

south carolina school boards association

2015 2DAC

Wednesday, March 18 & May 13

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SCSBA looks forward to seeing you Wednesday

As a school board member, administrator or a local public school advocate, your presence at the State House standing up for public schools makes a difference. Leaders of local school districts, school board members and administrators know best the impact state policy proposals can have on their schools.

To help prepare for discussions with lawmakers on Wednesday, this handout provides information on the legislative issues you will be discussing with your legislators. Each issue includes an overview, position statement and talking points. Please note that legislation can change quickly as it moves through the process. SCSBA will be sure to pass along any changes or updates.



Steps to take before you arrive

- Contact members of your legislative delegation to let them know you will be there on Wednesday, and if possible, schedule a meeting with them to be held between 10:30 a.m. and 11:50 a.m.
- Review education-related committee meetings that may be scheduled that day.
- Study the legislative issues, position statements, and talking points to discuss with legislators.
- Check the weather forecast and bring an umbrella if rain is anticipated.
- Bring coins for the parking meter if you plan to park on the street; however, parking in the garage adjacent to the Capital City Club building is recommended.

Meeting location

The Capital City Club is located on the 25th floor of the Capitol Center building, located on the corner of Gervais and Assembly streets at 1201 Main Street in Columbia.

Parking

Garage parking is available and can be accessed from Assembly Street or Lady Street. The parking fee is \$1 per hour with a maximum of \$10 for the day. Parking is also available at green colored, two-hour parking meters on area streets. Please note that participants will be responsible for their parking fees.

State House visits

After the morning's legislative briefing, participants will walk across the street to the

State House (see map of State House complex) and have a little more than one hour to meet with legislators and attend any scheduled committee meetings. If the House or Senate is in session, requests to speak with legislators can be made by completing a form on the desk near the entrance of both chambers. Be sure to keep notes of your conversations with legislators to share on the debriefing form provided in your meeting packet.

Agenda

9 a.m.

Registration and continental breakfast

9:30 a.m.

Welcome

Scott Price, *SCSBA Executive Director-elect*
Robert Gantt, *SCSBA President, District Five of Lexington/Richland Counties Board*

Briefing on legislative issues

Debbie Elmore, *SCSBA Director of Governmental Relations and Communications*
Damon Jeter, *JetCorp Consulting*

10:15 a.m.

State House visit/meeting with legislators

(see State House Complex map)

Noon

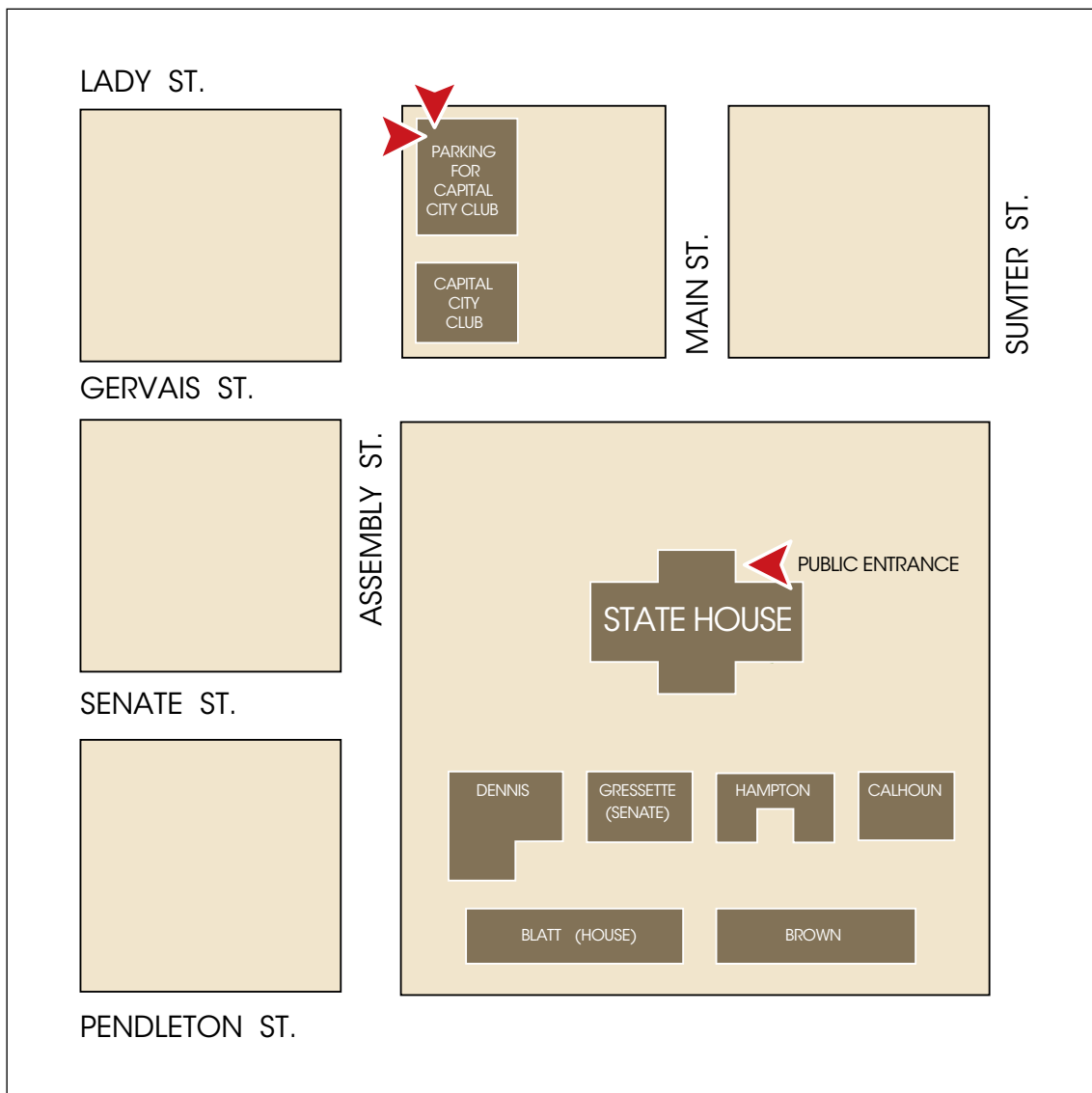
Lunch (2DAC participants only)

Legislative panel discussion

Members of the House and Senate have been invited to participate in our legislative panel discussion and will attend if their schedules allow.

Map of State House Complex

Please note that the public entrance to the State House is on the Sumter Street (east) side of the building.



Top legislative issues, position statements and talking points

K12 education funding

House bill 3701

Overview

Nearly two months after the House passed its version of the state spending plan, the Senate wrapped up its work and gave third reading May 7 to a \$7 billion plan for 2015-2016. The budget now heads back to the House, where members can concur with the Senate, strike and insert their version or further amend. Any differences between the two versions will be worked out through a conference committee made up of three members from the Senate and three members from the House.

For K12 education, the differences between the two plans are few. Touted by some senators as an "education budget," K12 funding was spared from much of the chopping block surrounding the question of paying for roads and other state needs. Education Finance Act (EFA) funding was increased by \$94 million, which brings the base student cost (BSC) to \$2,220 per student. This is \$100 above this year's BSC but below the statutorily required amount of \$2,801 for 2015-2016. Key budget provisions in the House and Senate for K12 are as follows:

Provision	House version	Senate version
School bus purchase	\$27 million (originally \$40 million)	\$29 million (\$17 million capital reserve and \$12 million lottery)
Instructional materials	\$24.5 million (originally \$26 million)	\$40 million
Transition funds for school districts and locally sponsored charter schools negatively impacted by changes to the EFA funding formula	\$8.5 million	\$7.6 million (deleted the charter school transition funding provision)
Expansion of the reading coaches program	\$4.9 million	Same as House
Expansion of summer reading camps	\$1.5 million	Same as House
Technology initiatives	\$29 million	\$29.2 million
Professional development in technology	\$4 million	Same as House
Professional development Project Read	\$500,000	Same as House
Bus shop	\$9 million increase	Same as House
State charter school district growth	\$11.8 million increase (total funds more than \$68 million)	Same as House
Funding for colleges, universities to sponsor charter schools	\$0	\$1.4 million for charter schools sponsored by colleges, universities

Table continues on next page ...

Provision	House version	Senate version
Employer contribution to cover healthcare premium increase	\$5 million increase	\$2.5 million increase (proviso directs that carry forward EIA teacher salary funds are to be distributed to districts to help cover the shortfall)
Development of a state rural teacher recruitment and retention plan	\$0	\$1.5 million
Virtual education expansion	\$2.9M for virtual education expansion	Same as House

In addition, both chambers approved new or revised provisos. New provisos of note passed by the House include:

- Proviso 1.66, establishing the Child Development Education Pilot Program, was amended as the full-day 4K proviso. It deletes the language concerning the pilot CDEP program and directs that students residing in a school district with a poverty index of 70 percent or greater may participate in the South Carolina Early Reading Development and Education Program, which includes public and private service providers. (Funding was not increased.)
- A digital materials proviso that directs the State Department of Education (SDE) to do the following:
 - create a list of instructional materials that are available in print and digital versions
 - continue working with the publishers of instructional materials to ensure that districts that wish to receive both the digital version and class sets of textbooks may be awarded that option
 - reimburse school districts with funds appropriated for the purchase of textbooks and other instructional materials to offset the costs of refurbishing science kits on the state-adopted textbook inventory, purchasing new kits from the central textbook depository, or a combination of refurbishment and purchase
- A proviso directing the SDE to disburse any unexpended transition funds to the EFA for distribution to districts.

- A teacher certification proviso allowing secondary education certified teachers to teach middle school courses without having the add-on certification for middle level education and directing school districts to report teachers and courses utilizing this exemption to the SDE and Center for Educator Recruitment, Retention and Advancement (CERRA).
- Teacher recruitment and retention plan proviso, directing the SDE and CERRA to develop a plan for recruiting and retaining teachers in rural and underserved districts and report their plan, including incentives, to the governor and legislature by January 15, 2016. (Senate budget allocates \$1.5 million for this.)

Provisos of note as passed by the Senate would require the following:

- Form a study committee to examine the taxes assessed for 4 percent, 6 percent and other real properties and the impact to school funding as a result of Act 388
- Direct SDE to issue a new request for proposals for a state assessment
- Direct SDE to examine school literacy intervention programs and services and provide a report to the General Assembly by June of 2016
- Prohibit school districts from using reading coaches in other school or district administration positions
- Direct SDE to identify an assessment for 4K

- Direct each district to publish on its website the title and publisher of all health education materials it has approved, adopted, and used in the classroom and require SDE to withhold one percent of the district's funds allocated under the Student Health and Fitness Act if it determines that a school district is noncompliant with mandated health education

Position statements

SCSBA believes that the General Assembly must meet its commitment to fully fund state mandated educational programs for public schools. SCSBA believes it is imperative for the General Assembly to comprehensively reform the state's education funding structure, which includes revamping the tax structure, to provide adequate and stable revenue sources. The ruling in the state's school funding lawsuit reaffirms the need for comprehensive reform and not another "band aid" measure that is unsustainable.

Talking points

What we appreciate:

- The House and Senate efforts to increase the BSC when the demand is high for state funding for road repair and construction and other capital needs; however, it is still below the statutorily required amount of \$2,801 per pupil for 2015-2016.
- The increase in funds for mandated programs including Read to Succeed, professional development and instructional materials.
- The action to provide increased weightings to recognize differing student needs; however, increased funding to hold districts "harmless" going forward is not guaranteed unless we have comprehensive tax reform that provides adequate and stable revenue sources.

What we are concerned about:

- Transition funding to hold harmless charter schools from changes in the revised EFA formula and expansion funds. The state charter school district has requested and received increased state funding every year in spite of proponents' assertions that charter schools can increase

student achievement for less money than traditional public schools.

- Going forward, lawmakers must address the issue of comprehensive tax reform and education funding. The education funding system is broken. Revising the formula for distributing the funds and not addressing how the funding is collected will not solve the issue of adequate and stable funding or the funding inequities across the state. The SC Jobs, Education and Tax Act (SCJET), H.3672, provides a good start on reforming the state's education funding system

Teacher employment and dismissal

Senate bill 533
House bill 3560

Overview

A bill filed in the Senate and House that would amend the existing Teacher Employment and Dismissal Act to give local school boards more options and greater flexibility in the process of renewing or not renewing teachers has stalled on the Senate floor. The Senate bill sailed through subcommittee and committee, but was stopped on the Senate floor when Sen. Gerald Malloy of Darlington County placed on the bill a minority report, which in short stops the bill from being considered. The House companion bill was amended to reflect the same language in the Senate bill and unanimously passed the subcommittee and committee. It was overwhelmingly passed by the House. But when it was sent to the Senate, Sen. Malloy placed a minority report on the bill.

In addition to SCSBA, the bill has the broad support of organizations representing administrators and teachers including the South Carolina Association of School Administrators (SCASA), the Palmetto State Teachers Association (PSTA) and the South Carolina Education Association (SCEA). The bill would do the following:

- School boards would have the option of designating a hearing officer who is a practicing SC attorney, a court certified mediator or arbitrator to serve as the hearing

- officer for teacher dismissal appeal hearings and issue a report with recommendations to the board for final consideration within 15 days.
- Extends the deadline from April 15 to on or before May 1 that districts are to annually notify teachers of their employment status including the board's intent not to renew the teacher's contract for the ensuing year.
- Changes the deadline from April 25 to before May 11 that teachers who are re-employed must notify the board of trustees in writing of their acceptance of the contract.
- Requires teachers not being renewed to notify the school board in writing within 15 days of their request to appeal the decision.
- Gives school boards the option of continuing their current process for hearing appeals of teachers who are not being renewed or delegating the responsibility of hearing the appeal to a designee who issues a recommendation to the board for final action.
- Requires school boards that choose to delegate the evidentiary hearing to a designee to adopt the option in policy and communicate it to all affected employees within 15 days of adoption. The option chosen must remain in place for the school year.
- Allows the superintendent and the teacher to submit a written response to this report and recommendation to the board within 10 days after the date the report and recommendation are issued.
- Requires the board is to affirm or withdraw the notice of suspension or dismissal within 30 days. The board retains final decision-making authority regarding the teacher's dismissal or reinstatement based on its consideration of the record, the report and recommendation, and any written submission of the superintendent and teacher.
- Requires that if the board holds the evidentiary hearing, it is to issue its decision within 30 days after the hearing. This decision must be in writing and must include findings of facts and conclusions of law.
- Changes the deadline for holding the hearing from not less than 10 nor more than 15 days to within 45 days after the request is served.

- Adds language to define hearsay evidence that is allowed in the hearing.
- Changes the body to hear an appeal of the board's decision from the Court of Common Pleas to the Administrative Law Court.

Position statement

SCSBA supports the Teacher Employment and Dismissal Act of 2015 and believes it would provide local school boards and school districts greater flexibility in the appeals process to better serve the interests of teachers, school districts and the taxpayers.

Talking points

- The South Carolina's Teacher Employment and Dismissal Act (TEDA) is needed now. Every educational organization supports this bill and wants to see its passage this legislative session.
- South Carolina's Teacher Employment and Dismissal Act (TEDA) sets forth a detailed process for notifying teachers of their contract status for the ensuing school year as well as a board's intent not to renew. Due process under the law requires that teachers not re-employed for the next school year be given the opportunity to appeal before the local school board. While SCSBA supports the appeals process, some districts can experience significant case backlogs relating to teacher appeals, causing increased expense for the district and taxpayers and a prolonged process that serves none of the parties in a fair manner.
- The bill addresses many of the issues presented to the Senate Select Committee on Public School Teachers that spent this past fall studying teacher issues.

Tuition tax credit program expansion

Budget Proviso 1.68

Overview

Through a budget proviso near the end of the legislative session in 2013, the General Assembly approved an \$8 million private school tuition tax credit program for “exceptional needs students.” The main components of the program are as follows:

- Individuals and businesses are awarded a dollar-for-dollar credit on state income tax or bank taxes for contributions to nonprofit scholarship funding organizations. The statewide cap on total tax credits awarded is \$8 million.
- To qualify for the scholarship, students must be designated by the state as having “exceptional needs.” Previous public school enrollment is not required.
- Scholarship funding organizations must spend at least 95% of their revenue on scholarships.
- Participating schools must administer state assessments, or an equivalent exam, and must be in good standing with a designated regional private school association.

The House this year, however, amended the proviso to change the criteria for eligible students, including students whose parent is active duty military, students in a child care facility, foster home or residential group care home, homeless students or students at risk of school failure or “at academic risk.” The revised criteria would expand the program to nearly every student in the state. The House also increased the qualifications and reporting requirements for Scholarship Funding Organizations (SFOs) created as non-profits to collect donations and award scholarships to eligible students. The Senate struck the language expanding eligibility, increased further the reporting requirements of SFOs that the House passed and further amended the process for parents of special needs students to obtain reimbursements for private school tuition and expenses. The Senate-adopted proviso would allow \$4 million of the \$8 million statewide cap to be designated as refundable state tax credits for parents of spe-

cial needs students attending private schools for tuition and expenses. The maximum amount of refundable tax credit is \$10,000 per student and would be available on a first-come, first-served basis. The credit also would be refundable, meaning taxpayers who owed no taxes would receive money back.

The other half - \$4 million - would be the amount of money that the nonprofit scholarship organizations have available to issue grants.

The changes come amid concerns about the scholarship program. State tax officials are investigating claims some parents donate to the state’s most active scholarship organization in the expectation that their children will receive tuition grants from that group. If true, that would be an improper quid-pro-quo arrangement.

The proviso as amended in both chambers would do the following:

- Add the monetary value of any publicly traded securities as an eligible donation to an SFO
- Increase the certification and reporting requirements for the organizations that accept donations and award scholarships to include applying annually to the Department of Revenue (DOR) as a certified SFO by providing the following information:
 - The number and total amount of scholarship(s) issued to eligible schools in the preceding year.
 - The identity of the schools(s) receiving scholarships and the amount of the scholarship(s) issued in the preceding year
 - An itemization and detailed explanation of any fees or other revenues obtained from or on behalf of any eligible schools.
 - A copy of the organization’s Form 990 or other comparable federal submission that indicates the provision of the Internal Revenue Code under which the organization has been granted exempt status for purposes of federal taxation.
 - A copy of a compilation, review, or audit of the organization’s financial statements, conducted by a certified public accounting firm.

- The criteria and eligibility requirements for scholarship awards.
- Certification by the organization that it meets the definition of a nonprofit scholarship funding organization and that the report is true, accurate, and complete under penalty of perjury.
- Requires the SC Education Oversight Committee, by September 1 each year, to publish on its website a list of all SFOs certified by the Department of Revenue, to include their names, addresses, telephone numbers, and if available, website addresses.
- Authorizes the DOR to oversee and audit any of the SFOs or eligible schools. If the audit results in findings of fact that an eligible school or nonprofit scholarship funding organization is not meeting eligibility guidelines, the DOR is to notify the Education Oversight Committee to remove the school or organization from the approved list.

Position statement

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

Talking points

- We oppose any program that directly or indirectly subsidizes elementary or secondary private, religious or home schools with public funds.
- The amendment to increase the accountability requirements of SFOs are needed, but there is no evidence to confirm the existing program is increasing student achievement for students participating in the program that would justify increasing the students eligible for the program.
- This program requires that students have an Individualized Education Plan (IEP) as proof of special needs status; however, after a student is enrolled in a private school, there is no requirement or guarantee that a private school will provide the support outlined in a child's IEP or that it will remain in place.
- There is no test score data to determine whether students in the program are successful. Not all private schools use the same standardized

tests as public schools or each other, so it is very difficult to compare the quality of schools or to verify what is being taught and what services and accommodations are being offered.

- The state has been unable thus far to collect good information on how many students have been granted scholarships and have enrolled in private schools in various regions of the state. So we do not know, for example, whether children in poor and rural counties are gaining new "choices" or if scholarships are going primarily to students in wealthier communities.
- The state is not funding public schools at the level required by law, yet lawmakers continue to consider expanding tuition tax credit/voucher programs that are not held to the same accountability standards of public schools and primarily benefit children already enrolled in private schools.
- Proponents claim to be empowering parents by providing choices; however, it is the private schools that choose which students they will accept.

FOIA meeting notices and agenda revisions

Senate bill 11 House bill 3192

Overview

Two bills, one filed in the Senate (S.11) and one in the House (H.3192) would amend the state's Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) to clarify language concerning meeting notices of public bodies and revising the agenda during a meeting. S.11 is headed to conference committee to work out differences between the two versions. Currently, the bill would require the following:

- Public bodies to give written notice of the dates, times and places of their regular meetings at the beginning of each calendar year
- An agenda for regularly scheduled meetings to be posted on a bulletin board at the office or meeting place at least 24 hours prior to the meeting
- A two-thirds vote of the public body to add an

action item to the agenda later than 24 hours before the meeting

The House amended the language to require a finding that an emergency exists if the item is not added to the agenda.

The bill also requires legislative committees to abide by the notice of meetings provision but does not address revising the agenda.

Position statement

SCSBA does not support overly restrictive limitations on a board's ability to efficiently conduct its business. We support the Senate language, which is less restrictive.

Talking points

- School boards are dedicated to following the Freedom of Information Act, exhibiting transparency in operations and conducting efficient meetings.
- School boards are committed to issuing agendas for all meetings within 24-hours, as well as limiting agenda amendments to important matters.
- We are concerned about the lack of definition for the language "emergency exists" in the House amendment and support the language in the Senate bill.

FOIA revisions

House bill 3191

Overview

A second FOIA revisions bill (H.3191) passed the House and was sent to a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee. The bill, among other things, would revise the response and fulfillment times for information requests and create the Office of FOIA Review within the Administrative Law Court to hear FOIA violation complaints and complaints of frivolous or overly burdensome requests from the requester or public body. Other changes are:

- For documents two years old or less, the response time (final determination on whether the records will be released or not) for a FOIA request is reduced from 15 to 10 business days, and the documents must be produced

within 30 calendar days from the date the FOIA request is granted.

- If documents are older than two years, the response time is 20 days and documents must be produced within 35 calendar days.
- Allows administrative charges to be based on the prorated hourly salary of the lowest paid employee who has the skill and training to fulfill the request.
- Limits copying fees to not exceed prevailing commercial rates.
- When a deposit is required, the time to produce a record does not start until the deposit is received.
- Changes the criminal penalties under FOIA to civil penalties.

A third bill (H.3190) to remove current FOIA exemptions for members of the General Assembly and provide limited exemptions for all elected and appointed public officials and their immediate staff, has stalled. The House Judiciary Committee voted to adjourn debate – basically, stopping the bill for this session – after lawmakers raised questions and concerns related to adhering to the FOIA requirements and impact to staff.

Position statement

SCSBA supports the current language in the law related to response times. We support changes to the FOIA that reflect fairness to the public in accessing, requesting and receiving public information, as well as to the public bodies that, in many cases, must devote taxpayer-funded time and resources to fulfilling voluminous and overly burdensome requests for information. We want to see the bill amended to require members of the General Assembly to follow the same FOIA requirements that all other elected officials must follow.

Talking points

- The reduced time to respond to FOIA requests is concerning. Most school districts do not have full-time communications officers to handle requests.
- The deadline to fulfill requests (30 days for documents two years old or less; 35 days for documents older than two years old) is very concerning. Most school district documents

must be reviewed by an attorney or a staff member who can redact information regarding individual students as required under federal law and information related to privacy of individual employees to protect the district from liability issues.

- We believe the FOIA should apply to all levels of government including the legislature and would like to see the bill amended to include such a requirement.
- Some attorneys in lawsuits submit FOIA requests to circumvent the discovery process, and we would like to see language requiring attorneys to adhere to the discovery process.

School start date

No bill filed

Overview

Following a lengthy legislative debate, the General Assembly in 2006 enacted a uniform start date for South Carolina's public schools with a few exceptions - no school could begin classes prior to the third Monday in August annually. Over the ensuing years, school districts have found that depending on when the third Monday is positioned, it is increasingly difficult to complete the first semester before the winter holiday break, which many parents, teachers and students request. Further, an earlier start date allows for increased instructional time prior to students taking high stakes federal and state testing. Community and parent frustration with the holiday break schedule is evident. Determining the school calendar should be a core function of the locally elected school board of trustees.

During the recent snow day bill discussions, many legislators expressed a willingness to re-visit the uniform start date issue.

Position statement

SCSBA believes that state law regarding when public schools may start the school year in South Carolina should be changed to give districts the flexibility to begin classes as soon as the second Monday in August.

Talking points

- School districts have found that depending

on when the third Monday is positioned, it is increasingly difficult to complete the first semester before the winter holiday break, which many parents, teachers and students request.

- Districts have very few options for scheduling the statutorily required make-up days during the winter months due to required holidays, spring break, state testing, local benchmark testing, professional development and teacher work days. Moving the start date back to no less than one week would help to give more options for completing first semester before the winter holiday break.

An earlier start date allows for increased instructional time prior to students taking high stakes federal and state testing. Community and parent frustration with the holiday break schedule is evident. Determining the local school calendar should be a core function of the locally elected school board of trustees.

South Carolina Legislators by School Districts

Abbeville County Schools

Rep. Craig A. Gagnon (District 11)
Rep. Michael W. "Mike" Gambrell (District 7)
Sen. Floyd Nicholson (District 10)
Sen. William H. O'Dell (District 4)

Aiken County Schools

Rep. William "Bill" Clyburn (District 82)
Rep. Christopher A. Corley (District 84)
Rep. William M. "Bill" Hixon (District 83)
Rep. Ralph Shealy Kennedy, Jr. (District 39)
Rep. Bill Taylor (District 86)
Rep. Don L. Wells (District 81)
Sen. A. Shane Massey (District 25)
Sen. Nikki G. Setzler (District 26)
Sen. Tom Young, Jr. (District 24)

Allendale County Schools

Rep. Lonnie Hosey (District 91)
Sen. C. Bradley Hutto (District 40)
Sen. Clementa C. Pinckney (District 45)

Anderson One Schools

Rep. Michael W. "Mike" Gambrell (District 7)
Rep. Joshua A. Putnam (District 10)
Rep. Ann J. Thayer (District 9)
Rep. W. Brian White (District 6)
Sen. Kevin L. Bryant (District 3)
Sen. William H. O'Dell (District 4)

Anderson Two Schools

Rep. Eric M. Bedingfield (District 28)
Rep. Michael W. "Mike" Gambrell (District 7)
Rep. Jonathon D. Hill (District 8)
Sen. William H. O'Dell (District 4)

Anderson Three Schools

Rep. Craig A. Gagnon (District 11)
Rep. Michael W. "Mike" Gambrell (District 7)
Rep. Jonathon D. Hill (District 8)
Sen. Kevin L. Bryant (District 3)
Sen. William H. O'Dell (District 4)

Anderson Four Schools

Rep. Jonathon D. Hill (District 8)
Rep. W. Brian White (District 6)
Sen. Kevin L. Bryant (District 3)

Anderson Five Schools

Rep. Craig A. Gagnon (District 11)
Rep. Michael W. "Mike" Gambrell (District 7)
Rep. Jonathon D. Hill (District 8)
Rep. Ann J. Thayer (District 9)
Rep. W. Brian White (District 6)
Sen. Kevin L. Bryant (District 3)
Sen. William H. O'Dell (District 4)

Bamberg One Schools

Rep. Justin T. Bamberg (District 90)
Sen. C. Bradley Hutto (District 40)

Bamberg Two Schools

Rep. Justin T. Bamberg (District 90)
Sen. C. Bradley Hutto (District 40)

Barnwell 19 Schools

Rep. Justin T. Bamberg (District 90)
Rep. Lonnie Hosey (District 91)
Sen. C. Bradley Hutto (District 40)

Barnwell 29 Schools

Rep. Lonnie Hosey (District 91)
Sen. C. Bradley Hutto (District 40)

Barnwell 45 Schools

Rep. Justin T. Bamberg (District 90)
Rep. Lonnie Hosey (District 91)
Sen. C. Bradley Hutto (District 40)

Beaufort County Schools

Rep. William K. "Bill" Bowers (District 122)
Rep. Jeffrey A. "Jeff" Bradley (District 123)
Rep. Shannon S. Erickson (District 124)
Rep. William G. "Bill" Herbkersman (District 118)
Rep. Kenneth F. Hodges (District 121)
Rep. Wm. Weston J. Newton (District 120)
Sen. George E. "Chip" Campsen, III (District 43)
Sen. Tom Davis (District 46)
Sen. Clementa C. Pinckney (District 45)

South Carolina Legislators by School Districts

Berkeley County Schools

Rep. William E. "Bill" Crosby (District 117)
Rep. Joseph S. Daning (District 92)
Rep. Joseph H. Jefferson, Jr. (District 102)
Rep. James H. Merrill (District 99)
Rep. Samuel Rivers, Jr. (District 15)
Rep. Edward L. Southard (District 100)
Sen. Sean Bennett (District 38)
Sen. Paul G. Campbell, Jr. (District 44)
Sen. Lawrence K. "Larry" Grooms (District 37)
Sen. John W. Matthews, Jr. (District 39)
Sen. Ronnie A. Sabb (District 32)

Calhoun County Schools

Rep. Russell L. Ott (District 93)
Sen. John W. Matthews, Jr. (District 39)
Sen. Nikki G. Setzler (District 26)

Charleston County Schools

Rep. Robert L. Brown (District 116)
Rep. William E. "Bill" Crosby (District 117)
Rep. Wendell G. Gilliard (District 111)
Rep. Stephen Goldfinch, Jr. (District 108)
Rep. Jenny Anderson Horne (District 94)
Rep. Harry B. "Chip" Limehouse, III (District 110)
Rep. David J. Mack, III (District 109)
Rep. Peter M. McCoy, Jr. (District 115)
Rep. James H. Merrill (District 99)
Rep. Samuel Rivers, Jr. (District 15)
Rep. F. Michael "Mike" Sottile (District 112)
Rep. Leonidas E. "Leon" Stavrinakis (District 119)
Rep. Mary E. Tinkler (District 114)
Rep. J. Seth Whipper (District 113)
Sen. Sean Bennett (District 38)
Sen. Paul G. Campbell, Jr. (District 44)
Sen. George E. "Chip" Campsen, III (District 43)
Sen. Raymond E. Cleary, III (District 34)
Sen. Lawrence K. "Larry" Grooms (District 37)
Sen. Marlon E. Kimpson (District 42)
Sen. Clementa C. Pinckney (District 45)
Sen. Paul Thurmond (District 41)

Cherokee County Schools

Rep. Dennis C. Moss (District 29)
Rep. V. Stephen "Steve" Moss (District 30)
Sen. Harvey S. Peeler, Jr. (District 14)

Chester County Schools

Rep. F. Gregory "Greg" Delleney, Jr. (District 43)
Rep. MaryGail K. Douglas (District 41)
Rep. Dennis C. Moss (District 29)
Sen. Creighton B. Coleman (District 17)

Chesterfield County Schools

Rep. Patricia Moore "Pat" Henegan (District 54)
Rep. James H. "Jay" Lucas (District 65)
Rep. Richard L. "Richie" Yow (District 53)
Sen. Gerald Malloy (District 29)
Sen. Vincent A. Sheheen (District 27)

Clarendon One Schools

Rep. Robert L. Ridgeway, III (District 64)
Sen. Kevin L. Johnson (District 36)

Clarendon Two Schools

Rep. Cezar E. McKnight (District 101)
Rep. Robert L. Ridgeway, III (District 64)
Sen. Kevin L. Johnson (District 36)

Clarendon Three Schools

Rep. Robert L. Ridgeway, III (District 64)
Sen. Kevin L. Johnson (District 36)

Colleton County Schools

Rep. Justin T. Bamberg (District 90)
Rep. Robert L. Brown (District 116)
Rep. Kenneth F. Hodges (District 121)
Rep. Patsy G. Knight (District 97)
Sen. George E. "Chip" Campsen, III (District 43)
Sen. C. Bradley Hutto (District 40)
Sen. John W. Matthews, Jr. (District 39)
Sen. Clementa C. Pinckney (District 45)

Darlington County Schools

Rep. Terry Alexander (District 59)
Rep. Jackie E. "Coach" Hayes (District 55)
Rep. Patricia Moore "Pat" Henegan (District 54)
Rep. Phillip D. Lowe (District 60)
Rep. James H. "Jay" Lucas (District 65)
Rep. Robert Q. Williams (District 62)
Sen. Kevin L. Johnson (District 36)
Sen. Hugh K. Leatherman, Sr. (District 31)
Sen. Gerald Malloy (District 29)

South Carolina Legislators by School Districts

Dillon Three Schools

Rep. J. Wayne George (District 57)
Rep. Jackie E. "Coach" Hayes (District 55)
Sen. Greg Hembree (District 28)
Sen. Kent M. Williams (District 30)

Dillon Four Schools

Rep. Jackie E. "Coach" Hayes (District 55)
Sen. Greg Hembree (District 28)
Sen. Kent M. Williams (District 30)

Dorchester Two Schools

Rep. Jenny Anderson Horne (District 94)
Rep. Patsy G. Knight (District 97)
Rep. David J. Mack, III (District 109)
Rep. Christopher J. "Chris" Murphy (District 98)
Rep. Mary E. Tinkler (District 114)
Rep. J. Seth Whipper (District 113)
Sen. Sean Bennett (District 38)
Sen. Paul G. Campbell, Jr. (District 44)
Sen. Marlon E. Kimpson (District 42)
Sen. John W. Matthews, Jr. (District 39)
Sen. Paul Thurmond (District 41)

Dorchester Four Schools

Rep. Joseph H. Jefferson, Jr. (District 102)
Rep. Patsy G. Knight (District 97)
Sen. Sean Bennett (District 38)
Sen. John W. Matthews, Jr. (District 39)

Edgefield County Schools

Rep. William "Bill" Clyburn (District 82)
Rep. William M. "Bill" Hixon (District 83)
Sen. A. Shane Massey (District 25)

Fairfield County Schools

Rep. MaryGail K. Douglas (District 41)
Sen. Creighton B. Coleman (District 17)

Florence One Schools

Rep. Terry Alexander (District 59)
Rep. Jay Jordan (District 63)
Rep. Roger K. Kirby (District 61)
Rep. Phillip D. Lowe (District 60)
Rep. Robert Q. Williams (District 62)
Sen. Kevin L. Johnson (District 36)

Sen. Hugh K. Leatherman, Sr. (District 31)
Sen. Kent M. Williams (District 30)

Florence Two Schools

Rep. Roger K. Kirby (District 61)
Rep. Phillip D. Lowe (District 60)
Sen. Hugh K. Leatherman, Sr. (District 31)
Sen. Kent M. Williams (District 30)

Florence Three Schools

Rep. Roger K. Kirby (District 61)
Rep. Phillip D. Lowe (District 60)
Sen. Kevin L. Johnson (District 36)
Sen. Hugh K. Leatherman, Sr. (District 31)
Sen. Ronnie A. Sabb (District 32)

Florence Four Schools

Rep. Jay Jordan (District 63)
Rep. Phillip D. Lowe (District 60)
Rep. Robert Q. Williams (District 62)
Sen. Kevin L. Johnson (District 36)
Sen. Hugh K. Leatherman, Sr. (District 31)

Florence Five Schools

Rep. Roger K. Kirby (District 61)
Sen. Hugh K. Leatherman, Sr. (District 31)

Georgetown County Schools

Rep. Carl L. Anderson (District 103)
Rep. Stephen Goldfinch, Jr. (District 108)
Sen. Raymond E. Cleary, III (District 34)
Sen. Ronnie A. Sabb (District 32)

Greenville County Schools

Rep. Merita A. "Rita" Allison (District 36)
Rep. Bruce W. Bannister (District 24)
Rep. Eric M. Bedingfield (District 28)
Rep. James Mikell "Mike" Burns (District 17)
Rep. William M. "Bill" Chumley (District 35)
Rep. Chandra E. Dillard (District 23)
Rep. Daniel P. "Dan" Hamilton (District 20)
Rep. Phyllis J. Henderson (District 21)
Rep. Dwight A. Loffis (District 19)
Rep. Wendy K. Nanney (District 22)
Rep. Michael A. Pitts (District 14)
Rep. Joshua A. Putnam (District 10)
Rep. Leola C. Robinson-Simpson (District 25)
Rep. Garry R. Smith (District 27)

South Carolina Legislators by School Districts

Rep. Tommy M. Stringer (District 18)
Rep. Mark N. Willis (District 16)
Sen. Karl B. Allen (District 7)
Sen. Lee Bright (District 12)
Sen. Thomas D. "Tom" Corbin (District 5)
Sen. Michael L. Fair (District 6)
Sen. Shane R. Martin (District 13)
Sen. Ross Turner (District 8)
Sen. Daniel B. "Danny" Verdin, III (District 9)

Greenwood 50 Schools

Rep. J. Anne Parks (District 12)
Rep. Michael A. Pitts (District 14)
Rep. R. Shannon Riley (District 13)
Sen. Floyd Nicholson (District 10)
Sen. William H. O'Dell (District 4)

Greenwood 51 Schools

Rep. Craig A. Gagnon (District 11)
Rep. Michael A. Pitts (District 14)
Rep. R. Shannon Riley (District 13)
Sen. Floyd Nicholson (District 10)
Sen. William H. O'Dell (District 4)
Sen. Daniel B. "Danny" Verdin, III (District 9)

Greenwood 52 Schools

Rep. J. Ann Parks (District 12)
Rep. Michael A. Pitts (District 14)
Rep. R. Shannon Riley (District 13)
Sen. Floyd Nicholson (District 10)

Hampton One Schools

Rep. William K. "Bill" Bowers (District 122)
Sen. C. Bradley Hutto (District 40)
Sen. Clementa C. Pinckney (District 45)

Hampton Two Schools

Rep. William K. "Bill" Bowers (District 122)
Sen. Clementa C. Pinckney (District 45)

Horry County Schools

Rep. Carl L. Anderson (District 103)
Rep. Alan D. Clemmons (District 107)
Rep. Heather Ammons Crawford (District 68)
Rep. Gregory D. Duckworth (District 104)
Rep. J. Wayne George (District 57)
Rep. Kevin Hardee (District 105)
Rep. Nelson L. Hardwick (District 106)

Rep. Jackie E. "Coach" Hayes (District 55)
Rep. Jeffrey E. "Jeff" Johnson (District 58)
Rep. Mike Ryhal (District 56)
Sen. Raymond E. Cleary, III (District 34)
Sen. Greg Hembree (District 28)
Sen. Luke A. Rankin (District 33)
Sen. Ronnie A. Sabb (District 32)
Sen. Kent M. Williams (District 30)

Jasper County Schools

Rep. William K. "Bill" Bowers (District 122)
Rep. William G. "Bill" Herbkersman (District 118)
Rep. Wm. Weston J. Newton (District 120)
Sen. Tom Davis (District 46)
Sen. Clementa C. Pinckney (District 45)

Kershaw County Schools

Rep. Jimmy C. Bales (District 80)
Rep. Grady A. Brown (District 50)
Rep. Laurie Slade Funderburk (District 52)
Rep. James H. "Jay" Lucas (District 65)
Sen. Joel Lourie (District 22)
Sen. J. Thomas McElveen, III (District 35)
Sen. Vincent A. Sheheen (District 27)

Lancaster County Schools

Rep. Deborah A. Long (District 45)
Rep. James H. "Jay" Lucas (District 65)
Rep. Mandy Powers Norrell (District 44)
Rep. Richard L. "Richie" Yow (District 53)
Sen. Chauncey K. Gregory (District 16)
Sen. Vincent A. Sheheen (District 27)

Laurens 55 Schools

Rep. Michael A. Pitts (District 14)
Rep. Mark N. Willis (District 16)
Sen. Daniel B. "Danny" Verdin, III (District 9)

Laurens 56 Schools

Rep. Michael A. "Mike" Anthony (District 42)
Rep. Michael A. Pitts (District 14)
Rep. Mark N. Willis (District 16)
Sen. Daniel B. "Danny" Verdin, III (District 9)

South Carolina Legislators by School Districts

Lee County Schools

Rep. Grady A. Brown (District 50)
Sen. Gerald Malloy (District 29)
Sen. J. Thomas McElveen, III (District 35)

Lexington One Schools

Rep. Todd K. Atwater (District 87)
Rep. Kenneth A. "Kenny" Bingham (District 89)
Rep. Chip Huggins (District 85)
Rep. Ralph Shealy Kennedy, Jr. (District 39)
Rep. Rick Quinn (District 69)
Rep. L. Kit Spires (District 96)
Rep. McLain R. "Mac" Toole (District 88)
Sen. Ronnie W. Cromer (District 18)
Sen. A. Shane Massey (District 25)
Sen. Nikki G. Setzler (District 26)
Sen. Katrina Frye Shealy (District 23)

Lexington Two Schools

Rep. Kenneth A. "Kenny" Bingham (District 89)
Rep. Russell L. Ott (District 93)
Rep. Rick Quinn (District 69)
Rep. L. Kit Spires (District 96)
Rep. McLain R. "Mac" Toole (District 88)
Sen. Ronnie W. Cromer (District 18)
Sen. Nikki G. Setzler (District 26)
Sen. Katrina Frye Shealy (District 23)

Lexington Three Schools

Rep. Todd K. Atwater (District 87)
Rep. Chip Huggins (District 85)
Rep. Ralph Shealy Kennedy, Jr. (District 39)
Sen. Ronnie W. Cromer (District 18)
Sen. A. Shane Massey (District 25)
Sen. Nikki G. Setzler (District 26)
Sen. Katrina Frye Shealy (District 23)

Lexington Four, Gaston-Swansea

Rep. Russell L. Ott (District 93)
Rep. L. Kit Spires (District 96)
Sen. Nikki G. Setzler (District 26)
Sen. Katrina Frye Shealy (District 23)

Lexington/Richland Five Schools

Rep. Nathan Ballentine (District 71)
Rep. Christopher R. "Chris" Hart (District 73)
Rep. Chip Huggins (District 85)
Rep. Rick Quinn (District 69)

Sen. John E. Courson (District 20)
Sen. Ronnie W. Cromer (District 18)
Sen. John L. Scott, Jr. (District 19)

Marion Schools

Rep. J. Wayne George (District 57)
Rep. Roger K. Kirby (District 61)
Sen. Kent M. Williams (District 30)

Marlboro County Schools

Rep. Jackie E. "Coach" Hayes (District 55)
Rep. Patricia Moore "Pat" Henegan (District 54)
Sen. Gerald Malloy (District 29)
Sen. Kent M. Williams (District 30)

McCormick County Schools

Rep. J. Anne Parks (District 12)
Sen. A. Shane Massey (District 25)
Sen. Floyd Nicholson (District 10)

Newberry County Schools

Rep. Walton J. McLeod (District 40)
Sen. Ronnie W. Cromer (District 18)

Oconee County Schools

Rep. William E. "Bill" Sandifer, III (District 2)
Rep. William R. "Bill" Whitmire (District 1)
Sen. Thomas C. Alexander (District 1)

Orangeburg Cons. Three Schools

Rep. Gilda Cobb-Hunter (District 66)
Sen. John W. Matthews, Jr. (District 39)

Orangeburg Cons. Four Schools

Rep. Jerry N. Govan, Jr. (District 95)
Rep. Lonnie Hosey (District 91)
Rep. Gilda Cobb-Hunter (District 66)
Rep. Russell L. Ott (District 93)
Sen. C. Bradley Hutto (District 40)
Sen. John W. Matthews, Jr. (District 39)

Orangeburg Cons. Five Schools

Rep. Lonnie Hosey (District 91)
Rep. Gilda Cobb-Hunter (District 66)
Rep. Jerry N. Govan, Jr. (District 95)
Rep. Russell L. Ott (District 93)
Sen. C. Bradley Hutto (District 40)
Sen. John W. Matthews, Jr. (District 39)

South Carolina Legislators by School Districts

Pickens County Schools

Rep. Gary E. Clary (District 3)
Rep. Neal A. Collins (District 5)
Rep. David R. Hiott (District 4)
Rep. Joshua A. Putnam (District 10)
Rep. William E. "Bill" Sandifer, III (District 2)
Sen. Thomas C. Alexander (District 1)
Sen. Larry A. Martin (District 2)

Richland One Schools

Rep. Jimmy C. Bales (District 80)
Rep. Beth E. Bernstein (District 78)
Rep. Kirkman Finlay, III (District 75)
Rep. Christopher R. "Chris" Hart (District 73)
Rep. Leon Howard (District 76)
Rep. Joseph A. "Joe" McEachern (District 77)
Rep. Joseph H. "Joe" Neal (District 70)
Rep. J. Todd Rutherford (District 74)
Rep. James E. Smith, Jr. (District 72)
Sen. John E. Courson (District 20)
Sen. Darrell Jackson (District 21)
Sen. Joel Lourie (District 22)
Sen. John L. Scott, Jr. (District 19)

Richland Two Schools

Rep. Jimmy C. Bales (District 80)
Rep. Beth E. Bernstein (District 78)
Rep. MaryGail K. Douglas (District 41)
Rep. Christopher R. "Chris" Hart (District 73)
Rep. Leon Howard (District 76)
Rep. Joseph A. "Joe" McEachern (District 77)
Rep. Mia S. McLeod (District 79)
Sen. Darrell Jackson (District 21)
Sen. Joel Lourie (District 22)
Sen. J. Thomas McElveen, III (District 35)
Sen. John L. Scott, Jr. (District 19)

Saluda County Schools

Rep. William "Bill" Clyburn (District 82)
Rep. Ralph Shealy Kennedy, Jr. (District 39)
Sen. A. Shane Massey (District 25)
Sen. Floyd Nicholson (District 10)
Sen. Nikki G. Setzler (District 26)

Spartanburg One Schools

Rep. Merita A. "Rita" Allison (District 36)
Rep. Norman D. "Doug" Brannon (District 38)
Rep. Donna C. Hicks (District 37)
Rep. Tommy M. Stringer (District 18)
Sen. Lee Bright (District 12)
Sen. Thomas D. "Tom" Corbin (District 5)
Sen. Glenn G. Reese (District 11)

Spartanburg Two Schools

Rep. Norman D. "Doug" Brannon (District 38)
Rep. J. Derham Cole, Jr. (District 32)
Rep. P. Michael "Mike" Forrester (District 34)
Rep. Donna C. Hicks (District 37)
Rep. Harold Mitchell, Jr. (District 31)
Rep. V. Stephen "Steve" Moss (District 30)
Sen. Lee Bright (District 12)
Sen. Thomas D. "Tom" Corbin (District 5)
Sen. Glenn G. Reese (District 11)

Spartanburg Three Schools

Rep. J. Derham Cole, Jr. (District 32)
Rep. Edward R. "Eddie" Tallon, Sr. (District 33)
Sen. Shane R. Martin (District 13)
Sen. Harvey S. Peeler, Jr. (District 14)

Spartanburg Four Schools

Rep. William M. "Bill" Chumley (District 35)
Rep. Edward R. "Eddie" Tallon, Sr. (District 33)
Sen. Lee Bright (District 12)
Sen. Shane R. Martin (District 13)

Spartanburg Five Schools

Rep. Merita A. "Rita" Allison (District 36)
Rep. Norman D. "Doug" Brannon (District 38)
Rep. William M. "Bill" Chumley (District 35)
Rep. P. Michael "Mike" Forrester (District 34)
Sen. Lee Bright (District 12)
Sen. Thomas D. "Tom" Corbin (District 5)

Spartanburg Six Schools

Rep. Merita A. "Rita" Allison (District 36)
Rep. William M. "Bill" Chumley (District 35)
Rep. P. Michael "Mike" Forrester (District 34)
Rep. Donna C. Hicks (District 37)
Rep. Harold Mitchell, Jr. (District 31)
Rep. Edward R. "Eddie" Tallon, Sr. (District 33)

South Carolina Legislators by School Districts

Sen. Lee Bright (District 12)
Sen. Shane R. Martin (District 13)
Sen. Glenn G. Reese (District 11)

Spartanburg Seven Schools

Rep. J. Derham Cole, Jr. (District 32)
Rep. P. Michael "Mike" Forrester (District 34)
Rep. Harold Mitchell, Jr. (District 31)
Rep. Edward R. "Eddie" Tallon, Sr. (District 33)
Sen. Shane R. Martin (District 13)
Sen. Glenn G. Reese (District 11)

Sumter Schools

Rep. Grady A. Brown (District 50)
Rep. Joseph H. "Joe" Neal (District 70)
Rep. Robert L. Ridgeway, III (District 64)
Rep. G. Murrell Smith, Jr. (District 67)
Rep. J. David Weeks (District 51)
Sen. Kevin L. Johnson (District 36)
Sen. J. Thomas McElveen, III (District 35)

Union County Schools

Rep. Michael A. "Mike" Anthony (District 42)
Sen. Ronnie W. Cromer (District 18)
Sen. Shane R. Martin (District 13)
Sen. Harvey S. Peeler, Jr. (District 14)

Williamsburg County Schools

Rep. Carl L. Anderson (District 103)
Rep. Cezar E. McKnight (District 101)
Sen. Ronnie A. Sabb (District 32)

York One Schools

Rep. John Richard C. King (District 49)
Rep. Dennis C. Moss (District 29)
Rep. V. Stephen "Steve" Moss (District 30)
Rep. Thomas E. "Tommy" Pope (District 47)
Rep. J. Gary Simrill (District 46)
Sen. Creighton B. Coleman (District 17)
Sen. Robert W. Hayes, Jr. (District 15)
Sen. Harvey S. Peeler, Jr. (District 14)

Clover Two (York) Schools

Rep. Dennis C. Moss (District 29)
Rep. V. Stephen "Steve" Moss (District 30)
Rep. Ralph W. Norman (District 48)
Rep. Thomas E. "Tommy" Pope (District 47)
Sen. Creighton B. Coleman (District 17)

Sen. Robert W. Hayes, Jr. (District 15)
Sen. Harvey S. Peeler, Jr. (District 14)

Rock Hill Three (York) Schools

Rep. F. Gregory "Greg" Dellaney, Jr. (District 43)
Rep. Raye Felder (District 26)
Rep. John Richard C. King (District 49)
Rep. Deborah A. Long (District 45)
Rep. Dennis C. Moss (District 29)
Rep. Ralph W. Norman (District 48)
Rep. Thomas E. "Tommy" Pope (District 47)
Rep. J. Gary Simrill (District 46)
Sen. Creighton B. Coleman (District 17)
Sen. Robert W. Hayes, Jr. (District 15)

Fort Mill Four (York) Schools

Rep. Raye Felder (District 26)
Rep. Deborah A. Long (District 45)
Rep. Ralph W. Norman (District 48)
Sen. Chauncey K. Gregory (District 16)
Sen. Robert W. Hayes, Jr. (District 15)



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South Carolina School Boards Association

2DAC

Two days at the capitol