

wednesday
april 27
2022



scsba day at the capitol

Columbia Metropolitan Convention Center

(See map on page 2)

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#StrongSchoolsStrongSouthCarolina

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.

#StrongSchoolsStrongSouthCarolina

2022

Before you arrive

1. Contact members of your legislative delegation to arrange a meeting between 10:15 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 Richland 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

Jamie Devine, *SCSBA President, Richland One*

Scott Price, *SCSBA Executive Director*

Briefing on legislative issues

Debbie Elmore, *SCSBA Director of Governmental Relations*

10:15 a.m.

State House visits/meetings with legislators

(see State House complex map)

12:15 p.m.

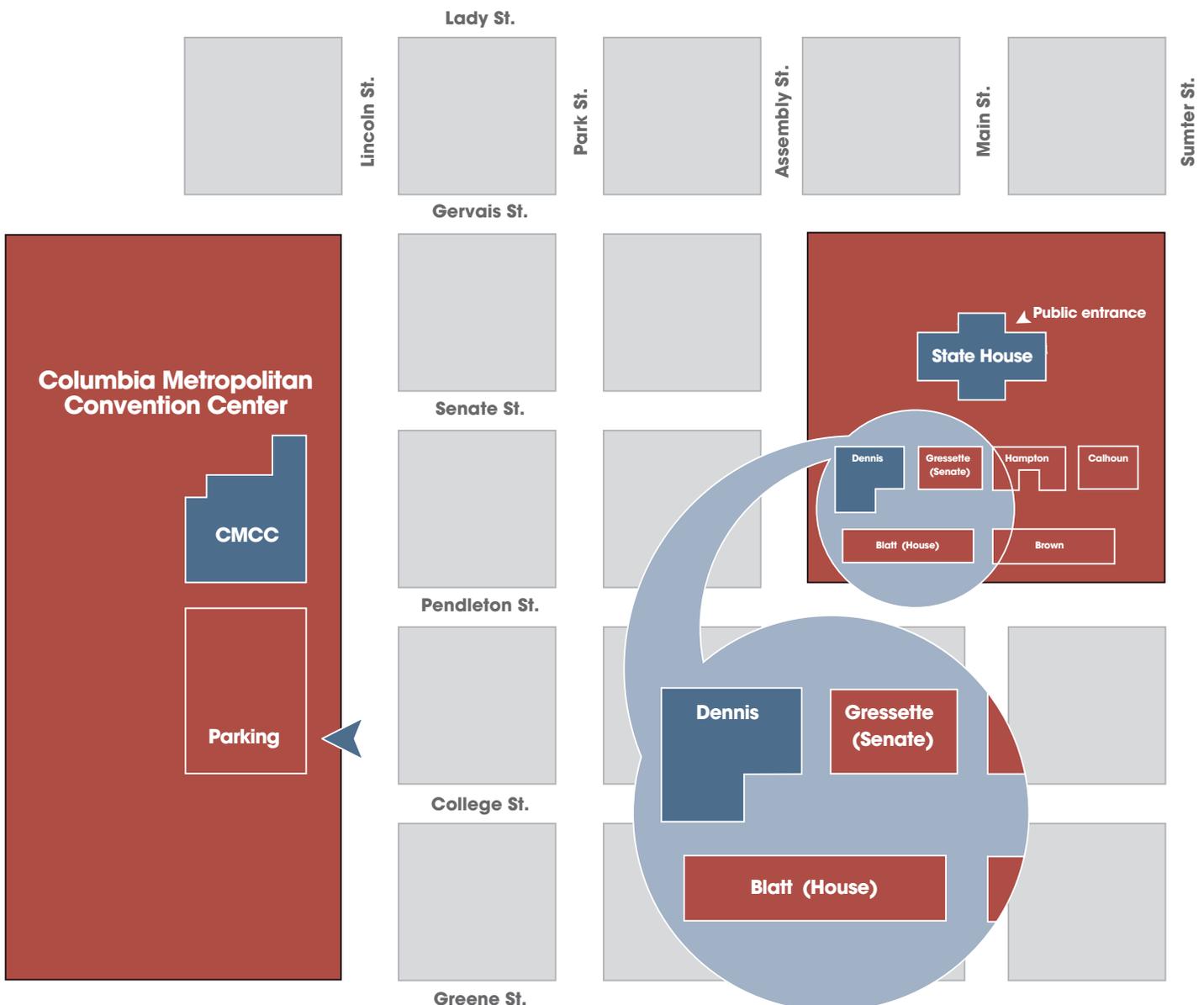
Lunch and Meet the Candidates for State Superintendent of Education Forum

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

2022

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**.



Top legislative priorities, position statements and talking points

K12 state spending plan House bill 5150

Heading into this year's legislative session, there were high hopes for funding with a record-breaking projection of more than \$4.5 billion in new revenues that included \$2 billion in recurring dollars and \$2.5 billion in one-time funding.

The House completed its work on its \$13.9 billion state budget proposal in early March. The Senate is set to finalize its \$12.4 billion spending plan during the last week of April.

However, what may ultimately delay passage of a final plan by the end of the legislative session on May 12, may not be what's included in the House or Senate spending plans. Ultimately, the issue will boil down to how much revenue will be available to fund either plan based the size of the tax cut, and whether or not to include a rebate will need to be worked out.

The House's income tax relief plan (H.4880) proposes to reduce income tax revenues up to \$1 billion (\$600 million this year) under certain conditions that include a phased-in approach that only occurs when revenues grow more than 5 percent above state expenditure base. It lowers the effective rate from 3.1 percent — already 10th lowest among states with an income tax — to 2.5 percent once fully implemented and a full deduction of military retirement income. The top rate will eventually fall to 6 percent, as six tax rates collapse into three over time.

The Senate plan (S.1087) proposes a \$2 billion income tax revenues reduction. The proposal would send at least a \$100 rebate to everyone who files an income tax return, regardless of whether they pay any taxes. Taxpayers who do owe state income tax would get that amount back in 2022 up to \$700. The other \$1 billion would go toward cutting the state's top income tax rate from 7 percent to 5.7 percent, trimming the property tax paid by most manufacturers

from 9 percent to 6 percent, and eliminating income taxes on military retirement income.

These are two very different plans and fiscal impacts, which sets up what will likely be intense negotiations between the House and Senate. And what may be considered as a sign of things to come? A continuing resolution (H.5278) was introduced in the House this past week and would direct the continued operations of the state in the event the General Assembly fails to pass a FY 2022-2023 state budget before the start of the fiscal year on July 1, 2022. In researching continuing resolutions for the past 20 years, the only year in which a continuing resolution was introduced was in 2019 and was due to COVID-19.

House, Senate budget plan differences

In general, much of the funding allocated for K12 school districts in the House and Senate budget plans are similar; however, the method for allocating those dollars differs.

House plan

The House plan uses a new funding formula developed by the governor's office with assistance from the Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office. Known as State Aid to Classrooms Program, the new formula in the House plan allocates \$227.9 million additional funds for school districts (\$194.9 million) and charter school districts (\$33.2 million). This amount includes \$18.7 million to six hold harmless districts and \$59 million in additional proportional funding. The funding formula is based on funding a target ratio of 11.2 students per teacher, which is determined by multiplying the number of teachers needed to attain the target statewide student-teacher ratio by the cost of a teacher with 12 years of experience and a master's degree at \$69,153 (salary plus benefits based on \$4,000 teacher pay increase). The state's portion is 75 percent of the cost, and the remaining 25 percent is the local share that districts are required to provide.

Each district receives its share of the total state funds based upon its proportion of total weighted pupils and the district's ability to pay, measured by the Index of Taxpaying Ability (ITA). By proviso, districts will receive either the amount determined by the new formula or its actual state funding in FY 2021-22.

Senate plan

Under the Senate plan, each school district will receive the same amount of state funding that was allocated in the current year. Only the additional \$227 million in new funding that was appropriated for K12 in the House plan will be

distributed to school districts (\$203.3 million) and charter school districts (\$24 million) based on the new funding formula. The funding formula is based on funding a target ratio of 10.5 students per teacher, which is determined by multiplying the number of teachers needed to attain the target statewide student-teacher ratio by the cost of a teacher with 12 years of experience and a master's degree at \$66,524 (salary plus benefits based on \$2,000 teacher pay increase).

Other differences between the House and Senate budget plans are as follows:

HOUSE BUDGET PLAN	SENATE BUDGET PLAN
<p>Mandates a \$4,000 pay increase to each pay cell on the state minimum teacher salary, which is based on education level and years of experience up to 23 years.</p>	<p>Mandates a \$2,000 pay increase to each pay cell on the state minimum teacher salary, which is based on education level and years of experience up to 23 years.</p>
<p>Pupil classification weightings are as follows: K-12 pupils or base students including homebound students is 1.00 Students served in licensed residential treatment facilities (RTFs) for children and adolescents as defined under Section 44-7-130 of the 1976 Code shall receive a weighting of 2.10. Weights for students with disabilities as documented by their Individualized Education Plan (IEP) is 2.60 Charter school students Enrolled in brick-and-mortar school 1.25 Enrolled in virtual charter school 0.65 Additional weights for personalized instruction: Gifted and Talented 0.15 Academic Assistance 0.15 Limited English Proficiency 0.15 Pupils in Poverty 0.50 Speech Therapy 0.15</p>	<p>Pupil classification weightings are as follows: K-12 pupils or base students including homebound students is 1.00 Students served in licensed residential treatment facilities (RTFs) for children and adolescents as defined under Section 44-7-130 of the 1976 Code shall receive a weighting of 2.10. Weights for students with disabilities as documented by their Individualized Education Plan (IEP) is 2.60 Pre-Career and Career Technology 1.20 Charter school students Enrolled in brick-and-mortar school 1.25 Enrolled in virtual charter school 0.65 Additional weights for personalized instruction: Gifted and Talented 0.15 Academic Assistance 0.15 Limited English Proficiency 0.20 Pupils in Poverty 0.50</p>
<p>About \$41 million to help school districts pay for the 18.1% increase in the health insurance program for employees.</p>	<p>Same as House Budget Plan.</p>

HOUSE BUDGET PLAN	SENATE BUDGET PLAN
About \$15 million to help school districts pay for the 1 percent annual increase to the employer retirement contributions.	Same as House Budget Plan.
\$4.3 million for a 5 percent pay raise for school bus drivers based on the state’s minimum salary schedule.	Same as House Budget Plan.
\$2.2 million to increase teacher supply funding from \$275 to \$300 per teacher.	Same as House Budget Plan.
\$100 million for instructional materials.	Same as House Budget Plan.
\$150 million for capital improvements for disadvantaged schools.	\$100 million for capital improvements for disadvantaged schools.
\$1.5 million increase for adult education programs.	Same as House Budget Plan
\$4.2 million to hire additional staff for VirtualSC, the state’s online courses.	Same as House Budget Plan.
\$10 million for maintenance of effort and equity.	Same as House Budget Plan.
\$12 million for lease, purchase of school buses.	Same as House Budget Plan.
\$198,000 to the S.C. Department of Education (SCDE) to develop an Education Database Dashboard directed in the new funding system.	\$3.5 million to the S.C. Education Oversight Committee (EOC) and RFA to develop an Education Data Dashboard that will track district expenses and educational achievements of school districts and schools.
\$12.1 million to S.C. Department of Education for grants.	Same as House Budget Plan.
Not In House Budget Plan.	\$1 million for a Teacher Transformation Pilot Program.
Not in House Budget Plan.	\$1 million “seed funding” for the Education Scholarship Account program (<i>this program was created through legislation that passed the Senate but still needs to pass the House. The program would provide public funding for students to attend private schools or non-resident public school districts.</i>)

Differences between the House and Senate budget provisos of note are as follows:

<p>Not in House Budget Plan.</p>	<p>For Fiscal Year 2022-23, no local match is required for the State Aid to Classroom EIA distributions for the base funding rolled up from the previous fiscal year. Any additional money in State Aid to Classrooms will be distributed utilizing the new funding formula.</p>
<p>To provide flexibility, each district is authorized to expend its funds as determined by the local school board of trustees to meet the educational needs of students.</p>	<p>Same as House Budget Plan.</p>
<p>In exchange for financial flexibility, each school board must annually make available on its website by September 1, its annual budget that includes state, local and federal investments in education by using a template provided by the S.C. Department of Education (SCDE) that is directed to work with local districts to develop the template.</p>	<p>Same as House Budget Plan.</p>
<p>To provide transparency, the S.C. Department of Education (SCDE) will work with stakeholders to design by January 1, an online financial dashboard to document the expenditure of all state, local and federal funds by each district in compliance with federal and state laws and other relevant data. District expenditures for the prior fiscal year must be published on the department’s website for public disclosure by January 1.</p>	<p>To provide transparency, the Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office (RFA) will work with stakeholders to design by January 1, an online financial dashboard to document the expenditure of all state, local and federal funds by each district in compliance with federal and state laws and other relevant data. District expenditures for the prior fiscal year must be published on the department’s website for public disclosure by January 1.</p>
<p>Not in House Budget Plan.</p>	<p>RFA will notify SCDE of any school district, charter school authorizer, or special school district that fails to submit expenditure data needed for the online financial dashboard. SCDE, within 30 days of the notification, must withhold 10 percent of all state payments to the district or authorizer until the district or authorizer complies.</p>

HOUSE BUDGET PLAN

SENATE BUDGET PLAN

<p>To ensure accountability, each district's annual audit must be available on its website, submitted to the SCDE and conducted by an auditing firm from an approved list provided by the State Auditor who is directed to develop standards and criteria for determining qualifying auditors.</p>	<p>Same as House Budget Plan.</p>
<p>Suspends the compensation earnings cap for a member of the South Carolina Retirement System who has not worked for any participating employer in the system for a period of at least 12 consecutive months subsequent to retirement. The retiree must certify that he satisfies the requirements for the exemption. If a member inaccurately certifies that he satisfies the requirements for the exemption, the member is responsible for reimbursing the system for any benefits wrongly paid to the member.</p>	<p>Senate Budget Plan deletes this proviso.</p>
<p>Not in House Budget Plan.</p>	<p>SCDE is directed to adopt regulations and polices to add a ½ credit course requirement for graduation in personal finance.</p>
<p>Similar proviso in House Budget Plan.</p>	<p>School districts are authorized to hire noncertified teachers in critical needs geographic areas and subject areas if a certified teacher is not available and providing a hiring and reporting process.</p>
<p>Not in House Budget Plan.</p>	<p>Employees of charter school education management organizations are prohibited from serving on the charter school board or the board of the charter school authorizer.</p>
<p>Not in House Budget Plan.</p>	<p>A hold is placed on increasing the number of charter school authorizers and allowing charter schools to transfer from authorizer to another.</p>
<p>Not in House Budget Plan.</p>	<p>School districts are directed to post on their website reading lists and instructional materials and includes penalties for failing to comply.</p>

Colleges are authorized to use other measures to determine proficiency for students in undergraduate teacher preparation programs other than scores on Praxis Exam.

Not in Senate Budget Plan.

Position statement

- SCSBA supports the Senate version of the K12 spending plan because it provides every school district with additional funding to help pay for the mandated teacher pay increase and step. Under the House plan, some school districts may be forced to exceed the cap under Act 388 to fund the mandated teacher pay increase. Others would have to use a larger portion of local funds in order to provide some pay raise for teachers and staff.
- SCSBA supports the creation of a study committee made up of superintendents, school business officials and school board chairs from varied school districts by sizes, demographics and other measures. The committee would, among other things, be tasked with reviewing the impact of the new funding formula on school districts’ ability to deliver quality instruction, programs and services to students and to make recommendations for changes to strengthen the formula.
- SCSBA supports the House tax relief plan. The House plan incorporates a measured and responsible method in its approach to providing income tax relief while maintaining the state’s ability to fund necessary services in the future.

Talking points

- Thank lawmakers for providing \$200 million in additional funds for school districts, as well as funding to assist school district’s increased costs for retirement contributions and health insurance.
- Share how your school district has used or plans to use its federal COVID-19 funding to assist student learning. Stress these funds are nonrecurring.
- Share our questions regarding how the new K12 funding formula will work going forward

from year to year. How will annual funding be determined? Under the Education Finance Act (EFA), which remains in state law, the funding formula is based on the cost to educate students (base student cost) and includes an annual inflation factor. The new formula is based on the cost of teachers and an arbitrary student-teacher ratio target.

- Share with your lawmakers how your school district is working to close the learning gap from disruptions due to COVID-19. Are there any new programs or services your district is deploying to assist students or how existing programs are working to help students.
- Share some of the challenges your districts is trying to overcome and offer possible solutions.

Public funding for private schools

Senate bill 935

House bill 4879

Two different bills were filed in the House and Senate this year to create a statewide program that would provide public funds for students to attend private schools or public schools in another school district.

The only bill to make the crossover deadline was the Senate bill, which currently resides in the House Ways and Means Committee.

The House bill sailed through the Ways and Means Subcommittee and full committee in early February but has stalled on the House floor where the bill is on the contested calendar.

Senate bill 935

The Senate Education Subcommittee and full committee spent months studying and amending its bill before sending it to the House in early April where it was assigned to the Ways and Means Committee.

The bill would enact the Put Parents in Charge Act and create an Education Scholarship Trust Fund in the S.C. Department of Education (SCDE) that would be used to allocate public funding for scholarships for parents to pay qualifying expenses for eligible students to attend a private school (education service provider) or public school outside of their resident school district.

As amended by the Senate, the bill would limit the total number of eligible students to 15,000 through an annual, phased-in approach as follows:

- limited to 5,000 students in 2023-2024;
- limited to 10,000 students in 2024-2025; and
- limited to 15,000 students in 2025-2026.

In 2026, and every five years thereafter, SCDE is directed to conduct an eligibility and use review of the program and make recommendations to the General Assembly to improve the program.

Funding for the scholarships would be appropriated to the Education Scholarship Trust Fund by the General Assembly to the SCDE and provided to the students through an online "Education Scholarship Account" or ESA for qualifying expenses. Qualifying expenses include the following:

- tuition and fees;
- textbooks, curriculum, or other instructional materials;
- tutoring services approved by SCDE;
- computer hardware or other technological devices;
- tuition and fees for an approved nonpublic online education service provider or course;
- fees for approved national norm-referenced examinations, advanced placement examinations, or similar assessments; industry certification exams; or, examinations related to college or university admission;
- educational services for special needs students from a licensed or accredited practitioner or provider including, but not limited to, occupational, behavioral, physical, and speech-language therapies;
- approved contracted services from a public school district, including individual classes,

offer school tutoring services, transportation, or fees or costs associated with participation in extracurricular activities;

- contracted teaching services and education classes approved by SCDE;
- transportation paid to a fee-for-service transportation provider for travel to and from an eligible provider but not to exceed \$750 each school year;
- fees for scholarship account management by private financial management firms approved by SCDE; or
- any other educational expense approved by SCDE.

Eligible ESA students must be the following:

- is a resident of this State;
- attended a public school in the state during the previous school year;
- had not yet attained the age of five on or before September 1 of the previous school year but who has attained the age of five on or before September 1 of the current school year; or,
- received a scholarship pursuant to this chapter for the previous school year; and
- has a statement of Medicaid eligibility;
- has an IEP; or
- has a sibling living in the same household who receives a scholarship.

Participating education service providers may "not unlawfully discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin."

Education service providers that provide full-time academic instruction are required to provide, among other things, the following accountability provisions:

- ensure each ESA student in grades 3-8 takes the SC Ready or SC Ready alternative summative assessment required of students in public schools;
- ensure each ESA student in grades 4-6 takes the SC Pass or SC Pass alternative summative assessment required of students in public schools;

- ensure each ESA student in grades 9-12 takes a nationally norm-referenced or formative assessment approved by SCDE;
- students with disabilities for whom standardized testing is not appropriate are exempt from this requirement; and
- measure academic performance and annual learning gains of its scholarship students by:
 - requiring that each scholarship student takes either an approved nationally norm-referenced assessment annually, or an approved formative assessment in the fall and spring to measure learning gains in math and reading; and
 - collecting high school graduation information of scholarship students for reporting to the department as required in this section.

House bill 4879

The House bill which is currently on the contested calendar, is a joint resolution to enact the Student Flexibility in Education Scholarship Fund. It would create the Parental Choice in Education Scholarship Fund in the S.C. Department of Education (SCDE) that would be used to allocate public funding for scholarships for parents.

A scholarship of up to \$5,000 or tuition (whichever is lower) would be awarded to eligible students to pay for tuition, fees and textbooks to attend an eligible public or private school to eligible students through an online account. Scholarships do not constitute taxable income to the eligible student's parents and any funds not expended in an individual student's scholarship account at the end of the school year will be carried forward into the next school year.

Funding for the SCDE to operate the program and provide scholarships for eligible students is set at \$75 million from the state's contingency fund.

In the first year, SCDE may award up to 5,000 scholarships for elementary school students (up to 500 who have parents who are active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces). If there are more than 5,000 applications then SCDE may utilize a lottery system to award scholarships. The number of scholarships annually awarded to eligible students is contingent upon the amount of funds in the program. After the first year the

SCDE may expend up to 2 percent of the fund for administration and related costs.

Eligible students must be residents of the state in grades kindergarten through fifth grade and:

- have a family income equal to or less than Medicaid eligibility as set forth by the Medically Indigent Assistance Program; and,
- be entering kindergarten or first grade; or
- were previously enrolled in and attended a South Carolina elementary public school during one of the three school years immediately preceding the school year in which the student would be enrolled under this program.

A qualifying student's sibling also is a qualifying student provided that he meets the qualifications and his parent elects to enroll him in the program.

Students participating in the Educational Credit for Exceptional Needs Children Tuition Tax Credit program are not eligible to participate.

Eligible schools are a public school or an independent school in the state that chooses to participate in the program and accepts qualifying students in grades kindergarten through sixth grade but does not include charter schools. Participating private schools must:

- adhere to the state compulsory attendance requirements;
- offer a general education;
- not discriminate on the basis of race, color, sex, religion or national origin with the exception that schools serving a single sex may participate provided they meet all other requirements;
- have an educational curriculum that includes courses set forth in the state's diploma requirements;
- administer national achievement or state standardized tests, or both, at progressive grade levels to determine student progress;
- have facilities that are subject to applicable federal, state, and local laws; and,
- be a member in good standing of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, the South Carolina Association of Christian Schools, the South Carolina Independent Schools Association, or Palmetto Association of Independent Schools.

SCDE is directed to provide certain requirements for operating the program including developing an application process, notices to parents of eligible schools, prohibiting a school from participating in the program that routinely failed to comply with the accountability standards and adopting rules and procedures as necessary for the administration of the program. The Education Oversight Committee is directed to approve private schools that meet all program requirements.

By January 15, of each year, SCDE is directed to report to the General Assembly and the Governor the following:

- the number and total amount of scholarships issued to qualifying students in each year;
- information on allowable expenditures by type funded by the scholarships;
- programmatic information that includes, but is not limited to, where qualifying students attend eligible schools;
- a copy of a compilation, review, or audit of the fund's financial statements, conducted by a certified public accounting firm; and
- the number of applications for scholarships by county.

The EOC is directed to report to the General Assembly ways to improve the program and the impact of the Student Flexibility in Education Account including, but not limited to, data on the number of students who applied, data on the number of students enrolled in the program, and the number of students who withdrew from the program.

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 as intended by SC Constitution Articles XI, Sections 3 and 4.

Talking points

- A strong public school system is the very bedrock of democracy and must not become viewed as a mere public service.
- Tuition tax credits, tax deductions or vouchers for private schools undermine the principles

of public education by encouraging the enrollment of children in private schools and raise constitutional problems.

- Various voucher proposals represent a complete abandonment of South Carolina's public schools.
- Studies by SCSBA and others prove schools are negatively impacted financially by the loss of state funds due to declining enrollment of students transferring to private schools.
- Tuition tax credits or vouchers divert public funds to private entities with very little to no accountability.
- South Carolina cannot afford further erosion of the funds available for public schools.

Livestream school board meetings Senate bill 945

The bill to direct local school boards, including charter school boards and the boards of the state's special schools, to make necessary efforts to ensure the entirety of its regular and special called meetings are open and accessible to the public and by means of live electronic access passed the Senate and currently resides in the House.

The bill, which provides an exception for live access for executive sessions, is scheduled to be considered by the House Education and Public Works K12 Subcommittee and full committee this week, which typically means it will be pushed for passage on the House floor.

Boards that cannot provide live electronic access during its meetings are required to make a clear audio and video recording of the meeting in its entirety available on its website as soon as practicable and in no event more than two business days after the meeting.

The Senate amended the bill to allow the provisions of the bill to be effective by July 1, 2023, to give districts time to prepare. SCSBA was also successful in getting the bill amended to allow districts with limited or no broadband access to request approval from the State Board of Education (SBE) for up to an additional 12 months to comply.

The bill further directs the SBE and local school boards to adopt a livestream meeting policy to comply with the provisions of the bill that must include, at a minimum:

- resources, recommendations and best practices for livestreaming meetings and subsequently posting on the websites within two business days of the meeting;
- suggested approaches for developing and implementing livestreaming, and expanding or improving existing livestream capacity;
- publicizing availability of livestream meetings;
- allowances for executive sessions; and
- penalties for policy violations or noncompliance not to exceed 1 percent of state funds with escalating tiers based on frequency, duration and severity that the SBE determines are reasonable and necessary to ensure the integrity of meeting governance.

Local boards, within 30 days of adopting its livestream policy, must submit a copy of the policy to the State Superintendent of Education for State Board of Education approval.

The bill's fiscal impact statement cites expense estimates reported by local districts to be in a range of \$900 to \$100,000 per district for equipment, on-site maintenance and staff overtime.

Position statement

SCSBA supports the bill since most school districts currently livestream its board meetings. SCSBA requested resources for school districts to comply with the provisions of the bill and flexibility for districts with limited or no broadband access.

Talking points

- If your school district livestreams board meetings, share with House members how the effort has been positive or any issues that you have experienced and offer possible changes to address those issues.
- Share with House members if your school district will need additional funding, if applicable, to comply with the provisions of the bill and how much funding will be required.

Unencumbered 30-minute breaks for teachers

Senate bill 946

The bill directing each local school board to adopt a statewide policy of the State Board of Education to provide certain classroom teachers at least 30 minutes of unencumbered time on each regular school day has passed the Senate and currently resides in the House.

The bill, which includes kindergarten through fifth-grade teachers and any teacher who is responsible for instructing a student who is removed from the general education setting for more than 20 percent of the day, is scheduled to be considered by the House Education and Public Works K12 Subcommittee and full committee this week. It is likely the bill will be pushed for passage on the House floor.

Under the bill, the statewide policy also must include:

- the process that a local school board will follow in developing an unencumbered time policy including, but not limited to, policy application, manner of application, and times of application;
- a provision that prohibits withholding or reducing unencumbered time unless it is reasonable and necessary due to extreme and unavoidable circumstances to ensure the safety and welfare of students and staff;
- additional compensation may not be offered in place of unencumbered time;
- penalties if a principal fails to comply with the local unencumbered time policy; and,
- penalties if a local school board fails to comply.

The bill requires the school board to adopt an unencumbered time policy at a regularly scheduled meeting within three months after the adoption of the statewide policy. The provisions of the bill must be completely implemented before July 1, 2023.

Position statement

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.

Talking points

- According to the bill's fiscal impact statement, a survey was sent to the regular school districts on similar legislation that required a thirty-minute duty-free period for all teachers and librarians. Thirty-four districts, which represented 48 percent of the students in the regular districts, responded and estimated that costs would range from \$0 to \$5,100,000, which was \$0 to \$322 per student. Twelve of the responding districts indicated that they currently had planning periods in place that met the criteria of the duty-free planning period. The remaining 22 responding districts indicated the need to hire additional teachers, instructional aides or substitutes to ensure coverage during duty-free planning times and expected expenses to total \$19,466,000. While, these figures represented all classroom teachers and full-time librarians for kindergarten through twelfth-grade, SCDE indicated that the impact would be substantially similar for kindergarten through fifth-grade based upon current practices. Given the wide variance in responses by the school districts, the overall expenditure impact on local school districts was undetermined at that time.
- Share what the impact would be for your school district if required to implement the bill's requirements.
- Share what would be needed to implement the requirements in the bill.
- Share how the teacher shortage is impacting your district and its impact on complying with the provisions of the bill.

South Carolina legislators by school district

Berkeley County Schools

Rep. Krystle N. Matthews (District 117)
Rep. Joseph S. Daning (District 92)
Rep. Sylleste H. Davis (District 100)
Rep. Joseph H. Jefferson, Jr. (District 102)
Rep. Marvin "Mark" Smith (District 99)
Rep. JA Moore (District 15)
Sen. Sean M. Bennett (District 38)
Sen. Brian Adams (District 44)
Sen. Lawrence K. "Larry" Grooms (District 37)
Sen. Vernon Stephens (District 39)
Sen. Ronnie A. Sabb (District 32)

Calhoun County Schools

Rep. Russell L. Ott (District 93)
Sen. Vernon Stephens (District 39)
Sen. Nikki G. Setzler (District 26)

Charleston County Schools

Rep. Gil Gatch (District 94)
Rep. Linda "Lin" Bennett (District 114)
Rep. Chardale R. Murray (District 116)
Rep. William Scott Cogswell, Jr. (District 110)
Rep. Krystle N. Matthews (District 117)
Rep. Wendell G. Gilliard (District 111)
Rep. Lee Hewitt (District 108)
Rep. Marvin "Mark" Smith (District 99)
Rep. Deon T. Tedder (District 109)
Rep. Elizabeth "Spencer" Wetmore (District 115)
Rep. Marvin R. Pendarvis (District 113)
Rep. JA Moore (District 15)
Rep. Joseph M. "Joe" Bustos (District 112)
Rep. Leonidas E. "Leon" Stavrinakis (District 119)
Sen. Sean M. Bennett (District 38)
Sen. Brian Adams (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. Penry Gustafson (District 27)

Clarendon Four Schools

Rep. Kimberly O. Johnson (District 64)
Sen. Kevin L. Johnson (District 36)

Clarendon Two Schools

Rep. Cezar E. McKnight (District 101)
Rep. Kimberly O. Johnson (District 64)
Sen. Kevin L. Johnson (District 36)

Colleton County Schools

Rep. Justin T. Bamberg (District 90)
Rep. Chardale R. Murray (District 116)
Currently vacant (District 97)
Rep. Michael F. Rivers, Sr. (District 121)
Sen. George E. "Chip" Campsen, III (District 43)
Sen. Brad Hutto (District 40)
Sen. Vernon Stephens (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. Johnathan Michael "Mike" Reichenbach (District 31)
Sen. Gerald Malloy (District 29)

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. Billy Garrett (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. Shedron D. Williams (District 122)
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)
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

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. Gil Gatch (District 94)
Rep. Linda "Lin" Bennett (District 114)
Currently vacant (District 97)
Rep. Deon T. Tedder (District 109)
Rep. Chris Murphy (District 98)
Rep. Marvin R. Pendarvis (District 113)
Sen. Sean M. Bennett (District 38)
Sen. Brian Adams (District 44)
Sen. Marlon E. Kimpson (District 42)
Sen. Vernon Stephens (District 39)
Sen. Sandy Senn (District 41)

Dorchester Four Schools

Rep. Joseph H. Jefferson, Jr. (District 102)
Currently vacant (District 97)
Sen. Sean M. Bennett (District 38)
Sen. Vernon Stephens (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. Johnathan Michael "Mike" Reichenbach (District 31)
Sen. Kent M. Williams (District 30)

Florence Two Schools

Rep. Roger K. Kirby (District 61)
Rep. Phillip D. Lowe (District 60)
Sen. Johnathan Michael "Mike" Reichenbach (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. Johnathan Michael "Mike" Reichenbach (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. Johnathan Michael "Mike" Reichenbach (District 31)

Florence Five Schools

Rep. Roger K. Kirby (District 61)
Sen. Johnathan Michael "Mike" Reichenbach (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)

South Carolina legislators by school district

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. Chandra E. Dillard (District 23)
Rep. Jason Elliott (District 22)
Rep. Adam Morgan (District 20)
Rep. Bobby J. Cox (District 21)
Rep. Patrick B. Haddon (District 19)
Rep. Stewart O. Jones (District 14)
Rep. Westley P. "West" Cox (District 10)
Rep. Leola C. Robinson (District 25)
Rep. Garry R. Smith (District 27)
Currently vacant (District 18)
Rep. Ashley B. Trantham (District 28)
Rep. Mark N. Willis (District 16)
Sen. Karl B. Allen (District 7)
Sen. Thomas D. "Tom" Corbin (District 5)
Sen. Shane R. Martin (District 13)
Sen. Scott Talley (District 12)
Sen. Dwight A. Loftis (District 6)
Sen. Ross Turner (District 8)
Sen. Daniel B. "Danny" Verdin, III (District 9)

Greenwood 50 Schools

Rep. John R. McCravy, III (District 13)
Rep. J. Anne Parks (District 12)
Rep. Stewart O. Jones (District 14)
Sen. Michael W. Gambrell (District 4)
Sen. Billy Garrett (District 10)

Greenwood 51 Schools

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

Greenwood 52 Schools

Rep. John R. McCravy, III (District 13)
Rep. J. Anne Parks (District 12)
Rep. Stewart O. Jones (District 14)
Sen. Billy Garrett (District 10)

Hampton County School District

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

Horry County Schools

Rep. Carl L. Anderson (District 103)
Rep. Lucas Atkinson (District 57)
Rep. Thomas C. "Case" Brittain, Jr. (District 107)
Rep. Heather Ammons Crawford (District 68)
Rep. William H. Bailey (District 104)
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. Shedron D. Williams (District 122)
Rep. William G. "Bill" Herbkersman (District 118)
Rep. Wm. Weston J. Newton (District 120)
Sen. Tom Davis (District 46)
Sen. Margie Bright Matthews (District 45)

Kershaw County Schools

Rep. Jermaine L. Johnson, Sr. (District 80)
Rep. Victor M. "Vic" Dabney (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. Penry Gustafson (District 27)

Lancaster County Schools

Rep. James H. "Jay" Lucas (District 65)
Rep. Brandon Newton (District 45)
Rep. Sandy N. McGarry (District 44)
Rep. Richard L. "Richie" Yow (District 53)
Sen. Sen. Michael Johnson (District 16)
Sen. Penry Gustafson (District 27)

South Carolina legislators by school district

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)

Lexington One Schools

Rep. Paula Rawl Calhoun (District 87)
Rep. Micajah P. "Micah" Caskey, IV (District 89)
Rep. Cally R. "Cal" Forrest (District 39)
Rep. Chip Huggins (District 85)
Rep. Chris Wooten (District 69)
Rep. Donald R. "Ryan" McCabe, Jr. (District 96)
Rep. Robert J. "RJ" May, III (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. Micajah P. "Micah" Caskey, IV (District 89)
Rep. Russell L. Ott (District 93)
Rep. Chris Wooten (District 69)
Rep. Donald R. "Ryan" McCabe, Jr. (District 96)
Rep. Robert J. "RJ" May, III (District 88)
Sen. Ronnie W. Cromer (District 18)
Sen. Nikki G. Setzler (District 26)
Sen. Katrina Frye Shealy (District 23)

Lexington Three Schools

Rep. Paula Rawl Calhoun (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, Gaston-Swansea

Rep. Russell L. Ott (District 93)
Rep. Donald R. "Ryan" McCabe, Jr. (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. Richard A. "Dick" Harpootlian (District 20)
Sen. Ronnie W. Cromer (District 18)
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. Billy Garrett (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. Vernon Stephens (District 39)

South Carolina legislators by school district

Pickens County Schools

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

Richland One Schools

Rep. Jermaine L. Johnson, Sr. (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. J. Todd Rutherford (District 74)
Rep. Seth Rose (District 72)
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. Jermaine L. Johnson, Sr. (District 80)
Rep. Beth E. Bernstein (District 78)
Rep. Annie McDaniel (District 41)
Rep. Christopher R. "Chris" Hart (District 73)
Rep. Leon Howard (District 76)
Rep. Kambrell H. Garvin (District 77)
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. Billy Garrett (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)
Currently vacant (District 18)
Sen. Thomas D. "Tom" Corbin (District 5)
Sen. Josh Kimbrell (District 11)
Sen. Scott Talley (District 12)

Spartanburg Two Schools

Rep. Max T. Hyde, Jr. (District 32)
Rep. Roger A. Nutt (District 34)
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. Josh Kimbrell (District 11)
Sen. Scott Talley (District 12)

Spartanburg Three Schools

Rep. Max T. Hyde, Jr. (District 32)
Rep. Travis A. Moore (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. Travis A. Moore (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. Roger A. Nutt (District 34)
Rep. Josiah Magnuson (District 38)
Sen. Thomas D. "Tom" Corbin (District 5)
Sen. Scott Talley (District 12)

South Carolina legislators by school district

Spartanburg Six Schools

Rep. Merita A. "Rita" Allison (District 36)
Rep. William M. "Bill" Chumley (District 35)
Rep. Roger A. Nutt (District 34)
Rep. Steven Wayne Long (District 37)
Rep. Rosalyn D. Henderson-Myers (District 31)
Rep. Travis A. Moore (District 33)
Sen. Shane R. Martin (District 13)
Sen. Josh Kimbrell (District 11)
Sen. Scott Talley (District 12)

Spartanburg Seven Schools

Rep. Max T. Hyde, Jr. (District 32)
Rep. Roger A. Nutt (District 34)
Rep. Rosalyn D. Henderson-Myers (District 31)
Rep. Travis A. Moore (District 33)
Sen. Shane R. Martin (District 13)
Sen. Josh Kimbrell (District 11)

Sumter Schools

Rep. Wendy C. Brawley (District 70)
Rep. Kimberly O. Johnson (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. Thomas R. "Randy" Ligon (District 43)
Rep. R. Raye Felder (District 26)
Rep. John Richard C. King (District 49)
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. Michael Johnson (District 16)

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