

SCSBA Board of Directors

The 22-member board of directors, representing different regions of the state, serves as the governing body for the association. The board sets policies for the association, approves the annual budget, hires and evaluates the executive director and handles other responsibilities described in the SCSBA constitution and policy manual. The board meets at least three times annually and participates in a yearly retreat.

Officers



Gerald Cook
President



Bruce Davis
President-Elect



Cindy Smith
Vice President



Richard Cook
Treasurer



John Hughes
Secretary



Debi Bush
Past President



Ronald Bessant
Past President

Regional Directors



Tony Folk
Region 1 - Beaufort, Colleton,
Dorchester 2, 4; Jasper



Ruth Jordan
Region 2 – Charleston



Ellery Little
Region 3 – Berkeley,
Georgetown

Vacancy
Region 4 – Dillon 1-3,
Horry, Marion 1,2,7



Glenn Odom
Region 5 - Clarendon 1-3,
Florence 1-5, Williamsburg



Queenie Boyd
Region 6 - Chesterfield,
Darlington,
Kershaw, Lee, Marlboro



Peggy Tyler
Region 7 - Calhoun,
Orangeburg Consol. 3, 4, 5;
Sumter 2 & 17



Melinda Anderson
Region 8 - Richland 1-2



Beth Branham
Region 9 - Lexington 1-5



Wesley Hightower
Region 10 - Aiken, Allendale,
Bamberg 1-2, Barnwell 19,
29, 45; Hampton 1-2



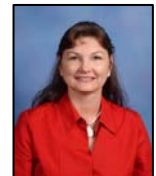
Kathy Coleman
Region 11 - Abbeville,
Anderson 1-3, Edgefield,
Greenwood 50, 51, 52
McCormick, Saluda



Lee Attaway
Region 12 - Cherokee,
Chester, Fairfield, Laurens
55, 56; Newberry, Union



Ann Reid
Region 13 - Lancaster, York
1, Clover 2, Rock Hill 3, Fort
Mill 4



Connie Smith
Region 14 - Spartanburg 1-7



Danna Rohleder
Region 15 - Greenville



Paul Talmadge
Region 16 - Anderson 4, 5;
Pickens, Oconee



Table of Contents

	Page
Introduction.....	2
Agenda	3
2008 Minutes	4
Rules of Procedure.....	8
President’s Annual Report.....	9
Statement of Financial Position (Finance Committee Report)	14
Proposed Slate of Officers and Directors (Nominating Committee Report).....	16
Guide to Resolutions	17
2010 Statements of Belief.....	18
2010 Legislative Priorities.....	26
2010 Deleted Resolutions.....	29
Proposed Constitution and Bylaws Changes.....	30
Parliamentary Procedure Reference Guide.....	Back inside cover

Introduction

The Board of Directors is pleased to present the 2009 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 5, 2009, at the Crowne Plaza Hotel 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. Over 200 of your school board colleagues will convene on December 5 to make important decisions on behalf of governing boards and students in all 85 school districts. They will elect the association's leadership and adopt positions on educational issues that reflect the philosophies of the membership.

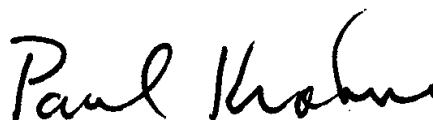
Take time to read the annual report and financial data. Encourage your board to review the resolutions presented in this booklet as an agenda item at your next meeting. Your discussion will offer valuable guidance to those serving as your delegates at the Delegate Assembly.

Finally, plan to attend the annual business meeting on December 5. 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.



Mr. Gerald Cook
President



Dr. Paul Krohne
Executive Director



2009 Delegate Assembly Agenda

Crowne Plaza Hotel
Hilton Head Island, South Carolina
Saturday, December 5, 2009
2-5 p.m.

Gerald Cook, President

South Carolina School Boards Association
Presiding

Call to Order	Gerald Cook
Pledge of Allegiance	Cindy Smith SCSBA Vice President
Credential's Report	John Hughes SCSBA Secretary
Approval of Agenda	Gerald Cook
Approval of 2008 Minutes	Gerald Cook
Approval of Rules of Procedure	Gerald Cook
2009 Annual Report	Gerald Cook
Finance Committee Report	Richard Cook, chairman SCSBA Finance Committee SCSBA Treasurer
Nominating Committee Report	Debi Bush, chairman SCSBA Nominating Committee SCSBA Past President
Election of Officers and Directors	Gerald Cook
2009-10 Resolutions	Bruce Davis, chairman SCSBA Legislation Committee SCSBA President-Elect
Installation of Officers and Directors	Ronald Bessant Debi Bush SCSBA Past Presidents
Adjournment	



Minutes of the 2008 Delegate Assembly

December 6, 2008

Time and Place

The 2008 meeting of the South Carolina School Boards Association Delegate Assembly was held at the Crowne Plaza Hotel on Hilton Head Island, South Carolina on December 6, 2008. President Debi Bush called the meeting to order at 2:10 p.m.

After welcoming the delegates President Bush called on SCSBA President-Elect, Ronald Bessant, to lead the group in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Credentials Report

SCSBA Vice President, Gerald Cook announced there were 77 boards present which represented 91 percent of the 85 member school boards.

Approval of Agenda

The agenda was approved by general consent. The motion passed by voice vote.

Approval of Minutes

The minutes from the 2007 Delegate Assembly were approved by general consent. The motion passed by voice vote.

Rules of Procedure

A motion was made and seconded to approve the rules as presented. The motion passed by voice vote.

President's Report

President Bush introduced the members of the Board of Directors. She then gave the President's Report.

Finance Committee Report

President Bush called upon Bruce Davis, finance committee chairman, to present the finance committee report.

Mr. Davis directed the delegates to the financial report on pages 13 and 14 and announced 100 percent membership in SCSBA of the 85 school boards in the state for the 31st year in a row. No action was taken.

Nominating Committee Report

President Bush called on Dru James, chairman of the nominating committee, to give the nominating committee report. Ms. James reported the committee met on Saturday, June 21, 2008 at the Greenville Hyatt in Greenville and on Friday, August 22, 2008 at the Sheraton Myrtle Beach Convention Center in Myrtle Beach. The committee interviewed one candidate for the office of Secretary, two candidates for Director of Region Four seat, two candidates for the Director of Region 10 seat and one candidate for the Director of Region 16 seat.

Mrs. James read the slate of officers and directors being proposed by the nominating committee.

President-elect	Gerald Cook, Spartanburg Five school board
Vice president	Bruce Davis, Hampton Two school board
Treasurer	Cindy Smith, Lexington One school board
Secretary	Richard Cook, Florence Three school board
Director, Region 4	John Hughes, Marion Two school board
Director, Region 8	Melinda Anderson, Richland Two school board
Director, Region 9	Beth Branham, Lexington Two school board
Director, Region 12	Lee Attaway, Newberry County school board
Director, Region 16	Paul Talmadge, Anderson Five school board

After the slate of officers and directors was read, a motion was made to approve the slate of officers and directors as read by Mrs. James. The motion passed by voice vote.

Mrs. James then moved the election of the following individuals who ran unopposed to serve as members of the Board of Directors.

Director, Region 1	Tony Folk, Dorchester Four school board
Director, Region 2	Ruth Jordan, Charleston County school board
Director, Region 3	Elery Little, Georgetown school board

The motion passed by voice vote.

Mrs. James then explained the process of an election in a contested race for the seat on the Board of Directors representing Region 10. Ms. Rita Sease, Bamberg One, was slated by the Board of Directors to fill the Region 10 seat on the Board of Directors. Mr. Wesley Hightower, Aiken County, challenged the slated candidate.

Ms. Rita Sease was nominated by Bamberg One and seconded. Mr. Wesley Hightower was nominated by Aiken County and seconded. Each candidate addressed the delegates. The delegates cast their ballots.

Legislation Committee Report

President Bush called on Kathy Coleman, Legislation Committee member, to give the Legislation Committee report. Dr. Coleman introduced committee members. She reported the committee met and reviewed resolutions submitted to the SCSBA, and the board adopted the package at the August board meeting. She explained the recommendations of the committee and made a motion to adopt the committee's report.

President Bush asked for the submission of any new resolution or constitutional changes from the floor and explained the SCSBA rules of procedure which states proposed resolutions not received and acted upon by the SCSBA board of directors may be considered by the delegate assembly if two-thirds of the delegates vote to allow this. She then talked about the Amendment Form for substantial amendments to any resolution.

The chair received two proposed resolutions from the floor. Spartanburg One school board asked for consideration of a resolution dealing with the criteria for determining absolute and growth rating on the State Report Card. The Laurens 55 school board asked for consideration of a resolution dealing with providing school boards with additional flexibility in dealing with state funding cuts. President Bush explained that the Delegate Assembly would consider the two resolutions after all of the printed resolutions contained in the Delegate Assembly handbook were dealt with.

President Bush called for a block vote on Section 1 – 2009 Statements of Belief with the understanding that any resolution in this section could be pulled for consideration.

The following Statements of Belief were pulled for separate consideration.

8. Education achievement gap - Vince Ford, Richland One school board

A motion was made to adopt Section 1 as proposed by the committee with the exception of number 8. *Education achievement gap*. The motion passed by voice vote.

Statement of Belief number 8. *Education achievement gap* was brought to the floor for discussion. Vince Ford, Richland One, made a motion to amend resolution 8 to read:

8. Education achievement gap

SCSBA believes in meaningful, research-based national, state and local initiatives with measurable outcomes that close the educational achievement gap for all students. Such initiatives shall not include reducing the school week.

The motion to amend resolution 8 failed by a vote of 53 to 189.

A motion was made to adopt resolution 8. *Education achievement gap* as presented in the handbook. The motion passed by voice vote.

President Bush called for a block vote on continuing Legislative Priorities 1-4 in Section 2 – 2009 Legislative Priorities with the understanding that resolution 5. *Impact fees* would be left for separate consideration. The motion passed by voice vote.

A motion was made to adopt 5. *Impact fees*, a new Legislative Priority. The motion passed by voice vote.

President Bush called for the vote on deleting the two resolutions in Section 3 – 2009 Deleted Resolutions. The motion to delete was approved by voice vote.

President Bush proceeded to address the resolutions submitted from the floor explaining that a 2/3 vote was needed to consider any resolution from the floor.

Spartanburg One school board requested to have a resolution on Determination of ratings brought before the Delegate Assembly. The motion to hear the resolution was passed by voice vote.

After discussion, a motion was made and seconded to adopt the resolution as presented. The motion passed by voice vote.

Determination of ratings

Submitted by Spartanburg School District One

Belief: SCSBA believes the South Carolina Education Oversight Committee (EOC) should implement criteria for determining absolute and growth ratings for schools and districts on the State Report Card that is more reflective of the improved performance of our students and schools.

The Laurens 55 school board requested to have a resolution on Funding/program flexibility brought before the Delegate Assembly. The motion to hear the resolution was passed by voice vote.

After discussion, a motion was made and seconded to adopt the resolution as presented. The motion passed by voice vote.

Funding/program flexibility

Submitted by Laurens School District 55

Belief: SCSBA supports prompt legislative action in 2009 to provide school districts with maximum funding and program flexibility in the current budget year in order to manage and protect from further erosion core instructional and operational services to students.

Further, SCSBA supports:

- suspending regulations that prohibit local school boards from shifting certain categorical or line item funds and suspending mandated programs;
- providing flexibility with the 180-day student attendance, SCSBA does not support a state mandated four-day school week;
- suspending temporarily, state testing and school and district ratings requirements, except those required by federal law.

Election Results

President Bush announced the election results for the Region 10 seat on the Board of Directors. Wesley Hightower, Aiken County, was declared the winner.

Installation of Officers

President Bush asked the newly elected officers and directors to come forward. SCSBA Past President Dru James administered the oath of office.

President Bush presented a plaque to retiring board member, Dru James. She then introduced Ronald Bessant as the new president of SCSBA.

President Bessant presented the president's plaque to Debi Bush and thanked her for her service to SCSBA.

Adjournment

Seeing no further business, President Bessant declared the 2008 Delegate Assembly of the South Carolina School Boards Association adjourned at 3:40 p.m.



Dr. Paul Krohne, Executive Director

Delegate Assembly Rules of Procedure

The following rules of procedure are recommended for adoption by the Delegate Assembly pursuant to Article V, Section 2, of the SCSBA Constitution which provides:

The Delegate Assembly adopts rules of procedure for the conduct of meetings of the Delegate Assembly.

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 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.

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.

5. All matters except contested elections shall be decided by voice vote or a tabulated vote. A tabulated vote may be called for by a single delegate. 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, an amendment or a 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. However, the Delegate Assembly may vote 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 two-thirds vote will be necessary for the item to be reconsidered.

7. All substantive floor amendments to a resolution shall 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 each such resolution or constitutional change shall 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 verification is provided that the action is requested by a majority vote of the submitting board.

9. Although informal advice may be sought of staff, all rulings concerning assembly or parliamentary procedure shall be exclusively by the chair. The ruling of the chair shall be final unless there is an appeal from the decision of the chair by a member and there is a second. In this case the chair speaks 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.



Gerald Cook

Introduction

As with most school boards associations across the country, the South Carolina School Boards Association (SCSBA) had a challenging 2008-2009. SC public schools were hit with three mid-year budget cuts totaling more than \$387 million statewide. Schools were asked and continue to be asked to absorb unprecedented amounts of mid-year cuts. At the same time, the expectations and demands remain at an all time high.

Yet, despite these challenges, SCSBA maintained, and in some areas increased, its services to members and its sphere of influence in education policy development within the state's political arena. SCSBA remains proud of our membership, which continues at 100 percent of the school boards in the state. Without a doubt, SCSBA continues to meet the many and varied challenges that face local school officials on a daily basis.

It is indeed an honor and privilege to present the annual report for the year ending June 30, 2009 with highlights of association accomplishments.

Advocacy and legislative challenges

The 2009 Legislative Session was marked by fiscal crisis, from unprecedented state budget cuts to national attention on a legislative and legal battle to force Gov. Sanford to accept \$700 million in federal stimulus dollars slated mostly for public schools in South Carolina.

School board members were active on all fronts of the funding fights in 2009!

And, despite South Carolina's challenging economic climate, school boards and the public education community were successful in pushing forward several important legislative issues in the General Assembly. Board members advocated for students and visited the State House in record numbers. Your association thanks you for your continuing support and willingness to speak out on issues impacting the education community!

Last year's reductions to South Carolina K-12 public schools totaled \$388 million. Additional reductions in state funding during the legislative budgeting process meant that schools were looking at beginning FY 2009-10 with about \$513 million less than they began with in FY 2008-09.

In August, the State Budget and Control Board announced that public schools would have to come up with an additional \$85.4 million in cuts.

The most visible (and certainly most covered) issue of the 2009 session centered on Gov. Sanford's refusal to request the federal stimulus funds allocated for teachers and school districts in South Carolina. The issue, which became more than a South Carolina story and was covered extensively by the national press, was ultimately resolved when the S.C. Supreme Court ruled in favor of public schools and ordered the governor to accept the funds. During the buildup to the legal decision, school board members across the state were at the forefront in urging the governor to accept the funds. Demonstrations took place in all regions of the state including major events in Charleston, Florence, Greenville, York and Richland counties. It was due to these advocacy efforts that the education community was able to sway public opinion, which was critical to convincing lawmakers to override the governor's veto of legislative measures to require him to take the funding.

Another major accomplishment for public education during the 2009 legislative session centered on giving local districts the funding flexibility needed to survive and make tough decisions during these challenging economic times. The General Assembly enacted a two-year joint resolution concerning school district flexibility (the "flexibility bill") to help schools manage and protect from further erosion core instructional and operational services to students. Once again, school board members stepped forward and played an important role in ensuring that lawmakers recognized the importance of this issue and also in urging them to act quickly. It is because of this grassroots work that flexibility for school districts moved quickly through the General Assembly.

Other important actions during the 2009 legislative session included passage of the Federal Educational Tax-Credit Bond Implementation Act, allowing school districts the ability to apply for interest-free bonds for school construction and renovations; and the passage of legislation allowing districts the ability to waive the requirement of advertising school report cards in the local newspaper if an article in the paper has previously highlighted report card results.

Finally, public education supporters led by SCSBA dealt another defeat to voucher and tuition tax credit proponents in the Senate

2009 Annual Report

Education Committee. Again, school board members' participation in the fight was critical to success!

SCSBA also used the 2009 session to implement changes to our annual Day at the Capital advocacy program. The new format expanded the usual one-day activity into two days (2-DAC) with the goal of increasing school board members' presence at the State House. The new format allows school board members, following a legislative briefing, to meet one-on-one with their House and Senate members as well as attend subcommittee hearings on education-related bills. We have received positive feedback on the changes and look forward to building on this momentum in 2010. In addition, SCSBA's Duane Cooper was promoted in July to the position of Legislative and Advocacy Coordinator and will be joining the fight for public schools at the State House.

SCSBA would like to send a special salute to all school board members for the job that you do in advocating and speaking out for public schools throughout the year. It is because of your hard work and willingness to stand for public education priorities that we were able to pass important legislation during a challenging and difficult economic as well as political environment. Your enthusiasm, support, and voice will be needed during next year's legislative session. Remember, an organized, unified and structured group of advocates can bring the change needed to strengthen public education in South Carolina!

Communications advances SCSBA statewide visibility

SCSBA's communications program continued its focus on membership support of the association's governmental relations and advocacy efforts and to market the association as the leading voice for public schools statewide. By integrating communications and governmental relations, the association serves the membership as a source of information and assistance with advocacy efforts in support of the association's legislative priorities. This combination again proved effective during the 2009 legislative session with the passage of funding flexibility proviso and the defeat of a private school voucher program. The association's unified efforts and coalition building increased visibility with state education and legislative leaders and attracted increased statewide media attention. In fact, SCSBA was cited as a leading source of

information by legislators during the House and Senate debates on many of these issues.

The communications and advocacy team took a leading role to support members with timely informative briefs on legislative changes, training on the board's crucial governance role and the association's services for insurance, policy and legal needs. Highlights of major communications activities during the year include:

- Provided a comprehensive toolkit to help boards strategically advocate top legislative issues, including funding flexibility and comprehensive funding reform.
- Provided members with up-to-date information on SCSBA's Web site regarding policy updates, new publications, ever-changing happenings at the Capitol and more! Our weekly *e-Focus* newsletter, which includes a calendar of events and timely association and member news, is provided electronically each week to members with email. Those members without email continue to receive the paper copy of *Focus* by mail. *e-Clippings*, our popular daily roundup of statewide newspaper articles on education and political issues, is a frequently requested service from members and non-members. During the legislative session, *e-Clippings* is expanded to include a *Daily Legislative Update* to report on the progress of the General Assembly.
- Provided phone support for members in need of immediate assistance with crisis situations, media relations and community engagement issues as needed.
- Provided successful referendum tips to Marlboro County.
- Facilitated nominations for the association's two awards program, *The Champions for Public Education Award* and the *Legislative Advocacy Program of the Year*.
- Worked with the association's South Carolina School Boards Insurance Trust team to develop a marketing campaign to improve the understanding of the Trust by school board members and district administrators.

SCSBA will continue to refine and enhance its communications effort to focus on board roles and responsibilities as voices for their public schools

to reinforce opposition to legislation that erodes decision-making at the local level.

Training

SCSBA continues to make training a vital component of association service. The Department of Leadership Development, strives for excellence and growth in the training programs; enabling SCSBA to better serve our members.

For 2008, nine board members earned the required points and passed a written test to reach Level Six, the highest recognition in the Boardmanship Institute. A total of 96 board members reached one of six levels.

SCSBA reported more than 12,222 hours of training to the State Department of Education for the 2007-2008 district report cards.

More than 412 board members and superintendents attended the 2009 annual convention in February. Stephen G. Peters, CEO, The Peters Group, Dr. Pat Cooper, CEO, Early Childhood and Family Learning Foundation and Bryan Townsend, CSP, CPAE were all keynote speakers.

Forty-eight veteran board members were honored at convention for service ranging from 10 to 40 years. Sixty-eight board members participated in the board chair workshop held in conjunction with the convention. Eighty-four new board members attended the New Board Orientation.

The commitment to on-site leadership team training continues as a priority. During the year, SCSBA staff visited districts helping board members focus on governance and strengthen relationships with their fellow board members and staff. They conducted sixteen on-site training including Basics of Boardmanship, customized retreats and board goal setting workshops for district leadership teams.

Policy Services

Policy services continues to make changes this year both in the substance and format of our model policies and our continued emphasis to support effective boards through technology. We provide our regular maintenance **update service** (which includes sample policies, processing updates, reviewing minutes and the annual *Policy and Legislative Update Book*) to our 93 participating school districts, career and technology centers and special schools.

Our contract **major or minor revision**

service revises and/or updates a board's policy manual to focus all policies on the role of the board as the governing, policymaking entity with an emphasis on student achievement and to delegate the respective operational role of the superintendent to district defined administrative rules and procedures. All policies are current with state and federal laws and regulations and contain language to ensure compliance with state and federal accountability requirements as well as SACS CASI accreditation. Any district currently contracting for a major or minor revision will be working under this model.

Our **policies online service** continues to thrive in its tenth year of implementation with 54 districts currently online. SCSBA, in conjunction with MicroScribe Publishing, uses Folio® Infobase, a powerful electronic publishing tool, to post a board's policy manual on the Internet with a link from the district website (no hardware or software commitment on the district's part). Also included are unlimited revisions, a print feature, legal links, a search engine, a multi-district search feature and archiving.

What are the advantages of policies online for a district?

- current, up-to-date policy
- effective risk management tool
- 24-hour access to anyone with Internet capability
- elimination of hard copies
- sophisticated, electronic publication
- quick turnaround time for policy updates
- total electronic transmissions
- ability to search other districts' online policy manuals
- minimum district staff involvement

The one-time fee for this contract service is \$4,175 with a yearly subscription fee of \$1,950. Discounts are available for groups of districts coming online at one time. Visit SCSBA's booth at the annual convention and register to win a free development fee for new districts and one year's subscription fee for a district already online. This package is given away to two lucky districts each year compliments of MicroScribe Publishing, Inc.

Our other contract service, **schoolboardnet**, compliments our online policy service and includes electronic distribution of board materials, paperless board meetings, searchable archives, board member notifications and links to board policy. Webinar training and technical assistance by SCSBA for use of the site are included. There are no special skills required to administer the site

2009 Annual Report

and the district staff acts as administrator with no flow through to SCSBA. Lexington School District Three will be pilot testing the updated version of *schoolboardnet* in 2009-10.

Policy services is in its second year of an ongoing grant (\$48,000) received from the South Carolina Tobacco Collaborative to encourage districts to adopt and enforce a model comprehensive tobacco-free policy. This grant is called “**Blazin’ the Way**” and is administered through DHEC. Collaborative efforts include targeting school districts with the tobacco-free policy information, linking and partnering with other groups to collaborate in this effort, and developing and awarding grants of \$1500 to districts to implement the policy. We also provide plaques for the districts and participate in recognition at board meetings and regional workshops. So far, 22 districts have adopted the policy and 10 districts have been awarded the grant.

Administrative Services

Administrative Services focused primarily on providing superintendent searches for school boards across the state. This service has been constantly monitored, evaluated, and improved by SCSBA to strengthen its effectiveness. Each search was individualized to meet the needs of the respective boards. As a part of the National School Boards Association network, the ability of SCSBA to offer the most aggressive and comprehensive national recruitment service is unmatched by any other professional executive search firm. No private firm knows South Carolina schools better than SCSBA and the professional recruitment part of our search services reflects this reality like no other organization can.

In year’s past, SCSBA’s interests and concerns went beyond the selection of new superintendents by local school boards. Other Administrative Services included projects such as assisting boards with superintendent evaluations, curriculum audits, financial management audits, No Child Left Behind compliance audits, facility and salary studies, district consolidation feasibility studies, and bond referendum services.

All administrative services are offered with one single purpose in mind ... that is to provide the very best service to our member school boards as is possible. After all, that is what SCSBA is all about.

Insurance Trust

The South Carolina School Boards Insurance Trust (SCSBIT) was established in 1984. Each SCSBIT program has a separate board of trustees composed of school board members, superintendents and school business officials. The individual boards operate under the umbrella of the SCSBA Board of Directors.

The Trust provides a variety of risk management services for member districts that include self-insured workers’ compensation and property and casualty programs with accompanying risk control and safety services. The self-insured concept means that member districts benefit by “owning” their insurance companies. The premium contributions made by members pay claims and administrative expenses and purchase reinsurance. The equity that members build through investing in the programs reduces future premium costs. The investment policies of both programs ensure optimal return on investments with maximum security. Annual actuarial studies and audits ensure proper funding of programs.

In addition to the financial stability of the program, member districts also benefit from insurance services tailored to meet school district needs. The administrative services of the programs are handled by in-house SCSBIT claim and risk control staff. This ensures that member districts receive the best in services and coverage.

Joint participation discounts link the programs together and allow the districts to benefit from the economy of having all insurance coverage provided through one source.

The strong financial position of SCSBIT has allowed member districts to benefit from their investment in the programs. The boards and staff of all programs are committed to providing the most comprehensive coverage and services at very competitive costs. The input of member districts is invaluable as we continually search for new and better ways to provide for the risk management needs of public education in South Carolina.

Workers’ Compensation Fund

Eighty South Carolina school districts, independent career centers and county boards of education are members of the SCSBIT Workers’ Compensation Fund. The retained earnings of the fund are used to provide premium reductions to member districts. A joint participation (10 percent

credit is given to districts that are members of both the property and casualty and workers' compensation programs. Also a five percent credit is available for districts that participate in the Premium and Risk Reduction (PARR) program.

Property and Casualty Fund

Sixty-seven school districts, independent career centers and county boards of education belong to the SCSBIT Property and Casualty Fund established in 1990. The Property and Casualty Fund provides coverage and these financial advantages to its members: coverage for sexual harassment/ misconduct; newly acquired property limits (up to \$5 million per project at no additional premium); and the addition of automobiles at no additional premium. Member districts are provided on-site appraisal of all district property with accurate replacement cost. The school board legal coverage is provided by the same carrier as the general liability, eliminating any potential coverage or claims related disputes. Claims services are provided by an experienced in-house staff dedicated to meeting the unique needs of school districts.

Risk Control Services

SCSBIT provides comprehensive risk control and safety services to its member districts included with their insurance coverage. The best way to reduce claims and premium costs is to prevent accidents from occurring. Staff risk control representatives provide safety program consultations, site inspections and in-service programs to members. SCSBIT continues to offer regional and statewide workshops on timely risk management topics. Risk Control will continue to be a major emphasis. SCSBIT is committed to provide a high level of loss prevention (pre-loss) and loss reduction (post-loss) services. The goal is to target risk exposures that impact a school district. Risk Control programs have a direct impact on lowering the experience modifier thus reducing the total premium.

In Conclusion...

Your association board of directors and staff will continue to closely monitor the financial stress that our members are under. Along with our member boards, SCSBA anticipates a loss in revenues based on the economic climate. As your

association, we are taking every step to reduce costs in order to lessen the impact to your budget for membership dues. We are committed to ensuring that our internal cuts will not be overly visible to our members and will not compromise the quality of professional services we offer. We will continue to be visible and involved with organizations at the state and national levels, making presentations and serving on committees and task forces. Yet, despite our impressive growth of influence within the state and national political arena, service to our members remains "JOB #1." We consider our association as a regional office of each and every school board in the state and we hope you do the same. We proudly stand ready to assist you in anyway we can. Thank you for your support.

Statement of Financial Position

	Years ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 643,276	\$ 394,451
Accounts receivable	45,051	21,259
Investments	3,471,844	3,183,170
Accrued interest receivable	38,997	33,513
Prepaid expenses and other assets	24,258	27,950
Deposits	12,914	-0-
Total current assets	4,236,340	3,660,343
Property and equipment:		
Land	60,500	60,500
Building and improvements	881,553	881,553
Furniture and office equipment	312,850	312,228
Vehicles	33,758	33,758
	1,288,661	1,288,039
Less, accumulated depreciation	(775,658)	(749,072)
Net property and equipment	513,003	538,967
Total assets	\$ 4,749,343	\$ 4,199,310
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 367,145	\$ 290,964
Note payable - current	-0-	3,044
Total current liabilities	367,145	294,008
Total liabilities	367,145	294,008
Net assets:		
Temporarily restricted	375,111	211,304
Unrestricted- net equity in property and equipment	513,003	538,967
Unrestricted- other	3,494,084	3,155,031
Total net assets	4,382,198	3,905,302
Total liabilities and net assets	\$ 4,749,343	\$ 4,199,310

Statement of Activities

	June 30,	
	2009	2008
Revenue		
Membership dues	\$ 1,101,373	\$ 875,916
Conferences and meetings	347,475	386,874
Policy service	225,019	204,545
Investment income	180,411	231,943
Consulting	34,414	-0-
Publication sales and advertising	11,375	11,400
Administrative fees	2,694,365	2,429,300
Grant income	24,412	-0-
Other income	15,434	10,810
Total revenue	4,634,278	4,150,788
Expenses		
Program services:		
Member services	\$ 2,821,778	\$ 2,657,657
Conferences, meetings and training seminars	435,582	459,233
Policy and other services	273,904	220,961
Total program services	3,531,264	3,337,851
General and administrative expenses	626,118	592,160
Total expenses	4,157,382	3,930,011
Increase in net assets	476,896	220,777
Net assets, beginning of year	3,905,302	3,684,525
Net assets, end of year	\$ 4,382,198	\$ 3,905,302

Proposed Slate of Officers and Directors

The SCSBA Board of Directors presents this slate of officers and directors for 2009-10. Officers serve one-year terms. Directors serve four-year terms representing regions containing similar numbers of students.

Officers and Directors for 2009-10



Bruce Davis
President
Hampton Two Schools
Current President Elect



Cindy Smith
President-Elect
Lexington One Schools
Current Vice President



Richard Cook
Vice President
Florence Three Schools
Current Treasurer



John Hughes
Treasurer
Marion Two Schools
Current Secretary



Beth Branham
Secretary
Lexington Two Schools
Current Region 9 Director



Tony Folk
Director, Region 1
Dorchester Four Schools
Beaufort, Colleton, Dorchester 2, 4
Jasper
(Finishing one-year term)



MaryEllen Greene
Director, Region 4
Horry County Schools
Dillon 1,2,3; Horry, Marion 1,2, 7



Glenn Odom
Director, Region 5
Florence One Schools
Clarendon 1, 2, 3; Florence 1-5;
Williamsburg
(Finishing one-year term)



Robert Gantt
Director, Region 9
Lexington Two Schools
Lexington 1-5



Ann Reid
Director, Region 13
Rock Hill Three Schools
Lancaster, York 1-4
(Finishing first 4-year term)

Guide to Resolutions

Statements of Belief are listed in Section 1. Legislative Priorities are listed in Section 2. Deleted Resolutions are listed in Section 3.

	Page
Advocacy efforts.....	18
Board evaluation	18
Board hiring of superintendent	18
Board training in at-risk districts	18
Consolidation	19
Constitutional amendment	19
Determination of ratings.....	19
Early childhood education	19
Economic development tax incentives.....	20
Education achievement gap.....	20
Education funding reform	26
Extension of technical assistance to schools.....	29
Fiscal autonomy	20
Freedom of information	20
Funding/program flexibility.	26
Harassment, discrimination and equal opportunity.....	20
Index of taxpaying ability (New)	27
Impact Fees.....	27
Local district fiscal impact statements	21
Local governance of school districts	21
Local legislation.....	21
National standards (New).....	21
No Child Left Behind Act	21
Nonpartisan election of school board members	22
Participation by non-district students.....	22
Procurement process flexibility.....	22
Property tax relief legislation	27
Public school choice.....	22
Recovering waived property tax increases (New).....	28
Safe schools	29
School and district takeovers	23
School bus privatization	23
State-sponsored/funded charter schools.....	29
State graduation rate.....	23
Tax relief	23
Teacher salaries.....	24
Tobacco free school districts and school property	24
Transportation for magnet programs.....	24
Tuition tax credits and vouchers.....	28
Unfunded/underfunded mandates.....	24

2010 Statements of Belief

The resolutions of the South Carolina School Boards Association provide legislative priorities and statements of belief that guide the staff and officers in dealing with the various issues related to public education that arise during the year. A statement of belief is a value statement designed to guide our thoughts and behavior as we attempt to accomplish our goals and deal with legislative and policy issues that may arise during the year. A legislative priority is a specific outcome that the association is trying to accomplish within the current legislative session. All legislative priorities and statements of belief are listed in alphabetical order, not in order of importance.

Section 1 2010 Statements of Belief

1. Advocacy efforts

Belief: SCSBA strongly encourages local school boards members 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: ~~Since advocacy is a SCSBA priority and the South Carolina legislature and the federal government have the power to impact greatly on public education in this state, SCSBA should focus whatever resources are needed in this area.~~

When all 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. Boards should actively participate in SCSBA's Grassroots Advocacy Program. The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in *Page v. Lexington County School District One* recently 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

2. Board evaluation

Belief: SCSBA believes all local school boards should undergo a comprehensive board self-evaluation and self-assessment every two

years. Such efforts to improve local school board operations should be allowed in executive session under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act.

Rationale: The complex process of improving board operations is critical to the state's overall emphasis on assuring quality education in public schools. ~~Consistent with the recommendations of the Education Oversight Committee,~~ Such self-assessment efforts can most effectively be conducted in executive session to allow for unrestricted discussions by board members of their performance and that of their colleagues.

History: Adopted 2002, revised 2003

3. 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 personnel decisions to the superintendent with policies in place to assure equitable hiring, promotion and dismissal practices. The board would 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 personnel. 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 administrative team. The board's appropriate role in personnel is to hire the superintendent, assure that policies are in place to provide fairness in staffing personnel 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

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 recommendation for school district improvement.

Rationale: Changes in state law in 2004 included state-funded board training as one option 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 take over stage.

History: Adopted 2004, 2008

5. Consolidation

Belief: SCSBA believes in supports 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 85 school districts range in size from 61,000 to 1,000 students.

~~The Education Oversight Committee has adopted recommendations for school board governance reform as proposed by the Study Team on Local Leadership Quality and Engagement. One recommendation called for a 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. The study reached no conclusion on the district size/student performance relationship.~~

History: Adopted prior to 1993; revised 2001, 2002

6. Constitutional amendment

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 and 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.

The Supreme Court in 1999 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. The ruling was appealed to the Supreme Court which heard oral arguments in June 2008. 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

7. Determination of ratings

Belief: SCSBA believes the South Carolina Education Oversight Committee (EOC) should implement criteria for determining absolute and growth ratings for schools and districts on the state report card that are more reflective of the improved performance of our students and schools.

Rationale: While student performance (test scores, graduation rates, attendance, etc.) has increased since the EAA report cards were first used, actual report card ratings have declined due to an annual increase in requirements. ~~Today, fewer schools and districts are rated excellent or good while more are rated average, below average, and at risk.~~ The ratings system must include criteria for determining absolute and growth ratings that reflect the true performance of our students and schools.

History: Adopted 2008

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 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. Further, action in the General Assembly in 2006 established a two-year pilot program for four-year-old kindergarten expansion in the plaintiff and trial districts from the decade-long funding adequacy lawsuit. ~~A Senate panel studied the issue during 2007 and made a recommendation for permanent changes in the state's early childhood laws during the 2008 Legislative Session. The ensuing legislation reflecting these changes did not pass due to a lack of funding.~~

History: Adopted 2003; revised 2006

2010 Statements of Belief

9. Economic development tax incentives ~~Preservation of local tax base~~

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.
- 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: Revised 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2006

10. Education achievement gap

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: South Carolina continues to show steady improvement in the academic achievement of its public school students. However, a significant gap exists between students of different demographic groups, and different socioeconomic groups.

The achievement gap presents a unique challenge for schools: raising the achievement of their lower scoring

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

History: Adopted 2007

11. Fiscal autonomy

Belief: SCSBA believes that all elected school boards should have full fiscal autonomy.

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, 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.

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

12. Freedom of information

Belief: SCSBA believes ~~supports amending~~ 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: The 1998 General Assembly amended the FOIA to declare that information on the final three candidates for any public employment position must be disclosed to the public. SCSBA believes this change 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

13. 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

14. Local district fiscal impact statements

Belief: ~~SCSBA believes supports legislation requiring the General Assembly should to 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

15. 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

16. 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 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 bill's introduction.

History: Adopted 2002, revised 2004

17. National standards (NEW)

Belief: The South Carolina School Boards Association opposes any federal efforts to make state adoption of any standards involving skills or content mandatory or as a condition for federal aid.

Rationale: South Carolina remains a national leader in its development of strong content standards, stemming from the enactment of the Education Accountability Act of 1998.

In recent years, however, discussions have mounted concerning the development of common national standards, particularly with the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) on the horizon. In June, it was announced that 46 states, led by the National Governors Association and the Council of Chief State School Officers, have formally agreed to join forces to create common academic standards in math and English language arts.

SCSBA agrees with the National School Boards Association that, while opposed to the federal government developing standards, a common set of standards, not mandated by the federal government but supported by it, can lead to raising student achievement.

18. No Child Left Behind Act

Belief: ~~SCSBA believes supports amendments to the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) and revisions to the U.S. Department of Education's regulations should that provide flexibility for school districts to successfully and effectively implement NCLB requirements. SCSBA, in general, supports the recommended changes to NCLB outlined in the proposed No Child Left Behind Improvements Act of 2007, as developed by the National School Boards Association. Specifically, SCSBA supports permitting alternative methodologies for determining adequate yearly progress (AYP) targets and progress for students with disabilities, and for students who are not proficient in English.~~

2010 Statements of Belief

Rationale: In January 2002, President Bush signed into law the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB), representing a significant expansion of the role of the federal government in public education. NCLB places a sharp focus on raising student achievement. However, the act generally fails to acknowledge or build upon the work in many states to implement effective accountability systems, ~~that, often, are as good as or better than the system under NCLB.~~ Thus, the structure of the program, the lack of resources, and the "realities" associated with the ambitious goals of the legislation present formidable challenges to school districts.

Local school districts across the nation have serious concerns regarding the operational challenges they are facing in implementing the new federal regulations, particularly at a time when districts are facing significant revenue shortfalls from state and local communities. SCSBA supports permitting alternative methodologies for determining adequate yearly progress (AYP) targets and progress for students with disabilities, and for students who are not proficient in English.

History: Adopted 2003; revised 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008

19. 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. Nonpartisan elections are consistent with EOC recommendations for governance reform.

Trustees elected in partisan elections often have to respond to the demands of their party rather than to the needs of the school children. Three school boards in this state are elected in partisan elections: Chester, Horry and Lee. 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

20. Participation by non-district students Homeschoolers and interscholastic activities

Belief: SCSBA opposes state-mandated ~~homeschoolers'~~ participation by non-district students in public school interscholastic activities and programs.

Rationale: Under current law, the state does not allocate money to school districts for students who are being taught under the auspices of the South Carolina Association of Independent Home Schools. Therefore, a mandate from the state that these students may participate in interscholastic activities would violate the concept of local control and would be an unfunded mandate. ~~SCSBA has consistently opposed the imposition of unfunded mandates on the public school~~

~~districts of South Carolina. These students must have the first call on the district's resources.~~

Students in the public schools system must maintain certain academic requirements to participate in extracurricular activities. Some of those students may maintain those academic requirements solely to have the privilege of participation in interscholastic activities. ~~The school district must remain committed to helping those students continue in school.~~ Under the current system no way exists to assess either the academic or discipline-based eligibility requirements for ~~homeschool~~ non-district students.

The public schools' first and foremost commitment must be to students who ~~have chosen to~~ attend public schools.

History: Adopted 1995; revised 2001

21. 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 minority contracts.

History: Adopted 2007

22. Public school choice

Belief: SCSBA believes in supports 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: In recent years, significant debate has been generated in South Carolina concerning the issue of school choice – public versus private school choice, inter- versus intra-district open enrollment, and state-mandated versus local decision-making in the implementation of choice

programs. During the 2007 Legislative Session, a major initiative concerning public school choice and open enrollment was offered by the State Superintendent and passed the General Assembly, but was successfully vetoed by the Governor. A similar bill was refiled in 2009.

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

23. School and district takeovers

Belief: SCSBA believes that there should exist in regulations a clear process to return control to the local school board if a school or district takeover occurs under state or federal law.

SCSBA believes that, upon request of the local school board, the State Department of Education should be authorized to provide technical assistance to districts experiencing financial difficulty.

Rationale: The EAA outlines criteria that can lead to a state takeover of a school district and removal of the local school board's authority. The State Board of Education has no guidelines or regulations regarding the state takeover of school districts in South Carolina and the return of authority to local boards. SCSBA believes that the State Board in collaboration with education policy makers, including SCSBA, should establish specific criteria, conditions, timelines and procedures for a state takeover. Prior to state intervention, the following should occur:

- provision of the necessary resources, support and timeframe under which local schools and districts should improve
- provision for a comprehensive training program for the local board developed and implemented by SCSBA
- provision for the return of the local board to authority

The Report of the Task Force on Funding for World Class Learning includes a provision calling for authority for the State Department of Education (SDE) to intervene in school districts in cases of financial mismanagement. According to the report, this authority should include reviews of the effectiveness and efficiency of district financial practices, support to districts in financial planning and budgeting, and provisions for the appointment of a fiscal management team to assist when there is evidence of gross mismanagement. While all of these measures when viewed as SDE technical assistance services could be beneficial to some districts, SCSBA believes that none of them should occur unless upon request of the affected district board.

History: Adopted 2000 revised 2002, 2004, 2008

24. School bus privatization

Belief: SCSBA believes that 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: ~~South Carolina's school bus system transports 357,353 students on a daily basis. There are 5,638 buses in the state fleet.~~ 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

25. 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 ~~on time~~. SCSBA supports the continued full funding of the state Education and Economic Development Act.

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 starting in fall 2007. ~~SCSBA supported enactment of the EEDA.~~

History: Adopted 2006; revised 2007

26. Tax relief

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

2010 Statements of Belief

and consideration of implications at the local school district level.

SCSBA believes that the state treasurer should distribute property tax reimbursement funds as soon as the money is available.

SCSBA supports sales tax exempt status for all local school districts.

Rationale: Tax relief measures can profoundly impact local and state funding. These initiatives must be analyzed to gauge the impact on equity-based measures, such as the index of taxpaying ability, that drive public education funding.

Any plan to replace property taxes must address:

- adequacy issues and the base student cost.
- equity issues to deal with socio-economic differences between school districts. Past actions that shifted the financial burden from the state to local level and added required programs have had a disproportionate impact on property- and industry-poor districts. Replacing local dollars with state funds will require a serious look at all educational funding formulas and programs.
- options available to local school districts so they may go beyond the minimum programming.

History: Revised 2000, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2006

27. Teacher salaries

Belief: SCSBA believes in supports 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 qualified 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

28. Tobacco free school districts and school property

Belief: SCSBA believes ~~supports having~~ school districts, schools and school property should be tobacco free.

Rationale: Tobacco and smoking/second-hand smoke is hazardous to the health and well being of our students, teachers and families.

History: Adopted 2006

29. Transportation for magnet programs

Belief: SCSBA believes the state should fund ~~supports state funding for~~ transportation for district-sponsored magnet school programs and special schools.

Rationale: While the General Assembly in recent years has devoted much time and energy to the debate over the provision of educational options within – and without – public schools, district boards across the state have taken steps to implement a variety of these programs. From magnet to IB programs, and from single-gender programs to district wide open enrollment, public school districts are offering communities a variety of options for their children. Unfortunately, funding for transportation, a key element to making these programs available to all children, is not provided by the state and must be picked up at the local level.

Although the Legislature in 2007 enacted significant changes to South Carolina's school bus transportation laws, including provisions for a State Department of Education (SDE) grant program for local transportation for magnet programs, no funding was included in the state 2007-08 general appropriations bill to enact this measure.

SCSBA strongly believes that the General Assembly should support the various district-driven programs that offer educational options by appropriating the necessary state funding.

History: Adopted 2006

30. Unfunded/underfunded mandates

Belief: SCSBA believes that the South Carolina Constitution should be amended to prohibit state mandates on local units of government unless that mandate is fully funded by the state. SCSBA strongly supports full funding of federal and state mandated education programs.

Rationale: The prohibition of unfunded and underfunded mandates is an issue that continues to arise during 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. An amendment to the state constitution must first be approved by the voters as a referendum question in the general election. Then, having received the directive of the citizens of South Carolina, the legislature must then act to ratify such an initiative.

2010 Statements of Belief

~~The state and federal governments 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. An example at the federal level is the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, with the initial congressional intent to fund federal programs for educating disabled children at 40 percent. The current funding level is at about 17 percent. Further, in 2002, the federal No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) was signed into law without any commitment by the federal government to adequately fund the associated new costs.~~

History: Adopted 2002; revised 2004, 2008

Section 2 2010 Legislative Priorities

1. Education funding reform

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 the base student cost which is aligned with state-imposed student performance standards and expectations.

Recommendations for reforming the method of funding public education in South Carolina must do the following:

- expand local district revenue-raising 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; and
- 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.

Rationale: The EFA of 1977 established a system of state financial aid that recognizes local financial ability. The intent was to ensure appropriate educational opportunities for every child. The EIA of 1984 was intended to provide reform with funds for innovation and improvement. A renewed commitment to the original intent of both the EFA and EIA is appropriate and will ensure successful implementation of these programs.

Education funding has increasingly become a target for those questioning tax expenditures. Absorbing added costs at the local level requires raising funds by the only avenue available to districts -- property taxes. Yet reliance on property taxes causes a major problem with both an appropriate and equitable education for all children.

~~Despite studies commissioned by the legislature, no meaningful efforts have been made to conduct a comprehensive restructuring of the state's system of taxation or the funding formula for public schools.~~

"Reform" to some means an overhaul of our taxing and funding method. SCSBA believes that "reform" should also mean fully and adequately funding the system we have in place.

An in-depth review of our state's tax system and how public education is funded is long overdue. There are, however, certain components that must be a part of any plan.

It must generate adequate revenue for schools. Recent-year spending levels for our schools reflect those from 1997 - pre-Education Accountability Act and pre-No Child Left Behind (NCLB). Mandates and expectations on public schools are increasing.

It must set a base student cost (BSC) reflecting what it actually costs to educate a child as opposed to what happens to be in the state coffers at that time.

It must expand local initiative 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 or she receives.

The funding adequacy lawsuit involving school districts primarily along the I-95 corridor has evidenced deplorable 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 comfortable.

SCSBA in general supports the recommendations of the *Task Force on Funding for World Class Learning*.

History: Revised 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2007

2. Funding/program flexibility (amend as belief statement)

Belief Priority: ~~SCSBA believes in supports prompt legislative action in 2009 to provide school districts with maximum funding and program flexibility for school districts, in the current budget year in order to manage and protect from further erosion core instructional and operational services to students. to include but not be limited to:~~

Further, SCSBA supports:

- suspending regulations that prohibit local school boards from shifting certain categorical or line item funds and suspending mandated programs.
- providing flexibility with the 180-day student attendance requirement. SCSBA does not support a state-mandated four-day school week.
- suspending temporarily, state testing and school and district ratings requirements, except those required by federal law.

Rationale: A sagging economy has resulted in two significant statewide budget cuts since the 2008-09 appropriations bill was enacted on July 1. South Carolina K-12 education funding received a mid-year general fund budget cut totaling \$73.3 million dollars in August, followed by an additional \$88.5 million cut in October. In addition, Education Improvement Act funds generated from state sales tax revenues are down more than \$100 million from last year's levels.

Public schools already have made cuts in non-academic areas and utilized reserve funds to lessen the impact in the classroom, and may be forced to cut personnel and programs essential to a quality education for all children. Implementing mid-year cuts becomes particularly problematic when much of a district's funds are encumbered by salaries or tied to state mandates making any flexibility to make cuts very limited. Only the General Assembly can suspend the mandates and regulations that encumber education funding.

School districts must have maximum funding flexibility in the current budget year in order to manage and protect the instructional needs of their students as well as meet essential operational purposes.

History: Adopted 2008

3. Impact Fees

Priority: SCSBA supports legislation to allow public schools to collect impact fees on new home and commercial development.

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. Many citizens believe that the Residential Improvement District Act of 2008 will not generate sufficient funding for new school construction and, because it is permissive in its application to property owners, will prove ineffective in dealing with high growth in some school districts. Funding tools such as impact fees can help districts cope with community growth and unique educational demands.

History: adopted 2007

4. Index of Taxpaying Ability (NEW)

Belief: SCSBA supports prompt legislative action to address the negative financial impact caused by the removal of owner-occupied home value from the calculation of the Index of Taxpaying Ability (ITA) as a result of Act 388.

Rationale: The Education Finance Act, the foundation for a significant portion of all educational funding for school districts in South Carolina, requires that the State Department of Revenue (DOR) calculate the ITA of

every school district in the state. The ITA is the proportion of the assessed value of property, including owner-occupied property, in any one district compared to the total assessed value of all property in the state and is used to determine the amount of state funds distributed to districts under the EFA.

When the General Assembly alters the way taxes are collected on taxable property in school districts with legislation such as Act 388 (property tax relief act of 2006), that legislation also alters the results of calculations in the EFA formula. With the passage of Act 388, a significant portion of the property taxes used in this calculation will cease to be included in the ITA calculation beginning in fiscal year 2010-11, and will cause significant and unintended shifts in the distribution of EFA funds.

During the 2009, House bill H.3748 was filed as a temporary means for determining the ITA that will be calculated by DOR in December. This bill offered the temporary approach of adjusting the ITA by imputing the equivalent assessed value to equate the reimbursement on owner-occupied property to school districts as it is currently done for industrial property under fee-in-lieu of agreements.

In the long term, SCSBA supports the creation of a study committee to examine methodologies for computing the ITA. This committee should be charged with determining an appropriate measure for calculating individual school districts' ability to support the education foundation program required by the state. The committee should be composed of individuals with expertise in this field including educators and provide a recommendation to the General Assembly by a date certain on the appropriate method to be used as the measure of relative school district ability to support the education foundation program.

5. Property tax relief legislation

Priority: SCSBA supports an immediate review of the property tax relief plan enacted in 2006 to determine necessary changes that support high quality public schools, ~~and that include adequate state funding and preserves local districts' ability to meet their operational and school facility needs.~~ Changes should includeing, but not 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.
- authority to boards of education to raise local revenue, to include levying a one percent sales and use tax for certain non-recurring educational purposes.

Rationale: With the passage of the property tax relief act (Act 388) in 2006, the General Assembly significantly

2010 Legislative Priorities

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 puts 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 will suffer. 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 will need more funding tools to address operational and capital needs at the local level. 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 8 percent of the assessed valuation of property subject to taxation in the school district. In order to exceed the 8 percent limit, a school district must hold a referendum. The 8 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.

History: Adopted 2006; revised 2007, 2008

6. Recovering Waived Property Tax Increases (NEW)

Belief: SCSBA supports legislation to allow school districts that did not increase their local property taxes to the maximum percentage allowed by law (total of CPI and population growth) for the 2009-2010 school year to recover this shortfall.

Rationale: Due to the severe economic recession in South Carolina and the nation, many school boards have been unwilling to tax their financially troubled constituents for any funds that would not be absolutely required for the 2009-10 school budget year.

The "millage cap" under Act 388, the property tax relief act of 2006, limits school districts annually to raising millage up to an amount that equals the total percentage growth in the district's Consumer Price Index (CPI) plus population from the previous year.

A district that does not raise millage to the maximum amount allowed under the cap in any given year cannot, under Act 388, make up for this lost capacity in future budget years. In such a situation, a local school district is effectively penalized when it does not raise millage by the maximum amount each year. Legislation to remedy this situation will assure public school students that they will not be penalized in the future for board budgeting decisions made during a recession.

7. Tuition tax credits and vouchers

Priority: SCSBA 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 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 tuition tax credit proposal Put Parents in Charge Act – later renamed the S.C. Educational Opportunity Scholarship Act - represents 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

Section 3 Deleted Resolutions

1. Extension of technical assistance to schools (recommend delete)

Belief: SCSBA believes that provisions in the Education Accountability Act relating to state technical assistance to schools rated as below average or at-risk should be modified to allow an extension of technical assistance to these schools beyond the three-year period currently in law.

Rationale: In the process outlined in state law for identifying and providing technical assistance to underperforming schools, a maximum time period of three years to correct a deficiency may not allow a school the ability to sustain improvement. Technical assistance should be provided for a minimum of three years, with the ability of an external review committee to recommend assistance beyond this time in order to implement fully systemic reform and to provide the opportunity for building local school capacity.

History: Adopted 2007, 2008

2. Safe schools (recommend delete)

Belief: SCSBA urges federal, state and local government, along with parents and community groups, to cooperate fully with local school boards to eliminate violence in schools and to ensure safe, crime-free schools. Local school boards, not state or federal government, must retain the final decision on methods for dealing with violence in their schools.

Rationale: The South Carolina General Assembly has focused on reporting requirements for school-related crimes through the School Safety Act of 1998. Recent national reports and surveys document an alarming increase in all types of school violence, particularly student-on-student violence, carrying weapons on school property and gang activities. Local school boards, as representatives of the community, must have the authority to implement appropriate policies and enlist community-wide cooperation to combat violence, a community problem. Further, under the federal No Child Left Behind Act, students may transfer from a persistently dangerous school or as a victim of a criminal act to another school.

History: Adopted 1994; revised 1999

3. State-sponsored/funded charter schools (recommend delete)

Belief: SCSBA believes that if a state-level agency serving in an appellate capacity, upon appeal by a charter school applicant reverses a local school board decision denying a charter school application, then the state must then become that charter school's sponsor with no impact on local funds.

Rationale: South Carolina's charter school law was enacted in 1996. Charter schools can be a means to provide support for the state's public school system by addressing needs that are not or cannot be addressed by traditional public schools. Some local districts have unique situations that may or may not make them conducive to sponsoring a charter school under the current law. Districts that do not have charter schools as part of their comprehensive plan should not be unfairly pressured by the state to include them.

History: Adopted 2004, 2005, 2006

Constitution and By-Laws Revisions

<p align="center">Constitution and Bylaws Of the South Carolina School Boards Association</p>	<p align="center">Rationale</p>
<p><u>Article I – Name</u></p>	
<p>The name of the organization will be Tthe South Carolina School Boards Association, Incorporated.</p>	<p align="center">Editorial Change</p>
<p><u>Article II – Purposes</u></p>	
<p>The purposes of this association will be the following:</p>	
<p>1. to promote the general advancement of public education in South Carolina</p>	
<p>2. to promote and strengthen the effectiveness of school boards</p>	
<p>3. to encourage the most efficient and effective organization and administration of the public schools</p>	
<p>4. to work for the adequate and equitable financial support of the public schools</p>	
<p>5. to promote public understanding of the role of the school boards and school board members in the improvement of public education</p>	
<p>6. to provide services to the management of school districts</p>	
<p>7. to conduct, independently or in cooperation with others, conferences, courses and research projects in the various programs of education</p>	
<p>8. to study and interpret legislation proposed in the state and the Congress that may affect education and to disseminate such knowledge and information</p>	
<p>9. to propose and encourage the enactment of legislation that is in the best interest of public education</p>	
<p>10. to follow the direction that the delegate assembly, executive committee, or board of directors may deem appropriate for the accomplishment of these and other purposes to improve public education</p>	
<p><u>Article III – Members and Affiliates/Associates</u> Section 1 – Active members The active members of the association will be district school boards of the regularly constituted public school districts of South Carolina that pay their assessed annual dues to the association.</p>	

Constitution and By-Laws Revisions

Article Name	Rationale
<p>Active membership in the association is based on district school board membership and not on an individual board member basis. All individual board members of member boards will be participating members of the association, except as may be hereinafter provided.</p>	
<p>Section 2. Affiliate/associate members</p>	
<p>A. Affiliate members will be the boards of directors or similar organizational bodies of other South Carolina publicly supported educational institutions including but not limited to the following:</p>	
<p>1. county boards of education which are not regularly constituted district school boards</p>	
<p>2. boards of directors of all state or public supported colleges and universities in South Carolina which are approved by the board of directors</p>	
<p>3. boards of directors of all other state supported schools created by acts of the General Assembly of South Carolina</p>	
<p>4. boards of directors of the vocational or career education centers or schools in South Carolina</p>	
<p>5. state boards and commissions related to or created in connection with public education in South Carolina</p>	
<p>B. Associate members will be public and/or private businesses, organizations and/or individuals with an interest in promoting the advancement of public education in South Carolina. Determination of eligibility of an associate membership shall be the responsibility of the executive director.</p>	<p>Based on criteria to be established by the board of directors, the executive director will be charged with approving applications for associate memberships with a consistent definition of the words "promoting the interest of public education in South Carolina."</p>
<p>C. Affiliate members/associate members do not have all rights and privileges of active members. Affiliate/associate membership does not grant the affiliate/associate member the right to participate in association programs/or receive services with the following exceptions.</p>	
<p>1. Affiliate members/associate members may send representatives to meetings of the association, but have no right to vote or to hold association offices.</p>	
<p>2. Affiliate members/associate members are entitled to receive association publications on the same basis as active members.</p>	

Constitution and By-Laws Revisions

Article Name	Rationale
3. The executive director determines services available to affiliate members.	
Section 3. Suspension	
A. Any active member or affiliate/associate member whose dues are 120 days past due will be suspended except as authorized by the executive director and consistent with policies of the board of directors. Members suspended for nonpayment of dues may be reinstated by the executive director at any time upon payment of the current year's dues.	
B. The membership of any active member or affiliate/associate member may be suspended by the board of directors for lack of payment of any fees for professional services due to the association when such fees are 120 calendar days past due. Members suspended for nonpayment of fees may be reinstated by the executive director at any time payment of said fees are received. Members not fulfilling financial obligations owed to the association for fee-based services by the end of a fiscal year shall not be extended the privilege of membership in a subsequent fiscal year unless approved by the executive director.	The proposed added language clarifies the authority of the board of directors to temporarily suspend the membership of a local school board for lack of payment for fee-based professional services provided to a member district.
Section 4. Termination	
A. An active membership may be terminated upon a majority vote of the board of directors at a meeting at which reasons for termination are considered.	
B. The associate or affiliate status of any individual or organization may be withdrawn for such reasons as the board of directors may deem appropriate.	
Article IV – Dues and Fees Section	
Section 1. Annual dues of active membership	
A. Active members will pay annual dues calculated and billed according to a formula approved by the board of directors.	
2. Charges to affiliates/ associates	
A. Each affiliate/associate member will be assessed annual dues or charges and meet such other conditions as may be determined by the executive director.	
Article V – Delegate Assembly	
Section 1. Governing body	

Constitution and By-Laws Revisions

Article Name	Rationale
The delegate assembly will serve as the legislative body of the association. The board of directors will serve as the governing body of the association	
Section 2. Powers of the Delegate Assembly	
The delegate assembly is empowered to do the following.	
A. Elect the officers and the directors of the association.	
B. Adopt rules of procedure for the conduct of meetings of the delegate assembly.	
C. Request to hear reports of committees of the association.	
D. Adopt policies and resolutions pertinent to the purposes and objectives of the association.	
E. Adopt amendments to the constitution and bylaws as herein provided.	
F. Delegate to the board of directors any of its powers except those of the election of officers and directors, the adoption of amendments to this constitution and bylaws, and the adoption of resolutions of the association.	
Section 3. Composition	
A. The delegate assembly will be composed of the certified voting delegates from the active member boards of the association.	
B. A voting delegate will be a member of a member board.	
C. The number of votes of each member board will be determined on the basis of the following formula:	
Pupils enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools as per the <i>Average Daily Membership</i> of the previous year.	
1 vote for a 0-2,000 student population	
1 additional vote for every 3,000 students thereafter or majority part thereof	
D. Each member board will assign its vote or votes to one or more of its board members for a term of one year who will be certified as voting delegate(s) to the delegate assembly. No voting delegate will have less than one vote but member boards with more	

Constitution and By-Laws Revisions

Article Name	Rationale
than one vote may assign or apportion its votes, in multiples of one to as many of its members as it chooses.	
E. Each member board may designate for each voting delegate an alternate delegate who may serve in the absence of such voting delegate, but who will otherwise have no voice or vote.	
F. Members of the board of directors who are not serving as voting delegates from their member boards will be non-voting delegates ex-officio.	
Section 4. Certification of Delegates	
The executive director will notify each active member board of the designated deadline date for certification of the board's voting delegates. Each active member board will certify to the executive director before the designated deadline for such certification, its voting delegate. An alternate delegate for each voting delegate will also be named and certified. In no case will a member of a member board be allowed to serve as an official delegate unless certified by the member board as a delegate or alternate prior to the designated deadline for certification.	
Section 5. Meetings	
A. The delegate assembly will hold at least one meeting annually. The delegate assembly may hold additional meetings on reasonable notice, upon call of the president or by a majority of the board of directors, at such places as the president or the board of directors may designate.	
B. The agenda for meetings of the delegate assembly will be prepared by the executive director and president with approval of the executive committee.	
C. All materials necessary for the conduct of the delegate assembly will be mailed by the executive director to each voting delegate and alternate delegate, no later than 45 days in advance of the meeting.	
D. A quorum consists of at least one half plus one a <u>majority of the active member boards.</u>	The term "majority" is defined as "more than half" which is the same as "at least one half plus one". The proposed language does not change the number needed for a quorum to be present to conduct business

Constitution and By-Laws Revisions

Article Name	Rationale
E. Each voting delegate has the right to cast the number of votes for which he/she is certified on any issue which is before the meeting of the delegate assembly. No delegate may vote by proxy or by absentee ballot.	The proposed added language specifically prohibits the use of an absentee ballot during the delegate assembly
Section 6. Officers of the Delegate Assembly	
The president of the association will serve as the chairman of the delegate assembly and the executive director will serve as the secretary. The chairman may appoint such other officers of the delegate assembly as may be needed.	
Section 7. Constitution and bylaws	
A. Proposed amendments to the constitution and bylaws will be submitted in writing to the policy and constitution committee prior to the delegate assembly meeting at a time designated by the executive director. Proposed amendments to the constitution and bylaws may be submitted by active member boards, or the board of directors of the association.	
B. The policy and constitution committee will study all proposals received and will prepare a report of its recommendations. The recommendations will be submitted to the board of directors for approval. All recommendations approved will be distributed to certified members of the delegate assembly no later than 45 days in advance of the meeting.	
C. Proposed amendments to the constitution and bylaws which are not submitted as provided for in this section or approved by the board of directors will not be considered by the delegate assembly unless two-thirds of the voting strength of the delegate assembly present and voting elect to suspend these rules to consider such late proposals. The vote to suspend the rules must be taken separately for each late proposal.	The board of directors is charged with submitting proposed changes to the constitution to the delegate assembly. Local boards are encouraged to submit proposed changes to the Constitution to the board of directors for their consideration for possible inclusion in the delegate assembly packet. The added language clarifies that only those proposed constitutional changes submitted by local boards that are approved by the board of directors will be included in the delegate assembly packet. Proposed changes not approved by the board of directors may still be proposed to the delegate assembly by the originating local board through a suspension of the rules at the delegate assembly itself.
D. The adoption of any amendments to the constitution and bylaws will require a two-thirds vote of the voting strength of the delegate assembly present and voting.	

Constitution and By-Laws Revisions

Article Name	Rationale
Section 8. Resolutions	
<p>A. Proposed resolutions will be submitted to the legislation committee prior to the delegate assembly meeting at a time designated by the executive director. Resolutions may be submitted by the active member boards, or by the board of directors of the association.</p>	
<p>B. The legislative committee will study all proposals received and will prepare a report of its recommendations. The recommendations will be submitted to the board of directors for approval. The resolutions approved by the board will be submitted to the delegate assembly no later than 45 days in advance of the meeting.</p>	
<p>C. Proposed resolutions which are not submitted as provided for in this section or approved by the board of directors will not be considered by the delegate assembly unless two-thirds of the voting strength of the delegate assembly present and voting elect to suspend these rules to consider such late proposals. The vote to suspend the rules must be taken separately for each late resolution.</p>	<p>The board of directors is charged with submitting proposed resolutions and statements of belief to the delegate assembly. Local boards are encouraged to submit proposed resolutions and belief statements to the board for their consideration for possible inclusion in the delegate assembly packet. The added language clarifies that only those proposed resolutions submitted by local boards that are approved by the board of directors will be included in the delegate assembly packet. Items not approved by the board of directors may still be proposed to the delegate assembly by the originating local board through a suspension of the rules at the delegate assembly itself.</p>
Article VI – Board of Directors	
Section 1. Election and duties	
<p>The delegate assembly will elect the membership of the board of directors who will supervise, control and direct the affairs of the association, within the limits of and consistent with the policies promulgated by the delegate assembly and this constitution and bylaws. The board of directors will actively promote the purposes of the association, adopt the association's budget, and exercise discretion in the disbursement of the association's funds. The board of directors may adopt such rules and regulations for the conduct of its business as it will deem advisable, and may in the execution of its powers appoint an executive director as it may consider necessary.</p>	

Constitution and By-Laws Revisions

Article Name	Rationale
Section 2. Composition	
The board of directors will be composed of the five elected officers, the immediate past president and a member from each of the 16 regions in South Carolina. The regions will be based on student population. Each region represents approximately 40,000 students. The regions are as follows:	
Region 1 Beaufort, Colleton, Dorchester 2, 4; Jasper	
Region 2 Charleston*	
Region 3 Berkeley, Georgetown	
Region 4 Dillon 1, 2, 3; Horry, Marion 1, 2, 7	
Region 5 Clarendon 1, 2, 3; Florence 1 – 5, Williamsburg	
Region 6 Chesterfield, Darlington, Kershaw, Lee, Marlboro	
Region 7 Calhoun, Orangeburg Consolidated 3, 4, 5; Sumter 2, 17	
Region 8 Richland 1, 2	
Region 9 Lexington 1-5	
Region 10 Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg 1, 2; Barnwell 19, 29, 45; Hampton 1, 2	
Region 11 Abbeville, Anderson 1, 2, 3; Edgefield, Greenwood 50, 51, 52; McCormick, Saluda	
Region 12 Cherokee, Chester, Fairfield, Laurens 55, 56; Newberry, Union,	
Region 13 Lancaster, York 1-4	
Region 14 Spartanburg 1-7	
Region 15 Greenville*	
Region 16 Anderson 4, 5; Pickens, Oconee	
<i>*denotes single-district region</i>	
The executive director will serve as an ex-officio member of the board of directors without voting rights.	
Section 3. Membership requirements	
Each voting member of the board of directors will be a member of an active member board and will not be employed as a staff member of the South Carolina School Boards Association.	

Constitution and By-Laws Revisions

Section 4. Duration of office	
A. Each director will be elected for a term of four years and will serve until his/her successor has been elected, except as provided in Article VI, Section 7 (A). A director from a single-district region is nominated by the board of trustees from his/her school district and serves a term of four years and is subject to the same procedures and guidelines as every other director. Each director will assume office at the delegate assembly in which he/she was elected.	
B. Effective in 1996, directors will be elected for four-year terms as follows:	
1996, <u>2000, 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016</u> - Regions 4, 8, 12, 16	Election cycle extensions
1997, <u>2001, 2005, 2009, 2013, 2017</u> - Regions 1, 5, 9 and 13	Election cycle extensions
1998, <u>2002, 2006, 2010, 2014, 2018</u> - Regions 2, 6, 10 and 14	Election cycle extensions
1999, <u>2003, 2007, 2011, 2015, 2019</u> - Regions 3, 7, 11 and 15	Election cycle extensions
In the year 2000 and every year thereafter, this cycle will be repeated.	
Directors may not serve more than two consecutive four-year terms.	
C. A member of the board of directors may resign upon presenting his/her written resignation to the president of the association and the resignation will become effective upon receipt by the president.	
Section 5. Meetings	
The board of directors will hold at least four meetings annually at such time and place as determined by the president and the executive director. Additional meetings of the board of directors may be called by the president or by written request of a majority of the members of the board of directors, provided that a reasonable notice is sent to each member of the board of directors. Meetings of the board of directors may be electronically conducted including by conference call providing all notification and other requirements for a meeting of the board are satisfied.	The proposed added language authorized the board of directors to conduct meetings electronically providing all notification and other requirements for meetings of the board have been met.
Section 6. Quorum and voting	
A. A quorum will consist of one-half plus one a majority of the full voting membership of the board of directors.	The term "majority" is defined as more than half which is the same as "at least one half plus one". The proposed language does not change the number needed for a quorum to be present to conduct business.

Constitution and By-Laws Revisions

Article Name	Rationale
<p>B. A majority vote will govern unless otherwise specified by the board of directors. No member will vote by proxy or absentee ballot.</p>	<p>The added language prohibits the use of absentee ballots by members of the board of directors during meetings of the board of directors.</p>
<p>C. The president may request action by the board between meetings of the board by mail ballot, electronic ballot, or a roll call vote taken by conference call. Action taken by mail ballot, electronic ballot, or a roll call vote taken by conference call, by a majority of all voting members of the board of directors, will constitute a valid action and will be reported at the next meeting of the board.</p>	<p>The proposed language authorizes the board of directors to use electronic voting and roll call voting taken during conference call meetings.</p>
<p>Section 7. Vacancies A. Vacancies in any region will be filled by appointment of the president with the approval of the board of directors. The appointee will serve in that position until the next delegate assembly. If at that time the normal term of that region expires, the delegate assembly will fill the seat in the normal manner. If the original term has not expired, the delegate assembly will elect a director to complete the un-expired term. If the vacancy occurs after the nominating committee has made its annual report to the board, then the vacancy will be filled by election at the delegate assembly.</p>	
<p>B. Any member of the board of directors who does not attend two consecutive regular meetings may be terminated by the board of directors and a vacancy may be declared by the board of directors.</p>	
<p>Article VII – Executive Committee</p>	
<p>Section 1. Composition</p>	
<p>The executive committee will be composed of the association's president, president-elect, vice president, treasurer, secretary, and immediate past president. The executive director will be an ex-officio member without voting rights.</p>	
<p>Section 2. Powers</p>	
<p>The executive committee will be vested with power to perform all acts and transact all necessary business which the board of directors might do during the interim between meetings of the board. It will also have the responsibility of administering the affairs of the association in accordance with the constitution and bylaws approved by the delegate assembly, and preparing and presenting periodic reports to both the board of directors and the delegate assembly. All actions taken by the executive committee must be reported to the board of directors.</p>	

Constitution and By-Laws Revisions

Article Name	Rationale
Section 3. Responsibility	
A. The executive committee will have the powers of the board of directors between board meetings, with the exception of termination of the executive director.	
B. The executive committee will recommend the appointment and compensation of the executive director to the board of directors.	
Section 4. Chairman	
The president of the association will serve as chairman of the executive committee.	
Section 5. Meetings	
The executive committee will meet at such times as may be called by the president or any three members thereof and upon reasonable notice of the time and place of the meeting.	
<u>Article VIII – Officers</u>	
Section 1. Titles	
Officers of the association will be a president, president-elect, vice-president, treasurer, secretary and the immediate past-president.	
Section 2. Election, qualifications and term of office	
A. The delegate assembly will elect a president-elect, vice president, treasurer and secretary of the association.	
B. The one-year term of office of each elected officer will begin at the delegate assembly at which they were selected and will end at the next annual delegate assembly.	Technically, the President and Immediate Past President are not elected at the delegate assembly which begins their term in office. Deletion of the word "elected" simply clarifies that the term of all officers (including President and Immediate Past President) are one year in length and identifies the starting and ending dates of those terms.
C. The president-elect of the preceding year will assume the presidency if he/she is still a member of an active member board. At any time the president-elect is no longer a member of an active member board, the office will be declared vacant. The president of the preceding year will assume the office of <u>immediate</u> past president.	Technical change to clearly identify the title of the position as "immediate" past president. Existing language refers to the office of past president which does not exist although always assumed to be that of immediate past president.

Constitution and By-Laws Revisions

Article Name	Rationale
D. No elected officer will serve <u>consecutively</u> for more than one full term in the same office.	The proposed language will prohibit an officer from serving consecutively for more than one full term in the same office.
E. An officer, at the time of his/her election, will be a member of an active member board and will not be employed as a staff member of the South Carolina School Boards Association. All officers, with the exception of the past president , will not be allowed to serve their entire term if they are no longer members of an active member board.	The proposed deletion will require all officers to serve on a local school board during the period of time when they are serving as an officer of the association. Currently, the immediate past president can serve in that position without being on a local board.
Section 3. Vacancies	
If there is a vacancy for any reason in the office of president, the president-elect will succeed to the office immediately and will have all powers and perform all the duties of the office.	
A. If there is a vacancy for any reason in the office of the president-elect, the vice-president will succeed to the office immediately and will have all the powers and perform all the duties of the office.	
B. If there is a vacancy for any reason in the office of the vice-president, the treasurer will succeed to the office immediately and will have all the powers and perform all the duties of the office.	
C. If there is a vacancy for any reason in the office of the treasurer, the secretary will succeed to the office immediately and will have all the powers and perform all the duties of the office.	
D. If there is a vacancy for any reason in the office of the secretary, the board of directors will appoint a member from the board of directors to serve as secretary pro-tempore until the office can be filled at the next delegate assembly.	
E. <u>If there is a vacancy for any reason in the office of the immediate past president, the position will remain vacant until the next delegate assembly.</u>	The proposed language clarifies that a vacancy in the office of immediate past president will simply remain vacant until the next delegate assembly as opposed to other officer position which are filled by the rule of succession.
E.F. If there is any vacancy for any reason in any office which cannot be filled by these provisions, the board will appoint from the membership of the board of directors an officer pro-tempore to perform the duties of the vacated office until the office is filled by the delegate assembly at its next annual meeting.	
F.G. Nothing in these bylaws prohibits an individual from being a candidate for an officer's position when the individual serves in the position by virtue of the rule of succession outlined in these bylaws.	

Constitution and By-Laws Revisions

Article Name	Rationale
Section 4. President	
The president will preside at all meetings of the delegate assembly, the executive committee and the board of directors. The president will serve as an ex-officio non-voting member of all committees. The president will perform such duties as may be elsewhere provided or as may be required by the board of directors or delegate assembly.	
Section 5. President-elect	
The president-elect will participate in the functions of the board of directors and will follow closely the duties of the president. The president-elect will perform all duties related to the office of president-elect including that of serving as chairman of the legislation committee.	
Section 6. Vice-president	
The vice-president will follow closely the duties of the president and president-elect. The vice-president will perform any duty as from time to time may be assigned to him/her by the president or board of directors including that of serving as chairman of the training and convention committee.	
Section 7. Treasurer	
The treasurer will perform all duties related to the office of treasurer including that of serving as chairman of the finance committee.	
Section 8. Secretary	
The secretary will perform all duties related to the office of secretary.	
Section 9. Immediate Past President	Editing addition
<u>The immediate past president shall serve as an advisor to the president and the board of directors on all items deemed appropriate. The immediate past president shall serve as a voting member of the executive committee, nominating committee and board of directors</u>	The proposed language adds a "job description" for the position of immediate past president.
Article IX – Nominations and Elections	
Section 1. Nominating Committee	
A committee for the nomination of officers and directors of the association will be selected by the president of SCSBA from the board of directors. The nominating committee will not have more than five members and will select its own chairman.	

Constitution and By-Laws Revisions

Article Name	Rationale
Section 2. Duties of nominating committee	
<p>The nominating committee will meet prior to the delegate assembly to name one nominee for each office to be filled. This slate of nominees will be submitted to the board of directors for their consideration and adoption.</p>	
Section 3. Preparation of the slate of nominees	
<p>A. Member boards may nominate a candidate for an officer or director's position within the appropriate region. Each board must send the official nomination form including a letter of endorsement adopted by the board to the president of the association. A signed letter from each nominee indicating his/her willingness to serve must also be included. Such material will be received by the chairman of the nominating committee prior to the meeting of the delegate assembly at a time designated by the executive director. One nominee for each office will be selected. No candidate will be a candidate for more than one office.</p>	
<p>B. These nominations will be sent to the board of directors for adoption. If any nominee is rejected, the board must substitute another by majority vote subject to approval by the nominee's local board. Should any nominee proposed for the slate by the nominating committee be unable to serve before the nominating committee makes its final report to the board, the chairman of the nominating committee will be notified by the executive director and the committee will solicit additional nominations. The nominating committee will re-convene and select another nominee. Should any nominee be unable to serve after the board has acted to accept the nomination, the vacancy will be filled by election at the delegate assembly.</p>	
<p>C. The executive director will send to the chairman and superintendent of the member boards the slate of nominees for officers and directors to be filled, as adopted by the board of directors, 45 days prior to the annual meeting of the delegate assembly.</p>	
<p>D. Nominations can be made from the floor. A candidate running from the floor must notify the SCSBA president in writing at least 15 days prior to the delegate assembly meeting. Nominees who run from the floor must have written endorsement from their own boards as well as a letter indicating their willingness to serve.</p>	

Constitution and By-Laws Revisions

Article Name	Rationale
Section 4. Election Procedure	
A. The delegate assembly will elect the officers and directors at the annual meeting of the assembly.	
B. If there are two candidates for an office, the person receiving the largest number of votes will be elected to such office. 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.	
Article X – Meetings and Voting	Duplicate language found in Article V
Section 1. Annual meeting of the association	Duplicate language found in Article V
A. The annual meeting of the association will be held at such time and place as the board of directors may determine.	Duplicate language found in Article V
Section 2. Special meetings	
Should the board of directors decide that unusual conditions make inadvisable the holding of an annual meeting of the association, then the annual meeting of the delegate assembly will be in lieu thereof.	Duplicate language found in Article V
Meetings other than the annual meeting of the association may be held at such time and place as may be determined by the board of directors.	This language is viewed as unnecessary
Article XI X – Committees	Editorial change
Section 1. Standing committees	
The president will appoint members from the board of directors to the following standing committees: legislation committee, finance committee, awards committee, nominating committee, training and convention committee, and policy and constitution committee.	
Section 2. Special committees	
The president may appoint such special committees as deemed advisable with approval of the board of directors.	
Article XII XI – Executive Staff	Editorial change

Constitution and By-Laws Revisions

Article Name	Rationale
Section 1. Employment	
Employment of the executive director will be the responsibility of the board of directors. The board of directors will establish a selection process for appointment of an executive director. Utilizing the selection process, the executive committee will recommend appointment of an executive director with approval of the board of directors.	
Section 2. Duties	
A. The executive director will manage, supervise, and direct the operations of the association within the authority delegated to him/her by the executive committee and the board of directors. The executive director will serve as an ex-officio member of the delegate assembly, board of directors and executive committee without vote. The executive director may sign all contracts on behalf of the corporation as may be authorized in writing by the board of directors.	
B. The secretary and the treasurer of the association, with the approval of the executive committee, may delegate any part or all of their duties, except the right to vote, to the executive director, provided that the secretary and the treasurer will continue to be responsible for the supervision and proper performance thereof.	
Article XIII XII – Fiscal and Legal Procedures	Editorial change
Section 1. Fiscal and dues year	
The fiscal and dues year of the association will be July 1 to June 30.	
Section 2. Annual budget	
The executive committee will work with the finance committee to prepare a budget to be recommended to the board of directors for approval each fiscal year.	
Section 3. Non-compensation	
No member of the board of directors acting in his/her capacity as an officer or director will receive compensation for services rendered.	
Section 4. Deposits	
All funds of the association will be deposited to the credit of the association in such depositories covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or its equivalent as determined by the board of directors	

Constitution and By-Laws Revisions

Article Name	Rationale
Section 5. Checks - drafts and withdrawals	
All checks, drafts or withdrawals of funds on accounts of the association will be in accordance with procedures specified by the finance committee and the board of directors.	
Section 6. Income	
The executive director will collect all income for the association.	
Section 7. Disposition of surplus funds	
Any surplus in excess of normal operating requirements and in excess of a reasonable reserve to be determined by the executive committee will be used to further the purposes of the association.	
Section 8. Financial report	
The executive director and the treasurer will prepare a monthly financial statement showing the actual cash position of the association. The financial statement will be kept on file in the association's offices and a copy mailed to the executive committee. A quarterly statement will be mailed to each officer and director five days prior to the quarterly scheduled meeting.	
Section 9. Bonding responsible personnel	
The executive Director will be responsible for obtaining adequate bond for personnel handling funds, equipment and supplies for the association. The cost of said bond will be paid by the association.	
Section 10. Audit	
The executive committee and the executive Director will select a certified public accountant to audit the financial records of the association and submit an annual report each fiscal year to the board of directors.	
<u>Article XIV XIII - Amendments of Constitution and Bylaws</u>	Editorial change
Section 1. Submitting proposed amendments	
Proposals for amendments to the constitution and bylaws will be submitted in writing in accordance with Article V, Section 7.	
Section 2. Procedures for consideration	

Constitution and By-Laws Revisions

Article Name	Rationale
A. Any and all proposals for amendments will be submitted to the policy and constitution committee for its consideration and recommendation to the board of directors for approval in the same manner as authorized for submission of changes in bylaws in Article V, Section 7.	
B. If the policy and constitution committee recommends modification of a proposal to amend the constitution, the sponsoring group will be notified by the committee outlining to them the proposed alterations. Should the group find the proposals and alterations unacceptable, the original proposal, together with the committee's recommendations, will be submitted to the delegate assembly for action.	
Section 3. Action on proposed amendments	
A. The delegate assembly will consider all proposals that meet the requirements for amendment to the constitution and bylaws.	
B. A written notice of the proposed change will be sent to each delegate no later than 45 days in advance of the meeting at which the amendment will be considered.	
Section 4. Voting on proposals	
The constitution and bylaws of the association may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the voting strength of the delegate assembly present and voting.	
Article XV XIV - Miscellaneous	Editorial Change
Section 1. Office	
The executive office of the association will be maintained at such address as the board of directors may determine.	
Section 2. Interpretation of constitution	
The board of directors will be the final authority on the interpretation of the constitution and bylaws.	
Section 3. Previous constitution and bylaws superseded	
All provisions of the previous constitution and bylaws of the South Carolina School Boards Association, Incorporated, are hereby replaced by these provisions.	

Constitution and By-Laws Revisions

Article Name	Rationale
Section 4. Parliamentary guide	
<p>The latest published and released edition of the Robert's Rules of Order will be the official parliamentary guide for all business sessions of the association except where such rules conflict with this constitution and bylaws or rules adopted by the delegate assembly and board of directors.</p>	<p>Special rules of the delegate assembly are adopted by the delegate assembly itself and not by the board of directors</p>
Section 5. Indemnification	
<p>"The association will have the power and authority to indemnify and hold harmless to the full extent permitted by law any person who is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the association or who is or was serving at the request of the association as a director, officer, employee, or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise. In addition, the association may purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of any person who is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the association, or who is or was serving at the request of the association as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, against any liability asserted against him and incurred by him in any such capacity, or arising out of his status as such, regardless of whether the association would have the power to indemnify him against such liability."</p>	
<p>Revised and adopted by the delegate assembly 10/15/87; 12/02/90; 10/17/91, 12/5/98, 12/1/00, 12/7/02</p>	

Simplified Chart of Most Used Parliamentary Motions

Motion	Debatable	Amendable	Vote
Adjournment	No	No	Majority
Recess	No	Yes	Majority
Lay on the table	No	No	Majority
Close debate	No	No	2/3
Limit/extend debate	No	Yes	2/3
Postpone definitely	Yes	Yes	Majority
Refer to committee	Yes	Yes	Majority
Second amendment	Yes	No	Majority
Primary amendment	Yes	Yes	Majority
Main motion	Yes	Yes	Majority