

Handbook

south
carolina
school
boards
association

2016
delegate
assembly

december 3, 2016

annual business meeting hilton head/sonesta resort

Handbook

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2016

delegate assembly

introduction

The Board of Directors is pleased

to present the 2016 Delegate Assembly Handbook in preparation for the South Carolina School Boards Association's annual business meeting. The meeting will be held from 2 to 5 p.m., Saturday, December 3, 2016, at the Sonesta on Hilton Head Island.

As a school board member and public official in South Carolina, you play a critical role in the decisions of this official Delegate Assembly. Delegates will convene to make important decisions on behalf of governing boards and students in all 81 school districts. They will elect the association's leadership and adopt positions on educational issues that reflect the philosophies of the membership.

Take time to read the annual report and financial data. Encourage your board to review the candidate information and the proposed resolutions as an agenda item at your next meeting. The discussion can offer valuable guidance to those serving as your delegates to the assembly. Finally, plan to attend on December 3. Even if you are not an official delegate, you are invited to observe the meeting in a special visitor's section. Your involvement enables SCSBA to serve as the leading voice for public education and for public school governance in South Carolina.

agenda

2016 Delegate Assembly Agenda

Sonesta Resort, Hilton Head Island, SC

Saturday, December 3, 2016

2 – 5 p.m.

Kathy Coleman, President, South Carolina School Boards Association, presiding

Call to Order	Kathy Coleman
Pledge of Allegiance	Wesley Hightower <i>SCSBA Vice President</i>
Credentials Report	Chuck Saylor <i>SCSBA Secretary</i>
Approval of Agenda (page 2)	Kathy Coleman
Approval of 2015 Minutes (pages 3-9).....	Kathy Coleman
Approval of Rules of Procedure (pages 10-11).....	Kathy Coleman
2015-16 Annual Report (pages 12-14).....	Kathy Coleman
Finance Committee Report	Tony Folk, Chair (pages 15-16) <i>SCSBA Finance Committee</i> <i>SCSBA Treasurer</i>
Nominating Committee Report (page 17)...	Robert Gantt, Chair <i>SCSBA Nominating Committee</i>
Election of Officers and Directors	Kathy Coleman
2017 Resolutions (pages 18-38).....	Queenie Boyd, Chair
Section 1 – Current Statements of Belief	<i>SCSBA Legislative Committee</i>
Section 2 – New Statements of Belief	<i>SCSBA President-Elect</i>
Section 3 – Legislative Priorities	
Section 4 – Recommended for Deletion	
Installation of Officers and Directors	Robert Gantt <i>SCSBA Past President</i>
Adjournment	

Executive Board



Kathy Coleman, *President*



Queenie Boyd, *President-Elect*



Wesley Hightower, *Vice President*



Tony Folk, *Treasurer*



Chuck Saylor, *Secretary*



Robert Gantt, *Past President*

Minutes of the 2015 Delegate Assembly

December 5, 2015

Time and place

The 2015 meeting of the South Carolina School Boards Association Delegate Assembly was held at the Sonesta Resort on Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, on December 5, 2015. President Robert Gantt called the meeting to order at 2:05 p.m. After welcoming the delegates, President Gantt called on SCSBA Vice President Queenie Boyd to lead the group in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Credentials report

SCSBA Secretary Tony Folk announced that there were 134 delegates from 75 school boards present, which represented 93 percent of the 81 member school boards.

Approval of agenda

The agenda was approved by general consent.

Approval of minutes

The minutes from the 2014 Delegate Assembly were approved by general consent.

Rules of Procedure

The rules of procedure were approved by general consent. The chair appointed Kim Anderson, Melissa Donald, Steve Mann, and Tiffany Richardson to serve as tellers during any voting situation where a tabulated vote is required. The chair also appointed Cathy Hazelwood to serve as parliamentarian for this year's Delegate Assembly.

President's report

President Gantt introduced the members of the Board of Directors. He called everyone's attention to the Annual Report on pages 12 through 14 in the Delegate Assembly Handbook.

Finance Committee report

President Gantt called upon SCSBA Treasurer Wesley Hightower to present the finance committee report. Mr. Hightower announced 100 percent

membership in SCSBA of the 81 school boards in the state for the 39th year in a row. He reported the association's financial situation was in sound condition. He further indicated that a copy of the association's annual audit conducted by the independent firm of The Brittingham Group, LLP was available to any delegate upon request.

Nominating Committee report

President Gantt called on Beth Branham, SCSBA Past President and chair of the nominating committee, to give the nominating committee report. Chairperson Branham reminded the delegates that the SCSBA Constitution calls for the President-Elect to automatically become the President upon the conclusion of the Delegate Assembly. Therefore, Dr. Coleman was not listed among the individuals on the slate of officers. The slate of officers and directors as found on page 17 of the Delegate Assembly Handbook include:

- President-elect: Queenie Boyd (Lee County board)
- Vice President: Wesley Hightower (Aiken County board)
- Treasurer: Tony Folk (Dorchester Four board)
- Secretary: Chuck Saylor (Greenville County board)
- Director, Region 1: Gail Hughes (Dorchester Two board)
- Director, Region 3: Johnny Wilson (Georgetown County board)
- Director, Region 11: Doug Atkins (Anderson One board)
- Director, Region 15: Kenneth Baxter (Greenville County board)

The motion to approve the nominating committee report was passed by a voice vote.

President Gantt stated that Daryl McGhaney and Mary Ulmer had submitted paperwork to run for the Region 7 seat. Nominations from the floor require a second. The nomination of Daryl McGhaney was seconded by Sharon Holloway from Saluda County. The nomination of Mary Ulmer was seconded



Gail Hughes, *Region 1*
Director - Beaufort, Colleton,
Dorchester 2, 4, Jasper



Cindy Bohn Coats, *Region 2*
Director - Charleston

minutes

by Vernell Goodwin from Orangeburg Three. Daryl McGhaney and Mary Ulmer were each given three minutes to address the Delegate Assembly. The delegates cast their votes on their ballots. The ballots were collected by the tellers. Superintendents Joanne Avery, Wanda Andrews, and Frank Morgan took the ballots and counted them. The meeting continued while the votes were counted.

Legislative Committee report

President Gantt called on Kathy Coleman to give the legislative committee report. She stated that there were 35 current statements of belief numbered 1-35 found in Section 1 of the report. Section 2 contained one recommended new statement of belief, number 36. Section 3 contained three previously-adopted legislative priorities numbered 37-39. Section 4 contained one previously-adopted resolution, number 40, that was recommended for deletion.

President Gantt called for a block vote on Section 1. James Sweeney from Chesterfield asked that number 5 be pulled for further discussion. Phillip Bowers from Pickens asked that number 7 be pulled for further discussion. Darlene Miller from Colleton asked that number 21 be pulled for further discussion. Statements 1-35, with the exception of numbers 5, 7, and 21 were approved by a voice vote. After discussion, number 5 passed as submitted by a voice vote. After discussion, number 7 passed as submitted by a voice vote. After discussion, number 21 passed as submitted by a voice vote.

President Gantt called for a vote on new statement of belief number 36 in Section 2. After some discussion, the statement was



Johnny Wilson *Region 3
Director - Berkeley,
Georgetown*



Janice Morreale, *Region 4
Director - Dillon 4, Horry,
Latta, Marion*



Glenn Odom, *Region 5
Director - Clarendon 1-3;
Florence 1-5; Williamsburg*

approved as submitted.

President Gantt called for a block vote on Priorities numbered 37-39 in Section 3. The vote passed by a voice vote. President Gantt called for a vote on resolution number 40 in Section 4 that was proposed for deletion. The vote passed by a voice vote. Resolution number 40 was deleted.

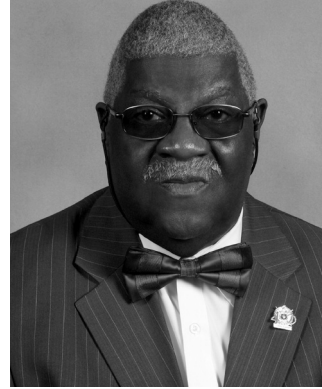
Policy and Constitution report

President Gantt called on Queenie Boyd to give the Policy and Constitution committee report. The committee had proposed an amendment to the SCSBA Constitution. They recommended that a statement be added to Article VI, Section 2 that would allow a South Carolina school board member serving on the National School Boards Association (NSBA) Board of Directors to serve as an ex-officio member of the SCSBA Board of Directors. After some discussion, the motion passed by a voice vote.

Installation of officers

President Gantt stated that the ballots had been counted, and Mary Ulmer was elected to the Region 7 director's seat. President Gantt asked SCSBA Past President Beth Branham to conduct the installation of newly-elected officers and directors. Ms. Branham called the names of the newly-elected officers and directors and asked that they come forward to receive the oath of office. Officers and board of directors members installed included:

- President: Kathy Coleman (Saluda County Board)
- President-Elect: Queenie Boyd (Lee County Board)
- Vice President: Wesley Hightower (Aiken County Board)
- Treasurer: Tony Folk (Dorchester 4 Board)
- Secretary: Chuck Saylor (Greenville County Board)
- Director, Region 1: Gail Hughes (Dorchester 2 Board)
- Director, Region 3: Johnny Wilson (Georgetown County Board)
- Director, Region 7: Mary Ulmer (Orangeburg 5 Board)



Charles Govan, Region 6
Director - Chesterfield,
Darlington, Kershaw, Lee,
Marlboro



Mary Ulmer, Region 7
Director - Calhoun,
Orangeburg 3-5; Sumter

minutes

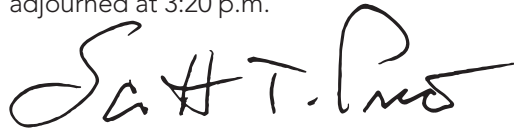
- Director, Region 11: Doug Atkins (Anderson One Board)
- Director, Region 15: Kenneth Baxter (Greenville County Board)

President Gantt presented a plaque to retiring board member Danna Rohleder, Greenville County Board. President Gantt presented a plaque to outgoing Past President Beth Branham, Lexington Two Board.

President Gantt then introduced Kathy Coleman as the new president of SCSBA. President Coleman then presented the President's Plaque to Robert Gantt and thanked him for his service to SCSBA.

Adjournment

With no further business, President Coleman declared the 2015 Delegate Assembly of the South Carolina School Boards Association adjourned at 3:20 p.m.



Scott T. Price, Executive Director



Jamie Devine, Region 8
Director - Richland 1, 2



Cheryl Burgess, Region 9
Director - Lexington 1-5



Libby Murdaugh, Region 10
Director - Aiken, Allendale,
Bamberg 1, Barnwell 45,
Blackville-Hilda, Denmark-
Olar Two, Hampton 1, 2;
Williston 29

minutes



Doug Atkins, Region 11
Director - Abbeville, Anderson
1-3; Edgefield, Greenwood 50,
52; McCormick, Saluda, Ware
Shoals 51



Jantzen Childers, Region 12
Director - Cherokee, Chester,
Fairfield, Laurens 55, 56;
Newberry, Union



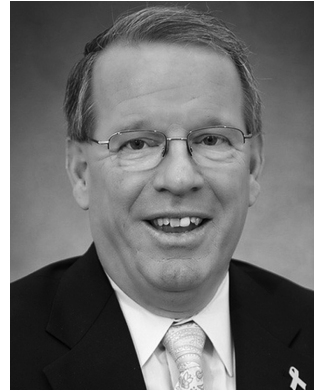
Bobby Parker, Region 13
Director - Clover, Fort Mill,
Lancaster, Rock Hill, York 1



Garry Harper, Region 14
Director - Spartanburg 1-7



Kenneth Baxter, Region 15
Director - Greenville



Tom Dobbins, Region 16
Director - Anderson 4, 5;
Oconee, Pickens

rules of procedure

The following meeting rules of procedure are

recommended for adoption by the Delegate Assembly pursuant to Article V, Section 2, of the SCSBA Constitution, which provides that the Delegate Assembly adopts rules of procedure for the conduct of its meeting. The rules are adopted at the outset of the deliberation of the Delegate Assembly, at which time they are subject to discussion and amendment.

1. The latest edition of the Robert's Rules of Order is the official parliamentary authority for all business sessions of the association except where such rules conflict with the constitution or rules adopted by the Delegate Assembly.
2. Any candidate being nominated from the floor at the Delegate Assembly must have notified the association president in writing at least 15 days prior to the Delegate Assembly. In such cases, the presiding officer will announce the names of individuals who have submitted such notification immediately after the chairman of the nominating committee has read the slate of officers and directors being presented by the board of directors. Nominations from the floor require a second from a certified delegate representing a school board other than the board from which the candidate is a member. Before the nomination can be accepted, the presiding officer must receive written endorsement of the nominee from the nominee's board, along with a letter of confirmation that the nominee will serve if elected. After all those wishing to make nominations are recognized, the presiding officer will allow each nominee in a contested race to speak in alphabetical order. The candidate and a supporting speaker may speak for a combined total of no more than three minutes. The presiding officer will strictly enforce the three-minute limit. Association elections are to be conducted by secret ballot. The counting of the ballots will be completed by three impartial and independent individuals excluding SCSBA staff, members of the SCSBA Board, SCSBA delegates, or any school board member in attendance other than delegates. The announcement of the results of elections will be limited to the name of the successful candidate only with no reference to the actual votes tabulated by each candidate. Tabulation records will be maintained by the independent counters until the end of the Delegate Assembly, at which time they will be destroyed. Candidates will be allowed to review the vote tabulations prior to them being destroyed. In the event three or more candidates offer for an office, and if a majority vote is not received by any candidate for such office, a run-off election will take place between the two candidates receiving the largest number of votes.
3. In speaking to a motion, a delegate will be limited to three minutes. A delegate must come to the microphone to be recognized.
4. A delegate who has once spoken on a question will not be recognized again for the same question until others who wish to speak have spoken. A delegate is limited to speaking twice on a pending motion.

rules of procedure

5. All matters except contested elections will be decided by voice vote or a tabulated vote. A tabulated vote may be called for by a single delegate if supported by four other delegates from boards other than the board of the delegate requesting the tabulated vote. A voice vote is a verbal expression of "yea" or "nay" with no recognition to the weighted votes. A tabulated vote is the tabulation of all weighted votes assigned to each school board.
6. Once a resolution, amendment, or constitutional change has been adopted by the Delegate Assembly, consideration of that same subject matter at a subsequent time during the same Delegate Assembly will be out of order unless the Delegate Assembly votes to reconsider the item in question. A motion to reconsider must be made by an individual who voted on the prevailing side of the original motion, and a simple majority vote will be necessary for the item to be reconsidered.
7. All substantive floor amendments to a proposed resolution or constitutional change will be made in writing on the official amendment forms provided at the Assembly and submitted to the president at the time the amendment is proposed. The presiding officer is granted authority to accept minor amendments in verbal form or may require such amendments to be submitted in writing prior to consideration.
8. Proposed resolutions or constitutional changes that are not presented in advance in the Delegate Assembly handbook by the board of directors may be presented to the Delegate Assembly if two-thirds of the delegates vote to allow the presentation of same. Consideration of such a resolution or constitutional change will be voted on separately. Such resolutions or constitutional changes must be presented in writing to the president when a delegate makes the motion to allow presentation. Proposed resolutions or constitutional changes submitted under these circumstances will only be allowed when written verification is provided that the action is requested by a majority vote of the submitting board.
9. Although informal advice and explanation may be sought of SCSBA staff, only delegates and members of the board of directors who are not delegates may speak at the Delegate Assembly. All rulings concerning assembly or parliamentary procedure will be made exclusively by the chair. The ruling of the chair will be final unless there is an appeal to the decision of the chair by a delegate and there is a second. In this case, the chair will speak first and last and any delegate may speak once. A majority vote is required to sustain the decision of the chair.
10. Subsequent to initial approval by the Delegate Assembly, any of these rules may be suspended by a two-thirds vote of the Delegate Assembly.

Adopted 12/5/2015

annual report

SCSBA mission

To be the leading voice advocating for quality public education while ensuring excellence in school board performance through training and service.

2015-2016 annual report

It was a year of great successes for SCSBA as Executive Director Scott Price took the helm July 1, 2015, after nine months of transitioning into this position. The year began a focus on increasing in-district services to school boards, including hiring two additional staff in our Policy and Legal Services division to increase services in that area to boards and districts. SCSBA completed three superintendent searches across SC in the last year, adding some great leadership to our member districts.

We were proud to garner national exposure for South Carolina, SCSBA and TransformSC through a standing-room only presentation at the NSBA Annual Conference in Boston in April.

As we look for ways to strengthen SCSBA's presence at the state and national levels, we continually lead, advocate, train and support the locally-elected and appointed school boards in the state's 81 school districts. SCSBA maintains its presence as a unified voice, providing board services across the state and representing the statewide interest of public education through legal, political, community and media advocacy.

LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT — KEEPING YOU AHEAD OF THE CURVE

- SCSBA recognized school board members throughout the state for achieving one of six levels in the 2015-2016 year with certificates of achievement and a lapel pin designating their level of accomplishment in the Boardmanship Institute.
- SCSBA recognized seven (7) school board members for achieving level six, the highest recognition in the Boardmanship Institute. To qualify, level six recipients must earn at least 300 points for participation in training sessions over the past five years or less and pass a written exam.
- SCSBA staff visited school districts across the state, working with school boards to enhance effective board governance practices.



Scott Price, Esquire, *Executive Director*



Gwen Hampton, MSW, CMP, *Director of Leadership Development*

annual report

POLICY AND LEGAL SERVICES — EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE STARTS HERE

- The Policy and Legal Services Department welcomed Staff Attorney Tara McCall and Paralegal Amy Rish to its staff this year. These new additions to the team will ensure the department is providing the most up-to-date and accurate policy and legal information to our member school districts regarding new developments in school law.
- SCSBA continues to contract with school districts for specialized, fee-based policy projects. These include 22 ongoing policy manual overhauls, policy audits and reviews, and policy manual re-coding work.

An increasing number of school boards are subscribing to the policies online services with 66 districts currently using online policy manuals.



Dr. Tiffany Richardson, Esquire,
*General Counsel, Director of
Policy and Legal Services*

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION — WORKING HARD FOR YOU

- After two years, the SCSBA-backed bill to amend the state Teacher Employment and Dismissal Act finally became law. Legislative staff and school board advocates successfully lobbied for the passage of legislation that provides greater flexibility for local school boards regarding the teacher employment and dismissal process. The new law includes the option of appointing a hearing officer to hear teacher appeals and provide a recommendation to the full board, which retains the final decision-making authority. K12 education received more than a \$325 million increase in funding for programs and services at the state and local levels. Of the increase, \$217.5 million was used to increase the base student cost (BSC) by \$130 to arrive at an estimated \$2,350 per pupil. In addition, more than \$30 million in the state budget was directed to plaintiff school districts in the Abbeville lawsuit to fund various intervention and assistance programs and services. Other successful legislative highlights include:
- The prohibition of local counties to impose local impact fees on school districts for the construction of new elementary, middle, or high schools.
- The principles outlined in the Profile of the South Carolina Graduate, published by the South Carolina Association of School Administrators (SCASA) and adopted by numerous educational organizations, including SCSBA, is now a part of state law.



Debbie Elmore, *Director of
Governmental Relations and
Communications*

- The appropriation of \$2.5 million for the establishment of the Office of Transformation within the South Carolina Department of Education (SCDE) to assist underperforming schools and districts.

SCSBIT — MEMBERSHIP IS OUR STRENGTH

- The South Carolina School Boards Insurance Trust (SCSBIT) continues to insure approximately 80 percent of the school districts in South Carolina.
- The great flood in October of 2015 impacted several of our insured school districts with losses totaling \$3.5 million. The SCSBIT staff immediately reached out to the insured school districts affected by communicating assurances of flood coverage and receiving an initial damage assessment of the flooding. Adjusters were assigned districts within a week. While commercial insurers generally wait for claims to be reported, it was all hands on deck for SCSBIT, as our experienced staff dealt with the situation at hand.
- Reinsurance continues to be purchased in the marketplace by SCSBIT to help mitigate risk. In February, our risk advisors, Willis Towers Watson, coordinated presentations made by SCSBIT to the reinsurers. The insurance markets fluctuate every year, so rates can increase or decrease depending on the overall market place. Despite the property losses in 2015-2016, the reinsurance market produced favorable pricing for SCSBIT which allowed insurance rates to remain the same for member school districts. Worker's compensation rates actually decreased by five percent as the program is financially sound, and member districts received this reduction.
- SCSBIT is happy to retain our exceptional staff and recently promoted three staff members to the position of senior claims analyst, rewarding their experience and expertise.



Steve Mann, Director of Insurance Services

RELY ON US FOR SUPPORT AND SERVICES

Your association board of directors and staff are committed to providing services to our member school boards that make us leaders not only in our state, but also in the nation. We will remain visible and involved with organizations at the state and national levels, making our voice heard through presentations, committee service and task forces. We proudly stand ready to assist you in any way we can. Thank you for your support.



Melissa Donald, Director of Finance

Statement of financial position

As of June 30, 2016

Assets	June 30, 2016
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 383,214
Accounts receivable	12,368
Investments	5,280,116
Accrued interest receivable	13,218
Prepaid expenses and other assets	177,550
Total current assets	\$ 5,866,466
Property and equipment	
Land	\$ 215,713
Land improvements	187,779
Building and improvements	3,306,380
Furniture and office equipment	565,443
Vehicles	27,780
Total property and equipment	4,303,095
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,153,850)
Net property and equipment	3,149,245
Total assets	\$ 9,015,711
Liabilities and Net Assets	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	69,037
Other accrued expenses	281,510
Mortgage payable - current portion	93,388
OPEB liability - current portion	6,241
Total current liabilities	\$ 450,176
Mortgage payable - long-term portion	2,080,852
OPEB liability - long-term portion	1,587,377
Total long-term liabilities	3,668,229
Total liabilities	4,118,405
Net assets	
Temporarily restricted	389,025
Unrestricted - net equity in property & equipment	3,149,245
Unrestricted - OPEB liability	(1,593,618)
Unrestricted - other	2,952,654
Total net assets	4,897,306
Total liabilities and net assets	\$9,015,711

Statement of activities

June 30, 2016

June 30, 2016

Revenue

Membership dues	\$ 1,445,864
Conferences and meetings	443,426
Policy services	207,836
Investment income	74,847
Consulting	41,918
Publication sales and advertising	9,500
Administrative fees	3,091,189
Other income	6,966

Total revenue **\$ 5,321,546**

Expenses

Program services:

Member services	\$ 3,196,869
Conferences, meetings and training seminars	539,934
Policy and other services	448,796

Total program services **\$ 4,185,599**

General and administrative expenses 1,087,103

Total expenses **\$ 5,272,702**

Increase in net assets 48,844

Net assets, beginning of year 4,848,462

Net assets, end of year **\$ 4,897,306**

proposed slate

Proposed slate of officers and directors

The SCSBA Board of Directors presents this slate of officers and directors for 2016-2017. Officers serve one-year terms. Directors serve four-year terms representing regions containing similar numbers of students.



Wesley Hightower
President-Elect
Aiken County Public School District
Current Vice President



Tony Folk
Vice President
Dorchester School District Four
Current Treasurer



Chuck Saylors
Treasurer
Greenville County Schools
Current Secretary



Cheryl Burgess
Secretary
Lexington County School District Three
Current Region 9 Director



Cindy Bohn Coats
Region 2 Director
Charleston County School District



Janice Morreale
Region 4 Director
Horry County Schools



Robby Bell
Region 12 Director
Laurens County School District 55



Tom Dobbins
Region 16 Director
Anderson School District 4

resolutions

Guide to resolutions

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Section 1: Current Statements of Belief

1. Advocacy efforts

Belief: SCSBA strongly encourages local school boards to take a leadership role in developing support for public education at all levels of government. When local boards participate in SCSBA advocacy efforts, they strengthen SCSBA's efforts to represent public school governance at the state and federal levels.

Rationale: When local school boards exercise an active advocacy role, they can positively affect legislation for elementary and secondary education. School boards are encouraged to develop and maintain a working relationship with local legislators. School board members must stay up-to-date on pertinent legislation, regulations and judicial rulings that affect their districts. Board members must also mobilize the pressure necessary for effective education policy changes. The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, in *Page v. Lexington County School District One*, upheld a school board's right to be an advocate for public schools in the legislative arena, stating, "It is therefore appropriate for the school district to defend public education in the face of pending legislation that it views as potentially threatening of public education."

History: adopted 1993; revised 1994, 1996, 1998, 2002, 2003, 2009

2. Board hiring of superintendent

Belief: SCSBA believes that the superintendent, as the district's chief executive officer, should be hired by the board of trustees. The board should relinquish other staffing decisions to the superintendent with policies in place to assure equitable hiring, promotion and dismissal practices. The board should award staff contracts as provided in policy and act on the superintendent's recommendations for personnel.

Rationale: SCSBA believes the best use of the board's time is to govern with excellence. The perceptions of micromanagement by a board are primarily in the area of staffing. In South Carolina, some boards interpret state law to empower them to interview and hire on behalf of the district. This leads to divided loyalties among staff and a chief executive officer who cannot select those he/she feels would work best with the

resolutions

administrative team. The board's appropriate role is to hire the superintendent, assure that policies are in place to provide fairness in staffing practices, and monitor the superintendent's job performance in relationship to previously established criteria (i.e., goals and limits). When the board believes the superintendent does not merit its trust, it has the authority to seek new leadership.

History: adopted prior to 1993; revised 1996, 2001, 2002, 2009

3. Board member legal actions

Belief: SCSBA supports legislation prohibiting a school board member from instituting in his or her capacity as a citizen, taxpayer, or a school board member any legal proceeding before any court or governmental agency opposing or challenging any actions taken by the school board of which he or she is a member. This prohibition does not affect a school board member's right in his or her capacity as a private individual to seek redress for a personal grievance resulting from board action.

Rationale: A school board's power lies in its action as a group, and individual board members exercise their authority over district affairs only as they vote to take action at a legal meeting of the board. Further, the policy-making function of a school board involves the interaction of competing ideas that eventually resolve themselves in a decision that may not satisfy all of the board's members. This is the essence of the legislative process and should not be compromised by ready access to the courts or some other forum for dissenting members who are disappointed in the outcome, which could present a significant public policy concern. Finally, board members in general enjoy qualified immunity from legal liability for their actions taken in their role as a school board member; this means, however, that a school board has no legal remedy against a fellow board member who files a lawsuit in his or her official capacity challenging board actions that may cause economic damage to the district. On the other hand, when acting as a private individual pursuing a personal grievance against the school board, a school board member has no such immunity. A board member must, however, be able to seek a remedy for injuries to his or her private, individual, personal rights or property – even if the wrong for which he or she seeks remedy occurred as a result of an action taken by the school board on which he or she is a member.

History: adopted 2011

4. Board training in at-risk districts

Belief: SCSBA believes that state-funded training programs for school boards in districts rated at-risk should be mandatory as part of the effort under the Education Accountability Act to focus on actions that support increasing student achievement. The State Superintendent of Education is strongly encouraged to require such programs in any

resolutions

recommendation for school district improvement.

Rationale: Under state law, state-funded board training is one option available to the state superintendent prior to the declaration of emergency in a district labeled at-risk. SCSBA believes that board training must be a key element of any recommendation by the state superintendent regarding district improvement well before the takeover stage.

History: adopted 2004; revised 2008, 2011

5. Charter schools

Belief: SCSBA believes that all non-conversion charter schools in South Carolina should be sponsored and funded by the state.

Rationale: South Carolina's charter school law was enacted in 1996 and has been amended numerous times over the years. In 2006, the SC Public Charter School District was established as another avenue for charter school applicants to apply for a charter. In the past, charter applicants had to obtain approval from the local school district board of trustees. Under the 2006 law, charter schools authorized by the state charter school district are open to students throughout the state – similar to schools such as the Governor's School for Science and Mathematics or the Governor's School for the Arts and Humanities – and accountable to the state district's board of trustees. Numerous conflicts have arisen over the years between charter schools and their local board sponsors, most pertaining to funding and local districts' inability to exercise oversight of charter schools. The clearest way to resolve these ongoing issues between districts and charter schools is to place all charter schools under the state district's sponsorship, allowing an exception for local board sponsored charter schools to finish their contract term.

History: adopted 2010; revised 2012, 2013

6. Consolidation (revised)

Belief: SCSBA believes in consolidation or deconsolidation of school districts provided that in each district affected a referendum is held and a majority of the voters voting in the referendum in each affected district authorizes consolidation or deconsolidation. Each district shall have equal voice in the consolidation or deconsolidation question.

Rationale: A major consolidation of South Carolina school districts took place in the early 1950s. Since then, other districts have consolidated into larger systems. Currently our 81 school districts range in sizes from 750 1,000 to 61,000 students. A statewide study to determine, among other things, the relationship between school district size in South Carolina and student performance and the cost of providing educational services reached no conclusion on the district size/student performance relationship.

History: adopted prior to 1993; revised 2001, 2002, 2009, 2016

7. Constitutional amendment (*revised*)

Belief: SCSBA believes the South Carolina Constitution should be amended to require the General Assembly to provide a high quality system of free public schools open to all children, allowing each student to reach his highest potential.

Rationale: The adequacy of education funding is the issue in a lawsuit originally filed in 1993 by 40 South Carolina school districts. In 1999, the Supreme Court set a new baseline standard for the public education clause of the state's constitution. The Court said that the constitution broadly outlines the parameters of a "minimally adequate education" in South Carolina. ~~The case was remanded to the trial level to determine the issue of adequacy as it relates to the plaintiff districts and went to trial in July 2003. The judge's December 2005 ruling in the education-funding lawsuit held, among other things, that the state was not meeting its constitutional duty to provide the opportunity for a minimally adequate education in several poor, rural districts because of its failure to effectively and adequately fund early childhood intervention programs.~~ In its final ruling in 2015, the court affirmed its earlier finding in favor of the districts citing, among others, that the State was not meeting its constitutional duty. SCSBA does not believe that the General Assembly should be satisfied with or proud of a state constitution that only requires a "minimally adequate education."

History: adopted 1999; revised 2002, 2004, 2008, 2013, 2016

8. Early childhood education

Belief: SCSBA believes that the South Carolina General Assembly should enact legislation and provide adequate funding to ensure that all four-year-olds in South Carolina have the opportunity to attend a child development program at a public school. Preschool services should be expanded at the state level within already existing structures in the State Department of Education, appropriate state and federal agencies providing services to at-risk families and in local school districts.

Rationale: Research shows that early childhood education is a significant step toward preparing children for the first grade and an overall enhancement of their grade school experience. Although South Carolina has made gains in early childhood education, funding levels from the state only provide enough to serve the most at-risk students.

History: adopted 2003; revised 2006, 2012, 2013, 2014

9. Economic development tax incentives

Belief: SCSBA believes that a school district's tax base should not be eroded by economic development incentives and that all revenue generated or determined by local school district tax millage must be

preserved for use by school districts for school purposes. SCSBA believes that school districts should be active participants in the negotiation process as related to economic development incentives provided to developers and industry and, in the case of multi-county industrial or commercial parks, that they receive negotiated fees in at least the same percentage as general taxes are to school taxes and statewide reporting for all economic development incentives should be implemented.

Rationale: Almost 100 percent of the local share of school districts' budgets comes from property taxes. School districts, however, are finding it increasingly difficult to preserve school tax millage for use exclusively for school purposes due to the erosion of the local tax base. Economic development incentives such as fee in lieu of taxes and multi-county industrial parks are two examples of the erosion of school districts' tax base. All revenue generated from taxable property, to include all special taxing districts, represented by assessed valuation of a school district as determined by school tax millage must be used by school districts for school purposes. Finally, no statewide data exists on multi-county industrial park agreements and related incentives such as special source revenue bonds and tax credits. No one is monitoring how economic development incentives are impacting school district tax revenue, and the lack of data makes it impossible to estimate the financial impact at the local district level.

History: adopted prior to 2000; revised 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2006, 2010

10. Education achievement gap (revised)

Belief: SCSBA believes in meaningful, research-based national, state and local initiatives with measurable outcomes that close the educational achievement gap for all students.

Rationale: While South Carolina continues to show steady improvement in the academic achievement of its public school students, significant achievement gaps exist between students of different demographic and socioeconomic groups. Leaders at the federal, state and local levels should pursue a serious opportunity agenda that draws on the evidence and promise of school and community based programs that work to help us guide at-risk children toward a better future. The State should marshal the necessary resources and support to have a positive impact on the academic performance of student groups that have historically underperformed academically in South Carolina public schools, thereby significantly improving the academic performance of South Carolina's 81 public school districts. However, a significant gap exists between students of different demographic and socioeconomic groups. The achievement gap presents a unique challenge for schools: raising the achievement of their lower scoring students while maintain-

ing or expanding the levels of achievement of their higher-scoring students.

History: adopted 2007; revised 2016

11. Education innovation (revised)

Belief: SCSBA supports the collaborative exploration and implementation of innovative ways to transform the assessment and delivery of public education in South Carolina that embody the principles outlined in the Profile of the South Carolina Graduate adopted by the state in 2016.

Rationale: SCSBA is part of a coalition of business, education, policy and community leaders under the auspices of the South Carolina Council on Competitiveness called TransformSC. The initiative is devoted to identifying and launching new learning models in the state's public schools and helping to foster the conditions in which they can thrive. This public-private movement seeks to:

- create an innovation network of schools and districts that are committed to transformative practices;
- advocate for regulatory relief to encourage and foster the testing of innovative practices;
- catalogue in-state and out-of-state best educational practices; and
- assist districts with implementing those programs that best meet the needs of the students they serve.

History: adopted 2013; revised 2014, 2016

12. Fiscal autonomy/affairs

Belief: SCSBA believes that all elected school boards should have full fiscal autonomy, and opposes legislation that would remove a local board of trustees' power over the district's fiscal affairs.

Rationale: Taxing authority is a logical requirement and natural extension of the funding partnership between the state legislature and the local school board. Nationally, nearly all school boards have taxing authority. Twenty-six districts in South Carolina have no taxing authority at all. Following passage of the Property Tax Relief Act of 2006, known as Act 388, no South Carolina school district has full fiscal autonomy. As elected officials, school board members need authority for financial decisions to enable them to bear the accountability for the district's instructional programs. State law currently establishes the powers and duties of local boards of trustees, including the authority to govern fiscal affairs of school districts. Transfer of this authority from a governing school board inherently conflicts with many existing powers and duties of a local board of trustees, including the authority to hire staff, enter into contracts and borrow funds as needed.

History: adopted prior to 1993; revised 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2007, 2013

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13. Freedom of information

Belief: SCSBA believes the South Carolina Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) should be amended to further protect from public disclosure private materials relating to an applicant for a public position.

Rationale: Under the FOIA, information on the final three candidates for any public employment position must be disclosed to the public. SCSBA believes this provision is having detrimental effects on school districts seeking qualified candidates for positions ranging from superintendents to teachers. SCSBA believes that, although those choosing to devote themselves to public service enter a certain realm of openness, information on job applicants must be protected from disclosure.

History: adopted 1998; revised 1999, 2002, 2003, 2009

14. Full funding of education mandates (*revised*)

Belief: SCSBA believes that the General Assembly must meet its commitment to fully fund state-mandated educational programs for public schools. SCSBA believes that the South Carolina Constitution should be amended to prohibit state mandates on local units of government unless they are fully funded by the state.

Rationale: While it is critical for the General Assembly to reform how South Carolina funds its public schools, of equal importance is for the state to fully fund the system it has in place. When state funds are not adequate to meet the true cost of a required program, the fiscal burden falls to local taxpayers to cover the deficit, or districts must sacrifice in other areas such as classroom size and personnel. For example, the Education Finance Act (EFA) was enacted in 1977. The heart of the EFA is the base student cost (BSC), a per-pupil amount set annually by the State Board of Economic Advisors as that necessary to fund the basic educational program. For 2015-2016, the BSC is set at \$2,220, which is below the statutorily required amount of \$2,801. For 2016-2017, the BSC is set at \$2,350, which is below the statutorily required amount of \$2,933. While the EFA's base student cost is not the only state funding allocated to public schools, it provides the clearest example of legislators' failure to meet their commitment to K-12 public education. The issue of unfunded and underfunded mandates arises each legislative session as programs and directives are proposed at the state level with the knowledge that state funds are not available and that in most instances local taxpayers will feel the fiscal impact. Cities and counties enjoy statutory protection from unfunded state mandates, with certain exceptions. While a statutory prohibition of unfunded mandates for school districts would be appropriate, such legislative enactments are often subject to political or other power shifts. A constitutional amendment, on the other hand, carries the weight of the state's electorate.

History: adopted 2013; revised 2014, 2015, 2016

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15. Funding/program flexibility

Belief: SCSBA believes in maximum funding and program flexibility for school districts.

Rationale: Only the General Assembly can suspend the mandates and regulations that encumber education funding. School districts must have maximum funding and program flexibility in order to manage and protect the instructional needs of their students as well as meet essential operational purposes.

History: adopted 2008; revised 2009, 2011, 2013

16. Harassment, discrimination and equal opportunity

Belief: SCSBA believes that school boards should commit to non-discrimination in all education and employment activities. The board should ensure that students and employees are not subjected to any form of prejudicial discrimination or harassment, or denied equal educational or employment opportunities.

Rationale: Racial and sexual harassment are forms of discrimination, and SCSBA opposes discrimination of all types. No school district should tolerate a hostile working or learning environment, whether it is racial, sexual or denial of equal opportunity to work and learn.

History: adopted 2002; revised 2007

17. Impact fees (revised)

Belief: SCSBA supports legislation to allow public schools to collect impact fees on new home and commercial development. ~~School districts must be exempt from paying impact fees.~~

Rationale: State government must remain sensitive to the fact that existing taxpayers often face increased school debt-service property taxes to pay for the high growth that they did not cause. This may negatively impact the economy and potential taxpayer support for future school district referendums. Funding tools such as impact fees can help districts cope with community growth and unique educational demands.

History: adopted 2007; revised 2012, 2013, 2016

18. Local district fiscal impact statements

Belief: SCSBA believes the General Assembly should provide individual school district fiscal impact statements before passage of any legislation which requires a local district financial match or use of local funds for any reason.

Rationale: The state government must become sensitive to the impact of mandated programs on local taxpayers. Any new requirement that has a financial impact on local school districts falls unequally on economically rich or poor districts unless it is made a part of the base student cost. Education-related legislation should never be considered and enacted until there is a clear understanding by lawmakers of the

fiscal impact on each local school district. Current state statute requires such fiscal impact statements for laws impacting cities and counties.

History: adopted 2006; revised 2009

19. Local governance of school districts

Belief: SCSBA believes in local decision-making in the governance of school districts.

Rationale: One of the key strengths of high-quality public education is the emphasis on local decision-making. The local school board is the body closest to the community and reflects the community's commitment to its schools. One of the four major roles of a school board is accountability for the mission of the district. When school boards are able to exercise appropriate governance, they become accountable to their community for results. The school board, speaking as one, must reflect the interests of the community in the governance of the district.

History: adopted prior to 1993; revised 1995, 1998, 2001, 2002, 2006, 2007

20. Local legislation

Belief: SCSBA believes that members of the General Assembly, prior to introducing any local legislation, should be required to attach a statement that the local affected school board as a whole was notified of the intent to file the bill and stating if the board supports the proposed legislation.

Rationale: South Carolina's current system of lawmaking provides for the authority of local legislative delegations to pass laws that apply only to a specific school district. Because members of the South Carolina Senate and House of Representatives as a practice do not vote as a body on a local bill, it can pass both legislative chambers in a matter of days. Local laws can change the makeup of a district board; change board election procedures; forgive missed days from the defined minimum plan requirement; and have an impact on a board's authority to set and fund its budget. Too often, these bills are filed without the knowledge and consent of the affected board. Additionally, some question exists about the legality of local laws as being unconstitutional special legislation under Article III, Section 34 of the South Carolina Constitution. The end result of local laws is a state whose variety of school district and board governance structures does not easily lend itself to statewide initiatives relating to public education. Local school boards as the governmental body elected or appointed to operate a school district must at the very least be consulted prior to the filing of a local bill or, at the most, should be the driving force behind such a bill's introduction.

History: adopted 2002; revised 2004

21. Mandatory kindergarten participation

Belief: SCSBA believes that all children who are five years of age on or before the first day of September must attend a kindergarten program.

Rationale: Currently, state law allows a parent to “opt out” of enrolling their child in a K5 program if they are not six years old by September 1 of the school year. Students that do not attend structured K5 programs often begin the first grade severely delayed in their cognitive and social development. While many students do get what they need from their homes, there are many that do not. Once this gap in learning is created, it becomes harder to overcome. All students attending a structured K5 program will certainly help level the playing field of student preparation for the first grade.

History: adopted 2009

22. Nonpartisan election of school board members

Belief: SCSBA believes in the popular nonpartisan election of all school board members.

Rationale: Nationally, nearly all school boards are elected. Only an elected board can have taxing authority. Presently, only Dillon and Marion counties have appointed school board members. Clarendon County has one appointed board, one elected board, and one board with a combination of elected and appointed. Trustees elected in partisan elections often have to respond to the demands of their party rather than to the needs of the school children. Two school boards in this state, Horry County and Lee County, are elected in partisan elections. A board member losing in a June primary serves as a lame duck board member for five months. If several lose in June, the entire board is affected until the November general election.

History: adopted prior to 1993; revised 1998, 1999, 2002, 2008, 2011

23. Procurement process flexibility

Belief: SCSBA believes that the South Carolina State Procurement Code should be amended in order to give local governments, in particular the large school districts that must follow state procurement guidelines, maximum flexibility in awarding contracts by means other than the competitive sealed bidding process.

Rationale: Nationally, states have adopted legislation allowing governmental entities greater freedom in awarding contracts based on criteria other than the low bid requirement. South Carolina’s statutory procurement process includes many tools for procuring other than by competitive sealed bidding, including competitive best value bidding and competitive sealed proposals. Any additional express authority to use alternative methods would be advantageous to the school districts and should not negatively affect opportunities for small business and

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minority contracts.

History: adopted 2007

24. Public school choice

Belief: SCSBA believes in public school choice options, particularly when designed to increase opportunities for all children to learn in ways that best meet their abilities and needs. SCSBA believes in the right of local boards to determine school choice options within their own districts or between districts. Mandated choice programs must be driven by local flexibility, remain within the public school system, and reflect a focus on academic achievement.

Rationale: Recognizing that school choice is a matter of great interest in the state, as well as the fact that South Carolina is a target state for out-of-state proponents of vouchers and tuition tax credits whose idea of choice includes private schools – an idea long opposed by SCSBA – it is critical that, for the benefit of its membership, SCSBA occupy a seat at the table concerning any initiatives relating to school choice. SCSBA's focus on choice initiatives, mandated or discretionary, will be on flexibility and local decision-making authority, academic achievement, public school involvement and adequate funding.

History: adopted 2007; revised 2009, 2012

25. Road management for schools

Belief: SCSBA believes that the state should bear fiscal and managerial responsibility for roads that are located at or near public schools.

Rationale: The State Department of Transportation (DOT) is charged with the responsibility of road management including the systematic planning, design, construction, maintenance and operation of the state highway system and roads, including roads located at or near public schools. While SCSBA recognizes that roads located near or at schools are critical for school traffic flow and safety, districts and schools do not receive funds to design and manage these roads. Furthermore, SCSBA believes that school districts are increasingly being required to fund the management of roads that are located near or at schools due to DOT shifting its funding responsibility to the districts. SCSBA believes that road management, including funding, is the state's responsibility.

History: adopted 2011

26. School bus privatization

Belief: SCSBA believes that the General Assembly must conduct a thorough review of the current state transportation system to determine if it is the most efficient, effective and economical service model. Any review, as well as any efforts at privatizing school bus transportation for South Carolina's public schools, must ensure the following:

- student safety is the top priority;

- adequate state funding is available for operation, maintenance and replacement on a recurring basis, with no financial burden falling to the local districts; and,
- the unique needs of all districts are met.

Rationale: While South Carolina is one of the few remaining states to operate a school bus system, it has been recognized nationally for its efficiency. Under the current state-operated system, even children living on a dirt road in a rural community can expect bus service. If privatization is pursued in South Carolina, certain basic elements of the current state-run system must be preserved without additional costs to the districts. School districts currently have the ability to contract with private companies for transportation services.

History: adopted 2004; revised 2005, 2007, 2010

27. State graduation rate

Belief: SCSBA believes in meaningful statewide efforts directed at improving South Carolina's graduation rate that are based on proven, research-based methods to ensure students complete high school. SCSBA believes that state accountability and reporting measures and the state's compulsory attendance laws should be consistent. SCSBA supports the continued full funding of the state Education and Economic Development Act (EEDA).

Rationale: South Carolina's public schools have made great strides to improve student achievement under the Education Accountability Act of 1998. South Carolina's graduation requirements, including the number of credits and assessments, remain among the highest in the nation. However, a significant concern remains: far too many students do not complete high school on time. South Carolina should annually set ambitious targets for improving graduation rates. State lawmakers took a major step in 2005 to address the graduation rate with the passage of the Education and Economic Development Act (EEDA), which requires high schools to provide multiple career pathways for students.

History: adopted 2006; revised 2007, 2009, 2010

28. State superintendent of education referendum

Belief: SCSBA believes that a statewide constitutional referendum should be conducted to determine if the office of the state superintendent of education should remain an elected position or should become one that is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. If appointed, the state superintendent of education should meet certain qualifications outlined in law.

Rationale: The issue of whether the office of state superintendent of education should continue as a constitutionally elected position or should become one appointed by the governor is often debated in the

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General Assembly. The state superintendent of education oversees a highly important and specialized core function of government: public education. The selection method for this critical position should be put to the people of South Carolina through a popular vote. Any gubernatorial appointee should at least meet certain standards set forth in statute that make him/her uniquely qualified for the position.

History: adopted 2014

29. **Statewide turnaround district (moved from Legislative Priorities, revised)**

Belief: SCSBA opposes the state takeover of low performing schools by mandating that they become part of a statewide reform, recovery or turnaround school district.

Rationale: The State Supreme Court's ruling in favor of the plaintiff school districts in a decades-long school funding lawsuit has prompted numerous recommendations for possible solutions. One reform initiative under consideration ~~by a SC House education task force~~ is the formation of a special state district to take over low performing schools. This effort began nationally with the takeover of New Orleans' schools post hurricane Katrina and is underway in several other states, but has not proven to work. Studies of the programs show the results are mixed at best, and while some schools can point to higher test scores, they still remain behind the state's achievement average. In addition, recovery districts also face complaints that they are not responsive to parents and the schools are not prepared to enroll students with special needs. Turning around low performing schools must be a multi-strategy approach and not a one-size-fits-all solution.

History: adopted 2015; revised 2016

30. **Tax reform/relief (revised)**

Belief: SCSBA believes the state should conduct an immediate review of the property tax relief plan enacted in 2006 to determine necessary changes that support high quality public schools and preserve local districts' ability to meet their operational and school facility needs.

Changes should include, but not be limited to:

- ensuring that local district funds are held harmless or replaced with a stable, predictable, funding source that will fully and equitably fund the public schools;
- amending the state constitution to increase the general obligation debt limit from eight to at least 12 percent; and,
- authorizing all boards of education to raise local revenue, to include levying a one percent sales and use tax for certain non-recurring educational purposes.

SCSBA opposes state-driven sales, residential and personal property tax relief without adequate study of, or provision for, replacement of

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locally collected property taxes and consideration of implications at the local school district level. SCSBA supports sales tax exempt status for all local school districts. SCSBA believes that a review of components of the state's tax structure, as well as any new tax relief measures, must be done in conjunction with comprehensive tax reform in South Carolina.

Rationale: With the passage of the Property Tax Relief Act (Act 388) in 2006, the General Assembly significantly impaired the ability of local school boards to raise operational millage. Act 388 removed owner-occupied homes from being taxed for school operations purposes and put in place a hard cap on a local board's ability to raise millage on the remaining classes of property. Locally-funded programs and community-driven school initiatives have suffered. It now becomes the Legislature's responsibility to provide every district the funding necessary to meet the operational and programmatic requirements in state law and at the local level. Districts need more funding tools to address operational and capital needs. The funding of technology, school construction or other special non-recurring needs for school districts is a continuing concern. Current funding options, i.e. referenda or budgeted operations costs, do not lend themselves to addressing this concern. Special legislation is needed to assist willing school communities in funding special needs. Article X of the South Carolina Constitution limits school districts' bonded debt to eight percent of the assessed valuation of property subject to taxation in the school district. In order to exceed the eight percent limit, a school district must hold a referendum. The eight percent limit became effective in 1982 and significantly affected a district's ability to sell bonds. SCSBA believes that at least 12 percent would give districts increased flexibility and reduce the need for many to go to referendum, which can be costly and time consuming. South Carolina's tax code over the years has become a disjointed, unbalanced structure that caters to special interests and is not supportive of local governments, including school districts. Comprehensive tax reform is long overdue.

History: adopted 2006; revised 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2013, 2016

31. Teacher salaries

Belief: SCSBA believes in raising teacher pay to the national average for teacher salaries and establishing a salary structure that would be appropriate considering differentiated responsibilities so as to compensate teacher leaders in relation to skills and performance.

Rationale: In the state's quest to improve student achievement, we must not overlook the importance of qualified, effective teachers in every classroom. If South Carolina is serious about raising student achievement, then a salary structure must be developed that is competitive with neighboring states and will allow us to hire and retain quali-

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fied teachers. A plan to compensate teachers on a differentiated scale according to responsibilities, skills and performance will allow districts to keep master teachers and teacher leaders in the classroom.

History: adopted 1999; revised 2002, 2009

32. Threats and assaults on school employees

Belief: SCSBA supports changing criminal laws so that anyone who commits assault and battery on a school employee faces penalties that are consistent with or greater than the penalties that apply for making threats to school employees.

Rationale: Currently, someone who threatens a government official (including school employees) with violence can be charged with a felony and receive a sentence of five years in prison or a \$5,000 fine (S.C. Code of Laws, Section 16-3-1040). However, that same individual could actually walk into a classroom and strike a teacher in front of a classroom of children and face only 30 days in jail for third degree assault and battery. A third law, which applies only to students enrolled in school (S.C. Code of Laws, Section 16-3-612), creates a third set of penalties for assaults on school employees that include one year in jail or a \$1,000 fine. It is obvious these laws are inconsistent, and changes in law are needed to ensure penalties for physical attacks on school employees by anyone must be as great as or greater than the penalties for making threats.

History: adopted 2010

33. Title I funding formula

Belief: SCSBA believes that Congress should take steps to ensure that federal Title I funds are distributed to school districts so that all eligible students receive an appropriate share of per pupil funding.

Rationale: Title I, as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act first passed in 1965, is the federal program that provides funding to local school districts to improve the academic achievement of disadvantaged students. SCSBA believes that there are unintended inequities in the formula used to distribute federal funds under Title I. For nearly a decade, some of the federal funds provided to local school districts under Title I have been distributed through “weighted” formulas.

History: adopted 2012

34. Tobacco, alcohol and drug-free school districts and school property

Belief: SCSBA believes school districts, schools, school property and school-related activities should be free from tobacco, electronic cigarettes, alcohol, anabolic/androgenic steroids, mind or behavior altering substances, and all unauthorized drugs.

Rationale: SCSBA believes that students must have safe and supportive climates and learning environments that support their opportuni-

ties to learn and that are free of harmful substances including alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs including synthetic marijuana products and other herbal substitutes for marijuana. SCSBA believes school districts should ban synthetic marijuana products and other herbal substitutes for marijuana from district and school property. The General Assembly should take action to ban the sale and possession of synthetic marijuana products in South Carolina. Tobacco and smoking/second-hand smoke are hazardous to the health and well-being of our students, teachers and families.

History: adopted 2006; revised 2009, 2010, 2011, 2014

35. Tuition tax credits and vouchers (moved from Legislative Priorities)

Belief: SCSBA strongly opposes state or federally-mandated efforts to directly or indirectly subsidize elementary or secondary private, religious or home schools with public funds.

Rationale: SCSBA believes that a strong public school system is the very bedrock of democracy and must not become viewed as a mere public service. Tuition tax credits, tax deductions or vouchers for private schools undermine the principles of public education by encouraging the enrollment of children in private schools and raise constitutional problems. The original tuition tax credit proposal Put Parents in Charge Act and various subsequent proposals represent a complete abandonment of South Carolina's public schools. Studies by SCSBA and the State Budget and Control Board prove schools are negatively impacted financially by the loss of state funds due to declining enrollment of students transferring to private schools. Tuition tax credits or vouchers divert public funds to private entities with absolutely no accountability. Over the past decade, several studies have recommended a state increase in funds for public schools. South Carolina cannot afford further erosion of the funds available for public schools.

History: adopted 1996; revised 1998, 1999, 2002, 2005, 2006, 2012, 2014

Section 2: Recommended New Statement of Belief

36. Maximizing potential of high achievers

Belief: SCSBA believes in increased growth and support of the state's gifted and talented education programs to enhance and nurture the potential of academically advanced students.

Rationale: High achieving students need gifted education programs to challenge them in regular classroom settings and enrichment and accelerated programs to enable them to make continuous progress year to year. Less than 20 percent of students in South Carolina public schools are served by gifted and talented programs. Studies of gifted and talented programs show they have a long-term impact on students'

postsecondary achievements and in maintaining their interests and involvement over time in creative productive work after they finish college and graduate school.

History: adopted 2016

Section 3: Current Legislative Priorities

37. Education funding reform (*revised*)

Priority: SCSBA supports legislation to reform the state's education funding structure. Any revision should be based upon specific analysis and recommendations on (1) the current tax structure and the state's taxing policy, (2) the current education funding formulas and their ability to equalize educational opportunities statewide and (3) a realistic means of computing a per pupil funding amount ~~the base student cost~~, which is aligned with state-imposed student performance standards and expectations. Recommendations for reforming the method of fully funding public education in South Carolina must do the following:

- expand local district revenue-raising options ~~authority~~;
- generate revenue that is adequate, stable and recurring;
- ensure equitable and timely distribution, to include direct distribution from the state to a district;
- provide adequate funding for other operational needs such as transportation and fringe;
- include state-driven initiatives to ensure that every public school student has the opportunity to learn in permanent school facilities that are safe, structurally sound and conducive to a good learning environment; ~~and~~;
- ensure that districts are held harmless from receiving less money through a new funding plan; and.
- grant all elected school boards full fiscal autonomy.

Rationale: An in-depth review of our state's tax system and how public education is funded is long overdue. However, the plan must include certain components as follows:

- It must generate adequate revenue for schools.
- It must set a per pupil funding amount ~~base student cost (BSC)~~ reflecting what it actually costs to educate a child.
- It must expand local initiatives and the ability for districts to exceed the state minimum requirements.
- It must include equitable components to lessen or erase the impact that a child's residence has on the quality of the education he/she receives.

The funding adequacy lawsuit involving school districts primarily along the I-95 corridor has evidenced woefully inadequate school facility conditions for students and teachers. Just as South Carolina should not be

satisfied with a constitutional requirement for a “minimally adequate” education for children, the state must take steps to ensure that all children attend schools that are safe and conducive to learning comfortable. SCSBA supports the proposed South Carolina Jobs, Education and Tax Act (SCJET).

History: adopted prior to 2001; revised 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2007, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2016

38. School start date (revised)

Priority: SCSBA ~~believes that~~ supports amending state law regarding when public schools may start the school year ~~should be changed~~ to give districts the flexibility of setting their own start date.

Rationale: Following a lengthy legislative debate, the General Assembly in 2006 enacted a uniform starting date for South Carolina’s public schools stating that – with few exceptions – no school could begin classes prior to the third Monday in August annually. One rationale used by proponents was the need for districts to have an equal or near equal amount of instructional days prior to taking high stakes state and federal tests, which were administered to all students on the same dates. However, a 20-day testing window approved in 2016 would free up schools to start earlier or later and still ensure an equal number of instructional days before testing. In addition, over the ensuing years, some districts have found it to be increasingly difficult to complete school business before the semester break and still meet the requirements of the uniform starting date. For example, schools that operate on a block schedule are unable to complete the semester and exams before the holiday break. This can mean a delay in starting college in January for students who graduate high school early or are enrolled in dual enrollment courses. Further, an earlier starting date allows for increased instructional time prior to students taking high stakes federal and state testing. Community and parent frustration with the holiday break schedule is evident. Determining the local school calendar should be a core function of the locally-elected school board of trustees.

History: adopted 2012; revised 2015, 2016

39. ~~Statewide turnaround district (moved to Statements of Belief)~~

Priority: SCSBA ~~opposes the state takeover of low performing schools by mandating that they become part of a statewide reform, recovery or turnaround school district.~~

Rationale: The State Supreme Court’s ruling in favor of the plaintiff school districts in a decades-long school funding lawsuit has prompted numerous recommendations for possible solutions. One reform initiative under consideration by a SC House education task force is the ~~formation of a special state district to take over low performing schools.~~

This effort began nationally with the takeover of New Orleans' schools post hurricane Katrina and is underway in several other states, but has not proven to work. Studies of the programs show the results are mixed at best, and while some schools can point to higher test scores, they still remain behind the state's achievement average. In addition, recovery districts also face complaints that they are not responsive to parents and the schools are not prepared to enroll students with special needs. Turning around low performing schools must be a multi-strategy approach and not a one-size-fits-all solution.

History: adopted 2015

40. Tuition tax credits and vouchers (moved to Statements of Belief)

Priority: SCSBA strongly opposes state or federally-mandated efforts to directly or indirectly subsidize elementary or secondary private, religious or home schools with public funds.

Rationale: SCSBA believes that a strong public school system is the very bedrock of democracy and must not become viewed as a mere public service. Tuition tax credits, tax deductions or vouchers for private schools undermine the principles of public education by encouraging the enrollment of children in private schools and raise constitutional problems. The original tuition tax credit proposal Put Parents in Charge Act and various subsequent proposals represent a complete abandonment of South Carolina's public schools. Studies by SCSBA and the State Budget and Control Board prove schools are negatively impacted financially by the loss of state funds due to declining enrollment of students transferring to private schools. Tuition tax credits or vouchers divert public funds to private entities with absolutely no accountability. Over the past decade, several studies have recommended a state increase in funds for public schools. South Carolina cannot afford further erosion of the funds available for public schools.

History: adopted 1996; revised 1998, 1999, 2002, 2005, 2006, 2012, 2014

Section 4: Recommended New Legislative Priority

41. School safety (New)

Priority: SCSBA supports the allocation of state aid for school safety efforts in all South Carolina public school districts.

Rationale: Currently, school districts must fund the services of school resource officers, security cameras and other school security measures at the local level. A safe learning environment is essential for all students to focus on learning the skills necessary for success. With adequate funding, districts could provide training for educators and law enforcement, employ safety personnel in schools and purchase safety equipment for district facilities ensuring a safe school climate.

History: adopted 2016

Section 5: Resolution Recommended For Deletion

42. Teacher appeals process (*deleted*)

SCSBA believes that the state's Teacher Employment and Dismissal Act should be amended with the goal of providing greater flexibility in the appeals process to better serve the interests of teachers, school districts and the taxpayers.

Rationale: South Carolina's Teacher Employment and Dismissal Act (TEDA) sets forth a detailed process for notifying teachers about their contract status for the ensuing school year as well as a board's intent not to renew. Due process under the law requires that teachers not re-employed for the next school year be given the opportunity to appeal before the local school board. While SCSBA supports the appeals process, some districts can experience significant case backlogs relating to teacher appeals causing increased expense for the district and taxpayers and a prolonged process that serves none of the parties in a fair manner. A comprehensive review of the TEDA is long overdue.

History: adopted 2014

[illegible]

This image shows a vertical rectangular sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The top edge of the paper has a slightly irregular, deckled appearance. The overall look is that of a clean, unused piece of stationery or notebook paper.



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