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# House Floor Review

The House amended and gave second reading to the Education and Public Works Committee’s committee bill **H. 5183**, the **Transparency and Integrity in Education Act**. **H. 5183** consists of three distinct concepts--a statement of legislative intent, a guide for non-biased instruction citing prohibited concepts that may not be included or promoted in the course of instruction in curriculum but also encourages a broad scope of history, and lastly, a uniform complaint process.

Legislative Intent

This section posits that South Carolina should have a fair and open education system where students, parents, educators, and the community are valued and included.

Students should have a positive learning environment that is welcoming, supportive and respectful.

South Carolina is fortunate to have teachers and administrators who strive to provide the best educational opportunity possible to students and parents.

Standards should be fair and well written to ensure a complete history of the state, nation, and world.

Ideological and viewpoint biases are not appropriate.

Students, parents, teachers, administrators, and communities should work together to support schools.

Parents are encouraged, but not required, to sign a "Pledge of Parental Expectations."

Instruction

Instruction should be non-biased and include a broad scope of history:

Instructional material and professional development should not promote that one race, sex, ethnicity, religion, color, or national origin is superior, inherently privileged, or determines moral character. Moreover, those traits should not cause the assignment of fault or bias to an individual or group.

Students and teachers cannot be required to attend gender or sexual diversity training unless it is part of a corrective action plan mandated by the district.

Districts are allowed to teach state academic standards, including concepts such the history of an ethnic group, the impartial discussion of controversial aspects of history, and the impartial instruction of the historical oppression of a group of people based on race, ethnicity, and other characteristics.

SDE must create and make model lesson plans accessible to districts.

Complaints and Appeals

The State Department of Education must create a complaint policy and process for districts to use.

Districts must report information regarding complaints to the General Assembly.

If a complaint cannot be resolved locally, an appeal can be made to the State Board for a final determination. If the district violates the law, it must work with SDE on a corrective action plan.

The Department may withhold funds from a district if it fails to adhere to the corrective action plan.

Extra time is added for review of instructional materials.

The House amended the bill to further strengthen and protect the procedures for corrective action if a LEA violates the Act, partly among them:  no preliminary information gathered by the Department concerning misconduct reasonably believed to constitute grounds for disciplinary action, including the name and certificate number of the certified educator, may be disclosed to any third party.

In an effort to stem the tide of inappropriate materials, the House further amended the bill to hold that a “…school may not accept teaching materials or technology which contains an application, link, or other access to pornographic or other prohibited materials. A school district that receives such materials must receive disciplinary action as stated in the complaint process.”

One amendment expanded the range of materials subject to this Act, while the final adopted amendment prohibited the instruction or instructional materials that create a narrative that the United States was founded for the purpose of oppression, that the American Revolution was fought for the purpose of protecting oppression or that United States history is a story defined by oppression.

The House concurred in Senate amendments to **H. 3105**, the "**South Carolina Religious Freedom Act**." This legislation deems religious services in houses of worship as essential services during declared states of emergency. As such, they would be allowed to continue operating throughout the duration of the declared emergency, absent the presence of a compelling state interest that can be protected in the least restrictive way. Any houses of worship denied their right to worship during these declared emergencies could seek declaratory and injunctive relief as well as compensatory damages for their pecuniary and nonpecuniary losses. After the House concurred in these Senate amendments, which included requirements for religious organizations to continue to comply with federal and state health, safety, and occupancy requirements, it was enrolled for ratification.

The House gave third reading to **H. 5182**, the "**South Carolina Opioid Recovery Act**." It establishes the South Carolina Opioid Recovery Fund, the Discretionary Sub-fund, Guaranteed Political Subdivision Sub-fund, the Administrative Sub-fund, and the South Carolina Opioid Recovery Fund Board. These entities are proposed to meet the settlement agreement prerequisites for states to participate in receiving funds from the national opioid litigation settlement proceeds. Another aspect is setting out state fiscal accountability authorities that will be responsible for administrative operations. South Carolina expects to receive a total of 360 million dollars over the course of the next eighteen years.

The House of Representatives concurred in Senate amendments to **H. 3126**, legislation countering **COVID-19 vaccine mandates**, and enrolled the bill for ratification. Through the legislation the General Assembly declares the practice of discrimination against an individual because the individual has chosen not to receive a COVID-19 vaccination or booster is a matter of state concern and is in conflict with the ideals of South Carolina and the nation, as this discrimination interferes with opportunities of the individual to receive employment and to develop according to the individual’s own ability. The General Assembly believes that a federal vaccine mandate is unconstitutional and shall not be enforced by this state unless, after legal challenge, courts of this state or of the United States of America hold the federal vaccine mandate to be enforceable.

The legislation prohibits South Carolina’s state and local governments, including school districts, from imposing a COVID-19 vaccine mandate for any employee, independent contractor, nonemployee vendor, or student as a condition of employment or attendance. In situations where federal requirements would cause state or local governments, including school districts, to forfeit federal funds, employers may require unvaccinated employees, contractors, and vendors to undergo weekly COVID-19 testing where federal requirements allow for testing as an alternative to vaccination. Employees terminated due to federal vaccine mandates are eligible for unemployment benefits.

The legislation prohibits state and local government vaccine mandates for first responders by providing that neither the state, nor any of its political subdivisions, may terminate, suspend, or otherwise reduce the compensation of someone employed with public funds as a law enforcement officer, firefighter, emergency medical technician, or paramedic if the first responder does not undergo a COVID-19 vaccination.

If a private employer terminates, suspends, or otherwise reduces the compensation of an employee because the employee does not receive a COVID-19 vaccination or booster, that employee is eligible for unemployment benefits.

The legislation does not prevent an employer from encouraging, promoting, or administering vaccinations, and nothing in this act shall prevent an employer from offering incentives to employees who elect vaccination.

A private employer’s vaccine mandate may not extend to independent contractors, nonemployee vendors, or other third parties that provide goods or services to the employer, nor may they be used to coerce third parties that provide goods or services to the employer into implementing a vaccine mandate to maintain the business relationship. These restrictions do not apply to federal government contracting.

The legislation provides that a religious exemption or medical exemption must be honored regarding any COVID-19 vaccine or booster requirement. A medical exemption may include the presence of antibodies, a prior positive COVID-19 test, or pregnancy. To claim a religious exemption, a person must provide his employer with a short, plain statement attesting to the fact that a tenet of his deeply held religious convictions would be violated by receiving the COVID-19 vaccine and booster. These provisions do not apply to federal government contracting.

The legislation provides that all persons shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of any place of public accommodation without discrimination or segregation on the basis of the person’s vaccination status. These provisions prohibiting discrimination or segregation apply in establishments serving the general public such as hotels, motels, hospitals, restaurants, theaters, sports arenas, and retail or wholesale establishments.

The provisions of the South Carolina **COVID-19 Liability Immunity Act of 2021** are re-enacted.

The legislation is repealed on December 31, 2023, unless reauthorized by the General Assembly.

The House gave third reading to **S. 11**, legislation addressing **paid parental leave for state employees**, and enrolled the bill for ratification. The legislation makes provisions for paid parental leave for state employees due to the birth, adoption, or foster care of a child. Eligible state employees who give birth to a child or those who are primarily responsible for furnishing the care and nurture of the child are entitled to six weeks of paid parental leave. Eligible state employee parents who did not give birth to the child or those who are not primarily responsible for the child’s care and nurture are entitled to two weeks of paid parental leave.

The House concurred in Senate amendments to **H. 3524**, providing for the extension of a **pipeline company exemption**, and enrolled the bill for ratification. The legislation revises a provision granting pipeline companies the rights, powers, and privileges conferred upon telegraph and telephone companies, by extending until June 30, 2024, the sunset provision on an exemption. During this extended period, the provisions of “The South Carolina Eminent Domain Procedure Act” and a provision addressing condemnation powers will continue not to apply to private, for-profit pipeline companies, including publicly traded for-profit companies, which are not defined as a public utility.

The House did not concur in Senate amendments to **S. 1090**, relating to the Department of Employment and Workforce’s authority to set a weekly maximum amount of **unemployment benefits**.

The House adopted the conference report on **S. 203** and informed the Senate of such. **S. 203** is a bill regarding the **removal of local school board members under certain conditions**. **S. 203** strikes obsolete language that granted power to remove a local school board member to county boards of education. (Only two counties still have county boards). The compromise language reads:

school district trustees who wilfully commit or engage in an act of malfeasance, misfeasance, chronic unexcused absenteeism, conflicts of interest, misconduct in office, or persistent neglect of duty in office, or are deemed medically incompetent or medically incapacitated, are subject to removal by the Governor upon any of the foregoing causes being made to appear to the satisfaction of the Governor. Before removing any such officer, the Governor shall inform him in writing of the specific charges brought against him and give him an opportunity on reasonable notice to be heard. Vacancies occurring in the membership of any board of trustees for any cause shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as provided for full-term appointments.

The bill has been ratified.

The House amended on third reading adjusting certain dates and sent to the Senate **S. 980** a bill that allows for the catch of **Red Snapper** in state waters only. There is still a ban on catching Red Snapper in Federal waters. The catch limit is two fish per person per day, with a minimum size of twenty inches in total length. There is no closed season.

The House amended and gave third reading to **H. 4538**, a bill outlining that it is unlawful to intentionally remove or destroy an **electronic collar or other electronic device placed on a dog by its owner**. A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, will be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than ten days for a first offense. Penalties are outlined for second or subsequent offenses.

The House found the Senate’s non-amendment to Senate **H. 4319** agreeable and it was enrolled for ratification. **H. 4319** is a bill to provide that upon the request of a person**, the DMV must issue a Real ID compliant driver's license that contains the person's name as it appears on their current driver's license**. Acceptable evidence when applying for or renewing a driver's license, beginner's permit, or identification card that proves the applicants date of birth, place of birth, gender, social security number, principal residential address, full legal name, when applicable, legal name change, and when applicable, authorized length of stay in the United States.

Other provisions provide for a name change that occurred after the applicant's birth – the applicant must present documentation to the Department to show name traceability: court orders, a marriage license issued signed by the official that performed the wedding ceremony and signed by both parties to the marriage, or an equivalent marriage license issued by a foreign jurisdiction, a change of name allowance following a divorce or an equivalent change of name document following a divorce issued by a foreign jurisdiction, or an unexpired, United States Passport or Passport Card that includes the applicant's full legal name.

If any one of the above documents does not show a link to the applicant's evidence of full legal name, the Department may require the applicant to submit more than one document to show traceability from the applicant's original name to his current name.

The Department may issue any driver's license or identification card in the applicant's preferred name if the applicant presents to the Department at least three different documents, acceptable to the Department, showing the applicant's full name with the preferred name being the one used for at least fifteen years.

The applicant's social security number must be validated with the Social Security Administration using the applicant's preferred and full name presented to the Department before the Department may issue a driver's license, permit, or identification card to the applicant. In the case of the social security number not validating, the Department shall not issue any type of REAL ID permit, license, or identification card.

The House concurred in Senate amendments to **H. 3773**, a bill allowing **restoration treatment** as an option for individuals who are found unfit to stand trial, but who are likely to become fit in the foreseeable future. Currently, if an individual is found to be unfit to stand trial but likely to be fit in the foreseeable future, the individual is hospitalized for up to sixty days. In an effort to address some of the Department of Mental Health's concerns for limited resources, this bill will allow these individuals to undergo restoration treatment provided by the **Department of Mental Health** for up to 180 days. The Department of Mental Health also has the discretion to provide restoration treatment at a hospital or detention facility if an individual is detained, or in a hospital or outpatient basis if the individual is on bond. The Senate’s amendment regards that a sheriff or local government must concur in treatment at a detention facility.

SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE IN CHAIR

RESIGNATION

The Honorable Charles F. Reid

Clerk of the House of Representatives

Room 213, Blatt Building

Columbia, SC 29211

Dear Charles:

Please accept this letter as my resignation from the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives effective as of 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, May 12, 2022. I submit this resignation with great thoughtfulness and appreciation as I look back upon my service in this honorable position.

As you are aware, I am not seeking re-election to the House of Representatives. Consequently, I believe that it is in the best interest of both our State and this Body that we begin an orderly transition of leadership and responsibilities.

Through the years, I have been privileged to serve in many roles in the South Carolina House: as a member of the Medical, Military, Public and Municipal Affairs Committee, as a member of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, as a member of the Ways & Means Committee, as Speaker Pro Tempore, as Acting Speaker and ultimately as Speaker. It has been both the honor and privilege of my lifetime to serve this Body for 24 years.

I leave the office of Speaker knowing that this institution, its membership, and its staff are in good hands. It is time for new leadership. May God bless all of those who serve the House and may God bless South Carolina.

Sincerely,

James H. Lucas

Speaker of the House

Received as information.

A HOUSE RESOLUTION

That Thursday, April 28, 2022, immediately after Third Reading of the Statewide Uncontested Calendar, is set as the time to elect a successor to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Honorable James H. "Jay" Lucas, whose term will expire at 5:00 p.m., Thursday, May 12, 2022, and the successor will fill the current unexpired portion of the term of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

# Committees

[**Medical, Military, Public and Municipal Affairs**](https://www.scstatehouse.gov/CommitteeInfo/house3M.php)

**S. 227** regards **massage therapy**. Currently, LLR licenses massage therapists with the assistance of a seven-member advisory panel. This bill replaces the advisory panel with the SC Massage Therapy Board that will be established and operated like other licensure boards under LLR. It also establishes a licensure requirement for massage therapy establishments and sole practitioner establishments, collectively referred to in this summary as establishments.

The Committee made a technical amendment noted at the end of this summary. The bill updates the licensure requirements for massage therapists. Currently, a massage therapist applicant must be at least 18; have a high school diploma or GED; complete a 500-hour course at an approved school; and pass one of several national exams recognized by the advisory panel. The bill updates the licensure process by including an option to complete a program approved by the Board in place of the high school diploma or GED; to increase the classroom study requirement from 500 to 650 hours or to complete a board approved education program that is substantially equivalent to this classroom education time; requiring the applicant to pass the Federation of State Massage Therapy Board examination or any other board-approved examination; and to require English language proficiency. The bill also requires a massage therapist license applicant to undergo a state and federal criminal history records checks, both supported by fingerprints. The costs of conducting a criminal history background checks must be borne by the applicant. The bill requires the board to license establishments and provides grounds for LLR to deny licensure or take disciplinary action against an establishment. An establishment must display its license in a conspicuous place and only may employ or contract with a massage therapist holding an active license. LLR will be required to conduct a pre-licensing inspection of a proposed establishment, to conduct an inspection of an establishment with a lapsed license prior to reinstatement, and to investigate complaints submitted regarding establishments. The bill also authorizes LLR to conduct periodic surprise establishment inspections. Licensure as an establishment will not be required for licensed hospitals, long-term health care facilities, chiropractors, medical doctors or osteopaths, or physical therapists. The bill updates the licensure, examination, and renewal fees for massage therapists and creates fees for establishments. The maximum disciplinary fine increases from $500 to $5000 per violation. An amendment makes three technical corrections: requires a massage therapy establishment or sole practitioner establishment to display its current license. Adds the acronym, “MT”, to the list of titles that may not be used unless a person is licensed by the Massage Therapy Board. Deletes a reference to patients. Massage therapists have clients, not patients.

The Committee passed **S. 1059**. This bill adds intermediate care facilities for persons with **intellectual disabilities** to the list of facilities that may use selected unlicensed persons with documented medication training and skill competency evaluation to provide oral and topical medication and regularly scheduled insulin, and prescribed anaphylactic treatments under established medical protocol. Licensed nurses may train, supervise, evaluate, and approve the selected unlicensed persons for the provision of these medications. Currently, community residential care facilities and the Department of Corrections are authorized to use trained unlicensed persons to provide these types of medications.

The Committee passed **S. 222** a bill amending the **kinship foster care program** to allow a child to be placed either with a relative or with a ‘fictive kin’ when a child has been removed from an unsafe home and is in the custody of the DSS foster care program. ‘Fictive kin’ means an individual who is not related by birth, adoption, or marriage to a child but who has an emotionally significant relationship with the child or the child’s family. The bill also provides that if a relative or fictive kin is not licensed as a kinship foster parent, then DSS may still place the child with the relative or fictive kin if: the relative or fictive kin begins the kinship foster parent licensure process within a reasonable time after the placement of the child; and the child has been removed from his home and is in the care, custody, or guardianship of DSS, and DSS determines that it is in the best interest of the child to be placed with a relative or fictive kin for foster care; or a relative or fictive kin advises DSS that the relative or fictive kin is interested in providing placement for the child requiring foster care. In addition, the bill provides that during the licensure process, a relative or fictive kin with whom a child has been placed and who has begun the kinship licensure process has the same legal status and access to services as a licensed kinship foster care provider, including, but not limited to, the availability of payments and other services.

The Committee passed **S. 506**, a bill allowing **home-based food production** operations to sale to online and mail order, or to retail stores, including grocery stores and defines non-potentially hazardous food as food that is not potentially hazardous. Additionally, this bill requires DHEC to provide identification number to home-based food production operators who do not wish to include a personal address on the label. Home-based food production operations making less than $1,500 in net earnings are not subject to these provisions.

# Introduced Bills

**Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs**

**H. 5242 Certification of Title for Watercraft or Outboard Motors Rep. Jones**

This bill relates to the certification of title for watercraft or outboard motors, so as to decrease the late penalty to ten dollars.

**Education and Public Works**

**H. 5245 Social Studies College and Career Standards Rep. G. R. Smith**

This bill provides that the State Board of Education shall ensure certain standards are included in the South Carolina **social studies college and career standards** in each cyclical review of the standards; and to require the Board also provide instructional materials aligned with these standards.

**H. 5272 House Resolution Regarding USC Hosting of Communist Radical Angela Davis Rep. May**

A House Resolution regarding the visit by Angela Y. Davis as a guest speaker at the Robert Smalls Annual Lecture on April 21, 2022, at the University of South Carolina.

The House Resolution recognizes academic freedom, but implores the University of South Carolina and the African American studies program to recognize speakers that support the mission of the university to support the historical understanding of our State and all perspectives that are a better and more faithful index to the needs of our State.

A preamble passage notes that the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina fully embraces, supports, and defends the right of free speech in all endeavors as protected in the United States Constitution. While noting that upon the hosting of such a controversial figure, the House of Representatives expects that all ideological points of view and all future speakers will be honored in like fashion in speaking at the University of South Carolina.

The resolution supports and proves the state’s tolerance of diverse, different ideological and historical perspectives; and notes that the Robert Smalls Annual Lecture, first inaugurated in 1997, is a lecture series grown from the University’s African American Studies Program’s strong sense of identification with South Carolina history and culture, both past and present, and is an honorable academic historical educational activity.

However, it also seeks to inform the parents of students at UofSC, and the students of UofSC to be made aware of the activities and values of one Angela Y. Davis, enumerating elements of Davis’s biography; among those: that Angela Davis has not renounced honors and prizes from assorted communist states and regimes that have steadfastly worked against the interests of the United States and its people; that Davis is known to be a recipient of the Lenin “Peace Prize” and numerous honors from Soviet Union and East Germany, supporting many of the efforts of the former Soviet Union and the Castro regime in Cuba; that Angela Davis was a member of the Communist Party of the United States of America (CPUSA) for over twenty years and ran for Vice President of the United States in 1980 and 1984, alongside Gus Hall, on the Communist Party ticket; that the taxpayers of South Carolina should know that Davis is supportive of the idea that the “only path of liberation for Black people is that which leads toward complete and radical overthrow of the capitalist class”; that Davis also was a member of the Black Panthers, spending most of her time working with the “Che-Lumumba Club” (a branch of the Communist Party); and, that recently Davis has endorsed both the “Free Gaza” movement and the Boycott, Divestment & Sanctions (BDS) movement. The objectives of both initiatives are inspired by, and consistent with, those of Hamas. In January 2014, Davis delivered a speech in which she promoted BDS and called on people to “assist our sisters and brothers in Palestine, as they battle against Israeli apartheid” and the Jewish state’s “ideological condemnation of their freedom efforts under the rubric of terrorism.” The house resolution also notes Davis has continued to have a controversial role regarding American justice. While no longer on the FBI’s Ten Most Wanted list and acquitted of involvement in the murder of a California Judge, it makes all aware of her advocacy of violence for political purposes is contrary to the principles of our State and academic freedom, it is realized in one of her well known quotes: “For the black female, the solution is not to become less aggressive, not to lay down the gun, but to learn how to set the sights correctly, aim accurately, squeeze rather than jerk and not be overcome by the damage. We have to learn how to rejoice when pigs’ blood is spilled.” Davis is supportive of defunding the police: “there has to be a way to think about the connection among all of these issues and how we can begin to imagine a very different kind of society. That is what ‘defund the police’ means. That is what ‘abolish the police’ means.” Davis characterized the Antifa/Black Lives Matter riots of 2020 as “rehearsals for revolution.”

**S. 1237 University of South Carolina “2022 Women's Basketball National Champions” Special License Plates Sen. McLeod**

This bill provides for the issuance of "University of South Carolina 2022 Women's Basketball National Champions" special license plates by the Department.

**Judiciary**

**H. 5249 Student Loan Debt and Public Entity Employment Rep. Pendarvis**

This legislative effort seeks to repeal any prohibition against someone being employed by state, county, city, or any other state political subdivision, governments because they have an outstanding student loan balance that is in default.

**S. 1032 New Immigration Enforcement Entity**

This legislation would create an illegal immigration enforcement unit within the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division [SLED]. When doing so, SLED would be required to sign a memorandum of agreement the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agency. As part of establishing this new unit at SLED, the Public Safety Department would disband its unit.

**H. 5275 “420 Day” Rep. JA Moore**

This bill would designate every April 20th to be “420 Day” in South Carolina.

**H. 5276 “Apportionment of Fault Act” Rep. M. M. Smith**

A legislative effort to rename the “Contribution Among Tortfeasors Act” the “Apportionment of Fault Act.” It would divide liability among defendants in civil cases based upon the degree they are at fault in causing specified injuries and/or damages to a plaintiff.

**H. 5277 “Interactive Sports Wagering Act” Rep. Herbkersman**

This bill constitutes comprehensive legislation to legalize many forms of betting on sports contests, including so-called ‘e-sports’ contests for anyone aged 21, or older.

**S. 1241 Walterboro-Colleton County Airport Commission Sen. Matthews**

A bill to add two members to the Walterboro-Colleton county airport commission.

**Labor, Commerce and Industry Committee**

**S. 1077 Electrical Utility Storm Recovery Bonds Sen. Alexander**

This bill allows the Public Service Commission to authorize the issuance of bonds for the purposes of offsetting and reducing prudently incurred costs for storm recovery activity. The legislation establishes the requirements and processes for the authorization of these bonds.

**H. 5252 “Economic Encouragement Act” Rep. Sandifer**

This joint resolution encourages economic growth in South Carolina through the establishment of competitive electric rates, terms, and conditions for certain qualifying commercial and industrial customers seeking to locate in the state. The legislation enables the Public Service Commission to consider quantifiable net benefits to utility customers due to economic development when setting just and reasonable rates. The legislation provides an expeditious process for an electrical utility to offer pricing to the South Carolina Department of Commerce for potential economic development prospects.

**Ways and Means**

**S. 984 Local Government Service or User Fees Sen. Hembree**

This bill revises the authority of local governments to assess taxes and fees by providing that revenue generated from a service or user fee must: (a) be used to the benefit of the payers, even if the general public also benefits; (b) only be used for the specific improvement contemplated; (c) not exceed the cost of the improvement; and (d) be uniformly imposed on all payers. The legislation also includes a provision that a local governing body that repealed a road maintenance fee after June 30, 2021, and subsequently approved a millage increase for road maintenance, must repeal the millage imposed to replace the previous road maintenance fee before reimposing the road maintenance fee.

**S. 1119 Real Property Tax Exemption for Nonprofit Teacher Housing Sen. Fanning**

This bill establishes a tax exemption for all real property owned by a nonprofit educational foundation of a public school district and which is devoted to providing housing for teachers and teacher interns in the school district, so long as the property was exempt from property taxes for at least the previous ten property tax years.

**H. 5278 Continuing Resolution Allowing State Government Operations Rep. G. M. Smith**

This joint resolution makes provisions for the continuing authority to pay the expenses of state government if the 2022-2023 Fiscal Year begins without a general appropriations act for that year in effect. The resolution provides for appropriations that are sufficient for timely debt service on state obligations and for satisfying constitutional requirements such as the Capital Reserve Fund and the General Reserve Fund and otherwise authorizes that recurring expenses of state government continue to be funded at the level of amounts provided in the Fiscal Year 2022-2023 general appropriations act.

4/26/2022

Note: these summaries are prepared by the staff of the South Carolina House of Representatives and are not the expression of the legislation's sponsor(s) nor the House of Representatives. They are strictly for the internal use and benefit of members of the House of Representatives and are not to be construed by a court of law as an expression of legislative intent.

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