to Fall Session;
 25 Assist the Election and Awards Committee in the execution of their duties as that
 26 committee may deem appropriate;
 27 Receive the certified results from the Election Chair of the Election and Awards
 28 Committee.
 29
- 30 **Section 7.** The Attorney General shall:
 31 Serve as Prosecutor before the Trial Committee;
 32 Be replaced as Prosecutor if impeached;
 33 Serve as a member of the Constitutional Committee;
 34 Be responsible, with the Secretary of State, for the reapportionment of each Delegation
 35 prior to Fall Session;
 36 Determine the constitutionality of legislation, under the Constitution of South Carolina,
 37 whose constitutionality has been called into question on the floor. The legislation shall be
 38 tabled for review by the Attorney General. Upon decision the Attorney General shall
 39 recommend to the body a course of action based on his decision within one hour from
 40 when he receives it. In the absence of the Attorney General, the Chief Justice of the
 41 Supreme Court shall perform these duties.
 42
- 43 **Section 8.** Chief Justice of the Court shall:
 44 Rule on the constitutionality of legislation under the Constitution of the State of South
 45 Carolina in the absence of the Attorney General.
 46 Preside over the special session of the Supreme Court as outlined in Article VII.
 47 Serve as Chairman of the Trial Committee;
 48 Serve as Chairman of the Constitutional Committee;
 49 Obtain and distribute the trial case to be used in the Supreme Court hearings at session no

1 later than 30 days prior to session.
2

3 **Section 9.** The Treasurer shall:
4 Keep a current account of all funds of the South Carolina Student Legislature;
5 Serve as Chairman of the Finance Committee;
6 Prepare and present the annual operation budget;
7 Abide by the Policies and Procedures set forth in the Treasurer's Manual;
8

9 **Section 10.** The Fall Session Committee Chairmen shall:
10 Chair their respective committees at Fall Session;
11 Serve on the Trial Committee;
12 Serve as members of the Election and Awards Committee.
13

14 **Section 11.** The Comptroller General shall:
15 Perform an annual internal audit of the organization and prepare an audit report to be
16 represented to the SCSL General Assembly in Joint Session.
17 Present the audit report to the General Assembly as the first order of business at the first
18 joint session of the first full day of the Fall Session.
19 Coordinate with external auditors through the course of any external audit of SCSL.
20 Documented approval from the Comptroller General shall be required for disbursements
21 of more than \$150. A documented unanimous vote of the Finance Committee may
22 override disapproval from the Comptroller General. Email or written notation is sufficient
23 to constitute documentation.
24

25 **Article VI**
26 **Meetings**
27

28 **Section 1.** The Executive Committee shall call all meetings.
29

30 **Section 2.** The Executive Committee shall propose the order of business and business to be
31 conducted.
32

33 **Section 3.** The meetings shall be:
34 Spring Session;
35 Fall Session;
36 Interim Meetings.
37

38 **Section 4.** Spring Session:
39 Spring Session shall be presided over by all presiding officers of the Executive
40 Committee;
41 Legislation shall be turned in no later than the date appointed by the order of the
42 Executive Committee;
43 Any legislation not found in the Bill Book must:
44 A. Be approved by the Executive Committee before the last day of session.
45 B. Approved legislation will only take place upon completion of all legislation found in the
46 Bill Book.
47 The Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House shall, with the aid of the
48 President *Pro Tempore* and the Speaker *Pro Tempore*, form calendars of legislation for the
49 chambers;

1 A bill or resolution passing the joint session shall be presented to the Governor for
 2 Approval;
 3 All legislation signed by the Governor or passed over the Governor's veto shall be
 4 included in the "Journal of Acts and Resolutions;"
 5 Member dues will be collected at the beginning of session at the discretion of the Finance
 6 Committee.

Section 5.

7
 8 Fall Session:

9 Fall Session shall be an annual student legislature, modeled after the General Assembly
 10 of South Carolina and shall be comprised of a Senate, a House of Representatives, and a
 11 Supreme Court;

12 Elections for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the House,
 13 President *Pro Tempore* of the Senate, and Speaker *Pro Tempore* of the House shall be
 14 held as the first order of business at the first joint session on the last day.

15 Each member school shall be represented by a delegation consisting of:

- 16 A. A Chairman, and;
- 17 B. Two (2) delegates per school, and;
- 18 C. One delegate for each 200 full time undergraduate students for the first 1,000 students (5
 19 possible), and;
- 20 D. One delegate for each 1,000 full time undergraduate students from 1,000 to 10,000 (9
 21 possible), and;
- 22 E. One delegate for each 3,000 full time undergraduate students from 10,000 up;
- 23 F. All number shall be rounded up if the numbers exceed by more than 50 percent (50
 24 percent plus 1) the previous population bracket.

25 Legislation:

- 26 A. The Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House shall assign each bill or
 27 resolution to a committee;
- 28 B. Legislation which pass committee shall be assigned to its chamber by the Lieutenant
 29 Governor and the Speaker of the House;
- 30 C. The Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House shall, with the aid of the
 31 President *Pro Tempore* and Speaker *Pro Tempore*, form calendars of legislation for their
 32 respective chambers;
- 33 D. Once a bill or resolution passes one chamber, it shall be transferred to the calendar of the
 34 opposite chamber;
- 35 E. A bill or resolution passing both chambers shall be presented to the Governor for
 36 approval;
- 37 F. All legislation signed by the Governor or passed over the Governor's veto shall be
 38 included in the "Journal of Acts and Resolutions;"
- 39 G. All legislation passed in differing forms in the chambers shall be reviewed and revised by
 40 the Conference Committee.

41 Both chambers shall abide by their respective rules, which shall be amended or revised as
 42 the first order of business when the chambers convene.

43 Only voting members of the Senate and House may be present on their respective floors
 44 unless presenting legislation or appearing by the body.

45 Registration fees will be collected at the beginning of session at the discretion of the
 46 Finance Committee.

47
 48 **Article VII**
 49 **The Supreme Court**

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Section 1. Supreme Court
The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The Chief Justice shall preside, and in his absence, the senior Associate Justice. In all cases decided by the Supreme Court, the concurrence of three of the Justices shall be necessary of the judgment below.

Section 2. Jurisdiction of Supreme Court.

- A. The Supreme Court shall have power to review the trial case presented by the Chief Justice. The ruling of the Supreme Court will determine brief awards which are outlined in Article XII of the Constitution of South Carolina Student Legislature.
- B. The Supreme Court shall constitute a court for the correction of errors at law under such regulations as the General Assembly may prescribe.
- C. If legislation is passed and signed into law but its constitutionality under the Constitution of South Carolina is contested, the Chief Justice shall call a special session of the Supreme Court to review the law. The special session may be called no sooner than six (6) hours following the question of the law’s constitutionality with exception to the last day of session. Where it will be reviewed at the earliest possible time. The review process will allow the delegate who has questioned the constitutionality of legislation to present his argument before the Supreme Court and the legislation author to refute these arguments. The legislation author may receive help from his delegation for his defense. The Supreme Court shall publish a decision no later than one (1) hour following the hearing.

**Article VIII
Committees**

Section 1. The Fall Session Committees shall consist of:

- A. The Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources;
- B. The Committee on Education;
- C. The Committee on Judiciary;
- D. The Committee on Labor, Commerce, and Industry;
- E. The Committee on Medical, Municipal, Military, Transportation, and Public Administration;
- F. The Committee on Miscellaneous;
- G. The Committee on Ways and Means.

**Article IX
Finances**

Section 1. The Executive Committee shall, each year, through the office of the Treasurer, provide the South Carolina Student Legislature with an annual operating budget. The presentation of the annual operating budget shall be done by the Treasurer to the General Assembly during Fall Session.

**Article X
Elections**

- 1 **Section 1.** An officer shall be elected by a majority of the legal ballots cast.
- 2
- 3 **Section 2.** The Senate and the House of Representatives shall elect the Governor, and the Lieutenant
- 4 Governor.
- 5
- 6 **Section 3.** The Senate shall elected the President *Pro Tempore* of the Senate.
- 7
- 8 **Section 4.** The House of Representatives shall elect the Speaker of the House and the Speaker *Pro Tempore*
- 9 of the House.
- 10
- 11 **Section 5.** The Chair of the Election and Awards Committee shall preside over the elections. In the event that
- 12 the Chair of the Election and Awards Committee is running for office, he shall resign as Chair of
- 13 the Election and Awards Committee, and the Governor shall appoint a replacement with the
- 14 consent of the Executive Committee.
- 15
- 16 **Section 6.** The Elections shall be conducted as follows:
- 17 A. All candidates shall be listed on an official election ballot(s) as deemed official by the
- 18 Election and Awards Committee.
- 19 B. All Ballots shall be handed out to the respective delegation chairs proceeding the last
- 20 joint session of the Session.
- 21 C. One Ballot shall be given to each delegation chair for each member of that delegation,
- 22 based on the number of votes assigned to that delegation in accordance with Article VI of
- 23 this Constitution.
- 24 D. A delegate can only place his name on the ballot for a single office and cannot be listed
- 25 more than once.
- 26 E. The candidates will be listed on the Ballot in the order than their nominations are
- 27 received by the assembly.
- 28 F. Ballots which do not clearly identify the preference of the vote shall not be counted.
- 29

Article XI
Discipline of Officers

- 33 **Section 1.** Any elected or appointed officer may be removed from office for the following:
- 34 Failure to discharge the duties of his office;
- 35 Behavior determined by the body to be demeaning to the integrity of the South Carolina Student
- 36 Legislature.
- 37
- 38 **Section 2.** Specific charges against the officer must be presented at any meeting of the Trial Committee.
- 39 Upon a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) vote of the present committee members, the officer in question shall be
- 40 impeached.
- 41

Article XIII
Awards

- 45 **Section 1.** The Carlisle Award is given annually at Fall Session in honor of the founder of the South Carolina
- 46 Student Legislature, Dr. Douglas Carlisle. The Carlisle Award is awarded to the delegate of
- 47 Officer who, in the opinion of the Awards Committee, best represents the ideals of the South
- 48 Carolina Student Legislature.
- 49

- 1 **Section 2.** The Best Senator Award is given annually at Fall Session to the Senator who shows himself to be
 2 an accomplished speaker and conscientious statesman. The Senators shall nominate candidates for
 3 the Best Senator Awards and then each Senator shall cast one vote for one of the nominees. The
 4 Lieutenant Governor shall cast a vote in case of a tie. The Election and Awards Committee shall
 5 administer the ballots.
 6
- 7 **Section 3.** The Best Representative Award is given annually at Fall Session to the Representative who shows
 8 himself to be an accomplished speaker and conscientious statesman. The Representatives shall
 9 nominate candidates for the Best Representative Award and then each Representative shall cast
 10 one vote for the on of the nominees. The Speaker of the House shall cast a vote in case of a tie.
 11 The Election and Awards Committee shall administer the ballots.
 12
- 13 **Section 4.** The Best Legislation Award is given annually at Fall Session to the Author whose legislation, in
 14 the opinion of Election and Awards Committee, best manifests thorough research, topicality, and
 15 excellent use of language. The committee is not limited to bills presented to the House or Senate.
 16
- 17 **Section 5.** The Best Delegation Award is given annually at Fall Session to the small, medium and large
 18 delegation that, in the opinion of the Elections and Awards Committee, best exemplified cohesion
 19 and activity.
 20 A. A small delegation shall be defined as a delegation whose school has a current population
 21 of 2,000 students or less.
 22 B. A medium delegation shall be defined as a delegation whose school has a current
 23 population between 2,001 and 8,000 students.
 24 C. A large delegation shall be defined as a delegation whose school has a population over
 25 8,001 students.
 26
- 27 **Section 6.** The Chad M. Beatty Award is given annually at Fall Session to the outstanding non-officer senior
 28 as decided by the Elections and Awards Committee.
 29
- 30 **Section 7.** The Blake Alexander Campbell Memorial Award is given annually at Fall Session to a freshman
 31 Representative or Senator who, in the opinion of the Election and Awards Committee and the
 32 Executive Council, shows himself to be a positive representative for the future of SCSL through
 33 statesmanship, honor, courage and integrity.
 34
- 35 **Section 8.** The Best Written Brief award is given annually at Fall Session to the delegate(s) who, in the
 36 opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Court, shows exceptional legal writing skills.
 37
- 38 **Section 9.** The Best Oral Argument award is given annually at Fall Session to the delegate(s) who, in the
 39 opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Court, shows excellent use of language skills,
 40 communication skills, and the art of advocacy.
 41

42 **Article XIII**
 43 **Parliamentary Authority**
 44

- 45 **Section 1.** The rules contained in the current edition of *Robert's Rules of Order; Newly Revised* shall govern
 46 the South Carolina Student Legislature in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they
 47 are not inconsistent with this Constitution and any special rules this organization may adopt.
 48
- 49 **Section 2.** The parliamentary authority prescribed in their respective rules shall govern the Senate and House.

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**Article XIV
Equality**

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

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

**Article XV
Amendment of the Constitution and Bylaws**

Section 1. Any member may present amendments to the constitution or bylaws at any join meeting at either Fall or Spring Sessions.

Section 2. Approved Constitutional amendments must be ratified by two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the members of the South Carolina Student Legislature. Approved Bylaw amendments must be ratified by a majority vote of the delegation chairs. Upon approval, the Secretary of State shall declare such amendments to be in effect.

**Article XVI
Preemption of Constitution and Bylaws**

Section 1. Members of the South Carolina Student Legislature are bound by the Constitution and Bylaws. The Constitution shall hold precedence over the Bylaws in all matters. The Bylaws shall not preempt or supersede the Constitution.