

# SCAARLA BRIEFS

S U M M E R 2 0 0 6

## Notes from the SCAARLA Newsletter Committee

On behalf of Linda McDonald, Neil Rashley and myself, we are pleased to provide the Summer 2006 issue of the SCAARLA Newsletter. This issue was delayed due to the late breaking changes to the South Carolina Administrative Procedures Act. After one veto, a modified bill became effective on July 1, 2006. Nancy Riley, General Counsel of the South Carolina administrative Law Court, provides an article summarizing the far reaching changes of this legislation.

Sheridan Spoon, Assistant General Counsel of the S.C. Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation has contributed an article regarding subpoenas. Linda McDonald, attorney with the S.C. Department of Transportation, provides a summary of last year's SCAARLA educational seminar. The next SCAARLA seminar is scheduled for September 22, 2006 so please mark your calendars to attend. Registration forms should shortly be available.

Also provided are announcements including a new Administrative Law Judge and North Carolina efforts to establish a sister organization to SCAARLA.



**We hope you find this newsletter of interest to your practice and we urge you to contribute your ideas and articles to this newsletter. I can be reached at (803) 253-8213 and at [jpotter@nexsenpruet.com](mailto:jpotter@nexsenpruet.com).**

## LEGISLATIVE UPDATES: Summary of H.3285 by Administrative Law Court General Counsel, Nancy Riley

**Section 1:** State Human Affairs Commission (1-13-90; complaints regarding discriminatory employment practices)

Amends statute so provide that requests for appellate review are filed with the ALC instead of Circuit Court (New Jurisdiction)

**Section 2:** Administrative Procedures Act (1-23-380)

Judicial review of final agency decisions is with the

Court of Appeals rather than the Circuit Court. Subsection (A)(2) contains revised stay provisions; in general, there is no automatic stay which results from the filing of a notice of appeal, except that a notice of appeal filed by a licensee for review of a fine, penalty, or of the license itself, stays only those provisions for which review is sought and matters not affected by the notice of appeal are not stayed.

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## LEGISLATIVE UPDATE: Summary of H.3285

(Continued from page 1)

### Nancy Riley Bio

Nancy Riley is General Counsel for the South Carolina Administrative Law Court. She received her B.A. degree in 1980, *magna cum laude*, from the University of South Carolina, where she was a National Merit Scholar and a member of Phi Beta Kappa. In 1985, Ms. Riley earned her J.D. degree, *cum laude*, from the University of South Carolina. While in law school, Ms. Riley served as Managing Editor of the South Carolina Law Review, was a member of the Order of the Coif and the Order of Wig and Robe, and received the Victor Michalewitz Award for Excellence in Legal Writing and the American Jurisprudence Award in Contracts. Ms. Riley served as law clerk to the Honorable Matthew J. Perry, United States District Judge, from 1985-1987. She then joined the law firm of Nelson Mullins Riley & Scarborough as an associate, and later served as law clerk/administrative assistant to the Honorable Randall T. Bell, Judge of the South Carolina Court of Appeals. Ms. Riley joined the staff of the Administrative Law Court in July of 1994, shortly after the Court's inception



Subsection (B) provides that appeals heard by the ALC are conducted in the same manner as are appeals heard by the Court of Appeals, and that review of the ALJ's decision in an appellate matter is conducted by the Court of Appeals.

**Section 3:** Administrative Procedures Act (1-23-390)

Provides that parties aggrieved by a decision of the circuit court or Court of Appeals may obtain further judicial review as provided by the South Carolina Appellate Court Rules.

**Section 4:** Administrative Procedures Act (1-23-600)

Subsection (D) is amended to provide that ALJs preside over appeals from final agency decisions in APA contested cases or constitutionally mandated cases, except for appeals from the Public Service Commission, State Ethics Commission (which are heard by the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals), and appeals from the

Procurement Review Panel, the Workers' Compensation Commission, and the Employment Security Commission (which remain with the circuit court). Subsection (E) gives the ALC jurisdiction to hear requests for injunctive or equitable relief filed by state agencies. Subsection (F) gives the ALC jurisdiction to review and enforce and administrative process (such as a

subpoena, cease and desist order, or administrative search warrant) issued by a department of the executive branch. The agency may apply to the ALC for issuance or enforcement of and administrative process, and a party aggrieved by such a process may apply to the ALC for relief from the process. Subsection (G) codified the automatic stay in DHEC cases, but gives parties the option to move before the presiding ALJ to lift the stay.

**Section 5:** Administrative Procedures Act (1-23-610)

Subsection (A), which provides for quasi-judicial review of ALJ decisions by boards or commissions, remains in the statute but is rendered virtually a nullity by Subsection (B), which provides that cases not governed by Subsection (A), including all contested cases decided by an ALJ involving DNR and DHEC, are appealed to the Court of Appeals.

**Section 6:** Administrative Procedures Act (1-23-650)

Technical amendments to change "Division" to "Court" and adds subsection (c) which provides that the ALC Rules are the exclusive rules in proceedings before and ALJ, and agency rules of procedure, either in statute or regulation, are of no force and effect.

**Section 7:** Administrative Procedures Act (1-23-660)

Amendment creating the DMVH, has already been enacted by Act 128 of 2005, effective July 7, 2005.

**Section 8:** State Ethics Commission (8-17-320(10)(m))

Provides that appeals from decisions of the Commission are filed with the Court of Appeals rather than circuit court.

**Section 9:** State Employee Grievance Committee (8-17-3409(F))

Appeals from decisions of the Committee are heard by an ALJ rather than Circuit Court (**New Jurisdiction**)

**Section 10:** State Retirement Systems (9-21-70)

Appeals from ALJ decisions in contested cases involving the Retirement Systems are heard by the Court of Appeals rather than circuit court.

**Section 11:** Procurement Review Panel (11-35-4410)

Decisions of the Panel are appealed to circuit court, and are not APA proceedings.

**Sections 12, 13, and 14:** Revenue Procedures Act (12-60-3370, -3380, -3390)

Appeals from ALJ decisions in contested cases are taken to the Court of Appeals rather than the Circuit Court.

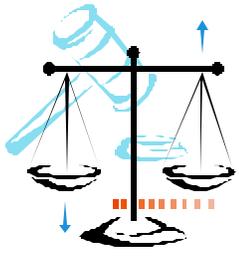
**Section 15:** Jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals (14-8-200)

Amends Court of Appeals' jurisdictional statute to give the court jurisdiction over APA appeals.

**Section 16:** State Human Affairs Commission (31-21-130 (O))

Continued page 3

# Legislative Update: Summary Continued



Gives the ALC, rather than the circuit court, jurisdiction to hear appeals from decisions of the Commission arising under the S.C. Fair Housing Law, dealing with unlawful and discriminatory housing

practices **(New Jurisdiction)**

**Sections 17 and 18:** Secretary of State (33-56-140(c) and (E))

Provides for enforcement actions/requests for injunctive relief arising under the Solicitation of Charitable Funds Act to be heard by an ALJ, with appeals to go to the Court of Appeals under Section 1-23-640 (ALC already has contested case jurisdiction under the Act).

**Section 19:** Department of Agriculture (39-37-100)

Gives the ALC, rather than the circuit court, jurisdiction to hear appeals from decisions of the Department regarding licenses for the manufacture of frozen desserts **(New Jurisdiction)**

**Section 20:** Employment Security Commission (41-35-750)

Technical changes only; appellate jurisdiction over decisions of the Commission remain with the circuit court.

**Section 21:** Commission for the Blind (43-25-90)

Gives the ALC appellate jurisdiction in appeals from decisions of the Commission. Formerly, the circuit court conducted de novo review. **(New Jurisdiction)**

**Section 22:** State Human Affairs Commission (45-9-75)

Gives the ALC, rather than the circuit court, jurisdiction to hear appeals from decisions of the Commission regarding public accommodations (access to hotels, restaurants, etc.) **(New Jurisdiction)**

**Section 23:** Department of Agriculture (46-3-220)

Gives the ALC, rather than the circuit court, jurisdiction to hear appeals from decisions of the Department which revoke a registration or license issued by the Commissioner of Agriculture **(New Jurisdiction)**

**Section 24:** State Crop Pest Commission-

Clemson University (46-9-90(B))

Gives the ALC jurisdiction over appeals from decisions of the Director of the Commission which deny, suspend, modify, or revoke licenses or certificates or which impose civil penalties **(New Jurisdiction)**

**Section 25:** State Livestock-Poultry Health Commission- Clemson University (47-4-130(B))

Requests for appellate review of licensing/civil penalty decisions issued by the director are filed with the ALC rather than the circuit court **(New Jurisdiction)**

**Section 26:** State Livestock-Poultry Health Commission- Clemson University (47-17-50)

Requests for appellate review of decisions involving the labeling of meat products or by products are filed with the ALC rather than circuit court **(New Jurisdiction)**

**Section 27:** State Livestock- Poultry health Commission- Clemson University (47-16-60)

Requests for appellate review of decisions involving the labeling of poultry products are filed with the ALC rather than circuit court **(New Jurisdiction)**

**Section 28, 29, and 30:** Mining Council (48-20-160, -190 and -200)

Appeals from decisions of the Council are filed with the ALC rather than circuit court; appeals from ALC decisions are then filed with Court of Appeals **(New Jurisdiction)**

**Section 31:** Coastal Zone Management Appellate Panel/DHEC-OCRM (48-39-150 (D))

Amends statute to provide that appeals from decisions of ALJs are appealed pursuant to Section 1-23-610 (direct appeal to Court of Appeals)

**Section 32:** State Ports Authority (54-3-470)

Appeals from decisions of the authority are taken to the ALC under its appellate procedures rather than to the circuit court for Charleston County for de novo review. **(New Jurisdiction)**

**Sections 34, 35, and 36:** Department of Commerce, Aeronautics Division (55-5-240, 55-5-250 and 55-8-20)

Appeals from decisions of the division are taken to the ALC rather than to circuit court. **(New Jurisdiction)**

**Section 37:** Division of Motor Vehicle Hearings

Provides for a \$150 filing fee in DMVH matters (this has already been enacted in Act128 of 2005)

**Sections 39, 40, 41 and 42:** Public Service Commission

Provides that appeals from PSC decisions go to the Court of Appeals

**Section 43, 44 and 45:** State Board of Education (59-25-260, 59-25-830 and 59-40-90(D))

Provides that appeals from decisions of the Board are taken to the ALC rather than circuit. **(New Jurisdiction)**

**Section 46:** Commission on Higher Education (59-58-120)

Appeals from decisions of the commission regarding licenses or permits for nonpublic educational institutions are taken to the ALC rather than circuit court **(New Jurisdiction)**

**Section 47:** Department of Health and Environmental Control (44-1-50)

Gives the DHEC Board the authority to conduct administrative reviews as necessary to render agency determinations in matters which may give rise to a contested case; deletes the provision granting authority to hear appeals from decisions of ALJs

**Section 48:** Department of Health and Environmental Control (44-1-60)

Adds new section setting forth a procedure for staff decisions and Board review of staff decisions. (Continued on Page 4)

# Summary Continued

The staff makes the initial decision and the Board review of staff decisions. The staff makes the initial decision and the Board may conduct a final review conference. If no final agency decision in 15 days. The Board must issue a written decision no later than 30 days after the date of the review conference. An aggrieved party may then request a contested case hearing before the ALC. If a party requests a final review conference and the Board does not conduct a final review conference within 60 days, the staff decision is the final DHEC decision and an aggrieved party may request a contested case hearing before the ALC.

**Section 49,50,51 and 52:**  
Department of Health and

Environmental Control– Division of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (48-39-180,48-39-280(A)(4), 48-39-280(E) and 48-39-290(D)(4)

The ALC retains jurisdiction over contested cases arising from OCRM. Appeals from decisions of an ALJ are taken to the Court of Appeals rather than the Coastal Zone Management Appellate Panel. For cases which may involved unconstitutional "takings" as provided in Section 48-39-180, a party may either file an appeal with the Court of Appeals or my seek a review in circuit court to determine whether a "taking" exists.

**Section 53:** Statement of Legislative Intent

The provisions of this act are

controlling, in the event of any conflict with an existing statute or regulation.

**Section 54:** Repeals sections of the Code dealing with the Public Service Commission

**Section 55:** Savings Clause

**Section 56:** severability Clause

**Section 57:** Effective Date and Applicability

Effective July 1, 2006. Applies to pending actions, except for presently pending OCRM and DHEC EQC permits; for those actions only, the Board or Appellate Panel hears the appeals. For all other actions pending on the effective date of the Act, the actions will proceed under the new law for review.

## Subpoenas in Administrative Law

### Subpoenas in Professional Licensing cases

Sheridon Spoon, Assistant General Counsel, S.C. Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation

Administrative agencies, including professional licensing boards, have ample legal authority to issue subpoenas. See e.g. South Carolina Code of Laws §§ 1-23-320(d), 40-1-80(B), 40-1-90(B), ALC Rule 22 and *Ross v. Medical University of South Carolina*, 328 S.C. 51, 492 S.E.2d 62 (1997). The application of these provisions depends upon which type of subpoena is at issue and under what authority the subpoena is issued. In professional licensing cases, the Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation uses two distinct types of subpoena: the proceeding subpoena and the investigative subpoena.

The more common questions involve the enforcement of subpoenas to appear at contested case proceedings. Professional licensing boards issue such subpoenas under the general authority of the Administrative Procedures Act, S.C. Code of Laws §1-23-320 (d) and under the specific authority of S. C. Code of Laws §40-1-90(B) and similar provisions found in specific practice acts. See e.g. S.C. Code of Laws §40-47-210 pertaining to physicians. These subpoenas may be enforced by 'proper proceedings' on application of any party.

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## Subpoenas in Administrative Law *(Continued from Page 4)*

However, the question of what constitutes proper proceedings remains open.

Both the statutes governing professional licensing cases and ALC Rule 22, which governs the enforcement of subpoenas issued under the ALC authority, contain permissive rather than mandatory language. Since ALC Rule 68 specifically directs the practitioner to the Rules of Civil Procedure for such questions, examination of SCRPC 45(d)(2) may provide some guidance as to the burden of enforcing the subpoena. SCRPC 45 provides that one of the duties of a person seeking protection from a subpoena is to make an express claim sufficient to enable the demanding party to contest the claim of privilege or protection, i.e. saying "no", even in writing, to the subpoena is not enough. At that time, the demanding party may seek appropriate enforcement. In the alternative, a Motion to Quash is specifically mentioned both in SCRPC 45 and in the ALC rules. Thus, often the better course of action in administrative practice is for the objecting party to file a Motion to Quash the subpoena with the agency that issued it. The ruling of the particular professional licensing board on the issue can then be reviewed by the ALC in the normal course of appeals.

The appropriate practice for enforcing and seeking protection from subpoenas is somewhat more complicated when the subpoena for production of documents is issued during the course of the agency investigation and before there is a contested case. South Carolina Code of Laws, §40-1-80(B) and related provisions in individual practice acts, see e.g. §40-9-95, §40-38-80, or §40-63-80, provide authority for issuing investigatory subpoenas to take evidence or to require the production of documents or records as part of an investigation. These subpoenas are normally issued by the Director of the Department of Labor Licensing and Regulation or her designee to a licensee who is under investigation and are used for gathering evidence. Because subpoenas for medical records are HIPAA-compliant, these subpoenas also protect licensees and other entities such as a hospitals from a claim for breach of patient confidentiality.

There are occasional disagreements concerning the scope of records to be provided. For example, the claim may be made that the records sought are protected by the South Carolina peer review statute.

## REPORT ON SCAARLA'S EDUCATIONAL SEMINAR AND ANNUAL MEETING (2005)

(Linda McDonald)

The South Carolina Administrative and Regulatory Law Association held its 2005 Educational Seminar and Annual Meeting on Friday, September 23, 2005. The meeting was held at the Columbia Conference Center at 169 Laurelhurst Avenue in Columbia. One Hundred Seventy-four people attended and twenty-three (23) speakers participated. John Hoefler and Linda McDonald served as course planners and John Hoefler moderated the seminar.

The day began at 8:15 a.m. with registration and a continental breakfast. The Honorable Marvin F. (Buddy) Kittrell, Chief Administrative Law Judge, welcomed participants and thanked all who had made the seminar possible.

The morning session included seven different presentations. Judge Kittrell and Nancy B. Riley, Senior Staff Attorney at the S.C. Administrative Law Court, gave a helpful tutorial on "Writing Orders." Cathy L. Hazelwood, Assistant Director and General Counsel for the State Ethics Commission spoke about recent developments and cases pertaining to the State Ethics Act. The Honorable Randy Mitchell, Chairman of the S.C. Public Service Commission (SCPSC) and Charles Terrenni, Chief Clerk and Administrator discussed recent developments at SCPSC. Steven W. Hamm, Esq. spoke about the growing use of arbitration clauses and their impact on administrative proceedings. Carol I. McMahan, Esq. presented an interesting session on "Attorneys Fees Paid by the State—Don't Bank on It!" T. Douglas Concannon, Esq. introduced the new world of "Captive Insurance Companies." Ms. Concannon had collaborated with Michael L. Molony, Esq. to develop this interesting presentation, but Ms. Molony was unable to attend the presentation. The Honorable James H. Harrison, State Representative from Senate District No. 75, spoke about recent legislative developments affecting administrative law practice.

Judge Kittrell presided over the Annual Meeting just before lunch. The Conference Center provided a bountiful feast of fruit, sandwiches and salads for lunch. Seminar participants took this opportunity to visit with each other and acquaint themselves with friends and colleagues.

After lunch the Honorable Glenn F. McConnell, President Pro Tempore of the State Senate, provided a fascinating presentation on the H.L. Hunley, the Civil War submarine that sank in Charleston Harbor after becoming the first submarine to engage and sink another warship. Sen. McConnell discussed the raising and preservation of the Hunley, including the role of the Hunley Commission, the South Carolina Underwater Antiquities Act, the Nation Preservation Act and other laws relating to the protection of state-owned historical properties.

Three more general sessions were provided in the afternoon; a presentation on the new Ethics 2000 rules by

Kay G. Crowe, Esq.; a presentation on the valuation of conservation easements by Burnet R. Maybank, III, Director of the S.C. Department of Revenue; and a discussion of recent legislation regarding openness of medical disciplinary proceedings by Sara S. Rogers, Esq. and Richard P. Wilson, Esq.

The seminar concluded with six break-out sessions, providing seminar participants with a variety of topics of interest. These included the following: "Update on Procurement Issues" by M. Elizabeth Crum, Esq. and Melissa J. Copeland, Esq.; "Issues in Health Law" by Cheryl H. Bullard, Esq. and Kelly M. Jolly, Esq.; "Golf Courses," a discussion led by Toy S. Glennon of the Charleston County Assessor's Office on the recent Administrative Law Court ruling on appraisals of golf courses for ad valorem tax purposes; "Update on Recent Environmental Cases Affecting ALC Practitioners," by James W. Potter, Esq.; "Workers' Compensation Issues" by Darryl D. Smalls, Esq.; and "The New Accountancy Practices Act" by Marc A. Quigley, CPA.

All the speakers were excellent and the materials well-prepared. The seminar was co-sponsored by the South Carolina Bar CLE Division. Jane Points Brown at the CLE Division prepared the brochures and seminar booklet and provided helpful advice and assistance to the organizers. Malane Pike was a critical player in arranging for the nice accommodations and lunch, and in making sure that the registrations were processed properly. Wendy Cartledge and Doris Cubitt also helped out at the registration desk.

Thanks go to all who made this event possible.

### ANNUAL EDUCATION SEMINAR

PLANS FOR THE 2006 EDUCATION SEMINAR ARE UNDERWAY. THE SEMINAR WILL BE HELD AT THE COLUMBIA CONFERENCE CENTER ON SEPTEMBER 22, 2006. IF YOU HAVE IDEAS OR REQUESTS FOR TOPICS OR SPEAKERS, PLEASE CONTACT JOHN HOEFER AT 252-3300 OR LINDA MCDONALD AT 737-1255.



# Announcements

## 2006 COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Health Committee- Cheryl Bullard	J. Donald Dial
David Summer	Professional Licensing, Consumer Finance/OSHA
Susan Lake	Committee- Doris Cubitt
Dan Westbrook	Lynn Rogers
Steve Bates	Sheridan Spoon
Utility Regulation Committee- John Hoefler	Accountancy Committee-Harry Huntley
Leslie Hammonds	(Member of Accountancy Board)
Frank Ellerbee	Ethics Committee-Debbie Hottel
Peg Fox	Barbara Seymour
(Member of PSC)	Cathy Hazelwood
Procurement Committee- Liz Crum	Kay Crowe
Faye Flowers	Education Committee- Linda McDonald and John
Keith McCook	Hoefler
Missy Copeland	Malane Pike
Environmental Committee- John Hodge	Debbie Hottel
Mary Shahid	Ex-officio-all committee chairs
Tommy Lavender	Workers' Compensation/Social Security Commit-
Ellison Smith	tee- Kay Crowe
Gary Poliakoff	Darryl Smalls
James Potter	Lana Sims
Membership Committee- Kelly Rainsford	Audit Committee- Trey Kannaday
Wendy Cartledge	Doris Cubitt
Malane Pike	Harry Huntley
Judge Carolyn Matthews	Website Committee- Zoe Nettles
Harry Huntley	Steve Hamm
Robert Harley	Malane Pike
Insurance Committee- Michael Molony	Nomination Committee-Gary Poliakoff
Tom Salane	Malane Pike
Legislative Committee- Neil Rashley	Newsletter Committee- James Potter
Steve Hamm	Linda McDonald
Ted Riley	Neil Rashley
Jana Shealy	Ex-officio- all Committee Chairs
Taxation Committee- John Cloyd	Awards and Scholarship Committee- John Freeman
Burnie Maybank	Robert Wilcox- Coordinator
Malane Pike	

# Announcements Continued

Judge Gossett



## Paige J. Gossett Elected to ALC Seat No. 5

**GOSSETT, Paige J.** (2006-08) b. June 12, 1969 at Charleston, SC; d. David Buxton Jones and Roberta Propst Jones; g. University of South Carolina, B.A. *magna cum laude* (Honors College), 1991; USC, J.D., 1994, *cum laude*; m. June 18, 1993 to Jeffrey S. Gossett of Summerville, SC; 3 children, Jackson Keith, Ainsley Cooper, Anna Katherine; Phi Beta Kappa; Order of the Coif; Order of the Wig and Robe; *American Jurisprudence Awards*; Associate Editor, *ABA Real Property, Probate & Trust Journal*; Law Clerk for The Honorable Henry M. Herlong, Jr., United States District Judge, 1994-1996; Willoughby & Hoefer, P.A., 1996-2006; Admitted S.C. Bar, 1994; U.S. District Court for the District of South Carolina, 1996; U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, 1996; U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit, 2002; Richland County Bar Association; S.C. Women Lawyers Association; South Carolina Administrative and Regulatory Law Association; United Way of the Midlands, Health & Recovery Council; Junior League of Columbia; Member, St. Joseph Church; elected to ALC seat no. 5 May 24, 2006.

Law Clerk: Vacant

### BRADLEY, HAYES, TYSON ELECTED PARTNERS

**BRADLEY, HAYES, TYSON ELECTED PARTNERS**

Sowell Gray Stepp & Laffitte, LLC, proudly announces that Rob Tyson, John Bradley and Daniel Hayes have been elected partners of the firm.

“These lawyers embody the best of our profession – trustworthiness, dedication and tenacity – enabling our firm to continue to provide excellent litigation services for our

clients,” said Bobby Stepp, managing partner in the firm.

John Bradley practices in the areas of medical malpractice and nursing home defense. Rob Tyson practices in the areas of regulatory and administrative law. Daniel Hayes concentrates his practice in workers’ compensation.

Sowell Gray Stepp & Laffitte, LLC,

is a litigation boutique celebrating ten years of representing business and individual clients throughout South Carolina and the Southeast.

### NORTH CAROLINA BAR TO USE SCAARLA ORGANIZATION AS MODEL

The North Carolina Bar is planning to use the SCAARLA organization as a model to expand its Administrative Section of the Bar. Judge Marvin Kittrell is scheduled to speak on November 8, 2006, in Cary North Carolina to members of the North Carolina Bar on SCAARLA and its activities.

#### RAY N. STEVENS, APPOINTED BY GOVERNOR

Ray N. Stevens, former Administrative Law Judge has been appointed to Governor Mark Sanford's cabinet as Director of the South Carolina Department of Revenue.

#### BURNIE MAYBANK RETURNS TO NEXSEN PRUET

The Former Head of the South Carolina Department of Revenue, Burnie Maybank, has returned to private practice at Nexsen Pruet Adams & Kleemeier.



**South Carolina Administrative  
and Regulatory Law Association**

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**PARTICIPATION IN SCAARLA COMMITTEES**

SCAARLA offers its members opportunities to participate in committees dealing with specific areas of administrative and regulatory law. These committees are listed below. SCAARLA encourages its members to be active participants.

**COMMITTEES**

- Health Law Committee
- Public Service Commission Committee
- Environmental Law Committee
- Membership Committee
- Insurance Law Committee
- Legislative Committee
- Taxation Law Committee
- Professional Licensing, Consumer Finance/OSHA Law Committee
- Accountancy Committee
- Ethics Committee
- Education Committee
- Workers Compensation Committee
- Audit Committee
- Website Committee
- Awards & Scholarship Committee