

2dac

two days
at the
capitol



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say it
together

march 16
& april 27
2011

capitol city club
columbia, sc

2dac

two days
at the
capitol

SCSBA looks forward to seeing you Wednesday, April 27 for this year's second day of Two Days At The Capitol (2DAC). As a school board member, administrator or public school advocate your voice and presence at the State House advocating for public schools is more important than ever in these financially difficult times. 2DAC is designed to allow more time for lobbying face-to-face with legislators.

This handout provides a summary of the top legislative issues that you will be asked to discuss with your legislators during your nearly two-hour visit at the State House. Included with each issue is a position statement and talking points. Please remember that legislation can change quickly as it moves through the process. SCSBA will be sure to pass along any changes or updates when you arrive.

To help make the most of your time in the capital city, the following is an outline of steps to take before arriving and what to should expect once you arrive

Steps to take before you arrive

1. Study the enclosed issues, position statements and talking points to discuss with legislators on Wednesday.
2. Contact members of your legislative delegation to confirm or schedule a meeting between 10:30 a.m. and noon. Contact information for your delegation members is on our Elected Members Web page http://www.scsba.org/advocacy_electedoff.htm. Please note that senators usually do not go into session until 2 p.m. on Wednesdays and should be available for meetings. The House usually convenes at 10 a.m. on Wednesdays and may not

be available for private meetings.

3. Look for education-related committee meetings scheduled for Wednesday that you may want to attend while at the State House at www.scstatehouse.gov.

What to expect when you arrive

- The event will begin with registration and continental breakfast from 9 to 9:30 a.m. at the Capital City Club located on the 25th floor of Capital Center Building on the corner of Gervais and Assembly streets.
- Parking is available in the parking garage adjacent to building and can be accessed on Assembly Street and Lady Street. 2DAC participants can have their parking card stamped by the club receptionist to receive \$1 off the parking fee. The hourly parking fee is \$1 per hour with a maximum of \$10 for the day. Parking is also available at green, two-hour parking meters on Assembly Street. Please note that participants will be responsible for their parking fees.
- After the morning's legislative briefing, there will be about two hours to meet with legislators and attend committee meetings at the State House. To request your legislator meet you in the lobby when they are in session, you will need to complete a form located at the desk near the entrance of both the House and Senate chambers. The form includes several options for you to check:
 1. request your legislator meet you in the lobby
 2. inform your legislator that you are in the lobby and would like to speak with him/her or write a note.
 3. inform your legislator that you are seated in the balcony and would like for him/her to recognize you from the floor.
- Finally, State House tours take place beginning at 9 a.m. and repeat every half-hour with the last tour of the morning beginning at 11:30 a.m.

Agenda

Wednesday, April 27, 2011

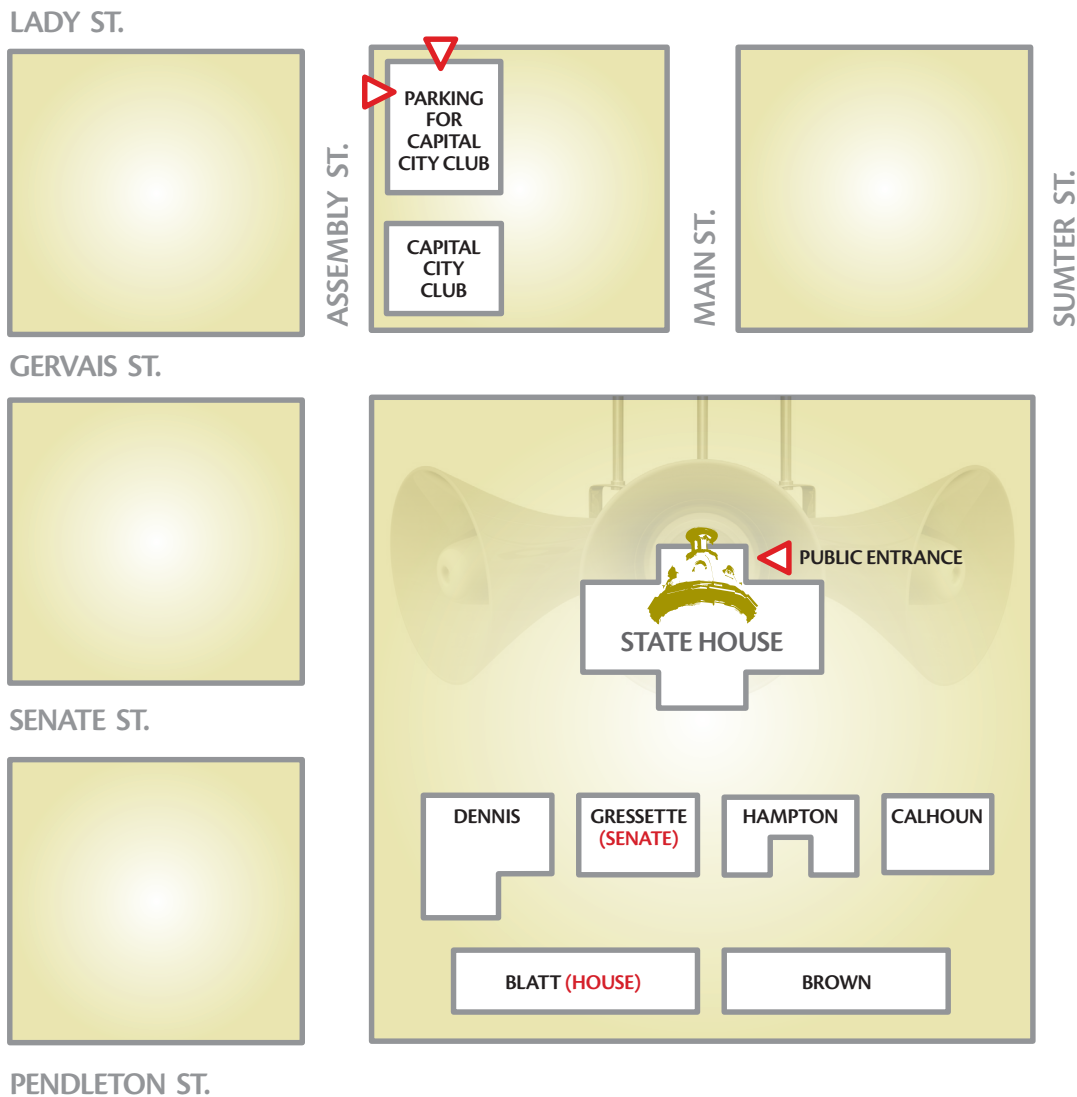
- 9 a.m. Registration and continental breakfast – Capital City Club
- 9:30 a.m. Welcome and legislative briefing
- 10:15 a.m. Walk across the street to the State House (see map of the State House complex)

Noon

Lunch and visit debrief (2DAC participants only) – Capital City Club
(Buffet lunch will be followed by time for participants to discuss their meetings with legislators, share any feedback they may have received and offer suggestions to strengthen our advocacy efforts.)

Map of State House Complex

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



Point of Sale House bill 3713 & Senate bill 647

Overview

The point-of-sale bill would eliminate the provision under the 2006 Property Tax Relief Act (Act 388) requiring property be reassessed each time when there is an assessable transfer of interest (ATI) or when it changes hands in ownership and that it be valued at the sales price for taxing purposes. S.C. realtors contend the point-of-sale provision is impairing real estate sales.

Position statement

SCSBA opposes the elimination of the point of sale provision because it supports comprehensive tax reform that includes the repeal of Act 388.

Talking points

- Eliminating the point-of-sale provision is estimated to cost local governments \$52 million annually, according to the Board of Economic Advisors (BEA), with school districts bearing a significant amount (at least 45 percent). Therefore, at a time when schools have endured unprecedented budget cuts, it would be reckless at best to further negatively impact revenues.
- Because of the retroactive clause, the first year's fiscal impact is estimated by the same authorities to be \$260 million.
- Protecting rapidly appreciating property from ever being taxed at 100% of its value will result in more of the costs of local government to be shifted to owners of slowly appreciating property.
- It is not known how eliminating the point-of-sale provision would impact the Index of Taxpaying Ability (ITA), which is a major factor in the state's funding formula to determine the amount of state funding each district receives under the Education Finance Act (EFA). Generally, any school district that loses a larger amount of value is going to appear poorer under the ITA and will then receive more state EFA funds that will come from other districts.
- South Carolina needs comprehensive tax reform and not a piecemeal attempt that will result in unintended consequences for local governments including public schools.



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Voucher / Tuition Tax Credits H.3407 and S.414

Overview

Despite a nearly \$800 million budget shortfall in South Carolina, lawmakers are debating a voucher and tuition tax credit plan that is estimated to have a nearly \$2 billion fiscal impact by full implementation. Dubbed the "Educational Opportunity Act," the plan includes vouchers (referred to as scholarships) for low income students and income tax credits for students attending private schools, tax credits for donations to Student Scholarship Organizations (SSOs) and tax credits for families of home school students. Following are the components and how they would work.

Would provide a dollar-for-dollar credit on state income taxes for:

- Tuition paid for public school students who transfer to a private school equal to the greater of 50 percent of total state funding per pupil (defined as the total projected state expenditures to local public school districts divided by the total projected pupil count in those districts), or the statewide base student cost.
 - Eligible students must reside in South Carolina who transfer to a private school from a public school or who are entering kindergarten at a private school from 2011- 2012 through 2013-2014 (first three years of program only).
 - No limit on family income.
- Tuition paid for students already enrolled in private schools (beginning in year 2014-15) not to exceed 80% total "savings" to the state's general fund, defined as the amount of the student based, per pupil state funding to each district less the value of tax credits taken and scholarships given to qualifying students in the district.
 - No limit on family income.
- Expenses for home schooling of up to \$1,000 per home school student.
 - No accountability requirements of home schools.
 - No limit on family income.
- Donations by individuals, businesses or organizations to Student Scholarship Organizations (SSOs) that award scholarships (vouchers) to low-income students to attend private schools. Low income students are those who qualify for free or reduced lunch program or Medicaid.
 - No limit on the amount of contributions to a qualified SSO.
 - SSOs are required to spend 95 percent of their annual revenue for scholarships.
 - The "scholarship" is the greater of 50 percent of state per pupil allocation to the student's resident school district or the statewide base student cost (same formula and same average amount as a tuition tax credit).

Includes the following accountability provisions for

participating private schools:

- annually administer the Palmetto Assessment of State Standards (PASS) test or its equivalent or a nationally recognized norm referenced test including, but not limited to, the Stanford Achievement Test or the Iowa Test of Basic Skills or other test certified by any other state in mathematics and language arts
- publicly disclose (not defined) the aggregate results of the tests by grade level, but only if the disclosure does not identify students
- provide the parents of each student with a copy of the results
- provide aggregate results by grade level to the Chairman of the House Education and Public Works Committee, the Senate Education Committee, the Education Oversight Committee, and the Governor no later than August 31 of the school year in which the tests are administered

Includes new responsibilities for the Budget and Control Board and the Education Oversight Committee: evaluating the bill's fiscal impact every year; compiling lists of scholarship organizations and independent schools and verifying their eligibility; monitoring expenditures; measuring learning gains among participating students; conducting hearings for schools that have been deemed ineligible. The Department of Education alone would have six new time-consuming duties, including cross-checking independent and public school enrollments to avoid duplication, investigating claims that the law has been violated, and reviewing quarterly reports from scholarship organizations.

Fiscal impact

The private school tax credit legislation would have what the Board of Economic Advisors (BEA) describes as a "substantial" impact on state finances. The general fund would lose more than \$800 million over the 13 years proposed for full implementation, and schools districts would lose more than \$1 billion.

Position statement

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

Talking points

Unaffordable

- Let's be very clear, this is NOT an education bill, it is a tax bill that is estimated to drain the state's general fund by more than \$800 million, not including the reduced funding to schools of more than \$1 billion. Money that normally would go into the state's general fund to support public schools and all other public services including law enforcement, Medicaid, roads and more will no longer be in the state coffers.
- In the "real world" of school funding, potential cost savings can only be realized with the elimination of entire classes, teachers, and schools. Even when applying the BEA's estimated student migration rate of 23,016 in the first year down to the school district, school, and even grade levels, numbers would equate to less than 1 student per class per grade level. This would not trigger elimination of any teachers and other fixed costs such as electricity and supplies but would instead create large reductions in state funding to schools.
- Nothing prevents individuals or organization from now forming an SSO as a charitable organization (however, contribution would be a tax deduction versus a dollar-for-dollar credit) to provide scholarships to students to attend private schools. SSOs would not be limited in the amount of scholarships they provide or be confined to any caps or requirements.
- Research of existing programs shows vouchers often become a subsidy for private schools and reimburses parents of children already enrolled in private and religious schools.

Unproven

- In March of 2009, the first research since the mid-1990s comparing the academic progress of students in Milwaukee's private school voucher program with students in Milwaukee Public Schools showed no major differences in success between the two groups. The study was conducted by researchers mostly from the University of Arkansas.
- In June 2008, a U.S. Education Department study of the Washington D.C. school voucher program showed students using private school tuition vouchers, generally did no better on reading and math tests after two years than public school peers



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and mirrors findings of previous studies of the program.

- A 2006 study of Cleveland's voucher program by the National Center for the Study of Privatization in Education found there were no observed academic gains for African-American voucher students and no benefits for voucher users in the second and fourth grades after statistical adjustments are made for students' prior ability and time spent at a private school.
- A 2006 U.S. Department of Education study shows that, when socioeconomic factors are taken into account, students in public schools perform as well or better in most categories than do students in private schools.

- Vouchers and tuition tax credits do nothing to address the challenges in many low performing schools such as high concentrations of poverty, high teacher and administrator turnover rates, resources, and community support systems.

Unaccountable

- Public dollars will be used to fund private education for a select few in schools and homes that are not required to follow the same academic accountability, financial transparency measures, and school safety measures that public schools are required to follow including but not limited to, grade level state-specific course standards, annual state-specific testing in four subject areas and high school end-of-course tests, annual publication of school and district report cards that grade the academic achievement of its students, hiring highly qualified teachers, public disclosure of employee salaries, financial transactions and more.
- Proponents claim to be empowering parents by providing choices but private schools require students meet admission standards so who is choosing whom? In fact, language used in the bill regarding the final authority on private school admission is as follows: “accept scholarship students who meet the admissions criteria of the school within the school’s capacity to accept additional students.” Also, did you know ...
 - that under federal laws, parents are offered school transferability options and/or supplemental services (public and private) for children enrolled in low performing schools, and
 - many school districts already provide an array of choices for parents.

K-12 Education Budget House bill 3700

Overview

While the House has completed its version of the state’s budget for FY2011-12, the Senate is still wrapping up its work. The Senate Finance Committee gave its approval to the \$5.3 billion spending plan April 14 and the budget is likely to see floor debate the week of April 25. The Senate committee made very few changes to the budget for K-12 public education as approved by the House, including the addition of \$101 million to the Education Finance Act

(EFA) for a projected base student cost of \$1,788, up from the current \$1,617. The increase is comprised of the following:

- \$4.3 million in recurring funds
- \$97.1 million in non-recurring dollars from the state Contingency Reserve Fund and unobligated general fund revenue

There were, however, a few proviso and changes of note approved by the Senate Finance Committee.

- For proviso 1.74, the Index of Taxpaying Ability (ITA), the committee deleted the freeze from 2009 (in the House budget) and adopted a plan to impute the value of owner-occupied homes into the calculation based on the 3-tiered state reimbursement under Act 388 and approved the appropriation of an additional \$20 million to hold districts harmless that will receive less funding from the current year due to the new calculation. The Department of Revenue is directed to exclude the use of sales ratio data in calculating the ITA.
- Under proviso 1A.20 (technical assistance), the amount of technical assistance funds for priority schools was increased from \$6 million in the House plan to \$13 million. Under the newly created Aid to Districts (1A.48), the committee adopted language to disperse these funds based on the Education Finance Act formula as opposed to the House version, which distributes the money on weighted pupil units.
- Provisos 1.3 and 1.89 specify that funds for the SC Public Charter School District must be distributed on a weighted pupil basis. Funding amounts are the same as in the House version at \$25 million.
- Proviso 1A.51 which suspended the Education Oversight Committee in the House proposal was deleted.
- Proviso 1.47, which provides for school district furloughs, deleted the restriction in the House plan that the district may only institute furloughs if they received less state funds than the preceding year.
- Proviso 1.86 which provides traditional public schools the same exemptions from statutes and regulation currently provided to charter schools was deleted.

- New proviso 1.wpu (weighted pupil units calculation) was added to assist in examining the new funding weights discussed in the House and Senate funding bills. The proviso requires the State Department of Education to calculate and publish the number of WPU per weighting category in each district based on the most recent 135 day ADM.

Position statement

SCSBA believes it is imperative for the General Assembly to reform the state’s education funding structure, which includes revamping the tax structure, to provide more adequate and stable revenue sources.

The funding crisis K-12 public schools face this year is only part of a much bigger crisis. South Carolina has significantly cut revenue sources over the years to the point that we must address how to ensure adequate and stable funds for K-12 schools.

Talking points

- We recognize that the General Assembly is facing difficult decisions in a tough economy, because South Carolina has many pressing needs but none of those needs is more critical to our state’s short-term progress and long-term prosperity than education.
- The loss of federal stimulus funds and decreased state revenues next year will result in more layoffs leading to ballooning class sizes, fewer counselors, nurses, reading specialists, and other critically needed educators who ensure children get the individualized attention they deserve. Public schools have already made dramatic program cuts that shortchange our students and jeopardize their ability to compete in the global economy.
- There are better options to adequately fund public schools next year, including:
 - immediately adopt flexibility provisions to free schools from spending mandates to protect the use of limited resources that go directly to classroom instruction
 - place an immediate moratorium on the passage of legislation, such as the tuition tax credit voucher proposal and the point of sale bill that would drain millions of dollars from public schools
 - provide new revenue streams such as removal of certain sales tax exemptions and enforcing online sales tax collections



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Homework assignment

1. What specific programs and/or services have been cut in your district over the past three years due to state funding cuts?
2. What will additional cuts are on the table for next year?
3. What is your district’s fund balance (funds that are not already committed) and how much has been used so far to make up for shortfalls?

Funding Flexibility House bill 3642

Overview

Several measures are making their way through the General Assembly to provide additional funding flexibility to help school districts weather the funding crisis. Most are in the form of one-year joint resolutions but some are being considered in the funding reform bills in the House and Senate. The resolution that would allow school districts to freeze teacher salaries has passed the Senate Education Committee and is likely to be debated on the Senate floor during the week of April 25.

- H.3642 is a joint resolution that would allow school districts for fiscal year 2011-12 to pay teachers at the level in the salary schedule they possess in the current fiscal year, without a negative impact to their experience credit. If a district opts to do this, it cannot provide a salary increase for district and school administrators, except for administrators who have been furloughed or had a change in position that affected their compensation.

Position statement

SCSBA supports these flexibility measures for school districts. SCSBA believes in maximum funding and program flexibility for school districts, to include but not be limited to:

- suspending regulations that prohibit local school boards from shifting certain categorical or line item funds and suspending mandated programs
- providing flexibility with the 180-day student attendance requirement
- suspending temporarily, state testing and school and district ratings requirements, except those required by federal law

Talking points

- While it is unfortunate that teacher salaries are falling behind on reaching our state's goal of raising salaries to the Southeastern average, local school districts need the option of temporarily suspending the step increase to save jobs.

Charter School Revisions House bill 3241

Overview

Having passed the House and now in the Senate Education Committee, the charter school bill would make significant changes to the state's charter school law as follows:

- increases the timeline for the charter school application process
- lowers the vote requirement of parents for a traditional public school to convert to a charter school to only "a majority of returned pre-mailed ballots issued to those who are eligible to vote" (note: parent vote requirement also includes a 2/3 faculty and staff vote requirement currently in the law.)
- mandates that school districts allow any of their schools that convert to charter schools (conversion charters) to stay in the school building and use equipment and supplies free of charge for the life of the charter or 10 years
- requires enrollment priority be given to students who reside within the former attendance area of the conversion charter school
- allows provisions for single-gender charter schools
- provides an appropriate payment timeline for charters with approved incremental and expansion plans

The Senate Education Committee deleted two House-adopted provisions supported by SCSBA that would:

- allow the local school board to be the governing board of a charter school that is created by the school district
- allow traditional public schools to deregulate much like charter schools but limits its employment of noncertified teachers to no more than 10 percent of its entire teaching staff

In addition, the House Ways and Means Committee adopted a budget proviso that will allocate to the state charter school district the base student cost (BSC) plus \$3,250 for each student enrolled in their brick-and-mortar schools and \$1,700 for each students enrolled in their virtual schools for a total

appropriation of \$25 million. Significantly, the House voted to delete an original provision that would have mandated local districts to divert local funding for students residing in their district but attending state-sponsored brick-and-mortar and virtual charter schools.

Position statement

SCSBA supports the following provisions:

- increased time for the charter school application process
- enrollment priority for students who reside within the former attendance area of a converted school
- single-gender charter schools
- appropriate payment timeline for charters with approved incremental and expansion plans

Also, SCSBA supports amending the bill to allow both the state charter school district and local districts to retain up to 2 percent of a charter school's funds to cover costs for administration and oversight of charter schools.

SCSBA opposes the following provisions:

- conversion charter schools' mandated use of district building, equipment and supplies free of charge
- lower parent vote requirement for a traditional public school to convert to a charter school
- mandate allowing charter school students to participate in extracurricular and athletic programs in their resident traditional public school if the sport/activity is not available at the charter school

SCSBA believes all charter schools in South Carolina should be sponsored and funded by the state. Traditional public schools should qualify for exemptions from provisions of state law and regulation as granted to charter schools.

Talking points

- While SCSBA supports most of the provisions in the bill, there are a couple of provisions regarding conversion charter schools that would negatively impact traditional charter schools.
- The conversion charter school's use of district facilities, equipment and supplies would turn over control of a multi-million dollar asset - built with local dollars and understanding that local board

and district will control and use the building - to a separate charter organization governing board.

- To ensure that a truly substantial number of parents want to make a major change to charter status, the school should be required to have at least a 2/3rd vote of parents and guardians eligible to vote and not simply those who bother to vote.
- In some cases, costs to district sponsors to meet reporting requirements for charter schools as well as administer and oversee some programs, particularly in the area of special education, can present a fiscal burden and is not always a part of the district budget.
- Mandating districts to allow charter school students to participate in extracurricular activities basically free of charge at their resident traditional public school diminishes funding and capacity available to the students who attend the traditional public school

Education Funding Reform House bill 3716 & Senate bill 433

Overview

The General Assembly this year is looking at plans to reform or restructure K-12 education funding.

H.3716 (formerly H.3002) is a plan by Rep. Dan Cooper and contains several provisions that SCSBA supports. In brief, the plan consists of the following:

- consolidates several budget line items into what will be known as the "basic education program" to provide a more direct, student-centered funding stream to districts
- relies on a separate joint resolution to provide a temporary solution to problems associated with the Index of Taxpaying Ability (H.3404), which is one of the factors that the state uses to determine the amount of state funding each district receives (the current ITA joint resolution reflects what was requested by SCSBA, the South Carolina Association of School Business Officials (SCASBO) and South Carolina Association of School Administrators (SCASA) to seek a temporary imputation of 4 percent property values based on Act 388 reimbursement)
- adjusts the student weightings (weighted pupil units or WPUs) currently in statute to include, among other things, new weightings for artistically and

academically high achieving, poverty and English as a second language

- freezes the state teacher salary schedule to the current fiscal year and directs the department of education to develop a performance-based teacher salary model to replace the annual STEP increase model
- requires the department of education to provide its performance-based model to the chairs of senate and house education committee, the senate finance committee and the ways and means committee
- relieves districts of the requirement to maintain local salary supplements for teachers at the prior year level
- directs that at least 70 percent of district's funding must be directed to instruction per the categories in In\$ite, including salaries of on-site school principals within the calculation

S.433 is awaiting a fiscal impact statement and contains several provisions that SCSBA supports. In brief, the plan consists of the following:

- provides enabling legislation to revise the EFA weightings and the ITA, provide for deregulation and flexibility and the development of a framework for an optional teacher incentive pay program
- includes language similar to H.3716 revising the method of calculating the ITA, but includes the provision for fiscal year 2012 and beyond
- Adds weightings for poverty and limited English proficiency students and a weighting of 2.10 for residential treatment facility students (also included in H.3716)
- requires the State Board of Education to develop regulations establishing a process for districts to apply for exemptions from regulations and, in turn, repeals statutes relating to EAA flexibility to highest-performing and lowest-performing schools
- codifies flexibility proviso language in the current state appropriations act (provisos 1.43 and 1A.23) giving districts authority to transfer and expend funds from designated revenue sources
- specifies reporting procedures for district use of flexibility and, in addition, specifies that a district utilizing flexibility is not relieved from providing programs required by statute or regulation
- codifies transparency language currently in proviso, including the online check registry for all expenses

over \$100 and monthly credit card statements

- requires the State Board to develop regulations establishing a teacher incentive compensation program framework that a district shall use if it decides to develop and implement such a system
- includes "subject to funding" language and allows for a phase-in

Position statement

While SCSBA is generally supportive of both of these bills, they do not go far enough to completely reform education funding. SCSBA believes that any funding reform must include components to address local revenue issues, including the negative implications of Act 388 (the property tax relief act of 2006), economic development incentives and other tax relief initiatives that negatively impact on local school district tax bases.

SCSBA supports legislation to reform the state's education funding structure. Any revision should be based upon specific analysis and recommendations on (1) the current tax structure and the state's taxing policy, (2) the current education funding formulas and their ability to equalize educational opportunities statewide, and, (3) a realistic means of computing the base student cost which is aligned with state-imposed student performance standards and expectations. Recommendations for reforming the method of funding public education in South Carolina must do the following:

- expand local district revenue-raising authority
- generate revenue that is adequate, stable and recurring
- ensure equitable and timely distribution, to include direct distribution from the state to a district
- provide adequate funding for other operational needs such as transportation and fringe
- include state-driven initiatives to ensure that every public school student has the opportunity to learn in permanent school facilities that are safe, structurally sound and conducive to a good learning environment

Talking points

- While the funding plans are a good start to funding reform through the realignment of funding line items and the application of weightings to recognize

differences in the needs of students, they do not go far enough to address the implications of Act 388, economic development incentives and other tax relief initiatives that negatively impact on local school district tax bases. Specifically, the plans do not address the following:

- local district revenue-raising authority
- revenue that is adequate, stable and recurring
- state-driven initiatives that ensure every student learns in permanent school facilities that are safe, structurally sound and conducive to a good learning environment
- The South Carolina Education Finance Restructuring Act of 2011 (EFRA) proposed by SCSBA and the South Carolina Association of School Administrators (SCASA) addresses the following goals:
 - simplification of funding system
 - removal and/or fix of contradictions and inconsistencies in state and local laws
 - reduction of differences in school operating millage rates
 - limited erosion of local funds through business incentives such as fee-in-lieu of taxes (FILOT) and multi-county parks
 - sufficient revenue for districts
 - protection of the ability of local boards to generate local funding above the state program to provide consistency in local funding authority and procedures

South Carolina Legislators by School Districts

Abbeville County Schools

Rep. Paul Agnew (District 11)
Rep. Michael Gambrell (District 7)
Rep. Mike Pitts (District 14)
Sen. Floyd Nicholson (District 10)
Sen. William H. O'Dell (District 4)

Aiken County Schools

Rep. Bill Clyburn (District 82)
Rep. Thomas R. Young Jr. (District 81)
Rep. William M. "Bill" Hixon (District 83)
Rep. J. Roland Smith (District 84)
Rep. Kit Spires (District 96)
Rep. Bill Taylor (District 86)
Sen. Shane Massey (District 25)
Sen. W. Greg Ryberg (District 24)
Sen. Nikki G. Setzler (District 26)

Allendale County Schools

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

Anderson One Schools

Rep. Daniel Cooper (District 10)
Rep. Ann J. Thayer (District 9)
Sen. Kevin Bryant (District 3)
Sen. William O'Dell (District 4)

Anderson Two Schools

Rep. Michael Gambrell (District 7)
Rep. Ann J. Thayer (District 9)
Sen. William O'Dell (District 4)

Anderson Three Schools

Rep. Paul Agnew (District 11)
Rep. Don Bowen (District 8)
Rep. Michael Gambrell (District 7)
Sen. Kevin Bryant (District 3)
Sen. William O'Dell (District 4)

Anderson Four Schools

Rep. Don Bowen (District 8)
Rep. Daniel Cooper (District 10)
Rep. Brian White (District 6)
Sen. Kevin Bryant (District 3)

Anderson Five Schools

Rep. Paul Agnew (District 11)
Rep. Don Bowen (District 8)
Rep. Daniel Cooper (District 10)
Rep. Michael Gambrell (District 7)
Rep. Ann J. Thayer (District 9)
Rep. Brian White (District 6)
Sen. Kevin Bryant (District 3)
Sen. William O'Dell (District 4)

Bamberg One Schools

Rep. Bakari Sellers (District 90)
Sen. John W. Matthews, Jr. (District 39)

Bamberg Two Schools

Rep. Bakari Sellers (District 90)
Sen. John W. Matthews, Jr. (District 39)

Barnwell 19 Schools

Rep. Bakari Sellers (District 90)
Sen. C. Bradley Hutto (District 40)

Barnwell 29 Schools

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

Barnwell 45 Schools

Rep. Lonnie Hosey (District 91)
Rep. Bakari Sellers (District 90)
Sen. C. Bradley Hutto (District 40)

Beaufort County Schools

Rep. Curtis Brantley (District 122)
Rep. Andrew S. "Andy" Patrick (District 123)
Rep. Shannon Erickson (District 124)
Rep. Bill Herbkersman (District 118)
Rep. Kenneth Hodges (District 121)
Sen. Tom Davis (District 46)
Sen. Clementa Pinckney (District 45)

South Carolina Legislators by School Districts

Berkeley County Schools

Rep. Joe Daning (District 92)
Rep. William E. "Bill" Crosby (District 117)
Rep. Joseph Jefferson (District 102)
Rep. Chip Limehouse (District 110)
Rep. James H. Merrill (District 99)
Rep. C. David Umphlett (District 100)
Sen. Paul Campbell (District 44)
Sen. Chip Campsen (District 43)
Sen. Larry Grooms (District 37)

Calhoun County Schools

Rep. Harry Ott, Jr. (District 93)
Sen. John C. Land, III (District 36)

Charleston County Schools

Rep. Wendell G. Gilliard (District 111)
Rep. Robert L. Brown (District 116)
Rep. William E. "Bill" Crosby (District 117)
Rep. F. Michael Sottile (District 112)
Rep. Robert W. Harrell, Jr. (District 114)
Rep. Jenny Horne (District 94)
Rep. Chip Limehouse (District 110)
Rep. David J. Mack, III (District 109)
Rep. James H. Merrill (District 99)
Rep. Kevin R. Ryan (District 108)
Rep. Peter M. McCoy, Jr. (District 115)
Rep. Leonidas Stavrinakis (District 119)
Rep. Seth Whipper (District 113)
Rep. Christopher J. "Chris" Murphy (District 98)
Sen. Chip Campsen (District 43)
Sen. Ray Cleary (District 34)
Sen. Robert Ford (District 42)
Sen. Larry Grooms (District 37)
Sen. Glenn F. McConnell (District 41)
Sen. Clementa Pinckney (District 45)
Sen. Michael Rose (District 38)

Cherokee County Schools

Rep. Edward R. "Eddie" Tallon, Sr. (District 33)
Rep. Dennis Moss (District 29)
Rep. V. Stephen Moss (District 30)
Sen. Harvey Peeler, Jr. (District 14)

Chester County Schools

Rep. H. Boyd Brown (District 41)
Rep. Greg Delleney, Jr. (District 43)
Rep. Dennis Moss (District 29)
Sen. Creighton B. Coleman (District 17)

Chesterfield County Schools

Rep. Eliabeth R. Munnerlyn (District 54)
Rep. Jay Lucas (District 65)
Rep. Denny W. Neilson (District 56)
Rep. Ted Vick (District 53)
Sen. Gerald Malloy (District 29)
Sen. Vincent A. Sheheen (District 27)

Clarendon One Schools

Rep. Kevin Johnson (District 64)
Sen. John C. Land, III (District 36)

Clarendon Two Schools

Rep. Kevin Johnson (District 64)
Rep. G. Murrell Smith (District 67)
Sen. John C. Land, III (District 36)

Colleton County Schools

Rep. Bill Bowers (District 120)
Rep. Robert L. Brown (District 116)
Rep. Kenneth Hodges (District 121)
Sen. Larry Grooms (District 37)
Sen. John W. Matthews, Jr. (District 39)
Sen. Clementa Pinckney (District 45)

Darlington County Schools

Rep. Jay Lucas (District 65)
Rep. Denny W. Neilson (District 56)
Rep. Robert Williams (District 62)
Sen. Hugh Leatherman, Sr. (District 31)
Sen. Gerald Malloy (District 29)

Dillon One Schools

Rep. Jackie Hayes (District 55)
Sen. Dick Elliott (District 28)

South Carolina Legislators by School Districts

Dillon Two Schools

Rep. Jackie Hayes (District 55)
Sen. Dick Elliott (District 28)
Sen. Kent Williams (District 30)

Dillon Three Schools

Rep. Jackie Hayes (District 55)
Sen. Kent Williams (District 30)

Dorchester Two Schools

Rep. Robert W. Harrell, Jr. (District 114)
Rep. Jenny A. Horne (District 94)
Rep. Patsy Knight (District 97)
Rep. Christopher J. "Chris" Murphy (District 98)
Sen. Larry Grooms (District 37)
Sen. John W. Matthews, Jr. (District 39)
Sen. Michael T. Rose (District 38)

Dorchester Four Schools

Rep. Patsy Knight (District 97)
Sen. Larry Grooms (District 37)
Sen. John W. Matthews, Jr. (District 39)

Edgefield County Schools

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

Fairfield County Schools

Rep. H. Boyd Brown (District 41)
Sen. Creighton Coleman (District 17)

Florence One Schools

Rep. Terry Alexander (District 59)
Rep. Kristopher Crawford (District 63)
Rep. Phillip Lowe (District 60)
Rep. Robert Williams (District 62)
Sen. John C. Land, III (District 36)
Sen. Hugh Leatherman, Sr. (District 31)
Sen. Kent Williams (District 30)

Florence Two Schools

Rep. Terry Alexander (District 59)
Rep. Lester Branham (District 61)
Sen. Hugh Leatherman, Sr. (District 31)
Sen. Kent Williams (District 30)

Florence Three Schools

Rep. Lester Branham (District 61)
Rep. Phillip Lowe (District 60)
Sen. John C. Land, III (District 36)
Sen. Hugh Leatherman, Sr. (District 31)
Sen. J. Yancey McGill (District 32)

Florence Four Schools

Rep. Phillip Lowe (District 60)
Rep. Robert Williams (District 62)
Sen. John C. Land, III (District 36)
Sen. Hugh Leatherman, Sr. (District 31)

Florence Five Schools

Rep. Lester Branham (District 61)
Sen. Hugh Leatherman, Sr. (District 31)

Georgetown County Schools

Rep. Carl Anderson (District 103)
Rep. Kevin R. Ryan (District 108)
Sen. Ray Cleary (District 34)
Sen. J. Yancey McGill (District 32)

Greenville County Schools

Rep. Karl B. Allen (District 25)
Rep. Bruce W. Bannister (District 24)
Rep. Eric Bedingfield (District 28)
Rep. Thomas D. "Tom" Corbin (District 17)
Rep. Daniel P. Hamilton (District 20)
Rep. Wendy K. Nanney (District 22)
Rep. Phyllis Henderson (District 21)
Rep. Dwight Loftis (District 19)
Rep. Eric J. Bikas (District 26)
Rep. Tommy Stringer (District 18)
Rep. Chandra Dillard (District 23)
Rep. Garry R. Smith (District 27)
Rep. Mark Willis (District 16)
Sen. Ralph Anderson (District 7)
Sen. Michael L. Fair (District 6)
Sen. Shane Martin (District 13)
Sen. David L. Thomas (District 8)
Sen. Phillip Shoopman (District 5)
Sen. Danny Verdin (District 9)

South Carolina Legislators by School Districts

Greenwood 50 Schools

Rep. Anne Parks (District 12)
Rep. Gene Pinson (District 13)
Rep. Mike Pitts (District 14)
Sen. Floyd Nicholson (District 10)

Greenwood 51 Schools

Rep. Mike Pitts (District 14)
Sen. Floyd Nicholson (District 10)

Greenwood 52 Schools

Rep. Gene Pinson (District 13)
Rep. Mike Pitts (District 14)
Sen. Floyd Nicholson (District 10)

Hampton One Schools

Rep. Bill Bowers (District 120)
Rep. Curtis Brantley (District 122)
Sen. John W. Matthews, Jr. (District 39)
Sen. Clementa Pinckney (District 45)

Hampton Two Schools

Rep. Bill Bowers (District 120)
Rep. Curtis Brantley (District 122)
Sen. C. Bradley Hutto (District 40)
Sen. John W. Matthews, Jr. (District 39)
Sen. Clementa Pinckney (District 45)

Horry County Schools

Rep. Liston D. Barfield (District 58)
Rep. Alan Clemmons (District 107)
Rep. Tracy Edge (District 104)
Rep. Nelson Hardwick (District 106)
Rep. Jackie Hayes (District 55)
Rep. Thad Viers (District 68)
Rep. George M. Hearn (District 105)
Sen. Ray Cleary (District 34)
Sen. Dick Elliott (District 28)
Sen. J. Yancey McGill (District 32)
Sen. Luke A. Rankin (District 33)

Jasper County Schools

Rep. Curtis Brantley (District 122)
Sen. Clementa Pinckney (District 45)

Kershaw County Schools

Rep. Mia Butler Garrick (District 79)
Rep. Laurie Funderburk (District 52)
Rep. Jay Lucas (District 65)
Sen. Joel Lourie (District 22)
Sen. Vincent A. Sheheen (District 27)

Lancaster County Schools

Rep. Jay Lucas (District 65)
Rep. Deborah A. Long (District 45)
Rep. Jimmy Neal (District 44)
Sen. Greg Gregory (District 16)
Sen. Vincent A. Sheheen (District 27)

Laurens 55 Schools

Rep. David Tribble, Jr. (District 15)
Rep. Mike Pitts (District 14)
Rep. Mark N. Willis (District 16)
Sen. Danny Verdin (District 9)

Laurens 56 Schools

Rep. David Tribble (District 15)
Rep. Mike Pitts (District 14)
Rep. Mark N. Willis (District 16)
Sen. Danny Verdin (District 9)

Lee County Schools

Rep. Grady A. Brown (District 50)
Sen. Phil Leventis (District 35)
Sen. Gerald Malloy (District 29)

Lexington One Schools

Rep. Marion Frye (District 39)
Rep. Todd K. Atwater (District 87)
Rep. Rick Quinn (District 69)
Rep. Kit Spires (District 96)
Rep. Mac Toole (District 88)
Sen. Ronnie Cromer (District 18)
Sen. Jake Knotts (District 23)
Sen. Nikki G. Setzler (District 26)

Lexington Two Schools

Rep. Kenny Bingham (District 89)
Rep. Rick Quinn (District 69)
Rep. Mac Toole (District 88)
Sen. Jake Knotts (District 23)
Sen. Nikki G. Setzler (District 26)

South Carolina Legislators by School Districts

Lexington Three Schools

Rep. Marion Frye (District 39)
Rep. Kit Spires (District 96)
Sen. Ronnie Cromer (District 18)
Sen. Jake Knotts (District 23)
Sen. Nikki G. Setzler (District 26)

Lexington Four, Gaston-Swansea

Rep. Harry Ott, Jr. (District 93)
Rep. Kit Spires (District 96)
Sen. Jake Knotts (District 23)
Sen. Nikki G. Setzler (District 26)

Lexington/Richland Five Schools

Rep. Nathan Ballentine (District 71)
Rep. Chip Huggins (District 85)
Rep. Walt McLeod (District 40)
Rep. Rick Quinn (District 69)
Sen. John E. Courson (District 20)
Sen. Ronnie Cromer (District 18)
Sen. John L. Scott, Jr. (District 19)

Marion One Schools

Rep. Terry Alexander (District 59)
Rep. James Battle, Jr. (District 57)
Sen. Kent Williams (District 30)

Marion Two Schools

Rep. Terry Alexander (District 59)
Rep. James Battle, Jr. (District 57)
Sen. Dick Elliott (District 28)
Sen. Kent Williams (District 30)

Marion Seven Schools

Rep. James Battle, Jr. (District 57)
Sen. Kent Williams (District 30)

Marlboro County Schools

Rep. Eliabeth R. Munneryn (District 54)
Sen. Dick Elliott (District 28)
Sen. Gerald Malloy (District 29)
Sen. Kent Williams (District 30)
McCormick County Schools
Rep. Anne Parks (District 12)
Sen. Shane Massey (District 25)

Newberry County Schools

Rep. David Tribble, Jr. (District 15)
Rep. Walt McLeod (District 40)
Sen. Ronnie Cromer (District 18)

Oconee County Schools

Rep. Don Bowen (District 8)
Rep. Bill Sandifer, III (District 2)
Rep. Bill Whitmire (District 1)
Sen. Thomas C. Alexander (District 1)

Orangeburg Cons. Three Schools

Rep. Gilda Cobb-Hunter (District 66)
Rep. Harry Ott, Jr. (District 93)
Sen. John W. Matthews, Jr. (District 39)

Orangeburg Cons. Four Schools

Rep. Gilda Cobb-Hunter (District 66)
Rep. Jerry N. Govan, Jr. (District 95)
Rep. Bakari Sellers (District 90)
Sen. C. Bradley Hutto (District 40)
Sen. John W. Matthews, Jr. (District 39)

Orangeburg Cons. Five Schools

Rep. Gilda Cobb-Hunter (District 66)
Rep. Jerry N. Govan, Jr. (District 95)
Rep. Harry Ott, Jr. (District 93)
Rep. Bakari Sellers (District 90)
Sen. C. Bradley Hutto (District 40)
Sen. John W. Matthews, Jr. (District 39)

Pickens County Schools

Rep. Davey Hiott (District 4)
Rep. Phil Owens (District 5)
Rep. Eric J. Bikas (District 26)
Rep. Bill Sandifer, III (District 2)
Rep. B.R. Skelton (District 3)
Sen. Thomas C. Alexander (District 1)
Sen. Larry A. Martin (District 2)

South Carolina Legislators by School Districts

Richland One Schools

Rep. Jimmy Bales (District 80)
Rep. Nathan Ballentine (District 71)
Rep. Joan Brady (District 78)
Rep. Mia Butler Garrick (District 79)
Rep. James H. Harrison (District 75)
Rep. Christopher Hart (District 73)
Rep. Leon Howard (District 76)
Rep. Joseph H. Neal (District 70)
Rep. Todd Rutherford (District 74)
Rep. Joseph A. McEachern (District 77)
Rep. James E. Smith, Jr. (District 72)
Sen. John E. Courson (District 20)
Sen. Darrell Jackson (District 21)
Sen. Joel Lourie (District 22)
Sen. John L. Scott, Jr. (District 19)

Richland Two Schools

Rep. Joan Brady (District 78)
Rep. Mia Butler Garrick (District 79)
Rep. Leon Howard (District 76)
Rep. Joseph A. McEachern (District 77)
Sen. Darrell Jackson (District 21)
Sen. Joel Lourie (District 22)
Sen. John L. Scott, Jr. (District 19)

Saluda County Schools

Rep. Marion Frye (District 39)
Sen. Ronnie Cromer (District 18)
Sen. Shane Massey (District 25)
Sen. Nikki Setzler (District 26)

Spartanburg One Schools

Rep. Steve A. Parker (District 37)
Rep. Rita Allison (District 36)
Rep. Norman D. "Doug" Brannon (District 38)
Sen. Lee Bright (District 12)
Sen. Glenn G. Reese (District 11)
Sen. Shane Martin (District 13)

Spartanburg Two Schools

Rep. Steve A. Parker (District 37)
Rep. J. Derham Cole, Jr. (District 32)
Rep. Norman D. "Doug" Brannon (District 38)
Sen. Lee Bright (District 12)
Sen. Glenn G. Reese (District 11)
Sen. Shane Martin (District 13)

Spartanburg Three Schools

Rep. Mike Anthony (District 42)
Rep. Eddie Tallon (District 33)
Rep. J. Derham Cole, Jr. (District 32)
Sen. Harvey Peeler (District 14)
Sen. Shane Martin (District 13)

Spartanburg Four Schools

Rep. Mike Anthony (District 42)
Rep. William M. "Bill" Chumley (District 35)
Sen. Shane Martin (District 13)

Spartanburg Five Schools

Rep. William M. "Bill" Chumley (District 35)
Rep. Rita Allison (District 36)
Sen. Lee Bright (District 12)
Sen. Glenn G. Reese (District 11)
Sen. Shane Martin (District 13)

Spartanburg Six Schools

Rep. Steve A. Parker (District 37)
Rep. William M. "Bill" Chumley (District 35)
Rep. Edward R. "Eddie" Tallon, Sr. (District 33)
Rep. Rita Allison (District 36)
Rep. Harold Mitchell (District 31)
Rep. P. Michael Forrester (District 34)
Sen. Lee Bright (District 12)
Sen. Glenn G. Reese (District 11)
Sen. Shane Martin (District 13)

Spartanburg Seven Schools

Rep. Steve A. Parker (District 37)
Rep. Edward R. "Eddie" Tallon, Sr. (District 33)
Rep. Harold Mitchell (District 31)
Rep. J. Derham Cole, Jr. (District 32)
Rep. P. Michael Forrester (District 34)
Sen. Lee Bright (District 12)
Sen. Glenn G. Reese (District 11)
Sen. Shane Martin (District 13)

Sumter Two Schools

Rep. Grady A. Brown (District 50)
Rep. Phillip Lowe (District 60)
Rep. Joseph H. Neal (District 70)
Rep. Murrell Smith (District 67)
Rep. J. David Weeks (District 51)
Sen. John C. Land, III (District 36)
Sen. Phil Leventis (District 35)

South Carolina Legislators by School Districts

Sumter 17 Schools

Rep. Grady Brown (District 50)
Rep. Phillip Lowe (District 60)
Rep. Joseph Neal (District 70)
Rep. Murrell Smith (District 67)
Rep. J. David Weeks (District 51)
Sen. John C. Land, III (District 36)
Sen. Phil Leventis (District 35)

Union County Schools

Rep. Mike Anthony (District 42)
Sen. Harvey Peeler (District 14)
Sen. Shane Martin (District 13)
Sen. Creighton B. Coleman (District 17)

Williamsburg County Schools

Rep. Carl Anderson (District 103)
Rep. Kevin Johnson (District 64)
Rep. Ronnie A. Sabb (District 101)
Sen. J. Yancey McGill (District 32)

York One Schools

Rep. Greg Delleney, Jr. (District 43)
Rep. Ralph Norman (District 48)
Rep. Thomas E. "Tommy" Pope (District 47)
Rep. John Richard C. King (District 49)
Rep. Dennis Moss (District 29)
Rep. J. Gary Simrill (District 46)
Sen. Greg Gregory (District 16)
Sen. Robert W. Hayes, Jr. (District 15)
Sen. Harvey Peeler (District 14)
Sen. Creighton B. Coleman (District 17)

Clover Two (York) Schools

Rep. Ralph Norman (District 48)
Rep. Thomas E. "Tommy" Pope (District 47)
Rep. Dennis Moss (District 29)
Sen. Robert W. Hayes, Jr. (District 15)
Sen. Harvey Peeler (District 14)

Rock Hill Three (York) Schools

Rep. Greg Delleney, Jr. (District 43)
Rep. Ralph Norman (District 48)
Rep. Thomas E. "Tommy" Pope (District 47)
Rep. John Richard C. King (District 49)
Rep. Dennis Moss (District 29)
Rep. Deborah A. Long (District 45)
Rep. J. Gary Simrill (District 46)
Sen. Greg Gregory (District 16)
Sen. Robert W. Hayes, Jr. (District 15)
Sen. Harvey Peeler (District 14)
Sen. Creighton B. Coleman (District 17)

Fort Mill Four (York) Schools

Rep. Ralph Norman (District 48)
Rep. Deborah A. Long (District 45)
Sen. Greg Gregory (District 16)
Sen. Robert W. Hayes, Jr. (District 15)

Enough is
enough!

No more cuts, mandates or excuses.

SOUTH CAROLINA SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION