

**A Resolution
Presented By D.J. Johnson
Lander University**

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5 **Purpose:** To provide every educator and student with the opportunity to have their
6 own iPad in the classroom to further educate the students of SC and
7 expand the technology of public education.
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9 **Whereas,** Rural school districts do not have funding to provide their teachers and
10 students with iPads. This is creating a problem for our education system
11 because of the huge move with technology use in classroom instruction.

12 **Whereas,** By giving every child and educator an iPad, our students will have access
13 to online textbooks which are currently replacing textbook purchases
14 being made and copies that are printed for homework. Students will be
15 allowed to email homework and other assignments to their teachers. This
16 will save a huge amount of money over a given time frame.

17 **Whereas,** Studies have proven that the use of iPads improves test scores and, more
18 importantly, engages and inspires children to become more engaged in the
19 lesson, which is highly beneficial. Most educational apps on the iPads are
20 free and can be effectively used to build confidence and skills.
21

22 **Whereas,** Other states will recognize the growth of South Carolina's public
23 education system by our use of technology and may decide to follow in
24 our footsteps.
25

26 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session
27 assembled the following:
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29 **Section I:** The General Assembly will create an act entitled the "iPad Technology
30 Act".

31 **Section II:** Gov. Nikki Haley wants the state to spend about \$160 million in mostly
32 new money to educate students living in poverty and expand classroom
33 technology. Gov. Haley is also requesting \$29.3 million from the state's
34 capital reserves to add to an existing \$10.2 million to pay for technology
35 and computing devices for students. Haley's plan includes revising that
36 formula to include a 20% increase in state money for districts that educate
37 students who are eligible for free or reduced-price lunches or Medicaid,
38 two indicators of poverty. Her plan also would increase state money for
39 students who require more individualized education plans, including
40 struggling readers, students who perform poorly on tests, and gifted and
41 talented students.

42 **Section III:** School districts now receive money from a number of different sources,
43 including local property taxes, and federal and state dollars. Those state
44 dollars also come from different pots of money, governed by different
45 laws. This will boost the increase the amount of money in a formula that
46 determines how much state money goes to districts based on the number
47 of students, cost of educating them, and the districts' ability to raise local
48 property taxes. That amount, called the base student cost, is one way that
49 education advocates gauge how committed the General Assembly is to
50 funding public education. Haley's plan would boost that amount to \$2,120
51 a student from \$2,101, the amount lawmakers approved last year. Critics
52 complain that funding is about \$600 a student short of what state law
53 recommends.

54 **Section IV:** The initial money used to fund the iPad Technology Act will come from
55 public-private partnerships. This will mean that funding will come from
56 federal, state, and local levels. School districts will have the opportunity
57 to write off grants and do fundraising opportunities within their
58 communities.
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60 **Section V:** Additional funding can be obtained from property taxes from local school
61 districts who are willing to allocate funds towards the advancement of the
62 technology department in each individual school.
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64 **Section VI:** Every student in each school district will be required to have their parents,
65 along with themselves, sign an insurance release form. Each student must
66 purchase insurance through the school district which will replace the iPad
67 at no additional cost the first time should it be lost, stolen, or damaged.
68 Every student will strongly be encouraged to purchase a cover and
69 keyboard for their iPad to protect the device from damage if it were to be
70 dropped.
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72 **Section VII:** This resolution shall take effect immediately upon passage by the General
73 Assembly and signature of the Governor.

A Bill
Presented By Abby Miller
(School Name)

Purpose: To make an addition to the definition of “household member” in section 16-25-10, the domestic violence law. The addition will be instead of “male and female who are cohabitating or formerly cohabitated” it will be “intimate partners’ cohabitating together.”

Whereas, Including “intimate partner” in the definition of “household member” to the domestic violence law is important because it will include people who are intimate with each other such as the LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender) community in SC.

Whereas, South Carolina specifically excludes the LGBT community from domestic violence. Although South Carolina does not recognize LGBT couples, we can still protect the victim of the crime by charging the abuser with domestic violence instead of assault.

Whereas, Rather than an assault charge for an LGBT couple, it will be domestic ge if the couple defines themselves as intimate partners (living together). This is better than assault because the victim gets an order of protection. In an assault charge you do not get an order of protection if abuser is convicted.

Whereas, This fits the LGBT couples’ situation because they are in an intimate partnership, not strangers.

Whereas, If an abuser has multiple assault charges with the same assault, the charge continues as assault in the 3rd degree. The punishments for a domestic violence charge gets worse with each conviction.

Whereas, SC law, makes it difficult for a person of the LGBT community to escape the cycle of abuse, by not allowing an order of protection.

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

Section I: As used in the article 16-25-10, "household member" is:

- (1) a spouse;
- (2) a former spouse;
- (3) persons who have a child in common; or

47 (4) a male and female who are cohabiting or formerly have cohabited.

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49 **Section II:** "Household member" will now include intimate partners who are
50 cohabitating or formerly have cohabitated.

51 Cohabiting is defined as "an arrangement where two people who are
52 not married live together in an emotionally and/or sexually intimate
53 relationship on a long-term or permanent basis."

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55 **Section VI:** This bill shall go into effect upon passage by the General Assembly and
56 signature of the Governor June 2015.

A Bill
Presented By Kimberly Modica
Lander University

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5 **Purpose:** To increase South Carolina tax on gasoline in order to allocate funds
6 for state and local infrastructure.
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8 **Whereas,** South Carolina has one of the lowest gasoline taxes in the nation.
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10 **Whereas,** Raising the gasoline tax would allow for more tax revenue to be
11 devoted to other important factors like education.
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13 **Whereas,** A higher gasoline tax would improve the quality of living through
14 better road maintenance and more revenue for other factions needing
15 funds.
16

17 **Whereas,** South Carolina will set an example of reallocating funds for better
18 quality of life, both in intended and unintended impacts.
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20 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session
21 assembled the following:
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23 **Section I:** Please refer to Chapter 28 Section 12-28-110 for all definitions of
24 pertinence.
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26 **Section II:** To amend Section 12-28-310 of South Carolina Law to read as follows:
27 "Subject to the exemptions provided in this chapter, a user fee of
28 **twenty-three cents** a gallon is imposed on:
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30 (1) All gasoline, gasohol, or blended fuels containing gasoline that are
31 used or consumed for any purpose in this State; and
32

33 (2) All diesel fuel, substitute fuels, or alternative fuels, or blended
34 fuels containing diesel fuel that are used or consumed in this State in
35 producing or generating power for propelling motor vehicles.
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37 (B) The user fee levied on motor fuel subject to the user fee pursuant
38 to this chapter is a levy and assessment on the consumer, and the levy
39 and assessment on other persons as specified in this chapter are as
40 agents of the State for the collection of the user fee. This section does
41 not affect the method of collecting the user fee as provided in this
42 chapter. The user fee imposed by this section must be collected and
43 paid at those times, in the manner, and by the persons specified in this
44 chapter.
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46 (C) The license user fee imposed by this section is instead of all sales,
47 use, or other excise tax that may be imposed otherwise by any
48 municipality, county, or other local political subdivision of the State.

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50 **Section III:** This bill shall go into effect upon passage by the General Assembly and
51 signature of the Governor.

A Resolution
Presented By: Etele Toole and Rob Sims
Lander University

Purpose: To enact and incorporate mandatory internships at the high school level with sponsoring local and commercial corporations. To help develop knowledge, connections and experience for the future leaders of America. By letting the children experience many different fields of work, they will better know what field of study they wish to pursue.

Whereas, An active relationship between the future leaders and their potential employers will be enacted. It will also increase maturity and help develop the skills needed to be successful in their potential field of work. It will help develop their resume as well as their understanding of economics in the real world. This will help students to choose a path of which they are truly passionate about and through this process they will determine what fields they do not desire. This law will aid students in their search for a major that they will soon pursue.

Whereas, An increase the maturity in our youth, give them a head start with future employers, and provide them with real life experiences. The sponsoring companies will receive tax breaks; therefore, will have more free capital and the ability reinvest their extra money in the state and the capability to fund scholarships. It will give employers the opportunity to mentor our youth.

Whereas, Students will mature and develop working skills and knowledge of their potential career path. It will help business owners through tax breaks, their return on investment from the community, and will improve participating company's image and overall morale.

Whereas, Show that investing in our children's future, not just through class room education, but through skills and experience, they will be better prepared for their college and post college endeavors.

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

Section I: The EEDA, section 59, only suggests job shadowing. This bill wants internships to be mandated by the school. The internships will count for class credits which are mandatory to graduate.

Section II: This law plans to, unlike the EEDA, mandate high school internships and not let them be optional. Under section 59 of the EEDA, this law will change the language of the Act, adding that internships be mandatory not optional.

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

signature of the Governor on August 1, 2015.

A Bill
Presented By Leah Sheppard and Meg Lacombe
Lander University

Purpose: To broaden the employment equality to those who identify as transgendered, which is a non-identification or non-presentation of a gender that was assigned at birth. This includes but is not limited to Gender Identity, Gender Reassignment, Gender Transition, and Gender Related Appearance.

Whereas, Employment equality should be extended to those who may not be extended their rights as American citizens because of their Gender Identity.

Whereas, Employment equality will be extended to South Carolina Citizens and will set a precedent to employers in this state.

Whereas, Employment equality will impact the individual in clearly stating but not limiting their human rights and will also aid the workforce in setting a precedent for workplace equality.

Whereas, Employment Equality will also impact the United States in that it will reference the rights set forth in the Constitution and will affect the national workforce.

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

Section I: Will be added to Section 1-13-110 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. This section declares the practice of discrimination against a party based on gender, race, or nationality as a state issue and states that such discrimination is unlawful and as a matter of state concern and declares that this discrimination is unlawful and opposing the principles of South Carolina and the United States Government. This Section has also stated that in order to protect the anti-discriminatory laws, a state agency, the Human Affairs Commission, will be established.

Section II: Discrimination of the transgendered will be prohibited by employers, labor organizations and apprenticeship training programs and will protect employees and applicants from harassment, denotation, and dismissal due to the individual's gender identity.

Section III: If an employer imposes gender related dress codes, an employee may be permitted to appear or dress in a manner compliant with the individual's gender identity.

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48 **Section IV:** Non-compliancy of employment equality will result in: Fines,
49 Litigation, and bad publicity.

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51 **Section V:** This bill shall go into effect upon passage by the General Assembly and
52 signature of the Governor.

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A Resolution
Presented By Jeron Crawford and Alex Butler
Erskine College

Purpose: To uphold the standard of safe competition to the highest degree in athletics by allowing women's lacrosse players to wear helmets

Whereas, women's lacrosse is defined as a non-contact sport prohibiting the use of head gear; and,

Whereas, and, since 30 percent of female lacrosse injuries are to the head, and since head injuries account for 18 percent of all male lacrosse injuries; and,

Whereas, and since it is in the primary goal of Bill A33, R65, H3061 section 59-63-75 to minimize health issues due to concussion.

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

Section I: Helmets worn should be regulation in Women's Lacrosse and approved for safety by the South Carolina High School League.

Section III: Helmets will be provided by the respective athletic programs regarding competition at the primary, secondary and collegiate level.

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

A Bill
Presented By Tanay M. Adams and Sylvia Adams
Lander University

Purpose: To instruct Colleges or Universities to adopt or create a childcare learning facility for the children of students and faculty members of their school. In order to provide quality child care services that is not only affordable, but easily accessible for young parents.

Whereas, Nearly, one-third of girls who have dropped out of high school report that pregnancy or parenthood was a key reason. Only 40% of teen mothers finished high school, and less than 2% of girls who have a baby before age 18 finish college.

Whereas, Preventing more single young mothers from ending up on welfare or unemployment due to levels of higher education achieved, and broader job opportunities. This center will create new jobs, not only for childcare workers and newly graduated education majors; but also jobs in the construction of the facility. While, providing an incentive for young parents to stay in school.

Whereas, Young women who give birth while attending a Community College are 65% less likely to complete their degree, than women who do not have children during that time. Establishing a child care learning center on campus provides a safe haven for the children of students and faculty members to flourish, without being far from their parents and at an affordable price.

Whereas, 31 states have recorded that child care services are more expensive than college tuition. University sponsored child care fees can be paid through financial aid, grants, or personal cash. Providing child care services gives young parents and faculty member's time away to attend and teach a class as well as study, or attend work study. Childcare will be available on the weekends as well as during the summer, and fees will be paid at the beginning of each semester when tuition is paid. Provides incentives for students to attain early child care related degrees, earn clinical hours, and fulfill internship requirements.

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

Section I: South Carolina government will grant Colleges and State Universities with money to build a child care center that is sufficient for the respective University, and that meets the State's health and safety standards. The

46 State of South Carolina will generate funds for the child care center from
47 State grants, the South Carolina Lottery, and out-of state tuition fees.

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49 **Section II:** All South Carolina Colleges and Universities will have a form of a child
50 care learning center on, or no farther than three miles from the
51 school's campus by 2024.

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

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**An Amendment
Presented by Christian Burris- Durham
Francis Marion University**

Purpose: To increase the regularly designated hunting hours before or after the required hunting start or end of a designated hunt time an outdoorsman can be penalized for when hunting waterfowl.

Whereas, this change in a few words in this section of the South Carolina Code of Laws will not only help outdoorsmen in their quest for waterfowl; and,

Whereas, it will decrease the amount of time judges have to attend to nonchalant cases in court; and,

Whereas, the common outdoorsmen will have more leniency to acquire waterfowl before or after the required hunting time.

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

Section 1: Amend **Section 50-11-10** of the South Carolina Code of Laws to state the following;

A) 3) “ take or attempt to take waterfowl more than one hour before or after regularly designated hunting hours;”

Section II: For the purpose of this Bill:

A) It will change the required law of 15 minutes before or after to one hour before or after regularly designated hunting hours, to decrease the amount of fines levied to outdoorsman.

Section III: Persons who violate this change in the Code of Laws will still be tried to the full extent of the law if they violate these changes.

Section IV: This act will take effect on January, 2015 after passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

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Closing Primary Elections
Presented By Graham Brooks
North Greenville University|

Purpose: A bill to close primary elections in the state to persons only registered with a political party.

Whereas, the state of Mississippi had a chaotic primary election that saw several accusations of fraudulent votes ; and,

Whereas, we hope to avoid controversial elections and crossover voting ; and,

Whereas, we have already passed voter identification laws in the state of SC ;

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

Section I: All people who wish to vote in a primary election must be registered with a political party and may only vote in primaries and primary runoffs of that party.

Section II: A simple list of the political parties that will be on the election ballot will be featured on voter registration applications. If a person wishes to vote in a certain primary, they need only select which party they want to register with.

Section III: Note that if one desires to vote in a different primary they must officially change political parties by re-registering. The deadline to switch political affiliation will coincide with the deadline to register before the election itself as dictated by South Carolina state law. All persons who have previously registered will be required to re-register if they wish to vote in a primary upon passage of this bill.

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

Amendment
Presented By Zach Driggers and Kim Modica
Lander University

Purpose: To revise South Carolina Code of Law 44-53-370 (d) (4) regarding the possession of twenty eight grams or one ounce of marijuana or less.

Whereas, The simple possession of an ounce of marijuana in South Carolina results in harsh consequences that are ultimately disruptive and unnecessary to non-violent offenders; and,

Whereas, The decriminalization of marijuana would save money and result in more valuable time investigating more violent crimes. According to the FBI's Uniform Crime Report 750, 000 Americans were arrested for marijuana-related offenses in 2012, with 87% for possession alone; and,

Whereas, Conviction of simple marijuana possession can result in denial of student aid, government housing, employment and professional licensing. Decriminalizing marijuana could prevent such consequences; and,

Whereas, Sixteen other states have already removed jail time as a possibility for simple marijuana possession. These states have issued small fines, relative to traffic tickets, to be used rather than arrest and incarceration.

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

Section I: Decriminalize: To repeal a strict ban on while keeping under some form of regulation; to remove or reduce the criminal classification or status of.

Section II: South Carolina Code of Law 44-53-370 (d) (4) shall be revised.

Section III: A civil offense will replace the State penalty for adults over the age of 18 who possess an ounce or less of marijuana with a civil violation fee of \$100 dollars and forfeiture of the marijuana.

Section IV: For individuals under the age of 18; parents and legal guardian(s) will be notified, marijuana forfeited, and the individual would be required to attend and complete a drug awareness program. Failure to complete the program under one year will result in a \$400 fine.

46 **Section V:** This bill does not seek to change the law prohibiting more than one
47 ounce of marijuana, nor does is seek to change the law prohibiting the
48 selling, manufacturing, or trafficking of marijuana.

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

**An Act
Presented By Caleb Johnson
North Greenville University|**

Purpose: To expand the personal liberties of the citizens of South Carolina and allow those who wish to pursue the best possible natural healthcare.

Whereas, South Carolina Code of Law 40-31 prohibits and punishes the practice of naturopathy in the state of South Carolina.

Whereas, This law prevents the citizens of the state of South Carolina from freely pursuing what they deem to be their best healthcare option. This means that South Carolina infringes on a person's personal liberties to seek whatever care they would like for themselves and their children.

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

Section I: South Carolina Code of Laws 40-31 shall be fully repealed.

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

An Act
Presented By Caleb Johnson
North Greenville University

- Purpose:** To repeal laws in the state of South Carolina prohibiting the keeping of gaming tables and preventing gambling between private persons.
- Whereas,** Title 16 Section 19 prevents the gambling and the keeping of gaming tables.
- Whereas,** these laws should be repealed to prevent the state of South Carolina from infringing on the personal freedoms of the citizen.
- Therefore,** Be it resolved in the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:
- Section I:** That the South Carolina Code of Laws Title 16 Section 19 shall be completely repealed.
- Section V:** This bill will go into effect upon the signature of the Governor.

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A Bill
Presented By Garner Brooks
North Greenville University

Purpose: To allow residents of South Carolina to openly carry weapons in public places.

Whereas, There is a negative correlation between gun ownership and crime and,

Whereas, South Carolina is ranked #1 in the nation for highest violent crime rates by the federal Census Bureau and,

Whereas, People need to know how to properly handle firearms.

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

Section I: Residents of South Carolina will be able to openly carry any weapon in public that is deemed legal by the South Carolina government.

Section II: South Carolina schools will offer an optional class to all students in grades 6-9 for the purpose of educating kids on how to properly handle firearms. These classes will be taught by the school resource officer or by local law enforcement.

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

A Bill
Presented By Parysh Washington
Lander University

Purpose: To eliminate Executive Order 2013-02; making it mandatory for South Carolina State Board to regulate Hair Salons and Cosmetology schools for South Carolina State licenses' to practice cosmetology, so that unlicensed persons cannot perform hair chemicals, haircuts, nail therapy, or skin therapy. Making it mandatory for Cosmetologist to accumulate 1500 hours of training before receiving a South Carolina State License and practice sanitary procedures for chemical spills.

Whereas, Deregulation of Cosmetology will allow anyone to work with acidic chemicals and potentially hurt a client or themselves, and call themselves a cosmetologist or barber. Deregulating the cosmetology industry will devalue work in this field and allow anyone to practice cosmetology, potentially exposing many people to injuries, infections, and malpractice lawsuits.

Whereas, Cosmetologists are currently required by South Carolina to have a minimum of 1500 clocked hours or one year of schooling in the art or not only hair, skin, and nails, but in client safety, sanitation/infection control procedures, physiology, myology, anatomy, and will no longer be required to do so, posing a risk to the public and the profession.

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

Section I: South Carolina Board of Cosmetology and South Carolina Board of Barbering sole purpose is to enforce certain licensing requirements for Cosmetologists, Barbers, and salons.

Section II: The Task Force's mission is to "develop a report that evaluates South Carolina's current regulatory burdens on all sizes and types of businesses in South Carolina and proposes recommendations to relieve these burdens."

Section III: To obtain a SC Cosmetology license after you complete the 1500 hours, you must also complete a written theory exam and practical exam which test your knowledge of cutting, coloring, blood spill containment, skincare, and nail care. Cosmetologist are also required to complete 12 hours of continuing education every 2 years to maintain up to date knowledge on all practices

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

A Bill
Presented by Breanna Robertson and Alayah Hamlin
Francis Marion University

Purpose: To amend section 61-6-1500, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, Relating to the extension of operational hours of licensees of alcoholic beverages

Whereas, Section 61-6-1500 currently reads:
“**SECTION 61-6-1500.** Restrictions upon retail dealers.

(A) A retail dealer may not:

(1) sell, barter, exchange, give, or offer for sale, barter, or exchange, or permit the sale, barter, exchange, or gift, of alcoholic liquors without regard to the size of the container:

(a) between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m.;

(b) for consumption on the premises;

(c) to a person under twenty-one years of age;

(d) to an intoxicated person; or

(e) to a mentally incompetent person;

(2) permit the drinking of alcoholic liquors in his store or place of business;

(3) sell alcoholic liquors on credit; however, this item does not prohibit payment by electronic transfer of funds if:

(a) the transfer of funds is initiated by an irrevocable payment order on or before delivery of the alcoholic liquors; and

(b) the electronic transfer is initiated by the retailer no later than one business day after delivery; or

(4) redeem proof-of-purchase certificates for any promotional item.

However, during restricted hours a retail dealer is permitted to receive, stock, and inventory merchandise, provide for maintenance and repairs, and other necessary, related functions that do not involve the sale of alcoholic liquors.

(B)(1) It is unlawful for a person licensed to sell alcoholic liquors pursuant to the provisions of this section to knowingly and wilfully refill, partially refill, or reuse a bottle of lawfully purchased alcoholic liquor, or otherwise tamper with the

47 contents of the bottle.

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49 (2) A person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a
50 misdemeanor and, upon conviction:

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52 (a) for a first offense, must be fined five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not
53 more than thirty days, or both;

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55 (b) for a second or subsequent offense, must be fined one thousand dollars or
56 imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

57

58 (3) In addition to the penalties provided in subsection (B), a violation of this
59 section may subject the licensee or permit holder to revocation or suspension of
60 the license or permit by the department.

61

62 (4) The possession of a refilled or reused bottle or other container of alcoholic
63 liquors is prima facie evidence of a violation of this section. A person who
64 violates this provision must, upon conviction, have his license revoked
65 permanently.

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67 (C) A retail dealer must keep a record of all sales of alcoholic liquors sold to
68 establishments licensed for on-premises consumption. The record must include
69 the name of the purchaser and the date and quantity of the sale by brand and bottle
70 size.

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72 (D) It is unlawful to sell alcoholic liquors except during lawful hours of
73 operation.”

74

75 **Whereas,** Studies have shown over 75% of people work thirty-five to forty-four hours a
76 week, 16% of people work forty-five to fifty-four hours a week, and 9% of people
77 work fifty-five to ninety-nine hours a week.

78

79 **Whereas,** Numerous studies have shown the average American dinner time is now 6:00p.m.
80 to 7:00p.m.

81

82 **Whereas,** South Carolina law prohibits any licensed alcohol distributor can not operate
83 within three hundred feet of any church, school, or playground.

84

85 **Whereas,** The enactment of this policy will increase tax revenue from \$151,355 to \$166,700
86 for the state for just one hour.

87

88 **Whereas,** The enactment of this policy will allow average South Carolinians to be able to
89 purchase alcoholic beverages in a realistic time frame.

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

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

“**SECTION 61-6-1500.** Restrictions upon retail dealers.

(A) A retail dealer may not:

(1) sell, barter, exchange, give, or offer for sale, barter, or exchange, or permit the sale, barter, exchange, or gift, of alcoholic liquors without regard to the size of the container:

(a) between the hours of ~~7:00 p.m.~~ **8:00 p.m.** and 9:00 a.m.;

(b) for consumption on the premises;

(c) to a person under twenty-one years of age;

(d) to an intoxicated person; or

(e) to a mentally incompetent person;

(2) permit the drinking of alcoholic liquors in his store or place of business;

(3) sell alcoholic liquors on credit; however, this item does not prohibit payment by electronic transfer of funds if:

(a) the transfer of funds is initiated by an irrevocable payment order on or before delivery of the alcoholic liquors; and

(b) the electronic transfer is initiated by the retailer no later than one business day after delivery; or

(4) redeem proof-of-purchase certificates for any promotional item.

However, during restricted hours a retail dealer is permitted to receive, stock, and inventory merchandise, provide for maintenance and repairs, and other necessary, related functions that do not involve the sale of alcoholic liquors.

(B)(1) It is unlawful for a person licensed to sell alcoholic liquors pursuant to the provisions of this section to knowingly and wilfully refill, partially refill, or reuse a bottle of lawfully purchased alcoholic liquor, or otherwise tamper with the contents of the bottle.

(2) A person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction:

139 (a) for a first offense, must be fined five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not
140 more than thirty days, or both;

141
142 (b) for a second or subsequent offense, must be fined one thousand dollars or
143 imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

144
145 (3) In addition to the penalties provided in subsection (B), a violation of this
146 section may subject the licensee or permit holder to revocation or suspension of
147 the license or permit by the department.

148
149 (4) The possession of a refilled or reused bottle or other container of alcoholic
150 liquors is prima facie evidence of a violation of this section. A person who
151 violates this provision must, upon conviction, have his license revoked
152 permanently.

153
154 (C) A retail dealer must keep a record of all sales of alcoholic liquors sold to
155 establishments licensed for on-premises consumption. The record must include
156 the name of the purchaser and the date and quantity of the sale by brand and bottle
157 size.

158
159 (D) It is unlawful to sell alcoholic liquors except during lawful hours of
160 operation.”

161
162 **Section II:** This act shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and signature of
163 the Governor.

A Bill
Presented by Breanna Robertson and Alayah Hamlin
Francis Marion University

Purpose: To amend section 61-6-1140, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, Relating to the extension of operational hours and tastings of licensees of alcoholic beverages

Whereas, Section 61-6-1140 currently reads:

“**SECTION 61-6-1140.** Tastings and retail sales on licensed premises; limitations.

A holder of a valid micro-distillery or manufacturer license issued by the State may permit tastings and retail sales of the alcoholic liquors produced at the licensed premises subject to the following limitations and any other limitations provided in this subarticle:

(1) tastings by and sales to consumers must be held in conjunction with a tour by the consumer of the on-site licensed premises;

(2) the micro-distillery or manufacturer shall establish appropriate protocols to ensure that a consumer sold or served alcoholic liquors pursuant to this section is not under twenty-one years of age and that a consumer shall not attend more than one tasting in a day;

(3) the micro-distillery or manufacturer shall dispense alcoholic liquors for tasting in quantities not greater than one-half ounce per sample;

(4) the micro-distillery or manufacturer may not dispense more than one and one-half ounces to an individual consumer in one day;

(5) tastings and sales may occur only between the hours of nine a.m. and seven p.m., Monday through Saturday;

(6) the micro-distillery or manufacturer may charge for alcoholic liquors consumed at a tasting, but must collect and remit the liquor by the drink excise tax pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 33, Title 12;

(7) tastings may not occur in conjunction with the service of food in a restaurant setting; and

(8) only brands of alcoholic liquors actually manufactured, distilled, or fermented at and distributed to wholesalers from the licensed premises may be sold or offered for tasting.”

Whereas, Studies have shown over 75% of people work thirty-five to forty-four hours a week, 16% of people work forty-five to fifty-four hours a week, and 9% of people

48 work fifty-five to ninety-nine hours a week.

49
50 **Whereas,** Numerous studies have shown the average American dinner time is now 6:00p.m.
51 to 7:00p.m.

52
53 **Whereas,** South Carolina law prohibits any licensed alcohol distributor can not operate
54 within three hundred feet of any church, school, or playground.

55
56 **Whereas,** The enactment of this policy will increase tax revenue from \$151,355 to \$166,700
57 for the state for just one hour.

58
59 **Whereas,** The enactment of this policy will allow average South Carolinians to be able to
60 purchase alcoholic beverages in a realistic time frame.

61
62 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session
63 assembled the following:

64
65 **Section I:** That the Code of South Carolina law be amended to read:
66 **“SECTION 61-6-1140.** Tastings and retail sales on licensed premises;
67 limitations.

68
69 A holder of a valid micro-distillery or manufacturer license issued by the State
70 may permit tastings and retail sales of the alcoholic liquors produced at the
71 licensed premises subject to the following limitations and any other limitations
72 provided in this subarticle:

73
74 (1) tastings by and sales to consumers must be held in conjunction with a tour by
75 the consumer of the on-site licensed premises;

76
77 (2) the micro-distillery or manufacturer shall establish appropriate protocols to
78 ensure that a consumer sold or served alcoholic liquors pursuant to this section is
79 not under twenty-one years of age and that a consumer shall not attend more than
80 one tasting in a day;

81
82 (3) the micro-distillery or manufacturer shall dispense alcoholic liquors for tasting
83 in quantities not greater than one-half ounce per sample;

84
85 (4) the micro-distillery or manufacturer may not dispense more than one and one-
86 half ounces to an individual consumer in one day;

87
88 (5) tastings and sales may occur only between the hours of nine a.m. and ~~seven~~
89 eight p.m., Monday through Saturday;

90
91 (6) the micro-distillery or manufacturer may charge for alcoholic liquors
92 consumed at a tasting, but must collect and remit the liquor by the drink excise tax
93 pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 33, Title 12;

94

95 (7) tastings may not occur in conjunction with the service of food in a restaurant
96 setting; and

97
98 (8) only brands of alcoholic liquors actually manufactured, distilled, or fermented
99 at and distributed to wholesalers from the licensed premises may be sold or
100 offered for tasting.”

101
102 **Section II:** This act shall take effect upon passage by the General Assembly and signature of
103 the Governor.

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An Amendment
Brandon McDowell and Breanna Robertson
Francis Marion University

Purpose: To provide legislation amending the educational hour requirement to receive a concealed weapons permit

Whereas, The Section 23-31-210 currently reads:
SECTION 23-31-210. Definitions.

As used in this article:

(1) "Resident" means an individual who is present in South Carolina with the intention of making a permanent home in South Carolina or military personnel on permanent change of station orders.

(2) "Qualified nonresident" means an individual who owns real property in South Carolina, but who resides in another state.

(3) "Picture identification" means:

(a) a valid South Carolina driver's license, or if the applicant is a qualified nonresident, a valid driver's license issued by the state in which the applicant resides; or

(b) an official photographic identification card issued by the Department of Revenue, a federal or state law enforcement agency, an agency of the United States Department of Defense, or the United States Department of State.

(4) "Proof of residence" means a person's current address on the original or certified copy of:

(a) a valid South Carolina driver's license;

(b) an official identification card issued by the Department of Revenue, a federal or state law enforcement agency, an agency of the United States Department of Defense, or the United States Department of State;

(c) a voter registration card; or

(d) another document that SLED may determine that fulfills this requirement.

(5) "Proof of training" means an original document or certified copy of the document supplied by an applicant that certifies that he is either:

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(a) a person who, within three years before filing an application, has successfully completed a basic or advanced handgun education course offered by a state, county, or municipal law enforcement agency or a nationally recognized organization that promotes gun safety. This education course must be a minimum of eight hours and must include, but is not limited to:

(i) information on the statutory and case law of this State relating to handguns and to the use of deadly force;

(ii) information on handgun use and safety;

(iii) information on the proper storage practice for handguns with an emphasis on storage practices that reduces the possibility of accidental injury to a child; and

(iv) the actual firing of the handgun in the presence of the instructor;

(b) an instructor certified by the National Rifle Association or another SLED-approved competent national organization that promotes the safe use of handguns;

(c) a person who can demonstrate to the Director of SLED or his designee that he has a proficiency in both the use of handguns and state laws pertaining to handguns;

(d) an active duty police handgun instructor;

(e) a person who has a SLED-certified or approved competitive handgun shooting classification; or

(f) a member of the active or reserve military, or a member of the National Guard who has had handgun training in the previous three years.

SLED shall promulgate regulations containing general guidelines for courses and qualifications for instructors which would satisfy the requirements of this item. For purposes of subitems (a) and (b), "proof of training" is not satisfied unless the organization and its instructors meet or exceed the guidelines and qualifications contained in the regulations promulgated by SLED pursuant to this item.

(6) "Concealable weapon" means a firearm having a length of less than twelve inches measured along its greatest dimension that must be carried in a manner that

92 is hidden from public view in normal wear of clothing except when needed for
93 self-defense, defense of others, and the protection of real or personal property.

94
95 (7) "Proof of ownership of real property" means a certified current document from
96 the county assessor of the county in which the property is located verifying
97 ownership of the real property. SLED must determine the appropriate document
98 that fulfills this requirement.

99
100 **Whereas,** The current law Section 23-31-210, S.C. Code of Laws, requires eight hours of
101 educational courses to obtain a concealed weapons permit.

102
103 **Whereas,** Each year about 4.5 million firearms, including approximately 2 million
104 handguns, are sold in the United States.

105
106 **Whereas,** The average number of guns per owner has increased from 4.1 in 1994 to 6.9 in
107 2004.

108
109 **Whereas,** Gun violence impacts society in many ways: medical costs, costs of the criminal
110 justice system, security precautions such as metal detectors, and reductions in the
111 quality of life because of fear of gun violence.

112
113 **Whereas,** Requiring more educational courses be taken we ensure our citizens of South
114 Carolina are more educated on handling guns.

115
116 **Whereas,** Every eligible citizen in the state of South Carolina has a right to own concealed
117 weapon and to be properly educated on it.

118
119 **Whereas,** Every year, approximately 100,000 Americans are victims of gun violence.

120
121 **Whereas,** Studies show if we move to educate our citizens more we can decrease the
122 amount of gun violence.

123
124 **Therefore,** Be it enacted by the South Carolina Student Legislature in regular session here
125 assembled the following:

126
127 **Section I:** That the Code of South Carolina be amended to read:

128 **SECTION 23-31-210.** Definitions.

129
130 As used in this article:

131
132 (1) "Resident" means an individual who is present in South Carolina with
133 the intention of making a permanent home in South Carolina or military personnel
134 on permanent change of station orders.

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136 (2) "Qualified nonresident" means an individual who owns real property in
137 South Carolina, but who resides in another state.

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(3) "Picture identification" means:

(a) a valid South Carolina driver's license, or if the applicant is a qualified nonresident, a valid driver's license issued by the state in which the applicant resides; or

(b) an official photographic identification card issued by the Department of Revenue, a federal or state law enforcement agency, an agency of the United States Department of Defense, or the United States Department of State.

(4) "Proof of residence" means a person's current address on the original or certified copy of:

(a) a valid South Carolina driver's license;

(b) an official identification card issued by the Department of Revenue, a federal or state law enforcement agency, an agency of the United States Department of Defense, or the United States Department of State;

(c) a voter registration card; or

(d) another document that SLED may determine that fulfills this requirement.

(5) "Proof of training" means an original document or certified copy of the document supplied by an applicant that certifies that he is either:

(a) a person who, within three years before filing an application, has successfully completed a basic or advanced handgun education course offered by a state, county, or municipal law enforcement agency or a nationally recognized organization that promotes gun safety. This education course must be a minimum of ~~eight~~ **twenty hours** and must include, but is not limited to:

(i) information on the statutory and case law of this State relating to handguns and to the use of deadly force;

(ii) information on handgun use and safety;

(iii) information on the proper storage practice for handguns with an emphasis on storage practices that reduces the possibility of accidental injury to a child; and

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(iv) the actual firing of the handgun in the presence of the instructor;

(b) an instructor certified by the National Rifle Association or another SLED-approved competent national organization that promotes the safe use of handguns;

(c) a person who can demonstrate to the Director of SLED or his designee that he has a proficiency in both the use of handguns and state laws pertaining to handguns;

(d) an active duty police handgun instructor;

(e) a person who has a SLED-certified or approved competitive handgun shooting classification; or

(f) a member of the active or reserve military, or a member of the National Guard who has had handgun training in the previous three years.

SLED shall promulgate regulations containing general guidelines for courses and qualifications for instructors which would satisfy the requirements of this item. For purposes of subitems (a) and (b), "proof of training" is not satisfied unless the organization and its instructors meet or exceed the guidelines and qualifications contained in the regulations promulgated by SLED pursuant to this item.

(6) "Concealable weapon" means a firearm having a length of less than twelve inches measured along its greatest dimension that must be carried in a manner that is hidden from public view in normal wear of clothing except when needed for self-defense, defense of others, and the protection of real or personal property.

(7) "Proof of ownership of real property" means a certified current document from the county assessor of the county in which the property is located verifying ownership of the real property. SLED must determine the appropriate document that fulfills this requirement.

Section II: This amendment shall take effect on January 1, 2015, upon passage by the General Assembly and the signature of the Governor.

A Bill
Presented By Samantha Courage
Charleston Southern University

Purpose: Enhance ethical standards of South Carolina legislature by enacting term limits on the Senate, as well as the House of Representatives.

Whereas, The Twenty Second Amendment to the U.S Constitution sets a term limit on Presidency, passed by Congress March 21st, 1947.

Whereas, Term limits promote constant new ideas as well as dedication. Making a term limit can enable that elected representative to carry out their good will, making sure what they see essential; enacted. Term limits will sufficiently make elected officials think about the impacts of their legislation's. In the words of John Adams from Boston Massachusetts: "Every man in power becomes a ravenous beast of prey", if in a single position for too long.

Whereas, Members of the House of Representatives are elected every two years, causing inevitable constant campaigning, making priorities skewed. Frequent elections take a majority of a representatives focus away from their duties. There is currently a 94% reelection rate in the House as well as a 83% reelection rate in the Senate.

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

Section I: The Terms of office for the members of the Senate shall be for six years and be limited to not more than two six year terms, once the second term has ended; the senator is no longer eligible to run for Senate. Once their term limits are up they shall be able to run for the following positions that are included but not limited to, House of Representative, Governor, Councilman (etc...)

Section II: South Carolina state Representatives shall be limited to two, three year terms. Once the term limits are up they are able to run for positions that include but are not limited to Senate, Governor, Councilman (etc...)

Section III: 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 Andrew Conn
Lander University

Purpose: To eliminate income tax for college students working part or full time.

Whereas, College students who are working while in school would have additional income for when they need it.

Whereas, Eliminating the income tax would cause an increase in sales tax revenue because students will have more money to spend and therefore stimulate the economy.

Whereas, College Students will be able to use the money they work for how they see fit.

Whereas, South Carolina will set an example for encouraging our college students to be self dependent, while helping out

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

Section I: College Students will be defined as a person enrolled full time (enrolled in 12 or more hours of classes) in either a four year university, technical college, or community college and working part time.

Section II: To add to Section 12-8-560 of South Carolina Law to read as follows:

(A) The department may partially or totally exempt classes of transactions from the provisions of Sections 12-8-530, 12-8-540, and 12-8-550, and may exempt the portion of any transaction which is not taxable in this State.

(B) Withholding required under Sections 12-8-540 and 12-8-550 may be waived by the department if the payee guarantees compliance with the provisions of Chapter 6 of this title and the requirements of a withholding agent under this chapter by furnishing the department with:

(1) a bond secured by an insurance company licensed by the South Carolina Department of Insurance;

(2) a deposit of securities which have been approved by the State Treasurer; or

(3) cash which does not bear interest.

47 (C) Students enrolled full time (12 or more hours of classes) in a
48 Four-year University, Technical College, or Community College will
49 be exempt from Federal and State Withholding on income tax while
50 working in a part time job.

51

52

53 **Section III:** This bill shall go into effect upon passage by the General Assembly and
54 signature of the Governor on (1/1/15).