

April 10, 2024

**South Carolina
School Boards Association**

day at the Capitol

**Columbia Metropolitan
Convention Center**
(See map on page 2)

inside

Steps to take before you arrive 1
Meeting location, logistics 1
Agenda 1
Map 2

**Top legislative priorities, position
statements and talking points**

K12 state spending plan 3
Optional state health and dental
insurance participation for school
board members 9
Public funding for private schools 10
List of legislators 16
Notes pages 23

#StrongSchoolsStrongSouthCarolina

SCSBA looks forward to seeing you Wednesday, April 10 in Columbia!

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, talking points and *one includes a homework assignment for you to complete before you arrive*. 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

2024

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 Lexington room.

Parking

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

- **The CMCC parking** lot adjacent to the facility may be available at no charge on a first-come, first-served basis. Parking availability is subject to change, based on event times and the number of events in the building.
- **Pay-for-parking garages** are operated by the City of Columbia and are available 24/7. Customers can pay by cash or credit card. A cashier is on-site most days from 9:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Charges are \$2 for the first hour and \$1 for every additional hour but are no more than \$10 for the day. Customers with lost tickets will automatically be charged \$10 regardless of hours parked in the garage.
- Additionally, **metered parking** is available along many of the streets around the facility.

State House visits

After the morning's legislative briefing, participants will head to the State House (see map of State House complex) and have an hour and a half to meet with legislators and attend any scheduled committee meetings. If the House or Senate is in session, requests to speak with legislators can be made by completing a form on the desk near the entrance of both chambers. Be sure to keep notes of your conversations with legislators to share on the debriefing form provided in your meeting packet.

Agenda

8:45 a.m.

Registration and continental breakfast

9:15 a.m.

Welcome

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)

Noon

Bus boarding

Please be ready to board the bus at noon to return to the convention center.

12:15 p.m.

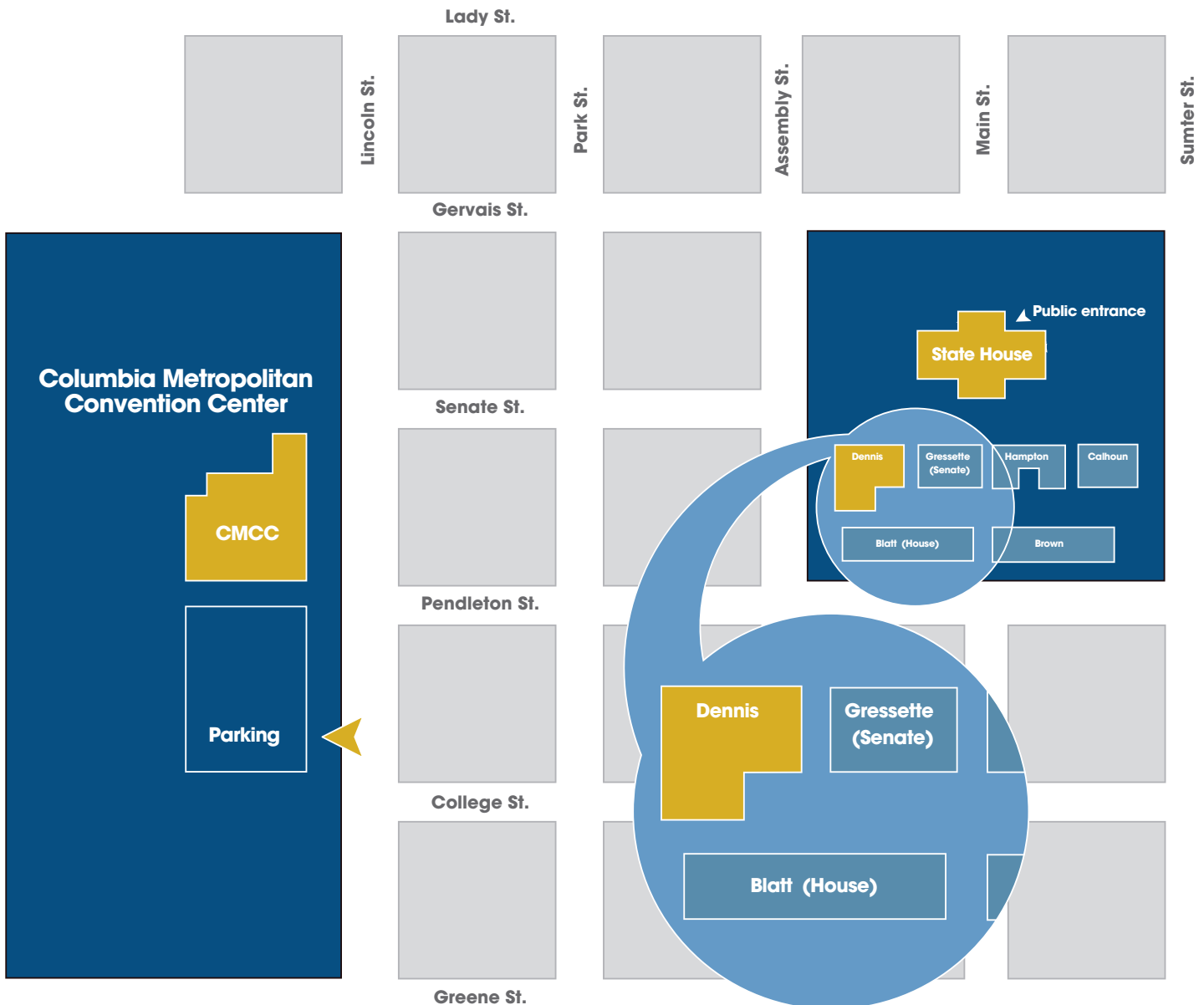
Lunch and program

PLEASE NOTE: School bus transportation will be available to and from the State House. Buses will drop off and pick up on Sumter St.

2024

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 5100

The FY 2024-2025 state appropriations bill that passed the House is built on an estimated \$776 million in new recurring funds and \$896 million in non-recurring funds. A third of the new revenues were allocated to commitments already in place, including \$30 million for the Education Scholarship Trust Fund program, \$500 million property tax relief for a year, reserves and veteran nursing homes.

The \$13 billion House passed budget plan includes a new, very different statewide minimum teacher salary schedule and \$230 million (\$200 million general fund and \$29.7 million in Education Improvement Act or EIA funds) allocated to school districts and charter school authorizers and state special schools to help fund those salaries and other state mandated K12 programs and services. House members stated that the actual cost to fund its teacher pay schedule is \$198 million.

The budget is now in the Senate, which is scheduled to debate its version during the week of April 22.

The new teacher salary schedule in the House plan extends teacher pay increases from up to 23 years in the current year's schedule to 28 years and maintains the current five levels of educational attainment (bachelor's degree, bachelor's plus 18 hours, master's degree, master's degree plus 30 hours and doctorate).

While every pay cell on the statewide salary schedule increases, the increases are not by a uniform amount. While starting teacher pay (bachelor's degree and no years of experience) would go up by \$4,500 to \$47,000, some pay cells increase by as little as \$100. Most of the higher increases in the schedule are directed at newer teachers with bachelor's degrees in hopes of recruiting more people to the teaching profession. The table on the next page shows the amount of increase between the current teacher

salary schedule and the House adopted salary schedule for each pay cell.

OTHER K12 BUDGET ALLOCATIONS OF NOTE

- \$2.7 million to increase teacher supplies stipends from \$350 to \$400
- \$74 million to help employers pay for an 11.8 percent increase in health insurance
- \$20 million for safety upgrades in schools, including charter schools
- \$5 million for a school mapping project to better assist first responders responding to an emergency incident in all schools
- \$24 million for increased expenses for full day 4K
- \$10 million for Palmetto Math Project
- \$35 million for school bus purchase/lease
- \$70 million for instructional materials
- \$4.7 million for the State Department of Education (SCDE) grants program

AMENDED BUDGET PROVISOS

Budget provisos stipulate requirements for how funds appropriated in the budget are to be allocated. They are considered state law but are only in place for the budget year. Unless a proviso is deleted, it continues to remain in budgets year after year.

- Proviso 1.3 (SDE: State Aid to Classrooms), which directs the \$230 million State Aid to Classroom funding, changes the formula that has been used for the past two years to determine the state share of funding to school districts. The formula is based on the cost of a teacher for every 11 students. The House changed the student - teacher ratio from 11.2 students to one teacher to 11.23 students to one teacher. It also set the cost of a teacher as \$76,758 instead of using the formula's salary plus fringe benefits of a teacher with a master's degree and 12 years of experience (based on teacher salary schedule in the budget).

Amount of increase between the current teacher salary schedule and the House adopted salary schedule

Years Experience	Bachelors		Bachelors+18		Masters		Masters +30		Doctorate	
	Increase FY24 to FY25 W/M- Bachelors	Increase FY24 to FY25 W/M- BA + 18	Increase FY24 to FY25 W/M- BA + 18	Increase FY24 to FY25 W/M- Masters	Increase FY24 to FY25 W/M- Masters +30	Increase FY24 to FY25 W/M- Doctorate	Increase FY24 to FY25 W/M- Doctorate	Increase FY24 to FY25 W/M- Doctorate	Increase FY24 to FY25 W/M- Doctorate	Increase FY24 to FY25 W/M- Doctorate
0	\$ 4,500	\$ 3,424	\$ 3,424	\$ 3,424	\$ 3,424	\$ 1,424	\$ 1,424	\$ 424	\$ 424	
1	4,631	3,412	3,412	3,373	3,373	1,437	1,437	407	407	
2	4,687	3,506	3,506	3,475	3,475	1,612	1,612	576	576	
3	4,788	3,643	3,643	3,586	3,586	1,793	1,793	764	764	
4	4,833	3,720	3,720	3,669	3,669	1,942	1,942	922	922	
5	5,694	4,612	4,612	4,538	4,538	2,375	2,375	1,130	1,130	
6	5,309	4,227	4,227	4,089	4,089	1,926	1,926	366	366	
7	4,954	3,873	3,873	3,641	3,641	1,478	1,478	100	100	
8	4,569	3,488	3,488	3,192	3,192	1,029	1,029	335	335	
9	4,215	3,134	3,134	2,743	2,743	579	579	570	570	
10	4,329	3,247	3,247	2,793	2,793	630	630	554	554	
11	3,976	2,894	2,894	2,345	2,345	682	682	540	540	
12	3,589	2,508	2,508	2,146	2,146	733	733	524	524	
13	3,235	2,154	2,154	1,947	1,947	784	784	509	509	
14	2,850	1,768	1,768	1,749	1,749	835	835	494	494	
15	2,496	1,414	1,414	1,549	1,549	886	886	478	478	
16	2,110	1,029	1,029	1,350	1,350	937	937	463	463	
17	1,756	675	675	1,152	1,152	989	989	448	448	
18	1,794	696	696	1,378	1,378	933	933	307	307	
19	2,327	1,213	1,213	1,849	1,849	872	872	161	161	
20	2,354	1,225	1,225	1,815	1,815	806	806	257	257	
21	2,379	1,233	1,233	1,776	1,776	735	735	347	347	
22	2,397	1,236	1,236	1,731	1,731	657	657	430	430	
23	2,411	1,233	1,233	1,680	1,680	573	573	257	257	
24	2,911	1,733	1,733	2,180	2,180	1,073	1,073	507	507	
25	3,411	2,233	2,233	2,680	2,680	1,573	1,573	757	757	
26	3,911	2,733	2,733	3,180	3,180	2,073	2,073	1,007	1,007	
27	4,161	2,983	2,983	3,430	3,430	2,323	2,323	1,257	1,257	
28	4,411	3,233	3,233	3,680	3,680	2,573	2,573	1,507	1,507	
29	4,411	3,233	3,233	3,680	3,680	2,573	2,573	1,507	1,507	
30	4,411	3,233	3,233	3,680	3,680	2,573	2,573	1,507	1,507	
	\$ 113,810	\$ 78,945	\$ 78,945	\$ 83,500	\$ 41,408	\$ 19,412	\$ 41,408	\$ 19,412	\$ 19,412	

The proviso further specifies that districts and authorizers “have flexibility to pay above” the State Minimum Teacher Salary Schedule in the budget. It directs SCDE to review child count data for all of the districts and charter school authorizers to determine to identify any district or authorizer whose percentage of total enrolled students with Individualized Education Plans (IEP) is outside of the typical percentage range based on national and state data. Finally, the proviso was amended to direct SCDE to reduce the amount of funds to districts, charter school authorizers, and the special school districts for proportional funding in the event of a mid-year across-the-board budget reduction.

- 1.49 (SDE: Interscholastic Athletic Association Dues), which directs the use of public funds for membership in the S.C. High School League (SCHSL), adds certain factors be included in a multiplier system, establishes a process and qualifications for a student attending a non-member school to participate with a member school, a one-time transfer and eliminates the one year waiting period for home school students to participate in public school sports under certain qualifying conditions. It also changes the membership of the appellate panel with appointees from the Chair of the House Education and Public Works Committee and the Chair of the Senate Education Committee, requires by June 30, 2025 a reorganization plan for classification and a multiplier system.
- 1.52 (SDE: Graduation Rates) changes the graduation rate of a district that is required to develop a detailed plan for improvement from 60 percent to 70 percent.
- 1.70 (SDE: Teacher Salaries/SE Average) updates the state’s Southeastern Average Teacher Salary from \$58,048 to \$59,866.
- 1.78 (SDE: Funding for Schools Safety), which directs the \$20 million school safety upgrades funds, was amended to direct funds to certain districts for capital improvements. The proviso removes funding for capital improvements and retains funding for safety improvements to school districts and charter schools including classroom/internal door locks, secure school entry points and access control, window covers, bulletproof glass or bulletproof film for windows and electronic or other technology. SCDE is directed to develop an application process and criteria for prioritizing the awarding of grants. Applications must be submitted September 1, 2024.
- 1.80 (SDE: Retired Teacher Salary Negotiation) extends the ability of school districts to negotiate salaries for hiring retired teachers.
- 1A.45 (SDE-EIA: Rural Teacher Recruiting Incentive), which directs teacher recruitment and retention funding, adds a requirement for the S.C. Education Oversight Committee (EOC) to evaluate and report, no later than December 15, 2024, on the impact of the Rural Teacher Recruiting Incentive.
- 1A.63 (SDE-EIA: Surplus) directs that up to \$5 million of EIA funds from the prior fiscal year and EIA funds not otherwise appropriated or authorized must be carried forward and expended for instructional materials and school bus purchase.
- 1A.73 (SDE-EIA: Foundational Literacy Skill Training) added a requirement for the SCDE to extend literacy training to teachers and class aides working with children in South Carolina Early Reading Development and Education program (CERDEP) and to staff of the Office of First Steps to School Readiness. Also, districts are prohibited from purchasing, utilizing or recommending reading or literacy materials that employ the three-cueing system model of reading, visual memory as the primary basis for teaching word recognition, or the three-cueing system model of reading based on meaning, structure and syntax, and visual cues. Finally, SCDE is authorized to use carry forward funds for training in the current fiscal year.
- 3.6 (LEA: FY 2024-25 Lottery Funding) was amended to allocate \$35 million for school bus lease/purchase and \$40 million for instructional materials.
- 117.142 (GP: State Employee Compensation) was amended to direct school districts to provide a 1.5 percent pay raise to school bus drivers based on the state minimum school bus driver pay.
- 108.6 (PEBA: State Health Plan), which directs

funds for the State Health Insurance Plan, was amended to increase the employer premium by 11.8 percent.

NEW BUDGET PROVISOS

- 1.103 (SDE: Anti-Bullying/School Safety) directs school districts to implement a policy prohibiting the use of cell phones or personal electronic communication devices (one not authorized for classroom use) by students during direct classroom instructional time.
- 1.104 (SDE: District Accounting Systems and Best Practices) establishes an 11-member, legislative appointee study committee to examine and propose necessary revisions for improving district accounting systems and best practices and submit a report on certain factors no later than May 31, 2025.
- 1.102 (SDE: SC Future Makers and Tallo) directs the EOC to support student access to S.C. Future Makers and Tallo platforms to help students explore career opportunities, apprenticeships, or internships in advanced manufacturing and logistics, and supply chain management.
- 1.108 (Charter Schools in Poverty) allocates an additional funding of \$1,000 per student for charter schools that serve a student population with a poverty index of 75% or higher and have achieved a state report card rating of good or excellent.
- 1.107 (Military Dependent Enrollment) permits charter schools the option to give enrollment preference to children of active-duty military personnel.
- 117.181 (GP: School Bus Driver Return to Work) allows retired school bus drivers who retired from the South Carolina Retirement System as of December 31, 2023, to return as a school bus driver without affecting their retirement pay to address bus driver shortages.
- 1.99 (SDE: Abstinence Education Grant), a proviso under the Department of Health and Environmental Control and transferred to the SCDE, directs that entities providing abstinence education must be offered competitive grants.
- 1.100 (SDE: Abstinence-Until-Marriage Emerging Programs) is another DHEC proviso that allocates a 12-month grant to nonprofit

organizations for abstinence-until-marriage programs certified by the National Abstinence Education Association and not violate the Comprehensive Health Education Act, with entities providing quarterly reports on expenditures and participation.

- 1.101 (SDE: Abstinence Until Marriage Evidence-Based Programs Funding) is another DHEC proviso awarding grants to nonprofit entities for Abstinence-Until-Marriage teen pregnancy prevention programs that do not contravene the Comprehensive Health Education Act.
- 1.105 (SDE: Charter School Transfer) provides conditions and a process for charter schools to transfer to a different charter school authorizer, such as when the charter school's authorizer is operating under a warning of noncompliance or ceases to operate. It also prohibits fees associated with a transfer. Finally, if a charter school ceases to operate for any reason, its assets become the property of SCDE.
- 1.106 (SDE: Charter School Expenditures) specifies that charter school authorizers can only use appropriated funds or operational revenues according to state charter school laws. Violations could lead to loss of chartering authority, with protocols for transferring schools and handling assets upon closure.

DELETED PROVISOS

- (SDE: COVID-19 Emergency Powers) authorizes the state superintendent certain authority to address issues resulting during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- (SDE: First Steps Transfer Plan) directs process for the separation of the Office of First Steps and the SCDE.
- (SDE: Career Readiness Assessments) provides a process for school districts and high schools to request an exemption from reporting student performance on career readiness assessment for 2022-23.
- (PEBA: COVID-19 Return to Work Extension) waives compensation cap for state retirees to return to work in response to COVID-19.

Homework assignment

- How has the new funding formula impacted your school district? Be prepared to discuss the impact with your lawmakers.
- What is your school district's fund balance? What is the percentage of your fund balance to your school district's operating budget? Be prepared to explain and defend your school district's fund balance with lawmakers.
- Under the new formula, it is difficult for school district finance officers to estimate how much state funding their district will receive to due the "proportional" component of the funding formula. How has the new funding formula impacted your district's ability to prepare and pass an efficient budget in a timely manner?
- How will the new minimum teacher salary schedule impact your school district?

Position statements

- SCSBA believes that the state's education funding structure should be based upon specific analysis and recommendations on (1) the current tax structure and the state's taxing policy, (2) the current education funding formulas and their ability to equalize educational opportunities statewide, and (3) a realistic means of computing a per pupil funding amount, which is aligned with state-imposed student performance standards and expectations.
- 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

- Thank you, House members and Senators, for major funding investments that you have allocated for the past several years to increase the starting salary of teachers and for its goal of raising the starting pay to \$50,000 by 2026. We recognize the funding provided for K12 education represents a large percentage of new recurring funding each year.
- The new formula to determine the state's share

of funding to school districts was implemented by the General Assembly in 2022 through a budget proviso instead of through the legislative process where the public can offer input and go through a vetting process. This was a major change to replace a funding system that has been in place since 1977 – nearly 50 years. School districts continue to evaluate its impact on their finances. [Insert your district's evaluation of the formula impact.]

The formula is based solely on the cost of a teacher and a misleading student-teacher ratio. It is misleading because the employees considered to be classroom teachers under the formula include librarians, guidance counselors, psychologists, social workers, occupational and physical therapists, school nurses, orientation/mobility instructors, and audiologists. As described by the governor in his budget, the new formula "provides financial resources to support a state average student-teacher ratio of 11.4 students per teacher with an average teacher salary including fringe benefits of \$79,536."

One of the main messages of lawmakers when the formula was introduced and one that continues today is the formula will allow greater funding flexibility for school districts to decide how best to spend funds to meet the needs of their students. SCSBA supports this flexibility; however, specific language in the budget proviso is not clear what "flexibility" really means. The only mention of flexibility in the budget proviso states, "To provide flexibility, each district may expend the funds as determined by the local school board of trustees to meet the educational needs of students." However, unless they receive a waiver from the State Board of Education, school districts cannot opt out of state laws and regulations governing school districts. And, more importantly, the formula does not take into account any new programs or services mandated by the General Assembly that has a fiscal impact on local school districts. As more mandates are signed into law, the expenses for districts, especially those in areas with a low tax base, can become unsustainable.

In fact, new state mandates imposed on school districts since the funding formula was put into place include:

- o 30-minute unencumbered time for teachers;
- o obtaining and displaying national and state mottos, flags in all schools; and
- o paid parental leave (six weeks for the primary caregiver and two weeks for the coparent).

The fiscal impact statement for this year’s legislative changes to the former Read to Succeed program that was recently signed into law is estimated by some districts to range from \$160,000 to \$5.6 million per year for training and professional development, hiring new staff, and developing new curriculum and instructional materials. It will be even more if the state does not fund the cost for expanding summer reading camps to first and second grade students required in the new law or cover the cost of administering the universal screeners and providing professional development and training as specified in the bill.

Some other bills making their way through the General Assembly this year that would increase funding mandates on school district are as follows:

- o House bill 5144, which is currently in the House, implements the school mapping program to facilitate efficient emergency responses in schools by public safety agencies. The bill mandates school districts pay an annual maintenance fee (at least \$650 or more) for each of its schools, which is estimated by the bill’s fiscal impact statement to cost local districts statewide to be \$871,650 per year. The House budget includes \$5 million in non-recurring funds for the initial mapping of public schools, charter schools and the state’s special schools.
- o House bill 4934, which passed the House and is in the Senate, mandates state agencies and school districts to provide up to 30 days of paid leave of absence to any employee who is required to participate in any military training or duty. According to the bill’s fiscal impact statement, Beaufort County School District reported the highest number of current teachers or employees who would qualify

for the additional leave and indicated that aggregate salary and fringe benefits for 15 additional days of leave would be \$103,117 per year. Other districts indicate that there were some employees who would qualify for the leave under this bill, with prorated salary and fringe costs for 15 to 30 days ranging from approximately \$2,000 to \$24,000 per year.

- We respectfully ask lawmakers to consider the ramifications of unfunded mandates.
 - o Districts may have to consider reallocating funds from essential services that could compromise the quality of education and the welfare of their students.
 - o Inequities may be exacerbated among districts, especially those in economically disadvantaged areas that already must grapple with choices due to limited financial resources.
 - o Autonomy of local school boards and educators, who are best positioned to assess and respond to the unique needs of their students, may be undermined without fully funding mandated programs or services.
- We urge you to consider the fiscal impact on school districts before passing any mandate and ensure that mechanisms for full funding are in place.
- Involve school board members and other stakeholders in the legislative process to understand the practical implications of proposed mandates. By working together to avoid unfunded mandates, we can ensure that our schools are better positioned to provide the high-quality education that every child deserves.
- When mandates are deemed necessary, provide districts with the flexibility to implement them in a manner that aligns with local needs and circumstances.

Optional state health and dental insurance participation for school board members

House bill 3430

Senate bill 950

It's about consistency. School board members are the only elected officials (state or local) who do not have the option of participating in the state health and dental insurance program.

Precedent has already been set for elected and other public officials who have the option of participating in the state program. Most recently, commissioners of the S.C. Lottery, members of the South Carolina Transportation Infrastructure Bank Board and their dependents, and magistrates were added by proviso to the list of public officials who have the option to participate in the program. Other locally and state elected officials and their eligible dependents who have the option to pay for and participate in the state health and dental insurance programs are as follows:

- state constitutional officers
- state representatives
- state senators
- county council members
- county sheriff, auditor, treasurer, clerk of court, coroner, probate judge, solicitor
- city council members

In addition, former city or county council members who served for at least 12 years and who were covered under the plans at the time of their service are eligible to maintain coverage if the former member pays the full employer and employee contributions and if the county or municipal council elects to allow this coverage.

House bill 3430, which has more than 35 co-sponsors from both sides of the aisle thanks to the advocacy efforts of school board members, and Senate bill 950, would add school board members to the list of all other locally elected officials who are eligible for the option of participating in the state health and dental

insurance program. Other bills filed this year include:

- House bill 5355 would provide a statewide stipend and per diem for school board members, create a commission to redistrict the election districts for school board members and add school board members to the list of public officials who may participate in the state health and dental insurance programs.
- House bill 4656 would add school board members to the list of public officials who are eligible for the option to participate in the state health and dental program.

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

- Support and pass legislation allowing locally elected school board members the option of participating in the state health and dental insurance program that all other state and locally elected officials currently have. If this benefit cannot be extended to all elected public officials, then it should cease to be extended to only some who now have this option. It's about consistency.
 - Tell your House members to call for a hearing now on House bill 3430, which has more than 35 bi-partisan co-sponsors.
 - Tell your Senators to co-sponsor Senate bill 950 and call for a hearing on the bill or to support amending Proviso 108.1 (PEBA: Lottery, Infrastructure Bank, and Magistrates Health Insurance) to add school board members to the list of officials eligible for the option to participate in the state health and dental insurance program.
- Not every school board member will opt to participate in the program. When asked in a SCSBA survey this past January whether they would participate in the state health and dental insurance program if it were an option, 238 out

of 567 school board members in 73 school districts responded as follows:

- o 137 stated they would consider participating in the state health and dental insurance program if it were more affordable than the one they currently purchase from the insurance marketplace.
 - o 101 said they would not participate.
 - o A large majority of those who would opt to participate ranged in ages between 30 and 69 and identified themselves as self-employed, contractors, business owners or professionals.
 - o Those who would not opt to participate stated they already participate as retired educators or already have state health and dental insurance or they have insurance through their workplace.
- Higher accountability. School board members, like other elected officials, are held to numerous accountability standards including:
 - o public official conduct and other requirements under the S.C. Ethics Act
 - o campaign, statement of economic interests disclosure requirements
 - o subject to removal by the governor for certain acts

Finally, the school board is subject to removal under the S.C. Education Accountability Act (EAA) and the S.C. School Fiscal Accountability Act.

- Access for the option to participate in the state health and dental insurance program would be a fair and appropriate incentive to attract and retain committed citizens to serve on local school boards.
- The passage of legislation would not only align with best practices in supporting all elected officials but also underscore our collective commitment to education and those who lead its direction. By extending health and dental benefits to school board members, we affirm their importance to our state's future and the well-being of our communities.

Public funding for private schools

House bill 5164

Passed by the House on March 21, 2024, by a vote of 69 – 32, the bill greatly expands the existing Education Scholarship Trust Fund (ESTF) program by eventually creating what is known as a universal voucher program. The bill currently resides in the Education Committee in the Senate.

The existing ESTF program provides state funded scholarships through an online account to a limited number eligible students to pay for qualifying educational expenses from approved education service providers. The bill would revise the program as follows:

- expand the students who can participate;
- change the amount that students receive each year with a built-in increase factor;
- add eligible expenses from approved education service providers;
- increase administrative fees for SCDE to operate program; and
- remove most program accountability provisions.

According to the bill's fiscal impact statement, the impact on local district expenditures and revenues will depend on actual program participation and actions taken by districts in response to any changes in enrollment. Similarly, the actual reduction in local revenue will depend upon the number of students leaving the district to participate in the program and the district's actual state funding amount that is reduced due to the decrease in enrollment. When the participation is unlimited beginning in 2027-28, the bill may have a greater impact on local districts.

EXPANDS THE STUDENTS WHO CAN PARTICIPATE

Existing program student eligibility and participation limits		House bill 5164 Student eligibility and participation limits
2024-2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State resident; • attended a public school in the prior school year; • has attained the age of five in current school year; • received a scholarship in prior year; and, • has a household income that does not exceed 200 percent of the federal poverty guidelines. <p>Eligible student does not include students participating in the Educational Credit for Exceptional Needs Children’s Fund program.</p> <p>Limited to 5,000 students.</p>	<p>Retains existing program student eligibility .</p> <p>Retains exclusion of ECENC students.</p> <p>Limited to 5,000 students.</p>
2025-2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State resident; • attended a public school in the prior school year; • has attained the age of five in current school year; • received a scholarship in prior year; and, • has a household income that does not exceed 300 percent of the federal poverty guidelines. <p>Eligible students do not include students participating in the Educational Credit for Exceptional Needs Children’s (ECENC) Fund program.</p> <p>Limited to 10,000 students.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State resident; • removes prior year public school enrollment • adds children of active-duty military members killed while on active-duty status and children of an active-duty military member who has received permanent change of station orders to a military base in the state for the current or upcoming school year; • has attained the age of five on or before September first of the school year in which scholarship funds are awarded; • received a scholarship in the previous school year; and • has a household income that does not exceed 300 percent of the federal poverty guidelines <p>Eligible students include students participating in the Educational Credit for Exceptional Needs Children’s (ECENC) Fund. This means ESTF funds of up to \$12,000 per student can be stacked with tax credits.</p> <p>Limited to 10,000 students.</p>

Existing program student eligibility and participation limits		House bill 5164 Student eligibility and participation limits
2026-2027	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State resident; attended a public school in the prior school year; has attained the age of five in current school year; received a scholarship in prior year; and, has a household income that does not exceed 400 percent of the federal poverty guidelines. <p>Eligible students do not include students participating in the Educational Credit for Exceptional Needs Children’s Fund program.</p> <p>Limited to 15,000 students.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State resident; removes prior year public school enrollment requirement; adds children of active-duty military member who was killed while on active-duty status and children of an active-duty military member who has received permanent change of station orders to a military base in the state for the current or upcoming school year; has attained the age of five on or before September first of the school year in which scholarship funds are awarded; received a scholarship in the previous school year; and removes household income cap. <p>Eligible students may include students participating in the Educational Credit for Exceptional Needs Children’s (ECENC) Fund and receive a tax credit for certain educational expenses up to \$12,000 per student. This means ESTF funds can be stacked with tax credits.</p> <p>Limited to 15,000 students.</p>
2027-2028	<p>Same student eligibility requirements in prior year, including retaining the 400 percent household income limit.</p> <p>Limited to 15,000 students</p> <p>In 2027, and every five years thereafter, the SCDE is directed to conduct an eligibility and use review of the program and make recommendations to the General Assembly to improve the program.</p>	<p>Same student eligibility requirements in prior year but removes income cap</p> <p>Removes student participation cap</p> <p>In 2027-2028, and for all subsequent school years, the SCDE is directed to submit an annual budget request based on the number of current scholarship recipients and previously unmet demand for scholarships as evidenced by the prior year’s applications.</p> <p>The annual funding amount is determined by the General Assembly.</p>

CHANGES THE AMOUNT THAT STUDENTS RECEIVE

- In the current ESTF program, scholarships are capped at \$6,000 per student but the General Assembly is authorized to increase or decrease the amounts authorized in the annual general appropriations act.
- Under House bill 5164, the scholarship amount is set at \$6,000 per student for the 2024-2025 school year. However, in subsequent years, the scholarship amounts must be increased each year by the percentage increase in State Aid to Classrooms funding unless otherwise specified in the appropriations act. The Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office estimates the scholarship amounts will increase as follows:
 - \$6,507 in 2025-2026
 - \$7,057 in 2026-2027
 - \$7,653 in 2027-2028

The bill also changes the payment schedule for funding scholarships to semi-annually instead of quarterly.

- According to the bill’s fiscal impact statement, an estimated 185,000 students may be interested in participating in 2027-2028 when there are no eligibility requirements and no limits on the number of students. At a scholarship amount of \$7,653 per student, the total would be more than \$1.4 billion in additional revenues.

ADDS ELIGIBLE EXPENSES FROM APPROVED EDUCATION SERVICE PROVIDERS

In addition to tuition and fees of an education service provider, tutoring services, fees for assessments, therapy and more, House bill 5164 adds the following approved expenses:

- fees paid for Internet connection;
- approved contracted services from a public charter school;
- interdistrict transfer fees;
- fees for school-required uniforms;
- any consumables and items necessary to complete a curriculum or that are otherwise applicable to a course of study that has been approved by the department; or
- any other educational expense approved by the department.

The bill clarifies “eligible school” also considered as an education service provider does not include a school in which a member of the General Assembly or his immediate family member has any ownership.

According to the fiscal impact statement, of the \$2 million in nonrecurring funds SCDE received for startup costs for the ESTF program, about \$1.5 million was paid to ClassWallet, an online funds management platform, for the application system and the parent and student funds portal.

Additionally, SCDE indicates that \$90 per student will go to ClassWallet for costs associated with the portal. The cost per student for each school year is shown in the following table:

School year	Number of students	ClassWallet cost per student of \$90 (in addition to \$1.5 million in startup costs)
2024-2025	5,000	\$450,000
2025-2026	10,000	\$900,000
2026-2027	15,000	\$1,350,000
2027-2028	No limit-dependent on funding	Dependent on participation

INCREASES ADMINISTRATIVE FEES FOR SCDE TO OPERATE PROGRAM

House bill 5164 increases the amount that SCDE may deduct from the ESTF for administering the program from 2 percent to an amount up to 5 percent. This change will increase Other Funds revenue of SCDE as shown in the following table:

School year	2% for SCDE (current law)	Increase to 5% for SCDE	Difference
2024-2025	\$600,000	\$1,500,000	\$900,000
2025-2026	\$1,200,000	\$3,254,000	\$2,054,000
2026-2027	\$1,800,000	\$5,293,000	\$3,493,000
2027-2028	\$1,800,000	Dependent on program funding	Dependent on program funding

REMOVES PROGRAM EDUCATION ACCOUNTABILITY PROVISIONS

- Removes the requirement for students in grades 3 – 8 to take state standardized tests and adds the option for private schools or other education providers to administer a national norm reference summative test or a formative assessment at the beginning of the school year, at the end of the first semester, and at the end of the school year.
- Adds the option of providing a SCDE-approved test that demonstrates the student's college or career readiness for students in grades 9 – 12. Other options are SCDE – approved nationally norm referenced assessment or formative assessment.
- Removes requirement that the scholarship student's test score results are provided to the parent and include information that compares the student's performance to other students in the state. SCDE's authorization to promulgate regulations to carry out the assessment requirements was also removed.
- Removes SCDE requirement to audit accounts, and at a minimum, conduct random audits of education service providers and scholarship accounts on an annual basis.
- Changes the "parent" is ineligible to continue in the program due to substantial misuse of account funds to the "student."

- Removes requirement for education service providers to reapply each year.
- Removes reporting requirements for home school instruction programs under the auspices of the South Carolina Association of Independent Home Schools or an association for home schools which has no fewer than 50 member and meets certain conditions.
- Removes requirement that scholarship students using only online education service providers return, at least once per semester, to their resident school district for a wellness check to screen for abuse and neglect.

Position statement

SCSBA believes in strongly opposing 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

Because this legislation has passed the House, comments need to be directed to Senators. Urge your senator to not take up House bill 5164.

- Too many questions surround the existing Education Scholarship Trust Fund (ESTF) to consider a bill expanding it to become a universal voucher program. The ESTF program

has not yet cut its first check and the state Supreme Court is in the process of deciding whether it and by extension the House passed expansion one violates the state constitution.

- Removing important accountability provisions in the existing program would remove accountability to taxpayers for their money, accountability for service providers to provide quality programs, and accountability for the parent and student to know he/she is getting the education needed for college or a career.
- While we oppose public funds to directly or indirectly subsidize private, religious or home schools, we appreciate the existing ESTF program is targeted to students in low-income families, is limited to a set scholarship amount, number of students and provides accountability provisions similar to public schools including testing and reporting requirements.
- When states expand voucher programs to become universal and available to all students in the state, including those who already attend private schools, they add to the number of students whose education is paid for by taxpayers. In a state with limited resources, creating a universal voucher program would greatly impact the state's general fund. Public schools would compete with private schools, home schools in addition to charter schools for state funding. In a study by the Learning Policy Institute of Arizona's Empowerment Scholarship Account (ESA) program's expansion from a targeted program to a universal voucher program shows the following:
 - In 2021-2022, when the program was targeted at certain students enrolled in a public school and the number of participants were capped, there were 12,127 students participating in the program with an average per pupil funding of \$15,565.52 for a total cost to the state of \$188,763,061.
 - In 2022-2023, when the program expanded to include universal vouchers, the number of students jumped to 61,689 - the majority of which were already enrolled in private schools - with an average per pupil funding of \$9,523.00 for a total cost to the state of \$587,464,347.
 - In 2023-2024, the program is estimated to include 72,428 students with an average per pupil funding of \$9,782.11 for a total cost to the state of \$708,498,663.
- In a March 2022 systematic review and meta-analysis to test the theory that school choice programs can lead to improvements in school quality and better outcomes for students yielded mixed findings. Overall, there were small positive effects of competition on student achievement. The study also found some evidence the certain voucher programs, including universal choice policies, and student demographics moderated the effects of competition on student achievement.

South Carolina legislators by school district

Calhoun County Schools

Rep. Russell L. Ott (District 93)
Sen. Kevin L. Johnson (District 36)
Sen. Nikki G. Setzler (District 26)

Charleston County Schools

Rep. Kathy Landing (District 80)
Rep. Gil Gatch (District 94)
Rep. Gary S. Brewer, Jr. (District 114)
Rep. Matthew W. "Matt" Leber (District 116)
Rep. Thomas F. "Tom" Hartnett, Jr. (District 110)
Rep. Wendell G. Gilliard (District 111)
Rep. Lee Hewitt (District 108)
Currently Vacant (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. Lawrence K. "Larry" Grooms (District 37)
Sen. Deon T. Tedder (District 42)
Sen. Margie Bright Matthews (District 45)
Sen. Sandy Senn (District 41)
Sen. Richard A. "Dick" Harpoolian (District 20)
Sen. Ronnie A. Saab (District 32)

Cherokee County Schools

Rep. Dennis C. Moss (District 29)
Rep. M. Brian Lawson (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)
Sen. Mike Fanning (District 17)

Chesterfield County Schools

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 County Schools

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

Colleton County Schools

Rep. Justin T. Bamberg (District 90)
Rep. Matthew W. "Matt" Leber (District 116)
Rep. Robby Robbins (District 97)
Rep. Michael F. Rivers, Sr. (District 121)
Rep. William "Bill" Hager (District 122)
Sen. George E. "Chip" Campsen, III (District 43)
Sen. Brad Hutto (District 40)
Sen. Sandy Senn (District 41)
Sen. Margie Bright Matthews (District 45)

Darlington County Schools

Rep. Richard L. "Richie" Yow (District 53)
Rep. Patricia Moore "Pat" Henegan (District 54)
Rep. Cody T. Mitchell (District 65)
Rep. Robert Q. Williams (District 62)
Sen. Gerald Malloy (District 29)
Sen. Kent M. Williams (District 30)

Dillon Three Schools

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

Dillon Four Schools

Rep. Jackie E. "Coach" Hayes (District 55)
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. Currently Vacant (District 109)
Rep. Chris Murphy (District 98)
Rep. Joseph H. Jefferson, Jr. (District 102)
Sen. Sean M. Bennett (District 38)
Sen. Sandy Senn (District 41)
Sen. Deon T. Tedder (District 42)

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)

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. Tom Young, Jr. (District 24)
Sen. Brad Hutto (District 40)

Allendale County Schools

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

Anderson One Schools

Rep. Thomas Beach (District 10)
Rep. Anne J. Thayer (District 9)
Rep. John Taliaferro "Jay" West, IV (District 7)
Rep. April Cromer (District 6)
Sen. Richard J. Cash (District 3)
Sen. Michael W. Gambrell (District 4)

Anderson Two Schools

Rep. Ashley B. Trantham (District 28)
Rep. John Taliaferro "Jay" West, IV (District 7)
Sen. Michael W. Gambrell (District 4)
Sen. Daniel B "Danny" Verdin, III (District 9)

Anderson Three Schools

Rep. Craig A. Gagnon (District 11)
Rep. Donald G. "Don" Champman (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. April Cromer (District 6)
Rep. Donald G. "Don" Champman (District 8)
Sen. Richard J. Cash (District 3)

Anderson Five Schools

Rep. Craig A. Gagnon (District 11)
Rep. Donald G. "Don" Champman (District 8)
Rep. Anne J. Thayer (District 9)
Rep. John Taliaferro "Jay" West, IV (District 7)
Rep. April Cromer (District 6)
Sen. Richard J. Cash (District 3)
Sen. Michael W. Gambrell (District 4)

Bamberg County Schools

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

Barnwell County Consolidated Schools

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

Barnwell 45 Schools

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

Beaufort County Schools

Rep. William "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 County Schools

Rep. Jordan Pace (District 117)
Rep. Brandon L. Cox (District 92)
Rep. Sylleste H. Davis (District 100)
Rep. Roger K. Kirby (District 101)
Rep. Joseph H. Jefferson, Jr. (District 102)
Rep. Carl L. Anderson (District 103)
Rep. Marvin "Mark" Smith (District 99)
Rep. JA Moore (District 15)
Sen. Brian Adams (District 44)
Sen. Lawrence K. "Larry" Grooms (District 37)
Sen. Vernon Stephens (District 39)
Sen. Ronnie A. Sabb (District 32)

South Carolina legislators by school district

Dorchester Four Schools

Rep. Joseph H. Jefferson, Jr. (District 102)
Rep. Juston T. Bamberg (District 90)
Rep. Gilda Cobb-Hunter (District 95)
Rep. Robby Robbins (District 97)
Sen. Vernon Stephens (District 39)
Sen. Sandy Senn (District 41)

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. Jackie E. "Coach" Hayes (District 55)
Rep. Wallace H. "Jay" Jordan, Jr. (District 63)
Rep. Phillip D. Lowe (District 60)
Rep. Robert Q. Williams (District 62)
Sen. Mike Reichenbach (District 31)
Sen. Kent M. Williams (District 30)

Florence Two Schools

Rep. Terry Alexander (District 59)
Rep. Phillip D. Lowe (District 60)
Sen. Mike Reichenbach (District 31)

Florence Three Schools

Rep. Roger K. Kirby (District 101)
Rep. Phillip D. Lowe (District 60)
Sen. Mike Reichenbach (District 31)
Sen. Ronnie A. Sabb (District 32)

Florence Four Schools

Rep. Phillip D. Lowe (District 60)
Rep. Robert Q. Williams (District 62)
Sen. Mike Reichenbach (District 31)

Florence Five Schools

Rep. Phillip D. Lowe (District 60)
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)

Greenville County Schools

Rep. Robert J. "Rob" Harris (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. Thomas Beach (District 10)
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)
Rep. Neal A. Collins (District 5)
Rep. John Taliaferro "Jay" West, IV (District 7)
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. Loffis (District 6)
Sen. Ross Turner (District 8)
Sen. Daniel B. "Danny" Verdin, III (District 9)
Sen. Rex F. Rice (District 2)

Greenwood 50 Schools

Rep. John R. McCravy, III (District 13)
Rep. Daniel Gibson (District 12)
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. Daniel B. "Danny" Verdin, III (District 9)
Sen. Billy Garrett (District 10)

South Carolina legislators by school district

Greenwood 52 Schools

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

Hampton County School District

Rep. Joseph M. "Joe" Bustos (District 122)
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. 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 County Schools

Rep. William "Bill" Hager (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 County Schools

Rep. Jermaine L. Johnson, Sr. (District 70)
Rep. Brandon Newton (District 45)
Rep. 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. Penry Gustafson (District 27)

Lancaster County Schools

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. Michael Johnson (District 16)
Sen. Penry Gustafson (District 27)
Sen. Mike Fanning (District 17)

Laurens 55 Schools

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

Laurens 56 Schools

Rep. Leon D. "Doug" Gilliam (District 42)
Rep. Stewart O. Jones (District 14)
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. John Gregory "Jay" Killmartin (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)
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. Billy Garrett (District 10)

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)

South Carolina legislators by school district

Lexington Three Schools

Rep. Paula Rawl Calhoun (District 87)
Rep. Bill Taylor (District 86)
Rep. Cally R. "Cal" Forrest (District 39)
Rep. John Gregory "Jay" Kilmartin (District 85)
Sen. Ronnie W. Cromer (District 18)
Sen. A. Shane Massey (District 25)
Sen. Katrina Frye Shealy (District 23)
Sen. Billy Garrett (District 10)

Lexington Four

Rep. Russell L. Ott (District 93)
Rep. Bill Taylor (District 86)
Rep. Robert J. "RJ" May, III (District 88)
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. Joseph S. "Joe" White (District 40)
Rep. Nathan Ballentine (District 71)
Rep. Christopher R. "Chris" Hart (District 73)
Rep. John Gregory "Jay" Kilmartin (District 85)
Rep. Chris Wooten (District 69)
Sen. Ronnie W. Cromer (District 18)
Sen. Tameika Isaac Devine (District 19)
Sen. Nikki G. Setzler (District 26)

Marion Schools

Rep. Lucas Atkinson (District 57)
Rep. Terry Alexander (District 59)
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)

McCormick County Schools

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

Newberry County Schools

Rep. Joseph S. "Joe" White (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. Gilda Cobb-Hunter (District 95)
Rep. Lonnie Hosey (District 91)
Rep. Russell L. Ott (District 93)
Rep. Justin T. Bamberg (90)
Sen. Brad Hutto (District 40)
Sen. Vernon Stephens (District 39)
Sen. Kevin L. Johnson (District 36)

Pickens County Schools

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

Richland One Schools

Rep. J. Benjamin "Ben" Connell (District 52)
Rep. Beth E. Bernstein (District 78)
Rep. Jermaine L. Johnson, Sr. (District 70)
Rep. Heather Bauer (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. Darrell Jackson (District 21)
Sen. Mia S. McLeod (District 22)
Sen. Tameika Isaac Devine (District 19)
Sen. Nikki G. Setzler (District 26)
Sen. J. Thomas McElveen III (District 35)

South Carolina legislators by school district

Richland Two Schools

Rep. Jermaine L. Johnson, Sr. (District 70)
Rep. J. Benjamin "Ben" Connell (District 52)
Rep. Beth E. Bernstein (District 78)
Rep. Annie McDaniel (District 41)
Rep. Leon Howard (District 76)
Rep. Kambrell H. Garvin (District 77)
Rep. Ivory Torrey Thigpen (District 79)
Rep. Christopher R. "Chris" Hart (District 73)
Sen. Darrell Jackson (District 21)
Sen. J. Thomas McElveen, III (District 35)
Sen. Mia S. McLeod (District 22)
Sen. Tameika Isaac Devine (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)

Spartanburg One Schools

Rep. Robert J. "Rob" Harris (District 36)
Rep. James Mikell "Mike" Burns (District 17)
Rep. Steven Wayne Long (District 37)
Rep. Josiah Magnuson (District 38)
Rep. Alan Morgan (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. M. Brian Lawson (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)

Spartanburg Three Schools

Rep. Max T. Hyde, Jr. (District 32)
Rep. Dennis C. Moss (District 29)
Rep. M. Brian Lawson (District 30)
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)

Spartanburg Five Schools

Rep. Robert J. "Rob" Harris (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)
Sen. Shane R. Martin (District 13)
Sen. Josh Kimbrell (District 11)

Spartanburg Six Schools

Rep. Robert J. "Rob" Harris (District 36)
Rep. Max T. Hyde, Jr. (District 32)
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. 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)

Sumter Schools

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)
Sen. Gerald Malloy (District 29)

Union County Schools

Rep. Leon D. "Doug" Gilliam (District 42)
Sen. Shane R. Martin (District 13)
Sen. Harvey S. Peeler, Jr. (District 14)
Sen. Daniel B. "Danny" Verdin III (District 9)

South Carolina legislators by school district

Williamsburg County Schools

Rep. Lucas Atkinson (District 57)
Rep. Roger Kirby (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. 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)

Clover Two (York) Schools

Rep. Brandon Guffey (District 48)
Rep. Dennis C. Moss (District 29)
Rep. Thomas E. "Tommy" Pope (District 47)
Sen. Wes Climer (District 15)
Sen. Harvey S. Peeler, Jr. (District 14)

Rock Hill Three (York) Schools

Rep. Brandon Guffey (District 48)
Rep. Thomas R. "Randy" Ligon (District 43)
Rep. John Richard C. King (District 49)
Rep. Dennis C. Moss (District 29)
Rep. Thomas E. "Tommy" Pope (District 47)
Rep. Heath Sessions (District 46)
Sen. Wes Climer (District 15)
Sen. Mike Fanning (District 17)

Fort Mill Four (York) Schools

Rep. David L. O'Neal (District 66)
Rep. R. Raye Felder (District 26)
Sen. Michael Johnson (District 16)

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