

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia, South Carolina

2025-000964

RECEIVED

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SC Court of Appeals

SUPPLMENTAL BRIEF ON ISSUES CITED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA COURT
OF APPEALS REGARDING ILLEGAL ORDERS BY THE TEXAS TRIAL COURTS
AND THIRD TEXAS COURT OF APPEALS AND REQUEST FOR ENBANC
REHEARING OR BY A PANEL OF JUDGES

ADDRESSED TO JUDGE VINSON AND FUTURE PANELS AS NECESSARY



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COVER LETTER

Judge Jerry Vinson, ET All

South Carolina Court of Appeals

1220 Senate Street

Columbia, SC 29201

Dear Judge Vinson,

I spoke to the clerk of the court, and asked that my Motion for Reconsideration/Rehearing was routed to you, and her position was your order doesn't allow that to happen. I believe that is up for you to consider or not. I do know however for certain, that regardless of your position which I accept either way in part (knowing you do in fact have the power to enter orders which are legally binding in South Carolina), but since I plan further appeals, respect that I am still entitled to my opinions in future filings and know almost without fail, higher courts will review the work in the lower courts as necessary and check for completeness.

Therefore I believe whether you enter an order **or not** in response to this supplemental petition, which the clerk expresses the latter is more likely, that I need to complete the appellate process to the best of my ability, noting that Judge Jocelyn Newman has literally entered a binding order on me, that I may not present a trial transcript, or docket entries signed by the clerk who she also bound not to. I believe her order is a felony crime of obstruction, and was clearly illegal in every court in the world, but nevertheless I do in fact know she can hold me in contempt while you all debate the merits of my appeal, or some untrained attorneys appeal who cares not at all. I have chosen not to proceed on this path.

I do believe however that I do in fact need to address your specific order written a few weeks ago which I believe I disagree with you in the precedence of State Statute, and Constitutional provisions which I shall do based on my extensive trial court experience in more than five states Circuit Courts, and the equivalent number of appellate jurisdictions, AND because you referenced issues in Texas which were not discussed or even plead in any South Carolina Trial court. Therefore the court is entering dispositive orders at the appellate level which were never tried in rards to Texas litigation is beyond the powers given to the court by the State of South Carolina which I will try to explain to the courts

satisfaction in a supplemental brief which is necessary only because I think the courts comments on the issues in Texas **allow me to rebut the same** under the South Carolina rules of evidence. What happened in Texas was a complicated educational dispute with my ex-wife who unfortunately has much more resources than her ex partner due to nearly unlimited loans provided by her billionaire father who is a Carroll descendant, and one of America's founding families who do in fact care quite a bit about the constitution. In this case, her father actually loaned her more than 10 million dollars which is included in her own filings without interest, and which she had no ability to repay, which I believe should have been considered ordinary income, **unless Mr. Wright provided his exact will to Ms. Wright, and the current balances, and swore to the court that the exact form of the will was going to be binding forever. In most states wills are living documents and can be changed by mentally healthy people up until ones last days, and the precedent for such issues exist in every state, and go back 300 years further due to Common Law references in Maryland to the laws of England.**

To make the issues more simply put:

#1 The State of Texas ordered children who were disabled to un-regulated private schools not licensed to provide special education resources, and which had not a single special education teacher on campus. The US Government, and six other states believe that such an order represented Child Abuse under State and Federal Law, and both my ex Wife, and the Judge who entered the order (S. Yelenosky – 345th DC) should have been arrested by the FBI OR The Texas State Police for the same.

#2 The original order was a County Order issued by Travis County Texas which can be easily appealed to the Federal Trial Courts, but included other provisions which are clearly not in Federal Code such as possessory schedules, Modification Provisions, and the like which would have prevented trialing the entire case in Federal District Court and which effectively resulted in a bi-fricated appeal (An Appeal which had both State and Federal Issues which had different Appellate Jurisdictions).

#3 The US Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit told me that once a State Circuit Court Judgement was reviewed by a Court of Appeals in the same state it was no longer a County Judgement which could be reviewed by a US District Court, but became a State Judgement by State officers, which under the law can only be reviewed by the US Court of Appeals System under Local Rule 15 (Review of a Judgement by A State, or Federal Institution), furthermore, like South Carolina Appeals Court Judgements are final pending Prerogative Discretionary reviews by the Supreme Court of the same state. Although both South Carolina and Texas have similar laws in this regard, the US Supreme Court will not review any action which doesn't have a final order by the Supreme Court of its state on the merits.

They may have done so historically, but in practice, the clerks don't even present such cases to the court to review without a US Supreme Court bar member attached to the Motion for Leave of Court. In other words, without a Supreme Court bar member, States are free to block reviews by the US Supreme Court altogether by simply not entering an order on the merits of the Appeal in that state courts Supreme Court which is what happened to me in Texas while the Texas Trial court proceeded with more sequential orders on the same subject which necessarily prevents further appeal.

4) The clerk of the 5th Circuit, spoke to me personally in a high back chair in New Orleans Louisiana, and he told me in the history of the Court, that that rule(local rule 15 – See Exhibit A) although was on the books and existed in every court of Appeals in the US Court of Appeals system, HAD NEVER BEEN USED SUCCESSFULLY IN THE 5TH CIRCUIT, for one specific reason, he told me that they actually had docketing rules in the clerks office which prohibited assigning a case number to any action that didn't originate from a US District Court.

In other words Mr. Lyle Cayce, believes that in his court he has more power than the US Senate, and the Supreme Court to determine which cases actually get reviewed under rules published by the US Congress, and the US Supreme Court together. This is clearly contempt of the high court which has caused me significant harm and relates specifically to the order this court just entered. A Crime committed by Mr. Cayce, gets a flippant order from another state, feeling that things like this don't happen in practice?

5. After entering an order sending my disabled children to a school which had no capability to treat them which is ridiculous in itself, the court MADE IT WORSE, by ordering me to PAY FOR UP TO 150% OF MY ASSETS, or 3X the divorce settlement for the children to see specialists AFTER SCHOOL from 3-7pm every day at additional cost simply because they refused to order my children to one of the top 3 school district in the state of Texas (AISD, Lake Travis, Eanes) all of which had very large special education programs with upwards of 100 instructors each.

6. However the orders in Texas didn't start this way, this 2nd batch of orders were on a retrial in 2009, after in 2005/2006 the court and the chief judge had done something different, I won the trial and the Judge moved my oldest child Hannah to the Rawson Saunders school, a Texas specialty school for children with dyslexia where every single teacher(even the PE coach) has a Masters Degree or higher in Special Education, and where every student is assigned an ALT for their very first period of the day before they do anything else and where the student can be adjusted to the day. They aren't dropped in a normal math class, and then going to special education at 1pm like in most schools. Its an entire full featured integrated program.

I intend to explain the complexity of this case in context of the US Supreme Courts findings in Forrest Grove School District v TA (2009) which concluded while my 2nd trial on the merits was proceeding, and my case was actually the corollary of that case which I think the Supreme Court would have been happy to take up in the same year, all blocked due to a bitter embarrassment from Texas.

7. My Ex-wife is an attractive and intelligent woman with substantial resources, and unbeknownst to me at the time was having an affair with Texas Appeals court Robert Harrison Pemberton a Harvard Graduate WHO ACTUALLY WROTE THE OPINION IN THIS CASE, and on further appeal, the Texas Supreme Court said that didn't matter, and overruled a transfer of the case to Dallas where most of the experts were located.

SUMMARY OF ISSUES IN TEXAS AND WHY IT MATTERS TO SOUTH CAROLINA

In summary and to make things simple. I have three children Hannah, James, and Lucy in order of their birth. Hannah and James both had severe dyslexia, and Lucy had no special needs at all. Hannah was ordered to the Rawson Saunders School in 2005 and she went from two standard deviations below normal to back to grade with Straight A's in 2007 due to the work and my winning trial in the Circuit Court which I achieved on my own. I tried my own case.

The next year, James had the exact same test scores, and again we went to court and he was ordered to the Austin Waldorf School by Judge Dietz more than 50mins away by car, and had no help at all except after school care, while Hannah stayed where she was doing well. The judge irrationally denied a motion to have both children go to the same school with Lucy in the neighboring school a block away in AISD as recommended by the school consultant and the children's therapists, simply because he said "he didn't want me to have my way" and win completely.

When James didn't improve after a year of therapy, and the family was polarized by the debate, Judge Dietz recused himself, and then retired, and a new judge Yelenosky took the bench who claimed he was a special education expert with 20 years of experience in 2009 or four years after I had won every other trial and hearing.

On the very first day of our 4th full trial in as many years, Judge Yelenosky tells me offline that regardless of what I said, that his experience was that the Texas Public Schools were all substandard in special education, and that it didn't matter what witnesses I called BUT he intended to have a full and formal trial on the merits and he would allow everyone to call whoever they wanted.

He believed that Governor Perry, and Governor Abbot were simply operating terrible schools when it came to special education. Furthermore, unlike Judge Dietz he didn't want to order my kids 1 hour away by car. He decided he was just going to dissolve the conservatorship and give all the rights to my ex-wife who literally had litigated her children from Lake Travis AISD which was 2mins(literally) walking distance from her house and which was #1 in the State of Texas and which was free. He stated he based his decision solely on decision making. There was no issues with abuse in either household. He believed that having my children in the shortest possible commute and in the happiest place the best outcome, noting they were trust fund children and that financial issues were never going to be relevant. However the children's trust funds were not included in the trial record an omission which goes to malpractice and which has caused me incredible pain.

The State of Texas literally stole 150% of my assets, and has been serving South Carolina and Virginia with "Bugging and Surveillance Orders" while they try to prevent me from having any relationship at all.

Now as the backdrop for all of this at the time of 2009 Trial, I was the CTO of Bank of America with access to a private fleet of Aircraft, and my exwife was diagnosed with two untreatable personality disorders (narcistic personality disorder), and (histrionic personality disorder). I believe she had a sexual disease as well as she was seeing multiple people in multiple states at the same time, and one of which claimed was her common law husband. She was so emboldened that she didn't try to hide these relationships from her children, she just hired babysitters using her parents money so she could date freely(whether she was married or not). I believed however at the time the issue of sex was not an issue with divorce. It was an issue of mental health, furthermore since I thought the US Supreme Court might take up our case, that their position is they literally will not review a case which cites sexual misconduct. Not in the history of the court have they taken up one that had anything to do with such issues. Its also in their rules, and in their comments over the years. I do believe that it was in fact actually a third personality disorder and that her rights as a parent should have been terminated, and she should have been arrested for 18 USC 1958.

The house my children were living in was purchased by me with 100% my funds, while my wife kept her funds untouched. She later sold my house for 800K dollars which she agreed to take in lieu of any child support. Yet my lawyers and her lawyers didn't file this issue with the Texas Court, and the Texas OAG is sure that's true, but they believe they need to have another support trial on this issue alone to decision the current 500K+ garnishment. In other words Ms. Wright was already paid in 2007 when she sold the house.

So we are dealing with Judicial Felonies entered on the bench, we are dealing with gross injustices and Felony child abuse, and we are dealing with Inter-State enforcement of child support which isn't allowed in the US Constitution. You cant be imprisoned for debt, and "GEO-FENCING" using location objects is in fact imprisonment. Now normally one says when states commit felonies, you go to the US Attorneys office and the FBI. However Ms. Wright is a Carroll and she has more than three family members who work in the FBI in Louisiana, at least two in New England, and more than ten members in Washington. Ms. Wright apparently filed other claims prior to the special education case was pending and the FBI local office was involved in very complex decisions, which was outsourced to the US Attorneys office in Houston to avoid conflict. Then apparently this US Attorney was set to bring charges, and according to my brother David was assassinated in Houston. He knew this because he was his commanding office in the US Navy in the Pacific theatre and he had gone to Houston to talk to him about the case.

After this occurred, My brother believed that distancing myself from Ms. Wright was the only possibility as not only did she likely get involved in this process, Katherine also attempted to hire her boyfriend Ted(who filed a complaint with DPS – State Police) to assassinate her husband, and was never arrested. When I told this to the children's family therapist Susan McMillan she thought I was kidding, noting that she had never heard such a case not be prosecuted in the United States. She asked if Ted had actually filed a complaint, and I confirmed he did, and DPS told me it was in their possession, but did not provide the complaint details.

VEXATIOUS LITIGATION WAS BY KATHERINE WRIGH AND NOT J. STRITZINGER AND IS A CIVIL FINDING IN TEXAS

As for vexatious litigation, this is the process of repetitively filing similar cases over and over after losing in the trial court. In fact in Texas Ms. Wright entered an agreed final decree of divorce initially by a detailed letter of settlement (Rule 11 Agreement), followed by a complex Order which included other issues like insurance provisions and the like. In this case Ms. Wright agreed to send the children only to schools recommended by the court appointed expert, but when the expert didn't agree with her, she hired tens of experts and paid her attorneys to threaten private schools with lawsuits(Friday, and Kazen). The original action in the trial court wasn't a divorce, but an enforcement action, where Ms. Wright should have been jailed, but my attorney thought that Hannah moving to Rawson Saunders was a huge win, and it was stipulated at trial. So my attorneys took down the jail sentence to get my child moved where she needed to be. This was in 2005, and this trial extended into 2006. In the summer of 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 Ms. Wright and not myself actually filed six more vexatious full modifications of the conservancy almost all

on special education, but also included trips to Canada which is illegal, birthday parties, and changes to exchanges. In 2009, my family therapist told the court that under equal possession, and with a schedule which had been in place for four years, that the children were happy and well adjusted. Ms. Wright had a job, the children were in their same house, and their grandparents paid for 4 weeks of vacation a year for all the kids where they went to the beach to the camp and other issues. There were no grounds for modification other than Ms. Wright didn't like driving every day to the Rawson Saunders, and she objected to my girlfriend and fiancé helping with these duties since she lived downtown and Ms. Wright didn't have any help. She was a full time mom, and worked for her dad's foundation part time.

Since this time, my exwife became a broker. She is one of the top sellers in the Texas Markets, and makes more than 1M dollars a year which she has on her website. Yet this court, and Ms. Newman ARE STEALING 67% of every paycheck I make and threatening all of my employers with 500K judgements from Texas. Its nearly unbelievable. Judge Newman told me just a few weeks ago, she didn't know how to suspend a garnishment from Texas. I told her she just needed to send an order to the SSA to suspend the garnishment until a trial could be set in a neutral venue, and AFTER MS. WRIGHT responded with financial information on South Carolina subpoenas.

So James R. Stritzinger Jr, has no information about this case as he never appeared despite being subpoenaed to come to Austin, he has no information about my employment from 1998-2018, my assets or property, and yet he is filing statements in south Carolina which are completely ridiculous. He notes his brother has been harmed, but South Carolina Judges in the trial court in general cannot review another states orders under Article IV of the US Constitution(Full Faith and Credit), but I know that equivalent courts can in fact test each other. This court could review the Texas case, and record, and enter an opposing view that it was irrational.

I didn't plead that here, as the issues of malpractice and criminal citations in Texas are still likely to be tried, and I offer that the Vexatious litigation finding was a default judgement when I was actually standing in Mr. Cayce's office for appeal. It's a technical issue but essentially as I understand it appeals stop when you agree and submit to another trial on the same issue in the same court while your appeal is pending. Malpractice will be tried, because the US Government and several state education departments believed that all my attorneys had to do was email the state police on the educational dispute and Ms. Wright and Judge Yelenosky would be arrested, and because they didn't include the transfer of my house in the section on Child support.

Vexatious Litigation in Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia is a Felony State Jail Offense

The state of Texas entered a default judgement in a civil context, which is a state Jail Felony in Virginia, Delaware, and Pennsylvania if it were tried there. Since most states believe they can do anything they want to previous convicted felons, there is a question about what a police action can do when they are served with something vanilla like a Garnishment order from Texas. However if Texas says this is a civil issue, it cant be treated as a Felony in other states under Article IV of the US Constitution.

Police officers in general don't have enough legal training to make such decisions, they usually only know what their own state code says on the same thing. They aren't trained here in South Carolina on the laws of Texas, and how the laws might differ. That's a graduate legal course which they might take late in their career if they choose a career in academia. In Virginia there were only two lawyers licensed to practice who were also active law enforcement officers in the Virginia State Police main branch in Richmond. Virginia however is allowed to use FMRI against State Watch List persons, and he believes that this same officer is guilty of 8th amendment violations which have extended to South Carolina.

The rest of this brief will be more formal and without such long winded discussions.

Signed this 8th day of September, 2025

John S. Stritzinger

1800 Washington Street

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ISSUES BEFORE THE COURT

- 1) Can the State of South Carolina and James R. Stritzinger cite Civil issues in a South Carolina Court of Appeals which were not tried in any form in the district court and which he was not a party?
- 2) Can the South Carolina Court of Appeals suspend a trial or appeal based on a hearsay filing by non-lawyer James R. Stritzinger acting pro-se?
- 3) Can the State of Texas commit a felony on the bench in the Circuit Court, serve that same criminal order in South Carolina in a financial context?
- 4) Can South Carolina Judges review withholding orders of other states in a Child Support Context, and review South Carolina guidelines for the same financial grounds to citizens of multiple states?
- 5) Did John S. Stritzinger have a legal right to review the Texas Court of Appeals Judgement in South Carolina? (b) Can South Carolina review the orders of other States for validity?

FINDINGS OF THE TRIAL COURT

The State of Texas ordered two disabled children to a non-regulated private school and whether than enter micro-orders for each child that they had the years before all in John Stritzingers family, simply ruled they were going to dissolve the conservancy. The Court of Appeals Texas ruled effectively that the relief granted is within the powers of the trial court, and that they didn't believe the expert testimony offered with overrule the indirect of assignment of the children to the Austin Waldorf School. The Supreme Court of Texas denied a review of the educational decision, and denied transferrering the case to the 5th Circuit of Appeals, despite the judge who entered the orders having a known affair with my wife. He was later removed from the court by the Texas Bar Association by Appellants understanding because of the actions he took in Federal Court. He believes Judge Wooten called the FBI in Austin Texas and they made their own determination.

CASE LAW:

Forrest Grove School District v TA (2009) - US Supreme Court

Stritzinger v Wright (3rd Court of Appeals) - NO. 03-11-00581-CV

Stritzinger v Wright (Texas Supreme Court) - 11-0224

Stritzinger v Wright(US Court of Appeals – 5th Circuit) - 0:11-misc-90009

Stritzinger v Wright(US Court of Appeals – 5th Circuit) - [\(0:13-cr-50730\)](#)

Texas Child Support Code – 154 – Guidelines

Texas Child Support Code – 156 – Modification of Support (25% change threshold)

SC. Code of Laws

SC Code of Laws - Title 59 – Education - CHAPTER 33 – Article I

South Carolina Support Code - Title 63 - **South Carolina Children's Code** - CHAPTER 17

EXHIBIT B – SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIAL LICENSURE

FACTS

The State of Texas ordered three children of John S. Stritzinger all under the age of ten, two of which were disabled to private schools during the day, and between three and six hours of therapy after school EVERY DAY, and two hours of competitive swimming each and every day, and usually both weekend days at Nitro and related swim complexes.

We aren't talking about ordering adults into twelve hours of slavery... but children under 10 ordered to go to school from 7:30am to almost 9pm every day(13.5 Hours) and on weekends their mother believed they should go only to Waldorf birthday parties, and the local Austin fair where she insisted they drink unpasteurized milk and remove all the letters from their shirts among other punishments.

Then Texas unthinkably despite the children having multi-million dollar trust funds for education decided to order 150% of the costs of these orders on John S. Stritzinger in DIRECT CONTRAST to the US Supreme Courts order in Forrest Grove School District v TA(2009) which made States responsible for providing a Full and Appropriate Public Education, or PAY FOR THEM TO GO TO PRIVATE SCHOOLS WHO COULD. In other words if Texas had no capability to provide a public education, then they had to pay for the support decision directly according to the US Supreme Court.

The problem in this case is Judges Hathcock and Yelenosky had effectively ordered a felony crime from the bench, the order itself was illegal, and then OBSTRUCTED JUSTICE by using procedural safeguards in contested provisions to be overridden. In other words Judge Hathcock actually blocked CHILD FIND PROVISIONS OF IDEA TO BE EXECUTED, and

then even ordered Appellant to a commuted jail sentence "JUST FOR ASKING".... He claimed that the special education reports on the children were extensive and overwhelming, and I told him that was true, but that the Lake Travis ISD and AISD had refused to honor these reports under Federal Law, and they had to do their own assessment for the law under Forrest Grove v TA to be enforced. In other words despite the experts reports who REGULARLY CONSULTED AND OFFERED SUPPORT TO LTISD these expert reports were disregarded by Texas BECAUSE MS. WRIGHTS LAWYERS THREATENED THEM WITH LAWSUITS, AND DEFUNDING WHILE SHE CARRIED ON AFFAIRS WITH GOVERNOR PERRY AND A TEXAS APPELLATE JUDGE. That's correct I actually documented that Barbara Kazen and Jonathan Friday threatened upwards of five special educators, and three entire districts with billion dollar lawsuits, while she had lunch with the Texas Office of Special Prosecutions which is literally across the hall on Congress Street in Austin, Texas.

The alternative was simply to order the children to Dad who first choice was #1 to terminate Ms. Wrights conservancy and move them to Charlotte where he was a Top5 officer of the firm and where he unlimited resources to protect them #2 to send all the children to Rawson Saunders school and give them a multi-million dollar grant from the Wright Trust(which is over 18M dollars) #3 just enroll them in LTISD which is the #1 special education program in the entire state which was less than 10min from both parents homes which would have been free. Appellant didn't even really want to jail his ex wife, who other than her lack of sexual control which was labelled incorrectly by Dr. Silva, and Ms. Preiss, could have been treated, but likely she needed an ankle bracelet and was in fact a happy person, dressed nicely, and was otherwise normal. She could not deal or accept her husband leaving her home for even a day without doing something stupid. Truly. She had to lose custody to fix her behavior, but that might have deprived the children from a billion dollar inheritance.

Judge Yelenosky I believe expected that the Court of Appeals would never let this order stand, and at the end of trial told both Jim Richardson and myself, that we had done an excellent job, and Judge Dietz actually told me that me teaching my oldest daughter to read using Lexia Learning tools was a near miracle, that he thought I could extend to the entire state. These sets of judges entered directly opposing orders to make the Supreme Court of Texas decide the matter, but little did they know, that Ms. Wright was literally having an affair with Robert Pemberton who didn't just join a panel and refuse to recuse himself HE ACTUALLY WROTE THE MAJORITY OPINION... another felony. The Court of Appeals said that Motion to Recuse had to be brought in person, and I wasn't granted oral argument, so that meant that at the risk of Contempt, I had to barge into an ongoing proceeding and SCREAM Pemberton you need to recuse from the Wright Case, as you are

having an affair with my exwife(hes married), while he SAT ON THE BENCH IN ANOTHER CASE... under the rules... at the risk of contempt and a multi-year jail sentence. Instead I wrote the Supreme Court of Texas, and the Texas Bar Association, and Filed a Felony criminal complaint in the US District Court in South Carolina.

Judge Wooten said he wouldn't review any of this without the US Attorney and the FBI attaching, and they said they wouldn't because there were criminal cross-claims which they couldn't resolve to the point of prosecuting, but they had stacks and stacks of papers almost to the ceiling with questions unanswered by as many as 100 agents who were assigned to the case in Texas. I only know this as in Pennsylvania they were running a cross-review as Barry Baird raped my wife, and was one of many she was dating at the same time. Polygamy is a crime in every state, and Ms. Wright was guilty. But she confessed only to me. Ms. Wright was seeing different men in different parts of the country during different times of the year. Baird(July, Aug, and Xmas), Chris(July Aug in NH), and various parties in Texas all year long when JSS was traveling.

The Texas OAG has told Appellant that due to the transfer of the house, likely he doesn't owe any money, but they said since the court they practice is the Circuit Court of Texas, that even if they set the case, Ms. Wright would be able to file a counter-petition under the law, and that could include anything over the period from the last final order in the Family proceeding. Texas isn't stating that I am right or wrong, just they don't know what the outcome will be, and they didn't believe they could advocate either way. They said they would not accept an out of state magistrates order for a finding of financial capabilities, and when I wrote to the 345th district court, or the chief judge they said I had to go to an emergency proceeding, which I took to mean they intended to serve other processes when I appeared. I am not a resident of Texas at the present time, and the judgement is a civil judgement, and I have not lived in Texas since 2012. There is no basis for a criminal finding in Texas.

I believe that both Judge Yelenosky, and Judge Hathcock should be prosecuted, and I believe I am due tens of millions of dollars in damage from Judge Dietz who essentially used my children as science experiments for the State TEA office which is clearly incompetent. Also please note TEA officers used to regulate private schools, but in doing so had to travel all over the state to farms, and home schoolers who under the law are not allowed to teach disabled children. In other words the cost of NCLB and state provisions on teacher licenses in Texas might be 100M's of millions of dollars annually as ever home schooler has to obtain a license, and that also means the state has to establish what the needs of the children is(IE develop an IEP for every child) which Texas believes they do not have the funds to do globally. Texas has instead removed the charter of the TEA to regulate

private schools altogether, and as a result there are no enforcement provisions, while Virginia requires you to have a special education license to teach a child with a disability (even your own child). So living in Virginia with a child with a disability makes the child literally an orphan of the state, and you are just along for the ride.

Ms. Wright filed the lawsuits and spent 1M dollars a year in litigation after the first trial where she should have been sent to jail, and Barbara Kazen and Jonathan Friday should have lost their licenses, and disbarred. I was not a trained lawyer at the time, and my lawyer got all of his income from litigating these kinds of things in understated ways. His own child is disabled and he knew all these people and believed a stipulation to move Hannah was the best outcome he could achieve at the time. He thought going to trial might have terminated one or the other's parents rights right then. Judge Hurley entered a nonsensical order which only delayed a full trial on the merits six months later, but caused great harm. She was an associate judge then, she is now a 20 year veteran of the Circuit Court and a very important person. She will not accept responsibilities for her mistakes. She also should be removed.

ARGUMENTS

- Can the State of South Carolina and James R. Stritzinger cite Civil issues in a South Carolina Court of Appeals which were not tried in any form in the district court and which he was not a party?

No the court cannot review hearsay statements by non-experts which were never tried in South Carolina Trial Courts. There is no provision for Judicial Review of another States laws in the South Carolina Constitution, unlike the Virginia Constitution which includes reviews for issues with "actual innocence".

This court can decide this issue since there is no statute but it would require a trial on the merits.

The South Carolina Legislature should be warned that it has no process to review child support for third party state findings although children are regularly subject to such orders and can be living in multiple states and even if the orders do not make sense or do not include all sources of income like this one.

- Can the South Carolina Court of Appeals suspend a trial or appeal based on a hearsay filing by non-lawyer James R. Stritzinger acting pro-se?

James R. Stritzinger's filings are moot, because he had no standing to file a complaint against a resident of Virginia, and the court had no jurisdiction to hear it as this was complex litigation which they have already ruled they didn't have jurisdiction over under South Carolina statute just three months ago.

- Can the State of Texas commit a felony on the bench in the Circuit Court, serve that same criminal order in South Carolina in a financial context?

No Texas's order represents felony misconduct, and this court can review that 13 hours of direct orders applying to children is clearly misconduct it can reverse. For the same reason this court can order a trial court to review the original holdings of Texas in context to the rules in South Carolina or even transfer and set a trial for this case in Virginia legally by simply requesting a peer or lower court to do the same. Virginia Magistrates will set any case for trial in my experience they believe they have the legal right to do so, notwithstanding precipe requirements and the rules of the trial court. I believe this court issuing an order to the Virginia Beach Magistrate will be honored and set within 90 days, perhaps for a show-cause initially, but then the State of Virginia will put the case in the right court. Maryland could also hear the claim, as the children's trust funds and education funds are located there.

- Can South Carolina Judges review withholding orders of other states in a Child Support Context, and review South Carolina guidelines for the same financial grounds to citizens of multiple states?

Yes since the State of Texas served South Carolina HQ'd companies with withholding orders, this court clearly has the power to review them and to enter findings, and even order South Carolina employers to ignore them, or suspend them for further SSA review. **Judge Newman said with absolute certainty she didn't know how to do that, and requested a briefing on the same.**

- Did John S. Stritzinger have a legal right to review the Texas Court of Appeals Judgement in South Carolina? (b) Can South Carolina review the orders of other States for validity?

I believe that most courts cannot review the Texas Court of Appeals Judgement which is a State Judgement under Article IV of the Constitution, however the US

Constitution clearly allows disagreements between states to be resolved by the US Supreme Court. The State of South Carolina could honor me and my family, by simply asking the Supreme Court to review an obvious conflict between its own orders in Forrest Grove School District v TA and this case, which they should resolve to help millions of children all over the country. **That does not mean South Carolina has to be the final arbitrator, but simply enter a finding that the child support garnishment should have been to the children's trusts, and not to John S. Stritzinger's personal funds which is the correct finding. The children have 21M in trust funds set for their education.**

PRAYER

John S. Stritzinger prays this court will note that the issue of the Texas Trial Court Garnishment was entered in 2009 when conditions were different by more than 50% both for Ms. Wright who now owns her own brokerage and who is heir to a multi-billion dollar fortune, who didn't claim illegal loans as personal income as she should have in 2009, and John S. Stritzinger has had negative impacts due to Texas Orders and changes of employment **which have impacted his income by 50% or more as well**, and their relationships with the State Sheriffs departments of several states is something that needs to be tried in the US District Court as it involves issues with USC 28 USC 1332, the amounts in question are more than 500K dollars, and the parties live in more than six states. Furthermore, Ms. Wright received 800K in prepaid child support that the Texas OAG is clearly refusing to acknowledge as part of the final decree of divorce which was AGREED.

Alternatively the court could enter a finding of what the guideline support is for three children two of which have disabilities under South Carolina law, and note that the difference is substantial which would provide a sufficient finding for any court of law to resolve the dispute.

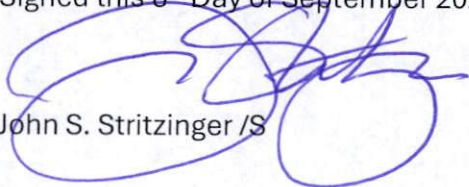
Alternatively the court could simply ask the US Supreme court to resolve the billing dispute which is clearly in error by the State of Texas, and where John S. Stritzinger is personally at risk for harm by the same illegal orders which is obvious. The Texas OAG has claimed to John S. Stritzinger they cannot overturn an order entered by the court that they set all their cases in the form "State of Texas v DOE".

Appellant prays that this court withdraw its very toxic orders, and enter a judgment on the merits reviewing first Constitutional Provisions and whether they were discharged before moving on issues with Probate Statute unlike the disposition in

this case on the request of someone who has a mental health problem (James R. Stritzinger Jr), filed a hearsay complaint attached with a perjured statement, and who has no standing to request legal relief in a state other than Virginia as a retaliation to an employment action taken against him by the State of South Carolina when he worked for SCRA which resulted in the loss of his house in Hilton Head Island, and a Federal Bankruptcy filing which he believes that likely the Attorney General of South Carolina's office is likely responsible for, not him, or anyone he knew. Alan Wilson caused my brother harm not me. He has not discharged the burden of filing a lawsuit. He was not harmed by his brother, who was not living in Columbia, SC or Richland County where he originated the case in 2018, and who had just arrived by train the day before.

Appellant prays for En Banc Review of this case or by a panel of judges.

Signed this 8th Day of September 2025,

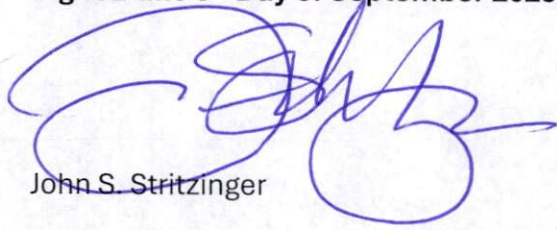


John S. Stritzinger /S

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

This has been served to the court who originated the most recent orders, and to James R. Stritzinger Jr.

Signed this 8th Day of September 2025,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "John S. Stritzinger", written over a faint circular stamp or watermark.

John S. Stritzinger

EXHIBIT A – LOCAL RULE 15 – US COURT OF APPEALS

https://www.ca5.uscourts.gov/docs/default-source/forms-and-documents---clerks-office/rules/5thcir-iop.pdf?sfvrsn=70b3c62d_51#page=16&zoom=100,196,817

Affadavit of John S. Stritzinger

“The Honorable Lyle Cayce spoke about this rule with John S. Stritzinger in 2011/2012 and he told me he believed that a State Judgement could be reviewed under this Rule but it would require a Leave of Court Petition, and a Brief of Why it should exercise discretion.

He also told me that his own review procedures for every filing with a cause number would prevent a review of my petition and that he did not intend to provide specific instructions to my case manager who worked for him. He was in fact deferring a court process to a non-lawyer, non-Judicial party who was not qualified to review his petition while he was a full lawyer and a sworn officer of the US Courts, with Chief Justice Roberts his boss as understand it.

That’s correct the Clerks of all Circuits work for the Chief Justice not as a Judge but as the General Administrator of the US Court system. John Roberts as the Chief Justice is also responsible for Rule 15 itself, and submitting recommendations to rule Changes to the US Congress which is why I sued him personally in the 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals. I believe the rules obstructed appellate actions without retrials which are felonies to most states. Cross-claims in State Courts and Federal Courts are technically possible, but for non-lawyers my position is that they are not. Pro-SE litigants cannot without great talent file the same litigation in state and federal courts on the same facts. My issue is that Texas should have signed an order on a bi-fricated appeal after hearing the case on the merits.”

5TH CIR. R. 15 REVIEW OR ENFORCEMENT OF AN AGENCY ORDER -HOWOBTAINED;
INTERVENTION 15.1 Docketing Fee and Copy of Orders - Agency Review Proceedings. At the time a party files a petition for review under FED. R. APP. P. 15, the party must: 7 (a) Pay the filing fee to the clerk; and (b) Attach a copy of the order or orders to be reviewed. 15.2 Proceedings for Enforcement of Orders of the National Labor Relations Board. In National Labor Relations Board enforcement proceedings under FED. R. APP. P. 15(b), the respondent is considered the petitioner, and the board the respondent, for briefing and oral argument purposes, unless otherwise ordered by the court. 15.3 Proceedings for Review of Orders of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. 15.3.1 Petition for Review. Every petition for review must specify in its caption the number, date, and identification of the order reviewed and append the service list required by FED. R. APP. P. 15(c). Counsel filing

the petition must attach a certificate that the commission has posted, filed or entered the order being reviewed. 15.3.2 Docketing. All petitions for review and other documents concerning commission orders in the same number series (i.e., 699, 699A, 699B) are assigned to the same docket. 15.3.3 Intervention. (a) Party. A party to a commission proceeding may intervene in a review of the proceeding in this court by filing a notice of intervention. The notice must state whether the intervenor is a petitioner who objects to the order or a respondent who supports the order. A notice of intervention confers petitioner or respondent status on the intervening party as to all proceedings. (b) Nonparty. A person who is not a party to a commission proceeding desiring to intervene in a review of that proceeding must file with the clerk, and serve upon all parties to the proceeding, a motion for leave to intervene. The motion must contain a concise statement of the moving party's interest, the grounds upon which intervention is sought, and why the interest asserted is not adequately protected by existing parties. Oppositions to such motions must be filed within 14 days of service. 15.3.4 Docketing Statement. All parties filing petitions for review must file a joint docketing statement within 30 days of the filing of the initial petition for review, but not later than 14 days after the expiration of the period permitted for filing a petition for review. The docketing statement must: (a) List each issue to be raised in the review; (b) List any other pending review proceeding of the same order in any other court; and (c) Attach copies of the order to be reviewed. Every petitioner filing for review after filing a docketing statement must specify in the petition for review any exceptions taken or additions to the issues listed in the docketing statement. Every party who intervenes after the filing of the docketing statement must specify in the notice of intervention any exceptions taken to the issues listed in the docketing statement. 15.3.5 Prehearing Conference. The clerk may give notice of a prehearing conference 10 days after filing of a docketing statement, or 14 days after entry of an order by the court deciding a venue issue, whichever is later. The prehearing conference will: (a) Simplify and define issues; (b) Agree on an appendix and record; (c) Assign joint briefing responsibilities and schedule briefs; and (d) Resolve any other matters aiding in the disposition of the proceeding. Except for good cause, any party who petitions for review or intervenes after prehearing conference has been held is bound by the result of the prehearing conference. 15.3.6 Severance. Any petitioner or respondent may move to sever parties or issues by showing prejudice. 15.4 Proceedings for Review of Orders of the Benefits Review Board. In petitions filed by either the claimant or the employer under 33 U.S.C. § 921 to review orders of the Benefits Review Board, the Office of Workers Compensation of the United States Department of Labor, the nominal respondent, is aligned with the claimant for briefing and oral argument purposes, unless otherwise ordered by the court. Within 30 days of the filing of the petition for review of the board's decision, the petitioner must file a statement of the issues to be presented on appeal and serve them on the director and counsel for all parties so the appropriate

alignment can be made. 15.5 Time for Filing Motion for Intervention. A motion to intervene under FED. R. APP. P. 15(d) should be filed promptly after the petition for review of the agency proceeding is filed, but not later than 14 days prior to the due date of the brief of the party supported by the intervenor

EXHIBIT B – SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Public Article – Summary Expert Opinion – Included as Attached unmodified.

<https://research.com/careers/how-to-become-a-special-education-teacher-in-south-carolina>

[How to Become a Special Education Teacher in South Carolina: Requirements & Certification for 2025 | Research.com](https://research.com/careers/how-to-become-a-special-education-teacher-in-south-carolina)

How to Become a Special Education Teacher in South Carolina: Requirements & Certification for 2025



by Imed Bouchrika, PhD
Co-Founder and Chief Data Scientist

South Carolina faces ongoing teacher shortages, reporting 1,613 vacancies during the 2023–2024 school year—a 9% increase from the previous year. Among the hardest-to-fill positions are special education roles, which remain a critical need area in districts statewide. Addressing these shortages is essential to providing consistent, high-quality education for students with disabilities.


Understanding how to become a special education teacher in South Carolina is crucial for individuals committed to supporting students with various learning needs. Special education teachers develop individualized education programs (IEPs), provide targeted interventions, and collaborate with families and other educators to create inclusive learning environments.

This guide outlines the licensure and certification process aspiring teachers must follow to work in South Carolina’s special education classrooms. We’ll also dive into job outlooks, professional growth opportunities, and additional resources to equip future educators with the knowledge they need to embark on a rewarding teaching career.

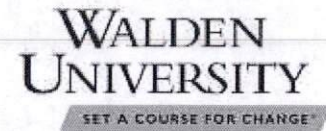
Key Things You Should Know About Becoming a Special Education Teacher in South Carolina

- South Carolina anticipates a growing demand for special education teachers, with a projected 10% increase in job openings over the next decade.
- The average salary for special education teachers in South Carolina is approximately \$58,865, but this can vary significantly based on experience and location.
- Organizations like the South Carolina Council for Exceptional Children (SCCEC) offer professional development opportunities, fostering continuous growth and support for special education professionals.
- Major employers include public school districts, such as Charleston County and Greenville County, which actively seek qualified special education teachers to meet diverse student needs.

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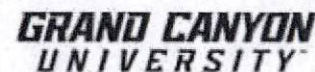
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What are the educational requirements to be a special education teacher in South Carolina?

Becoming a special education teacher in South Carolina requires careful consideration of educational prerequisites. The path involves acquiring knowledge and developing the skills necessary to address the challenges these students face.

South Carolina presents various options tailored to equip future educators with theoretical insights and hands-on experience. Here are some key educational requirements to ponder:

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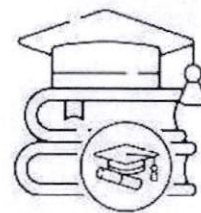
- **Master's Degree:** Programs at schools like the College of Charleston allow for specialization in critical areas, such as learning disabilities or emotional disturbances.
- **Cumulative GPA:** Maintaining a minimum GPA, often around 2.75, is crucial. This benchmark ensures that candidates are academically prepared for the demands of teaching.
- **Alternative Pathways:** Exploring post-baccalaureate programs or master's degrees in special education can provide a route to licensure while gaining valuable practical experience.

As the need for qualified special education teachers rises, understanding these educational requirements becomes increasingly important. With around 14% of students in South Carolina identified as having disabilities, the call for dedicated educators is louder than ever.

Reflecting on his own experience, a special education teacher from South Carolina shared, "When I first started my journey, I was overwhelmed by the academic requirements. Balancing coursework while gaining practical experience felt daunting. I remember spending countless nights studying for exams, questioning if I was truly cut out for this. But every challenge was worth it when I saw my students thrive. The moment a child I worked with finally grasped a concept they had struggled with was indescribable. It reaffirmed my commitment to this path. The educational requirements were rigorous, but they prepared me to make a real difference in my students' lives."

What is the most common educational attainment of SPED teachers?

66% of special education teachers report having a bachelor's degree while 27% have a master's degree.



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How long does it take to become a special education teacher in South Carolina?

The time it takes to become a special education teacher in South Carolina depends on your chosen pathway and starting qualifications, but generally, it could take five to seven years. Regardless, each

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related field, which spans four years. This foundational phase is essential for developing the necessary teaching competencies. You can also consider online special education programs, which may provide options for shorter timeframes.

- **Certification Program:** After completing the undergraduate degree, candidates must engage in a specialized certification program. This can extend the timeline by one to two years, depending on whether one chooses a traditional or alternative route.
- **Internship Experience:** Integral to the training process is the student teaching internship, often lasting one semester or roughly four to five months. This hands-on experience is crucial for applying theoretical knowledge in real classroom environments.
- **Graduate Studies:** Some individuals may opt to pursue a master's degree in special education, which can take another one to two years.

Whether you follow a traditional or alternative route, investing in your education ensures you are well-prepared to support students with disabilities. Given that 63.7% of teachers in the state hold advanced degrees, furthering your education can also enhance your expertise and open doors to additional career opportunities.

A special education teacher from South Carolina shared her experience, reflecting on her path. "It took me about six years to get where I am today," she noted, emphasizing the blend of her undergraduate studies and the rigorous certification process. "The internship was intense, but it was where I truly found my calling." She described the challenges and rewards of her role, stating, "Every day is a new adventure, and the time invested has been worth every moment." Her journey illustrates that while the timeline may seem lengthy, the impact one can have in this field is immeasurable.

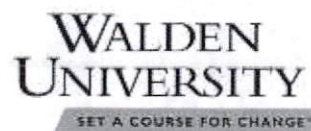
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What are the licensing requirements for special education teachers in South Carolina?

Understanding the licensing requirements for special education teachers in South Carolina is essential for anyone aiming to support students with disabilities. The state offers multiple pathways to licensure, including traditional programs and alternative routes for career changers, ensuring aspiring teachers have flexible options. In addition, candidates must complete the following steps to obtain and remain in the field:

- **Licensure Exams:** Candidates must first pass specific licensure exams designed to evaluate their educational knowledge and teaching skills. These assessments are crucial in determining a teacher's readiness to enter the classroom.
- **Background Checks and Fingerprinting:** Safety is paramount in education, which is why a comprehensive background check and fingerprinting are mandatory. This step ensures that students are protected and that teachers meet the necessary ethical standards.
- **License Renewal:** Once licensed, educators must be mindful of the renewal process, which occurs every five years in South Carolina. This renewal often hinges on ongoing professional development, requiring teachers to engage in additional training or coursework, particularly in special education methodologies.
- **Out-of-State Teachers:** Teachers from other states may be eligible to transfer their licenses through the Interstate Agreement of the National Association of State Directors of Teacher Education and Certification (NASDTEC), but they must meet specific criteria.

Reflecting on these requirements, a special education teacher from South Carolina shared his journey. He recalled the initial anxiety he felt while preparing for the licensure exams, saying, "I remember sitting at my kitchen table, surrounded by textbooks, wondering if I was truly ready." The background check process added another layer of stress, but he recognized its importance for his future students.

As he approached his first license renewal, he embraced the professional development opportunities, realizing they not only enhanced his skills but also reignited his passion for teaching. "Every workshop I attended opened my eyes to new strategies that I could bring back to my classroom," he reflected. His journey illustrates the challenges and rewards of becoming a special education teacher in South Carolina, emphasizing the importance of commitment to both personal and professional growth.

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In South Carolina, the demand for special education teachers is increasingly critical, with approximately 5,000 special education teachers currently employed in the state. This number reflects a growing recognition of the importance of specialized education for students with disabilities.

According to recent projections, the job outlook for special education teachers in South Carolina indicates a growth rate of around 10% through 2030. This growth translates to around 60 to 290 job openings each year, driven by both the need to fill positions vacated by retiring teachers and the increasing number of students requiring special education services.

The increasing job openings and the evolving needs of students highlight the importance of addressing the special education job outlook in South Carolina. Exploring resources from other states, such as those on Washington teacher certification renewal, can also provide valuable insights for aspiring special education teachers.

This chart shows the distinct shortage areas under special education positions in the U.S.

How much do special education teachers in South Carolina earn?

In South Carolina, most teachers earn an average salary of approximately \$58,865. Meanwhile, special education teachers take home between \$55,000 and \$62,000, underscoring the vital contributions these educators make in addressing the needs of their students.

- Entry-level special education teachers typically earn between \$42,000 and \$49,000.
- Mid-career educators generally make between \$50,000 and \$60,000
- Seasoned professionals can earn as much as \$70,000 to \$80,000.

Moreover, consider the latest special education teacher wage data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics:

- **Preschool:** \$59,520
- **Kindergarten/Elementary School:** \$59,590
- **Middle School:** \$61,880
- **Secondary School:** \$61,270
- **All Other:** \$54,590

Yet, these figures can vary widely based on several factors. For instance, urban districts often provide higher salaries to attract qualified teachers, while rural areas may find it challenging to offer

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teachers bonuses or stipends to attract more educators. As the need for specialized educational services continues to grow, one must ponder whether the current salary structures are adequate to draw and retain the skilled professionals essential for supporting our most vulnerable students.

A special education teacher from South Carolina shared her thoughts on her earnings, reflecting on her journey in the profession. "I've been in this role for several years now, and while I appreciate the stability my salary provides, I often wonder if it truly reflects the effort we put in," she remarked. She mentioned that despite the challenges, the rewards of making a difference in her students' lives keep her motivated. "It's not just about the paycheck; it's about the impact we have," she concluded, highlighting the complex relationship between compensation and job satisfaction in her field.

What professional development opportunities are available for special education teachers in South Carolina?

In South Carolina, aspiring special education teachers have access to a variety of professional development opportunities that can enhance their skills and expand their networks. These resources are crucial for educators who aim to provide the best support for students with disabilities. Engaging in these continuing education opportunities for SPED teachers in South Carolina is essential for staying current in the field.

Among the available options, the South Carolina Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development (ASCD) hosts annual conferences focusing on innovative teaching strategies, including sessions specifically tailored for special education. These gatherings not only provide valuable insights but also foster connections among educators across the state.

Another significant opportunity is the South Carolina Department of Education's Special Education Services, which are designed to keep teachers updated on the latest policies, instructional strategies, and best practices in special education. These workshops often include hands-on activities and collaborative discussions, allowing educators to engage deeply with the material.

Additionally, the South Carolina Council for Exceptional Children (SCCEC) organizes various online webinars and local seminars throughout the year. These events cover a range of topics, from legal rights in special education to effective classroom management techniques, ensuring that teachers are well-equipped to advocate for their students.

Such professional development for special education teachers in South Carolina not only enhances individual teaching practices but also contributes to a more inclusive educational environment for all students. These examples illustrate just a few of the professional development avenues available to special education teachers in South Carolina.

This chart illustrates the national demand for special education teachers in 2023.

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While many special education teachers in South Carolina build fulfilling careers within public school systems, some educators consider transitioning to private schools for new opportunities. Private schools often provide specialized support models, smaller class sizes, and alternative educational philosophies that may align better with individual teaching preferences or professional goals.

Transitioning to a private school typically involves understanding differences in qualification requirements and educational approaches. Unlike public schools, private institutions in South Carolina may not require educators to hold the same state certifications, though a strong background in special education remains advantageous. Networking with private school administrators and staying informed about job openings can be instrumental in securing these roles.

Additionally, special education teachers passionate about personalized learning environments may find private schools rewarding, as many institutions emphasize tailored approaches for students requiring Individualized Education Plans (IEPs). Exploring this pathway offers an alternative avenue to make a significant impact on students with diverse learning needs.

For those interested in this career direction, resources detailing steps to pursue private school opportunities can provide clarity on both transitions and expectations. Learn more about how to become a private school teacher in South Carolina to ensure a smooth professional shift and gain insight into this distinct yet rewarding educational landscape.

Are there advanced roles for experienced special education teachers in South Carolina?

For those considering a career as a special education teacher in South Carolina, it's essential to recognize the diverse pathways available beyond the traditional classroom setting. Many educators can explore numerous opportunities that may lead to the best paying education careers or significant professional growth and a broader impact on the educational system.

- **Classroom Teacher:** While many begin their careers in this role, those with advanced degrees can step into leadership positions, influencing curriculum development and instructional methods for students with disabilities.
- **Educational Diagnostician:** This role involves evaluating students to determine their educational needs and collaborating with families and educators to create customized learning plans. Professionals often partner with local school districts to implement effective interventions.
- **Special Education Instructional Coordinator:** These coordinators are responsible for developing and managing individualized education programs (IEPs), and ensuring adherence to state

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- **Behavior Intervention Specialist:** This position centers on enhancing student behavior through targeted assessment and intervention strategies. Specialists may work in various educational environments, including public and private schools, to foster students' social and emotional growth.
- **Director or Program Manager:** Experienced educators can transition into administrative roles, overseeing special education programs and spearheading initiatives that promote inclusive practices. Such positions are often found in larger districts like Greenville County Schools.

These advanced roles not only come with increased salaries but also empower special education teachers to influence policies and practices that benefit students with disabilities throughout South Carolina.

Reflecting on his journey, a special education teacher from South Carolina shared, "When I first started, I never imagined I could move beyond the classroom. But after earning my master's degree, I was encouraged to explore roles like an instructional coordinator. It was daunting at first; I had to learn about compliance and program management. Yet, the challenge was invigorating. I remember feeling a mix of excitement and fear as I stepped into meetings with district leaders. Now, I help shape IEPs that truly make a difference in students' lives. It's rewarding to see the impact of my work beyond my classroom walls."

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How can technology enhance special education instruction in South Carolina?

Integrating technology into special education settings enables precise individualized learning by leveraging adaptive tools and digital resources that address diverse student needs. Utilizing assistive software, interactive applications, and data-tracking systems can streamline the development of personalized learning plans while simultaneously fostering student engagement and progress monitoring.

Furthermore, innovative digital platforms facilitate virtual collaboration among educators, promoting shared best practices and targeted professional development. South Carolina special

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in how to become an English teacher in South Carolina, which offer complementary perspectives on leveraging digital tools to enhance teaching efficacy.

How can advanced communication training enhance career prospects for special education teachers in South Carolina?

Special education educators can elevate their professional presence by mastering advanced communication strategies tailored to diverse stakeholders. Enhanced communication skills foster stronger alliances with parents, colleagues, and community organizations, empowering teachers to advocate effectively for policy improvements and better student services. This expertise also facilitates a smoother transition into leadership or consultancy roles that require persuasive messaging and strategic outreach. For example, pursuing a public relation degree can offer targeted training in media relations and crisis communication, equipping educators with the tools to influence change both inside and outside the classroom.

What are the biggest challenges faced by special education teachers in South Carolina?

Special education teachers in South Carolina play a vital role in supporting students with disabilities, but their work comes with significant challenges. Here are some challenges in greater detail and how they impact both teachers and students across the state.

- **Heavy Workload:** Special education teachers often juggle extensive responsibilities, including lesson planning and managing individualized education programs (IEPs). In South Carolina, many report feeling overwhelmed, which can lead to burnout and a struggle to maintain a work-life balance. These challenges for special education teachers in South Carolina can significantly affect their overall effectiveness and job satisfaction.
- **Resource Limitations:** A common concern among educators is the lack of adequate materials and support. This scarcity can hinder their ability to create an inclusive environment, ultimately affecting the quality of education provided to students with disabilities. The difficulties faced by special education teachers in South Carolina are often exacerbated by these resource limitations.
- **Emotional Challenges:** The emotional toll of working with students who have significant disabilities is profound. Teachers frequently experience compassion fatigue, as they invest

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- **Low wages.** The National Education Association ranks South Carolina 30th in the nation for educator wages, making it difficult for teachers to meet the minimum living wage of \$56,360. As a result, special education teachers often face financial strain, which can impact their ability to stay in the profession long-term. This challenge adds to the ongoing struggle to attract and retain qualified educators needed to support students with disabilities effectively.

These challenges underscore the importance of resilience and support systems for special education teachers in South Carolina. For those considering this career path, understanding the landscape of challenges is crucial. Prospective educators can explore various resources, including information on teacher certification in other states, such as Virginia teacher certification, to gain insights into best practices and support systems available.

How can special education teachers develop leadership and management skills in South Carolina?

Special education teachers seeking career advancement can benefit from targeted leadership and management development. By refining skills in strategic planning, effective communication, and team coordination, educators can not only enhance classroom management but also contribute to shaping school-wide initiatives and policies. Pursuing opportunities to develop these competencies may facilitate transitions into administrative or consultative roles, where the ability to lead diverse teams is essential. Engaging in structured programs, such as the best online leadership and management courses, offers a flexible route to integrate leadership training with daily teaching responsibilities, ensuring that educators remain at the forefront of innovative practices in special education.

How can mentorship programs benefit special education teachers in South Carolina?

Mentorship programs offer a structured framework for new and experienced educators to exchange practical strategies and overcome unique classroom challenges. Collaborative mentorship helps reduce professional isolation while fostering refined instructional techniques and more effective student engagement practices. By pairing less experienced teachers with seasoned mentors, these programs enhance career confidence, provide personalized feedback on classroom management, and cultivate critical leadership competencies. Educators are encouraged to supplement their on-site experiences with targeted external development such as best online leadership and management courses, which integrate advanced communication and management techniques into everyday teaching practices.

How do special education teachers collaborate with school psychologists in South Carolina?

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implement targeted interventions and monitor student progress closely. For further insight into specialized roles and credentialing requirements, review school psychologist requirements South Carolina.

How do South Carolina's special education laws impact teachers?

Education-related legislation plays a crucial role in shaping the practices of special education teachers in South Carolina. These laws not only establish the qualifications and responsibilities of educators but also influence their interactions with students, parents, and other professionals.

South Carolina mandates that all special education teachers meet rigorous qualification standards. This requirement ensures that educators are equipped with the necessary skills to support students with disabilities, compelling them to engage in ongoing professional development. The impact of South Carolina special education policies is evident as these standards drive teachers to enhance their expertise continually.

The state's definition of developmental delay necessitates that local education agencies identify children who may require special education services, even if they are making academic progress. This law encourages teachers to be proactive in recognizing potential disabilities, fostering a more inclusive classroom environment. Such measures are essential in understanding the broader implications of special education laws in South Carolina.

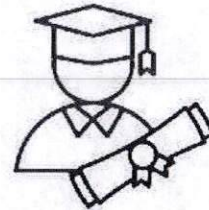
Additionally, when students with disabilities are placed in private schools, their educational programs must align with their IEPs at no cost to parents. This places a significant responsibility on special education teachers to advocate for appropriate services, regardless of the educational setting. Teachers must navigate these complexities to ensure compliance and support for their students.

The inclusion of highly mobile children in child find initiatives highlights the need for teachers to be culturally responsive and adaptable, addressing the challenges faced by these students. This adaptability is crucial in a landscape shaped by the evolving nature of special education laws.

These laws compel educators to reflect on their practices continually, ensuring that they provide equitable and effective support to all students. For those interested in pursuing a career in education, understanding the requirements and processes, such as the Oklahoma teacher certification exams, can be beneficial.

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**317 million children worldwide
were affected by
developmental disability.**



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Can integrating early childhood education strategies improve special education outcomes in South Carolina?

Research indicates that aligning early childhood education insights with special education practices can unlock innovative classroom strategies that benefit diverse learners. Leveraging early developmental benchmarks and dynamic classroom management techniques may provide special education teachers with additional tools to create engaging and adaptive learning environments. This approach supports holistic student development by broadening instructional methods and fostering supportive relationships between educators and students. For further exploration of foundational credentialing and career opportunities, consult preschool teacher requirements in South Carolina.

How can special education teachers transition to elementary education roles in South Carolina?

Special education teachers can capitalize on their experience in individualized instruction and differentiated learning to facilitate a smooth transition into elementary education roles. By aligning their specialized skills with broader pedagogical approaches, educators can access additional opportunities and contribute to more inclusive classroom environments. This pathway may involve gaining complementary certifications or targeted professional development to meet the varied instructional standards found in elementary settings. For comprehensive guidance, refer to how to become an elementary school teacher in South Carolina.

Can special education teachers expand their expertise by becoming BCBA-certified in South Carolina?

For educators aiming to refine behavior intervention strategies and support student outcomes more effectively, pursuing board certification as a behavior analyst represents a valuable advancement.

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examinations. For more detailed steps and requirements, consider reviewing how to become a BCBA BCBA in South Carolina.

Are there scholarships and grants available for special education teachers in South Carolina?

As the cost of higher education continues to escalate, many aspiring special education teachers in South Carolina face daunting financial challenges. The expenses associated with obtaining a degree—tuition, textbooks, materials, and certification fees—can be overwhelming. However, there are several financial resources available that can significantly ease this burden for future educators.

- **South Carolina Teaching Fellows:** This state-funded program offers up to \$24,000 in financial assistance for students who commit to teaching in public schools within South Carolina. It specifically targets high-need areas, including special education, aiming to attract talented individuals to this essential profession.
- **Essential Visionaries Scholarship Fund:** This scholarship provides up to \$40,000 for individuals committed to teaching in special education. It is designed to support those who show a genuine passion for inclusive education and a desire to enhance the educational experiences of students with disabilities.
- **Legislative Incentive for Future Excellence (LIFE) Scholarship:** This merit-based program provides financial assistance for up to eight terms to help cover the cost of attendance in higher education.

Given the projected growth in the employment of special education teachers, which reflects an increasing demand for qualified professionals, these financial aid options are indeed helpful. They enable aspiring educators to concentrate on their studies and prepare for a rewarding career dedicated to fostering inclusive learning environments.

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Special education teachers possess a unique skill set in individualized instruction and behavioral management, positioning them well to extend their influence beyond traditional classroom settings. By pursuing additional training in areas such as counseling and behavioral intervention, educators can diversify their career prospects while enhancing the support offered to students with complex needs. This interdisciplinary approach opens avenues in roles related to behavioral health and allied social services, enabling teachers to contribute holistically to student development. For educators interested in expanding their expertise, targeted programs and certifications provide practical steps toward new opportunities, including guidance on how to become a substance abuse counselor in South Carolina.

Can special education teachers in South Carolina pursue other careers in education?

Special education teachers in South Carolina have a wide range of career opportunities beyond traditional teaching roles. With their expertise in supporting students with diverse learning needs, they can transition into roles such as instructional coordinators, school counselors, or even how to become a speech language pathologist in South Carolina, where they can continue to make a positive impact on students' lives. This versatility in career paths is a significant advantage for special education teachers, allowing them to grow professionally and personally while remaining committed to the field of education.

What is the most cost-effective pathway to obtain a teaching credential in South Carolina?

Prospective educators seeking affordable entry into special education should evaluate streamlined options that balance comprehensive preparation with manageable costs. Many institutions now offer flexible formats and accelerated programs that shorten the time to certification while reducing tuition expenses. In particular, candidates are encouraged to consider established teaching credential programs in South Carolina, which combine online coursework with practical experience to meet state requirements efficiently. Assessing factors such as program duration, associated fees, and available financial supports will facilitate informed decision-making tailored to individual career goals.

What Special Education Teachers in South Carolina Say About Their Careers

- *"Becoming a special education teacher in South Carolina has been one of the most rewarding decisions of my life. The support from the community and the resources available have empowered me to make a real difference in my students' lives. Witnessing their growth and achievements fills my heart with joy every single day."* – **Ruben**

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toward independence and success." - Jessica

- *"The opportunity to teach special education in South Carolina has not only enriched my professional life but has also deepened my understanding of compassion and patience. The needs of my students challenge me to grow every day, and the bonds we form are unlike any other. It's a career that continually reminds me of the power of hope and determination." - Vince*

Other Things You Should Know About Becoming a Special Education Teacher in South Carolina

Is South Carolina good for special education students?

This question warrants careful examination, particularly given that around 14% of students in South Carolina receive special education services, as reported by the National Center for Education Statistics. Although the state has made progress in enhancing access to resources and support, significant challenges persist. For example, inequities in funding and the availability of services can adversely affect the quality of education provided to these students. Additionally, the state's efforts to expand the number of special education teachers face ongoing obstacles. Ultimately, addressing these issues is crucial to ensuring that students with disabilities receive the high-quality education they deserve.

Is it expensive to pursue special education in South Carolina?

Is pursuing a career in special education in South Carolina prohibitively expensive? The average undergraduate tuition for public colleges in the state hovers around \$13,132 per year, a significant investment for aspiring educators. However, this figure can vary widely depending on the institution. Beyond tuition, prospective special education teachers must also consider certification costs, which can range from \$100 to \$300, depending on the specific assessments required.

How does South Carolina support special education teachers?

While many states grapple with teacher shortages, South Carolina has implemented several strategies to bolster support for special education educators. The South Carolina Department of Education offers targeted professional development programs, ensuring teachers are equipped with the latest strategies and methodologies for various learners. Organizations like the South Carolina Council for Exceptional Children advocate for special education professionals, providing networking opportunities and resources to enhance teaching practices. The state also offers financial incentives, such as loan forgiveness programs, aimed at attracting and retaining special education teachers in high-need areas.

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Completing these assessments is important not only for demonstrating competency in essential academic skills and knowledge of special education principles but also for ensuring that educators are well-prepared to meet the diverse needs of their students with disabilities. Successfully passing these exams is a crucial step in the licensure process, helping to uphold the quality of education provided in the state.

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