

South Carolina Student Legislature

Spring Session 2015



“Our Freedom, Our Future, Our Responsibility”



Dear Delegates,

When I joined South Carolina Student Legislature in my freshman year, I never imagined it would have had such an impact on my life. My goal for this year is to afford each and every one of you opportunities to learn, grow, and develop as leaders and productive students. Accomplishing this goal as an organization will not be possible without you, your dedication, and your hard work.

I invite you to try at least one new thing this session. Whether that's presenting a bill in the General Assembly, watching an oral argument in the Supreme Court, or getting involved in other aspects of SCSL in a workshop, there are ways for every delegate to do something they have not done before. It is time for SCSL to become a fixture in South Carolina politics and education, and we *will* be able to do this, with your help.

I would like to thank the Executive Committee, the Office of the Governor (led by Cameron Dominy), my cabinet, and all who have committed so much time and effort towards making this session a success. Their creativity knows no bounds, and SCSL benefits from their dedication every day.

I cannot wait to see the heights to which SCSL will soar in 2015, and I thank you all in advance for the year to come.

Respectfully,

James N. McManus
Governor

South Carolina Student Legislature

Executive Committee 2015

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South Carolina Student Legislature

Cabinet 2015

Secretary of State

Dylan Fender
Coastal Carolina University

Supreme Court Chief Justice

Elliot Kelley
Bob Jones University

Attorney General

Christian Smith
The Citadel

Treasurer

Alexandra Arnold
Bob Jones University

Historian

John Fenton
The Citadel

Parliamentarian

Vacated

Comptroller General

Will Peek
Bob Jones University

Fundraising Chair

Kaitlyn Rogers
Charleston Southern University

South Carolina Student Legislature

Office of the Governor 2015

Chief of Staff

Cameron Dominy
Charleston Southern University

Director of Internal Affairs

Thomas Gironda
Clemson University

Governmental Affairs Director

Nichole Martinson
Clemson University

Upstate Regional Director

Carrie Hill
Erskine University

SC Legislature Liaison

Kiara Alverenga
North Greenville University

Midlands Regional Director

Julietta Marks
Coastal Carolina University

Communications Director

Margaret Stegall
Bob Jones University

Lower State Regional Director

Anne Lafond
College of Charleston

Press Secretary

Ettele Toole
Lander University

State Chaplain

Pedro Mateo
North Greenville University

Marketing Director

Samantha Courage
Charleston Southern University

Alumni Relations

TBD

South Carolina Student Legislature

Delegation Chairs 2015

Dqd'Lqpgu'Wpk> ulv{
Margaret Stegall

Vj g'El&cf gn
Logan Morris

Ej ct rguvqp'Uqwj gt p'Wpk> ulv{
Cameron Dominy

Ergo uqp'Wpk> ulv{
Bria Burke-Koskela

EqcucnEct qn&pc'Wpk> ulv{
Julietta Marks

Eqngi g'qh'Ej ct rguvqp
Anne Lafond
Hope Brannon

Gt un&pg'Eqngi g
Kristen Irby

Ht cpeki'O ct kqp'Wpk> ulv{
Breanna Robertson

Ncpf gt'Wpk> ulv{
Kimberly Modica

North Greenville University
John Partin

Former Governors of South Carolina Student Legislature

Year	Governor	School	Miscellaneous Organizational Meeting
1956			
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 Spann	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 Roof	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 University	
1982	Joey Hudson	Winthrop University	
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 Herren	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 Frans	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	

A Bill
Presented by Hannah Zakaria
Bob Jones University

Purpose: To provide school-choice to low income families in South Carolina

Whereas, Currently, South Carolina has an Educational Credit for Exceptional Needs children in effect.

Whereas, Instituting an educational tax credit scholarship program for low-income children will lead to an expansion of opportunity and competition for all schools in South Carolina.

Whereas, South Carolina will benefit low-income families and empower all students by providing options for parents to choose the best education for their children.

Whereas, Similar legislation has been implemented in many other states with minorities receiving 77% of available funds (Florida) and the doubling of program participation over five years (Florida and Ohio).

Whereas, 26% of children in South Carolina (274,571) come from low-income families (at or below of the federal poverty level).

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

Section I: For the purpose of this bill the following terms are defined as follows:

- (1) "Scholarships" shall be defined as opportunity grants that permit all students to attend the independent or private school of choice.
- (2) 'Independent school' shall be defined as a school, other than a public school, at which the compulsory attendance requirements of Section 59-65-10 may be met and that does not discriminate based on the grounds of race, color, or national origin. The school must be a member in good standing of South Carolina Association of Christian Schools, South Carolina Independent Schools Association, or Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. For purposes of this article, 'independent school' does not include a home where a parent or legal guardian teaches one or more children as authorized pursuant to Sections 59-65-40, 59-65-45, or 59-65-47.
- (3) 'Nonprofit scholarship funding organization' shall be defined as a charitable organization that is exempt from federal tax by being listed as an exempt organization in Section 501(c)(3); who allocates at least ninety-five percent of its annual contributions and gross revenues during a particular year to provide grants for tuition, transportation, textbook expenses, to children enrolled in

50 an eligible independent school as defined in this section. These
 51 organizations may not provide grants solely for the benefit of one
 52 school nor may it have an employee, volunteer, fundraiser or
 53 member of its governing board a parent who receives a grant from
 54 this organization, who has been convicted of a felony or who has
 55 declared bankruptcy in the last seven years.

56 (4) 'Transportation' means transportation to and from school only.
 57

58 **Section II:** The program is limited to implementation to eligible students in K5-12th
 59 grade. Additionally, the value of the tax credit scholarship shall not
 60 exceed the cost of tuition, transportation or textbook expenses or \$5,000
 61 (whichever is less) at a participating independent school. The tax credits
 62 authorized in this bill may not exceed ten million dollars in contributions
 63 made on behalf of low-income students.
 64

65 Any person or business in South Carolina is entitled to an income tax
 66 credit for the amount of money the person or business contributes to a
 67 nonprofit scholarship funding organization if the contribution is used
 68 solely to provide grants for tuition, transportation or textbook expenses
 69 for an eligible student.
 70

71 Independent schools participating in the program are required to
 72 administer national or state achievement tests annually. These schools are
 73 also required to engage an outside entity or auditing firm to conduct an
 74 audit to examine its compliance with this legislation.
 75

76 A nonprofit scholarship funding organization shall engage an outside
 77 auditing firm to conduct a comprehensive financial audit of its operations
 78 in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. These
 79 organizations are required to allocate at least ninety-five percent of its
 80 annual contributions and gross revenues during a particular year to
 81 provide grants for tuition, transportation, textbook expenses, to children
 82 enrolled in an eligible independent school.
 83

84 **Section III:** The eligibility requirements for students stipulate:
 85

- 86 (1) legal resident of South Carolina;
- 87 (2) Enrolled in K5-12th grade;
- 88 (3) is a member of a household that resides at or below 100% of
 89 the poverty line and qualifies for the federal free or reduced
 90 price lunch program
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92 **Section IV:** This bill takes effect upon approval of the Governor.

**An Amendment
Presented By Joshua Strubel and Samuel Martinez
Bob Jones University**

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Purpose: To protect South Carolina drivers by amending **Bill 459** of the South Carolina Code of Laws.

Whereas, In 2011 23% of auto collisions involved cell-phone use; and,

Whereas, New York, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia have the lowest fatality rate per 100,000 population and have a hand-held cellphone ban; and,

Whereas, South Carolina has the 8th highest fatality rate per 100,000 population and does not have a hand-held cellphone ban;

Therefore, Be it resolved in the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

Section I: Section I, sub point B will be amended to read: “It is unlawful for a person to use a wireless electronic communication device to compose, send, or read a text based communication **or any other type of hand-held cellphone communication** while operating a motor vehicle on the public streets and highways of this State.

Section II: Section I, sub point D will be amended to read: “A person who is adjudicated to be in violation of the provisions of this section must be fined not more than **one hundred dollars for the first violation and not less than two hundred and fifty dollars for subsequent violations.**”

Section III: Revenue collected from fines will be divided equally between state and local governments.

Section IV: Revenue collected by the state government from this bill will be appropriated to fund infrastructure projects as determined by the Department of Transportation

Section V: This bill will take effect ninety (90) days after passage by the general assembly and signature of the governor.

A Bill
Presented by Nate Hudson and Kacey Nanney
Bob Jones University

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- 5 **Purpose:** To fund new school buses South Carolina.
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- 7 **Whereas,** In school year 2011, the South Carolina fleet consisted of 5,630 buses; and,
- 8 **Whereas,** The average cost of a new school bus is \$75,000; and,
- 9
- 10 **Whereas,** A safe school bus retirement age is after 15 years of service; and,
- 11
- 12 **Whereas,** 647,000 Children use buses on a daily basis to get to and from school,
- 13
- 14 **Whereas,** Currently the state of South Carolina has approximately 3,500,000 active drivers;
- 15 and,
- 16
- 17 **Whereas,** The current gas tax in South Carolina is 16 cents per gallon; and,
- 18
- 19 **Whereas,** Approximately 2.6 billion gallons are consumed annually in South Carolina; and,
- 20 **Whereas,** A 2-cent tax increase will provide over \$51 million; and,
- 21
- 22 **Therefore,** Be it resolved in the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:
- 23
- 24 **Section I:** A 2-cent per gallon tax increase will be implemented to fund school bus
- 25 replacement plan.
- 26
- 27 **Section II:** The Office of Transportation will use this money to fund school bus retirement. It
- 28 will be up to the discretion of the Office of Transportation which school buses
- 29 will be replaced each year based on the funds that are gained.
- 30 **Section III:** This bill will go into effect upon the signature of the Governor.

**A Bill
Presented by Seth Sanders
Bob Jones University**

Purpose: To amend Section 7-19-120 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina to provide for required training for elected state officials.

Whereas the ongoing education of state legislators is crucial to effective government; and,

Whereas the continued efficiency in the state government can be promoted by the leadership of state legislators; and,

Whereas the well-being of every state can be promoted through the more efficient conduction of government at the state level; and,

Whereas the leadership training to state legislators will promote unity of legislations at the state level; and,

Whereas the leadership training will lend greater capability and greater trust from the people to these elected officials;

Therefore, be it resolved in the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

Section I: Section 7 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina is amended by adding thereto one new section, to be known as Section 7-19-121, to read as follows:
7-19-121. 1. In addition to all other qualifications prescribed in state law, all elected state legislators initially elected or appointed under state law shall complete orientation and training requirements within one year of the date of the election or appointment. The orientation and training shall consist of at least sixteen hours with the cost of such training to be paid by the state. Transportation fees shall be paid for by the transportation stipend provided to each legislator, anything above this total must be paid by the individual. In addition, at least ten of these sixteen hours must be completed in a live training session. Only six of these sixteen hours may be provided using online training.

Also, in addition to all other qualifications prescribed in state law, all reelected state legislators shall complete training requirements within one year of the date of the election or appointment. The orientation and training shall consist of at least five hours with the cost of the training to be paid by the state. Transportation fees shall be paid for by the transportation stipend provided to each legislator, anything above this total must be paid by the individual. In addition, at least three of these five hours must be completed in a live training session. Only two of these five hours may be provided using online training.

46 **2. All programs providing the orientation and training required under this**
47 **section shall be offered by a statewide or national association or organization**
48 **that offers training and education programs for developing or strengthening**
49 **leadership skills of state legislators.**

50 **Section II:** This bill will go into effect upon the signature of the Governor.

**An Amendment
Presented by Ashley Bennett
Coastal Carolina University**

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Purpose: To prohibit vehicles with more than 6 wheels, excluding dual-wheeled trucks “duallies”, from driving in the left lane of a freeway except when entering or exiting a freeway or a special hazard exists that requires the left lane.

Whereas, In 2012, there were 104,000 people in the United States who were injured in crashes involving large trucks which was an increase from 2011; and

Whereas, In 2012, there were 3,921 people in the United States who were killed in crashes involving large trucks, which is also an increase from 2011; and

Whereas, Large trucks are more likely than motorcycles, passenger cars, and light trucks to be involved with a crash; and

Whereas, In 2012, South Carolina ranked 15th of 50 in states in large trucks involved in fatal crashes.

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

Section I: Amends South Carolina Code of Law SECTION 56-5-1840 to include:

- 1. This section shall prohibit truck tractor, road tractor, semi-trailer and pole-trailers from subsections 1 and 2 of this section while on a freeway except when entering or exiting a freeway or when a special hazard exists that requires the left lane.

Section II: Definition:

1. Freeway: is a multilane divided highway with full control of access, and grade separated interchanges, of the type comprising the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, or other highways built essentially in conformance to the standards of them.

2. Truck: Every motor vehicle designed, used or maintained primarily for the transportation of property is a "truck."

Section III: A person violating section of law is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction must be fined no more than one hundred dollars.

Section III: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2016.

**A Bill
Presented by Ashley Dellamo
Coastal Carolina University**

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Purpose: Require that operators of websites delete personal information of an individual’s charges and mugshot, free of charge, within 30 days of being notified that all charges did not result in a conviction

Whereas, Florida, Georgia, New Jersey, Oregon, Texas, and Utah have introduced bills to regulate the mugshot publishing industry. These bills often require that operators of mug shot websites remove information about individuals who were arrested but never convicted; and,

Whereas, Google has taken steps to lower mug shot sites rankings in their search algorithms so that such pictures no longer appear in the first page of search results when a person is searched by name; and,

Whereas, Requiring a fee for removal adds to the fact that the poor are disadvantaged by the justice system. Visa, MasterCard, Discover, American Express, and Paypal have progressively stopped processing payments to mugshot websites and related removal sites; and,

Whereas, Leaving photographs or personal information of a person who was acquitted or which did not result in a conviction creates a presumption of defamation of character of the person.

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

Section I: Add to South Carolina Code of Law Title 30- Public Records the following:

“Operators of websites containing personal information, including any photograph, of a person charged with a crime shall be required to remove the person’s name and personal information within 30 days after receiving notification that the charges have been dropped or resolved without conviction. This applies to mugshot websites that require payment to remove the image as well as law enforcement agencies that publish mugshots online. There shall be no payment required by the person at hand. Failure to remove personal information, including and photograph of person, shall result in a \$500 fine per month to the operating website.”

Section II: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2016 upon passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

**A Bill
Presented by Brian Edgerton
Coastal Carolina University**

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Purpose: To make a more equal funding program for the public primary school systems of South Carolina.

Whereas, There are 112 school districts in the state of South Carolina; and,

Whereas, Each district is currently funded by taxes from the surrounding living areas, in which students and their families live; and,

Whereas, This causes a discrepancy in funding between schools in low, medium and high income areas; and,

Whereas, Funding discrepancies such as these can cause lower levels of primary and secondary education.

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

Section I: Section 50-20-40 shall read:

The annual allocation to each school district for the general operations of the education programs shall be determined as follows:

- 1) The property taxes collected per Sections 50-20-23 and 50-20-25 shall be an 18% tax based on the value of property. These funds will be a placed into a statewide fund to be distributed to each school district based on number of students in attendance
- 2) Each school district shall receive a minimum of \$6500 per student per year.
- 3) Each school shall submit a census of students to determine the number of students in attendance, twice a year.
- 4) The census for students in attendance shall be taken over the first week of each semester, to be no later than the end of August and the end of January each year.
- 5) The Board of Education of South Carolina will determine the proper allocation of funds to each school district. Upon receipt of funds, the school districts will who will then distribute necessary funds to each school.

Section II: For the purposes of this bill:

- A) ‘Annual Allocation’ shall be defined as the funding each district receives annually
- B) ‘Statewide fund’ shall be defined as the collective pool of statewide taxes monitored by the Board of Education,
- C) ‘Census’ shall be defined as the counting of students in each school
- D) ‘Funding per student’ shall be defined as the number of students, weighted as defined in Section 50-20-45

47 **Section III:** This bill will go into effect on July 1st, 2015, upon the start of the fiscal year.

A Bill
Presented by Brooke Morris
Coastal Carolina University

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Purpose: To remove “No person shall be eligible to the office of the Governor who denies the existence of the Supreme Being” from Article 4 Section 2 of the Constitution of South Carolina.

Whereas, This clause violates the establishment and free exercise clause of the United States Constitution; and,

Whereas, Supreme Court decision *Torcaso v. Watkins* affirmed that a state cannot set religious requirements for public office.

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

Section I: No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor ~~who denies the existence of the Supreme Being; and~~ who on the date of such election has not attained the age of 30 years; and who shall not have been a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of this State for five years next preceding the day of election. No person while Governor shall hold any office or other commission (except in the militia) under the authority of this State, or of any other power.

Section II: This bill will go into effect June 1, 2015

A Bill
Presented by Dylan Fender
Coastal Carolina University

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- 5 **Purpose:** To allow student body presidents of state supported colleges and universities to
6 become voting members of their institution's board of trustees.
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- 8 **Whereas,** Currently, under SECTION 59-101-40 there is only the guarantee that student
9 body presidents will be ex-officio members of the board; and,
10
- 11 **Whereas,** Student government associations exist to advocate and advance the interests of the
12 student body, which, in certain circumstances, will conflict with the interests of
13 the administration; and,
14
- 15 **Whereas,** Without a vote on the board of trustees this advocacy will fall short and the SGA
16 is unable to fulfill its purpose; and,
17
- 18 **Whereas,** The student body as a whole is the defining factor of a university, and should be
19 represented by a vote on the regulations that govern their campus lives; and,
20
- 21 **Whereas ,** Regulation without representation, that is to say without a vote, is not
22 representation at all, and is contrary to the founding principles of the democracy
23 that the United States of America prides its self on.
- 24 **Therefore,** Be it resolved in the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:
- 25
- 26 **Section I:** Strike ex officio and nonvoting from SECTION 59-101-40. So that it reads:
27 SECTION 59-101-40. Presidents of student bodies may be ~~ex-officio~~
28 members of boards of trustees.
29 Notwithstanding any other provisions of law relating to the composition of
30 the various boards of trustees of State-supported institutions of higher learning,
31 the president of the student body of each of these institutions may be, ~~ex-officio,~~ a
32 ~~nonvoting~~ member of the board of trustees of the institution he attends and
33 represents.
34 The term of office of the student body president shall be contemporaneous
35 with his term as president.
36
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- 38 **Section II:** Add SECTION 59-101-41 to read:
39 *The President of the Student Body at state run institutions of higher*
40 *learning is herein endowed with the same rights, including voting, of any other*
41 *board of trustees' member. The president is thus subject to any other provision of*
42 *the law relating to the board of trustees.*
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- 44 **Section V:** This bill will go into effect July 1, 2015.

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

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Purpose: To edit Section 16-3-510 to include psychological harm and to include all student organizations.

Whereas, Students, when hazed, can be subject to purely psychological harm; and,

Whereas, Psychological harm can have longer lasting damage to an individual’s overall health; and,

Whereas, Not including psychological harm leaves a loophole to endanger our state’s students; and,

Whereas, Psychological hazing makes up some of the grey area of what is currently considered hazing, and incorporates the taunting, verbal abuse and other non-physical violence directed at new members of some organizations; and,

Whereas, More organizations are participating in hazing their new members on more levels than in the past and must be held to the same standards as those stereotyped to partake in hazing their new members.

Therefore, Be it resolved in the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

Section I: Edit Section 16-3-510 to read:

SECTION 16-3-510. Hazing unlawful; definitions.

It is unlawful for a person to intentionally or recklessly engage in acts which have a foreseeable potential for causing physical **or psychological** harm to a person for the purpose of initiation or admission into or affiliation with a chartered or nonchartered student, ~~fraternal, or sororal~~ organization. ~~Fraternity, sorority, or other~~ **Student** organization for purposes of this section means those chartered and nonchartered fraternities, sororities, or other organizations operating in connection with a school, college, or university. This section does not include customary athletic events or similar contests or competitions, or military training whether state, federal, or educational.

Section II: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2016 after the signature of the Governor.

A Bill
Presented by James Olivencia
Coastal Carolina University

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Purpose: To prohibit the burning of yard waste and household waste and encourage the use of other methods such as recycling, storage, and compost for yard waste disposal.

Whereas, In South Carolina, burning has been a common, legal way to get rid of yard waste; and,

Whereas, 40 households implementing burn barrels for the use of disposing yard debris can emit many dangerous toxins at the same level of an incinerator facility that serves 20,000 households; and,

Whereas, Smoke produced by accelerants during open burning pollutes the air, which can detrimentally affect an individual’s health as well as their environment; and,

Whereas, Multiple states, such as Indiana, New York, Texas, Washington, and Delaware have banned household waste burning to some extent; and,

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

Section I: SECTION 44-96-50. State solid waste management policy and goals.

(A) It is the policy of this State to promote appropriate methods of solid waste management prior to utilizing the options of disposal in landfills, ~~treatment or disposal by incineration~~ or other treatment, storage, or disposal methods, and to assist local government with solid waste management functions. In furtherance of this state policy, it shall be preferable to reduce the production and generation of waste at the source and to promote the reuse and recycling of materials.

It is the policy of this State that the methods of management of solid waste shall protect public health, safety, and the environment by employing the best available technology which is economically feasible for the control of pollution and the release of hazardous constituents into the environment. Such methods shall be implemented in a manner to maximize the reduction of solid waste through source reduction, reuse, and recycling.

Section II: Definitions:

“Compost” means the humus-like product of the process of composting waste.

“Burning” means the use of controlled flame combustion to thermally break down wastes.

“Landfill” means a disposal facility or part of a facility where solid waste is placed in or on land.

“Storage” means the containment of waste, either on a temporary basis or for a period of years.

47 “Yard Trash” means solid waste consisting solely of vegetative matter resulting in
48 landscaping maintenance.

49
50 **Section III:** Consequences or fines of \$250 shall be issued if a citizen violates this bill. A
51 citizen’s guilt will be determined through the discretion of a law enforcement
52 officer upon inspection.

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54 **Section IV:** This bill shall go into effect on January 1st, 2015 upon passage by the General
55 Assembly and signature of the Governor.

A Bill
Presented by Julietta Marks
Coastal Carolina University

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- 5 **Purpose:** To amend **Section 63-9-30** to define “Special needs child” in the South Carolina
6 Code of law, in addition to defining the needs of children with special
7 circumstances.
8
- 9 **Whereas,** The definition of “special needs”, when considering children available for
10 adoption includes children who are not in need of special care; and,
11
- 12 **Whereas,** The State of South Carolina offers an Adoption Subsidy for children deemed
13 “special needs”, which could be granted unnecessarily; and,
14
- 15 **Whereas,** Miscommunication about the physical and mental wellness of a child may effect
16 the child’s chances for adoption; and,
17
- 18 **Therefore,** Be it resolved in the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina
19
- 20 **Section I:** Amend **Section 63-9-30** to read as follows:
21 *“Special needs child” means children who fall into ~~one or more of the~~*
22 *~~following categories~~ the following category:*
23 *a) ~~children who are members of a sibling group;~~*
24 *~~(b) children of mixed racial heritage;~~*
25 *~~(c) children aged six or older; or~~*
26 *~~(d) children with physical, mental, or emotional disabilities”~~*
- 27 **Section II:** Children with circumstances that may impact adoptability will be placed under the
28 category of “Special Circumstances”. This will include children in one or more of
29 the following categories:
30 a. Children who are members of a sibling group;
31 b. Children aged six years or older
- 32 **Section III:** Definitions
33 a. “Sibling Group” for the purpose of this bill will be defined as;
34 i. Children in the adoption program biologically related through their
35 biological mother or biological father
36 b. “Mental disability” for the purpose of this bill will be defined as;
37 i. below-average intelligence/mental ability and a lack of skills
38 necessary for day-to-day living
39 c. “Physical disability” for the purpose of this bill will be defined as;
40 i. a limitation on a person's physical functioning, mobility, dexterity or
41 stamina, that lasts longer
42 d. “Emotional disability” for the purpose of this bill will be defined as;
43 i. Any disability that impacts a person's ability to effectively recognize,
44 interpret, control, and express fundamental emotions.
- 45 **Section IV:** This bill will go into effect January 1, 2016, upon passage by the General
46 Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

A Bill
Presented by Kyla Ewers
Coastal Carolina University

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Purpose: To make admission to South Carolina State Parks free for all veterans of the United States Military.

Whereas, Entrance into South Carolina State Parks is currently discounted to all Veterans ; and,

Whereas, Admission is also free to people with disabilities; and,

Whereas, Recreational activities, such as activities offered in State Parks, are beneficial to veterans and their families; and,

Whereas, Common issues that Veterans have to deal with, such as Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, are often treated with recreational activities, such as those available in State Parks.

Whereas, South Carolina would be the first state to have such a military friendly and supportive program offered to veterans.

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

Section I: Strike from SECTION 51-3-60, the following:
 Use of facilities free of charge by aged, blind or disabled; ~~disabled~~ veterans;
 reduced rates for campsites.
 Any South Carolina resident who is over sixty-five years of age or disabled or legally blind as defined in Section 43-25-20 of the 1976 Code may use any facility of a state park except campsites, overnight lodging and recreation buildings without charge. Such residents may also use campsite facilities at one-half of the prescribed fee. A person exercising this privilege on the basis of age shall present his Medicare card or other card approved by the South Carolina Commission on Aging to the employee of the State Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism who is in charge of the particular state park, and a person who is disabled or legally blind shall present to such person in charge of the park a certificate to that effect from a licensed doctor of medicine or an official of an agency authorized by law to make determinations of disability or blindness. The authorization for use of the facilities as provided by this section shall not be effective if it conflicts with any federal law, rule or regulation.
 The term "disabled" as used herein shall mean the inability to perform substantial gainful employment by reason of a medically-determinable impairment, either physical or mental, which has lasted or is expected to last for a continuous period of twelve months or more.

46 Any South Carolina resident who is a veteran ~~and who has been classified by the~~
47 ~~Veterans Administration as permanently and totally disabled~~ may also enter any
48 state park without charge upon presentation to the person in charge of the park of
49 an identification card from the county veterans affairs officer ~~stating the veteran's~~
50 ~~permanent and total disability. A statement of age or disability may not be made~~
51 ~~for any person whose age and disability records are not maintained in the veterans~~
52 ~~affairs office at which the request is made.~~

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54 **Section II:** This bill will go into effect January 1st 2016.

A Bill
Presented by Randolph Rosdahl
Coastal Carolina University

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Purpose: To ensure the protection of all people who have found themselves a victim of human sex trafficking in the state of South Carolina.

Whereas, Current South Carolina laws are worded in a way to only protect females who find themselves victim of human sex trafficking; and,

Whereas, According to a research article by Richard J. Estes and Neil Alan Weiner over 450,000 youth run away from home each year, and,

Whereas, The same study found that one out of three teens who run away from home become a victim of sexual exploitation within the first 48 hours, and,

Whereas, The same study found that the average age of for male and females to first become victims of prostitution is 11-13 and 12-14 respectively, and,

Whereas, The same study found that between 100,000 and 3,000,000 teenagers find themselves victims of sex trafficking in the United States every year, and,

Whereas, Without modification, perpetrators of human sex trafficking of males will not be prosecuted to the furthest extent of the law; and,

Whereas, Current laws disregard the male victims of human sex trafficking.

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

Section I: Amend Article I Section 16-15-100 as follows:

- (1) Procure an ~~female~~ inmate for a house of prostitution;
- (2) Cause, induce, persuade or encourage by promise, threat, violence or by any scheme or device a ~~female~~ person to become a prostitute or to remain an inmate of a house of prostitution;
- (3) Induce, persuade or encourage a ~~female~~ person to come into or leave this State for the purpose of prostitution or to become an inmate in a house of prostitution;
- (4) Receive or give or agree to receive or give any money or thing of value for procuring or attempting to procure any ~~female~~ person to become a prostitute or an inmate in a house of prostitution;

Section III: This bill shall take effect immediately upon passage and signature of the governor.

A Bill
Presented by Samuel Gordon
Coastal Carolina University

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Purpose: To require that state-licensed businesses complete all open recall notices before selling a vehicle or motorcycle.

Whereas, Currently, car sellers are not required to provide notice or repair the consumer of any recalls a vehicle may have; and,

Whereas, In 2011 alone, there were approximately 15,500,000 vehicles recalled; and,

Whereas, When GM recalled the 2005-2007 Chevrolet Cobalt and 2003-2007 Saturn Ion over 300 deaths were reported for those models. As of 2014 the sale to recall rate for GM is 0.65%. Hyundai motor company tops the list with a 1.15% ratio.

Whereas, Recall notices are designed to note any flaw a vehicle or motorcycle might have, and have it repaired at no expense to the consumer

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

Section I: Add Section 56-15-99-1
Alteration to a vehicle or motorcycle may occur to repair any existing recall that might be present

(A) A vehicle or motorcycle sold from any dealership or licensed business is granted permission to alter any vehicle or motorcycle to repair an existing recall before being sold

Section II: Add to Section 56-15-99-2:
 A \$500 fine will be levied per car sold without being fixed. A business is subject to losing its licenses if more than one incidence occurs of not fixing recalled vehicles or motorcycles before being sold.

Section III: This bill will go into effect on January 1st, 2016.

**A Bill
Presented by Taylor Repp
Coastal Carolina University**

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Purpose: To allow children over the age of 14 to choose which parent they desire to live with in a child custody case.

Whereas, Currently, the child is only permitted to choose which parent they want to live with if over the age of 18; and,

Whereas, There were 3,372 child custody and visitation cases filed statewide during the previous fiscal year, plus another 987 cases in which the modification of child custody or visitation was sought, according to figures from the S.C. Judicial Department; and,

Whereas, In most cases, the child’s preference is either barely considered, or not considered at all; and,

Whereas, In many states such as California and Pennsylvania, the child is given the decision based on the judge’s determination.

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

Section I: **Amend SECTION 63-15-30 of the South Carolina Code of Laws to Read:**
In determining the best interests of the child, the court must consider the child's reasonable preference for custody. The court shall place weight upon the preference based upon the child's age, experience, maturity, judgment, and ability to express a preference. *After all factors are taken into consideration, and it is in the judge’s determination that both parents are suitable to live with, if the child is 14 years of age or older and wishes to address the court regarding custody or visitation, the child shall be permitted to do so, unless the court determines that doing so is not in the child’s best interests. In that case, the court shall state its reasons for that finding on the record.*

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

**A Bill
Presented by Tyler Wyeth
Coastal Carolina University**

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Purpose: To allow business licensees for motorized vehicles that wish to sell food to customers, as a food truck.

Whereas, It is currently left up to municipal governments to allow or deny food truck permits; and,

Whereas, Columbia, Greenville and Charleston all allow food trucks; and,

Whereas, Food trucks provide less expensive business opportunities for citizens; and

Whereas, This will create more jobs in South Carolina.

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 Truck- Licensed, motorized vehicle or mobile food unit which is temporarily stored on a privately-owned lot where food items are sold to the general public.

Section II: Add “Food Trucks” to section 45-3-10

SECTION 45-3-10. General authority to enact rules and regulations.

All towns and cities in this State may provide by ordinance such rules and regulations regarding the conduct and operation of hotels, restaurants, cafes, **food trucks** and lunch counters therein as to provide for the public health, comfort and convenience. When such rules and regulations have been established by a city or town such city or town may provide by ordinance for the punishment of all offenders against such rules and regulations within the limits provided by law. But if there is a board of health in such town or city, its approval shall first be obtained before any such rules and regulations shall be established.

Section III: (A) Food trucks will be allowed to apply for and receive, with all proper documents, business licensing in all counties of South Carolina.

B) The decision of zoning where food trucks may operate will be left up to the discretion of county governments; and,

a) These food trucks will not be allowed to operate within 100 feet of an established restaurant during its hours of operation, without permission of the restaurant.

47 **Section V:** This bill will go into effect January 1st, 2016.

A Bill
Presented by William Rydstrom
Coastal Carolina University

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- Purpose:** To limit how long parents or guardians can leave children under 12 years of age unattended in a parked vehicle.
- Whereas,** There have been reports of the temperature in cars rising up to 120 degrees with the windows closed. Heatstroke occurs when a person’s body temperature exceeds 104 degrees; and,
- Whereas,** On average, 38 children in the US a year die of heatstroke; and,
- Whereas,** More than half of heat stroke deaths occur because a caregiver forgot the child in the car.
- Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:
- Section I:** Add in to Section 63-7-6020, subsection (C) and renumber the section accordingly
- Section II:** Section 63-7-6020 (C) will read: It is unlawful for a child under the age of 12 years old to be left unattended in a parked vehicle. The caregiver of the child will be charged if the child is discovered alone in a vehicle by a police officer or other emergency personnel. Any person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and will be required to pay a fine of \$50.
- Section V:** This bill will go into effect on January 1, 2016.

A Bill
Presented by Cody Ford
The Citadel

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- Purpose:** To extend current lemon laws of South Carolina to used vehicles
- Whereas,** lemon laws only cover new vehicles in the State of South Carolina as of today
- Whereas,** New Jersey, Massachusetts, New York, Minnesota, and New Mexico already possess lemon laws for used vehicles under similar conditions.
- Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:
- Section I:** This bill amends Chapter 15, Title 56, Code of Laws of South Carolina, relating to regulation of Motor Vehicle manufactures, distributors, and dealers
- Section II:** Dealers of used vehicles shall fully disclose any and all defects or other problems associated with a used vehicle before its time of purchase and are required to provide a warranty starting at sixty days/ 2000 miles but not in excess of sixth months/ 6000 miles.
- Section III:** If the vehicle exhibits problems during this two to six month time frame, the dealer has a chance to repair any issues.
- Section IV:** If a dealership is unable to repair the problems after multiple times, the dealer must either replace the car or refund the buyer's money.
- Section V:** If a dealer fails to disclose the defects or problems associated with a vehicle, then a business may be charged with fraudulent business operation and a fine no more than \$2500, which also carries a prison sentence of up to six months.
- Section VI:** This act shall go into effect on (Specified Date), after passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

1 **A Bill**
2 **Presented by Colton Smith**
3 **The Citadel, The Military College of South Carolina**
4

5 **Purpose:** To ensure a strict ethics reform is established to discourage individuals who
6 receive a salary from the state or who are entrusted with public funds from
7 participating in activities that misuse taxpayers' money.
8

9 **Whereas,** South Carolina has been evaluated by numerous organizations, including its own
10 governor, to have unethical public officials.
11

12 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session
13 assembled the following:
14

15 **Section I:** An amnesty period will be granted for one month following the signage of this
16 bill to allow for offenders to confess or be reported without fear of punishment.
17

18 **Section II:** Following the amnesty period, individuals found guilty of misusing taxpayer
19 dollars in the amount equal to or greater than forty five thousand dollars shall be
20 hung by the neck until determined dead on the front steps of the state house.
21

22 **Section III:** This bill shall take effect the school year following passage by the SCSL
23 Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

A Bill
Presented by Garrett S. Pinckney
The Citadel

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Purpose: To amend the code of laws of South Carolina, 1976; by legalizing seduction under promise of marriage

Whereas, This law infringes on 1st Amendment rights,

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

Section I: Remove section 16-15-50 from the South Carolina Code of Laws which reads:
A male over the age of sixteen years who by means of deception and promise of marriage seduces an unmarried woman in this State is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined at the discretion of the court or imprisoned not more than one year. There must not be a conviction under this section on the uncorroborated testimony of the woman upon whom the seduction is charged, and no conviction if at trial it is proved that the woman was at the time of the alleged offense lewd and unchaste. If the defendant in any action brought under this section contracts marriage with the woman, either before or after the conviction, further proceedings of this section are stayed.

Section II: This act shall take effect on 1 May 2015, after passage by the general assembly and the signature of the Governor

A Bill
Presented by Cadet John Putnam
The Citadel

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Purpose: To Establish a tax credit for local shrimp boats in the low country to ease expenses making it easier for the local shrimp industry to provide local seafood instead of foreign competitors providing it.

Whereas, 84% percent of seafood consumed in the US is imported ; and,

Whereas, Local boats are becoming a rarity and are not financially able to provide local shrimp; and,

Whereas, Amount of seafood consumed in the US annually is 7 million tons; and,

Whereas, specifically in Port Royal Sound, Beaufort the number of boats has dwindled from an average of thirty a day during peak season to now two or three.

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

Section I: Allow for a payments to factors of production tax credit to help with day to day expenses when in season.

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

A Bill
Presented by Logan A. Morris
The Citadel

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- 5 **Purpose:** To end South Carolina's meth and heroine problem by allowing counties to offer
6 subsidized meth and heroine to local citizens in order to lower crime and get
7 drugs off the streets.
- 8 **Whereas:** South Carolina is in the top 10 states for Methamphetamine labs.
- 9 **Whereas:** In 2007, there were only 26 meth labs reported in SC while in 2012 there were
10 355.
- 11 **Whereas:** South Carolina exceeds the national average in drug-induced deaths and in
12 percentage of monthly users.
- 13 **Whereas:** Almost 3 times as many South Carolina citizens attain drug rehabilitation and
14 substance abuse treatment for heroine compared to meth.
- 15 **Whereas:** The Program that began in Switzerland and the Netherlands in the early 1990's
16 and has since been adopted in Germany, Belgium, and Denmark while three
17 countries are running trials: England, Spain, and Canada.
- 18 **Whereas:** In the Netherlands, new heroine users have fallen close to zero.
- 19 **Whereas:** No one in the Netherlands or Switzerland has died from a heroin overdose since
20 the inception of the program.
- 21 **Whereas:** There has been an 82% drop in Heroine sells, and a 60% drop in crime by heroin
22 users, (80% drop in the first year this plan was implemented), Hepatitis and HIV
23 have also been reduced.
- 24 **Whereas:** The Swiss save about 38 dollars per day per patient mostly in lowered costs for
25 court and police time, due to less crime committed by the patients.
- 26 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in spring session
27 assembled the following:
28
- 29 **Section I:** Add Section 16-1-110 which will state that Methamphetamine and Heroine will
30 be exempt when produced and distributed, but not sold, by a county government.
- 31 **Section II:** This section shall also include the following restrictions for recipients of the
32 drugs: 1) at least 18 years old; 2) been addicted for at least two years; 3) present
33 signs of poor health; 4) two or more failed attempts of conventional treatment
34 (methadone or other); 5) Surrender drivers license; 6) Heroin can only be obtained
35 at the clinic and must be consumed on site (oral or injection).
- 36 **Section III:** The production and distribution of these goods, aside from the restrictions in
37 Section 2, will be determined by said counties for a preliminary period of one

38 year before a review investigation by the South Carolina Department of Alcohol
39 and Other Drug Abuse Services.

40 **Section IV:** The provisions of this bill will be enacted on January 1st following the passage of
41 the bill in General Assembly and the signature of the Governor, and will take
42 effect in the 2016 fiscal year.

**An Amendment
Presented By Bobby Ley
Clemson University**

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Purpose: To amend Section 53-5-10 of the South Carolina Code of Laws to change “Confederate Day” from a Legal Holiday to a Special Holiday.

Whereas, A “Legal Holiday” is a designated day where state government offices are closed, where a “Special Holiday” is observed by local communities, and;

Whereas, There are currently seven states that celebrate Confederate Memorial Day: South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas, and;

Whereas, In 2014, both North Carolina and Florida changed Confederate Memorial Day from a Legal Holiday to a Special Holiday, and;

Whereas, This change in no way diminishes the lives of the Confederate soldiers lost in the Civil War.

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

Section I: That Section 53-5-10 be amended to read as follows:

Legal holidays enumerated; holiday schedules of public colleges and universities.

The first day of January - New Year's Day, the third Monday of January - Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, the third Monday in February - George Washington's birthday/President's Day, ~~the tenth day of May - Confederate Memorial Day~~, the last Monday of May - National Memorial Day, the fourth day of July - Independence Day, the first Monday in September - Labor Day, the eleventh day of November - Veterans Day, National Thanksgiving Day and the day after, and the twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, and twenty-sixth days of December in each year are legal holidays.

The holiday schedules of public colleges and universities, including technical colleges, shall not be in violation of this section so long as the number of holidays provided for in this section are not exceeded.

Section II: That Section 53-3-200 is created to read as follows:

45 The tenth day of May of each year will be designated as “Confederate
46 Memorial Day” to honor the lives of those who died fighting for the
47 Confederate States during the American Civil War.
48

49 **Section III:** This amendment shall go into effect starting January 1st of the year after
50 passage by the General Assembly and signature by the Governor.

A Resolution
Proposed by Bria Burke-Koskela
Clemson University

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- Purpose:** To limit the class sizes in all public elementary schools to 20 students per one teacher.
- Whereas,** Research in North Carolina shows “gains associated with small classes generally appear when the class size is reduced to fewer than 20 students;” and,
- Whereas,** “Gains associated with small classes are stronger for the early grades;” and,
- Whereas,** There are numerous gains associated with small class sizes, such as higher retention rates for students and less stress and discipline problems for teachers; and,
- Whereas,** Currently South Carolina allows for 30 or 35 students per teacher in each classroom; and,
- Whereas,** South Carolina’s current average for elementary class sizes is around 19 students, so the number of elementary teachers needed in the state will not change very much.
- Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:
- Section I:** Change the number of students per teacher in each South Carolina public elementary school classroom to 20 to 1, respectively.
- Section II:** Form a committee to explore the logistics of removing the \$300 sales tax cap on vehicles, still keeping in effect the sales tax being 5% of the vehicle’s price, to allow for the funds to hire more teachers, if needed.

An Amendment
Proposed by Bria Burke-Koskela and Emmanuel Ogbonna
Clemson University and Erskine College

Purpose: To amend the current South Carolina Constitution Article IV, Section 2 by eliminating the need for a belief of the Supreme Being to be eligible to run for Governor.

Whereas, A person’s religious beliefs have no relation to their ability to adequately govern a state; and,

Whereas, Only 52.18% of South Carolinians consider themselves to be religious in any way; and,

Whereas, The definition of “Supreme Being” is “a name for God,” which unfairly excludes those individuals who may believe in more than one god; and,

Whereas, The law of Separation of Church and State in the United States Constitution prevents the government from favoring one religion over another.

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

Section I: Amends South Carolina State Constitution Article IV- Executive Department (Section 2) to read as follows,

No person shall be eligible to the office of the Governor ~~who denies the existence of the Supreme Being; and~~ who on the date of such election has not attained the age of thirty years; and who shall not have been a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of this State for five years next preceding the day of election. No person while Governor shall hold any office or other commission (except in the militia) under the authority of this State, or of any other power.

Section II: This amendment shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly.

**A Resolution
Presented By Jonathan Patton
Clemson University**

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Purpose: To implement an after-school “Law Enforcement Education” workshop for all South Carolina high school students to educate and inform students of their rights and proper conduct when stopped by a law enforcement officer in South Carolina.

Whereas, Many students are unaware of the proper conduct required for a routine law enforcement stop; and,

Whereas, A majority of high school students are licensed drivers,

Whereas, Recent national events have incited hostile relations between some members of society and law enforcement officers; and,

Whereas, Laws such as Stop and Frisk have led to increased tension and stress in situations involving law enforcement officers; and,

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

Section I: This workshop shall be offered as an after school option for juniors and seniors at high schools in South Carolina.

Section II: The workshop will be taught by the on campus resource officer and included into his job description.

Section III: The workshop will include information regarding what is acceptable and what is not when interacting with a police officer during a car stop or other occurrences.

Section IV: This resolution shall take effect during the 2015-2016 school year upon passage of the South Carolina Student Legislature and signature into law by its Governor.

**A Resolution
Presented By Emilia Urban
Clemson University**

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Purpose: To encourage the elimination of the Zero-Tolerance Policy in South Carolina schools.

Whereas, The current policy often does more harm than good; and,

Whereas, Many students have been restricted from an education due to the policy; and,

Whereas, Sometimes the policy does not make sense in certain situations; and

Whereas, Students who bring things to campus accidentally and try to help fellow students are held equally responsible in situations in which their futures should not be jeopardized.

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

Section I: The Board of Education will explore eliminating the policy and implementing a hearing board to make decisions on cases that fall under the Zero-Tolerance Policy in order to make decisions that are fair to students on an individual basis.

Section VII: This resolution shall take effect January 1, 2016 upon passage in General Assembly.

A Bill
Presented by Meghan Francis
Clemson University

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- Purpose:** To set a minimum wage rate in South Carolina.

- Whereas,** The state of South Carolina does not have a set minimum wage rate; and,

- Whereas,** Georgia, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and California all have minimum wage rates; and,

- Whereas,** The Economic Policy Institute, a research group in Washington D.C. concluded that nearly 40% of minimum wage earners in the United States are working parents; and,

- Whereas,** Nearly 33% of minimum wage earners are married couples raising children; and,

- Whereas,** By setting a minimum wage, South Carolina minimum wage earning families would have an assured rate of pay. A minimum wage would reduce the rate of job turnover, increase the production of companies, and increase demand for products.

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

- Section I:** The State of South Carolina shall set a minimum wage rate of \$4.25.

- Section II:** This bill go into effect starting January 1 of the year after passage by the General Assembly and signature by the Governor.

A Bill
Presented by Nichole Martinson
Clemson University

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- Purpose:** To enforce the left lane as a passing lane in the state of South Carolina.
- Whereas,** There is currently no way for law enforcement to enforce the fact that the left lane’s purpose is to be used as a passing lane; and,
- Whereas,** It is extremely frustrating to be caught and trapped behind unnecessarily slow traffic in the left lane; and,
- Whereas,** Having increased order and clarity in expectations of drivers responsibilities on our roads would make them safer; and,
- Whereas,** Eleven other states already have passed laws similar to this one.
- Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Legislature in regular session assembled the following:
- Section I:** “Left lane” shall be defined only as the further most left lane on any multi-lane highway.
- Section II:** Any driver remaining in the left lane while a faster driver is behind them or any driver in the left lane driving five miles or more under the speed limit or any driver using the left lane for anything other than a passing lane shall be penalized.
- Section III:** Drivers will be penalized for violating this law in the following ways after being written up by a law enforcement officer:
- a.** The driver will incur two points on his/her license.
 - b.** The driver will be subject to a fine ranging anywhere from \$100-\$500 left to the discretion of the law enforcement officer depending on the severity and the reoccurrence of the violation.
- Section IV:** This bill shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

A Resolution
Presented by Olivia Goodwin
Clemson University

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Purpose: To implement an immediate (take away) of vending machines in high schools in South Carolina. Taking new measures to decrease the obesity rate in young children and create a healthy atmosphere in both private and public high schools in South Carolina.

Whereas, Many adults and children are unaware of the increasing obesity rate in children under the age of 17 years old in South Carolina; and,

Whereas, Recent statistics from 2013 prove there has been a 21.5% increase in obesity rates from children in South Carolina under the age of 17 years old. Today that rate is still increasing; and,

Whereas, To date, minor changes have taken place in the school system to decrease the obesity rates; however, nothing that has been committed to; and,

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

Section I: This implementation of no vending machines in any public or private schools includes the teachers as well. No vending machines are to be placed in teacher work rooms. Students at some point could have access to those rooms. The teachers should be the example for their students.

Section II: Schools districts have the option to replace the vending machine with a vending machine in which supply only healthy items; such as HUMAN Healthy Vending Machine.

Section III HUMAN Healthy Vending Machine is an American healthy vending machine franchisor and food distribution company based in Culver City, California. The "HUMAN" in the company's name is an acronym that stands for "Helping Unite Mankind And Nutrition".

Section IV: Though the healthy vending machine is not mandatory, it would greatly promote a healthier snack. The cost makes a difference with the HUMAN Healthy Vending Machine as it is more costly than other vending machines such as Coca Cola.'

Section V: This resolution shall take effect during the 2015-2016 school year upon passage of the South Carolina Student Legislature and signature into law by its Governor.

**A Bill
Presented by Rohith Chari
Clemson University**

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- Purpose:** To raise the S.C. teacher salary to match the national average, ~14%.
- Whereas,** The South Carolina public education system currently ranks last among all fifty states; and,
- Whereas,** The current South Carolina average salary is currently \$7,500 less than the national average; and,
- Whereas,** The state could face a teacher shortage in the coming years considering it’s losing an estimated 5,200 teachers a year; and,
- Whereas,** Only one in four adults in the state of South Carolina hold a bachelor’s degree; and,
- Whereas,** The state of South Carolina currently spends the fourth-lowest amount on education; and,
- Whereas,** South Carolina being the only state to refuse the acceptance of monetary funds from the Education Jobs Fund – a federal program intended to mitigate budget constraints; and,
- Whereas,** The medium household income in South Carolina is far below the national average, forcing funding to come only from the federal and state levels respectively; and,
- Whereas,** A person with a tertiary education will pay back an average of \$91,000 in income taxes and social contributions over his working life, and above what the government pays for his degree.
- Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:
- Section I:** South Carolina will require the minimum salary for S.C. public teachers to match the national average by January 1, 2022.
- Section II:** South Carolina will accept federal funding from the Education Jobs Fund, an estimated \$144 million, to further develop public education in problematic areas of the state.
- Section III:** The state shall not increase property taxes for the sole purpose of education funding as it places an unnecessary burden on the taxpayer.

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Section IV: This bill shall go in effect immediately upon passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

**A Resolution
Presented by Thomas Gironda
Clemson University**

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- Purpose:** To research the feasibility of bringing a professional-level sports franchise to the state of South Carolina.

- Whereas,** South Carolina is one of the most avid fan bases in the country with regard to college football; and,

- Whereas,** North Carolina teams such as the Panthers currently have training facilities located in the state of South Carolina; and,

- Whereas,** South Carolina is a popular tourist destination for multiple age groups, in cities such as Charleston, Myrtle Beach, and Greenville; and,

- Whereas,** All of South Carolina’s current amateur and minor-league franchises are extremely successful within the local community.

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

- Section I:** The South Carolina Department of Parks and Recreation forms a research committee to review the feasibility of bringing a professional sports franchise to the state

- Section II:** The committee will reconvene to deliver the report before the General Assembly upon completion

- Section III:** This bill shall take effect upon passage in General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

A Bill
Presented by Zachariah Talley
Clemson University

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- Purpose:** To require all South Carolina Public Schools to have “the sleeve” put on all classroom doors
- Whereas,** School Shootings have become a real and present danger in the United States, and;
- Whereas,** Salt Lake City Teachers have developed a simple tool to prevent potential shooters from coming into classrooms, and;
- Whereas,** the device is easy to install and relatively inexpensive to purchase, and;
- Whereas,** “The Sleeve” can keep a door secured against more than 500 pounds of pressure, and;
- Whereas,** The cost for one “The Sleeve” is only \$65
- Whereas,** This change will help insure the safety of the children of the State of South Carolina.
- Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:
- Section I:** That the South Carolina Department of Education be granted a special one-time allotment of 8.2 million dollars for the explicit purpose of investing and installing “The Sleeve” in every classroom
- Section II:** This bill shall go into effect immediately after passage by the General Assembly and signature by the Governor.

A Bill
Presented by Anne Lafond and Tavaris Jones
College of Charleston

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Purpose: To require businesses in South Carolina to include sales tax in ticketed prices of all retail items and consumer goods.

Whereas, South Carolina has seen a large increase in tourism,

Whereas, Many tourists are from overseas locations and are confused at checkout time when sales tax is added,

Whereas, Even residents of South Carolina do not understand the increase in price at checkout,

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

Section I: All retail and Food and Beverage establishments will start to include sales tax on ticketed prices of consumer goods,

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

A Bill
Presented by Caroline Clarke
College of Charleston

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Purpose: To require adults over the age of 65 to renew their concealed weapons permit every two years.

Whereas, Adults reaching the later part of their lives may not have the same clear-mindedness as they did when they were younger,

Whereas, Dementia and other diseases are very commonly developed at this point in life and this will prevent any harm that could be caused by senile adults

Whereas, Studies show that the most common age of gun owners with concealed weapons permits are over the age of 65,

Whereas, Enforcing this law will help the safety of the overall state but more specifically families that live with older adults and those who could harm themselves.

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

Section I: South Carolina will require adults over the age of 65 to renew their concealed weapons permit every two years,

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

A Bill

**Presented by Stevie Galicia, Anne Lafond and Haydan Smith
College of Charleston and Clemson University**

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Purpose: To increase revenue, create jobs and provide protection for South Carolina residents through the formation of a fence and toll booth encompassing the border of South Carolina.

Whereas, South Carolina is ranked among the highest for human trafficking,

Whereas, The percentage of illegal immigrants within South Carolina’s borders has been increasing over the last decade,

Whereas, South Carolina has always been a target for Northern aggression.

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 “fence” will refer to a structure no less than 8 feet high and no more than 11 feet high. It will span the entire border of South Carolina, excluding the coastal regions.

Section II: For a period of 8 years, a percentage of the budget for the Departments of Transportation and Tourism will be put aside in order to help fund the building of the fence.

Section III: A toll system will be built into the fence. Its rates will be discussed at the time of completion.

Part I: South Carolina residents will be able to purchase a separate pass for \$5 at the Department of Motor Vehicles. This pass will be valid for a period of 5 years, and would not require the pass holder to pay the toll.

Part II: This pass will also be available to purchase by persons living in the border regions of North Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia.

Part III: Persons who live out of state who apply for a pass will have to show proof of living 30 miles from South Carolina borders, or proof of work within

the state. The pass will cost \$10 and will be valid for a period of 3 years.

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

A Bill
Presented by Cory Nelson
College of Charleston

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- Purpose:** To establish an Infrastructure Fund through the implementation of a Penny Tax for the state of South Carolina to update, upgrade, and renovate, state roads and bridges to ensure efficient and safe traveling conditions,
- Whereas,** The quality of roads and bridges in South Carolina are among the lowest in the country,
- Whereas,** As of 2013, a report by the American Society of Civil Engineers reported that 20.7% of South Carolina roads and bridges were considered either structurally deficient or functionally obsolete,
- Whereas,** Unsafe driving condition pose a significant threat to both the economic and physical well being of South Carolina citizens and businesses,
- Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session assembled the following:
- Section I:** A Penny Tax be implemented on gas and petroleum products and consumer goods such as Alcohol, Cigarettes, Cigars, and other Tobacco products.
- Section II:** 60% of revenue earned through the Penny Tax will be used towards the repair and construction of new roads and bridges within the state of South Carolina, while 40% of revenue will be used towards the maintenance and repair of bridges in the State.
- Section III:** The State of South Carolina will use funds to hire private sector construction companies to under guide of the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) in construction and repair work on roadways and bridges.
- Section IV:** The order in which construction and repair of various roads and bridges will be left to the discretion of the State and SCDOT.
- Section V:** This act shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

A Bill
Presented by James McDonald
College of Charleston

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- 5 **Purpose:** To require physical businesses located within the borders of South Carolina to
6 accommodate a one-hour nap following the employees' lunch break.
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- 8 **Whereas,** Research indicates mid afternoon naps help to relieve sleep deprivation,
9
- 10 **Whereas,** Research shows that naps lasting 20 – 60 minutes boost memory and creativity
11 and releases stress,
12
- 13 **Whereas,** A 2002 Harvard study showed that a 30-minute nap boosts worker performance,
14
- 15 **Whereas,** A 2011 Associated Professional Sleep Societies published a study showing the
16 estimated cost of lost productivity associated with inadequate amounts of sleep is
17 \$2,280 a worker,
18
- 19 **Whereas,** 2014 Harvard researchers estimate that insomnia costs US companies \$63.2
20 billion per year,
21
- 22 **Whereas,** Swan Medical's study "Sleep in Business America" reports that over 50% of US
23 employees do not receive adequate amounts of sleep,
24
- 25 **Whereas,** In 2010 researchers at the University of California at Berkeley confirmed that a
26 midday nap helps the brain to retain more information and to stay more alert,
27
- 28 **Whereas,** More rested and alert workers will reduce the amount of workplace accidents,
29
- 30 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session
31 assembled the following:
32
- 33 **Section I:** Defining businesses and corporations as; privately operated firms that exchanges
34 goods and services with the public, or a publicly held firm that exchanges goods
35 and services with the public whose ownership is dispersed among the general
36 public in the form of stock.
37
- 38 **Section II:** Defining a physical business in South Carolina as; a business that operates out of
39 a headquarters or branch within the borders of South Carolina.
40 **A)** The branches of national businesses that are located within the borders
41 of South Carolina must abide by this law or face a fine in an amount as
42 determined by the South Carolina Legislative Oversight Committee.
43
- 44 **Section III:** All businesses will allow their employees' to take a one-hour break immediately
45 following their lunch break.
46 **A)** The nap break is separate from the lunch break (1 hour for each).

47 **B)** The nap break will not be paid as it is optional for the employee to take
48 the break or not.

49
50 **Section IV:** The work day will begin at 9am and end at 6pm, but there will be an hour break
51 for lunch, and an hour break for the siesta.

52 A) Those opting to not take the optional nap break will work from 9am to
53 5pm

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

A Bill
Presented by Josh Mulvaney
College of Charleston

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Purpose: To overturn the entirety of Section 16-19 in the South Carolina Code of Laws and institute a new set of gambling laws that will provide for the initiation of a casino industry in South Carolina

Whereas, South Carolina has needed a lucrative and consistent source of funding for state roads, and

Whereas, Governor Haley’s gas tax increase and income tax cut are unlikely to provide enough funding for state roads, and

Whereas, The S.C. Education Lottery has brought in over \$3.4 billion in state revenue since its 2002 launch, and

Whereas, The Commercial Casino Gaming industry in the United States saw the second highest revenue amount at \$37.34 in 2012, with a change of 4.8 from the previous year,

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

Section I: Section 16-19-40 through 16-19-160 of the South Carolina Code of Laws be removed.

Section II: Section 16-19-10 through 16-19-30 of the South Carolina Code of Laws be replaced with the following:

1. All establishments involved in the gaming industry, or in any industry in which the provision of gambling services creates profit for an organization, must provide literature and services for gambling addiction.
2. All establishments involved in the gaming industry, or in any industry in which the provision of gambling services creates profit for an organization, must pay 5% tax rate to the state of South Carolina in addition to federal tax rate on gambling winnings.
3. All establishments involved in the gaming industry, or in any industry in which the provision of gambling services creates profit for an organization, must pay 5% tax rate to the state of South Carolina in addition to federal tax rate on gambling winnings.

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

**A Bill
Presented by Noel Anderson
College of Charleston**

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Purpose: To require the state of South Carolina to light public parks and streets after dark.

Whereas, 43% of rapes occur between 6:00 PM and 12:00 AM, and 68% between 6:00 PM and 6:00 AM,

Whereas, 1 in every 4 rapes occurs in a public place,

Whereas, 23 counties in South Carolina reported domestic violence homicides in 2013

Whereas, Rapes in South Carolina are increasing by 1% every year, with 1,678 in 2011 and 1,709 in 2012.

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

Section I: South Carolina public parks and streets will be required to be well lit after dark.

Part I: Energy efficient bulbs will be used

Part II: Street Lamps will be posted at street corners

Section II: Parks and streets lit will be chosen based on pedestrian traffic during all hours and proximity to urban and suburban areas.

Part I: Lighting in streets and parks will be set up following heavy pedestrian traffic and activities during the day and night.

Part II: Parks and streets close in proximity to more populated areas, with more pedestrian traffic will be required to be lit after dark.

Section III: Funding for this lighting will be provided by the state Recreation, Parks, and Tourism Department and the tourism Expenditure Review Committee, However:

Part I: \$0.10 will be added to the state Tourism tax.

Part II: Taxes will be used for Energy Efficient Lighting.

Part III: Lighting will be used to ensure the safety of South Carolina residents after dark.

Section IV: Parks and streets will be required to be lit following sunset.

Part I: Public Streets will have lit walkways

Part II: Urban and suburban areas will have street lighting.

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

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A Bill
Presented by Carolyn McCalley and Stevie Galicia
College of Charleston

Purpose: To decrease wasteful government spending by implementing an energy efficient lighting system in all State owned buildings

Whereas, South Carolina is ranked 18th in the country in energy consumption and 26th in population, and

Whereas, Over 35% of South Carolina’s electricity is produced through the burning of fossil fuels, with under 3% being produced through renewable resources; and,

Whereas, The limitation of electrical waste can save the state thousands of dollars per year,

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

Section I: Over a period of six months, all light bulbs within State owned buildings will be exchanged for energy efficient bulbs.

Section II: Upon the ending of regular business hours or at which point the last employee will no longer be inside the building, all lights and other electrical devices that are not necessary to safety must be turned off

Section III: After a two (2) year period, the program will be assessed for effectiveness. It will be at this time when it will be determined if
1. The program should be continued
2. The program should be expanded to private businesses

Section IV: It is left up to the discretion of current legislatures to determine the qualifications for private businesses

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

**Informed Consent Act of 2015
Presented by Cameron Dominy
Charleston Southern University**

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Purpose: To require an Informed Consent form to be signed by a patient in cases of abortion due to incest.

Whereas, Informed Consent forms are crucial for patients to be able to analyze the benefits and risks of their procedures

Whereas, Informed Consent forms are required in nearly every other medical procedure when a patient is “touched” by a physician or medical instrument

Whereas, Informed Consent forms are required in all other instances of abortion in South Carolina

Whereas, he law currently reads:
SECTION 44-41-30. Persons from whom consent is required.
(A) Consent is required before the performance of an abortion from the pregnant woman in every case and in the case of a minor, it must be obtained pursuant to the provisions of Section 44-41-31.
(B) In the case of a woman who is under adjudication of mental incompetency by a court of competent jurisdiction, consent must be obtained from her spouse or a legal guardian if she is married; if she is not married, from one parent or a legal guardian.
(C) Notwithstanding the consent required in subsections (A) and (B) consent must be waived if:
(1) a physician determines that a medical emergency exists involving the life of or grave physical injury to the pregnant woman; or
(2) the pregnancy is the result of incest.
(D) In cases of incest the physician performing the abortion shall report the alleged incest to the local county department of social services or to a law enforcement agency in the county where the child resides or is found. Failure to report is a violation punishable under the child abuse laws of this State.

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

Section I: To amend SECTION 44-41-30 to read:
Persons from whom consent is required.
(A) Consent is required before the performance of an abortion from the pregnant woman in every case and in the case of a minor, it must be obtained pursuant to the provisions of Section 44-41-31.
(B) In the case of a woman who is under adjudication of mental incompetency by a court of competent jurisdiction, consent must be obtained from her spouse or a

46 legal guardian if she is married; if she is not married, from one parent or a legal
47 guardian.

48 (C) Notwithstanding the consent required in subsections (A) and (B) consent must
49 be waived if:

50 (1) a physician determines that a medical emergency exists involving the life of or
51 grave physical injury to the pregnant woman; or

52 ~~(2) the pregnancy is the result of incest.~~

53 (D) In cases of incest the physician performing the abortion shall report the
54 alleged incest to the local county department of social services or to a law
55 enforcement agency in the county where the child resides or is found. Failure to
56 report is a violation punishable under the child abuse laws of this State.

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58 **Section II:** This bill shall take effect immediately upon passage of the South Carolina Student
59 Legislature and signature into law by its Governor.

Drinking Age Act of 2015
Presented by Corey Addy
Charleston Southern University

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Purpose: To change the drinking age in South Carolina from twenty-one to eighteen.

Whereas, From 2006-2012 over 7,000 arrests have been made of 10-17 year olds for alcohol related violations. This adds up to a significant amount of state resources used.

Whereas, Eighteen year olds have the ability to enlist in the military, vote, marry, buy weapons, and make other decisions that affect their futures.

Whereas, Eighteen year olds that are trusted to not abuse these important responsibilities are clearly responsible enough to avoid abusing alcohol.

Whereas, The law currently reads:

"SECTION 61-6-4070. Transfer to person under the age of twenty-one years.

(A) It is unlawful for a person to transfer or give to a person under the age of twenty-one years for the purpose of consumption of alcoholic liquors in the State unless the person under the age of twenty-one is recruited and authorized by a law enforcement agency to test a person's compliance with laws relating to the unlawful transfer or sale of alcoholic liquors to a minor. A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction:"

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

Section I: To amend SECTION 61-6-4070 to read.

(A) It is unlawful for a person to transfer or give to a person under **the age of eighteen years** for the purpose of consumption of alcoholic liquors in the State unless the person under the age of twenty-one is recruited and authorized by a law enforcement agency to test a person's compliance with laws relating to the unlawful transfer or sale of alcoholic liquors to a minor. A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction.

Section II: This bill shall take effect immediately upon passage of the South Carolina Student Legislature and signature into law by its Governor.

A Bill
Presented by Dylan Gunnels
Charleston Southern University

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- 5 **Purpose:** To enhance community, tourism, and economic growth in the state of South
6 Carolina by replacing the Confederate Flag on the State House grounds with the
7 South Carolina Sovereignty Flag, and properly honoring the Confederate Flag by
8 retiring it to the state museum in Columbia, SC.
9
- 10 **Whereas,** The Confederate Flag is a continued topic of sensitivity, dissention, and disunion
11 among citizens who reside within the state of South Carolina and even those
12 across the country.
13
- 14 **Whereas,** Overall, 61 percent of South Carolinians say the flag should continue to fly where
15 it is, while 33 percent say it should not. When broken down by race, three out of
16 four whites—73 percent—say the flag should continue flying, while 61 percent
17 say it should not.
18
- 19 **Whereas,** Since 2001, the NCAA has banned the state of South Carolina from hosting any
20 postseason events whose sites are pre-determined all because of the Confederate
21 Flag.
22
- 23 **Whereas,** In 1999, the national NAACP announced a tourism boycott of South Carolina
24 because of the flag. While the boycott has been lifted, it still has lasting impacts
25 on tourism and the economy of South Carolina.
26
- 27 **Whereas,** Many of those who do not live in the state of South Carolina or who do not
28 adhere to a “Southern Heritage” find the flag enough of an issue to boycott the
29 state and it’s economy.
30
- 31 **Whereas,** The Civil War, also known as the War of Northern Aggression, is a historical
32 occurrence that cannot be ignored or denied. While the flag itself is a sensitive
33 topic, the history of the state cannot be denied proper honor and recognition.
34
- 35 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session
36 assembled the following:
37
- 38 **Section I:** The Confederate Flag shall be removed from the grounds of the State House and
39 replaced with the South Carolina Sovereignty Flag, an early flag flown in South
40 Carolina shortly after her secession on 20th December 1860, and the first flag of
41 the seceded confederate states.
42
- 43 **Section II:** A memorial service shall be held in order to encourage unity amongst the citizens
44 and governing body of South Carolina, showing that compromise can be made
45 and that the true intention of the memorial of the State House grounds is to honor
46 the history and heritage of the state of South Carolina, nothing more.

47

48 **Section III:** The current Confederate Flag, which flies over the State House grounds, shall be
49 properly retired to the state museum and fully honored as a historic piece.

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51 **Section III:** This bill shall take effect immediately upon passage of the South Carolina Student
52 Legislature and signature into law by its Governor.

**A Resolution
Presented by Kaitlyn Rogers
Charleston Southern University**

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- 5 **Purpose:** To eliminate the use of Common Core standards in the state of South Carolina.
- 6
- 7 **Whereas,** South Carolina is ranked 51st in education.
- 8
- 9 **Whereas,** South Carolina has dropped 3 ranks since 2010 when the Common Core
- 10 Standards were adopted.
- 11
- 12 **Whereas,** The graduation rate in South Carolina is 77.6%. Where Texas, a state not using
- 13 Common Core Standards, has a graduation rate of 88%.
- 14
- 15 **Whereas,** Common Core Standards make learning more complex and harder for students to
- 16 comprehend. This makes students not want to attend, participate or strive in their
- 17 academic settings.
- 18
- 19 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session
- 20 assembled the following:
- 21
- 22 **Section I:** The use of Common Core Standards shall be prohibited in public schools in the
- 23 state of South Carolina.
- 24
- 25 **Section II:** Any school found to be using Common Core Standards shall not receive state
- 26 funding.
- 27
- 28 **Section III:** This resolution shall take effect immediately upon passage of the South Carolina
- 29 Student Legislature and signature into law by its Governor.

A Bill
Presented by Kevin Gustafson
Charleston Southern University

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- 5 **Purpose:** To infiltrate the hospitality industry with the knowledge needed to prevent sex
6 trafficking in the state of South Carolina.
7
- 8 **Whereas,** In the United States, hotels and motels are a convenient location for pimps to sell
9 and purchase human beings with the intent of using them for sex, labor, or even
10 their body parts to sell on the Black Market.
11
- 12 **Whereas,** Utilizing the suitable conditions, traffickers are very successful in their advances.
13 In the United States alone, current studies estimate that 100,000 children are being
14 trafficked with 200,000-300,000 at risk per year.
15
- 16 **Whereas,** With the heavy flow of tourism, South Carolina is a common place for this
17 industry to not only exist, but to grow. South Carolina has the third-highest
18 growing economy among the 12 states that constitute the southeast. With this
19 growth brings more opportunity for trafficking.
20
- 21 **Whereas,** Convictions of traffickers are generally rare. With 132 countries covered, 16% did
22 not record any convictions from 2007-2010.
23
- 24 **Whereas,** Traffickers typically relocate victims to keep control, and interstate highways
25 including I-85 and I-26 connect trafficking destinations. I-95 connects known
26 hotspots of New York, DC, Atlanta, and Florida. South Carolina is the ideal
27 pipeline.
28
- 29 **Whereas,** Pimps often store their trafficked victims in the local hotels and motels along the
30 drive.
31
- 32 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session
33 assembled the following:
34
- 35 **Section I:** The hospitality industry shall train their staff to look out for such occurrences, and
36 know the proper procedures that lead to prevention. Procedures shall include the
37 following:
- 38 a. Ensure that the business is not open to the exploitation of human
39 beings.
 - 40 b. Recognize the flow of tourism and understand the increased risk that
41 this brings.
 - 42 c. Develop a human rights policy that ensures the specific approach that
43 each hotel shall enforce.
 - 44 d. Engage staff members, and notify them of the position they hold in
45 identifying trafficking.
 - 46 e. Establish that policies and codes regarding relations with suppliers of

- 47 staff, goods, and services also have the same stance on human
- 48 trafficking.
- 49 **f.** Build relationships with law enforcement and be a source for them to
- 50 catch and prevent these activities.
- 51 **g.** Report any situations that are found from the improved policies to law
- 52 enforcement.
- 53 **h.** Notify investors of the policies enforced.
- 54 **i.** Recruit other hotels and motels to join in these policies.
- 55
- 56 **Section II:** For the purposes of this bill, the hospitality industry shall be defined as the service
- 57 industry known as lodging.
- 58
- 59 **Section III:** A state employee, serving as the Liaison for the Prevention of Human Trafficking
- 60 shall train managers of the industry to adhere to the aforementioned policies, and
- 61 to train their staff members to do the same.
- 62
- 63 **Section III:** This bill shall take effect immediately upon passage of the South Carolina Student
- 64 Legislature and signature into law by its Governor.

**A Resolution
Presented by Samantha Courage
Charleston Southern University**

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Purpose: To prohibit anyone under the age of 18 to drop-out of high school, unless the individuals reasoning is appropriate to that of which is listed in the outlined stipulations, in the sections that follow.

Whereas, The current dropout rate in South Carolina is an alarming 26%,

Whereas, In 2012-2013 the South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) processed 16,754 new juvenile cases. Not only that, 75% of state prison inmates, and 59% of federal prison inmates are high school dropouts,

Whereas, The unemployment rate is 6.6% as of December 2014,

Whereas, SECTION 59-65-10 (A) Currently states:
A parent or guardian shall require his child to attend regularly a public or private school or kindergarten of this State which has been approved by the State Board of Education, a member school of the South Carolina Independent Schools' Association, a member school of the South Carolina Association of Christian Schools, or some similar organization, or a parochial, denominational, or church-related school, or other programs which have been approved by the State Board of Education from the school year in which the child is five years of age before September first ~~until the child attains his seventeenth birthday~~ or graduates from high school. A parent or guardian whose child is not six years of age on or before the first day of September of a particular school year may elect for their child or ward not to attend kindergarten. For this purpose, the parent or guardian shall sign a written document making the election with the governing body of the school district in which the parent or guardian resides. The form of this written document must be prescribed by regulation of the Department of Education. Upon the written election being executed, that child is not required to attend kindergarten.

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

Section I: SECTION 59-65-10 (A) Shall read as follows:
A parent or guardian shall require his child to attend regularly a public or private school or kindergarten of this State which has been approved by the State Board of Education, a member school of the South Carolina Independent Schools' Association, a member school of the South Carolina Association of Christian Schools, or some similar organization, or a parochial, denominational, or church-related school, or other programs which have been approved by the State Board of Education from the school year in which the child is five years of age before September first *until the child attains their eighteenth birthday* or graduates from

47 high school. A parent or guardian whose child is not six years of age on or before
48 the first day of September of a particular school year may elect for their child or
49 ward not to attend kindergarten. For this purpose, the parent or guardian shall sign
50 a written document making the election with the governing body of the school
51 district in which the parent or guardian resides. The form of this written document
52 must be prescribed by regulation of the Department of Education. Upon the
53 written election being executed, that child is not required to attend kindergarten.
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56 **Section II:** This bill shall take effect immediately upon passage of the South Carolina Student
57 Legislature and signature into law by its Governor.

A Bill
Presented by Derrick Brown
Erskine College

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Purpose: To place term limits upon the members of the South Carolina General Assembly.

Whereas, While public servants benefit from experience, an entrenched incumbent tends towards complacency and becomes out of touch with his constituents; and,

Whereas, Term limits will result in a legislature that will be more responsible to the people whose interests it represents; and,

Whereas, Term limits will ensure that the deliberations of the legislature will be tempered by both fresh perspectives and experience.

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

Section I: In the South Carolina General Assembly, Senators shall be restricted to two terms of office and Representatives shall be restricted to four terms of office.

Section II: This bill shall take effect and begin with the election cycle following its passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

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A Bill
Proposed by Emily Woods and Kristin Irby
Erskine College

- Purpose:** To allow the sale and distribution of medical cannabis in the state of South Carolina.
- Whereas,** Research shows that cannabis may relieve symptoms of certain chronic illnesses; and,
- Whereas,** Regulation of the sale of medical cannabis would ensure patients have legal, safe, and reliable access to medical marijuana; and,
- Whereas,** Three out of four Americans believe medical cannabis has legitimate medical uses and that people with serious illnesses should have safe and legal access to it; and,
- Whereas,** Neither patients nor doctors should be subject to arrest and criminal penalties for taking or prescribing medical cannabis.
- Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature convened in regular session here the following:
- Section I:** Licensed doctors may prescribe and licensed pharmacies may dispense medical cannabis.
- Section II:** This bill shall take effect six months after passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

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A Bill
Presented by Jeron Crawford and Christian Sheets
Erskine College

- Purpose:** To insure the safety of both South Carolina’s Roadways and its Senior Citizens.
- Whereas,** From 1999 to 2009 drivers of age 65 years and older increased 23 percent to 33 million of registered drivers; and,
- Whereas,** 15 percent of drivers involved in fatal accidents were 65 and older, whereas 8 percent of drivers involved in all accidents were 65 and older in 2009; and,
- Whereas,** Healthcare’s continual improvement allows individuals to live longer and the number of drivers 65 and older is increasing every year.
- Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature convened in regular session here the following:
- Section I:** Let every citizen upon turning 65 years in age be required to re-take all exams required including but not limited to; written, optical, recognition, and driving test to substantiate capability in driving
- Section II:** Let licenses renewed at or after the age of 65 expire within 5 years requiring another examination for renewal.
- Section III:** This bill shall take effect at the beginning of the next calendar year after passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

A Bill
Presented by Katelyn Reagin
Erskine College

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Purpose: To allow the use of concealed carry permits issued by the state of Georgia in South Carolina.

Whereas, Whereas, currently South Carolina has granted reciprocity to twenty U.S states, Florida and North Carolina being two of such states; and,

Whereas, While it is common for Georgia residents to travel into South Carolina for work or leisure, it is a felony for a Georgia residents to carry a concealed weapon into South Carolina even with an active Georgia Concealed Weapons Permit; and,

Whereas, The quality of Georgia’s Concealed Weapons Permit programs do not differ substantially from other states that South Carolina has established reciprocity with.

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

Section I: Let it be that any Georgia Resident that has a currently valid CWP in the state of Georgia be allowed to carry a CWP on their person in the state of South Carolina, so long as they follow the Concealed Weapons laws of South Carolina.

Section II: This bill shall take effect six months after passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

**Low Speed Vehicles
Presented by Breanna Robertson
Francis Marion University**

Purpose: To amend **Section 56-2-105**, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1979, in order to extend the number of miles low speed vehicles can operate during daylight hours from four miles to eight miles in order to allow citizen that reside in rural areas an opportunity to use low speed vehicles effectively.

Whereas, Section 56-2-105 currently reads:

SECTION 56-2-105. Golf cart permit and the operation of a golf cart.

(A) For the purposes of this section, "gated community" means any homeowners' community with at least one access-controlled ingress and egress which includes the presence of a guard house, a mechanical barrier, or another method of controlled conveyance.

(B) An individual or business owner of a vehicle commonly known as a golf cart may obtain a permit decal and registration from the Department of Motor Vehicles upon presenting proof of ownership and liability insurance for the golf cart and upon payment of a five dollar fee.

(1) During daylight hours only, a permitted golf cart may be operated within four miles of the address on the registration certificate and only on a secondary highway or street for which the posted speed limit is thirty-five miles an hour or less.

(2) During daylight hours only, a permitted golf cart may be operated within four miles of a point of ingress and egress to a gated community and only on a secondary highway or street for which the posted speed limit is thirty-five miles an hour or less.

(3) During daylight hours only, within four miles of the registration holder's address, and while traveling along a secondary highway or street for which the posted speed limit is thirty-five miles an hour or less, a permitted golf cart may cross a highway or street at an intersection where the highway has a posted speed limit of more than thirty-five miles an hour.

(4) During daylight hours only, a permitted golf cart may be operated along a secondary highway or street for which the posted speed limit is thirty-five miles an hour or less on an island not accessible by a bridge designed for use by automobiles.

(C) A person operating a permitted golf cart must be at least sixteen years of age and hold a valid driver's license. The operator of a permitted golf cart being operated on a highway or street must have in his possession:

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(1) the registration certificate issued by the department;

(2) proof of liability insurance for the golf cart; and

(3) his driver's license.

(D)(1) A golf cart permit must be replaced with a new permit every five years, or at the time the permit holder changes his address.

(2) Golf cart owners holding golf cart permits on or before October 1, 2012, will have until September 30, 2015, to obtain a replacement permit.

(E) A political subdivision may, on designated streets or roads within the political subdivision's jurisdiction, reduce the area in which a permitted golf cart may operate from four miles to no less than two miles. However, a political subdivision may not reduce or otherwise amend the other restrictions placed on the operation of a permitted golf cart contained in this section.

(F) The provisions of this section that restrict the use of a golf cart to certain streets, certain hours, and certain distances shall not apply to a golf cart used by a public safety agency in connection with the performance of its duties.

HISTORY: 2012 Act No. 177, Section 1, eff October 1, 2012.

Whereas, Many people are using low speed vehicles now more than ever before; and,

Whereas, The low speed vehicles have to meet all the requirements as a high speed vehicle; and,

Whereas, Many areas within the state of South Carolina is either developing or permanently excluded ; and,

Whereas, the allowance of four miles restricts many citizens that live in rural areas of South Carolina .

Therefore, Be it resolved in the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

Section I: That the Code of South Carolina be amended to read:

SECTION 56-2-105. Golf cart permit and the operation of a golf cart.

(A) For the purposes of this section, "gated community" means any homeowners' community with at least one access-controlled ingress and egress which includes the presence of a guard house, a mechanical barrier, or another method of controlled conveyance.

- 95
96 (B) An individual or business owner of a vehicle commonly known as a golf cart
97 may obtain a permit decal and registration from the Department of Motor
98 Vehicles upon presenting proof of ownership and liability insurance for the golf
99 cart and upon payment of a five dollar fee.
100
- 101 (1) During daylight hours only, a permitted golf cart may be operated within ~~four~~
102 **miles eight miles** of the address on the registration certificate and only on a
103 secondary highway or street for which the posted speed limit is thirty-five miles
104 an hour or less.
105
- 106 (2) During daylight hours only, a permitted golf cart may be operated within ~~four~~
107 **miles eight miles** of a point of ingress and egress to a gated community and only
108 on a secondary highway or street for which the posted speed limit is thirty-five
109 miles an hour or less.
110
- 111 (3) During daylight hours only, within ~~four miles~~ **eight miles** of the registration
112 holder's address, and while traveling along a secondary highway or street for
113 which the posted speed limit is thirty-five miles an hour or less, a permitted golf
114 cart may cross a highway or street at an intersection where the highway has a
115 posted speed limit of more than thirty-five miles an hour.
116
- 117 (4) During daylight hours only, a permitted golf cart may be operated along a
118 secondary highway or street for which the posted speed limit is thirty-five miles
119 an hour or less on an island not accessible by a bridge designed for use by
120 automobiles.
121
- 122 (C) A person operating a permitted golf cart must be at least sixteen years of age
123 and hold a valid driver's license. The operator of a permitted golf cart being
124 operated on a highway or street must have in his possession:
125
- 126 (1) the registration certificate issued by the department;
127
128 (2) proof of liability insurance for the golf cart; and
129
130 (3) his driver's license.
131
- 132 (D)(1) A golf cart permit must be replaced with a new permit every five years, or
133 at the time the permit holder changes his address.
134
- 135 (2) Golf cart owners holding golf cart permits on or before October 1, 2012, will
136 have until September 30, 2015, to obtain a replacement permit.
137
- 138 (E) A political subdivision may, on designated streets or roads within the political
139 subdivision's jurisdiction, reduce the area in which a permitted golf cart may
140 operate from ~~four miles~~ **eight miles** to no less than two miles. However, a
141 political subdivision may not reduce or otherwise amend the other restrictions

142 placed on the operation of a permitted golf cart contained in this section.

143

144 (F) The provisions of this section that restrict the use of a golf cart to certain
145 streets, certain hours, and certain distances shall not apply to a golf cart used by a
146 public safety agency in connection with the performance of its duties.

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148 HISTORY: 2012 Act No. 177, Section 1, eff October 1, 2012.

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150 **Section II:** This bill will go into effect upon the signature of the Governor.

Amendment: Right for Protection
Presented by Ettele Toole and Jennifer Vassy
Lander University

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- 5 **Purpose:** To allow for out-of-state students, that are permitted to carry concealed in their
6 own state, to carry concealed in the state of South Carolina after completing and
7 passing the proper requirements.
8
- 9 **Whereas,** Students who are permitted to carry concealed in their own state, are allowed to
10 apply to carry concealed in the State of South Carolina. The applicant must
11 comply with and complete all of the states in place requirements.
12
- 13 **Whereas,** This amendment will further allow second amendment rights to each of the
14 students that choose to come to South Carolina for higher education.
15
- 16 **Whereas,** This amendment will provide the necessary gun safety knowledge for the carrying
17 individual whose state does not require a safety class. The student will in turn, be
18 a safer carrier.
19
- 20 **Whereas,** The State of South Carolina will stand by the second amendment. South Carolina
21 will up hold our civil right to protect ourselves and our neighbor in need. This will
22 also ward off those individuals that wish to target students.
23
- 24 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session
25 assembled the following:
26
- 27 **Section I:** The already in place South Carolina Concealed Weapons Safety Course shall be
28 taken by each individual wanting to carry in the state.
29
- 30 **Section II:** This amendment wishes to add to SECTION 2. A. Section 23-31-210 of the 1976
31 Code, as last amended by Act 347 of 2006, is further amended to read: Any
32 student, that is a concealed carrier in their own state, may take the required safety
33 course and apply for a concealed license in South Carolina.
34
- 35 **Section III:** The student's permit will expire annually. Formal documentation of
36 proof of enrollment must be submitted before the license will be
37 renewed. Proof of enrollment for prolonged or continued education
38 must be provided in order to re-new the students permit.
39
- 40 **Section VI:** This amendment shall go into effect upon passage by the General Assembly and
41 signature of the Governor on July 1st, 2015.

A Bill
Presented by Leah Sheppard and Mara Sholette
Lander University

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Purpose: Prohibit licensed mental health practitioners from subjecting lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender individuals to harmful "conversion therapy", also known as "reparative therapy", "ex-gay therapy", and "Sexual Orientation Change Effort," practices that attempt to change their sexual orientation or gender identity.

Whereas, Many mental health professionals, including but not limited to the American Psychological Association, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Psychiatric Association, the American Medical Association, and the Pan American Health Organization have made statements that reparative therapies aren't successful, have no scientific evidence of success, and do more damage to the individual in the therapy program.

Whereas, The American Psychiatric Association removed Gender Identity Disorder from the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Disorders in 2013 and removed homosexuality from the DSM in 1973.

Whereas, 83% of the LGBT population reside in states that have no laws banning conversion therapy.

Whereas, South Carolina is one of forty-eight states in the United States to have no laws banning conversion therapy.

Therefore, Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature the following:

- Section I:** Definitions:
- 1) "Sexual Orientation" means the preference a person shows by having sexual interest in members of the same and/or opposite sex.
 - 2) "Gender Identity" means a person's innate, deeply felt psychological identification as a male, female, or another gender which may or may not correspond to the sex assigned to them at birth. The term is distinctly different than sexual orientation.

Section II: This bill shall go into effect upon passage of the General Assembly and the signature of the governor.

A Bill
Presented by Leah Sheppard
Lander University

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Purpose: Instating a law in South Carolina to protect lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender individuals from hate crimes.

Whereas, In 2009, President Barack Obama signed the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act which made it illegal to commit hate crimes against LGBT persons.

Whereas, 105, 665 South Carolinians identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender.

Whereas, South Carolina is one of five states in the United States that currently does not have a bill protecting LGBT residents.

Whereas, According to the Human Rights Campaign, sexual and/or gender orientation hate crimes constitute 14% of all hate crimes in the United States and make up the third highest category of hate crimes.

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

Section I: Individuals who commit hate crimes against lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgendered individuals shall be investigated and prosecuted by the United States Department of Justice.

Section II: Definitions:
 1) "Hate Crime" means a crime that is motivated, in part or in whole, by the offender's bias to sexual orientation and/or gender identity.

Section III: This bill is designed only to protect lesbians, gays, bisexuals, and transgendered individuals from hate crimes. It is not outlawing speech, personal opinions, etc.

Section IV: This bill shall go into effect upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

A Bill
Presented by Mara J. Sholette
Lander University

Purpose: To protect the rights of those individuals with an invisible illness— especially that of a chronic, physical nature— who are considered disabled from discrimination by higher education institutions in the manner of housing, transit, and access to classes, extracurricular activities, and information.

Whereas, Living with an invisible chronic illness is difficult in and of itself, and trying to go to college makes it even more so as there is nothing protecting these students from discrimination. It is not uncommon for these students to be ridiculed for their disability, or told they are faking by the people that should be helping them to succeed in school, such as the health services staff and housing staff, which is why this bill is so important.

Whereas, It is estimated by invisibleillnessweek.com that up to 20.6% of the population of the United States lives with an invisible illness; thus it can be assumed that the percentage of people living with an invisible illness in South Carolina is comparable. By enacting this bill, nearly a fifth of the population of the state could potentially benefit from the protection of disabled rights in higher education institutions.

Whereas, This bill will allow those individuals living with a chronic invisible illness to be granted the same education opportunities that able-bodied individuals receive, without the difficulty of having to go through the degrading process of ‘proving’ their illness to those with no authority to question it, such as fellow students and campus secretarial staff.

Whereas, At this time, there are no laws in place specifically protecting the rights of those with invisible illness. This would set a precedent for the rest of the south, and eventually the nation, that the rights of those with invisible illness are not only valid, but must be actively protected.

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

Section I:

A) A ‘disability’ refers to a physical or mental condition that limits a person's movements, senses, or activities, usually a permanent condition, although sometimes (esp. in early use) a temporary injury or infirmity.

B) To be ‘disabled’ refers to of a person: having a physical or mental condition which limits activity, movement, sensation, etc... it remains the most generally accepted term in both British and North American English

- 46 today. It superseded outmoded, and now frequently offensive, terms such
47 as crippled, handicapped, etc.
48
- 49 C) An ‘invisible disability’ refers to a disability that is not automatically
50 or necessarily visible upon looking at the person who has it. This
51 includes, but is not limited to, fibromyalgia, rheumatoid arthritis, lupus,
52 Crohn’s disease, etc.
53
- 54 D) A ‘chronic illness,’ or ‘chronic disability’ is a long-lasting condition
55 that can be controlled but not cured.
56
- 57 E) An ‘able-bodied’ individual is one who does not have any form of
58 long-term, or chronic, physical disability/illness.
59
- 60 **Section II:** This bill shall go into effect upon passage by the General Assembly and
61 signature of the Governor.

A Resolution
Presented by Mariana Martins
Lander University

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Purpose: To provide a suggestion to public institutions for the implementation of different and healthier meals for attending students by introducing the concept of “Meatless Mondays.”

Whereas, The United States is and has been for a few years now facing an obesity crisis. In addition to that, the average American consumes almost 50% more meat than the recommended daily amount. The environment also suffers at the hands of animal agriculture, as it accounts for 51% of CO2 emissions into the atmosphere, contrasting that of 13% of all forms of transportation put together.

Whereas, South Carolina is ranked number two in childhood obesity rates at around 22 percent. This high obesity rate inevitably leads to other diseases, such as cardiovascular disease and diabetes, which cause a huge burden in today’s health care system.

Whereas, South Carolinian students will be exposed to healthier, more nutritious meals once a week, which may also have a positive impact on their meal choices for the other days of the week.

Whereas, South Carolina will follow other states who have implemented similar legislation to promote the well-being of students and the environment.

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

Section I: All definitions will derive from Section:

Section II: Meatless Monday will be implemented in every public institution in the state of South Carolina, removing all meat product from meals served at the school, including breakfast and lunch.

Section VI: This bill shall go into effect upon passage by the General Assembly and signature of the Governor.

A Bill
Presented by Wesley Hamilton
Lander University

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- 5 **Purpose:** To allow doctors, who hold the degree Doctorate of Medicine, to write
6 prescriptions for drugs that assisted South Carolina residents, who have terminal
7 illnesses, who wish to commit a painless suicide.
8
- 9 **Whereas,** Four states allow legal physician –assisted suicide: Montana, Oregon Death with
10 Dignity Act, Vermont Patient Choice and Control at End of Life Act, and
11 Washington Initiative 1000; and,
12
- 13 **Whereas** Death with Dignity laws allow mentally competent, terminally-ill adult state
14 residents to voluntarily request and receive a prescription medication to hasten
15 their death
16 A) Capable of making and communicating health care decisions for
17 him/herself
18 B) Diagnosed with a terminal illness that will lead to death within six
19 months; and,
20
- 21 **Whereas,** Declaration of living will is signed with two witnesses, and will be carried out if
22 mentally capable to make decisions and/or if you, the declarant, tell your designee
23 (related by family or married) you still want it, but it can always be reversed.
24 Terminal condition is incurable or irreversible condition that is life threatening
25 without a M.D. administrating a life-sustaining treatment that is a medical
26 procedure that only will prolong the dying process; and,
27
- 28 **Whereas,** European Declaration of Human Rights -- the right not to be forced to suffer. It
29 should be considered as much of a crime to make someone live who with
30 justification does not wish to continue as it is to take life without consent; and,
31
- 32 **Whereas,** Brittany Maynard had terminal illness, brain cancer and had to move from
33 California to Oregon to make use of the law there and couldn't die in peace in her
34 home stay where she spent a majority of her life. She is just one of many
35 examples.
- 36 **Therefore,** Be it resolved in the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:
37
- 38 **Section I:** To allow a physician with a Doctor of Medicine, licensed to practice medicine by the Board of
39 Medical Examiners for the State of South Carolina, to write a prescriptions that assist citizens
40 with suicide who have terminal illnesses.
41
- 42 **Section II:** A minimum age would be 18, a legal adult,
43
- 44 **Section III:** Resident of South Carolina. No minimum residency requirement just must show a state driver's
45 license or lease of property. Non-residents can move in state and have the bill applied to them.

- 46
47 **Section IV:** The doctor must be willing to do it, if it bothers with his/her Hippocratic Oath he/she
48 doesn't have to do it.
49
- 50 **Section VI:** You must have two doctors saying you are terminally ill, at least one in written form and 15 days
51 apart.
52
- 53 **Sections VII:** Request Timeline
54 A) First oral request to your physician
55 B) 15 day waiting period
56 C) Second oral request to your physician
57 D) Written request to your physician
58 E) 48 hour waiting period before you can pick up your prescribed
59 medications
60 F) Patient may pick up prescribed medications from the pharmacy
61
- 62
63 **Section VIII:** This bill will go into effect on January 1, 2016 upon passage by the General
64 Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

South Carolina Student Legislature Rules of the House of Representatives

- 1.1 The speaker of the house shall have the chair on every legislative day precisely at the hour to which the house adjourned at the last sitting, immediately call the members to order, cause prayer to be said and if quorum be present proceed to other business.
- 1.2 The Speaker may designate any member of the House of Representative to preside, in his Absence for a period of no longer than one (1) legislative day.
- 1.3 The speaker shall be addressed as Madam Speaker or Mr. Speaker depending on his gender. While presiding the Speaker Pro Tempore shall be addressed in like manner unless the Speaker shall be present in which the Speaker Pro Tempore shall be addressed as “Mr. Speaker Pro Tem”.
- 1.4 The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum, and, in case of disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries, or in the lobby, may cause the same to be cleared. Any person guilty of contempt of the House may be ordered into custody by the House and dealt with, as it deems proper.
- 1.5 All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise provided for by the Constitution. The Speaker shall name the members constituting each committee, and the chairmen shall be elected by the several committees. The committees may at their discretion elect a Vice-Chairman and such other officers as they may choose. The Speaker shall be an ex officio voting member of all standing and special committees.
- 1.6 The speaker shall clarify the passage of all bills and resolutions. Such certifications shall be mad while the house is in season and shall be made a matter of record in the House Journal.
- 1.7 The speaker she be vested with discretionary power to send communications to the Senate on all subjects where the Speaker may.
- 1.8 The speaker shall have and be allowed to assign the reason for one vote. If a tie should occur and the Speaker has already voted he may not vote again.
- 1.9 The Speaker shall decide all points of order subject to an appeal by any member. He may not require the member raising a point of order to cite the rule or other attorney in support of the question.

- 1.10 In the absence of the Speaker and provided that there is no other designee, the Speaker Pro Tempore, as presiding officer shall take the chair.
- 1.11 When not presiding the Speaker Pro tempore shall participate in like manner to any other member and shall count as one of delegation's house debates. The Speaker may yield the chair to the Speaker Pro Tempore in order to debate a bill or resolution; though neither may debate on and preside over the same motion
- 1.12 While presiding, the Speaker Pro Tempore shall perform all duties of the Speaker, save the duty of appointment of the House officers and shall serve as an ex officio voting member of all standing and special committees.
- 1.13 The presiding officer shall establish the presence of a quorum of the majority of the members of the House to conduct binding legislative matters. Debate and procedural motions may be conducted otherwise for a period of no longer than one (1) legislative day.
- 1.14 Recesses in the absence of a quorum may be called at any time by the presiding officer, and such a declaration shall not require a motion from the floor, nor shall such a motion be appealed.
- 1.15 The presiding officer shall maintain order and decorum in the chamber, shall prevent personal reflections or the impugning of the motive of any member during debate, and shall confine members in debate to the question at hand.
- 1.16 Pursuant to House rule 1.9, in the absence of the Speaker from chambers, the presiding officer shall decide points of order.

RULE 2

Appointed Officers

- 2.1 The Parliamentarian shall be appointed by the Speaker to assist in all parliamentary matters for which there shall be a call for assistance. If the Parliamentarian is not a delegate to the House, he shall sit as close as possible to the Speaker; and shall be absent only after having found a suitable replacement and with the consent of the Speaker.
- 2.2 The Sergeant at Arms shall be a cadet, selected from the Military College of South Carolina by its delegation chairman and shall be officially appointed to his position by the Speaker.
- 2.3 The Sergeant at Arms shall stand at the door of the House chamber and aid the Speaker in maintaining order and decorum.
- 2.4 The Sergeant at Arms shall be absent from his position only after having found a suitable replacement and with the consent of the Speaker.

2.5 The Chief Clerk Administrator shall be appointed by the Speaker to oversee the functions of any additional clerks and the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, and to perform his duties as further outlined in the sections below.

2.6 Communications shall be prepared in writing by the Chief Clerk Administrator, presented to the Speaker for this signature, and sent to its destination.

2.7 The Chief Clerk Administrator shall cause to be kept a correct Journal of the proceedings of the House. He shall not permit any papers belonging to the House to be taken out of his custody other than in the regular course of business and then upon receipt when he deems necessary. He shall report any such receipts and missing papers to the Speaker directly and immediately.

2.8 The Chief Clerk Administrator shall record a seating chart and see that it is delivered to the Speaker and shall assist, under the direction of the Speaker, in taking roll call or division votes.

2.9 The Chief Clerk Administrator shall issue or cause to be issued, under the discretion of the Speaker, all warrants, and subpoenas, and shall serve as an ex officio member of all standing and special committees.

2.10 The Floor leader shall be appointed by the Speaker and act at his discretion

2.11 The Floor Leader shall serve as an ex officio member, possessing voting privileges only in the absence of the Speaker, of each non legislative committee.

2.12 The Assistant Floor Leader shall organize the speaker list with respect to time and order, opposite that of the Floor Leader, for each piece of legislation subject to the discretion of the Speaker.

2.13 Neither the Floor Leader nor Assistant Floor Leader may speak on a bill or resolution unless recognized by the Speaker.

RULE 3 **Privileges of the Floor**

3.1 The Floor of the House of Representatives shall be occupied only by its members and officers, and members of the Senate of the South Carolina Student Legislature, provided aides and officials of the State of South Carolina may also be present on the Floor. No executive officer, save those serving in their capacity as House officers, or visitor shall occupy the Floor without the expressed consent of the Speaker or by leave of the House, provided that any officer of SCSL may, in case of emergency, enter the House Chambers. No person, except a member of the House, shall occupy the chair of any Representative at any time, without consent of the

Speaker, except during a joint session of the South Carolina Student Legislature, save the state Representative to whom the seat belongs.

3.2 Members of either House of the South Carolina Legislature, The Governor, Lt. Governor, or other elected official may at any time address the House of Representatives, provided a motion of privilege is made by a member of the House no later than thirty (30) minutes prior to such an address. The Speaker may or may not grant the privilege subject to appeal as described herein. The member calling for the privilege shall escort the dignitary to the front podium of the House provided the Speaker is duly informed by the Sergeant at Arms. All pending business will be suspended until after the dignitary has concluded his speech. No such address shall exceed three (3) minutes.

3.3 All guest speakers to the House of Representatives shall be limited to a total time, cumulative, of fifteen (15) minutes, including questions.

3.4 The Speaker shall have the authority to void the aforementioned time constraints should he feel that it would reflect poorly upon the House of Representatives to remove any such speaker from the podium.

3.5 Reporters of public journals and broadcast media, upon application to the Press Secretary, shall be assigned places, under the supervision of a staff member from the Press Office, for the execution of their duties and shall not interfere with the convenience of the House.

RULE 4

Standing Committees

No standing committee shall sit during a session of the House without special leave from the Speaker.

RULE 5

House Committees

5.1 In addition to such committees for the consideration of bills and resolution, as provided for in the Constitution, there shall be a Committee on Rules made up solely of members of the House who shall be appointed by the Speaker and shall serve at his pleasure.

5.2 The House Committee on Rules shall consist of at least eight (8) members of the House appointed by the Speaker, three (3) of which shall be the Speaker Pro Tempore, the Floor Leader, and the Assistant Floor Leader; and shall have such powers and duties as herein described provided the Speaker may augment these powers and duties in such a manner to aid in the operation of the House as he sees fit, subject to appeal by the House.

5.3 All committee reports on House bills and resolutions shall be given to the Speaker of the House who may present same to the Committee on Rules. Bills and resolutions receiving "Do Not Pass", "Do Fail", "No Recommendation", or "No Consideration" may be granted a "Do Pass" recommendation by the Committee on Rules.

5.4 Time for debate shall be set at the opening of each session by the Speaker as recommended by the Committee on Rules.

RULE 6

Appropriations Committee

6.1 There shall be a House appropriations Committee made up solely of members of the House who shall be appointed by the Speaker and serve at his pleasure.

6.2 The House Appropriations Committee shall consider all matters regarding the budget of the South Carolina Student Legislature. Such a proposal will list, specifically and in detail, all revenues and expenditures expected.

6.3 The aforementioned proposal must be authored by at least one (1) fully credentialized House member and will be subject to a vote in the House of Representatives before being accepted as the House Budgetary Proposal.

RULE 7

Select Committees

Select committees shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House and shall serve at his pleasure. Such committees shall be immediately dissolved after such time as their functions have been properly executed.

RULE 8

Order of Business

8.1 The House shall meet and adjourn each legislative day as prescribed in the agenda and operate according to the following guidelines, two-thirds (2/3) vote notwithstanding.

8.2 The Speaker and Speaker Pro Tempore shall set the House calendar, which shall, in increments of five motions, be displayed outside the door to Chambers.

8.3 Orders of the Day in the House of Representatives shall generally be any motion to override a gubernatorial veto, three(3) bills of the House of Representatives as reported to the Floor, two(2) bills passed by the Senate which have not been heard in the House, and finally any resolutions, save joint resolutions which shall be considered as bills.

RULE 9 Membership

9.1 Every Representative, when about to speak, shall rise, state his name and school, and respectfully address himself to "Madam Speaker", and shall avoid disrespect to the House ,and all personalities; observe decency of speech; and confine himself to the question under consideration.

9.2 No alternate shall be allowed on the floor of the House unless he has exchanged badges at the door with a Representative from his school.

9.3 Alternates and Delegates must wear name badges to certify proper status. any delegate may, at any time, grant his proxy to any alternate, solely for debating or voting on the final passage of legislation on which he has not participated in prior , for a period of time not to exceed one(!) legislative day.

RULE 10 General Procedures

10.1 A majority of the total number of Representatives shall constitute a quorum.

10.2 If at any time during the daily sessions of the House, a question shall be raised by any member as to the presence of a quorum, the presiding officer shall, without debate, shall direct the Chief Clerk Administrator to determine the presence or absence of a quorum; and shall announce the result.

10.3 Whenever it is ascertained that a quorum is not present, the House shall stand in recess until a quorum is present. If such a recess is necessary the Speaker may order the doors closed and all present Representatives confined to the chamber until a quorum is present. In such a case the Representatives may not be detained more than twenty (20) minutes.

RULE 11
Consideration of Bills and Resolutions

11.1 Any member may introduce Bills or Resolutions provided they are received by the Bill Book Coordinator no later than the deadline set by the Executive Board, and provided said bill or Resolution appears in the Bill Book.

11.2 Legislation shall be reported out of committee in writing to the Speaker, who shall offer it to the House Rules Committee, which shall add its report and return all material to the Speaker.

11.3 Both committee reports shall be read by the Chief Administrative Clerk immediately after the reading of the Bill or Resolution before the House.

11.4 Any Representative shall have the right to read the committee reports at any time provided that they be in the immediate vicinity of the Clerk's desk.

11.5 Each Bill and Resolution on the House Calendar shall be presented by the Author or a designated sponsor for not more than five (5) minutes followed by three (3) minutes of questions by the representatives.

11.6 Each Bill and Resolution on the Senate Calendar shall be presented by the author or a sponsor for not more than four (4) minutes followed by two (2) minutes of questions by the Representatives.

11.7 All questions shall be straightly asked and shall be in true question form without lengthy introduction or statement. Any question which is improperly stated shall be disallowed by the Speaker and the member shall resume his seat.

11.8 Proposals of "friendly" amendments are prohibited at any time.

11.9 Prior to the vote on a Bill or Resolution, the author shall have rights to a summation speech not to exceed one- eighth (1/8) the total time of debate given either the proponency or opponency.

RULE 12
Debate
Bills and Resolutions

12.1 Following the author's presentation and questioning, debate shall begin with a proponency speech and subsequently alternate between proponency and opponency allowing equal time to be allotted for each side.

12.2 Only those Representatives who have signed onto the proponency or opponency side of a Bill or Resolution may obtain recognition to speak from either the Floor Leader or Assistant Floor Leader. Those Representatives not so signed shall obtain the Speaker's recognition at the appropriate time as announced at the opening of session.

RULE 13

Voting

13.1 While a vote is in progress and until the completion of a vote, and the announcement of the result, no member shall be recognized and no other business may be transacted.

13.2 No member or other person shall visit or remain by the reading clerk's desk while a vote is in progress.

13.3 No member may vote for another member, nor may any person cast a vote for a member, except as otherwise provided for in these rules. A member who votes for another member, except as herein provided, may be punished in a manner the House determines.

13.4 The vote on any Bill or Resolution shall be a majority of those present and voting.

13.5 No member may vote or change his vote after the result has been announced by the Speaker.

RULE 14

Motions and their Precedence

14.1 No dilatory motion shall be entertained by the Speaker, prior precedence to the contrary notwithstanding.

14.2 A question before the House may be interrupted by:

- a. A message from the Governor or the Senate
- b. A point of order
- c. An appeal of the decision of the chair
- d. A point of personal privilege or privilege of the assembly
- e. A recess

- f. any other incidental motions such as dividing a question, withdrawing a motion, a motion to consider by paragraph or seriatim or the like of which the first five named may interrupt even a speech if in regard to a pressing matter.

14.3 When a question is under debate only those motions enumerated below shall be heard. Such motions shall require a simple majority vote unless otherwise specified; and appear below in order of precedence.

- a. To adjourn
- b. To postpone temporarily or to table
- c. To close debate or to call for the previous question (2/3 vote) d. to postpone to a definite time
- d. To amend
- e. To postpone indefinitely (to kill the motion) (2/3 vote)
- f. To object to consideration

14.4 The motion to postpone temporarily or to table shall not be used to kill a motion. The Speaker may, if he feels the intent is to kill, require a two-thirds(2/3) vote.

14.5 A motion to recess may state the time for reconvening and in the absence of such time stated, reconvening shall be at the call of the Speaker.

14.6 Any member shall have the right to appeal the decision of the Chair should he consider himself or the House aggrieved by such a decision. Immediately following the call for an appeal, the Chair must relinquish his position until the appeal is decided. The appeal shall not be debatable, save for one(!) minute to that member appealing to state the reasons for his appeal, and one(!) minute to the Chair for defense of his decision. The question of appeal shall be put in the following form: "Shall the decision of the Chair be the decision of the House?". Should the result of the vote be a majority of "nay's or a tie, the Chair's decision shall be overruled.

14.7 When a question shall have been once decided in the affirmative or negative any member, having voted in the majority, may move for reconsideration thereof. If the House shall refuse to reconsider, or upon reconsideration, shall reaffirm its first decision, no further motion shall be in order, except by unanimous consent.

14.8 A point of information shall be a question of substantive nature relating to the question before the House, and must be directed to the Chair, who may in turn direct the question to any member whom he shall see fit to answer.

14.9 A point of parliamentary inquiry shall be a question, about parliamentary procedure, directed to the Chair.

RULE 15

Consent Calendar

15.1 The Speaker may place a Bill or Resolution on the House Calendar for consent.

15.2 The short titles of the Bills and Resolutions on this calendar, any committee or Senate action and author's name will be read by the Chief Clerk Administrator to the members of the House. After such is read, the presiding officer will ask the members of the House three (3) if there be an objection. If there be objection, the Bill or Resolution may be placed on the Orders of the Day, pursuant to the Floor Leader and the Speaker, to be considered as though it had never been considered, unless the Bill or Resolution has received a "Do Pass" or a "Do Pass as Amended" recommendation, in which case previous question shall be in order while considering the calendar for consent.

15.3 The Consent Calendar shall be read to the members of the House during the first ten (10) minutes of each legislative day. At such times as the Speaker may decide. Should there be no Bills or Resolutions the Speaker feels should be placed on the Calendar for consent, the Calendar need not be used.

RULE 16

Gubernatorial Veto

The House shall override the veto of the Governor only by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the total membership.

RULE 17

Executive Session

When acting on confidential or executive business, the House shall be cleared of all persons except the Speaker, the Representatives, the Chief Clerk Administrator, the Parliamentarian, and the Sergeant at Arms by the call of the Speaker, two-thirds (2/3) of the House in opposition notwithstanding.

RULE 18
Discipline of Officers and Members

18.1 If the Speaker or Speaker Pro Tempore shall fail to lead the House in an orderly manner or otherwise fail in their duties at Fall Session as given in the Constitution (Art. X, Sec. 1, 2) the House may, by three-fourths (3/4) vote of the total membership of the House remove the Speaker or Speaker Pro Tempore from the position of Chair.

18.2 The House may impeach the Governor or Lt Governor according to Article X Section 1. In such a case, the House shall vote by two-thirds (2/3) to impeach with the Senate sitting as the jury of the trial.

18.3 Any Representative who continually transgresses the House Rules may be censured by a two-thirds (2/3) vote. Any Representative, who is censured, shall not be permitted to speak or make motions.

18.4 Any Representative who, being censured, continues to defy the House may be expelled from the House by a three-fourths (3/4) vote.

RULE 19
Suspending and Amending Rules

19.1 Any of the House rules may be suspended by a two-thirds (2/3) vote.

19.2 Any amendment, rescission or repeal of any of the House rules shall require a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the total membership of the House.

RULE 20
Miscellaneous

20.1 In all cases not embraced in these rules the House shall be governed by such rules as are laid down in the most recent edition of Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised.

20.2 Whenever "he", "his", "him", or any other such pronoun appears in any rule, it shall be deemed to designate either masculine or feminine.

20.3 No smoking, food, or drinks are to be permitted in the House Chambers.

20.4 With the approval of the House, the Speaker shall appoint four(4) Representatives to sit on the Conference Committee, provided that no two(2) representatives shall be from the same delegation.

20.5 For the purposes of this document, "with leave of the House" or "with approval of the House" refer to the agreement of a majority of those present and voting.

Rules of the South Carolina Student Senate

RULE 1. Officers

1.1. The President shall take the chair at precisely the time specified in the official agenda, immediately call the members to order, and if a quorum be present, proceed to other business.

1.2. The President shall preserve order and decorum, and in case of disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or in the lobby, may cause the same to be cleared.

1.3. The President shall sign all acts, joint resolutions and other papers authorized by the Senate.

1.4. The President shall decide all points of order, subject to an appeal by any member.
(RONR
§23 pages 212-218)

1.5. The President shall vote only in the case of the vote being equally divided; in which case he may break the tie for the affirmative or let the tie stand in which case the vote shall be carried by the negative. The President may assign the reason for his vote. The President Pro Tempore shall vote as any other member even while presiding but if he has voted on a question and the vote is equally divided he shall not vote to break the tie.

1.6. The President Pro Tempore shall preside in the absence of the President. When not presiding, the President Pro Tempore shall participate on the floor in like manner to any other member. The President Pro Tempore shall not take the chair to preside on any matter on which he has participated in debate.

- 1.7. When the President Pro Tempore shall take the chair he shall continue to count as one of his delegation's Senators due to his membership in the Senate.
- 1.8. The President shall be addressed as "Mr. President" or "Madam President" depending on gender. While presiding, the President Pro Tempore shall be addressed in like manner unless the President shall be present in which case the President Pro Tempore shall be addressed "Mr. President Pro Temp" or "Madam President Pro Temp" depending on gender.
- 1.9. The Clerk of the Senate shall be appointed by the President to assist in record keeping. The Clerk shall be present at all sessions of the Senate. If the Clerk must be absent, a replacement shall be appointed, with the approval of the President.
- 1.10. The Parliamentarian shall be appointed by the President to assist in all parliamentary matters for which there shall be a call for assistance. If the Parliamentarian is not a member of the Senate he shall sit as close as possible to the President. If the Parliamentarian is a member of the Senate he shall be seated as any other member and shall only advise the President at such time as he shall be called upon to approach the chair. The Parliamentarian shall absent himself only after having found a suitable replacement and with the consent of the President.
- 1.11. The Sergeant-at Arms shall be appointed by the President to aid him in maintaining order and decorum. The Sergeant-at Arms shall stand at the door of the Senate Chamber and be responsible for keeping the door and maintaining decorum in the Chamber and in the Antechamber. The Sergeant-at Arms shall absent himself only after having found a suitable replacement and with the consent of the President.

RULE 2.

Membership

- 2.1. When the Senate is called to order, every member shall take his seat and shall act with decorum. If a member shall be called to order while speaking, he shall immediately take his seat until the question of order is decided, unless allowed to proceed upon explanation. If the question be in favor of the member, he shall proceed, if otherwise, he shall not proceed without leave of the Senate.
- 2.2. Every Senator, when about to speak, shall rise and respectfully address himself to "Mr. President," and shall avoid disrespect to the Senate or House, and all personalities; observe decency of speech; and confine himself to the question under consideration.
- 2.3. The President, when duly addressed by a member, shall hear from the Senator who, in the President's opinion, first addresses the President.
- 2.4. No Senator shall speak more than twice in debate on a Bill or Resolution, on the same day, without leave of the Senate.
- 2.5. A majority of the total number of Senators shall constitute a quorum.

2.6. At any time a member may raise the question of a quorum at which time the President shall order the floor cleared of all who are not Senators and the doors closed and shall establish if a quorum is present.

2.7. If a quorum is not present the Senate shall stand in recess until a quorum is present. If such a recess is necessary the President may order the doors closed and all present Senators confined to the chamber until a quorum is present. In such a case the Senators shall not be detained more than twenty (20) minutes if a quorum is not present.

2.8. The seats of the members shall be allotted in a fair and equitable manner by the President and the President Pro Tempore. Any alleged inequity of seating shall be privately brought to the attention of the President who, if he shall find the complaint just, shall order the seating fixed.

2.9. No alternate shall be on the floor of the Senate unless he has exchanged badges at the door with a Senator from his school. Furthermore, no alternate shall serve in the Senate who has already served in the House.

RULE 3.

Discipline, Censure and Expulsion of Officers and Members

3.1. If the President shall fail to lead the Senate in an orderly manner or otherwise fail in his duties at Fall Session as given in the Constitution (Article X, Sections 1 and 2) the Senate may request the House to impeach the Lieutenant Governor in which case the Senate shall serve as the jury and shall convict the Lieutenant Governor by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the total membership.

3.2. If the President Pro Tempore shall fail to lead the Senate in an orderly manner or otherwise fail in his duties at Fall Session as given in the Constitution (Article X, Sections 1 and 2) the Senate may, by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the total membership remove the President Pro Tempore from office. The removal from office of the President Pro Tempore does not constitute censure (3.5) or expulsion (3.6) unless specifically stated and thus he shall not be deprived of his right to speak or vote.

3.3. If the President Pro Tempore shall be removed or shall succeed the President, the Senate shall immediately nominate and elect another President Pro Tempore.

3.4. If the Governor or Lieutenant Governor is impeached within two weeks of, or during Fall Session, the Senate shall sit as the jury of the trial. The President shall yield the chair to the Chief Justice who shall decide the order of business for the trial.

3.5. Any Senator who continuously transgresses the Senate Rules may be censured by a two-thirds (2/3) vote. Any Senator who is censured shall not be permitted to speak or make motions.

3.6. Any Senator who, being censured, continues to defy the Senate may be expelled from the Senate by a three-fourths (3/4) vote.

RULE 4.
Bills, Resolutions and Reports

4.1. Any member shall be able to introduce bills or resolutions which shall be received by the Bill Book Coordinator no later than the deadline set by the Executive Board.

4.2. No Senator shall present any Bill or Resolution other than those, which are published in the Bill Book without the unanimous consent of the Senate.

4.3. No Senator shall move to amend any matter before the Senate without presenting the amendment, neatly written out, to the Clerk.

4.4. No material which is improperly submitted shall be taken up by the Senate.

4.5. Bills shall be reported out of committee in writing to the President. Committee reports shall be read by the Clerk immediate after the reading of any bill or resolution before the Senate. Any Senator shall have the right to read the committee report at any time provided that no Senator shall remove the report from the immediate vicinity of the Clerk's desk.

4.6. Any Bill or Resolution not reported out of committee may be recalled by a majority vote of the Senate. Any such matter recalled shall be placed on the bottom of the Senate Calendar.

**RULE 5. Order of
Business**

5.1. The Senate shall meet each legislative day at 9:00 a.m. or, if the Joint session shall be long, within ten (10) minutes of the close of the joint Session.

5.2. On any legislative day, unless a majority of the members shall object, the Senate shall adjourn at 6:00 p.m. Furthermore, the Senate shall recess from 12:30 to 1:30 p.m. for lunch on any legislative day unless a majority shall stipulate otherwise.

5.3. The President and President Pro Tempore shall set the Senate Calendar which shall be published to all Senators.

5.4. The Clerk shall obtain the House Calendar and publish it to all Senators.

5.5. The Senate shall first take up three Bills or Resolutions from the Senate Calendar and then shall take up two Bills or Resolutions from the House Calendar.

5.6. The Order of Business above provided may be varied by the vote of three-fourths (3/4) of the Senators present and voting. A motion to vary the orders of the day shall be in order, prior to, or at the completion of, any order enumerated above.

RULE 6. Voting

6.1. Upon any question, at the request of five members, the President shall take a rising vote. If such a vote is still in question the same, or other, five members may call for a counted rising vote.

6.2. The question on any Bill or Resolution shall be put as a counted rising vote and the President shall announce the results of the vote.

6.3. No member shall be permitted to vote or change his vote after the decision shall have been announced by the President.

6.4. The vote on all Bills and Resolutions shall be a majority of those present and voting.

6.5. The Senate shall override the veto of the Governor only by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the total membership of the Senate.

RULE 7. Motions and their Precedence

7.1. No dilatory motion shall be entertained by the President, prior precedents to the contrary notwithstanding.

7.2. A question before the Senate shall be suspended by:

- a. A message from the Governor or the House.
- b. A point of order. (RONR §23 pages 212-218)
- c. An appeal from the decision of the chair. (RONR §24 pages 218-222)
- d. A point of personal privilege or privilege of the assembly. (RONR §19 pages 191-196)
- e. A recess. (RONR §20 pages 196-199)

l Any other incidental motions such as dividing a question, withdrawing a motion, a motion to consider by paragraph or seriatim (RONR §28 pages 233-237), or the like; of which the five first named may interrupt even a speech if in regard to a pressing matter.

7.3. When a question is under debate only those motions herein below shall be received. Such motions shall require a simple majority vote unless otherwise specified.

- a. To adjourn. (RONR §21 pages 199-207)
- b. To postpone temporarily (or to table).
- c. To close debate or to call for the previous question (two-thirds vote).
- d. To postpone to a time definite.
- e. To amend. (RONR §12 pages 108-140)
- f. To postpone indefinitely (to kill the motion) (two-thirds vote)
- g. To object to consideration. (RONR §26 pages 227-233)

These motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are hereinabove arranged.

7.4. The motion to postpone temporarily or to table shall not be used to kill a motion. The President may, if he feels that the intent is to kill, require a two-thirds (2/3) vote. (RONR §26 pages 182-183)

7.5. A motion to recess may state the time for reconvening and in the absence of such time stated, reconvening shall be at the call of the President.

7.6. Any decision of the President may be appealed from by any member. The member shall state the reasons for his appeal. Then the President shall state the reasons for his decision after which the Chair shall put the question. The assembly must vote by majority in the negative or tie to overrule the chair. (RONR §24 pages 218-222)

7.7. When a question shall have been once decided in the affirmative or negative, any member may move for reconsideration thereof. If the Senate shall refuse to reconsider, or, upon reconsideration, shall affirm its first decision, no further motion shall be in order, except by unanimous consent.

7.8. A point of information shall be a question, directed to the chair, who may direct the question to any member whom he shall see fit to answer, of substantive nature relating to the question before the Senate. (RONR §32 pages 243-244,245-246)

7.9. A point of parliamentary inquiry shall be a question, directed to the chair, about parliamentary procedure. (RONR §32 pages 243-244,245)

RULE S 8
Admission to the Floor of the Senate

8.1. No person who is not a member of the Senate or an officer of the Senate shall be admitted to the Senate to that area behind the rail while the Senate is in session or in recess during a session, except as follows, viz.: immediate family members of a Senator; Members of the House of Representatives and their Clerk, Parliamentarian and Sergeant-at-Arms; Former members of the Senate and House of Representatives; the Governor; State Officials; and alternates. Except for sitting members of the House of Representatives, none of the here in above enumerated shall be allowed on

The floor of the Senate inside the rail. During Voting only Senators and alternates who have replaced Senators shall be on the floor in front of the rail.

8.2. Reporters of public journals and broadcast media, upon application to the Press Secretary, shall be assigned places, under the supervision of a staff member from the Press Office, for the execution of their duties as shall not interfere with the convenience of the Senate. Reporters shall be allowed in the area behind the rail in specific locations as designated by the Press Office and are strictly prohibited from conducting interviews whether or not initiated by a member of the media or a member of the Senate.

8.3. No person other than the herein enumerated shall be allowed in the Senate Antechamber.

RULE 9. Debate on Bills and Resolutions

9.1. Each Bill or Resolution on the Senate Calendar shall be presented by the author or a sponsor from his delegation for not more than five (5) minutes followed by three (3) minutes of questions by the Senators.

9.2. Each Bill or Resolution on the House Calendar shall be presented by the author or a sponsor from his delegation for not more than four (4) minutes followed by two (2) minutes of questions by the Senators.

9.3. All questions shall be straightly asked and shall be in true question form without lengthy introduction or statement. Any question which is improperly stated shall be disallowed by the President and the member shall resume his seat.

9.4. While the author is being questioned any senator may offer a "friendly amendment" by rising, obtaining the floor and saying, "Would the author be favorable to amending this Bill (or Resolution) by...." If the author shall agree and no Senator shall object then the Bill or Resolution shall stand amended.

RULE 10. Executive Session

10.1. When acting on confidential or executive business the Senate shall be cleared of all persons except the President, the Senators, the Clerk of the Senate, the Parliamentarian and the Sergeant-at- Arms.

RULE 11.
Suspending and Amending Rules

11.1. Any of the Senate rules may be suspended by a two-thirds vote.

11.2. Any permanent amendment, rescission or repeal of any of the Senate rules shall require a two-thirds vote of the total membership of the Senate.

RULE 12.
Miscellaneous

12.1. In all cases not embraced in these rules the Senate shall be governed by such rules as are laid down in the most recent edition of Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised. Note: The sign RONR in the text of these rules refers to this authority.

12.2. Whenever "he", "his", "him" or any other such pronoun appears in any Rule, it shall be deemed to designate either masculine or feminine.

12.3. No smoking, food or drink is permitted in the Senate Chambers.

12.4. The President shall appoint three (3) Senators to sit on the Conference committee, provided no two senators shall be from the same school.

12.5. For the purpose of this document, "with leave of the Senate" or "with approval of the Senate" shall refer to the concurrence of a majority of those present and voting.

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 include 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.

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

Article IV Officers

- 54
- 55
- 56
- 57 **Section 1.** The elected officers of the organization shall be the Governor, the
 58 Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the House, the President *Pro*
 59 *Tempore* of the Senate, and the Speaker *Pro Tempore* of the House. These
 60 officers shall be members of the Executive Committee. In addition, the
 61 Comptroller General and Fundraising Chair shall be elected officers, but
 62 shall not be members of the Executive Committee.
 63
- 64 **Section 2.** In addition to the above officers, the Governor shall appoint, with the
 65 consent of the Executive Committee, a Secretary of State, an Attorney
 66 General, a Treasurer, and a Chief Justice of the Court. For the purpose of
 67 this document, “consent of the Executive Committee” shall mean a
 68 majority of the members of the committee.
 69
- 70 **Section 3.** The Governor shall have full power, with the consent of the Executive
 71 Committee, to create and fill any other office that the Governor deems
 72 necessary to the South Carolina Student Legislature.
 73
- 74 **Section 4.** No person shall hold more than one office at a time.
 75
- 76 **Section 5.** The officer terms shall coincide with the calendar year.
 77
- 78 **Section 6.** Each candidate for office shall be a student in good standing with the
 79 institution he attends.
 80
- 81 **Section 7.** A candidate for Governor shall have attended two previous sessions prior
 82 to the session in which the election is being held. The Fall Session during
 83 which the elections are being held shall not count towards the total of two
 84 previous sessions needed. At least one of the previous sessions attended by
 85 the candidate shall have been a Fall Session.
 86
- 87 **Section 8.** A candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the House, or
 88 Comptroller General shall have attended two previous sessions prior to the
 89 session in which the elections are being held shall not count towards the

90 total of two previous sessions needed. Candidates for Lieutenant Governor
 91 shall be members of the Senate during in which the election is being held.
 92 Candidates for Speaker of the House shall be members of the House
 93 during the session in which the election is being.

94
 95 **Section 9.** A candidate for President *Pro Tempore*, Speaker *Pro Tempore* or
 96 *Fundraising Chair* shall have attended one previous session prior to the
 97 session in which the election is being held. The Fall Session during which
 98 the elections are being held shall not count towards the previous session
 99 needed.

100
 101 **Section 10.** In the event that the office of President *Pro Tempore* or Speaker *Pro*
 102 *Tempore* shall become vacant at any time other than that immediately
 103 preceding Fall Session, the Governor, with the consent of the Executive
 104 Committee, shall appoint a qualified replacement. Any appointment of a
 105 new President *Pro Tempore* or Speaker *Pro Tempore* shall be confirmed
 106 by the respective chamber at the next Fall Session. In the event that the
 107 office of President *Pro Tempore* or Speaker *Pro Tempore* shall become
 108 vacant at a time immediately preceding Fall Session, the chamber
 109 concerned, as its first order of business, shall hold nominations and
 110 elections to fill the vacancy. For the purpose of this document,
 111 “immediately preceding” shall mean a period of two (2) months prior to
 112 the first day of the upcoming event.

113 **Article V**

114 **Powers and Duties of Officers**

115
 116
 117 **Section 1.** The Governor shall:
 118 A. With the advice and consent of the Executive Committee, have the
 119 power to form a Cabinet to perform the duties of the Executive Branch
 120 designated to them by the Governor, to include the following positions
 121 and any others designated by the Governor as necessary to the
 122 operations of the South Carolina Student Legislature:
 123 i. Secretary of State
 124 ii. Attorney General
 125 iii. Chief Justice
 126 iv. Treasurer
 127 B. Have full power, with the consent of the Executive Committee, to
 128 create and fill any other office which the Governor deems necessary to
 129 the South Carolina Student Legislature;
 130 C. With the advice of the Executive Committee, have full power to
 131 establish and maintain an “Office of the Governor” for his assistance
 132 and to perform the duties designated by the Governor as necessary to
 133 the operations and execution of the powers of the Governor of the
 134 South Carolina Student Legislature

- 135 i. The Governor shall have full power to appoint a Chief of
136 Staff to manage and coordinate the operations of the Office
137 of the Governor
- 138 D. Represent South Carolina Student Legislature throughout the State of
139 South Carolina and the United States;
- 140 E. Present the “Journal of Acts and Resolutions” to the Governor and the
141 General Assembly of South Carolina;
- 142 F. Report to the South Carolina Student Legislature at the Fall Session on
143 the state of the organization;
- 144 G. Preside over all Interim Meetings;
- 145 H. Serve as a member of the Finance Committee;
- 146 I. Sign or veto all legislation that has passed the House and the Senate
147 during Session.
- 148

149 **Section 2.** The Lieutenant Governor shall:

- 150 A. Assume the duties of the Governor in the event the Governor vacates the
151 office of Governor or is incapable of fulfilling the duties of the office;
- 152 B. Serve as a member of the Executive Committee;
- 153 C. Preside over the Senate, but shall have no vote except in the event of a tie;
- 154 D. With the consent of the Senate, appoint three (3) members of that body, no
155 two (2) of whom shall be from the same school, to serve on the Conference
156 Committee;
- 157 E. Serve as a member of the Finance Committee;
- 158 F. Be responsible for the publication of the “Journal of Acts and Resolutions;”
- 159 G. Be responsible for the compilation and publication of the Bill Book;
- 160 H. Be responsible, with the Speaker of the House, for the organization and
161 distribution of a legislation calendar for Fall Session.
- 162

163 **Section 3.** The Speaker of the House shall:

- 164 A. Serve as a member of the Executive Committee;
- 165 B. Preside over the House as a member of the House;
- 166 C. With the consent of the House, appoint four (4) members or that body, no two
167 (2) of whom shall be from the same school, to serve on the Conference
168 Committee;
- 169 D. Serve as a member of the Finance Committee;
- 170 E. Be responsible, with the Lieutenant Governor, for the organization and
171 distribution of a legislation calendar for Fall Session.
- 172

173 **Section 4.** The President *Pro Tempore* shall:

- 174 A. Assume the duties of the Lieutenant Governor in the event that the Lieutenant
175 Governor vacates the office of Lieutenant Governor or is incapable of
176 fulfilling the duties of the office;
- 177 B. Serve as a member of the Executive Committee;
- 178 C. Preside over the Senate in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor;
- 179

180 **Section 5.** The Speaker *Pro Tempore* shall:

- 181 A. Assume the duties of the Speaker of the House in the event the Speaker of the
182 House vacates the office of Speaker of the House or is incapable of fulfilling
183 the duties of the office;
184 B. Serve as a member of the Executive Committee;
185 C. Preside over the House in the absence of the Speaker of the House;
186

187 **Section 6.** The Secretary of State shall:

- 188 A. Assist and advise the Governor in all matters in which the Governor shall
189 need aid;
190 B. Prepare the minutes and records of interim meetings and Spring Session;
191 C. Be responsible, with the Attorney General, for the reapportionment of each
192 Delegation prior to Fall Session;
193 D. Assist the Election and Awards Committee in the execution of their duties as
194 that committee may deem appropriate;
195 E. Receive the certified results from the Election Chair of the Election and
196 Awards Committee.
197

198 **Section 7.** The Attorney General shall:

- 199 A. Serve as Prosecutor before the Trial Committee;
200 B. Be replaced as Prosecutor if impeached;
201 C. Serve as a member of the Constitutional Committee;
202 D. Be responsible, with the Secretary of State, for the reapportionment of each
203 Delegation prior to Fall Session.
204 E. Shall determine the constitutionality of legislation, under the Constitution the
205 State of South Carolina, whose constitutionality has been called into question
206 on the floor. The legislation shall be tabled for review by the Attorney
207 General. Upon a decision The Attorney General shall recommend to the body
208 a course of action based on his decision within one hour from when he
209 receives it. In the absence of the Attorney General, the Chief Justice of the
210 Supreme Court shall perform these duties.
211

212 **Section 8.** Chief Justice of the Court shall:

- 213 A. Rule on the constitutionality of legislation under the Constitution of the State
214 of South Carolina in the absence of the Attorney General.
215 B. Preside over special sessions of the Supreme Court as outlined in Article VII.
216 C. Serve as Chairman of the Trial Committee;
217 D. Serve as Chairman of the Constitutional Committee;
218 E. Obtain and distribute the trial case to be used in the Supreme Court hearings at
219 session no later than 30 days prior to session.
220

221 **Section 9.** The Treasurer shall:

- 222 A. Keep a current account of all funds of the South Carolina Student Legislature;
223 B. Serve as Chairman of the Finance Committee;
224 C. Prepare and present the annual operating budget;
225 D. Abide by the Policies and Procedures set forth in the Treasurer Manual;
226

- 227 **Section 10.** The Fall Session Committee Chairmen shall:
 228 A. Chair their respective committees at Fall Session;
 229 B. Serve on the Trial Committee.
 230 C. Serve as members of the Election and Awards Committee.

- 231
 232 **Section 11.** The Comptroller General shall:
 233 A. Perform an annual internal audit of the organization and prepare an audit
 234 report to be presented to the SCSL General Assembly in Joint Session.
 235 B. Present the audit report to the General Assembly as the first order of
 236 business at the first joint session of the first full day of the Fall Session.
 237 C. Coordinate with external auditors through the course of any external audit
 238 of SCSL.
 239 D. Documented approval from the Comptroller General shall be required for
 240 disbursements of more than \$150. A documented unanimous vote of
 241 the Finance Committee may override disapproval from the Comptroller
 242 General. Email or written notation is sufficient to constitute
 243 documentation.

244
 245 **Article VI**
 246 **Meetings**

- 247
 248 **Section 1.** Notice of all meetings shall be given no less than two (2) weeks prior to the
 249 meeting.

- 250
 251 **Section 2.** The Executive Committee shall call all meetings.

- 252
 253 **Section 3.** The Executive Committee shall propose the order of business and business to
 254 be conducted.

- 255
 256 **Section 4.** The meetings shall be:

- 257 A. Spring Session;
 258 B. Fall Session;
 259 C. Interim Meetings.

- 260 **Section 5.** Spring Session:

- 261 A. Spring Session shall be presided over by all presiding officers of the
 262 Executive Committee;
 263 B. Each Delegation in attendance is entitled to one vote for the following
 264 purposes:
 265 1. Amendments or revisions of the Constitution;
 266 2. Election of Fall Session Committee Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen in
 267 accordance with Article IX;
 268 3. Any other business deemed by the Executive Committee to be pertinent to
 269 the South Carolina Student Legislature.
 270 C. Legislation:
 271 1. Legislation shall be turned in no later than the date appointed by order of
 272 the Executive Committee;

- 273 2. Any legislation not found in the Bill Book must:
 274 i. Be approved by the Executive Committee before the last day of
 275 session.
 276 ii. Approved legislation will only take place upon completion of all
 277 legislation found in bill book.
- 278 3. The Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House shall, with the aid
 279 of the President *Pro Tempore* and the Speaker *Pro Tempore*, form
 280 calendars of legislation for the chambers;
- 281 4. A bill or resolution passing the joint session shall be presented to the
 282 Governor for approval;
- 283 5. All legislation signed by the Governor or passed over the Governor's veto
 284 shall be included in the "Journal of Acts and Resolutions;"
- 285 6. All legislation presented to the Governor will be signed or vetoed and
 286 returned to the chamber prior to the time scheduled for adjournment of the
 287 joint session. The legislative body, by a two-thirds vote, may extend its
 288 session and consider only those pieces of legislation vetoed and returned
 289 by the Governor.
- 290 7. Any legislation passed and not signed or vetoed by the Governor after the
 291 final adjournment, including any extended session, shall be considered
 292 approved by the Governor and ordered printed in the "Journal of Acts and
 293 Resolutions."

294 D. Registration Fees

- 295 1. Member dues will be collected at the beginning of session at the discretion
 296 of the Finance Committee.
 297

298 **Section 6.** Fall Session:

- 299 A. Fall Session shall be an annual student legislature, modeled after the General
 300 Assembly of South Carolina and shall be comprised of a Senate, a House of
 301 Representatives, and a Supreme Court;
- 302 B. Elections for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the
 303 House, President *Pro Tempore* of the Senate, and Speaker *Pro Tempore* of the
 304 House shall be held as the first order of business at the first joint session on
 305 the last day.
- 306 C. Each member school shall be represented by a delegation consisting of:
 307 1. A chairman, and;
 308 2. Two (2) delegates per school, and;
 309 3. One delegate for each 200 full time undergraduate students for the first
 310 1,000 students (5 possible), and;
 311 4. One delegate for each 1,000 full time undergraduate students from 1,000
 312 to 10,000 (9 possible), and;
 313 5. One delegate for each 3,000 full time undergraduate students from 10,000
 314 up;
 315 6. All numbers shall be rounded up if the numbers exceed by more than 50
 316 percent (50 percent plus 1) the previous population bracket.

- 317 D. No more than two (2) of these delegates shall serve in the Senate and the
318 remainder shall compose the House Delegation. Each serving delegate shall
319 be entitled to one vote.
- 320 E. Delegates must be present in order to cast a vote. A student from the
321 delegate's institution may step in to vote for a missing delegate provided that
322 the student pays his registration fees prior to voting.
- 323 F. The Secretary of State and the Attorney General shall obtain from each
324 member delegation a statement signed by the registrar of that institution
325 listing the number of full-time undergraduate students.
- 326 1. The enrollment statement must be received before Fall Session ends on
327 the final day in order for the delegation to receive its full quota of
328 members.
- 329 2. The Secretary of State and Attorney General shall calculate the
330 membership allowed for each delegation and inform the delegation
331 chairmen of their findings regarding the populations and votes allotted to
332 each school. Reapportionment and notification of the chairmen shall occur
333 at every Fall Session.
- 334 3. The Secretary of State and the Attorney General shall make the number of
335 voting members as well as the total number of full-time undergraduate
336 students available to all of the delegations having membership in the
337 South Carolina Student Legislature.
- 338 4. Any delegation tardy in the provision of its enrollment statement or found
339 falsifying its enrollment statement shall be punished by the suspension of
340 member votes. The Executive Committee shall determine the specific
341 number.
- 342 G. Legislation:
- 343 1. Legislation shall be turned in no later than the date appointed by order of
344 the Executive Committee;
- 345 2. Any legislation not found in the Bill Book must:
- 346 iii. Be approved by the Executive Committee before the last day of
347 session.
- 348 iv. Approved legislation will only take place upon completion of all
349 legislation found in bill book.
- 350 3. The Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House shall assign each
351 bill or resolution to a committee.
- 352 4. Legislation which passes committee shall be assigned to its chamber by
353 the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House;
- 354 5. The Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House shall, with the aid
355 of the President *Pro Tempore* and the Speaker *Pro Tempore*, form
356 calendars of legislation for their respective chambers;
- 357 6. Once a bill or resolution passes one chamber, it shall be transferred to the
358 calendar of the opposite chamber;
- 359 7. A bill or resolution passing both chambers shall be presented to the
360 Governor for approval;
- 361 8. All legislation signed by the Governor or passed over the Governor's veto
362 shall be included in the "Journal of Acts and Resolutions;"

- 363 9. All legislation passed in differing forms in the chambers shall be reviewed
 364 and revised by the Conference Committee.
 365 10. All legislation presented to the Governor will be signed or vetoed and
 366 returned to the chamber in which it originated prior to the time scheduled
 367 for adjournment of the Senate and House. Each chamber may, by a two-
 368 thirds vote, extend its session and consider only those pieces of legislation
 369 vetoed and returned by the Governor.
 370 11. Any legislation passed by the Senate and House and vetoed by the
 371 Governor, subsequent to the adjournment of the regular session of the
 372 Senate and House, may be sent to the chamber in which it originated
 373 during an extended session held in accordance with Article VI, Section 6,
 374 G, 10 of this document.
 375 12. Any legislation passed by the Senate and House and not signed or vetoed
 376 by the Governor after the final adjournment of the Senate and House,
 377 including any extended session, shall be considered approved by the
 378 Governor and ordered printed in the "Journal of Acts and Resolutions."
 379 H. Both chambers shall abide by their respective rules, which shall be amended
 380 or revised as the first order of business when the chambers convene.
 381 I. Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives may not serve in the
 382 opposite chamber unless under extenuating circumstances as approved by the
 383 Executive Committee. However, the replacement may not vote or participate
 384 in debate on bills he has already debated and voted on. The replacement may
 385 also not run for any awards from the House once he has joined the Senate.
 386 J. Only voting members of the Senate and House may be present on their
 387 respective floors unless presenting legislation or appearing by the body.
 388 K. Registration fees
 389 1. Registration fees will be collected at the beginning of session at the
 390 discretion of the Finance Committee.
 391

392 **Section 7.** Interim Meetings:

- 393 A. Interim Meetings shall be called by the Executive Committee between
 394 Sessions in order to carry on the business of the organization;
 395 B. The Executive Committee shall call at least two (2) Interim Meetings a year;
 396 C. On all items of business conducted at an Interim Meeting, each Delegation in
 397 attendance shall be allowed one vote;
 398

399 **Article VII**
 400 **The Supreme Court**

401 **SECTION 1.** Supreme Court.

402 The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, any three
 403 of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The Chief Justice shall
 404 preside, and in his absence the senior Associate Justice. In all cases decided by the
 405 Supreme Court, the concurrence of three of the Justices shall be necessary for a reversal
 406 of the judgment below

407 **SECTION 2.** Election of members of Supreme Court.

408 The members of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Chief Justice. The Chief
 409 Justice shall receive resumes and choose the Associate Justices prior to the spring
 410 session. No more than two (2) justices shall be chosen from the same delegation.

411 **SECTION 3.** Jurisdiction of Supreme Court.

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

415

416 B. The Supreme Court shall constitute a court for the correction of errors at law
 417 under such regulations as the General Assembly may prescribe.

418

419

420 C. If legislation is passed and signed into law but its constitutionality under the
 421 Constitution of the State of South Carolina is contested, The Chief Justice shall
 422 call a special session of the Supreme Court to review the law. The special session
 423 may be called no sooner than six (6) hours following the question of the law's
 424 constitutionality with exception to the last day of session. Where it will be
 425 reviewed at the earliest possible time. The review process will allow the delegate
 426 who has questioned the constitutionality of legislation to present his argument
 427 before the Supreme Court and the legislation author to refute those arguments.
 428 The legislation author may receive help from his delegation for his defense. The
 429 Supreme Court shall publish a decision no later than one (1) hour following the
 430 hearing.

431

432

433

Article VIII
Committees

434

435

436 **Section 1.** The Executive Committee shall:

437

438 A. Consist of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the House,
 439 the President *Pro Tempore* of the Senate, and the Speaker *Pro Tempore* of the
 House, and shall be chaired by the Governor;

440

441 B. Approve all officers appointed by the Governor;
 442 C. Call all meetings of the South Carolina Student Legislature;

443

444 D. Be responsible to plan all meetings of the South Carolina Student Legislature;
 445 E. Review and approve an annual budget;

446

447 F. Appoint three (3) members-at-large to the Constitutional Committee;

448

449

450

Section 2. The Finance Committee shall:

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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;

- 451 C. Set and levy registration fees;
- 452 D. Solicit funds for South Carolina Student Legislature;
- 453 E. Approve all disbursements and reimbursements;
- 454 F. Review and revise the Treasurer Manual before Spring Session annually.

455

456 **Section 3.** The Trial Committee shall:

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

472

472 **Section 4.** The Constitutional Committee shall:

- 473 A. Consist of the Chief Justice of the Court, the Attorney General, and three (3)
- 474 members-at-large to be appointed by the Executive Committee, and shall be
- 475 chaired by the Chief Justice of the Court;
- 476 B. Not allow any of the members-at-large to be from the same school as the
- 477 Chief Justice of the Court or the Attorney General;
- 478 C. Review, prepare, and circulate any needed amendments or revisions to the
- 479 Constitution.

480

481 **Section 5.** The Election and Awards Committee shall:

- 482 A. Consist of the Chairmen of the following committees:
- 483 1. Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources
- 484 2. Committee on Education
- 485 3. Committee on Judiciary
- 486 4. Committee on Labor Commerce and Industry
- 487 5. Committee on Medical, Municipal, Military, Transportation, and Public
- 488 Administration
- 489 6. Committee on Miscellaneous
- 490 7. Committee on Ways and Means
- 491 B. And shall be chaired by the Chair of the Committee on Judiciary.
- 492 C. No member of the Committee who is running for office shall continue to serve
- 493 on the Committee. In this case the respective vice chair will take his place on
- 494 the Committee. In the case that the vice chair is also running for office, the
- 495 replacement shall be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the
- 496 Executive Committee.

- 497 D. Any member of the Committee who has been nominated for an award may not
 498 vote on the award(s) they have been nominated for. In this case, the
 499 Committee member will step away from the committee to allow for discussion
 500 and voting.
- 501 E. Secretary of State shall assist the committee in making such preparations as it
 502 deems necessary, and shall be tasked with submitting all results to the
 503 Governor.
- 504 F. The Chair of the Committee on Judiciary and the Secretary of State shall
 505 count the ballots in all elections of the South Carolina Student Legislature.
- 506 G. Oversee the determination of the award honorees and recipients in accordance
 507 with Article XI.
- 508 H. The Chair of the Committee on Judiciary and the Secretary of State shall
 509 submit a teller's report as discussed in section 44 of *Robert's Rules of Order*;
 510 *Newly Revised*. This report shall be sent to the Executive Committee and be
 511 available to any delegation upon request.

512
 513 **Section 6.** The Fall Session Committees shall:

- 514 A. Consist of:
- 515 1. The Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources;
 - 516 2. The Committee on Education;
 - 517 3. The Committee on Judiciary;
 - 518 4. The Committee on Labor, Commerce, and Industry;
 - 519 5. The Committee on Medical, Municipal, Military, Transportation, and
 520 Public Administration;
 - 521 6. The Committee on Miscellaneous;
 - 522 7. The Committee on Ways and Means.
- 523 B. The Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of the seven (7) committees shall be
 524 elected at Spring Session in accordance with Article IX;
- 525 C. The Fall Session Committees shall consider all legislation assigned to them by
 526 the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House and shall report on the
 527 legislation to the respective officers of the House and Senate;
- 528 D. The Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of each committee shall rank all legislation
 529 passed through their committee for review by the officers of the chambers.

530
 531 **Section 7.** The Conference Committee shall:

- 532 A. Consist of seven (7) members, three (3) Senators and four (4) Representatives,
 533 appointed by their respective presiding officers;
- 534 B. Resolve all differences between legislation passed by both chambers.

535
 536
 537 **Article IX**
 538 **Finances**
 539

540 **Section 1:** The Executive Committee shall, each year, through the office of the Treasurer,
 541 provide the South Carolina Student Legislature with an annual operating

542 budget. The presentation of the annual operating budget shall be done by the
543 Treasurer to the General Assembly during Fall Session.

544

545 **Section 2:** The Executive Committee shall insure, through the operating budget
546 presented, that the annual expenditure of the South Carolina Student
547 Legislature does not exceed the annual South Carolina Student Legislature
548 revenue. The budget shall include all annual expenditures that are greater than
549 25 dollars.

550

551 **Section 3:** The treasurer shall make available for review an annual financial report upon
552 request. The review shall be available by fall session.

553

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

558

559 **Section 5:** In the event that any one of (1) the operating budget, (2) actual revenues or (3)
560 actual expenditures exceeds Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000) the
561 Comptroller General shall provide for and obtain an annual external audit of
562 the finances of the South Carolina Student Legislature by a reputable external
563 audit of the finances of the South Carolina Student Legislature by a reputable
564 certified public accountant for so long as the budget continues to exceed
565 fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), or as long as the Executive Committee
566 deems it necessary. The Auditor's Report shall be emailed to all chairs within
567 two (2) days of its receipt and be presented and explained by the Comptroller
568 General to the South Carolina Student Legislature General Assembly as the
569 first order of business at the first joint session of the first full day of the next
570 Fall or Spring Session. The audit report shall also be made available on the
571 South Carolina Student Legislature website.

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573

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Article X

575

Elections

576

577 **Section 1.** Nominations shall be by the Secretary of State each day of Spring Session for
578 Chairman and Vice Chairman of each committee listed in Article VIII. Names
579 shall be listed by position in the order which the nominations are received.
580 Chairmen and Vice Chairmen shall be elected by secret ballot. Each
581 Delegation shall be given one vote for each chair and vice chair position.
582 Ballots shall be distributed, collected, counted, and certified by the Secretary
583 of State, the Chief Justice, and the Attorney General on the last of Spring
584 Session. Results of these elections shall be announced to the delegates before
585 the conclusion of Spring Session.

586

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

589

590 **Section 3.** The officers shall be elected by secret ballot, which shall be given to the chair
591 of each delegation to be completed in accordance with such rules as may have
592 been adopted by the delegation. The completed ballot shall be submitted to
593 the Election and Awards Committee during the first joint session on the last
594 day of the session as prescribed by the Election and Awards Committee.

595

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

597

598 **Section 5.** The Senate and the House of Representatives shall elect the Governor, and the
599 Lieutenant Governor.

600

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

602

603 **Section 7.** The House of Representatives shall elect the Speaker of the House and the
604 Speaker *Pro Tempore* of the House.

605

606 **Section 8.** The Chair of the Election and Awards Committee shall preside over the
607 elections. In the event that the Chair of the Election and Awards Committee
608 is running for office, he shall resign as Chair of the Election and Awards
609 Committee, and the Governor shall appoint a replacement with the consent of
610 the Executive Committee.

611

612 **Section 9.** The Elections shall be conducted as follows:

613

A. All candidates shall be listed on an official election ballot(s) as deemed
614 official by the Election and Awards Committee.

615

B. All Ballots shall be handed out to the respective delegation chairs following
616 the last joint session of the session.

617

C. One ballot shall be given to each delegation chair for each member of that
618 delegation, based on the number of votes assigned to that delegation in
619 accordance with Article VI of this Constitution.

620

D. A delegate can only place his name on the ballot for a single office and cannot
621 be listed more than once.

622

E. The candidates will be listed on the Ballot in the order that their nominations
623 are received by the assembly.

624

F. Ballots which do not clearly identify the preference of the voter shall not be
625 counted.

626

627

Article XI Discipline of Officers

628

629

630 **Section 1.** Any elected or appointed officer may be removed from office for the
631 following:

632

A. Failure to discharge the duties of his office;

633 B. Behavior determined by the body to be demeaning to the integrity of the
634 South Carolina Student Legislature.

635

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

639

640

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

645

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

649

650 **Section 5.** At the hearing all charges and evidence shall be brought forth in front of
651 the Trial Committee. The impeached officer shall be afforded a maximum
652 time allotted to deliver a defense, and shall have final remarks before a
653 vote is taken.

654

655 **Section 6.** Upon a 3/4 vote of the trial committee present, the impeached officer shall
656 be removed from office.

657

658 **Section 7.** Any vacancies created by the discipline of the Trial Committee shall be
659 filled according to the method laid out in the Constitution of the South
660 Carolina Student Legislature.

661

662

Article XII

663

Awards

664

665 **Section 1.** The Carlisle Award is given annually at Fall Session in honor of the founder
666 of the South Carolina Student Legislature, Dr. Douglas Carlisle. The Carlisle
667 Award is awarded to the delegate or Officer who, in the opinion of the
668 Awards Committee, best represents the ideals of the South Carolina Student
669 Legislature.

670

671 **Section 2.** The Best Senator Award is given annually at Fall Session to the Senator who
672 shows himself to be an accomplished speaker and conscientious statesman.
673 The Senators shall nominate candidates for the Best Senator Award and then
674 each Senator shall cast one vote for one of the nominees. The Lieutenant
675 Governor shall cast a vote in case of a tie. The Election and Awards
676 Committee shall administer the ballots.

677

678 **Section 3.** The Best Representative Award is given annually at Fall Session to the
679 Representative who shows himself to be an accomplished speaker and
680 conscientious statesman. The Representatives shall nominate candidates for
681 the Best Representative Award and then each Representative shall cast one
682 vote for one of the nominees. The Speaker of the House shall cast a vote in
683 case of a tie. The Election and Awards Committee shall administer the
684 ballots.

685

686 **Section 4.** The Best Legislation Award is given annually at Fall Session to the Author
687 whose legislation, in the opinion of Election and Awards Committee, best
688 manifests thorough research, topicality, and excellent use of language. The
689 committee is not limited to bills presented to the House or Senate.

690

691 **Section 5.** The Best Delegation Award is given annually at Fall Session to the small,
692 medium, and large delegations that, in the opinion of the Election and Awards
693 Committee, best exemplified cohesion and activity.

694 A. A small delegation shall be defined as a delegation whose school has a
695 current population of 2,000 students or less.

696

697 B. A medium delegation shall be defined as a delegation whose school has a
698 current population between 2,001 and 8,000 students.

699

700 C. A large delegation shall be defined as a delegation whose school has a
701 current population over 8,001 students.

702

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

706

707 **Section 7.** The Blake Alexander Campbell Memorial Award is given annually at Fall
708 Session to a freshman Representative or Senator who, in the opinion of the
709 Election and Awards Committee and the Executive Council, shows himself to
710 be a positive representative for the future of SCSL through statesmanship,
711 honor, courage, and integrity.

712

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

716

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

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Article XIII
Parliamentary Authority

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

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

**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**

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

Section 2. Approved amendments must be ratified by two-thirds of the member delegations of the South Carolina Student Legislature. 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 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.