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## House Floor Actions

**(February 21 - 23, 2023)**

**H. 3594, constitutional firearm carrying,** has passed the House, and been sent to the Senate for consideration.

It would declare that South Carolina citizens have a constitutional right to carry their firearms anywhere in South Carolina except in law enforcement, detention, or correction facilities; courthouses; polling places on election day; in business meetings by, or in the offices of, city, county, public school district, or special purpose district facilities; school or college events unrelated to firearms; daycare or preschool facilities; anywhere prohibited by federal law; religious sanctuaries including churches; healthcare facilities of any type unless permission is granted; another person’s residence; and any facility clearly marked with a sign complying with state specifications that disallows firearms on those premises. They also could store their firearms anywhere within their motor vehicles.

However, these prohibitions would not apply to anyone with permission of a property owner to carry on those premises, law enforcement officials, military, militia, and reserve officers while on duty; qualified retired law enforcement officers; anyone listed under state law as having authority to carry pistols anywhere in South Carolina, including justices, judges, solicitors, workers’ compensation commissioners; and, the South Carolina Attorney General and his assistants. As amended, active county clerks of court, active public defenders, and active assistant public defenders would be added to this list. Note, though, that in its current version, this bill prohibits public defenders and assistant public defenders from carrying a firearm into any local or state detention facility.

Anyone openly carrying their firearm in compliance with this proposed legislation would not give any law enforcement officer or official with arrest powers either a reasonable suspicion or probable cause to be searched, detained, or arrested for doing so.

Also as amended, first time violators of these prohibitions would face up to 5 years in jail, second time offenders would face from 5 to 20 years in jail, and third time or more violators would face 10 to 30 years in jail. Anyone convicted of a crime punishable by up to one year in jail would be prohibited from possessing firearms or ammunition.

Firearm owners would have to report the loss or theft of their guns to an appropriate law enforcement agency within 30 days after discovering it. The General Assembly encourages all gun owners to receive appropriate gun safety training before carrying their firearms. CWP holders would have to report losing their permits within 48 hours, and pardons that are granted could ban gun possession, transport, or sales if this bill is enacted.

The House approved **H. 3340** sent it to the Senate for deliberation. This proposal would add anyone with an **autism spectrum disorder or other developmental disability diagnosis** to the list of people eligible for inclusion in the State Law Enforcement Division’s **Endangered Person Notification System**.

**H. 3802**, a bill that reduces the membership of the Board of Trustees for the **Veterans’ Trust Fund** of South Carolina from nineteen to eleven, was amended, approved, and sent to the Senate. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the Board consisting of one member from *each* congressional district and four members from the state at large (two of which must reside in a rural county). The Governor’s appointees from each of the congressional districts serve four-year terms, and

the remaining appointees shall serve two-year terms (after the expiration of the terms of those members initially appointed, the term of office for the members of the Board is four years). Members may succeed themselves; however, no member may serve more than two consecutive terms or eight continuous years. The bill also outlines that of the eleven appointed members, at least six must be United States Armed Forces veterans. Any veteran who serves on the board, must have been honorably discharged from the armed services. The Secretary of the Department of Veterans' Affairs shall serve as the executive director of the trust fund and an *ex officio* nonvoting member of the board.

**H. 3797** was approved and sent to the Senate. The bill would enact the "**Military Temporary Remote School Enrollment Act**" outlining requirements (including to *districts*) for school enrollment for children of military personnel who are transferred to a military installation within the state of South Carolina while on active military duty (a pupil would be considered a resident of the school district). The parent or legal guardian must provide proof of residence to the school district within ten days after the arrival date provided on official documentation. Any ambiguity in construing the provisions of this bill must be resolved in favor of the enrolling pupil.

The House approved and accepted a motion on Thursday to give third reading the next day to **H. 3505.** The bill removes certain possession restrictions (unlawful to possess more than two blue catfish greater than thirty-two inches in length in any one day) for **blue catfish** (*Ictalurus furcatus*) for all state waterways, but maintains those restrictions for Lake Marion, Lake Moultrie, the upper reach of the Santee River, Congaree and Wateree Rivers and adds the Great Pee Dee. A similar change is made to make it unlawful to take more than twenty-five blue catfish a day on Lake Marion, Lake Moultrie, the upper reach of the Santee River - adding the Great Pee Dee River and removing those restrictions from all other state waterways.

## Committee Actions

**Judiciary**

Receiving a favorable report, with amendments, was **H. 3532 - Committing Crimes While Out on Bond.** This measure would impose a mandatory five-year jail term for anyone out on a pretrial bond or other pretrial release who commits additional violent offenses including rape, domestic violence, strong arm robbery, weapons offenses, or using a weapon to commit these types of crimes. This sentence can run consecutively or concurrently at the discretion of the judge.The state would be required to file a 30-day notice with defendants of its intention to pursue this charge. It also would have to prove the elements of this offense beyond a reasonable doubt.

Once the first pretrial bond or other pretrial release is revoked, and a written order has been issued with findings of fact and conclusions of law, a hearing on setting any subsequent bond must be held within 14 days of the first bond being revoked. A precondition on issuing a second bond would be that the defendant be placed on electronic monitoring. In addition, any bond for this subsequent violent offense would have to be completely in cash or through a surety. While serving this sentence, offenders would not be eligible for good-time credits, parole, work release, or extended work release. Defendants or prosecutors would still be able to file a speedy trial motion for disposition of this offense.

**Ways and Means**

The Ways and Means Committee approved **H. 4300**, the **General Appropriation Bill**, and **H. 4301**, the joint resolution making appropriations from the **Capital Reserve Fund**, which together comprise the $13.8 billion **Fiscal Year 2023-2024 State Government Budget**. After $796 million is transferred to the Tax Relief Trust Fund that provides for the residential property tax caps, $11.5 billion in recurring revenue is available for appropriation. The budget’s $2.3 billion in nonrecurring revenue includes $705 million in the Fiscal Year 2021-2022 Contingency Reserve Fund and $209 million in Capital Reserve Funds.

The Capital Reserve Fund is devoted to capital needs at the state’s colleges, universities, and technical schools with the $209 million in these nonrecurring funds allocated among the institutions for construction, repairs, renovations, and maintenance of various facilities.

The budget funds the enhancements to the state financial reserve accounts, used to cover revenue shortfalls, as provided for in the amendments to the South Carolina Constitution that were approved by voters in the 2022 general election and ratified by the General Assembly. $140 million is used for the first phase of the General Reserve Fund increase. $181 million is used to increase the state’s Capital Reserve Fund from two to three percent of General Fund revenue.

In keeping with the “Comprehensive Tax Cut Act of 2022,” $96.2 million in recurring funds is used for the second year of the tax relief schedule, allowing the highest income tax bracket to be lowered from 6.5 percent to 6.4 percent.

The Department of Transportation is afforded $200 million in nonrecurring funds for repair and maintenance of the state’s bridges.

The County Transportation Committees are allocated $250 million in nonrecurring funds to accelerate projects on the state’s lower volume and secondary roads.

The state’s commercial airports receive $50 million in nonrecurring funds for capital improvements.

State employee pay raises: full-time state employees who make no more than $83,000 a year receive a $2,500 increase in base pay and full-time employees making more than $83,000 a year receive a three percent salary increase ($124 million in recurring revenue).

The state's health insurance plan receives $122 million in recurring funds to cover the increased costs of operating (with no additional monthly premium costs).

The budget invests $590 million new dollars in K-12 public education.

The budget legislation includes the revised educational funding formula established last year that consolidates numerous budget lines into the single State Aid to Classrooms. This year, additional lines are consolidated into the simplified funding stream. The funding formula’s weightings continue to apply, including those added last year to emphasize more funding for students in poverty and students with disabilities. After satisfying fundamental requirements, local school districts are afforded greater flexibility in spending State Aid to Classrooms. Districts are subject to accountability and transparency requirements for publishing their expenditures of federal, state, and local funds online.

An average per pupil of $5,377 is provided in State Aid to Classrooms.

The budget provides for a $2,500 teacher pay increase across all salary levels. This allows the state’s starting salary for teachers to increase from $40,000 to $42,500.

Education Improvement Act: $3 million in recurring funds is provided to increase the amount that each teacher is provided for purchasing classroom supplies (from $300 to $350).

* $30 million in nonrecurring funds is appropriated for instructional materials.
* $42 million in nonrecurring funds is provided for the Literacy Instruction Program.
* $10.2 million in recurring funds is allocated to the Child Early Reading and Developmental Education Program.
* $9.5 million in recurring funds is appropriated for career and technology education.
* $2 million in recurring funds is provided for the Jobs for America’s Graduates program.
* $1.8 million in recurring funds is appropriated for Teach to One math resources and support.
* $3 million in recurring funds is provided for computer science education.
* $2 million in recurring is appropriated for intensive developmental education and therapy services.
* $15 million in nonrecurring is appropriated for high intensity tutoring efforts to recover from the educational losses resulting from the disruptions of the COVID-19 pandemic.
* $10 million in nonrecurring funds is provided for instructional support for school districts.

The State Department of Education Grants Committee is afforded $14 million in nonrecurring Education Improvement Act funds.

Capital Funding for Disadvantaged Schools: $120 million (in the allocation of these funds, incentives are provided for school and school district consolidation).

School bus drivers: $17.3 million in recurring funds is appropriated to provide a 20 percent salary increase.

School bus purchasing and leasing: $21 million in nonrecurring funds is allocated -- along with $11 million in lottery funds and provisions for spending unclaimed prize money.

Department of Public Safety: $14.9 million in recurring funding is provided for school resource officers (enough to provide an SRO for every school).

The budget continues to include a higher education tuition mitigation initiative in which a total of $69 million in additional recurring funds is distributed among the state’s institutions of higher learning. To retain these appropriations, the institutions must comply with provisions for freezing in-state tuition and mandatory fees during the 2023-2024 academic year for all in-state undergraduate students at all public four-year and two-year University of South Carolina campuses.

As noted above, the Capital Reserve Fund is devoted to capital needs at the state’s colleges, universities, and technical schools with the $209 million in these nonrecurring funds allocated among the institutions for construction, repairs, renovations, and maintenance of various facilities.

Full funding is provided in Education Lottery funds for the LIFE, HOPE, and Palmetto Fellows higher education scholarship programs.

Tuition grants: $51 million (in lottery funds is provided through CHE and the Board of Technical and Comprehensive Education).

Need-based grants: the Commission on Higher Education is provided $80 million in lottery funds.

The Higher Education Tuition Grant Commission is allocated $20 million in lottery funds.

The Commission on Higher Education College Transition Program Scholarships to assist individuals with disabilities: $4 million in lottery funds.

MUSC receives $5 million in lottery funds for SC First Scholarships that place physicians in rural areas and other underserved communities.

Nursing Initiative (the Commission on Higher Education): $10 million in lottery funds.

The USC system is afforded $3.5 million in lottery funds for its Carolina Internship Program.

The Board of Technical and Comprehensive Education is afforded $100 million in lottery funds for SC Workforce Industry Needs scholarships that help provide full tuition at technical colleges for SC WINS recipients seeking degrees in industry sectors with critical workforce needs.

Ready SC Program: $2 million in lottery funds (to the which provides worker training at the state’s technical colleges that is customized to the needs of new and expanding business and industry).

Tech Board SC Youth and Small Business Grants: $3.5 million in lottery funds.

The Tech Board is afforded $7 million in lottery funds for high demand job skill training equipment.

The Department of Employment and Workforce is afforded $7.4 million for statewide workforce development.

Deal Closing Fund that the Department of Commerce uses to recruit new business to the state: $3.7 million in nonrecurring funds.

The Department of Commerce is afforded $200 million in nonrecurring funds for strategic economic development infrastructure, $10 million in nonrecurring funds for the Locate SC Site Inventory, $5.5 million for strategic marketing, and $200,000 in recurring funds for SC Manufacturing Extension Partnerships.

The Rural Infrastructure Authority: $5 million in recurring funds for Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund match and $2 million in recurring funds for planning and technical assistance for small and rural utilities.

The Department of Agriculture receives $20 million in nonrecurring funds for its Growing Agribusiness Fund, $1.1 million in nonrecurring funds for consumer services equipment replacement, $500,000 in recurring funds for marketing SC agricultural products, $500,000 in recurring funds for agribusiness infrastructure, and $1.9 million in nonrecurring funds for enhancements to local farmers’ markets.

Clemson PSA: $3 million in nonrecurring funds for its poultry research facility, $1 million in nonrecurring funds for statewide program support, and $2.1 million in nonrecurring funds for critical research infrastructure and dam maintenance.

SC State PSA: $2.5 million in nonrecurring funds for agribusiness development and expansion support, $2.5 million in nonrecurring funds for the Camp Daniels Training and Activity Center, and $500,000 in recurring funds for agriculture innovation research.

The Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism receives $12 million in nonrecurring funds for destination specific tourism marketing grants, $2.5 million for SC Association of Tourism Regions promotions, $25 million in nonrecurring funds for state park development, enhancements, and maintenance, $7.5 million in nonrecurring funds for film incentives, $3 million in nonrecurring funds for its Sports Marketing Program, $250,000 in nonrecurring funds for the Undiscovered SC Grant Program, and $2.1 million in nonrecurring funds for the state’s welcome centers.

The Arts Commission is provided $2.5 million in nonrecurring funds for arts education programs and $450,000 in nonrecurring funds for cultural arts and theater center grants.

The Department of Archives and History receives $100,000 in recurring funds for the SC African American Heritage Commission, $500,000 in nonrecurring funds for Historic Preservation Grants, and $1 million in nonrecurring funds for the commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the American Revolution in South Carolina.

The Department of Natural Resources is provided $20 million in nonrecurring funds for habitat protection and land conservation acquisitions and $10 million in nonrecurring funds for marine resources coastal infrastructure maintenance.

The Conservation Bank is provided $18 million in nonrecurring funds for conservation grant funding.

The Department of Health and Environmental Control is afforded $47.5 million in nonrecurring funds for the Dam Safety Emergency Fund, $5.6 million in recurring funds for permitting services, $1 million in recurring funds for the Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites Contingency Fund, $1 million in recurring funds for the air quality program, $753,830 in recurring funds for local community management of coastal resources, $540,125 in recurring funds for the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Program, $842,192 in recurring funds for obesity prevention, and $100,000 in recurring funds for childhood lead screening.

The Department of Health and Human Services receives $117 million in recurring funds for annualizations for Federal Medical Assistance Percentages state increase and Medicare rate increases, $42 million in recurring funds for Medicaid program maintenance of effort, $36.8 million in recurring funds for Medicaid provider rate adjustments and access to services, $10 million in recurring funds for the BabyNet Program, $2.4 million in recurring funds for pregnancy crisis centers, and $10 million in nonrecurring funds for the Rural Brain Health Program.

The Department of Mental Health is afforded $2.9 million in recurring funds for its suicide prevention hotline, $8.8 million in recurring funds for veterans nursing homes and long-term care facilities, $1.5 million in recurring funds for the sexually violent predator treatment program, and $4 million in nonrecurring funds to expand its alternative transportation program.

The Department of Disabilities and Special Needs is allocated $3.7 million in recurring funds for regional center direct support professional career path, $1.4 million in recurring funds for maintenance of effort in quality assurance of waiver services, $4 million in nonrecurring funds for annualizations for Federal Medical Assistance Percentages state increase, $2 million in nonrecurring funds for the Greenwood Genetic Center along with $2 million in nonrecurring funds for its Carroll Campbell Project for conducting genetic research for the treatment of Alzheimer’s Disease.

The Department of Social Services is afforded $13 million in recurring funds for support for South Carolina’s children and adults, $9.5 million for infrastructure integrity and information security, and $3 million in nonrecurring funds for Healthy Bucks.

The Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services receives $2 million in nonrecurring funds for the SC Center for Excellence in Addiction to counter the opioid crisis and other substance abuse issues.

The budget emphasizes funding for salary increases and retention programs for law enforcement and correctional officers across the agencies that employ officers.

Department of Corrections and the Department of Juvenile Justice: $50 million in nonrecurring funds is provided for safety upgrades and other critical capital needs.

$3.9 million in recurring funds is provided for the additional Circuit and Family Court Judges approved in Act 233 of 2022 along with their staff. $1.5 million is appropriated for court facilities.

The Prosecution Coordination Commission receives $14.5 million in recurring funds and the Commission on Indigent Defense receives $11.2 million in recurring funds for personnel and retention programs to reduce the growing court case backlog which has become particularly severe following the disruptions of the COVID-19 pandemic. The funding is paired with reporting requirements for demonstrating whether progress is being made in reducing court case backlogs.

The Adjutant General receives $3.3 million in nonrecurring funds for armory revitalization.

The Department of Veterans’ Affairs is afforded $255,000 in recurring funds for the Burial Honor Guard Support Fund and $5 million in nonrecurring funds for the Military Enhancement Plan Fund.

Volunteer Strategic Assistance and Fire Equipment (V-SAFE) Program: $3 million in recurring funds is provided for the grants to volunteer fire departments and combination departments for purchasing protective gear, vehicles, and other firefighting equipment and for funding such initiatives as firefighter training and upgrades to fire stations.

The Forestry Commission receives $2.3 million in nonrecurring funds for emergency operations and equipment.

Disaster Relief and Resilience Reserve Fund: $20 million in nonrecurring funds.

Local Government Fund: $13.2 million in recurring funds is included for full funding of the LG Fund that is consistent with the revised approach for sending revenue to political subdivisions established in Act 84 of 2019.

A provision is included that prohibits a political subdivision that receives money in the budget from expending any funds, regardless of their source, to enact or enforce an ordinance that prohibits short-term rentals unless the political subdivision also provides financial incentives for the purchase and rental of affordable housing and zoning allowances in exchange for an affordable covenant of at least twenty years. The State Treasurer is directed to withhold the political subdivision’s portion of the Local Government Fund if a political subdivision violates this provision or enacts any such ordinance.

Department of Motor Vehicles: $35 million in nonrecurring funds is provided for information technology system modernization.

Department of Transportation for litter removal initiatives: $8 million.

Introduced Legislation

**Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs**

**S. 173 Clemson University Sen. Climer**

The bill outlines that all new regulations and amendments to existing regulations promulgated by the Division of Regulatory and Public Service Programs at Clemson University must be promulgated in accordance with the provisions contained in Article 1, Chapter 23, Title 1, relating to the State Register and Code of Regulations.

[**S. 449**](https://www.scstatehouse.gov/billsearch.php?billnumbers=449&session=125&summary=B) **Swine Sen. Climer**

The bill deals with changes to rules regarding transportation of live swine.

**Education**

**H. 4016 Athletic Skills Trainers Rep. Hiott**

This bill would prohibit athletic skills trainers from recruiting student athletes to transfer to the sports teams of other schools, to define prohibited conduct, and to provide penalties for violations.

**H. 4023 Changes to the First Steps to School Readiness Act Rep. S. Jones**

This bill seeks to revise the composition, appointment process, and terms of membership for local First Steps Partnership Boards, as well as provide for the termination of certain current board members and the transition of certain tasks by local partnerships. The bill also includes provisions related to the administration of local partnerships, including the establishment of multicounty partnerships, and the development and adoption of a standard fiscal accountability system for local partnerships. It also requires all publicly funded early childhood serving agencies and entities to participate in certain data sharing initiatives supported by the advisory council.

Other changes proposed by the bill include adding the Director of the Department of Mental Health as a trustee to the First Steps Board of Trustees, revising data governance policies, providing for certain activities to build parent knowledge, and requiring the development, implementation, and review of an overall strategic plan by the First Steps advisory council.

The bill seeks to clarify that the provisions of the authorizing act for South Carolina First Steps to School Readiness are permanent and that future reauthorizations are not required.

**Judiciary**

**H. 4001 Electronic Monitoring When on Bond for Violent Crimes Rep. Bailey**

This bill would require anyone out on bond for committing violent crimes or violating any protection orders to be placed on electronic monitoring at their own expense if it is enacted. This monitoring equipment would have to be GPS cell phone-based and include GEO fencing-capabilities. It also would have to report a defendant’s location at all times. Specific victims would have to be included on any notification lists prepared by these monitoring entities.

**H. 4002 No Cellphones for Inmates Rep. G.M. Smith**

Without approval by the Department of Corrections Director, no inmate could possess any telecommunications device, as defined in this bill, while incarcerated under this proposal.

**H. 4022 City Election Instant Runoffs Rep. J. L. Johnson**

A proposal to set up a system for immediate runoffs for use in city elections.

**H. 4026 Eastern Standard Time All the Time Rep. Burns**

If enacted, this bill would opt South Carolina out of participating in Daylight Saving Time each year.

**H. 4029 Legal Representation in Housing Authority Cases Rep. Dillard**

Housing authorities, as corporations and other business entities are already able to do, would be allowed to designate a representative to appear in state magistrate courts for cases. These representatives could not be charged with the unauthorized practice of law by acting in this designated role.

**S. 153 Trafficking in Fentanyl Sen. Young**

This bill proposes, among other things, scheduling fentanyl-related substances as Schedule I narcotics under South Carolina’s state code, increasing penalties for, and establishing the criminal offense of, trafficking in fentanyl or fentanyl-related substances. It also would exempt rapid fentanyl testing strips from the drug paraphernalia criminal statutes.

**S. 342 Homeless Children Definitions Sen. Shealy**

A proposal to add definitions of ‘unaccompanied homeless youth,’ ‘homeless child or youth,’ and ‘youth at risk of homelessness’ to South Carolina’s Children’s Code.

**Labor, Commerce, and Industry**

**H. 4003 “****Consumer Wheelchair Repair Bill of Rights Act” Rep. Herbkersman**

The **Consumer Wheelchair Repair Bill of Rights Act** establishes requirements for a powered wheelchair manufacturer to provide certain information and resources necessary for the repair of its powered wheelchairs to an independent repair provider or owner of a powered wheelchair.

**H. 4015 Landlord Screening of Applicants for Rental Housing Rep. W. Jones**

This bill establishes requirements under which a landlord of residential and multi‑family properties must provide an itemized invoice and receipt detailing the use of fees **and requires the** refund of any unused amount of an application screening fee to the applicant. The legislation establishes the scope of the screening and provides notification requirements following the denial of a rental application.

**H. 4021 Transportation of Hazardous Materials by Railroad Corporations Rep. King**

This bill provides that no later than June 30th and December 31st of each year, each railroad corporation must provide a commodity flow study to the Office of Regulatory Staff and to all local governmental entities in which the railroad corporation transports hazardous materials. The legislation requires a Class 1 railroad corporation to cooperate with the appropriate local governmental entity to provide dedicated emergency response equipment and training to first responders in the governmental entity through which the railroad corporation transports hazardous materials.

**H. 4024 Health Care Sharing Ministries Rep. Thayer**

This bill establishes provisions and criteria under which a nonprofit health care sharing ministry is not considered to be engaging in the business of insurance and is not subject to the insurance laws of this state.

**Ways and Means**

**H. 4013 Transit‑Oriented Development Projects Rep. Pendarvis**

This bill establishes a process by which a county or municipality may create a transit‑oriented redevelopment agency to develop certain areas in connection with planned or existing transportation facilities.

**H. 4014 South Carolina State Housing Finance and Development Authority Rep. McDaniel**

This bill establishes the South Carolina State Housing Finance and Development Authority as a state agency under the leadership of an executive director appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The legislation revises provisions relating to governance of the authority to replace the current seven commissioners with the executive director.

**H. 4017 Alignment of State and Federal Income Tax Provisions Rep. Ballentine**

H. 4017 updates references to the federal Internal Revenue Code in state tax laws and provides that any extensions granted at the federal level for any of the Internal Revenue Code provisions adopted by South Carolina prompt extensions for South Carolina income tax purposes.

**H. 4018 “Children’s Promise Act” Rep. Trantham**

This bill establishes an income for those who makes certain contributions to a qualified charitable organization located in South Carolina which provides services for: (a) the prevention and diversion of children from custody with the Department of Social Services; (b) the safety, care, and well‑being of children in custody with the Department of Social Services; (c) the express purpose of creating permanency for children through adoption; (d) the prevention of the abuse, neglect, abandonment, exploitation, or trafficking of children; (e) the provision of assistance related to carrying a pregnancy to term, preventing abortion, and promoting healthy childbirth; (f) the provision of parenting classes to mothers and fathers and related activities to engage absent fathers to be more involved in their children’s lives; or (g) the provision of workforce development services to children aged sixteen and older under the custody or care of the Department of Social Services.

**H. 4019 “Pregnancy Resource Act” Rep. Trantham**

This bill establishes an income for those who makes certain contributions to a qualified charitable pregnancy center or residential maternity facility located in South Carolina that offers services, at no cost or low cost to the client, for the express purpose of providing assistance to women in order to carry their pregnancy to term, encourage parenting or adoption, prevent abortion, and promote healthy childbirth.

**H. 4020 Motion Picture Production Company Tax Rebates Rep. W. Newton**

This bill revises the tax rebate provisions for certain motion picture production companies by increasing the total annual limit from ten million to thirty million dollars and by allowing the use of rebates for certain additional expenditures and expenses. The legislation repeals provisions relating to distribution of admissions taxes for rebates to motion picture production companies and certain departmental expenses.

**H. 4025 Children with Challenging Adoption Circumstances Rep. J. L. Johnson**

This bill revises the South Carolina Adoption Act, provisions relating to deductions from individual taxable income, and other pertinent provisions to change the term “special needs child” to “child with challenging adoption circumstances.”

**H. 4027 Medicaid Expansion Study Committee Rep. Henderson-Myers**

This joint resolution creates a study committee to study the potential impacts of Medicaid expansion in the state of South Carolina including such issues as impacts on access to health care, health care utilization, health outcomes and financial security, employment and education gains, medical debt, unreimbursed health care services, and state budget and fiscal policy.

Tuesday, February 28, 2023

The House Research Office uses the 17th edition of the Chicago Manual of Style (with practical modifications, esp. regarding numbers).

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 for the use of members of the House of Representatives and are not to be construed by a court of law as an expression of legislative intent. These Legislative Updates are on the South Carolina General Assembly home page (<http://www.scstatehouse.gov>). Go to Publications, then Legislative Updates. This lists all the Legislative Updates by date as a Word document and a document with hypertext links to the bills. Also available under Publications is a Bill Summary Index to the Legislative Updates (bills are listed in numeric order and provide the different summary versions at the different stages and dates in the process).