CHAPTER 39

High Schools

ARTICLE 1

General Provisions

**SECTION 59‑39‑10.** Establishment and maintenance of high schools.

 The board of trustees of any school district, acting singly or in cooperation with the boards of trustees of adjoining school districts, may establish and maintain a high school, with the privileges herein granted; provided, that such high school meets all the requirements of this article and the regulations of the State Board of Education.

HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 21‑621; 1952 Code Section 21‑621; 1942 Code Section 5404; 1932 Code Section 5598; Civ. C. ‘22 Section 2716; Civ. C. ‘12 Section 1825; 1907 (25) 518; 1908 (25) 1119; 1909 (26) 86; 1910 (26) 743; 1916 (29) 875; 1919 (31) 248.

LIBRARY REFERENCES

Schools 11.

Westlaw Key Number Search: 345k11.

C.J.S. Schools and School Districts Sections 4, 6, 74, 76, 396 to 398.

Attorney General’s Opinions

Discussion of a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the South Carolina High School League, relating to the classification of private and charter schools. 2015 S.C. Op.Atty.Gen. (April 20, 2015) 2015 WL 3476565.

The South Carolina High School League may require all athletes to undergo physical examinations prior to competing in interscholastic contests; however, the legislative assembly of the League may exempt athletes with certain religious objections from undergoing such examination. 1976‑77 Op Atty Gen, No 77‑245, p 182.

NOTES OF DECISIONS

In general 1

1. In general

Applied in Walpole v Wall (1929) 153 SC 106, 149 SE 760. Arnette v Ford (1924) 129 SC 526, 125 SE 138.

Neither the State Board of Education nor a county board of education has authority, under this section [Code 1962 Section 21‑621], to establish a high school for two districts without the consent of the boards of trustees of the two districts. Mills v. State Board of Education of South Carolina (S.C. 1932) 167 S.C. 429, 166 S.E. 500. Education 59

Under this section [Code 1962 Section 21‑621] and the following sections, a high school district cannot be created against the will of trustees of the common school district to be embraced therein. Watson v. Spartanburg County Board of Education (S.C. 1927) 141 S.C. 347, 139 S.E. 775. Education 59

Under this section [Code 1962 Section 21‑621] and following sections, where, after the presentation of a petition for the formation of a high school district from territory embraced in five common school districts, it is ascertained that less than one third of the electors of one of the districts signed the petition, the high school district may be formed anyway from the remaining four districts, without a new petition. Hildebrand v. High School Dist. No. 32 (S.C. 1927) 138 S.C. 445, 136 S.E. 757.

**SECTION 59‑39‑20.** Board of trustees of high schools.

 Except as otherwise expressly provided, if a single school district establish a high school, the board of trustees of such district shall be the high school board of trustees; and if any two or more districts establish a high school, the board of trustees of the district wherein the high school is located, together with the chairman of each of the cooperating districts, shall constitute the high school board of trustees. And except as otherwise expressly provided, if three or more adjoining school districts, none of which contains an incorporated town of twenty‑five hundred inhabitants according to the last preceding census, shall cooperate to establish a centralized high school, the chairmen of the several cooperating districts shall constitute the board of trustees for the centralized high school.

HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 21‑622; 1952 Code Section 21‑622; 1942 Code Sections 5405, 5406; 1932 Code Sections 5599, 5600; Civ. C. ‘22 Sections 2717, 2718; Civ. C. ‘12 Section 1831; 1907 (25) 520; 1916 (29) 875; 1919 (31) 248; 1923 (33) 92; 1949 (46) 461.

LIBRARY REFERENCES

Schools 51.1.

Westlaw Key Number Search: 345k51.1.

C.J.S. Schools and School Districts Sections 110 to 111.

NOTES OF DECISIONS

In general 1

1. In general

The membership of the board of trustees of the Williston‑Elko high school district is governed by this section [Code 1962 Section 21‑622]. Craig v. Bell (S.C. 1948) 211 S.C. 473, 46 S.E.2d 52.

This section [Code 1962 Section 21‑622] as it formerly stood (prior to the 1949 amendment) was held constitutional in Arnette v. Ford (S.C. 1924) 129 S.C. 526, 125 S.E. 138.

**SECTION 59‑39‑30.** High schools established prior to February 19, 1907 may claim privileges of article.

 Any public high school established prior to February 19, 1907 may claim the privileges of this article; provided, that it conforms to the requirements of this article and the regulations of the State Board of Education. But nothing in this article shall be construed to repeal any of the privileges granted special school districts in the special acts of the General Assembly.

HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 21‑623; 1952 Code Section 21‑623; 1942 Code Section 5407; 1932 Code Section 5601; Civ. C. ‘22 Section 2719; Civ. C. ‘12 Section 1828; 1907 (25) 520; 1916 (29) 875; 1919 (31) 248.

**SECTION 59‑39‑40.** Creation of corporate body through establishment of high school districts by adjoining school districts.

 When, pursuant to or under color of authority of any general act, any special act or any act making a special provision in or about the subject matter of a general act, a high school shall have been established by the boards of trustees of two or more adjoining school districts located in the same county or adjoining counties in this State, or when the boards of trustees of two or more such school districts, by the adoption of resolutions, authorization of contracts for erection or in any other way jointly or as separate boards of trustees, shall have evidenced an intention to establish a high school district, a body corporate shall be and hereby is created and shall be deemed to have been created at and from the time of the first joint or separate action in any such case and for such purpose by two or more boards of trustees of school districts.

HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 21‑624; 1952 Code Section 21‑624; 1942 Code Section 5409; 1932 Code Section 5607; Civ. C. ‘22 Section 2725; 1921 (32) 45; 1923 (33) 181.

LIBRARY REFERENCES

Schools 33.

Westlaw Key Number Search: 345k33.

C.J.S. Schools and School Districts Sections 18, 67.

NOTES OF DECISIONS

In general 1

1. In general

Irregularities in the formation of high school districts and the failure to comply precisely with the law do not affect the corporate capacity of such districts under this section [Code 1962 Section 21‑624]. Hildebrand v. High School Dist. No. 32 (S.C. 1927) 138 S.C. 445, 136 S.E. 757. Education 59

**SECTION 59‑39‑50.** Area of high school districts established by adjoining districts.

 Such high school district shall be coterminous with and equal in area to the two or more school districts by action of whose boards of trustees it shall be created, but shall not in any way terminate the continued corporate existence of such school districts as separate entities.

HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 21‑625; 1952 Code Section 21‑625; 1942 Code Section 5410; 1932 Code Section 5608; Civ. C. ‘22 Section 2726; 1921 (32) 45.

LIBRARY REFERENCES

Schools 33.

Westlaw Key Number Search: 345k33.

C.J.S. Schools and School Districts Sections 18, 67.

**SECTION 59‑39‑60.** Boards of trustees of high school districts established by adjoining districts.

 The governing body of each such district shall be a board known as a high school board of trustees, which shall be constituted, when the boards of trustees of two or more school districts shall have acted in establishing or evidencing an intention to establish a high school pursuant to or under color of authority of any special act or any act making a special provision in or about the subject matter of a general act, in the manner provided in such act and in any other case in the manner provided in Section 59‑39‑20.

HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 21‑627; 1952 Code Section 21‑627; 1942 Code Section 5411; 1932 Code Section 5609; Civ. C. ‘22 Section 2727; 1921 (32) 45.

Code Commissioner’s Note

At the direction of the Code Commissioner, “Section 59‑39‑20” was substituted for “Section 59‑39‑10” in this section.

LIBRARY REFERENCES

Schools 51.1.

Westlaw Key Number Search: 345k51.1.

C.J.S. Schools and School Districts Sections 110 to 111.

**SECTION 59‑39‑70.** Corporate name of high school district established by adjoining districts; seal; clerk.

 The corporate name of each such high school district shall be such as shall be adopted by resolution of the high school board of trustees. The high school board of trustees may likewise adopt a corporate seal and may elect from time to time one of their number as clerk to hold office during his term of office as trustee or for a shorter period if the board shall so determine.

HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 21‑628; 1952 Code Section 21‑628; 1942 Code Section 5412; 1932 Code Section 5610; Civ. C. ‘22 Section 2728; 1921 (32) 45.

LIBRARY REFERENCES

Schools 24(1).

Westlaw Key Number Search: 345k24(1).

C.J.S. Schools and School Districts Section 18.

**SECTION 59‑39‑80.** Privileges and regulation of high school district established by adjoining districts.

 All such districts shall have the privileges and benefits provided by this article and shall be subject to the regulations of the State Board of Education as therein provided.

HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 21‑629; 1952 Code Section 21‑629; 1942 Code Section 5413; 1932 Code Section 5612; Civ. C. ‘22 Section 2730; 1921 (32) 45.

LIBRARY REFERENCES

Schools 33.

Westlaw Key Number Search: 345k33.

C.J.S. Schools and School Districts Sections 18, 67.

**SECTION 59‑39‑90.** Rights, powers and privileges of trustees of high school districts established by adjoining districts.

 Such high school boards of trustees shall have all of the rights, powers and privileges conferred by law upon the trustees of common school districts and may manage, lease, dispose of, sell, deliver or convey the property of the district upon such terms and conditions as the board shall deem proper and, when authorized by the boards of trustees of a majority of the cooperating districts, may discontinue the operation of such high school. But such right to manage, lease, dispose of, sell, deliver or convey the property of the district or discontinue the operation of the high school shall be subject to the approval of the county board of education.

HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 21‑629.1; 1952 Code Section 21‑629.1; 1951 (47) 429.

LIBRARY REFERENCES

Schools 55.

Westlaw Key Number Search: 345k55.

C.J.S. Schools and School Districts Sections 15 to 17, 142 to 145, 147, 206, 254, 356, 401.

**SECTION 59‑39‑100.** Issuance of uniform diplomas by accredited high school; units required.

 (A) Diplomas issued to graduates of accredited high schools within this State must be uniform in every respect and particularly as to color, size, lettering, and marking. In accordance with Section 59‑59‑10, et seq., districts and schools shall provide students with personalized pathways for earning the uniform diploma, and students may earn endorsements based upon their course of study, which may be represented by seals added to the student’s uniform diploma. The State Board of Education shall promulgate regulations establishing these pathways and endorsements.

 (B) Beginning with students entering the ninth grade in School Year 1997‑1998, the number of units required for a high school diploma was increased to twenty‑four units. To support the Profile of the Graduate, for students entering the ninth grade beginning with the 2018‑2019 School Year, the twenty‑four units required are as prescribed in this section and in regulation by the State Board of Education.

 (1) Students will continue to be required to earn the units of credit as prescribed in regulation and, when applicable, be offered national industry certifications or credentials.

 (2) Coursework must be aligned with a student’s personalized diploma pathway. The State Board of Education shall promulgate regulations that outline the process and procedures for approval of courses to personalize pathways based on students’ postsecondary plans and include an annually updated course activity coding manual listing approved courses. The individualized graduation planning process must plan each student’s personalized pathway based on his postsecondary plans.

 (C) The State Board of Education, through the Department of Education and in collaboration with the Vocational Rehabilitation Department, the Department of Employment and Workforce, businesses, and stakeholders shall develop criteria for a uniform state‑recognized employability credential that is aligned to the program of study for students with a disability whose Individualized Education Program (IEP) team determines, and agrees in writing, that a diploma pathway would not provide a free appropriate public education. The State Board of Education, in conjunction with the department, shall develop a rubric and guidelines to identify and assess the employability skills of the students, based on appropriate standards established. The credentials must be uniform in size, shape, and design.

 (D) The department shall monitor the number of diplomas and employability credentials earned by students and shall report to the State Board of Education and the General Assembly biannually by February 15, beginning in 2020.

 (E) Nothing in this section prohibits local school boards of trustees from awarding recognition to students who complete additional units and credits beyond those required by this section.

HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 21‑630; 1952 Code Section 21‑630; 1942 Code Section 5415; 1933 (38) 164; 1984 Act No. 512, Part II, Section 9, Division II, Subdivision A, SubPart 1, Section 1; 1997 Act No. 155, Part II, Section 6; 2005 Act No. 49, Section 11, eff May 3, 2005; 2017 Act No. 54 (S.462), Section 1, eff June 8, 2017.

Code Commissioner’s Note

2017 Act No. 54 became effective June 8, 2017 pursuant to Section 2‑7‑10, i.e., 20 days following the Governor’s signature, which was on May 19, 2017.

Editor’s Note

2017 Act No. 54, Section 2, provides as follows:

“This act takes effect with students entering ninth grade beginning with the 2018‑2019 School Year.”

Effect of Amendment

The 2005 amendment designated subsections (A) to (E); in the second sentence of subsection (C), substituted “Career and technology” for “Vocational” and “pre‑career and technology” for “pre‑vocational”; in the second sentence of subsection (D), substituted “career and technology” for “vocational”; and made nonsubstantive language changes in subsections (C), (D) and (E).

2017 Act No. 54, Section 1, rewrote the section, providing personalized pathways for students to earn diplomas, revising the coursework students entering ninth grade during the 2018‑2019 school year must earn for graduation, providing for a uniform employability credential available for certain students with disabilities as an alternative to diploma pathways, and providing the State Department of Education shall monitor numbers of diplomas and employability credentials earned by students and biannually report such numbers.

Cross References

As to American Sign Language course satisfying foreign language credit requirement, see Section 59‑17‑130.

LIBRARY REFERENCES

Schools 178.

Westlaw Key Number Search: 345k178.

C.J.S. Schools and School Districts Sections 803 to 806.

Attorney General’s Opinions

Local school districts may only issue the uniform high school diploma established by Section 59‑39‑100 to students who graduate and meet the requirements set forth therein as well as those prescribed by the state board of education. S.C. Op.Atty.Gen. (Nov. 18, 2013) 2013 WL 6210753.

The State Board of Education is authorized to increase the number of units required for high school diploma. 1964‑65 Op Atty Gen, No 1804, p 50.

And a local school district may not impose greater requirements. 1964‑65 Op Atty Gen, No 1804, p 50.

**SECTION 59‑39‑110.** Accelerated program of study.

 Each accredited high school in this State shall provide an accelerated program of study whereby any student who demonstrates sufficient ability shall, upon approval of the administrative head of such school and of the parent, guardian or other lawful custodian of such student, be allowed to undertake such courses of study as will enable the student to graduate at the end of eleven years of primary and secondary schooling.

HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 21‑630.1; 1958 (50) 1844.

LIBRARY REFERENCES

Schools 164.

Westlaw Key Number Search: 345k164.

C.J.S. Schools and School Districts Sections 701, 782 to 785, 817.

**SECTION 59‑39‑112.** Elective credit for released time classes in religious instruction.

 (A) A school district board of trustees may award high school students no more than two elective Carnegie units for the completion of released time classes in religious instruction as specified in Section 59‑1‑460 if:

 (1) for the purpose of awarding elective Carnegie units, the released time classes in religious instruction are evaluated on the basis of purely secular criteria that are substantially the same criteria used to evaluate similar classes at established private high schools for the purpose of determining whether a student transferring to a public high school from a private high school will be awarded elective Carnegie units for such classes. However, any criteria that released time classes must be taken at an accredited private school is not applicable for the purpose of awarding Carnegie unit credits for released time classes; and

 (2) the decision to award elective Carnegie units is neutral as to, and does not involve any test for, religious content or denominational affiliation.

 (B) For the purpose of subsection (A)(1), secular criteria may include, but are not limited to, the following:

 (1) number of hours of classroom instruction time;

 (2) review of the course syllabus which reflects the course requirements and materials used;

 (3) methods of assessment used in the course; and

 (4) whether the course was taught by a certified teacher.

HISTORY: 2006 Act No. 322, Section 2, eff June 2, 2006.

Editor’s Note

2006 Act No. 322, Section 1, provides as follows:

“This act may be cited as the ‘South Carolina Released Time Credit Act”‘.

**SECTION 59‑39‑115.** Issuance of diploma to high school student who enlisted in military during WWII; documentation; posthumous diplomas.

 (A) A South Carolinian who enlisted in any branch of the United States military while enrolled as a student in any high school of this State during the period December 8, 1941, through September 1, 1946, must be issued a high school diploma upon presentation of documentation of school enrollment and a copy of an honorable discharge or honorable discharge papers (DD‑214) to the South Carolina Department of Education.

 (B) A posthumous high school diploma must be awarded to any person meeting the criteria of this section upon written request of a member of the individual’s family.

HISTORY: 2000 Act No. 383, Section 1.

LIBRARY REFERENCES

Schools 178.

Westlaw Key Number Search: 345k178.

C.J.S. Schools and School Districts Sections 803 to 806.

**SECTION 59‑39‑120.** Data required to be submitted by high schools and institutions of higher learning concerning high school graduates.

 On or before May first of each calendar year, every high school which issues a State high school diploma shall submit to the State Superintendent of Education in such form as he may prescribe the following data:

 (1) The number of high school graduates that entered the freshman class of an institution of higher learning, either in or out of this State, for whom a first semester report has been received;

 (2) A breakdown showing all courses passed by such group; and

 (3) A breakdown showing all courses failed by such group.

 Every high school shall seek diligently to obtain such data from out‑of‑State institutions of higher learning. Any high school which fails to file a report or files a false report shall lose its accreditation.

 Every institution of higher learning in this State shall submit to the state high school from which he was graduated a report on the first semester accomplishments of each freshman.

HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 21‑631; 1952 Code Section 21‑631; 1947 (45) 317; 1957 (50) 211.

**SECTION 59‑39‑130.** Tabulation of information by State Superintendent of Education.

 After such reports have been received, the State Superintendent of Education shall cause them to be tabulated so as to show the academic performance of graduates from the respective high schools who entered institutions of higher learning. When such tables have been prepared, they shall be included in the annual report of the State Superintendent of Education as presented to the General Assembly. The State Superintendent of Education shall acquaint the proper officials of the institutions of higher learning with the requirements of Section 59‑39‑120.

HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 21‑632; 1952 Code Section 21‑632; 1947 (45) 317; 1957 (50) 211.

**SECTION 59‑39‑140.** Regulations for inspection and classification of schools.

 The State Board of Education may prescribe all such regulations as may not be inconsistent with Chapters 35, 37, 39, 43, 45, 53 and 55 and with the School Code to provide for the inspection and classification of all elementary and secondary schools.

HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 21‑633; 1952 Code Section 21‑633; 1942 Code Section 5408; 1932 Code Section 5602; Civ. C. ‘22 Section 2720; Civ. C. ‘12 Section 1831; 1907 (25) 520; 1916 (29) 875; 1919 (31) 248; 1973 (58) 636.

**SECTION 59‑39‑150.** High school shall not lose accreditation on basis of enrollment only.

 No high school in this State shall lose its accreditation on the basis of class or school enrollment only, and any high school which lost its accreditation status during the school year 1964‑65, based solely upon class or school enrollment, is hereby restored to its former accreditation status.

HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 21‑634; 1965 (54) 304.

LIBRARY REFERENCES

Schools 20.

Westlaw Key Number Search: 345k20.

C.J.S. Schools and School Districts Sections 7, 74, 76, 195.

**SECTION 59‑39‑160.** Interscholastic activities; requirements for participation; monitoring; participation by handicapped; waiver.

 (A) To participate in interscholastic activities, students in grades nine through twelve must achieve an overall passing average and either:

 (1) pass at least four academic courses, including each unit the student takes that is required for graduation; or

 (2) pass a total of five academic courses. Students must satisfy these conditions in the semester preceding participation in the interscholastic activity, if the interscholastic activity occurs completely within one semester or in the semester preceding the first semester of participation in an interscholastic activity if the interscholastic activity occurs over two consecutive semesters and is under the jurisdiction of the South Carolina High School League.

 (B) Academic courses are those courses of instruction for which credit toward high school graduation is given. These may be required or approved electives. All activities currently under the jurisdiction of the South Carolina High School League remain in effect. The monitoring of all other interscholastic activities is the responsibility of the local boards of trustees. Those students diagnosed as handicapped in accordance with the criteria established by the State Board of Education and satisfying the requirements of their Individual Education Plan (IEP) as required by Public Law 94‑142 are permitted to participate in interscholastic activities. A local school board of trustees may impose more stringent standards than those contained in this section for participation in interscholastic activities by students in grades nine through twelve.

 (C) The State Board of Education may grant a waiver of the requirements of this section.

 (1) This waiver may be granted when a written statement from a school district superintendent and athletic director has been received stating circumstances, including, but not limited to:

 (a) a student’s ineligibility to participate in interscholastic activities is due to misinformation concerning eligibility requirements being provided by district personnel;

 (b) a student’s ineligibility to participate in interscholastic activities is due to a long‑term absence as a result of a medical condition, but the student has been medically cleared to participate by his health care practitioner; or

 (c) any reasonable circumstance as determined by the State Board of Education.

 (2) The State Board of Education shall establish guidelines to administer this section.

HISTORY: 1984 Act No. 512, Part II, Section 9, Division II, Subdivision A, Subpart 1; 1988 Act No. 502; 1997 Act No. 42, Section 1; 2015 Act No. 24 (S.154), Section 1, eff June 1, 2015.

Effect of Amendment

2015 Act No. 24, Section 1, added the paragraph designators, and rewrote (C), the former last paragraph.

LIBRARY REFERENCES

Schools 164.

Westlaw Key Number Search: 345k164.

C.J.S. Schools and School Districts Sections 701, 782 to 785, 817.

Federal Aspects

Public Law 94‑142, referred to in this Section, see 20 U.S.C.A. Sections 1400 et seq.

Attorney General’s Opinions

Serving as an assistant or head coach while also serving as a member of the board of trustees for the same district that the sports team is a part of would create a master‑servant conflict of interest; however, serving as a volunteer coach, would not create a master‑servant conflict of interest. S.C. Op.Atty.Gen. (January 5, 2016) 2016 WL 386066.

Discussion of a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the South Carolina High School League, relating to the classification of private and charter schools. 2015 S.C. Op.Atty.Gen. (April 20, 2015) 2015 WL 3476565.

Compliance with provisions of Section 59‑39‑160 for interscholastic athletes is responsibility of student, school district board of trustees, and South Carolina High School League; duties of League under this statute do not constitute improper delegation of authority. 1985 Op Atty Gen, No. 85‑84, p 237.

**SECTION 59‑39‑170.** Secondary schools to emphasize teaching as career opportunity.

 Acting through guidelines adopted by the State Board of Education, the secondary schools of this State shall emphasize teaching as a career opportunity.

HISTORY: 1984 Act No. 512, Part II, Section 9, Division II, Subdivision C, SubPart 1, Section 1(A).

LIBRARY REFERENCES

Schools 164.

Westlaw Key Number Search: 345k164.

C.J.S. Schools and School Districts Sections 701, 782 to 785, 817.

**SECTION 59‑39‑200.** Voter registration application forms to be made available to students.

 Each high school in this State shall make available to its students voter registration application forms. Pursuant to Section 7‑5‑175, the forms must be provided to high school administrators upon their request to the appropriate county voter registration board or entity charged by law with registering an elector.

HISTORY: 2004 Act No. 253, Section 2, eff June 15, 2004.

ARTICLE 3

Mandatory Driver Education and Training

**SECTION 59‑39‑310.** School district boards shall establish driver education and training programs.

 The governing board of any school district maintaining a secondary school which includes any grades nine through twelve, inclusive, shall establish driver education and training programs for students in high school grades.

HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 21‑650; 1966 (54) 2424.

LIBRARY REFERENCES

Schools 164.

Westlaw Key Number Search: 345k164.

C.J.S. Schools and School Districts Sections 701, 782 to 785, 817.

Attorney General’s Opinions

Funds appropriated for the driver education program may be disbursed only for instruction given students at public schools. 1967‑68 Op Atty Gen, No 2471, p 139.

**SECTION 59‑39‑320.** Rules and regulations of State Board of Education.

 The State Board of Education shall promulgate rules and regulations for establishment by local school districts of approved driver education and training courses, and when duly promulgated shall have full force and effect of law. Such regulations shall require that credit for completion of a driver education training course shall not be given unless the course shall have included not less than thirty classroom hours of instruction in driver education, and not less than six hours of actual behind‑the‑wheel driving.

HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 21‑650.1; 1966 (54) 2424.

CROSS REFERENCES

Rate reductions for youthful operator completing approved driver training course, see Section 38‑73‑737.

LIBRARY REFERENCES

Schools 164.

Westlaw Key Number Search: 345k164.

C.J.S. Schools and School Districts Sections 701, 782 to 785, 817.

**SECTION 59‑39‑330.** Supervision of course; instrumental standards, teacher qualifications, reimbursement procedure and other requirements.

 The rules and regulations of the State Board of Education and training course shall be under the supervision of a qualified driver education teacher. Such rules and regulations shall include instrumental standards, teacher qualifications, reimbursement procedure, and other requirements which will further implement the purposes and intent of this article.

HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 21‑650.2; 1966 (54) 2424.

LIBRARY REFERENCES

Schools 164.

Westlaw Key Number Search: 345k164.

C.J.S. Schools and School Districts Sections 701, 782 to 785, 817.

**SECTION 59‑39‑340.** Payments to school districts.

 The State Board of Education shall allow to each school district operating a driver education training program an amount equal to thirty dollars per pupil completing the standard prescribed course in the program in that school district during the preceding fiscal year in accordance with the regulations set forth by the State Board of Education for instructing pupils in driver education and training.

HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 21‑650.3; 1966 (54) 2424.

LIBRARY REFERENCES

Schools 19(3).

Westlaw Key Number Search: 345k19(3).

C.J.S. Schools and School Districts Section 13.