**South Carolina General Assembly**

118th Session, 2009-2010

**S. 4**

**STATUS INFORMATION**

General Bill

Sponsors: Senators McConnell, Campsen, Rose, Bryant, Elliott, Peeler, Bright, Campbell, Ford, Knotts, Davis, Setzler and S. Martin

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Introduced in the Senate on January 13, 2009

Introduced in the House on February 11, 2009

Last Amended on February 3, 2009

Currently residing in the House Committee on **Judiciary**

Summary: S.C. Teacher Protection Act of 2009

**HISTORY OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS**

Date Body Action Description with journal page number

12/10/2008 Senate Prefiled

12/10/2008 Senate Referred to Committee on **Judiciary**

1/13/2009 Senate Introduced and read first time [SJ](file:///h:\SJ%20Archive\2009\01-13-09.docx)‑73

1/13/2009 Senate Referred to Committee on **Judiciary** [SJ](file:///h:\SJ%20Archive\2009\01-13-09.docx)‑73

1/28/2009 Senate Committee report: Favorable **Judiciary** [SJ](file:///h:\SJ%20Archive\2009\01-28-09.docx)‑13

1/29/2009 Senate Amended [SJ](file:///h:\SJ%20Archive\2009\01-29-09.docx)‑20

1/30/2009 Scrivener's error corrected

2/3/2009 Senate Amended [SJ](file:///h:\SJ%20Archive\2009\02-03-09.docx)‑18

2/3/2009 Senate Read second time [SJ](file:///h:\SJ%20Archive\2009\02-03-09.docx)‑18

2/10/2009 Senate Read third time and sent to House [SJ](file:///h:\SJ%20Archive\2009\02-10-09.docx)‑10

2/11/2009 House Introduced and read first time [HJ](file:///h:\HJ%20Archive\2009\02-11-09.docx)‑12

2/11/2009 House Referred to Committee on **Judiciary** [HJ](file:///h:\HJ%20Archive\2009\02-11-09.docx)‑13

**VERSIONS OF THIS BILL**

[12/10/2008](file:///p:\pprever\2009-10\4_20081210.docx)

[1/28/2009](file:///p:\pprever\2009-10\4_20090128.docx)

[1/29/2009](file:///p:\pprever\2009-10\4_20090129.docx)

[1/30/2009](file:///p:\pprever\2009-10\4_20090130.docx)

[2/3/2009](file:///p:\pprever\2009-10\4_20090203.docx)

~~Indicates Matter Stricken~~

Indicates New Matter

AMENDED

February 3, 2009

**S. 4**

Introduced by Senators McConnell, Campsen, Rose, Bryant, Elliott, Peeler, Bright, Campbell, Ford, Knotts, Davis and Setzler

S. Printed 2/3/09--S.

Read the first time January 13, 2009.

**A** **BILL**

TO AMEND THE CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, TO ENACT THE “SOUTH CAROLINA TEACHER PROTECTION ACT OF 2009”, BY ADDING SECTION 59‑25‑900, SO AS TO PROVIDE THAT A TEACHER MAY BRING A CIVIL ACTION AGAINST A STUDENT WHO COMMITS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE AGAINST THE TEACHER IF THE OFFENSE OCCURS ON SCHOOL GROUNDS OR AT A SCHOOL‑RELATED EVENT, OR IF THE OFFENSE IS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE TEACHER’S PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES, AND TO PROVIDE THAT NO TEACHER HAS CIVIL LIABILITY TO A STUDENT OR TO A PARTY ACTING IN THE INTEREST OF THE STUDENT FOR AN ACT OR OMISSION BY THE TEACHER THAT OCCURS WHILE THE TEACHER IS ACTING ON BEHALF OF THE SCHOOL; AND TO AMEND SECTION 16‑3‑612, RELATING TO THE OFFENSE OF A STUDENT COMMITTING ASSAULT AND BATTERY AGAINST A PERSON AFFILIATED WITH A SCHOOL IN AN OFFICIAL CAPACITY, SO AS TO REDEFINE INTO THREE OFFENSES WITH SEPARATE PENALTIES FOR EACH, INCLUDING ESTABLISHING THE MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE AS A FELONY.

Amend Title To Conform

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. This act may be cited as the “South Carolina Teacher Protection Act of 2009”.

SECTION 2. Chapter 25, Title 59 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:

“Section 59‑25‑900. (A) As used in this section:

(1) ‘Teacher’ means a:

(a) licensed teacher, principal, administrator, home school educator, or other educational professional who works on school grounds;

(b) professional or non‑professional employee who works on school grounds and has responsibility for maintaining order, discipline, or ensuring safety; or

(c) school employee who, in an emergency, is called upon to maintain order, discipline, or to ensure safety.

(2) ‘School’ means a public or private kindergarten, a public or private elementary school, a public or private middle school or junior high, a public or private high school, a secondary school, an adult education school, a home school that includes students not related by blood to the operator, a public or private college or university, and any vocational, technical, or occupational school.

(3) ‘Student’ means a person:

(a) enrolled in a school, whether the person is suspended or not suspended; or

(b) expelled from a school within one year of enrollment.

(B) A teacher may bring a civil action against a student who commits a criminal offense against the teacher if the offense occurs on school grounds or at a school‑related event, or if the offense is directly related to the teacher’s professional responsibilities. Nothing in this subsection is intended to limit the civil remedies available to another party as a result of the same criminal act.

(C) In addition to the protections granted under the South Carolina Tort Claims Act, no teacher has civil liability to a student or to a party acting in the interest of a student for an act or omission by the teacher if the:

(1) teacher was acting within the scope of the teacher’s employment;

(2) actions of the teacher violated no state, local, or federal law including regulations set forth by the individual district or school;

(3) acts or omissions were not the result of wilful or intentional conduct or gross negligence;

(4) acts or omissions were not the result of the teacher operating a motor vehicle or watercraft; and

(5) actions of the teacher do not constitute a violation of the student’s civil rights.

(D) This section does not affect the provisions of the South Carolina Tort Claims Act.”

SECTION 3. Section 16‑3‑612 of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“Section 16‑3‑612. (A) For purposes of this section:

(1) ‘Student’ means a person ~~currently~~:

(a) enrolled in ~~any~~ a school, whether the person is suspended or not suspended; or

(b) expelled from a school within one year of enrollment.

(2) ‘School’ ~~includes, but is not limited to,~~ means a public or private kindergarten, a public or private elementary school ~~that contains any grades of kindergarten through twelfth grade~~, a public or private middle school or junior high, a public or private high school, a secondary school, an adult education school, a home school that includes students not related by blood to the operator, a public or private ~~colleges, universities~~ college or university, and any vocational, technical, or occupational school.

(3) ‘Person affiliated with a school in an official capacity’ includes, but is not limited to, administrators, teachers, faculty, substitute teachers, teachers’ assistants, student teachers, custodial staff, food service staff, volunteers, law enforcement officers, school bus drivers, school crossing guards, or other regularly assigned school‑contracted persons.

(B) ~~A student who commits an assault and battery, other than one that is aggravated, on school grounds or at a school‑sponsored event against any person affiliated with the school in an official capacity including, but not limited to, administrators, teachers, faculty, substitute teachers, teachers’ assistants, student teachers, custodial staff, food service staff, volunteers, law enforcement officers, school bus drivers, school crossing guards, or other regularly assigned school‑contracted persons is guilty of assault and battery against school personnel which is a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.~~ A student who commits assault and battery, other than one that is aggravated, against a person affiliated with a school in an official capacity when the offense occurs on school grounds or at a school-related event, or when the offense is directly related to the school official’s professional responsibilities, is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

(C) A student who commits assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature against a person affiliated with a school in an official capacity when the offense occurs on school grounds or at a school-related event, or when the offense is directly related to the school official’s professional responsibilities, is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

(D) Sentencing pursuant to this section must comply with the requirements of Article 15, Chapter 3, Title 16.

(E) A person affiliated with a school in an official capacity who is:

(1) the victim of a violation of this section for which a student was convicted, adjudicated delinquent, or pled guilty or nolo contendere; and

(2) injured as a result of the violation of this section to the extent that his injury prevents him from returning to his former position within the school district, must be allowed to continue to participate in all retirement, insurance, and deferred compensation programs he was enrolled in at the time of the injury. The district shall continue to make the employer contributions on behalf of the injured school official.

(F) If a school official reports an incident pursuant to this section to any school principal, vice principal, assistant principal, or other school administrator, the school administrator shall report the incident to law enforcement for investigation.”

SECTION 4. This act takes effect upon approval by the Governor.

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