COMMITTEE REPORT

January 25, 2017

**H. 3221**

Introduced by Reps. Allison, Collins, Felder, Daning, Govan, Taylor and Knight

S. Printed 1/25/17--H. [SEC 1/26/17 3:35 PM]

Read the first time January 10, 2017.

**THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND PUBLIC WORKS**

To whom was referred a Bill (H. 3221) to amend the Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, by adding Section 59‑20‑90 so as to require the State Department of Education to develop and adopt, etc., respectfully

**REPORT:**

That they have duly and carefully considered the same and recommend that the same do pass:

MERITA A. ALLISON for Committee.

**STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED FISCAL IMPACT**

**Explanation of Fiscal Impact**

**Introduced on January 10, 2017**

**State Expenditure**

This bill requires the Department of Education (department) to work with district superintendents and finance officers to develop a statewide program, which includes a series of criteria that establishes three escalating levels of fiscal and budgetary concern. These levels are fiscal watch, fiscal caution, and fiscal emergency. The three levels have escalating responsibilities for the department that include reviewing school district recovery plans, providing technical assistance in implementing proposals, ordering performance audits of the school district that will be reimbursed by the districts to the department, making written proposals for correcting the school district practices that led to the level of concern, and taking over financial operations of a school district for a year when a fiscal emergency is declared.

**Department of Education**. The department indicates that thirty-six school districts may fall into one of the three levels of concern specified in this bill. While the department reviews financial audits and tracks fiscal issues of each district, three additional staff are necessary to fulfill the requirements of the bill. An Auditor IV position would visit and inspect the school districts, review plans, track implementation, and report on progress. A Fiscal Analyst III position would provide specialized technical assistance to the affected school districts. These two positions each would require additional expenditures of $56,947 for salary, $25,465 for employer fringe, and $4,350 for travel, supplies, and technology expenses in FY 2017-18. The department also indicates that the requirement for the department to take over the financial operations of a school district may occur in FY 2017-18. The department indicates that this responsibility could require a retired school business official or similar professional to perform day-to-day fiscal operations of the school district. This time-limited position would require additional expenditures of $90,000 for salary and $33,857 for employer fringe. Finally, audit expenditures are expected to increase by $50,000 since a school district under concern cannot be released from the scrutiny required pursuant to this bill in the same year in which the declaration is made. In summary, the department indicates that this bill would increase general fund expenditures by $347,381 in FY 2017-18.

**Office of State Auditor**. The State Auditor must replicate the requirements of the statewide program created by the Department of Education for state agencies that are also local education agencies. These seven agencies include the Governor’s School for Math and Science, the Governor’s School for Arts and Humanities, the School for the Deaf and Blind, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Wil Lou Gray Opportunity School, the John De La Howe School, and the Palmetto Unified School District under the Department of Corrections. The State Auditor indicates that the responsibilities required pursuant to this legislation can be performed utilizing existing personnel. Therefore, this bill will have no expenditure impact on the general fund, federal funds, or other funds for the Office of State Auditor.

Frank A. Rainwater, Executive Director

Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office

**A** **BILL**

TO AMEND THE CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, BY ADDING SECTION 59‑20‑90 SO AS TO REQUIRE THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION TO DEVELOP AND ADOPT A STATEWIDE PROGRAM FOR IDENTIFYING FISCAL PRACTICES AND BUDGETARY CONDITIONS THAT, IF UNCORRECTED, COULD COMPROMISE THE FISCAL INTEGRITY OF A SCHOOL DISTRICT AND FOR ADVISING THE DISTRICT ON HOW TO TAKE APPROPRIATE CORRECTIVE ACTIONS, TO ESTABLISH THREE LEVELS OF FISCAL AND BUDGETARY CONCERNS WITH CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH EACH, AND TO DIRECT THE DEPARTMENT TO PROMULGATE REGULATIONS TO CARRY OUT THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SECTION; AND BY ADDING SECTION 59‑20‑95 SO AS TO REQUIRE THE STATE AUDITOR TO ADOPT THE STATEWIDE PROGRAM CREATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN SECTION 59‑20‑90 AND USE IT TO IDENTIFY FISCAL PRACTICES AND BUDGETARY CONDITIONS THAT, IF UNCORRECTED, COULD COMPROMISE THE FISCAL INTEGRITY OF A STATE AGENCY THAT IS ALSO A LOCAL EDUCATION AGENCY AND TO ADVISE THE STATE AGENCY THAT IS ALSO A LOCAL EDUCATION AGENCY ON HOW TO TAKE APPROPRIATE CORRECTIVE ACTIONS, AND TO PROVIDE EXCEPTIONS TO ENABLE THE STATE AUDITOR TO DIRECT THE DEPARTMENT TO IMMEDIATELY ASSUME EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE AGENCY THAT IS ALSO A LOCAL EDUCATION AGENCY FOR WHICH IT HAS MADE A DECLARATION OF FISCAL CAUTION OR FISCAL EMERGENCY, TO CONTINUE THIS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OF THE LOCAL EDUCATION AGENCY UNTIL THE STATE AUDITOR RELEASES THE STATE AGENCY THAT IS ALSO A LOCAL EDUCATION AGENCY FROM THE DECLARATION OF FISCAL CAUTION OR FISCAL EMERGENCY, AS APPLICABLE, AND TO DIRECT THE STATE AUDITOR TO PROMULGATE REGULATIONS TO CARRY OUT THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SECTION.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. A. Chapter 20, Title 59 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:

“Section 59‑20‑90. (A) The State Department of Education shall work with district superintendents and finance officers to develop and adopt a statewide program with guidelines for:

(1) identifying fiscal practices and budgetary conditions that, if uncorrected, could compromise the fiscal integrity of a school district; and

(2) advising a district identified under item (1) to take appropriate corrective actions.

(B) The program must include a series of criteria that the department shall use to establish three escalating levels of fiscal and budgetary concern, which must be ‘fiscal watch’, ‘fiscal caution’, and ‘fiscal emergency’.

(C) ‘Fiscal watch’ is the first level and lowest level of concern.

(1) The State Superintendent of Education shall declare fiscal watch if:

(a) he determines, within his discretion, that a district declared to be in fiscal watch has not acted reasonably to eliminate or correct practices or conditions that prompted the declaration and has determined that a state of fiscal watch is necessary to prevent further decline; and

(b) there is any type of ongoing, related investigation by any state or federal law enforcement agency or any other investigatory agency of the State.

(2) The State Superintendent of Education may declare fiscal watch if:

(a) an independent, outside auditing firm notifies the department that the district is not operating under generally accepted accounting principles; or

(b) the district does not maintain a general reserve fund of at least one month of general fund operating expenditures of the previous two completed fiscal years.

(3)(a) Within sixty days after the State Superintendent of Education declares a fiscal watch for a district, the district board shall submit a financial recovery plan to the department.

(b) The State Superintendent shall evaluate and accept or reject the plan within thirty days after receipt of the financial recovery plan. If he disapproves the plan, he shall recommend modifications that would make the plan acceptable.

(c) A district shall not implement a recovery plan unless approved by the State Superintendent.

(d) The department shall provide technical assistance.

(e) The district board may amend the plan at anytime with the State Superintendent’s approval.

(f) The district board shall submit an updated recovery plan annually until the district is released from the fiscal watch.

(g) The State Superintendent shall accept or reject an updated plan no later than the anniversary of the date on which the first plan was approved.

(4) A district under a declaration of fiscal watch must not be released from fiscal watch in the same fiscal year in which the declaration was made, but may be released the following fiscal year if the department determines that the corrective actions have been or are being successfully implemented. The State Superintendent shall notify the local board chairman, district superintendent, and chief financial officer of the release of the district from fiscal watch.

(D) ‘Fiscal caution’ is the second level of concern, and is the intermediate level of concern.

(1)(a) After consulting with the local board of education, the State Superintendent may declare fiscal caution if:

(i) the district’s audits have been reviewed and there are conditions observed that could result in a declaration of fiscal emergency; or

(ii) the outside, independent auditing firm conducting the district’s audit reports to the State Superintendent that any conditions or practices exist that could result in a declaration of fiscal emergency.

(b) The written communication, verbal communication, or both, between the department and the school district constitutes the consultation with the local board of education required in subitem (a).

(2) The State Superintendent shall declare a school district to be in a state of fiscal caution if:

(a) upon review of the district’s annual audit, the department determines financial practices occurring that are outside of acceptable accounting standards exist;

(b) a district submits an annual audit more than sixty days after the December first deadline as provided in Section 59‑17‑100;

(c) the department discovers any other fiscal practices or conditions that could lead to a declaration of fiscal emergency through the examination of a school district’s past two years’ audits;

(d) the department reviews a district’s annual audit and determines the district is not maintaining the mandatory minimum of one month of general fund operating expenditues in its general reserve fund;

(e) an outside, independent auditing firm declares that a school district’s financial records are unauditable;

(f) the department identifies significant deficiencies, material weaknesses, direct and material legal noncompliance or management letter comments which, in the opinion of the department, the aggregate effect of the reported issues has a significant effect on the financial condition of the district; or

(g) there is an ongoing investigation being conducted by any federal or state agency, law enforcement or otherwise, with regard to the district’s finances or local board of trustees.

(3) The State Superintendent shall notify the district in writing that a declaration of fiscal caution for the district is pending and request a written proposal for correcting the conditions that led to fiscal caution and for preventing further fiscal difficulties that could lead to fiscal caution within at least ten business days before the effective date of the declaration. The notice must be sent to the board chairman, district superintendent, and chief financial officer, and must include, but not be limited to, an explanation of the circumstances that led to the decision and if there are any steps the school district could take to avoid the declaration.

(4) While a district is under a declaration of fiscal caution:

(a) the department shall:

(i) visit and inspect the district;

(ii) provide technical assistance in implementing proposals; and

(iii) make recommendations concerning the board’s proposals;

(b) the department may order a performance audit of the district at the department’s expense and later require full reimbursement from the district, which the district shall provide within sixty days after the request is made; and

(c) the district must:

(i) be required to provide written proposals for discontinuing or correcting the practices and conditions that led to the declaration of fiscal caution to the department; and

(ii) be given approximately sixty days to provide a written proposal, which the department may extend an additional thirty days at the request of the district, provided that no additional extension may be granted under any circumstances.

(5) If the State Superintendent finds a district has not made reasonable proposals or taken action to correct the practices or conditions that led to the declaration, he may report to the State Board of Education that a declaration of fiscal emergency is necessary to prevent further fiscal decline.

(6) A district under a declaration of fiscal caution must not be released from fiscal caution in the same fiscal year in which the declaration was made, but may be released the following fiscal year if the department determines that the corrective actions have been or are being successfully implemented. The State Superintendent shall notify the local board chairman, district superintendent, and chief financial officer of the release of the district from fiscal caution.

(E) The third and most severe level of concern is ‘fiscal emergency’. The State Superintendent of Education shall declare fiscal emergency if:

(1) a district under fiscal caution fails to submit an acceptable recovery plan within one hundred twenty days or fails to submit an updated recovery plan when required;

(2) the department finds that a district under fiscal caution is not complying with an original or updated recovery plan and determines that fiscal emergency is necessary to prevent further decline;

(3) a district is at risk of defaulting on any type of debt, to include, but not be limited to, tax anticipation notes, general obligation bonds, or lease-purchase installment agreements;

(4) a district has previously been under fiscal watch, fiscal caution, or any combination of fiscal watch and fiscal caution for three fiscal years collectively, regardless of whether these three years are continuous; or

(5) he determines that a declaration of fiscal emergency is necessary to correct the district’s fiscal problems and to prevent further fiscal decline.

(6)(a) While a district is under a declaration of fiscal emergency, the department shall:

(i) visit and inspect the district;

(ii) provide technical assistance in implementing proposals; and

(iii) make recommendations concerning the district recovery plans.

(b) In addition to the provisions of subitem (a), while a district is under a declaration of fiscal emergency, the district must:

(i) be required to provide written proposals for discontinuing or correcting the practices and conditions that led to the declaration of fiscal emergency to the department; and

(ii) be given approximately sixty days to provide a written proposal, which the department may extend for an additional thirty days at the request of the district, provided that no additional extension may be granted under any circumstances.

(7) If the State Superintendent finds a district has not made reasonable proposals or taken action to correct the practices or conditions that led to the declaration, the Superintendent may make a recommendation to the State Board of Education that the department take over financial operations of the district for the fiscal year in which a fiscal emergency is declared as part of the technical assistance offered to the district. Upon approval of the recommendation by the State Board of Education, the department may maintain financial operations until the district is released from a fiscal emergency.

(8) A district under a declaration of fiscal emergency must not be released from fiscal emergency in the same fiscal year in which the declaration was made, but may be released the following fiscal year if the department determines that the corrective actions have been or are being successfully implemented. The State Superintendent shall notify the local board chairman, district superintendent, and chief financial officer of the release of the district from fiscal emergency.

(F) The provisions of this section are supplemental to other provisions of law, but to the extent the provisions of this section conflict with another provision of law, the provisions of this section must prevail.”

B. The State Board of Education shall promulgate regulations to carry out the provisions of this section.

SECTION 2.A. Chapter 20, Title 59 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:

“Section 59‑20‑95. (A) For purposes of this section, ‘LEA’ means a state agency that is also a Local Education Agency.

(B) The State Auditor shall adopt the statewide program created by the State Department of Education in Section 59‑20‑90, and shall use it to identify fiscal practices and budgetary conditions that, if uncorrected, could compromise the fiscal integrity of a state agency that is also a LEA, and advise the LEA to take appropriate corrective actions.

(C)(1) This program must replicate the procedures of Section 59‑20‑90, except that:

(a) the State Auditor shall act with respect to an LEA as the department acts toward a school district; and

(b) in a declaration of fiscal caution, the State Auditor may waive the provisions of Section 59‑20‑90(D)(3), (4), (5), and (6) and immediately direct the department to assume emergency management of the LEA, which may continue until the State Auditor releases the LEA from the declaration of fiscal caution; and

(c) in a declaration of fiscal emergency, the State Auditor immediately shall direct the department to assume emergency management of the LEA, which must continue until the State Auditor releases the LEA from the declaration of fiscal emergency.

(2) The department assumes full management of an LEA at the moment that written notice is sent from the State Auditor to the LEA by certified mail, return receipt requested.”

B. The State Auditor shall promulgate regulations to carry out the provisions of this section.

SECTION 3. This act takes effect upon approval by the Governor.

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