

April 19, 2023

South Carolina
School Boards Association

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

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

Michele Branning, *SCSBA President, Fort Mill Schools*

Scott Price, *SCSBA Executive Director*

Briefing on legislative issues

Debbie Elmore, *SCSBA Director of Governmental Relations*

10 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.

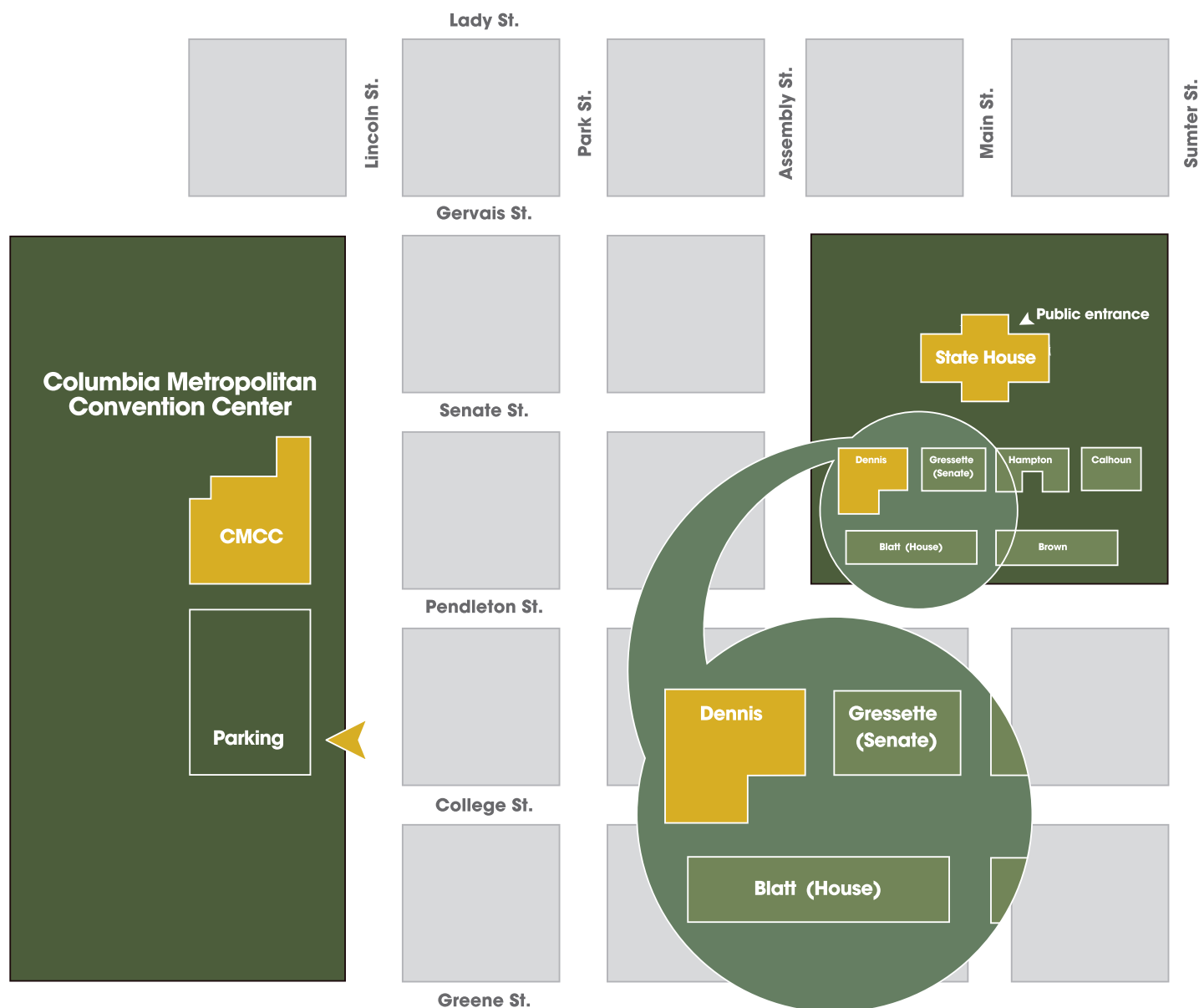
2023

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 appropriations bill 4300

The FY 2023-2024 state appropriations bill that passed the House in mid-March is not much different than what passed out of the Senate Finance Committee two weeks ago and is set to be debated by the full Senate beginning at noon on Tuesday.

Citing record time, members of the Senate Finance Committee finalized its version of the state spending plan in its second meeting.

The Senate has more revenues available for the budget that the House did not have when it completed its budget proposal. The Board of Economic Advisors in February increased its revenue available to appropriate to a total of \$3.5 billion—\$764 million in recurring revenue and \$2.7 billion in surplus from last fiscal year and this year.

The committee's spending plan mirrors much of what was passed by the House for K12 education that includes the following:

- \$260 million in new money for K12 for State Aid to Classrooms and a mandate for a \$2,500 increase in every pay cell of the state minimum teacher's salary schedule.
- Rolls up the following budget line items into the State Aid to Classrooms: Aid to School Districts, Student Health and Fitness, Guidance/Career Specialists, Profoundly Mentally Handicapped and Student Health and Fitness Act-Nurses.
- \$3 million in Education Improvement Act (EIA) revenue to increase the teacher supplies stipend from \$300 to \$350 per eligible teacher.
- \$17.3 million in general fund revenue for an increase in bus driver base hourly rate on the state minimum bus driver salary schedule (*Senate plan increases hourly rate*).
- \$120 million in nonrecurring EIA revenue for capital funding for schools.
- \$120 million in EIA nonrecurring revenue for the Capital Funding for Schools program (\$20

million for district consolidations; \$10 million for consolidating 3 schools into 1 campus and other educational buildings into 1; \$20 million for school safety upgrades).

Provisions not in the House budget plan but added in the Senate's proposal are as follows:

- \$3 million for S.C. Department of Education (SCDE) to develop, pilot and implement a high school artificial intelligence career and technology program aligned with two- and four-year automotive programs.
- \$2.1 million to SCDE for a salary realignment study of the agency.
- \$3.1 million to SCDE for technology equipment and software.
- \$500,000 for adult education.
- \$1.3 million increase for SC Public Charter School District's new charter school, Palmetto Excel, which provides high school courses for adults.

Other funding differences included in the committee's plan are as follows:

- \$3.5 million decrease in total funds from various sources for school bus purchase/lease.
- \$1 million increase for full day 4K (First Steps).
- \$151,017 increase for First Steps Early Childhood Advisory Council.
- \$1 million increase in recurring funds to SCDE Grants Committee.
- \$1 million increase in nonrecurring funds to SCDE Grants Committee.

Much of the budget provisos directing funds that were adopted by the Senate Finance Committee also mirrored what the House adopted with some exceptions, including the following new provisos and further amending of existing provisos as follows:

- Added a new proviso to ban the use of TikTok on school-issued devices.
- A new proviso directing the Department of

Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) to transfer its Abstinence-Until-Marriage Emerging Program and Abstinence-Until-Marriage Evidence-Based Program to the SCDE by June 30, 2024.

- A new proviso directing the SCDE to expend \$300,000 to pilot the feasibility of requiring a passing score on a rigorous test of reading instruction and intervention and decision-making principles for early childhood and elementary teacher licensure.
- A new proviso directing SCDE to provide funds to school districts and community partners to pilot academic support programs for high dosage, low ratio tutoring for mathematics and reading. The S.C. Education Oversight Committee (EOC) is directed to provide a report on the effectiveness of the programs.
- A new proviso directing SCDE to provide training in foundational literacy skills for K-3 teachers.
- Proviso 1.3 directing the State Aid to Classrooms funding was further amended to direct the SCDE to allocate funding for the retirement contribution increase to districts through the funding formula and funding for the health insurance premium increase to districts proportionately utilizing weighted pupil units.
- Proviso 1.68 (Student Meals) was amended to direct school districts to conduct an updated analysis of its students in poverty to determine school eligibility in the federal Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) for free federal reimbursement rate for all reimbursable school breakfasts and lunches. If a district is unable to participate in CEP because participation causes a financial hardship, the local board is to adopt a resolution demonstrating the financial hardship. Additionally, it states that schools may not penalize a student who is unable to pay for a meal or accrues meal debt by denying meals, serving alternative meals, discarding meals after serving them to a student, requiring chores or work in exchange for meals, prohibiting participation in extracurricular activities, denying participation in graduation, withholding diplomas or refusing transcript requests or other any penalties.
- Deleted Proviso 1.85 that authorized students enrolled in a magnet school that shares

a campus with another magnet school to participate in a sport of the magnet school.

Position statement

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.

Talking points (includes homework by board members)

- School board members need to be prepared to discuss how much a \$2,500 teacher raise costs your school district if your school district is paying at the minimum teacher salary schedule. If you are above the salary schedule, you will need to communicate that fact when discussing the cost for such a raise for your teachers. Also, it is important to share the difficulty in not providing pay raises for all other staff in your district and how much funding that requires. Your school district finance office was sent projected funding from the S.C. Department of Education based on the House-passed budget.
- School board members need to be prepared to discuss how much funding your district is receiving this year from the new funding formula and what cuts or other changes may have resulted from the funding.
- Thank lawmakers for providing \$260 million in additional funds for school districts, as well as funding to assist school district's increased costs for retirement contributions and health insurance.
- Discuss your school district's fund balance and reasons for the amount. There has been a lot of discussions by lawmakers about school districts having large fund balances, which contributes to the perception that districts are "swimming in money."
- Share success stories about your school district regarding student achievement, teachers, and

staff. Are there any new programs or services your district is deploying to assist students or how existing programs are working to help students?

- Share stories of challenges and possible solutions that your schools are enduring since returning to fully in-person learning from COVID.

Public funding for private schools

Senate bill 39

The Senate took up, debated and sent to the House two bills creating programs that allow the use of public funds to pay for private education expenses but only one seems to have the momentum for passing this legislative session.

The bill to create the Education Scholarship Accounts (ESA) program was the first bill the Senate debated on day one of the 2022 legislative session and was sent to the House in early February. After a public hearing two weeks ago, the House Education and Public Works Committee advanced the bill to the House floor where it will likely be debated this week. The committee made no changes to the bill. If no changes are made by the full House, it could be ratified, sent to the governor and quickly become law once the bill returns back to the Senate.

In addition, the state budget bill that passed the House and the Senate Finance Committee includes \$2 million in EIA nonrecurring funding for startup and administrative costs for the ESA program.

The ESA bill would provide public funding for students to pay for expenses to a private school or to a public school outside of their resident district or for services from approved education service provider. The S.C. Department of Education (SCDE) is responsible for operating the program.

Scholarship amount

The bill directs \$6,000 will be allocated to the parent of an eligible student to pay for qualifying expenses through an online account known as Education Scholarship Trust Fund (ESTF). However, actual funding will depend upon any increase or decrease authorized in the state budget

approved by the General Assembly each year as directed in the bill.

The bill limits annually the number of participating students as follows:

- 5,000 students in school year 2024-25
- 10,000 students in school year 2025-26
- 15,000 students in school year 2026-27 and beyond

Eligible students

- A resident of the 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 prior school year but has attained the age of five on or before September 1 of the current school year, or
 - received a scholarship issued pursuant to this bill for the prior school year; and
- In school year 2024-25, has a household income that does not exceed 250 percent of the federal poverty guidelines,
 - in school year 2025-26, has a household income that does not exceed 300 percent of the federal poverty guidelines; and
 - in school year 2026-27 and all subsequent years, has a household income that does not exceed 400 percent of the federal poverty guidelines.

Eligible expenses

Scholarship funds must be used to fund "Education service providers," which means a person or organization approved by the SCDE to provide educational goods and services to scholarship students.

- tuition and fees of an education service provider;
- textbooks, curriculum, or other instructional materials;
- tutoring services;
- computer hardware or other technological devices that are used primarily for a scholarship student's educational needs;
- tuition and fees for an approved nonpublic online education service provider or course;

- fees for approved national norm-referenced exams, advanced placement exams or similar assessments; industry certification exams; or college entrance exams;
- educational services for pupils with disabilities from a licensed or accredited practitioner or provider including, but not limited to, occupational, behavioral, physical and speech-language therapies;
- contracted services from a public school district, including individual classes, after school tutoring services, transportation or fees or costs associated with participation in extracurricular activities;
- contracted teaching services and education classes;
- fee-for-service transportation provider (capped at \$750 for each school year);
- fees for ESTF account management by private financial management firms; and
- any other educational expense approved by the SCDE.

Eligible school is defined as a South Carolina public school or an independent school that chooses to participate in the program but does not include a charter school.

However, there is no requirement that students who participate in the ESA program be enrolled in any school.

Parents of students awarded scholarships are required to sign an agreement that they will provide the student with, among other things, academic instruction in at least the subjects of English/language arts to include writing, mathematics, social studies, and science. The bill states that the signed agreement automatically satisfies the state's compulsory attendance law.

And for scholarship students using an online education provider, SCDE is directed to track the student's wellness with mandatory, in-person attendance at least once per semester at their resident public school no later than November 15 during the first semester and no later than March 15 in the second semester. During the in-person attendance, a teacher, counselor, principal, assistant principal, school attendance officer, social or public assistance worker, school nurse, on-site mental health, allied health

professional, or other appropriately designated school mandated reporter must complete a comprehensive wellness check to screen for abuse and neglect.

Accountability provisions

Accountability provisions in the legislation include the following for scholarship students as follows:

- Grades 3–8 can take the SC Ready or SC Ready alternative summative assessment required of students in public schools OR take a nationally norm referenced formative assessment approved by SCDE at the beginning of the school year, at the end of the first semester, and at the end of the school year.
- Grades 4–6 can take the SC Pass or SC Pass alternative summative assessment required of students in public schools or take a nationally norm referenced formative assessment approved by SCDE at the beginning of the school year, at the end of the first semester, and at the end of the school year.
- Grades 9–12 take a nationally norm referenced, or formative assessment approved by SCDE. Schools are to collect and report graduation information for scholarship students.

The SCDE is directed to ensure the alternative assessment is aligned with state standards and includes a linking study to the state test results. SCDE is also to ensure that the parent or guardian of a scholarship student receives a written report of the student's performance on each assessment. The report must include the student's score on the assessment and an indication of how the student's assessment performance compares to other South Carolina students.

Parents of students not enrolled in a school are directed to provide assessments in a similar manner through other means.

Finally, the bill creates a 10-member review panel to serve as an advisory panel to the SCDE to ensure expenses meet the requirements to be considered a qualified expense and periodically make recommendations to the General Assembly about improving 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. However, if legislation will pass then we believe the following provisions are necessary to determine the effectiveness of the program and ensure taxpayer funding is transparent and accountable:

Students receiving public funding should be held to the same accountability standards that public school students are held including required standardized tests (not national norm referenced or other tests of the school's choosing which is not extended to public schools); public reporting of test scores and ratings; non-discrimination criteria; etc. Senate bill 39, as it passed out of the Senate Education Committee included all of these provisions.

Talking points

- 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.
- There is no evidence to confirm existing ESA programs in other states increase student achievement for students participating in the program or for students remaining in the public schools.
- There is no requirement for private schools to administer the same assessments to scholarship students that must be administered to students 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 ESA 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.

- Proponents claim to be empowering parents by providing choices; however, it is the private schools that choose which students they will accept.
- ESA programs help fund separate and unequal education. Private schools are not required to serve free/reduced lunch, offer transportation or provide special education services.
- A strong public school system is the very bedrock of democracy and must not be viewed as a mere public service.

Mandated paid parental leave House bill 3908

A House bill mandating school districts provide up to six weeks of paid parental leave to certain employees sailed through subcommittee, committee and the full House in recent weeks.

Members unanimously voted for the bill that directs school districts to provide and fund the cost for:

- six weeks of paid parental leave for all full-time employees for the birth or adoption of a child; and
- two weeks of paid parental leave for the co-parent of a newborn or adopted child or following placement of a foster care child.

Other key provisions are as follows:

- An eligible school district employee is defined as being identified in the state Professional Certified Staff system or any full-time equivalent position categorized as classified staff.
- Paid parental leave days must be taken consecutively, except foster parents may request and receive approval for parental leave in nonconsecutive one-week time periods.
- Employees do not have to exhaust all other forms of leave before being eligible for paid family leave. The employee's annual leave or sick leave is not deducted from his accrued leave balance. The employee accrues annual and sick leave at the normal rate while on family leave.

- An eligible school district employee cannot receive more than one paid family leave for any 12-month period, even if more than one qualifying event occurs.
- Legal holidays, district holidays and vacation days on the district calendar must not be counted against paid parental leave.

According to the bill's fiscal impact statement, school districts' responses for estimated costs varied widely from about \$12,000 in one district to a potential high of \$3.3 million in another. Further, the fiscal impact statement concludes that "In summary, the impact on districts will vary widely depending on the district's current policies, substitute costs, and the number of employees impacted. Overall, there is no consistent impact across districts. Some districts will not have any additional cost, whereas other districts will experience an increase in their costs to a varying degree."

Finally, the S.C. Department of Education is directed to promulgate regulations, guidance and procedures to implement the benefits program.

Position statement

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.

Also, SCSBA believes the General Assembly should provide individual school district fiscal impact statements before passage of any legislation which requires a local district financial match or use of local funds for any reason.

Talking points

- In testimony during the House Ways and Means subcommittee meeting, two school districts currently providing similar parental paid leave programs said there is a cost to fund their program. They are choosing to use local funding to pay for the costs. Even the bill's fiscal impact cites the costs to school districts will vary depending on factors including the numbers of employees who would be eligible for the leave, whether the employees choose to take more leave using their accrued leave above the parental leave or if the employees do not

have six weeks of accrued leave that the district would have had to budget.

- The General Assembly needs to have a better understanding of what the cost would be for every district because of the various factors involved in determining the estimated cost to implement the program.
- The bill specifically states that the cost of the program will be funded by the school districts. If districts do not have the funding to provide the mandated service, then it would constitute an unfunded mandate.
- School districts are currently trying to determine the impact of the General Assembly's new (through proviso) funding formula. Some districts, after the 45-day enrollment report, were notified that their funding is being reduced due to the funding formula. In some cases, these districts actually grew enrollment but still were cut. Before the General Assembly adds another requirement that may require additional funding, districts need to better understand how the formula works to budget funds.

Bills to advocate for passage

Health insurance coverage for boards **House bill 3440**

House bill 3430 filed this year would add school board members to the list of all other locally elected officials eligible to opt-in the state health insurance program and supports SCSBA's Health insurance coverage for boards resolution.

Position statement

SCSBA believes the General Assembly should enact legislation to allow local school districts to opt into the state Public Employee Benefits Authority (PEBA) Health Insurance coverage for school board members, ensuring equal benefits across the board for all local government leaders in South Carolina.

Talking points

Effective governance of local school districts is the cornerstone of sound local government. PEBA Health Insurance coverage, which is granted to all other local elected officials, including city and county council members, fire and police departments, and various governmental boards, commissions and public service districts, does not extend to members of local school district boards of trustees.

Access to health care and retirement benefits would be a fair and appropriate incentive to attract and retain committed, passionate citizens to serve on local school boards, given many school districts' difficulty in providing otherwise just compensation.

In an SCSBA survey of school board members in 2022, only a small percentage (less than 1 percent) of school board members stated they would opt-in to such a benefit. Many of them were self-employed or were contract employees who are paying high premiums in the private marketplace. A majority of school board members indicated they would not opt-in to receiving the insurance because they already had health insurance. Adding board members to the list of all other current locally elected officials who may opt-in to this benefit would likely not greatly impact the system.

Realignment/ reclassification of athletics- based schools

House bills 3305, 3871, 4121

Senate bill 333

Several bills have been filed in the House and Senate that support SCSBA's newest legislation resolution supporting the realignment/reclassification of competition of athletics-based schools.

- House bill 3305 directs charter schools or private schools that accept students from outside of the public high school attendance zone in which they are located to compete at a classification level of competition that is one level above the level they would otherwise participate based on their enrollment. This

requirement would not apply to those charter schools and private schools that already compete at the highest classification level.

- House bill 3871 directs charter schools or private schools that accept students from outside of the public high school attendance zone in which they are located to compete at a classification level of competition that is two levels above the level they would otherwise participate based on their enrollment. This requirement would not apply to those charter schools and private schools that already compete at the highest classification level.
- House bill 4121 prohibits charter schools from participating in postseason playoff or championship competitions for athletics unless the playoff and championship competitions only include charter schools as participants and from using public funding for memberships with a high school league that does not require such postseason playoff or championship competition provisions.
- Senate bill 333 directs charter schools or private schools that accept students from outside of the public high school attendance zone in which they are located to compete at a classification level of competition that is two levels above the level they would otherwise participate based on their enrollment. This requirement would not apply to those charter schools and private schools that already compete at the highest classification level.

Position statement

SCSBA believes the interscholastic competition of all non-traditional, athletics-based public schools, schools that are not required to adhere to the same rules and regulations governing athletics of traditional public schools, should be realigned/reclassified to include, but not limited to, the following provisions:

- A separate region based on their enrollment.
- A separate classification level of competition to include a separate state championship.
- Allowance for non-region competition.

Talking points

The current process of determining a school's classification level for competitive play for athletic

state championships has an unfair, negative impact on student athletes. These inequities are based on inconsistencies in application of rules and regulations by non-traditional public schools that include, but are not limited to,

- recruitment of student athletes,
- student eligibility requirements,
- time requirements for practices and/or other activities,
- athletic facility requirements,
- coaching requirements and more.

Realigning/reclassifying competition levels for schools based on their application of athletic rules and regulations will result in crowning champions in a more equitable manner.

South Carolina legislators by school district

Abbeville

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

Rep. Bart T. Blackwell (District 81)
Rep. William "Bill" Clyburn (District 82)
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

Rep. Lonnie Hosey (District 91)
Sen. Brad Hutto (District 40)
Sen. Margie Bright Matthews (District 45)
Anderson
Rep. Thomas Beach (District 10)
Rep. Donald G. "Don" Chapman (District 8)
Rep. April Cromer (District 6)
Rep. Craig A. Gagnon (District 11)
Rep. Anne J. Thayer (District 9)
Rep. John Taliaferro "Jay" West, IV (District 7)
Sen. Richard J. Cash (District 3)
Bamberg
Rep. Justin T. Bamberg (District 90)
Sen. Brad Hutto (District 40)

Anderson

Rep. Thomas Beach (District 10)
Rep. Donald G. "Don" Chapman (District 8)
Rep. April Cromer (District 6)
Rep. Craig A. Gagnon (District 11)
Rep. Anne J. Thayer (District 9)
Rep. John Taliaferro "Jay" West, IV (District 7)
Sen. Richard J. Cash (District 3)

Bamberg

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

Barnwell

Rep. Lonnie Hosey (District 91)
Sen. Brad Hutto (District 40)
Beaufort County Schools
Rep. William Winston "Bill" Hager (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)

Beaufort

Rep. William Winston "Bill" Hager (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)

Berkeley

Rep. Carl L. Anderson (District 103)
Rep. Jordan S. Pace (District 117)
Rep. Brandon L. Cox (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)
Rep. Roger K. Kirby (District 101)
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

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

South Carolina legislators by school district

Charleston

Rep. Gil Gatch (District 94)
Rep. Gary S. Brewer, Jr. (District 114)
Rep. Matthew W. "Matt" Leber (District 116)
Rep. Kathy Landing (District 80)
Rep. Thomas F. "Tom" Hartnett, Jr. (District 110)
Rep. Wendell G. Gilliard (District 111)
Rep. Lee Hewitt (District 108)
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" Stavrakis (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

Rep. Dennis C. Moss (District 29)
Rep. Brian Lawson (District 30)
Sen. Harvey S. Peeler, Jr. (District 14)

Chester

Rep. Thomas R. "Randy" Ligon (District 43)
Rep. Annie E. McDaniel (District 41)
Sen. Mike Fanning (District 17)

Chesterfield

Rep. Patricia Moore "Pat" Henegan (District 54)
Rep. Cody T. Mitchell (District 65)
Rep. Richard L. "Richie" Yow (District 53)
Sen. Gerald Malloy (District 29)
Sen. Penry Gustafson (District 27)

Clarendon

Rep. Fawn M. Pedalino (District 64)
Sen. Kevin L. Johnson (District 36)

Colleton

Rep. Matthew W. "Matt" Leber (District 116)
Rep. Robby Robbins (District 97)
Rep. Michael F. Rivers, Sr. (District 121)
Rep. William Winston "Bill" Hagar (District 122)
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

Rep. Patricia Moore "Pat" Henegan (District 54)
Rep. Richard L. "Richie" Yow (District 53)
Rep. Cody T. Mitchell (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)

Dillon

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. Gary S. Brewer, Jr. (District 114)
Rep. Robby Robbins (District 97)
Rep. Deon T. Tedder (District 109)
Rep. Chris Murphy (District 98)
Rep. Gilda Cobb-Hunter (District 95)
Rep. Joseph H. Jefferson, Jr. (District 102)
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)

South Carolina legislators by school district

Edgefield

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

Fairfield

Rep. Annie E. McDaniel (District 41)
Sen. Mike Fanning (District 17)

Florence

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)
Sen. Ronnie A. Sabb (District 32)

Georgetown

Rep. Carl L. Anderson (District 103)
Rep. Lee Hewitt (District 108)
Sen. Stephen L. Goldfinch (District 34)
Sen. Ronnie A. Sabb (District 32)

Greenville

Rep. Thomas Beach (District 10)
Rep. Bruce W. Bannister (District 24)
Rep. James Mikell "Mike" Burns (District 17)
Rep. William M. "Bill" Chumley (District 35)
Rep. Neal A. Collins (District 5)
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. John Taliaferro "Jay" West IV (District 7)
Rep. Wendell K. Jones (District 25)
Rep. David Vaughan (District 27)
Rep. Alan Morgan (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

Rep. John R. McCravy, III (District 13)
Rep. Daniel Gibson (District 12)
Sen. Michael W. Gambrell (District 4)
Sen. Billy Garrett (District 10)

Hampton

Rep. William Winston "Bill" Hagar (District 122)
Sen. Brad Hutto (District 40)
Sen. Margie Bright Matthews (District 45)

Horry

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. Thomas Duval "Val" Guest, Jr. (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)
Rep. Carla Schuessler (District 61)
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

Rep. William Winston "Bill" Hagar (District 122)
Rep. Jeffrey A. "Jeff" Bradley (District 123)
Rep. Wm. Weston J. Newton (District 120)
Sen. Tom Davis (District 46)
Sen. Margie Bright Matthews (District 45)

Kershaw

Rep. Brandon Newton (District 45)
Rep. J. Benjamin "Ben" Connell (District 52)
Rep. Cody T. Mitchell (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)

South Carolina legislators by school district

Lancaster

Rep. Cody T. Mitchell (District 65)
Rep. Brandon Newton (District 45)
Rep. James M. "Mike" Neese (District 44)
Rep. Richard L. "Richie" Yow (District 53)
Sen. Sen. Michael Johnson (District 16)
Sen. Penry Gustafson (District 27)

Laurens

Rep. Leon D. "Doug" Gilliam (District 42)
Rep. Stewart O. Jones (District 14)
Rep. Mark N. Willis (District 16)
Rep. Craig A. Gagnon (District 11)
Rep. John R. McCravy III (District 13)
Sen. Daniel B. "Danny" Verdin, III (District 9)

Lee

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

Lexington

Rep. Nathan Ballentine (District 71)
Rep. Paula Rawl Calhoun (District 87)
Rep. Micajah P. "Micah" Caskey, IV (District 89)
Rep. Cally R. "Cal" Forrest (District 39)
Rep. John Gregory "Jay" Kilmartin (District 85)
Rep. Bill Taylor (District 86)
Rep. Chris Wooten (District 69)
Rep. Donald R. "Ryan" McCabe, Jr. (District 96)
Rep. Robert J "RJ" May, III (District 88)
Rep. Russell L. Ott (District 93)
Rep. Joseph S. "Joe" White (District 40)
Sen. Ronnie W. Cromer (District 18)
Sen. A. Shane Massey (District 25)
Sen. Nikki G. Setzler (District 26)
Sen. Katrina Frye Shealy (District 23)
Sen. Richard A. "Dick" Harpootlian (District 20)

Marion

Rep. Lucas Atkinson (District 57)
Sen. Kent M. Williams (District 30)

Marlboro

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

Rep. Daniel Gibson (District 12)
Sen. A. Shane Massey (District 25)
Sen. Billy Garrett (District 10)

Newberry

Rep. Joseph S. "Joe" White (District 40)
Sen. Ronnie W. Cromer (District 18)

Oconee

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

Orangeburg

Rep. Gilda Cobb-Hunter (District 95)
Rep. Lonnie Hosey (District 91)
Rep. Justin T. Bamberg (District 90)
Rep. Russell L. Ott (District 93)
Sen. Brad Hutto (District 40)
Sen. Vernon Stephens (District 39)

Pickens

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

South Carolina legislators by school district

Richland

Rep. Nathan Ballentine (District 71)
Rep. Jermaine L. Johnson, Sr. (District 80)
Rep. Beth E. Bernstein (District 78)
Rep. Ivory Torrey Thigpen (District 79)
Rep. Heather Bauer (District 75)
Rep. Christopher R. "Chris" Hart (District 73)
Rep. Leon Howard (District 76)
Rep. Kambrell H. Garvin (District 77)
Rep. Annie McDaniel (District 41)
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)
Sen. J. Thomas McElveen, III (District 35)

Saluda

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

Rep. Robert J. "Rob" Harris (District 36)
Rep. William M. "Bill" Chumley (District 35)
Rep. Rosalyn D. Henderson-Myers (District 31)
Rep. Max T. Hyde, Jr. (District 32)
Rep. M. Brian Lawson (District 30)
Rep. Steven Wayne Long (District 37)
Rep. Josiah Magnuson (District 38)
Rep. Travis A. Moore (District 33)
Rep. Roger A. Nutt (District 34)
Rep. V. Stephen "Steve" Moss (District 30)
Sen. Thomas D. "Tom" Corbin (District 5)
Sen. Josh Kimbrell (District 11)
Sen. Scott Talley (District 12)
Sen. Shane R. Martin (District 13)
Sen. Harvey S. Peeler, Jr. (District 14)

Sumter

Rep. Fawn M. Pedalino (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

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

Rep. Roger K. Kirby (District 101)
Rep. Lucas Atkinson (District 57)
Sen. Ronnie A. Sabb (District 32)

York

Rep. R. Raye Felder (District 26)
Rep. Brandon Guffey (District 48)
Rep. John Richard C. King (District 49)
Rep. Thomas R. "Randy" Ligon (District 43)
Rep. Dennis C. Moss (District 29)
Rep. David L. O'Neal (District 66)
Rep. Thomas E. "Tommy" Pope (District 47)
Rep. Heath Sessions (District 46)
Sen. Wes Climer (District 15)
Sen. Mike Fanning (District 17)
Sen. Harvey S. Peeler, Jr. (District 14)
Sen. Michael Johnson (District 16)

Notes

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scsba day at the capitol



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