**Thursday, March 10, 2011**

**(Statewide Session)**

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## Indicates New Matter

The Senate assembled at 11:00 A.M., the hour to which it stood adjourned, and was called to order by the PRESIDENT.

A quorum being present, the proceedings were opened with a devotion by the Chaplain as follows:

In I Kings we read:

“God gave Solomon wisdom and very great insight, and a breadth of understanding as measureless as the sand on the seashore.”

(I Kings 4:29)

Bow with me as we pray, please:

Holy God, we give You thanks for the wisdom of each Senator. May these leaders continue to use their insight and understanding to provide caring leadership for all of the people of South Carolina. And once again we pray that You will further bless and keep safe all of our women and men in uniform, wherever they serve. Finally, may each one of us ultimately recognize that it is Your blessings, O God, that are as “measureless as the sand on the seashore.” In Your holy and loving name we pray, dear Lord.

Amen.

The PRESIDENT called for Petitions, Memorials, Presentments of Grand Juries and such like papers.

**CO-SPONSORS ADDED**

The following co-sponsors were added to the respective Bills:

S. 520 Sen. Elliott

S. 533 Sen. Ford

S. 586 Sen. Nicholson

**INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

The following were introduced:

S. 682 -- Senator Matthews: A SENATE RESOLUTION TO RECOGNIZE AND HONOR DR. ARTHUR L. EVANS OF ORANGEBURG COUNTY FOR HIS DEVOTED SERVICE TO SOUTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY AND THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA SPANNING MORE THAN TWO DECADES.

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The Senate Resolution was adopted.

S. 683 -- Senator Reese: A BILL TO AMEND SECTION 12-36-2120, AS AMENDED, CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, RELATING TO SALES TAX EXEMPTIONS, SO AS TO EXEMPT A NEW OR USED MOTOR VEHICLE THAT IS PURCHASED FROM A LICENSED DEALER WITH A FUEL ECONOMY OF AT LEAST FORTY MILES PER GALLON; AND TO AMEND SECTION 12-37-220, AS AMENDED, RELATING TO PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTIONS, SO AS TO EXEMPT THE FIRST YEAR OF PROPERTY TAX ON A NEW OR USED MOTOR VEHICLE THAT IS PURCHASED FROM A LICENSED DEALER WITH A FUEL ECONOMY OF AT LEAST FORTY MILES PER GALLON.

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Read the first time and referred to the Committee on Finance.

S. 684 -- Senator L. Martin: A BILL TO AMEND SECTION 44-53-375 OF THE 1976 CODE, RELATING TO THE OFFENSE OF POSSESSION, MANUFACTURE, OR TRAFFICKING OF METHAMPHETAMINE, TO PROVIDE THAT A PERSON CONVICTED UNDER THIS STATUTE SHALL BE ORDERED TO MAKE RESTITUTION FOR COSTS OF EMERGENCY OR ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE; AND TO AMEND SECTION 44‑53-530, RELATING TO FORFEITURE PROCEDURES, PROCEEDS, AND DISPOSITION, TO PROVIDE THAT THE COST OF CLEAN-UP FROM THE MANUFACTURE OF METHAMPHETAMINE MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE REASONABLE COSTS DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS FROM FORFEITURE OR SEIZURE.

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Read the first time and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

S. 685 -- Senator Hayes: A BILL TO AMEND SECTION 17-22-950, CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, RELATING TO CRIMINAL CHARGES RESULTING IN A NOT GUILTY VERDICT OR DISMISSAL OF ALL CHARGES REQUIRING THE ISSUANCE OF AN EXPUNGEMENT ORDER BY A JUDGE, SO AS TO REQUIRE THAT THE EXPUNGEMENT PROCEEDING MUST BE HEARD BY THE JUDGE WHO PRESIDED OVER COURT WHEN THE FINDING OF NOT GUILTY, DISMISSAL, OR NOLLE PROSSE OF THE CHARGE WAS ENTERED RATHER THAN BY A JUDGE OF THE GENERAL SESSIONS COURT.

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Read the first time and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

S. 686 -- Education Committee: A JOINT RESOLUTION TO CLARIFY THE SCIENCE COURSE REQUIREMENT FOR RECEIVING A SOUTH CAROLINA HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA.

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Read the first time and ordered placed on the Calendar without reference.

S. 687 -- Senator Scott: A BILL TO AMEND SECTION 44-7-130, AS AMENDED, CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, RELATING TO THE DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THE STATE CERTIFICATION OF NEED AND HEALTH FACILITY LICENSURE ACT, INCLUDING THE DEFINITION OF “INTERMEDIATE CARE FACILITY FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED”, SO AS TO SUBSTITUTE “PERSONS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY” FOR “THE MENTALLY RETARDED”; TO AMEND CHAPTER 20, TITLE 44, RELATING TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA MENTAL RETARDATION, RELATED DISABILITIES, HEAD INJURIES, AND SPINAL CORD INJURIES ACT, INCLUDING THE CREATION, GOVERNANCE, AND OPERATION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF DISABILITIES AND SPECIAL NEEDS, CHAPTER 21, TITLE 44, RELATING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF DISABILITIES AND SPECIAL NEEDS FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES, SECTION 44-23-10, AND ARTICLES 3 AND 5 OF CHAPTER 23, TITLE 44, RELATING TO PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO BOTH MENTALLY ILL AND MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS, CHAPTER 26, TITLE 44, RELATING TO THE RIGHTS OF MENTAL RETARDATION CLIENTS, ALL SO AS TO CHANGE THE TERM “MENTAL RETARDATION” TO “INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY” AND THE TERM “MENTALLY RETARDED” TO “PERSON WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY”; TO PROVIDE THAT THE TERMS "INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY" AND “PERSON WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY” HAVE REPLACED AND HAVE THE SAME MEANINGS AS THE FORMER TERMS “MENTAL RETARDATION” AND “MENTALLY RETARDED”; AND TO DIRECT STATE AGENCIES, BOARDS, COMMITTEES, AND COMMISSIONS AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS OF THE STATE AND THE CODE COMMISSIONER TO SUBSTITUTE THE TERM “INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY” FOR “MENTAL RETARDATION” AND THE TERM “PERSON WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY” FOR “MENTALLY RETARDED” IN RULES, REGULATIONS, POLICIES, PROCEDURES, STATUTES, ORDINANCES, AND PUBLICATIONS WHEN THESE RULES, REGULATIONS, POLICIES, PROCEDURES, STATUTES, ORDINANCES, OR PUBLICATIONS ARE AMENDED, REVISED, OR REPUBLISHED.

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Read the first time and referred to the Committee on Medical Affairs.

**REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE**

Senator VERDIN from the Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources submitted a favorable with amendment report on:

S. 520 -- Senators Cleary, Rankin and Elliott: A BILL TO AMEND SECTION 48‑39‑290 OF THE 1976 CODE, RELATING TO CONSTRUCTION OR RECONSTRUCTION SEAWARD OF THE BASELINE OR BETWEEN THE BASELINE AND SETBACK LINE, TO PROVIDE THAT FISHING PIERS AND THEIR RELATED STRUCTURES, WHICH ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL ZONING AND PLANNING AUTHORITY, MAY BE CONSTRUCTED.

Ordered for consideration tomorrow.

**THE SENATE PROCEEDED TO A CALL OF THE UNCONTESTED LOCAL AND STATEWIDE CALENDAR.**

**ORDERED ENROLLED FOR RATIFICATION**

The following Bill and Joint Resolution were read the third time and, having received three readings in both Houses, it was ordered that the titles be changed to that of Acts and enrolled for Ratification:

H. 3332 -- Reps. Sandifer, McLeod, Bowers, Bales, Anderson, Pinson and Clemmons: A BILL TO AMEND SECTION 38‑73‑736, CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, RELATING TO CERTAIN REDUCTIONS IN PREMIUM CHARGES, SO AS TO PROVIDE CERTAIN DEFINITIONS, SUBJECT PREMIUM RATES CHARGED FOR LIABILITY AND COLLISION COVERAGE TO CERTAIN DRIVER TRAINING COURSE CREDITS FOR A DRIVER WHO IS NOT A YOUTHFUL OPERATOR, AND PROVIDE OTHER CONDITIONS CONCERNING THE CREDITS; TO AMEND SECTION 38‑73‑737, RELATING TO DRIVER TRAINING COURSE CREDITS TOWARD LIABILITY AND COLLISION INSURANCE COVERAGE, SO AS TO PROVIDE CERTAIN DEFINITIONS, SUBJECT PREMIUM RATES CHARGED FOR LIABILITY AND COLLISION COVERAGE TO CERTAIN DRIVER TRAINING COURSE CREDITS FOR A DRIVER WHO IS A YOUTHFUL OPERATOR, AND PROVIDE OTHER CONDITIONS CONCERNING THE CREDITS.

H. 3622 -- Reps. J.E. Smith, Pitts and Sottile: A JOINT RESOLUTION TO EXTEND THE DEADLINE FOR THE VETERANS’ ISSUES STUDY COMMITTEE TO SUBMIT ITS WRITTEN REPORT FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 2010, TO JANUARY 31, 2012.

**THIRD READING BILLS**

The following Bills were read the third time and ordered sent to the House of Representatives:

S. 109 -- Senator Verdin: A BILL TO AMEND TITLE 44 OF THE 1976 CODE, RELATING TO HEALTH, BY ADDING CHAPTER 137, TO ENACT THE “REFLEX SYMPATHETIC DYSTROPHY SYNDROME EDUCATION ACT”, TO REQUIRE THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL TO ESTABLISH AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM CONCERNING THE SYNDROME, TO PROVIDE FOR THE CONTENTS OF A PUBLIC AWARENESS PROGRAM, TO REQUIRE THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL WORK WITH HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS AND OTHER PROFESSIONALS CONCERNING THE SYNDROME, TO ALLOW FOR PRIVATE FUNDING OF THE PROGRAM, AND TO DEFINE NECESSARY TERMS.

S. 220 -- Senators Jackson and Ford: A BILL TO AMEND CHAPTER 1, TITLE 44 OF THE 1976 CODE, BY ADDING SECTION 44‑1‑149 TO PROHIBIT THE RESALE OF FOOD THAT HAS BEEN SERVED OR SOLD TO AND POSSESSED BY A CONSUMER.

**COMMITTEE AMENDMENT ADOPTED**

**READ THE SECOND TIME**

S. 533 -- Senators Coleman and Reese: A BILL TO AMEND SECTION 12‑36‑2120, AS AMENDED, CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, RELATING TO THE REQUIREMENTS FOR A SALES TAX EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN ITEMS FOR CERTAIN FACILITIES RESEARCHING AND TESTING THE IMPACT OF NATURAL DISASTERS, SO AS TO PROVIDE THAT THE QUALIFYING INVESTMENT OF AT LEAST TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS MAY BEGIN AT ANY TIME PERIOD AFTER JANUARY 1, 2009, AND ALL OR A PORTION MAY OCCUR BEFORE THE TAXPAYER NOTIFIES THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE OF ITS INTENTION.

The Senate proceeded to a consideration of the Bill, the question being the adoption of the amendment proposed by the Committee on Finance.

The Committee on Finance proposed the following amendment (NBD\11385DG11), which was adopted:

Amend the bill, as and if amended, SECTION 1, page 1, by striking lines 37 and 38 and inserting:

/ the department of its intent to qualify and shall invest at least twenty million dollars in /

Renumber sections to conform.

Amend title to conform.

Senator LEATHERMAN explained the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was adopted.

The question then was second reading of the Bill, as amended.

The "ayes" and "nays" were demanded and taken, resulting as follows:

**Ayes 29; Nays 9**

**AYES**

Alexander Anderson Campbell

Coleman Courson Cromer

Elliott Fair Ford

Hayes Knotts Leatherman

Leventis Malloy *Martin, Larry*

Matthews McConnell McGill

Nicholson O’Dell Peeler

Pinckney Rankin Reese

Ryberg Setzler Thomas

Verdin Williams

**Total--29**

**NAYS**

Bright Bryant Campsen

Davis Grooms *Martin, Shane*

Massey Rose Shoopman

**Total--9**

There being no further amendments, the Bill was read the second time, passed and ordered to a third reading.

**OBJECTION**

Senator GROOMS objected to the uncontested Bills on the Statewide Calendar.

**THE CALL OF THE UNCONTESTED CALENDAR HAVING BEEN COMPLETED, THE SENATE PROCEEDED TO THE MOTION PERIOD.**

**MOTION ADOPTED**

On motion of Senator LARRY MARTIN, the Senate agreed to dispense with the Motion Period.

**THE SENATE PROCEEDED TO THE SPECIAL ORDERS.**

**READ THE THIRD TIME, SENT TO THE HOUSE**

S. 20 -- Senators Grooms, McConnell, Thomas, Alexander, Leatherman, Knotts, Bryant, Hayes, Rose, Verdin, S. Martin, Peeler, L. Martin, Fair, Ryberg, Cromer, Campsen, Davis, Shoopman, Rankin and Bright: A BILL TO AMEND CHAPTER 1, TITLE 23 OF THE 1976 CODE, BY ADDING SECTION 23‑1‑250 TO PROVIDE THAT WHERE A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER HAS REASONABLE SUSPICION THAT A PERSON STOPPED, DETAINED, OR ARRESTED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT IS AN ALIEN UNLAWFULLY IN THE UNITED STATES, THE OFFICER OR HIS AGENCY MUST FOLLOW CERTAIN PROCEDURES TO VERIFY HIS IMMIGRATION STATUS; AND TO AMEND ARTICLE 5, CHAPTER 9, TITLE 16, BY ADDING SECTION 16‑9‑480 TO PROVIDE THAT IT IS UNLAWFUL FOR A PERSON UNLAWFULLY IN THE UNITED STATES TO SOLICIT OR ATTEMPT TO SOLICIT WORK, AND TO PROVIDE PROCEDURES FOR VERIFYING IMMIGRATION STATUS.

The Senate proceeded to a consideration of the Bill, the question being the third reading of the Bill.

Senator LARRY MARTIN spoke on the Bill.

Senator FORD spoke on the Bill.

**Remarks by Senator FORD**

Senator FORD: Good morning, gentlemen of the Senate. I’m going to try to talk for a few minutes. I’ve got bad legs, bad knees, bad everything.

Senator CAMPSEN: Do you have a bad opinion on this Bill? I think there’s a lot who might think you might.

Senator FORD: Let’s talk about it for a few minutes. First of all, gentlemen of the Senate, there’s a major problem we’ve got in America, and I don’t know whether y’all realize it or not, but my contention is this -- there is no way possible for us to exist with the kind of lifestyle that we are familiar with now without the workers from Mexico. One more time -- the life that we live now -- the food that we put on our table, the clothes that we buy, the buildings that we build -- I don’t think there’s any way possible for that to happen without the Mexican workers. No way possible.

We have painted ourselves into a corner and there’s no way to get out, and, believe me, what y’all are doing today, it’s not going to get us out. It’s not going to get us out of the mess we’re in now. Senator, you missed my opening comments. I said, “The life we enjoy now in America and the corner we have painted ourselves in, with the food that we enjoy, with the buildings that we build, with the yards that we cut, with the roofs that we put up, and all the other hard work in this country, we cannot do without the Mexican labor.”

In 1981, you know you gentlemen were kind of young, running around, minding your business, being hippies and everything else. I was organizing and I was paying attention to our country at that time. you hadn’t even discovered the flag, like I said yesterday, Senator McCONNELL, and we had a president named Ronald Regan. The same problem that we face now in the South Carolina Senate -- well, not really, because in 1980, most of the undocumented immigrants were living in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma and those states, southwestern states. Ronald Regan felt the need to do something about it, like everybody in Congress felt the need, Senator from Gaffney, and they did something about it. They made them citizens of the country, and essentially, we’re going to have to do the same thing.

One of the most terrible things, I think, to happen to my party, the Democratic Party, probably in the last several hundred years was when Harry Reid, the Senate *Pro Tempore* of the United States Senate, did not adopt the Bill that was passed by the House the last few days before that session ended, when they had the Special Session after the election in November 2010. By not passing that Bill, what he did, he really put the Democrats in a real bad predicament because if he would have passed that Bill, we would not even be doing what we’re doing today. It would not be important. And I think he could’ve built the Democratic Party up for a long time because during his election, if you all kept up with it, Senator Reid was able to win the election even though he had tremendous Tea Party opposition. He was able to win his election because of the fact that the Latinos in his state, the Latinos in this specific state, particularly around the Las Vegas area, voted for that gentleman. I believe the vote was something like 81% -- an 81% turn-out and he won. When he came back, he didn’t pick up the Bill and that’s why we’re in the mess we’re in now. Because in the South Carolina General Assembly, most of my colleagues to the right are simply doing this because they’re afraid to fight the Tea Party. They’ve got ways you can fight the Tea Party. You can be a good Senator. You just can’t go home on Thursday afternoon and come back here on Tuesday, and in those four days, if you don’t do any constituent service, if you don’t come in contact with your voters, if you don’t show up at their activities, and if you simply don’t answer phone calls and, if you do it that way, then I can see you supporting this type of legislation.

But my friends from Charleston have a different situation. The people in this district -- way before the Tea Party came into existence -- actually believed that they wanted to do something about the immigration problem in Charleston County. They did a survey and, of course, some like 90% of them said that was the number one issue that was facing that upper-middle class Senate district, and so, of course, he acted. I can’t understand why the Senator from Berkley introduced the Bill because he lives in a different type situation. Of course, now the Senator from Berkley, Senator GROOMS, does have a lot of rich pockets, a lot of rich people in his district, but they are not the majority. They are simply not the majority, and for him to introduce this Bill, one day he and I are going to sit down and talk about it. Why, Senator? And he introduced the Bill before the Tea Party came into existence so there is some kind of deep-rooted reason for him to do that.

Now, in 2011, here we are in the South Carolina Senate about to pass another sweeping Immigration Bill. They say that in 2008, I heard from this body, Senator from Gaffney and others, that our Bill was the toughest in the country. Even last night I heard some people boasting about the fact that even the state of Arizona used some measures and points from our legislation and put them in their legislation -- which the world thinks is the most anti-immigration Bill ever passed on this planet. Now, we’re about to outdo Arizona again. We’re about to pass probably the most mean, stern piece of legislation in the immigration movement in our country, which is a country of immigrants. I mean, everybody came here. Everybody came here. We came here different, but we came here. I came here, my folks’ parents came here apparently in shackles to be slaves, and that worked for America for 246 years. Prior to that, we had the indentured servants, and the problem with the indentured servants was that they were Europeans also -- from England, France and Spanish areas of Europe, the southern part of Europe, but they were Europeans, and so you get somebody from the royal family to come to America and he brings about 25 or 30 indentured servants. In Europe, they were considered serfs which means they were dirt poor, almost slaves. They worked hard that day. When they arrived, they saw all these trees and wilderness; they did what every other human being would do -- they left their home and went into the woods and started their own homes. Essentially, they took that spread and made it wealthy -- made it work for them. Then, in 1619, they grabbed some slaves too, and that went pretty well for a while, but the planters at that time -- they made it something different because they weren’t about to get out in those fields and cut those forests down and do whatever you do in agriculture -- plow those fields and all of that, and so they had to have some help, and that’s when they went to Africa and brought back some free men who became slaves, and that worked for 246 years. That experience never did take off with the indentured servants.

Senator ROSE: Senator, did you know that my indentured servant ancestors worked in the iron works in Massachusetts?

Senator FORD: In what kind of work?

Senator ROSE: Iron. Iron works in Massachusetts. Did you know that?

Senator FORD: Do you have a year?

Senator ROSE: 1652.

Senator FORD: So we had iron in Massachusetts in the 17th century?

Senator ROSE: Did you know that he was captured in the Battle of Dunbar in 1650, by the British and shipped as an indentured servant to Massachusetts?

Senator FORD: And where are we going with this?

Senator ROSE: Well, where we’re going is that he was able to purchase his freedom after two years and then become an owner of Block Island, Rhode Island.

Senator FORD: Then right after that he purchased some slaves.

Senator ROSE: No, not on Block Island, Rhode Island. When he got there, there were a bunch of Indians so…

Senator FORD: Oh, so he purchased some Indians?

Senator ROSE: He didn’t have to purchase them.

Senator FORD: So after the indentured servants and after the slaves got free in ‘65 because of a bloody war and everything and Lincoln tricked the whole world by making it look like a war for slavery -- he made it a war of slavery so that meant England, France and Spain did not participate because they were about to join the war on the side of the South and so once he made it that kind of war, of course, slavery became a major factor in the war. And that ended in 1865, and then right after that our country was going through a whole new growth. The industrial revolution started. I mean we were building everything and eventually the work got so difficult that even the new free slaves, Senator LEATHERMAN, didn’t want to do the work. The community in the northern states had to do something, so they decided to go to Eastern Europe and bring some Eastern Europeans to America to do basically the hard work in those new- found industries in the North, and that worked for a long time because you have the railroad now. We’re going west -- the western expansion -- but all of the time we’re doing this we’re talking about immigration. We’re talking about bringing folks into this country to do the work for us. What we have done now is that -- how can we survive without the Latino workers?

When I go home this afternoon, I’m going to probably go down I-26, and if I see any construction work going on, 100% of the workers out there are going to be Mexican. If I see somebody doing a roof in those areas on I-26, and once I get to Charleston area, 100% of the work is going to be done by Latino workers, Mexican workers. If I decide to go to Boeing tomorrow because we have a meeting at ten -- the new building that’s going up -- 100% of the workers are going to be Mexican workers. Now, you’re going to have some blacks out there and you’re going to have some white contractors, but those are the bosses. They’re not going to be doing the work. They’re going to be giving the orders. 100% of the work is going to be done by Latino and Mexican workers. If I decide to go to Jones Island or the Beaufort area or even the Pee Dee, and I see people in the field working, 100% of those people are going to be Mexican or immigrants. Oh, you’re going to have somebody out there. Do you think you’ll see a good old Anglo-Saxon protestant working in the fields in the Pee Dee? If that happens Senator, I want you to give me a call. I want to see that myself.

Senator LEATHERMAN: Senator, where did you get your statistics on Boeing and the Pee Dee?

Senator FORD: Eyes. Seeing.

Senator LEATHERMAN: Oh, eyes. you didn’t do counting?

Senator FORD: Oh, no, I’m seeing. Listen, you remember when we first went to Boeing, right? We had to cut all those trees down. Who do you think cut those trees down?

Senator LEATHERMAN: Did you know it was those loggers that I saw out there with a chainsaw and had the log trucks?

Senator FORD: Yes, sir. And they were what -- Mexican or Latino workers? Every one of them. Yes, sir, because I spent a whole lot of time out there myself -- and Wendell Gillard. Believe me, 100% of the workers doing the work at that time -- you have some black supervisors and you have some white supervisors -- but even the contractors… Because you remember Boeing was wide open for minority contractors and they hired a lot of them. Within three or four weeks, those black contractors and white contractors started calling Wendell and me. They said, “Listen, we know y’all want some blacks working out there at this point but there’s no way. We know y’all want some whites out there working at this plant but there is no way.” They weren’t going to go out there and do that work. And now somebody is saying I got in trouble for saying that? No. You can’t get in trouble for saying facts and truth. Senator, right now at Boeing in the plants there are a lot of black workers and a lot of white workers in the plants; but I’m talking about building a foundation. You know what I’m talking about. Those are Latinos and Mexicans. Can I get an “Amen”?

Senator LEATHERMAN: Senator, I think I heard you say that Boeing had opened up minority contractors?

Senator FORD: Yes, sir.

Senator LEATHERMAN: Well, shouldn’t we be talking to those minority owners?

Senator FORD: Yeah. That’s what I’m talking about. Those minority owners sat down with us and said, “Listen, Senator FORD, now we know that you want us to have a whole lot of black guys working with us and a whole lot of white guys working with us, but right now they’re not going to do it. They come out and stay three or four hours or a day or even get a paycheck but they’re not coming back, and so they have to hire Latino and Mexican workers. Now everybody in the Senate knows that. Everybody in the General Assembly knows that. Everybody in South Carolina knows that. And everybody in America knows that. The hard work right now in this country is going to be done by Latino or Mexican workers. That’s the problem that we have with this legislation. It might get my good friends in the Republican Party elected, but then, who is going to do the work? Who is going to do the work, Senator? You don’t have the brothers anymore, right? You sold out. No, sold out -- like selling out. You sold out and made some money and you retired.

Senator JACKSON: Let me start off by saying, Senator, you know I love you, right? But just lighten up on the brothers a little bit.

Senator FORD: Oh, no. Now, Senator, listen, when I said “brothers,” I made it clear. I’m talking about black brothers and white brothers. When you preach on Sunday, you preach the Gospel and the truth, right?

Senator JACKSON: Right.

Senator FORD: One day, when you get time, I want anybody in the Senate to take me with them and show me some people who are not Mexican and Latino workers who are building the foundation for a building, who are doing roofing, who are cutting yards, who are picking cucumbers, watermelons and cantaloupes. If they show me one black guy, just one, I would be happy. If they show me one white guy, I would be happy. So you guys in the media, when I’m talking about brothers, I’m talking about basic Americans. Once those gentlemen from Mexico become citizens of this country, they’re not going to do the work either. There’s a trend in America that once you become Americanized, certain jobs you simply are not going to do.

Senator JACKSON: Senator, you are aware that I do know that you are very genuine about this and I commend you because you have been on the forefront of this from the beginning. You’ve always fought for this and I commend your sincerity and what you’re doing. I know you are the one person in here that I know without a doubt -- others are also I’m sure -- but I know that you are very passionate and you’re very genuine about this. That’s why you’re standing here. You stayed here last night until 12 o’clock, but you are familiar with what we did in 2008, right? And we’re back three years later.

Senator FORD: Because Arizona outdid us by using some of our stuff. So, we took that stuff back from Arizona and decided to do some more stuff. And now, we have the toughest Immigration Bill once again.

Senator JACKSON: I think that was the one that our good friend, Senator RITCHIE, led. And I told some of my friends -- I was told that this was going to be the great legislation that was going to help my great friend, Senator RITCHIE, become governor. Not only did Reid not deal with immigration, he didn’t become governor.

Senator FORD: And didn’t win re-election because one of those gentlemen over there that just ran -- who ran against Senator RITCHIE? SHANE MARTIN? Senator SHANE MARTIN ran against RITCHIE and he brought up immigration.

Senator JACKSON: So, Senator, I’m sure the good news is that, I’m sure we will be back.

Senator FORD: Well, no, I don’t think so. I think that either President Obama or the next president, whoever that might be -- I think they’re going to deal with immigration like Ronald Regan decided to deal with it. They are going to become a true leader and they’re going to say, “Listen, America, we’re not going to survive without these workers. We need them here, and let’s make them citizens or legal, I mean.”

Senator JACKSON: Well, Senator, thank you for all that you do. But take it easy on the white and the black brothers.

Senator FORD: Well, no, but Senator, here’s my point though. My point is simply this -- once you become Americanized… Let’s go back to indentured servants, once they became Americans, they brought in slaves and once the slaves were free, what did they do? They went North, most of them. At one time, Senator McCONNELL, 69% of South Carolina was black population. Did you know that? In 1860. And it was the majority population up until about 1950, but then they decided to go to New York, Philadelphia, Richmond and some of them got tired of walking and stopped in Rocky Mountain, North Carolina, and some stopped in Fayetteville, some even stopped in Florence -- they thought that was New York -- so they got tired of walking so that’s why Florence has that large black population. But listen -- once you become Americanized -- you’re not going to do certain jobs. The people that are going to do the job right now are Latinos and we’re trying to shut the doors on them for the sake of being re-elected and is a good point that Senator JACKSON brought out that I forgot to mention.

Now, Senator RITCHIE did try hard and he got this stuff passed. I mean, he did a fantastic job getting this stuff passed. As a matter of fact, I almost voted for the stuff because I really wanted him to come back, but then young SHANE MARTIN decided, “No, I don’t think so.” And he ran against him and used the very same piece of legislation and defeated him. Then the Tea Party came into existence and everybody in the Republican Party got scared, and they had to try to satisfy the Tea Party. I don’t understand how that works, because I raise a lot of heck in my district on a daily basis, and I got a little bit of everybody. I’ve got students. I’ve got rich whites. I’ve got blacks. I’ve got rich blacks. I’ve got people who simply hate my guts. I don’t pander to anybody. I think if you don’t pander and decide if you’re going to govern as an elected official like my friends on the right, the Democrats, because all of us have hard districts but we win because we serve our people and we give them the kind of service they expect.

I’ve never been a Republican in South Carolina, so I have no idea what goes on in your districts. Even if I were a Republican in South Carolina -- with my views there is no way I would support the kind of legislation we’re trying to pass now because of the fact that it’s anti-American. Period. The reason I say that is because this is a country of immigrants. Everything about us is immigrant. Everybody came here as immigrants. Now, we’re about to shut the doors or trying to shut the doors, on what -- immigrants. I don’t even know where the Mexican border is in relationship to South Carolina. I think its 5 or 6 states before you get to the Mexican border. I think the closest thing to us in South Carolina is probably one of the Caribbean islands, and they don’t have that many immigrants. I can’t understand this legislation at all. I asked Senator HUTTO and Senator MALLOY to let me go first because my back and legs are about to give out so I might have to sit down soon. But, this legislation will pass and become law. And once that happens, there are a lot of interest groups on stand-by to try and knock it and cut the legs off as soon as it happens. You’ve got a lot of major groups out there who are waiting on the Senate and the General Assembly and the new Governor to sign this legislation. And then they are going to slap a lawsuit on us so fast that we won’t have any idea what happened. They are going to use the Arizona provision that is in our law that was already thrown out by federal judges. They are going to use a lot of the new stuff that we did in this legislation and try and get it drawn out -- which means this thing won’t see the light of day. My prediction in the next 5 years is we’re not going to have these illegal immigrant issues as they are now. Right now we’re talking about 12 million undocumented immigrants in this country and about maybe 65% of them are Latino or Mexican. When that happened in 1980, President Carter tried to do something about it but lost his re‑election, and President Reagan picked up the torch and ran with it and got it done. When you read this information, it looks like my good friend, President Reagan, used a lot of trickery. He used the right words to make it look hardcore, but the bottom line was a sweeping Immigration Bill that made it possible for 3 million people to eventually become citizens of our country. They sort of made an allegiance to President Reagan, and they decided that, since Reagan gave them a chance to be Americans, then they were going to vote Republican -- even though Texas right now is a minority/majority state with Latinos and African Americans. Texas has gone Republican for a long time. Arizona -- the same thing. New Mexico, Oklahoma -- all of those states where these people resided in the 1980’s, where these immigrants were in the 1980’s, that President Reagan signed the legislation for, once they became Americans, once they became citizens, they started voting Republican. And that’s why the Republican Party has been able to hang on in the southwest area as long as they have. I think another major mistake we made in this country was that if we didn’t want anything to happen, I think we should have dealt with this 30 years ago. Here’s a prediction I have -- is that states are going to be majority/minority, 7 or 8. In 10 years from now, you’re going to have 35% that are going to be majority/minority -- that includes Florida and California.

Senator ALEXANDER: Good afternoon. Something you said a few minutes ago -- I was listening and doing some other things. I appreciate and respect your opinion, although as you well know we differ and disagree on this issue.

Senator FORD: If I were a Republican, I might be on your side.

Senator ALEXANDER: There you go. Well, one thing you said I think that bears commenting on or asking you about -- what specific provision in this Bill as it now stands was enjoined in the Arizona case, do you know?

Senator FORD: No.

Senator ALEXANDER: Well, to my knowledge there is no such…

Senator FORD: I kept hearing that last night from the people who support the legislation.

Senator ALEXANDER: Right. To my knowledge, and that’s why we had the big discussion we did about the Senator from Lexington’s amendment, was regarding the provision that was enjoined in Arizona by the federal court. There is no provision that’s in the Bill as it stands now, that I’m aware of -- and I stand to be corrected -- but I’m not aware of the federal judge enjoining any of the other provisions that we have in the Bill as it now stands.

Senator FORD: I have a lot of information from different groups, different pro-immigration groups but left the information on my desk. When we call and when we get together on Saturday mornings and discuss this legislation, a lot of them keep bringing up statistics and regulation that is in ours that a federal judge threw out in Arizona.

Senator ALEXANDER: I will tell you that nothing in ours was enjoined. I will concede some of the existing laws that we have on the books. None of our existing statutes that we passed in ’08 have been litigated, or I know of no suit pending, I will say. I will concede that some other states have had challenges filed on their employer verification provision and maybe because it was written a certain way or whatever, but our employer verification, to my knowledge, has had no litigation on it. But my point was I didn’t want folks to go away with the impression today that there is anything in the Bill as it currently exists that I know about -- and there may be and I stand to be corrected, that I know about -- that has been enjoined by a federal judge anywhere else.

Senator FORD: Thank you.

On motion of Senator MATTHEWS, with unanimous consent, the remarks of Senator FORD were ordered printed in the Journal.

Senator HUTTO spoke on the Bill.

**Motion Adopted**

With Senator HUTTO retaining the floor, Senator McCONNELL asked unanimous consent to make a motion that upon the conclusion of Senator HUTTO’s remarks, the Senate would proceed to a roll call vote on the question of third reading of S. 20; and, that regardless of the outcome of the vote, H. 3004 would be placed in the status of Interrupted Debate; and, then the Senate would stand adjourned, subject to the Ratification of Acts.

There was no objection and the motion was adopted.

Senator HUTTO spoke on the Bill.

The question being the third reading of the Bill.

The "ayes" and "nays" were demanded and taken, resulting as follows:

**Ayes 34; Nays 9**

**AYES**

Alexander Anderson Bright

Bryant Campbell Campsen

Cleary Coleman Courson

Cromer Davis Elliott

Fair Grooms Hayes

Knotts Leatherman Lourie

*Martin, Larry Martin, Shane* Massey

McConnell McGill O'Dell

Peeler Rankin Reese

Rose Ryberg Setzler

Shoopman Thomas Verdin

Williams

**Total--34**

**NAYS**

Ford Hutto Jackson

Land Malloy Matthews

Nicholson Pinckney Scott

**Total--9**

The Bill was read the third time, passed and ordered sent to the House of Representatives with amendments.

**Statement by Senator LEVENTIS**

I did not cast a vote to give S. 20 a third reading. After careful consideration, I would not have voted for S.20. Clearly my vote would not have changed the outcome of the vote taken on March 10, 2011.

I feel the need to express my concerns with this legislation. I believe that this legislation, as amended, would ultimately cost at the very least a million dollars. In addition, this legislation has the potential to cost local governments a great deal of money, none of which will be provided by the State. This does not make sense with our current budget deficit, estimated to be 800 million dollars, especially when other conservative states have chosen to implement measures similar to those of President Reagan that are more beneficial to this State and actually get these undocumented people to pay taxes.

In 2008 the General Assembly passed the undocumented Immigration Reform Act. This Bill is not only one of the toughest immigration bills in the country, but it has also been a template for other states, including Arizona. The undocumented Immigration Reform Act addressed harboring and transporting undocumented workers, prohibited sanctuary cities, provided penalties for fraudulent documents, provided that undocumented workers could not be employed and provided a mechanism of enforcement for those that employed undocumented workers, required the verification of citizenship of those 18 years of age or older to receive public benefits, provided that undocumented workers are not eligible for a higher education, and that undocumented workers can not possess, sell or purchase a firearm.

Most significantly, other states have adopted a much more productive resolution to the issue of undocumented immigration. For instance the Utah Senate recently passed a Guest Worker Program. This type of program would require undocumented immigrants to register with the state, provide proof of insurance, register their immediate family with the state, and would require the payment of taxes. Some states require undocumented workers to buy automobile insurance and get a driver’s license so that their citizens will be safer on the road. This program is not far from the work visa program that is already in existence. Instead of costing the state money it would generate revenue for the state. Also, the mechanism of registration would be extremely beneficial because it would give us a database of acknowledged undocumented immigrants. It does not in any way provide amnesty or improve the federal status of a person.

In 2008, the General Assembly looked closely at the undocumented immigration issue to determine what areas could withstand constitutional muster. The State acted within its authority at that time. However, S. 20 goes beyond our constitutional authority and blatantly attempts to address areas that are explicitly set forth in the Constitution for the federal government. I fear that the passage of this Bill may put our law that is already in existence in jeopardy. Immigration is and will remain a federal issue. Republican and Democratic Congresses have failed to fund enforcement adequately. I will not ask South Carolina tax payers to increase our deficit.

**PLACED IN THE STATUS OF INTERRUPTED DEBATE**

H. 3004 -- Reps. Ballentine, Norman, Viers, Lucas, Simrill, Huggins, G.M. Smith, G.R. Smith, Loftis, Bedingfield, Hamilton, Stringer, Nanney, Lowe, Young, Willis, Bowen, D.C. Moss, Agnew, Pope, Daning, Thayer, Harrison, Allison, Taylor, Ryan, McCoy, Hixon, Bingham, Long, Whipper, R.L. Brown, Atwater, Henderson, Horne and Harrell: A BILL TO ENACT THE “SPENDING ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2011”; AND TO AMEND THE CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, BY ADDING SECTION 2‑7‑125 SO AS TO REQUIRE CERTAIN BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS TO RECEIVE A RECORDED ROLL CALL VOTE AT VARIOUS STAGES OF THEIR PASSAGE BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE.

On motion of Senator McCONNELL, with unanimous consent, the Bill was placed in the status of Interrupted Debate.

**RATIFICATION OF ACTS**

Pursuant to an invitation the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives appeared in the Senate Chamber on March 10, 2011, at 12:35 and the following Acts and Joint Resolutions were ratified:

(R4, S. 213) -- Senators McConnell, Campsen and Knotts: AN ACT TO DIRECT THE SOUTH CAROLINA CODE COMMISSIONER TO INCLUDE BEGINNING WITH THE 2011 CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT TO THE CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, CERTAIN REPORTER’S COMMENTS IN REGARD TO VARIOUS PROVISIONS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA PROBATE CODE IN TITLE 62, AMENDED BY ACT 244 OF 2010.

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(R5, S. 337) -- Senator Coleman: AN ACT TO AMEND ACT 525 OF 1982, AS AMENDED, RELATING TO THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE CHESTER COUNTY COUNCIL AND THE CHESTER COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD OF TRUSTEES, SO AS TO REVISE THE DATE BY WHICH A PERSON SHALL FILE A STATEMENT OF CANDIDACY IN ORDER TO RUN FOR A SEAT ON THE CHESTER COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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(R6, S. 345) -- Senators Setzler, McGill, Land, Reese, Elliott, Williams, Nicholson, Lourie, Coleman, Sheheen, Matthews, Leventis, Alexander, Pinckney, Malloy, O’Dell, S. Martin, Peeler and L. Martin: A JOINT RESOLUTION TO PROVIDE THAT THE GOVERNING BODY OF ANY SCHOOL DISTRICT OF THIS STATE MAY WAIVE UP TO FIVE SCHOOL DAYS MISSED BY STUDENTS ATTENDING SCHOOLS AND CHARTER SCHOOLS DUE TO INCLEMENT WEATHER DURING THE 2010‑2011 SCHOOL YEAR FROM THE MAKE‑UP REQUIREMENT THAT FULL SCHOOL DAYS MISSED DUE TO INCLEMENT WEATHER, OR OTHER DISRUPTIONS BE MADE UP, AND TO PROVIDE THAT FOR ANY DISTRICT WHICH WAIVES DAYS AS PERMITTED ABOVE, THE DAYS ARE ALSO WAIVED FOR STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN HOME SCHOOL PROGRAMS APPROVED BY THE DISTRICT BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE DISTRICT IN WHICH THE STUDENT RESIDES.

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(R7, S. 430) -- Senators L. Martin and Alexander: A JOINT RESOLUTION TO PROVIDE THAT THE SCHOOL DAY MISSED BY STUDENTS ATTENDING DANIEL HIGH SCHOOL IN THE PICKENS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT ON AUGUST 18, 2010, DUE TO A WATER MAIN BREAK, IS EXEMPT FROM THE MAKE‑UP REQUIREMENT THAT FULL SCHOOL DAYS MISSED DUE TO SNOW, EXTREME WEATHER, OR OTHER DISRUPTIONS BE MADE UP.

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(R8, S. 563) -- Senators Rose and Matthews: AN ACT TO AMEND ACT 1627 OF 1972, AS AMENDED, RELATING TO THE DORCHESTER COUNTY CAREER AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER BOARD OF TRUSTEES, SO AS TO PROVIDE THAT THE DORCHESTER COUNTY COUNCIL SHALL APPOINT ALL MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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(R9, S. 628) -- Senators Rose and Matthews: AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 3, ACT 267 OF 1987, RELATING TO THE AUTHORITY OF THE DORCHESTER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS TO SET THE TAX MILLAGE FOR EACH RESPECTIVE DISTRICT’S ANNUAL OPERATING BUDGET, SO AS TO PROVIDE THAT EACH DISTRICT MAY NOT EXCEED THE MILLAGE CAP IMPOSED BY SECTION 6‑1‑320 WITHOUT THE APPROVAL OF THE DORCHESTER COUNTY COUNCIL; AND TO AMEND ACT 593 OF 1992, RELATING TO THE LIMIT ON CASH RESERVES THAT MAY BE MAINTAINED BY DORCHESTER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS 2 AND 4, SO AS TO CHANGE THE LIMIT FROM FIVE PERCENT TO FIFTEEN PERCENT.

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(R10, H. 3243) -- Reps. Pinson, Pitts and Parks: AN ACT TO AMEND ACT 595 OF 1994, AS AMENDED, RELATING TO THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF GREENWOOD SCHOOL DISTRICT 50 IN GREENWOOD COUNTY, SO AS TO PROVIDE THAT IF THE NUMBER OF CANDIDATES FOR THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES IS EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF POSITIONS TO BE FILLED, THE COUNTY ELECTION COMMISSION SHALL DECLARE THOSE CANDIDATES ELECTED.

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(R11, H. 3286) -- Rep. Bingham: AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 41‑27‑260, AS AMENDED, CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT EXEMPT FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE, SO AS TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS AND REMOVE AN EXCEPTION TO AN EXEMPTION FOR REAL ESTATE AGENTS COMPENSATED SOLELY BY COMMISSION; TO AMEND SECTION 41‑27‑410, AS AMENDED, RELATING TO A CONTINGENCY ASSESSMENT, SO AS TO CHANGE ARCANE REFERENCES, AND TO REMOVE A CERTAIN CATEGORY OF EMPLOYER FROM THIS ASSESSMENT; TO AMEND SECTION 41‑27‑610, AS AMENDED, RELATING TO THE FAILURE TO PERFORM CERTAIN ACTS ARE CONSIDERED TO HAVE OCCURRED, SO AS TO SPECIFY THE CITY OF THIS LOCATION; TO AMEND SECTION 41‑29‑150, AS AMENDED, RELATING TO CERTAIN RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS AND ASSOCIATED INSPECTION AND CONFIDENTIALITY REQUIREMENTS, SO AS TO INCREASE THE FINE FOR A VIOLATION; TO AMEND SECTION 41‑29‑170, AS AMENDED, RELATING TO PERMITTED DISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN INFORMATION, SO AS TO PROVIDE THE DEPARTMENT MAY PROVIDE CERTAIN INFORMATION, TO PROVIDE FOR THE DISCLOSURE OF THIS INFORMATION TO CERTAIN PRIVATE PARTIES; TO AMEND SECTION 41‑29‑180, AS AMENDED, RELATING TO A MANDATE ON THE DEPARTMENT TO MINIMIZE REPORTING CONTENTS AND FREQUENCY, SO AS TO DELETE A PROHIBITION ON REQUIRING CERTAIN REPORTS MORE THAN QUARTERLY; TO AMEND SECTION 41‑29‑250, AS AMENDED, RELATING TO THE MANDATORY PUBLICATION AND FURNISHING OF CERTAIN MATERIAL BY THE DEPARTMENT, SO AS TO ELIMINATE A REQUIREMENT THAT THE DEPARTMENT MAKE THIS INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON REQUEST AND IMPOSE A REQUIREMENT THAT THE DEPARTMENT MAKE THIS INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON ITS INTERNET WEBSITE; TO AMEND SECTION 41‑29‑270, AS AMENDED, RELATING TO THE EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION SYSTEM, SO AS TO MAKE THE OBLIGATION OF THE DEPARTMENT TO PROMULGATE REGULATIONS NEEDED FOR AN EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION SYSTEM OPTIONAL RATHER THAN MANDATORY, AND TO PROVIDE THE DEPARTMENT MAY PROMULGATE THESE REGULATIONS IN THE EVENT OF A NATURAL DISASTER AS DECLARED BY THE PRESIDENT; TO AMEND SECTION 41‑31‑10, AS AMENDED, RELATING TO THE GENERAL RATE OF CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE TRUST FUND, SO AS TO CHANGE THIS RATE TO THE TAX RATE ASSIGNED TO RATE CLASS TWENTY, SUBJECT TO EXCEPTIONS; TO AMEND SECTION 41‑31‑30, AS AMENDED, RELATING TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYERS FOR THE PURPOSE OF RATE CONTRIBUTIONS, SO AS TO PROVIDE THAT THE DEPARTMENT SHALL CLASSIFY EMPLOYERS BASED ON THE TOTAL TAXABLE WAGES REPORTED; TO AMEND SECTION 41‑31‑55, AS AMENDED, RELATING TO ADDITIONAL SURCHARGES IMPOSED WHEN THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE TRUST FUND IS INSOLVENT, SO AS TO PROVIDE FOR THE MANNER IN WHICH THE FUNDS MUST BE DEPOSITED; TO AMEND ARTICLE 3, CHAPTER 33, TITLE 41, RELATING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE ADMINISTRATION FUND, SO AS TO MAKE TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING CHANGES; TO AMEND ARTICLE 5, CHAPTER 33, TITLE 41, RELATING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION FUNDS, SO AS TO MAKE TECHNICAL CHANGES, CONFORMING CHANGES, TO CREATE THE DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE AND EMPLOYMENT INTEREST ASSESSMENT FUND, AND PROVIDE FOR THE FUNDING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND; TO AMEND SECTION 41‑35‑320, RELATING TO THE PAYMENT OF EXTENDED UNEMPLOYMENT SECURITY BENEFITS WHEN FEDERALLY FUNDED, SO AS TO MODIFY THE DEFINITION OF A STATE ‘ON’ INDICATOR; AND TO AMEND SECTION 41‑35‑615, RELATING TO CLAIMS AND NOTICE PROVISIONS CONCERNING EMPLOYERS, SO AS TO CHANGE THE TIME WITHIN WHICH AN EMPLOYER MAY NOT BE REQUIRED TO RESPOND TO THIS NOTICE.

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(R12, H. 3436) -- Reps. D.C. Moss and V.S. Moss: AN ACT TO AMEND THE CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, BY REPEALING ACT 606 OF 1973 RELATING TO THE CREATION AND DUTIES OF THE CHEROKEE COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

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(R13, H. 3551) -- Rep. Harrison: A JOINT RESOLUTION TO ADOPT REVISED CODE VOLUMES 4A AND 14 OF THE CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, TO THE EXTENT OF THEIR CONTENTS, AS THE ONLY GENERAL PERMANENT STATUTORY LAW OF THE STATE AS OF JANUARY 1, 2011.

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**ADJOURNMENT**

At 12:39 P.M., on motion of Senator McCONNELL, the Senate adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11:00 A.M. under the provisions of Rule 1 for the purpose of taking up local matters and uncontested matters which have previously received unanimous consent to be taken up.

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