



According to word detective.com -

"Above board" first appeared in print, as far as is known, in the late 16th century, and the phrase originated in the world of gambling, in particular card games. To play "above board" was to keep your cards above the level of the playing table (as opposed to down in your lap) so as to avoid any suspicion of cheating.

http://www.word-detective.com > 2009/10 > above-board



The SC Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) is a statute whose function is essentially to keep public bodies playing above-board.

S.C. Code Ann. § 30-4-15 Findings and Purpose

The South Carolina General Assembly determined that public business should be carried out in an open and public manner so that citizens are aware of the performance of public officials and the decisions that are reached in public activity.





A meeting is the convening of a **quorum** of the constituent membership of a public body, whether corporal or by means of electronic equipment, to discuss or act upon a matter over which the public body has supervision, control, jurisdiction or advisory power.

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Meeting Components:

- Meetings are duly noticed.
- Meetings have a quorum.
- Meetings are attended in-person or through electronic participation.
- Meetings are open and/or closed.
- Meetings are structured.
- Meetings have minutes.



Meetings are duly noticed when . . .

- The schedule for regular meetings is posted at the beginning of the school year. It includes the dates, times and locations for those meetings. The agenda for the meetings is posted 24 hours prior.
 - **Called or special meetings** are posted as early as practicable but not later than 24 hours prior and include the agenda.
- Reasonable effort to give notice is made for an emergency meeting.
- Public notice for any called, special or rescheduled meeting is posted on a bulletin board in a publicly assessable place at the office or meeting location AND on the district's website.

Local media is notified



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Amending the agenda . . .

- An amended agenda requires an additional 24 hours notice and must be posted in the same manner as the original posting.
- Amendments to the agenda at the meeting require 2/3 votes for items upon which action can be taken.
- Amendments to the agenda at the meeting for final action items OR items where there has not been and will not be an opportunity for public comment with prior public notice require 2/3 vote AND voting by the board that emergency or exigent circumstances exist if the item is not added to the agenda.
- An agenda for a special called meeting may NOT be amended at that meeting to include an action item that was not on the original agenda.







Meetings are open and/or closed. . .

Every meeting of all public bodies shall be open to the public unless closed pursuant to Section 30-4-70.

The board must vote in open session to enter executive (closed) session.

The motion to enter executive session must specifically state the reason(s) for doing so.



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Closed meetings . . .

A public body may hold a meeting closed to the public for one or more of the following statutory reasons:

- Personnel or student matters (employees can demand an open hearing)
- Legal advice related to pending, threatened, or potential clam; settlement of a claim; or the position of the district in other adversary situations
- Contract negotiations
- Proposed sale or purchase of property
- Development of security personnel or devices
- · Investigative procedures related to allegations of criminal misconduct
- Certain industrial development matters







Meetings are structured . . .

A well thought out agenda will provide the roadmap for the meeting. Consent agenda are frequently used for this purpose. They include procedural decisions for matters that are not controversial and require minimal discussion.

Examples: approval of the agenda, approval of minutes, committee reports, administration or staff reports

Any supporting documents for items listed in the consent agenda should be given to board members prior to the meeting.













FOIA permits the public and the press to obtain copies of "public records"...

- A person has the right to inspect, copy or receive an electronic transmission of any public record of a public body except those exempt by Section 30-4-40 or other state and federal laws.
- Public record includes all books, papers, maps, photographs, cards, tapes, recordings or other documentary materials (regardless of physical form or characteristics) prepared, owned, used, in the possession of or retained by a public body.
- District must make an initial response to the request within 10 business days unless the requested record is more than 24 months old, in which case 20 business days.
- Records responsive to the request must be provided within 30 days. (There can be a mutual agreement for longer.)
- District must post a fee schedule for FOIA requests.
- District can request a court hearing to challenge a FOIA request that it believes to be "overbroad, unduly burdensome, vague, repetitive, or otherwise improper".









THANK YOU !

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