TWO DAYS AT THE CAPITOL
2DAC

march 4 & april 22
2020

Columbia Metropolitan Convention Center

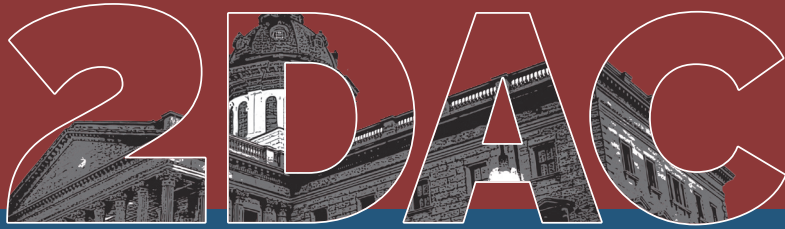**(See map on page 2)**

inside ▸

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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 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.

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TWO DAYS @ THE CAPITOL

Before you arrive

1. Contact members of your legislative delegation to arrange a meeting between 10:30 a.m. and noon at the State House.

2. Study the legislative issues, position statements and talking points to prepare for your meetings with legislators.

3. Review the education-related committee meetings that may be scheduled for the day.

4. Check the weather forecast for chances of rain to determine if you should pack an umbrella, and don't forget coins for parking meters if you are planning to park on the street.

Meeting location

The Columbia Metropolitan Convention Center is located at 1101 Lincoln St., Columbia, SC 29201. We will be meeting in the lower level in the Lexington room.

Parking

There are multiple parking options at or near the Columbia Metropolitan Convention Center:

• **The CMCC parking** lot adjacent to the facility may be available at no charge on a first-come, first-served basis. Parking availability is subject to change, based on event times and the number of events in the building.

• **Pay-for-parking garages** are operated by the City of Columbia and are available 24/7. Customers can pay by cash or credit card. A cashier is on site most days from 9:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Charges are $2 for the first hour and $1 for every additional hour but are no more than $10 for the day. Customers with lost tickets will automatically be charged $10 regardless of hours parked in the garage.

• Additionally, **metered parking** is available along many of the streets around the facility.

State House visits

After the morning's legislative briefing, participants will head to the State House (see map of State House complex) and have an hour and a half 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

8:45 a.m.
Registration and continental breakfast

9:15 a.m.
Welcome
  Chuck Saylors, *SCSBA President, Greenville County Schools*

  Scott Price, *SCSBA Executive Director*

Briefing on legislative issues
  Debbie Elmore, *SCSBA Director of Governmental Relations and Communications*

10:15 a.m.
State House visits/meetings with legislators
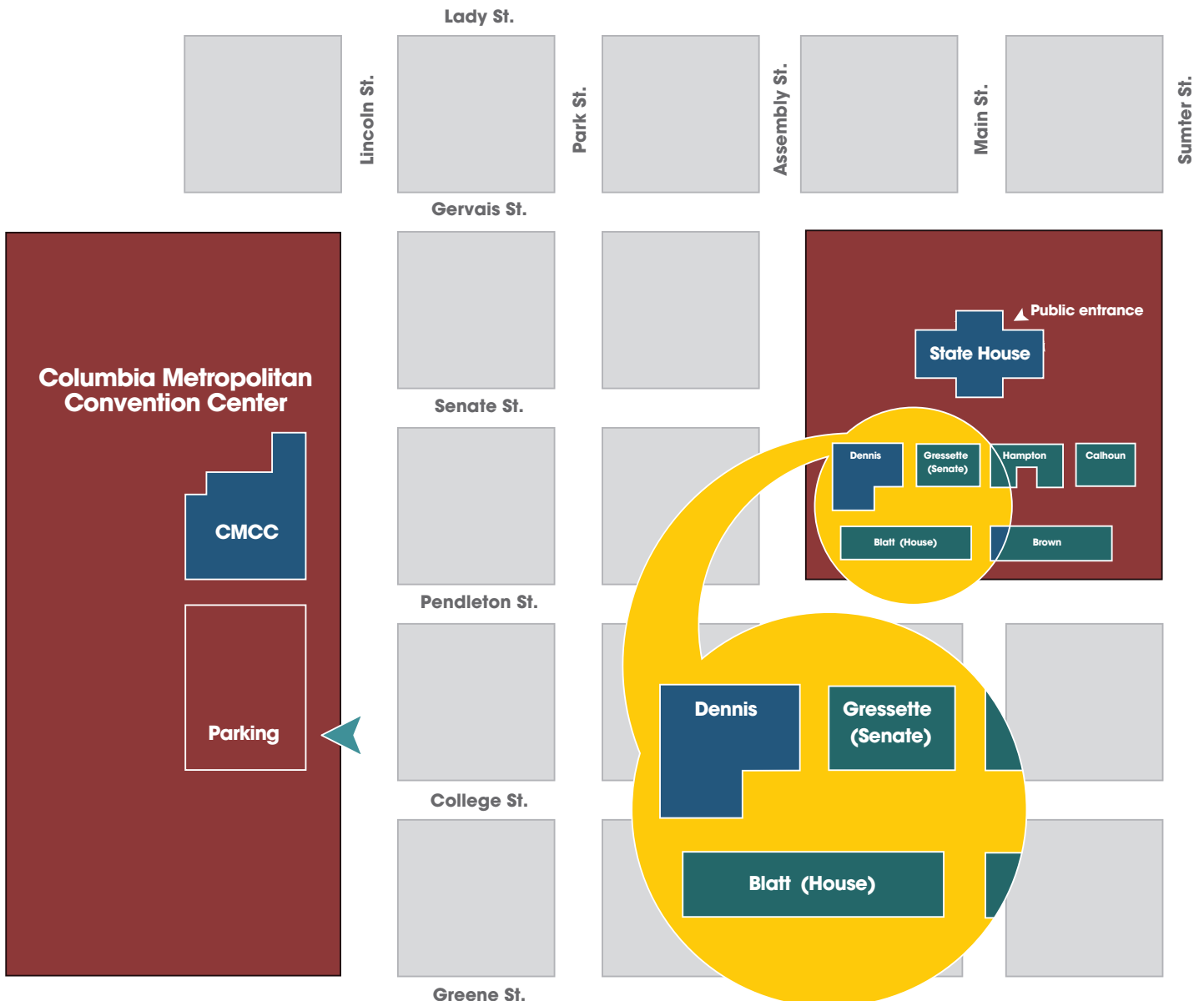(see State House complex map)

12:30 p.m.
Lunch and program

PLEASE NOTE: School bus transportation will be available to and from the State House.

State House complex and Columbia Metropolitan Convention Center

Public entrance to the State House is on the Sumter Street (east) side of the building.
Columbia Metropolitan Convention Center entrance is on Lincoln Street.
The convention center's street address is **1101 Lincoln Street, Columbia, SC 29201.**

Lady St.

Lincoln St.

Park St.

Assembly St.

Main St.

Sumter St.

Gervais St.

Columbia Metropolitan Convention Center

CMCC

Senate St.

▲ Public entrance

State House

Dennis · Gressette (Senate) · Hampton · Calhoun

Blatt (House) · Brown

Pendleton St.

Parking

Dennis · Gressette (Senate)

Blatt (House)

College St.

Greene St.

Top legislative priorities, position statements and talking points

K12 state spending plan
House bill 5201

The House budget writing committee began its work at the start of the 2020 legislative session with reports of record-breaking revenue growth that included about $840 million in recurring funds and more than $1 billion in non-recurring funding. The penny sales tax dedicated to the Education Improvement Act (EIA) was projected to increase by $69.5 million in FY 2020-21. After weeks of receiving budget requests from state agencies and considering changes to budget provisos, the Ways and Means Committee took only three meetings in mid February to finalize its proposed $10 billion spending plan. The plan heads to the floor of the House where it will be debated by the 124 members during the week of March 9. The proposed budget looks much like the governor's executive budget for K12 education.

Teacher pay raises
Each classroom teacher would receive a $3,000 pay increase, which is an average 7 percent raise per teacher. The $213 million cost would place South Carolina in the top 25 states for average teacher pay and allow the state's average teacher pay to surpass the southeastern average for the first time. The pay raise would increase the annual starting teacher pay from $35,000 to $38,000.

$11 increase in Base Student Cost
A total of $26 million was added to maintain and increase the Base Student Cost (BSC) in the Education Finance Act (EFA). This includes $16 million to maintain the current year's BSC of $2,489 due to growth in student enrollment and $10 million to increase the current year's BSC to $2,500, or an $11 increase. The minimal increase likely will not cover the total cost for most school districts to provide the state-mandated step increase for teachers and will not help districts to fund pay increases for all other district employees. Further, there

are strings attached for school districts to receive the funds. In a new "anti-bullying" budget proviso, districts will be required to implement a policy prohibiting the use of personal electronic communication devices by students during classroom instructional time that are not authorized for classroom use. A communication device is utilized to access the internet, Wi-Fi or cellular telephone signals.

4K expansion statewide
The third highest allocation increase is $53 million in Education Improvement Act (EIA) recurring funding to expand full-day, four-year-old kindergarten programs for Medicaid-eligible children statewide. The per pupil reimbursement rate also increases from $4,600 to $4,800. The 4K programs would be expanded to include qualified parochial, private, independent or church schools and private schools. Currently the state-funded 4K program is offered to children in 62 of the state's 79 school districts. A total of 80 percent of children attend public schools, while 20 percent attend private child care centers. Of the remaining 17 districts that do not participate in the state program, it is estimated that 13,000 lower income "at risk" children in 17 urban and suburban school districts would be eligible to participate.

Rural infrastructure funding
State excess debt service funds allocated to the S.C. Department of Education (SCDE) for school district capital improvements in rural school districts with 70 percent or more poverty (25 percent of the funds must be used to pay for costs of consolidation of certain school districts) were increased from $50 million to $60 million (SCDE requested $150 million). However, the Rural School District and Economic Development Closing Fund allocated to the Department of Commerce for recruiting businesses and industries and developing infrastructure in high poverty, rural school districts to $3.7 million for the closing

fund and $250,000 for rural school districts and economic development.

Other budget highlights are as follows:

- $25.5 million plus $500,000 in lottery funding for school bus lease/purchases
- $10 million increase for school resource officers (SROs) ($23 million would provide every school with an SRO)
- $50 million in excess debt service funds and $26 million in EIA funding for instructional materials
- $2.6 million increase for the Virtual School Program to expand access to virtual courses in local schools
- $3 million to the Office of First Steps to develop a statewide strategy for improving services to children and their families from birth to age three living primarily in Tier III and Tier IV counties
- $10 million in excess debt service funds for Career and Technology Education Centers
- $5.5 million for growth in student enrollment in state charter schools
- $15 million for a state student information system to replace the current student data system
- $10 million for grants to create or expand career and technical education center offerings in rural areas of the state (grants will not be awarded for a project that is located within a county containing two or more school districts unless they are in the process of implementing a consolidation plan of district level operations and governance)
- $4.6 million for the S.C. Department of Education (SCDE) to relocate its offices

New budget provisos of note include the following:

- (SCDE: Capital Improvement Payments) proviso authorizes school districts to utilize any fees derived from developmental impact fees to pay debt service on projects included in the capital improvements plan for which the fees were imposed.
- (PEBA: Return to Covered Employment) proviso, which has been in the House-passed budgets for the past several years but

removed in Senate budgets, authorizes state retirees (including teachers) who have been separated from state employment for 12 months to return to work and be exempted from the $10,000 earnings limitation.

- (SCDE-EIA: National Student Clearing House) proviso directs that $56,100 will be used to allocate the services of the National Student Clearing House to comply with state law mandating a longitudinal data system. The system will measure the continuous improvement of the state's public education system and the goal of graduating students who are college and career ready.
- (School Safety Program) proviso expands funding to pay for SROs to the charter school district and charter schools authorized by an institution of higher learning and deletes the directive that no more than four certified SROs will be awarded per district.
- (SCDE-EIA: K12 Computer Science Plan) proviso directs that of the $1.2 million allocated for computer science regional specialists and computer science professional learning, the SCDE is to develop and the State Board of Education approve a state K-12 computer science plan that includes timelines, goals and strategies for achieving the goals by December 30.
- (GP: Workforce and Education Data Oversight Committee) proviso establishing the Workforce and Education Data Oversight Committee to support the mission of the Coordinating Council for Workforce Development and would, among other things, generate timely and accurate information and reports about student progress and outcomes over time, including students' preparation for postsecondary education and the workforce.
- (CMRC: Development - Funding for Rural Infrastructure) proviso directing the commerce secretary to facilitate economic development and infrastructure improvements in counties that, among other things, contain a school district that has been defined by the SCDE as having a poverty rate greater than or equal to 86 percent with funds allocated for the Rural

School District and Economic Development Closing Fund.

- (TEC: Career and Technology Education Centers) proviso directs the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education to establish an appointed committee that will award up to $10 million in grants directed at creating or expanding career and technical education center offerings at the K12 level in rural areas of the state.

Amended provisos of note include the following:

- (PEBA: State Health Plan) proviso sets a 6.73 percent increase for the employer premium contribution and a zero percent increase for employee premiums for the standard State Health Plan.

- (Exceptional Needs Sports Participation) proviso allowing an exceptional needs child to participate in any sport offered at the public school the child is zoned to attend was expanded to private school exceptional needs students who are recipients of the Educational Tax Credit for Exceptional Needs Children's Fund and to allow an exceptional needs child who attends a public school to participate in a sport offered at a private school as long as the sport is not offered at the public school the child attends.

- (School Districts Capital Improvement) proviso that provides a process for the allocation of funds appropriated to eligible school districts for facility upgrades was amended to delete the requirement that district consolidation be in the same county.

- (School Districts and Special Schools Flexibility) proviso directs districts to report the student teacher ratio to the SCDE at the 135 day mark rather than at the 90 and 180 day marks.

- (Reading/Literacy Coaches) proviso requires the SCDE to publish guidelines defining reading/literacy coach minimum qualifications; develop procedures to monitor the use of these funds; and requires the funds to be retained and carried forward for the same purpose and not flexed.

- (SDE: Schools of Choice) proviso authorizing school districts to create multiple schools of choice within the district that exempts them from certain state laws was deleted.

Position statement

1. SCSBA believes that the General Assembly must meet its commitment to fully fund state-mandated educational programs for public schools. SCSBA believes that the South Carolina Constitution should be amended to prohibit state mandates on local units of government unless they are fully funded by the state.

2. 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 a per pupil funding amount, which is aligned with state-imposed student performance standards and expectations. Recommendations for reforming the method of fully funding public education in South Carolina must do the following:

- expand local district revenue-raising options;

- 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;

- 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;

- ensure that districts are held harmless from receiving less money through a new funding plan; and,

- grant all elected school boards full fiscal autonomy.

Talking points

- The House is urged to increase Education Finance Act (EFA) funding to increase the Base Student Cost (BSC) to more than the $10 million currently in the proposed budget. State Superintendent Molly Spearman requested a $75 million increase to help districts fund the state-mandated teacher step pay increase and help fund pay raises for other district support staff.

  - While we support increasing pay for teachers, the additional $10 million in the proposed budget to increase the current year's Base Student Cost (BSC) by $11 to $2,500 will not be enough to cover the cost for the state-mandated teacher step pay increase. *(Note: discuss how much it will cost your school districts to pay for step increases and how much it would cost to provide a similar pay increase for all other school district personnel.)* Without state assistance to fund the increases, school districts have, in general, three options: increase local taxes, cut positions or cut programs or services.

- While it is critical for the General Assembly to reform the K12 funding system, of equal importance is for the state to fully fund the system it has in place. When state funds are not adequate to meet the true cost of a required program, the fiscal burden falls to local taxpayers to cover the deficit, or districts must sacrifice in other areas such as classroom size and personnel. The heart of the Education Finance Act (EFA) is the Base Student Cost (BSC), a per-pupil amount set annually to fund the basic educational program. For the current school year, the BSC is set at $2,489, which is below the statutorily required amount of $3,107. And the $11 increase proposed for next year would be well below the projected BSC of $3,164.

- While the EFA's BSC is not the only state funding allocated to public schools, it provides the clearest example of the state not meeting its commitment to public education. The issue of unfunded and underfunded mandates arises 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.

Equal Opportunity Education Scholarship Account (EOESA)
Senate bill 556

A bill to enact the Equal Opportunity Education Scholarship Account (EOESA) program also referred to as the Education Savings Account (ESA) program is currently being considered by a Senate Education Subcommittee.

The subcommittee will likely amend the bill as currently written, to limit eligible children who may participate in the program due to the estimated loss in revenue to public schools. The program is currently estimated to result in a loss of funding of up to $457 million by the second year of implementation and even higher in the third year when the eligibility would open up to more students. "The local school district revenue impact from reduced state per pupil funding when the program becomes unlimited in School Year 2022-2023 is undetermined," according to the fiscal impact statement. There is a companion bill filed in the House (H.3681).

The EOESA program would provide scholarships, which are technically publicly-funded vouchers, to eligible students to pay for tuition and other expenses to support attending a private school. Parents who withdraw their children from public school receive a deposit of public funds into government-authorized savings accounts with restricted, but multiple, uses. Those funds—often distributed to families via debit card—can cover private school tuition and fees, online learning programs, private tutoring and more. The S.C. Education Oversight Committee (EOC) is directed to implement and administer the EOESA program and is authorized to retain up to four percent of all scholarships to oversee the scholarship accounts and administer the financial management of the program for the first three years. In subsequent years, the deduction is limited to three percent. The scholarship amount is equal to the total state funding a district would receive for the student, referred to as the "shared expenses per pupil" of the school district in which

the eligible student resides. It includes state Education Finance Act (EFA) funds, Education Improvement Act (EIA) funds, reimbursements for Act 388 of 2006 and other state resources the district would normally receive for the student. This amount is estimated to be approximately $6,670 in 2020-21 (year one) and $6,850 in 2021-22 (year two). "These estimated amounts are also a statewide average across all school districts," according to the fiscal impact statement. "An individual student's total state funding can vary greatly depending on the student's grade, poverty standing, and any special educational needs." Unused funds in accounts may be rolled over, and the accounts can remain active until the student completes college or attains the age of 21.

The Senate and House bills mirror legislation that passed in Nevada in 2015. Known as the most expansive ESA program in the country, Nevada's program was ruled unconstitutional by the state's Supreme court one year later in 2016. There are currently five states that operate education savings account programs: Arizona, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennessee. Florida, Mississippi and Tennessee restrict their ESAs to students with special needs. Arizona originally restricted ESA eligibility to students with special needs but has since included foster children, children of active-duty military personnel, students assigned to district schools rated D or F and children living on Native American reservations.

Position statement

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

Talking points

- There is no evidence to confirm existing EOESA programs increase student achievement for students participating in the program or for students remaining in the public schools that would justify the loss of education funding to public schools that enroll a majority of the state's children. The loss of funding for public schools threatens academic programs and services for students who remain in public schools.

- The EOESA program allows students to 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 requirement for private schools to administer the same assessments administered in public schools. There would be no test score data to determine whether students in the program have improved, remained the same, or declined. Not requiring the same assessments makes it 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 is not funding public schools at the level required by law, yet lawmakers continue to consider expanding publicly-funded, private school voucher programs that do not hold participating private schools to the same academic and financial accountability laws that public schools are mandated to adhere to.

- Proponents claim to be empowering parents by providing choices; however, it is the private schools that choose which students they will accept.

- EOESA programs help fund separate and unequal education. Private schools are not required to serve free/reduced lunch, offer transportation or provide special education services.

School start date
House bills 3256, 3347, 3095, 4201
Senate bills 240, 419 (amended)

While there are several bills that have been filed in the House and Senate to address the statewide uniform school start date, there has been no movement towards passage.

However, during consideration of the bill to the enact the South Carolina Career Opportunity and Access for All Act (S.419), the Senate approved an amendment authorizing local school boards to set their own start date.

Two House bills and one bill in the Senate (S.240)

would eliminate the uniform start date and give local school boards the authority to set their own start date (H.3347 and H.3256). One bill prohibits schools from starting before August 15 but can vary as much as five days before or after as needed to ensure students have 90 days of instruction before the winter break (H.3095). Finally, the fourth bill prohibits schools from starting earlier than August 15 (H.4201). None of the provisions in any of the bills would apply to schools operating on a year-round, modified school calendar.

A law enacted two years ago moved the administration of state tests from April to the last 20 days of the school year. This change removes a barrier that was used by uniform start date proponents who argued that students in districts that began school in early August would have an unfair advantage when taking the statewide tests. The students, proponents claimed, would have more instructional days than students in districts that started school near Labor Day. With a 20-day testing window, school districts wishing to start earlier would test their students at the beginning of the testing window. Those districts wishing to start later would test their students at the end of the testing window.

Depending on when the third Monday in August is positioned in a calendar year, schools have discovered it can be difficult to complete the first semester in 90 days before the winter holiday break, which many parents, teachers and students demand. Public pressure has led many school boards to end the first semester before the break, reducing the number of instructional days for students completing first semester courses. Since many students take dual credit courses at technical colleges, moving the start date back one week will better assist in the alignment of those schedules for students to begin their new classes in January. Students who graduate early can complete their final exams and receive their diplomas in December or early January in time to start their college classes at the beginning of the spring term in January. Efforts to move the start date as little as one week earlier have met resistance, which makes filing a bill to allow school districts the authority to set their own start date difficult.

Position statement

SCSBA believes that state law regarding when public schools may start the school year should be changed to give districts the flexibility of setting their own start date.

Talking points

- Determining the school year calendar should be a core function of locally-elected or appointed school boards.

- School districts have found that depending on when the third Monday in August is positioned in a calendar year, it is increasingly difficult to complete the first semester in 90 days before the winter holiday break, which many parents, teachers and students request.

- Many high school students are taking dual credit courses at area technical colleges. Allowing districts to set their start date will better assist these students by aligning their second semester with local colleges and allowing students to begin their new classes in January.

- Students who graduate early can complete their final exams and receive their diplomas in December or early January, in time to start their college classes at the beginning of the spring term in January.

- 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. Allowing districts to set their own start date would provide more options for incorporating these scheduling requirements to complete the first semester before the winter holiday break.

- An earlier start date will allow students to complete the school year prior to Memorial Day, which provides greater flexibility for family vacations.

South Carolina legislators by school district

Abbeville County Schools
Rep. Craig A. Gagnon (District 11)
Rep. John Taliaferro "Jay" West, IV (District 7)
Sen. Michael W. Gambrell (District 4)
Sen. Floyd Nicholson (District 10)

Aiken County Schools
Rep. Bart T. Blackwell (District 81)
Rep. William "Bill" Clyburn (District 82)
Rep. Cally R. "Cal" Forrest (District 39)
Rep. William M. "Bill" Hixon (District 83)
Rep. Bill Taylor (District 86)
Rep. Melissa Lackey Oremus (District 84)
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. Brad Hutto (District 40)
Sen. Margie Bright Matthews (District 45)

Anderson One Schools
Rep. Westley P. "West" Cox (District 10)
Rep. Anne J. Thayer (District 9)
Rep. John Taliaferro "Jay" West, IV (District 7)
Rep. W. Brian White (District 6)
Sen. Richard J. Cash (District 3)
Sen. Michael W. Gambrell (District 4)

Anderson Two Schools
Rep. Jonathon D. Hill (District 8)
Rep. Ashley B. Trantham (District 28)
Rep. John Taliaferro "Jay" West, IV (District 7)
Sen. Michael W. Gambrell (District 4)

Anderson Three Schools
Rep. Craig A. Gagnon (District 11)
Rep. Jonathon D. Hill (District 8)
Rep. John Taliaferro "Jay" West, IV (District 7)
Sen. Richard J. Cash (District 3)
Sen. Michael W. Gambrell (District 4)

Anderson Four Schools
Rep. Jonathon D. Hill (District 8)
Rep. W. Brian White (District 6)
Sen. Richard J. Cash (District 3)

Anderson Five Schools
Rep. Craig A. Gagnon (District 11)
Rep. Jonathon D. Hill (District 8)
Rep. Anne J. Thayer (District 9)
Rep. John Taliaferro "Jay" West, IV (District 7)
Rep. W. Brian White (District 6)
Sen. Richard J. Cash (District 3)
Sen. Michael W. Gambrell (District 4)

Bamberg One Schools
Rep. Justin T. Bamberg (District 90)
Sen. Brad Hutto (District 40)

Bamberg Two Schools
Rep. Justin T. Bamberg (District 90)
Sen. Brad Hutto (District 40)

Barnwell 19 Schools
Rep. Justin T. Bamberg (District 90)
Rep. Lonnie Hosey (District 91)
Sen. Brad Hutto (District 40)

Barnwell 29 Schools
Rep. Lonnie Hosey (District 91)
Sen. Brad Hutto (District 40)

Barnwell 45 Schools
Rep. Justin T. Bamberg (District 90)
Rep. Lonnie Hosey (District 91)
Sen. Brad Hutto (District 40)

Beaufort County Schools
Rep. Jeffrey A. "Jeff" Bradley (District 123)
Rep. Shannon S. Erickson (District 124)
Rep. William G. "Bill" Herbkersman (District 118)
Rep. Wm. Weston J. Newton (District 120)
Rep. Michael F. Rivers, Sr. (District 121)
Rep. Shedron D. Williams (District 122)
Sen. George E. "Chip" Campsen, III (District 43)
Sen. Tom Davis (District 46)
Sen. Margie Bright Matthews (District 45)

South Carolina legislators by school district

Berkeley County Schools
Rep. Joseph S. Daning (District 92)
Rep. Sylleste H. Davis (District 100)
Rep. Joseph H. Jefferson, Jr. (District 102)
Rep. Nancy Mace (District 99)
Rep. Krystle N. Matthews (District 117)
Rep. JA Moore (District 15)
Sen. Sean M. 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. Linda "Lin" Bennett (District 114)
Rep. Robert L. Brown (District 116)
Rep. Converse A. "Con" Chellis, IV (District 94)
Rep. William Scott Cogswell, Jr. (District 110)
Rep. Wendell G. Gilliard (District 111)
Rep. Lee Hewitt (District 108)
Rep. Nancy Mace (District 99)
Rep. David J. Mack, III (District 109)
Rep. Krystle N. Matthews (District 117)
Rep. Peter M. McCoy, Jr. (District 115)
Rep. JA Moore (District 15)
Rep. Marvin R. Pendarvis (District 113)
Rep. F. Michael "Mike" Sottile (District 112)
Rep. Leonidas E. "Leon" Stavrinakis (District 119)
Sen. Sean M. Bennett (District 38)
Sen. Paul G. Campbell, Jr. (District 44)
Sen. George E. "Chip" Campsen, III (District 43)
Sen. Stephen L. Goldfinch (District 34)
Sen. Lawrence K. "Larry" Grooms (District 37)
Sen. Marlon E. Kimpson (District 42)
Sen. Margie Bright Matthews (District 45)
Sen. Sandy Senn (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. Thomas R. "Randy" Ligon (District 43)
Rep. Annie E. McDaniel (District 41)
Rep. Dennis C. Moss (District 29)
Sen. Mike Fanning (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. Mandy W. Kimmons (District 97)
Rep. Michael F. Rivers, Sr. (District 121)
Sen. George E. "Chip" Campsen, III (District 43)
Sen. Brad Hutto (District 40)
Sen. John W. Matthews, Jr. (District 39)
Sen. Margie Bright Matthews (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 district

Dillon Three Schools
Rep. Lucas Atkinson (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. Linda "Lin" Bennett (District 114)
Rep. Converse A. "Con" Chellis, IV (District 94)
Rep. Mandy W. Kimmons (District 97)
Rep. David J. Mack, III (District 109)
Rep. Chris Murphy (District 98)
Rep. Marvin R. Pendarvis (District 113)
Sen. Sean M. Bennett (District 38)
Sen. Paul G. Campbell, Jr. (District 44)
Sen. Marlon E. Kimpson (District 42)
Sen. John W. Matthews, Jr. (District 39)
Sen. Sandy Senn (District 41)

Dorchester Four Schools
Rep. Joseph H. Jefferson, Jr. (District 102)
Rep. Mandy W. Kimmons (District 97)
Sen. Sean M. 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. Annie E. McDaniel (District 41)
Sen. Mike Fanning (District 17)

Florence One Schools
Rep. Terry Alexander (District 59)
Rep. Wallace H. "Jay" Jordan, Jr. (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. Wallace H. "Jay" Jordan, Jr. (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. Lee Hewitt (District 108)
Sen. Stephen L. Goldfinch (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. James Mikell "Mike" Burns (District 17)
Rep. William M. "Bill" Chumley (District 35)
Rep. Bobby J. Cox (District 21)
Rep. Westley P. "West" Cox (District 10)
Rep. Chandra E. Dillard (District 23)
Rep. Jason Elliott (District 22)
Rep. Patrick B. Haddon (District 19)
Rep. Stewart O. Jones(District 14)
Rep. Adam Morgan (District 20)
Rep. Leola C. Robinson (District 25)
Rep. Garry R. Smith (District 27)
Rep. Tommy M. Stringer (District 18)
Rep. Ashley B. Trantham (District 28)
Rep. Mark N. Willis (District 16)
Sen. Karl B. Allen (District 7)

South Carolina legislators by school district

Sen. Thomas D. "Tom" Corbin (District 5)
Sen. Dwight A. Loftis (District 6)
Sen. Shane R. Martin (District 13)
Sen. Scott Talley (District 12)
Sen. Ross Turner (District 8)
Sen. Daniel B. "Danny" Verdin, III (District 9)

Greenwood 50 Schools
Rep. Stewart O. Jones (District 14)
Rep. John R. McCravy, III (District 13)
Rep. J. Anne Parks (District 12)
Sen. Michael W. Gambrell (District 4)
Sen. Floyd Nicholson (District 10)

Greenwood 51 Schools
Rep. Craig A. Gagnon (District 11)
Rep. Stewart O. Jones (District 14)
Rep. John R. McCravy, III (District 13)
Sen. Michael W. Gambrell (District 4)
Sen. Floyd Nicholson (District 10)
Sen. Daniel B. "Danny" Verdin, III (District 9)

Greenwood 52 Schools
Rep. Stewart O. Jones (District 14)
Rep. John R. McCravy, III (District 13)
Rep. J. Anne Parks (District 12)
Sen. Floyd Nicholson (District 10)

Hampton One Schools
Rep. Shedron D. Williams (District 122)
Sen. Brad Hutto (District 40)
Sen. Margie Bright Matthews (District 45)

Hampton Two Schools
Rep. Shedron D. Williams (District 122)
Sen. Margie Bright Matthews (District 45)

Horry County Schools
Rep. Carl L. Anderson (District 103)
Rep. Lucas Atkinson (District 57)
Rep. William H. Bailey (District 104)
Rep. Alan D. Clemmons (District 107)
Rep. Heather Ammons Crawford (District 68)
Rep. Russell W. Fry (District 106)
Rep. Kevin Hardee (District 105)
Rep. Jackie E. "Coach" Hayes (District 55)
Rep. Jeffrey E. "Jeff" Johnson (District 58)

Rep. Timothy A. "Tim" McGinnis (District 56)
Sen. Stephen L. Goldfinch (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 G. "Bill" Herbkersman (District 118)
Rep. Wm. Weston J. Newton (District 120)
Rep. Shedron D. Williams (District 122)
Sen. Tom Davis (District 46)
Sen. Margie Bright Matthews (District 45)

Kershaw County Schools
Rep. Jimmy C. Bales, Ed.D. (District 80)
Rep. Laurie Slade Funderburk (District 52)
Rep. James H. "Jay" Lucas (District 65)
Rep. William W. "Will" Wheeler, III (District 50)
Sen. J. Thomas McElveen, III (District 35)
Sen. Mia S. McLeod (District 22)
Sen. Vincent A. Sheheen (District 27)

Lancaster County Schools
Rep. James H. "Jay" Lucas (District 65)
Rep. Brandon Michael Newton (District 45)
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. Stewart O. Jones (District 14)
Rep. Mark N. Willis (District 16)
Sen. Daniel B. "Danny" Verdin, III (District 9)

Laurens 56 Schools
Rep. Leon D. "Doug" Gilliam (District 42)
Rep. Stewart O. Jones (District 14)
Rep. Mark N. Willis (District 16)
Sen. Daniel B. "Danny" Verdin, III (District 9)

Lee County Schools
Rep. William W. "Will" Wheeler, III (District 50)
Sen. Gerald Malloy (District 29)
Sen. J. Thomas McElveen, III (District 35)

South Carolina legislators by school district

Lexington One Schools
Rep. Paula Rawl Calhoon (District 87)
Rep. Micajah P. "Micah" Caskey, IV (District 89)
Rep. Cally R. "Cal" Forrest (District 39)
Rep. Chip Huggins (District 85)
Rep. L. Kit Spires (District 96)
Rep. McLain R. "Mac" Toole (District 88)
Rep. Chris Wooten (District 69)
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. Micajah P. "Micah" Caskey, IV (District 89)
Rep. Russell L. Ott (District 93)
Rep. L. Kit Spires (District 96)
Rep. McLain R. "Mac" Toole (District 88)
Rep. Chris Wooten (District 69)
Sen. Ronnie W. Cromer (District 18)
Sen. Nikki G. Setzler (District 26)
Sen. Katrina Frye Shealy (District 23)

Lexington Three Schools
Rep. Paula Rawl Calhoon (District 87)
Rep. Cally R. "Cal" Forrest (District 39)
Rep. Chip Huggins (District 85)
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
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. Chris Wooten (District 69)
Sen. Ronnie W. Cromer (District 18)
Sen. Richard A. "Dick" Harpootlian (District 20)
Sen. John L. Scott, Jr. (District 19)

Marion Schools
Rep. Lucas Atkinson (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. Richard "Rick" Martin (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 County School District
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. Brad Hutto (District 40)
Sen. John W. Matthews, Jr. (District 39)

Pickens County Schools
Rep. Gary E. Clary (District 3)
Rep. Neal A. Collins (District 5)
Rep. Westley P. "West" Cox (District 10)
Rep. David R. Hiott (District 4)
Rep. William E. "Bill" Sandifer, III (District 2)
Sen. Thomas C. Alexander (District 1)
Sen. Rex F. Rice (District 2)

South Carolina legislators by school district

Richland One Schools
Rep. Jimmy C. Bales, Ed.D. (District 80)
Rep. Beth E. Bernstein (District 78)
Rep. Wendy C. Brawley (District 70)
Rep. Kirkman Finlay, III (District 75)
Rep. Christopher R. "Chris" Hart (District 73)
Rep. Leon Howard (District 76)
Rep. Kambrell H. Garvin (District 77)
Rep. Seth Rose (District 72)
Rep. J. Todd Rutherford (District 74)
Sen. Richard A. "Dick" Harpootlian (District 20)
Sen. Darrell Jackson (District 21)
Sen. Mia S. McLeod (District 22)
Sen. John L. Scott, Jr. (District 19)

Richland Two Schools
Rep. Jimmy C. Bales, Ed.D. (District 80)
Rep. Beth E. Bernstein (District 78)
Rep. Christopher R. "Chris" Hart (District 73)
Rep. Leon Howard (District 76)
Rep. Kambrell H. Garvin (District 77)
Rep. Annie McDaniel (District 41)
Rep. Ivory Torrey Thigpen (District 79)
Sen. Darrell Jackson (District 21)
Sen. J. Thomas McElveen, III (District 35)
Sen. Mia S. McLeod (District 22)
Sen. John L. Scott, Jr. (District 19)

Saluda County Schools
Rep. William "Bill" Clyburn (District 82)
Rep. Cally R. "Cal" Forrest (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. Steven Wayne Long (District 37)
Rep. Josiah Magnuson (District 38)
Rep. Tommy M. Stringer (District 18)
Sen. Thomas D. "Tom" Corbin (District 5)
Sen. Glenn G. Reese (District 11)
Sen. Scott Talley (District 12)

Spartanburg Two Schools
Rep. P. Michael "Mike" Forrester (District 34)
Rep. Max T. Hyde, Jr. (District 32)
Rep. Steven Wayne Long (District 37)
Rep. Josiah Magnuson (District 38)
Rep. V. Stephen "Steve" Moss (District 30)
Rep. Rosalyn D. Henderson-Myers (District 31)
Sen. Thomas D. "Tom" Corbin (District 5)
Sen. Glenn G. Reese (District 11)
Sen. Scott Talley (District 12)

Spartanburg Three Schools
Rep. Max T. Hyde, 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. Shane R. Martin (District 13)
Sen. Scott Talley (District 12)

Spartanburg Five Schools
Rep. Merita A. "Rita" Allison (District 36)
Rep. William M. "Bill" Chumley (District 35)
Rep. P. Michael "Mike" Forrester (District 34)
Rep. Josiah Magnuson (District 38)
Sen. Thomas D. "Tom" Corbin (District 5)
Sen. Scott Talley (District 12)

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. Steven Wayne Long (District 37)
Rep. Rosalyn D. Henderson-Myers (District 31)
Rep. Edward R. "Eddie" Tallon, Sr. (District 33)
Sen. Shane R. Martin (District 13)
Sen. Glenn G. Reese (District 11)
Sen. Scott Talley (District 12)

South Carolina legislators by school district

Spartanburg Seven Schools
Rep. P. Michael "Mike" Forrester (District 34)
Rep. Max T. Hyde, Jr. (District 32)
Rep. Rosalyn D. Henderson-Myers (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. Wendy C. Brawley (District 70)
Rep. Robert L. Ridgeway, III (District 64)
Rep. G. Murrell Smith, Jr. (District 67)
Rep. J. David Weeks (District 51)
Rep. William W. "Will" Wheeler, III (District 50)
Sen. Kevin L. Johnson (District 36)
Sen. J. Thomas McElveen, III (District 35)

Union County Schools
Rep. Leon D. "Doug" Gilliam (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. Wes Climer (District 15)
Sen. Mike Fanning (District 17)
Sen. Harvey S. Peeler, Jr. (District 14)
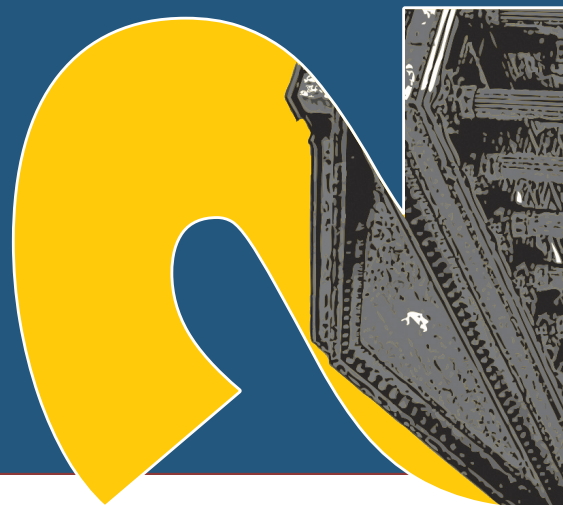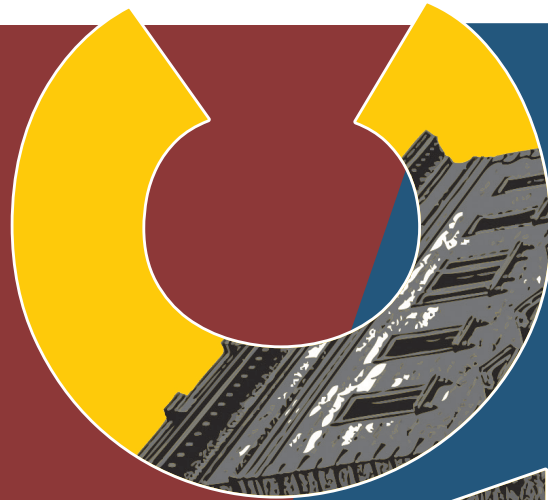
Clover Two (York) Schools
Rep. Bruce M. Bryant (District 48)
Rep. Dennis C. Moss (District 29)
Rep. V. Stephen "Steve" Moss (District 30)
Rep. Thomas E. "Tommy" Pope (District 47)
Sen. Wes Climer (District 15)
Sen. Mike Fanning (District 17)
Sen. Harvey S. Peeler, Jr. (District 14)

Rock Hill Three (York) Schools
Rep. Bruce M. Bryant (District 48)
Rep. R. Raye Felder (District 26)
Rep. John Richard C. King (District 49)
Rep. Thomas R. "Randy" Ligon (District 43)
Rep. Dennis C. Moss (District 29)
Rep. Brandon Michael Newton (District 45)
Rep. Thomas E. "Tommy" Pope (District 47)
Rep. J. Gary Simrill (District 46)
Sen. Wes Climer (District 15)
Sen. Mike Fanning (District 17)

Fort Mill Four (York) Schools
Rep. Bruce M. Bryant (District 48)
Rep. R. Raye Felder (District 26)
Rep. Brandon Michael Newton (District 45)
Sen. Wes Climer (District 15)
Sen. Chauncey K. Gregory (District 16)

Notes

Notes

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