

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

EXECUTIVE BUDGET

FISCAL YEAR 2010-2011



MARK SANFORD
GOVERNOR

The Executive Budget

Fiscal Year 2010-11



January 7, 2010

Submitted by

Mark Sanford

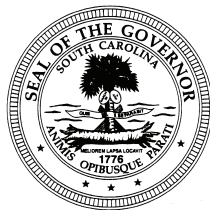
Governor

State of South Carolina

to the

118th General Assembly of South Carolina,

Second Session



State of South Carolina

Office of the Governor

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January 7, 2010

To the Citizens of South Carolina and the Members of the South Carolina General Assembly:

I present to you this Administration's FY 2010-11 Executive Budget. Before going into some of the points included in the document, I would once again like to express my thanks to all who gave time, talents and focus to this effort.

Unfortunately, I must begin this letter the same way I did last year and point out the obvious – our state is facing very significant financial challenges due to the national and international economic slow down. As the revenue projections become bleaker, the task of crafting a budget that adequately funds core functions of state government becomes correspondingly more and more difficult. In many ways these challenges are exacerbated by the fact that federal stimulus dollars, used this year to plug state budget holes here in South Carolina and nationwide, are fast drying up. Amidst these challenges, our goal this year, as it has been the past six years, is to offer a balanced budget without raising taxes that provides essential services to the citizens of South Carolina in the priority areas of education, health care, social services, economic development, public safety, and natural resources.

Although the \$1.58 billion in state budget cuts over the last two years have garnered much attention, what is important to remember is that the total state government budget this coming year will top \$21 billion. This \$21 billion includes federal funds and state fees and is the highest total budget in South Carolina history. It is seven percent higher than last year's total budget and projected to increase another 7.5 percent going into FY 2010-11. Over the course of this Administration, the total state budget will have jumped from around \$15.5 billion in 2003 to a projected \$22.8 billion in 2011 – an increase of almost 47 percent, or 5.23% annually, which outpaces by an average one percent annually the estimated growth in "population plus inflation" over that time.

We've said year after year that this spending growth is unsustainable, and the budget choices necessitated in this year's budget reinforce this.

More funds than ever are being sent to and spent by state government, but there are still mounting challenges to be addressed.

First, South Carolina stands to lose roughly one billion stimulus dollars after FY 2011 that are currently filling gaps in the state's general fund budget. Our Administration argued repeatedly during the stimulus debate last year that you can't spend money you don't have, and that solving a problem created by too much debt by indeed issuing more debt seemed misguided. We strongly believed that using future generations' tax dollars from Washington D.C. to supplement today's state budget in Columbia, S.C., would have dangerous consequences – unsustainable spending, mounting debt, and taxpayers footing the inevitable bill. A *Washington Post* article from January 5, 2010, agreed:

What many state governments want is a federal bailout, which would free them of the consequences of overspending. It's a classic case of what economists call 'moral hazard' – in that the bailouts would allow the irresponsible behavior to continue, rather than forcing a halt.

South Carolina was not alone in falling prey to the stimulus' fiscal consequences. A January 2, 2010, *Wall Street Journal* editorial pointed out that “in most state capitals the stimulus enticed state lawmakers to spend on new programs rather than adjusting in lean times. They added health and welfare benefits and child care programs. Now they have to pay for those additions with their own state's money.”

For example, this year South Carolina was given a full year of enhanced match money for Medicaid by the federal government, also known as Federal Medical Assistance Percentages (FMAP). Next fiscal year, Washington D.C. will only provide half a year of enhanced FMAP, and the year after that none at all. This tapering-off effect of all federal stimulus funds will create an additional hole of \$733 million by FY 2011-12 in the state budget – and this does not even take into account any of the certain financial costs that will come to South Carolina with the massive change contemplated by Congress in health care.

Second, we already begin this Executive Budget \$462 million in the hole. Revenue numbers lagged this year, and the Office of State Budget sees this downward trend continuing over the next three years. They project another drop of \$560.9 million in FY 2010-11, a \$1.34 billion drop in FY 2011-12 and a \$1.44 billion drop in FY 2012-13. The Budget Office's report also assumes a two percent annual growth rate in sales and income tax revenues – which some would argue is most hopeful.

Third, there are nearly \$1 billion in existing liabilities – including a \$98 million deficit from last year – that must be funded in the budget before even addressing core services like education and law enforcement. In all, our Executive Budget starts not from ground zero financially, but short some \$1.44 billion in revenue, meaning that difficult decisions must be made with regard to cutting programs or finding new sources of revenue.

We have ruled out the second option because raising the overall tax burden of South Carolinians is not something we'd ever support. On that front we'd applaud the General Assembly for what they did last year in resisting the path of raising taxes as several other states did. We hope the tax increase option remains off the table as raising taxes will do more to deepen and prolong this global recession's impact on our state. We believe government should not be shielded from making the same hard decisions on costs, and cuts, that the businesses and individuals who pay for government have to make. These decisions are tough – and in many cases less than ideal – but, in this kind of economic climate, necessary.

With these challenges in mind, the following pages lay out this Administration's spending and policy initiatives. From a spending perspective, the FY 2010-11 Executive Budget prioritizes \$5.84 billion in spending by breaking down each activity in government, ranking them to adequately fund our most critical and effective services, and identifying \$254 million cost savings measures. In funding priorities and making cuts, our budgeting approach is focused on the relative performance and results of each agency.

Our budget this year also looks longer term in preparing for what we believe may be several difficult years as state revenue growth idles, or increases only incrementally. For this reason, we cannot hold certain areas of the budget harmless from cuts that we ordinarily by and large would – such as K-12 Education, Higher Education, and Health. These three pieces of the state budget pie make up over 80 percent of the current budget, rendering it nearly impossible to make all of the cuts necessary to put forth a balanced budget out of the remaining 20 percent. To do so would be detrimental to other core government functions such as Public Safety.

Specifically, our budget serves students of all ages, providing more than \$218 million to college scholarships and grants, \$34 million to First Steps and \$3.3 million to charter schools. On health care, we fully fund the state employee health plan and the state's Medicaid Maintenance of Effort, and support Medicaid-fraud enforcement because every dollar we spend on enforcement we recoup seven dollars in Medicaid costs. To improve public safety, we restore funding to Corrections and keep Juvenile Justice out from under federal court order, as well as send \$40 million to DPS for increased highway traffic enforcement. We're also putting \$4 million in Commerce's closing fund to help encourage investment and job growth in South Carolina, and we're setting aside \$40 million to pay the interest on federal unemployment benefit loans taken out by the ESC. Finally, we are making sure the Conservation Bank doesn't have to shutter its doors, and also again funding a Sunset Commission in order to eliminate archaic and oftentimes expensive laws that no longer serve their original purpose.

From a policy perspective, we are focused this legislative session on three primary objectives: spending caps, real reform at the Employment Security Commission (ESC), and state government restructuring.

One, we continue to believe it is important we not allow government spending to grow faster than the underlying economy. Prior to mid-year reductions, South Carolina state government grew by over 40 percent from 2004 to 2008, leading the Southeast in year-to-year government growth. Over the last 18 months, that same budget has been cut by 27 percent. This spending roller coaster brings with it harmful consequences, and given the current economic climate, we believe it is critical that spending caps finally be adopted.

Capping government spending growth at population-plus-inflation would help on two fronts: first, it would protect the neediest of the needy for cuts past muscle and right into bone when times are bad; and second, when times are good it protects taxpayers from the excesses in spending that usually accompany large amounts of money coming into any state Capital.

Two, we believe reforming the ESC is vital to bettering the unemployment issue in our state. Given the continued lack of meaningful reform at the ESC, an Unemployment Insurance Fund deficit fast approaching \$1 billion, and the potential of counterproductive tax increases on the state's businesses, we'd urge legislators to pass substantive ESC reform as soon as possible this session. In

our Executive Budget, we set aside \$40 million to pay the interest on the federal loans South Carolina has been forced to borrow. These loans will likely total \$1.4 billion by next fiscal year. Instilling accountability and efficiency into the ESC will help prevent this deficit run-up from happening again, and more importantly, it will help the agency fulfill its core mission of connecting willing workers with open jobs across the state.

Three, restructuring South Carolina's fractured state government would make it more efficient and effective. We have proposed three small, but meaningful, measures that would go a long way to making our government work better for the people of this state. According to *Governing* magazine, South Carolina government has 234 state employees per 10,000 residents – 35 percent higher than the U.S. average of 174. The duplication in state services these numbers suggest has much to do with why government costs South Carolinians 40 percent more than the national average.

I look forward to working with the General Assembly to look for ways to weather these tough economic times and ensure a more prosperous South Carolina in the future.

Mark Sanford

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Executive Summary

Executive Summary

As everyone knows, our state is facing monumental financial challenges. As the revenue projections become bleaker, the task of crafting a budget that adequately funds core functions of state government becomes more and more difficult. Even as the revenue available becomes smaller, our goal in preparing this document, which has remained consistent for the past six years, is to present to the General Assembly a balanced state budget that, without raising taxes, prioritizes spending to fund the core functions of state government.

It is important to point out up front, that while the \$1.58 billion in state budget cuts over the last two years have garnered much attention, it is also important to remember that the total state government budget this coming year will top \$21 billion. This \$21 billion includes federal funds and state fees, and is the highest total budget in South Carolina history. It is seven percent higher than last year's total budget, and projected to increase another 7.5 percent going into FY 2010-11. Over the course of this Administration, the total state budget will have jumped from around \$15.5 billion in 2003 to a projected \$22.8 billion in 2011 – an increase of almost 47 percent, or 5.23% annually.

Objectives

The current economic situation at both a national and state level presents us with the difficult task of meeting the increased demand for government services with ever-decreasing state revenue. Our first goal is to present to the General Assembly a balanced state budget that does not raise taxes and funds essential services for South Carolinians in the priority areas of education, health care and social services, economic development, public safety, and natural resources. This budget also provides us a chance to highlight several policy changes we intend to achieve this coming year.

South Carolina families currently face economic times more challenging than any in recent memory. The collapse of the credit, housing, and stock markets, and the belt-tightening in government budgets at the state and local level diminishes the extent to which government is able to serve citizens. Accordingly, we have prioritized our spending by making painful cuts, but we also have a unique opportunity to fundamentally change the way we budget taxpayer money.

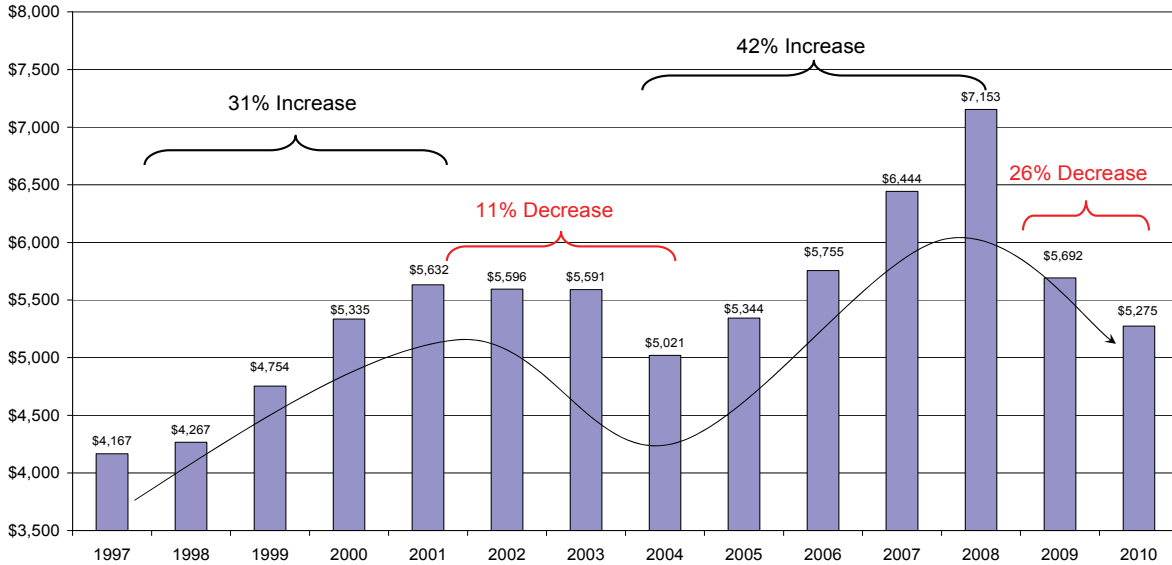
Administration Goals

To improve South Carolina's competitive advantage globally and ensure that government spending does not grow at an unsustainable level, the administration has laid out seven major budget goals for the FY 2010-11 Executive Budget. Adhering to these goals, we have prioritized and funded the state's critical needs, while keeping the taxpayers' best interest in mind and retaining the fiscal discipline demanded by organizations such as national bond rating companies. Our seven goals for the FY 2010-11 Executive Budget are as follows:

1. **Limit the annual growth of general fund spending by not exceeding population growth plus the rate of inflation.** This administration believes in the fundamental idea that government should not grow faster than the taxpayer's ability to sustain it over time. We believe a spending cap would have better controlled government spending that grew

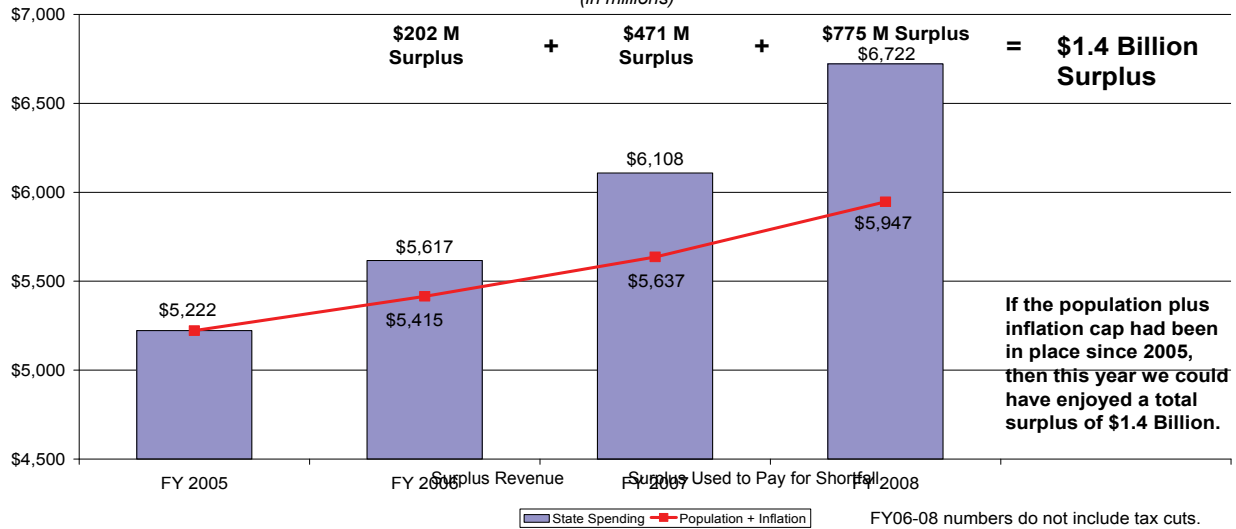
by over 40 percent over the previous seven years. As evidenced by the painful spending cuts we are now making, it should be very clear that we cannot grow government faster than people’s ability to pay for it. To that end, we are calling for legislation to limit spending increases to the growth in population plus inflation. Representative Garry Smith has filed a bill that would do just that, and we hope the full General Assembly will pass this legislation.

Peaks and Valleys Approach to State Spending
 (recurring and non-recurring dollars, in millions)



It is important to point out that, in the years leading up to the downturn of the economy, there were excess funds over the population-plus-inflation cap. While some cuts might have been necessary over the last two years, they would not have been as pronounced as the cuts that state agencies have experienced. As the following chart demonstrates, had a population plus inflation spending cap been implemented in FY 2005, over \$1.4 billion potentially could have been saved for the current tough budget years, and prevented some difficult cuts.

**State Government Growth
Under Population Plus Inflation Spending Cap
FY2005 - FY2008**
(in millions)

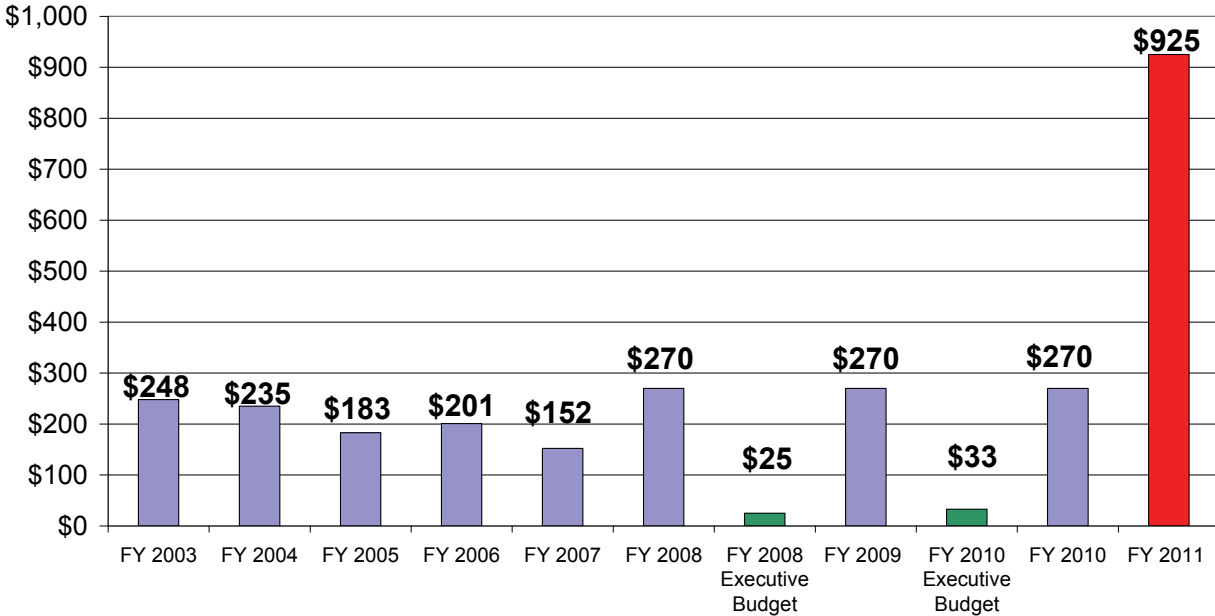


We believe that a spending cap that allows for budget growth that does not exceed population growth plus the rate of inflation will help prevent the roller coast budgeting that has occurred over the last decade in South Carolina from occurring in the future. In years in which there are surpluses over the cap, these excess funds should go into a long-term rainy day fund, toward paying down the state’s unfunded liabilities, or sent directly back to the taxpayers.

- Annualizations.** To put our state’s fiscal house in order, we must stop the practice of annualizations – using one-time money to fund recurring needs. Over the course of our administration we have pointed out the need to not allow annualizations to exceed one percent of total estimated revenue for a fiscal year. Each of our previous Executive Budget have met this goal and we will continue to support this practice in the future.

Unfortunately, given the sum of stimulus dollars included in the FY 2010-11 budget, this year’s annualization total will be \$925 million. Going forward this is going to make crafting balanced budget that adequately fund core functions of state government very difficult.

South Carolina Annualizations Since FY 2001-02
in millions



- Provide tax cuts for individuals and businesses to spur investment and job creation.** There has never been a more important time to discuss how best to grow our state’s economy. We believe staying competitive amid today’s challenges requires two things. First, a lower income tax would represent a significant step toward making our state more attractive to businesses. Second, we have to get away from our piecemeal approach to economic development that selectively provides tax incentives to some businesses but not to others. We believe a better approach is to simply lower the overall tax rate for corporations, so that we are not only giving companies a good deal when they decide to locate here but also a reason to stay and expand. Our proposal avoids the unintended consequence that comes with much of today’s incentives system, wherein we create incentives for businesses coming into our state, but have no incentives for small and mid-size businesses already in our state.

To this end, we are recommending a two-part proposal to spur job creation and capital investment. The plan is as follows:

- First, create an optional income tax of a flat 3.65 percent – cutting the current rate of 7 percent nearly in half. We also believe in fully indexing the income tax brackets. The cut would be offset by a 30 cents per-pack increase to the state’s cigarette tax, a new \$3 per-ton tipping fee for landfill dumping, and elimination of the state’s three sales tax holidays.
- Second, implement a 10-year phase out of the corporate income tax from the current 5 percent to 0. The cut would be offset by transitioning from

most corporate tax exemptions and some business incentives over that same 10-year time period.

4. **Appropriate funds based on a rational assessment, from the citizen's perspective, of the relative importance of the government's activities.** To prioritize and then provide for the core needs of the state, we again are utilizing the Budgeting for Results process that we established during FY 2005-06. In preparing our executive budget, we held a series of budget discussions, open to the public and the press, with directors of state agencies throughout South Carolina to discuss better and more efficient ways to achieve our state's budgetary goals.

This year, preparing the executive budget presented a difficult challenge due to the dramatic and unprecedented drop in revenue. Many cost savings were found and many tough choices were made to ensure that our state's essential services were adequately funded.

Through these actions, our proposed budget recommends over **\$254.8 million in specific general fund savings** to the taxpayers through operational efficiencies realized by state agencies and by not purchasing lower priority activities.

We also recommend purchasing higher priority activities in the areas of education, health care and social services, economic development, public safety, and natural resources as follows.

- a) **K-12 Education – \$2.1 Billion General Funds/\$3.46 Billion Total Funds** – To provide for the state's K-12 needs during FY 2010-11, we propose giving local school districts the flexibility they need to put education dollars in the classroom by restoring funding for the Base Student Cost to \$2,044. However, we once again propose that teachers' salaries should reflect classroom results or teachers' willingness to teach core subjects in critical needs areas – not simply on teachers' seniority. In this budget, K-12 represents 36.1 percent of general fund spending. A key function of the K-12 educational system is to prepare students for college, work, and life. Unfortunately, the quality of education that many of our students receive is far from what will prepare them for life in today's ever-changing global economy. To better prepare our students, we have established five goals that can be achieved through the activities we purchase in our budget: increase the high school completion rate; increase participation and achievement in rigorous courses; raise the national performance ranking of South Carolina's students on the SAT, ACT and NAEP; eliminate the achievement gap; and improve the efficiency with which education dollars are spent.

To achieve these goals, we propose supporting the following activities:

- Restoring funding to the Base Student Cost: \$2,044
- Preserve average teacher salaries at \$47,376, while rewarding performance and willingness to teach core subjects in critical needs areas
- Funding Education and Economic Development Act obligations to provide our students with the tools they need to choose a career path that will prepare them for today's competitive world: \$27.27 million
- Funding Student Health and Fitness Act obligations: \$28.66 million. We will also support FitnessGram assessment which will continue to help fight childhood obesity
- Providing South Carolina's "Below Average" and "Unsatisfactory" schools the flexibility to pursue innovative programs that will help them overcome the obstacles that have limited their success
- Offering school choice to students in chronically underperforming schools. We agree with the Education Oversight Committee's previous recommendation that students in underperforming schools should be able to attend another school of their choice. This model requires no additional funding, as the EOC proposes that state per-pupil funding follows the child to the school they choose to attend. This also supports our goal of driving dollars directly to where they are needed most, the classroom
- Expanding public school choice options for students by providing funding for the South Carolina Public Charter School District: \$3.34 million
- Funding for 4K Child Development Education Pilot Program: \$17.3 million
- Funding school bus operations: \$41.66 million

- b) Higher Education and Cultural Resources – \$690 Million General Funds / \$4.42 Billion Total Funds – Our primary goal for higher education is to provide a high quality education at an affordable price. Achieving these goals will be challenging given the fragmented system of 33 public colleges and universities that operate independently with little coordination and oversight. Our current economic downturn has added to these challenges, as recognized by our low college-affordability ranking by the National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education. Having a postsecondary program serves little purpose if our students cannot afford to participate.

We believe accessibility and affordability of our higher education system should be at the forefront of our executive budget, which is why we are providing funding for our various scholarship programs as follows:

- **Needs-based scholarships** for total funding of \$12.2 million
- **LIFE Scholarships** for total funding of \$158.1 million
- **HOPE Scholarships** for total funding of \$7.2 million
- **Palmetto Fellows Scholarships** for total funding of \$41 million

- c) **Health Care and Protections of Children and Adults – \$1.44 Billion General Funds / \$10.43 Billion Total Funds** – Nationally, the costs associated with health care continue to increase faster than the rate of inflation. Medical expenses, according to the 2008 “State of the States” report, account for 16 percent of the country’s gross domestic product, compared to 7.2 percent in 1970. In preparing this budget, one of the biggest challenges we face is dealing with the rising cost of all aspects of health care as it greatly impacts the quality of life. Overall, health care costs account for more than a third of the state budget. In fact, our state’s largest health care expenditure is our state’s Medicaid program – which has an enrollment of about 775,000 citizens. If nothing changes, Medicaid enrollment is projected to grow to more than 830,000 people by 2013. However, the reform bills being debated in Washington, D.C. will add a new group of people eligible for Medicaid – an estimated 543,000 adults with no children – to the state’s Medicaid rolls.

In other words, both the House and Senate proposal will result in 1.3 million South Carolinians being enrolled in Medicaid by 2019 – meaning approximately 30 percent of South Carolina’s total population will be enrolled in the Medicaid program in the next ten years. Without even taking into account any other growth in later years, the two bills being debated are estimated to either add \$687 million or \$1.17 billion to the amount that our state must annually pay by 2019. This legislation has the potential to more than double the percentage of the state budget dedicated to the Medicaid program. Like most states, South Carolina has seen a significant amount of its budget disappear over the last year and a half – over 25 percent, in fact. If ever there was an appropriate time to force an unfunded mandate our state, now is not that time.

The national health care debate notwithstanding, one of our primary goals is to meet Medicaid’s maintenance of effort requirements for core health benefits to our most vulnerable citizens. We also need to continue preventing and treating substance abuse. Because of the prevalence of smoking in our state--23 percent of South Carolinians smoke – we need to continue our focus on chronic disease prevention. With that in mind, we remain concerned that South Carolina ranks 6th in adult obesity, 18th in heart disease, and 1st in the stroke death rate. Moreover, in 2008, 16 percent of our population lacked health insurance. With such serious health concerns, during FY 2010-11, we propose health care spending as a percentage of the total budget at 43.2 percent. Specifically, to provide support for the state’s health care and protections of children and adults during FY 2010-11, we propose:

- Meeting Medicaid’s maintenance of effort requirements for core health care benefits for the poor, elderly, and persons with disabilities through the Department of Health and Human Services: \$348 million
- Continuing our focus on chronic disease prevention at the Department of Health and Environmental Control: \$1.35 million for chronic disease prevention
- Continuing development of the Child Support Enforcement System: \$9.56 million

d) **Economic Development – \$77.6 Million General Funds / \$1.92 Billion**

Total Funds – As South Carolina faces persistent competition from all over the world, we continue to succeed in attracting new business and encouraging existing businesses to grow and be competitive in an ever-changing marketplace. Our administration and the Department of Commerce have already laid much of this groundwork. As a case in point, Commerce has completed 839 economic development projects, which created over 83,000 jobs and \$17.76 billion in new capital investment over the last seven years. Nevertheless, with a rapidly changing world, there is always room for improvement. Specifically, to assist with the state’s economic development during FY 2010-11, we propose:

- Several ideas we have for tax reform, including lowering the personal income tax to as low as 2 percent, eliminating the corporate income tax, and cutting the sales tax from 6 percent to 4.5 percent.
- Funding \$40 million in interest owed on the federal loans for unemployment compensation benefits requested for the Employment Security Commission.
- Funding Local Workforce Investment: \$79.5 million.
- Exploring with the Department of Transportation all opportunities regarding the creation of public-private partnerships for the building, operation, and maintenance of our highways.
- Funding the Closing Fund at the Department of Commerce with \$4 million.

e) **Public Safety – \$601 Million General Funds / \$1.09 Billion Total Funds** –

Our administration has made “quality of life” in South Carolina a priority. South Carolina provides a unique look and feel that most other states and countries cannot provide. At a fundamental level, however, no factor is more important when discussing quality of life than the ability of citizens to live free from crime and unnecessarily harsh results of natural or man-made disasters. South Carolina is fortunate to have such committed personnel working in its public safety agencies. Despite these efforts, South Carolina continues to face many challenges in the area of public safety, demonstrated by higher crime and accident rates than most of its Southeastern neighbors.

Specifically, to assist with the state's public safety needs during FY 2010-11, we propose supporting the following activities:

- **Paying down the deficit at the Department of Corrections created by a lack of adequate funding by the General Assembly: \$11.7 million**
 - **Funding the Department of Public Safety, allowing Highway Patrol officers to provide greater highway traffic enforcement and to further reduce the response times to collisions: \$61.3 million**
 - **Maintaining funding for the state's seven high-security, eight medium-security, eleven minimum-security, and three female institutions: \$255.8 million**
 - **Maintaining funding for community supervision of almost 50,000 adult jurisdictional offenders: \$41.3 million**
 - **Funding enforcement for the South Carolina Illegal Immigration Reform Act with \$2 million recurring general funds.**
- f) **Natural Resources – \$53.4 Million General Funds / \$267.1 Million Total Funds** – South Carolina is blessed with beautiful expanses of timberland and shoreline teeming with wildlife. With this blessing comes the considerable responsibility of preserving our natural resources. We must be careful to ensure that short-term gain does not overcome our state's long-term goals. Although we recognize that our current budgetary circumstances will limit our conservation efforts over the next year, we plan to use our best efforts to safeguard South Carolina's natural beauty.

To provide for the state's natural resource needs during FY 2010-11, we recommend funding for the following activities:

- **Funding to keep the Conservation Land Bank open: \$200,000**
 - **Monitoring and preserving South Carolina's marine resources: \$19.8 million**
 - **Protecting and managing water resources: \$10.95 million**
- g) **Improve Central State Government Support – \$650 Million General Funds/\$938 million Total Funds** – This administration continues to push for policies that will provide an efficient and effective government that maximizes value to the taxpayers. In this section of the budget, we will look at ways to improve the structures and policies of central state government and other governmental services in an effort to propose ways that might make them operate more efficiently and effectively. To this end, we propose that the General Assembly adopt the Government Efficiency and Accountability Review (GEAR) Committee recommendations which will reduce cost, increase accountability, improve services, reduce duplication, and allow South Carolina to become more competitive in a world economy. To date, only 16 out of the 61 of the GEAR Committee's recommendations have been adopted, which means that

the General Assembly has ample opportunity to obtain cost savings without cutting essential governmental services by adopting the remainder of the recommendations. Given the dramatic downturn in the economy and the state's fiscal condition, it is time the General Assembly gives proper consideration to all of these recommendations. The following are some of our past recommendations that we continue to include in this budget:

- **Moving to nightly custodial services – savings of \$988,357**
- **Incentivizing health plan participants to use clinically equivalent generic or plan-preferred drugs – savings of \$4.9 million**
- **Creating a Central State Travel Division within the Comptroller General's Office to manage and monitor agency travel – savings of \$6,573,666**

In addition, we use this section to explore new ideas for reducing costs in central state government. Some of the new recommendations to reduce waste and increase efficiency in central state government include:

- **Eliminating costly, inefficient DSIT DB2 Services at DHEC – savings of \$1 million**
- **Implementing efficient cell phone, pager, and satellite phone policies – savings of \$777,253**
- **Reducing insurance premiums paid to the Insurance Reserve Fund – savings of \$3.79 million**
- **Eliminating vendor preferences in the procurement code – savings of \$150,000**

5. **Decrease the size of state government by consolidating agencies, boards, and commissions and strengthening the cabinet form of government.** Government in South Carolina costs 140 percent the national average, and given the budget challenges our state faces today and in the future, we can simply no longer afford our inefficient, unaccountable government structure.

The administration has been committed to continuing Governor Carroll Campbell's legacy by further restructuring state government to increase accountability and reduce duplication and waste. Our state government today is still largely fractured and duplicative, wasting dollars that would otherwise go to the citizens of our state. Many agencies are run by boards and commissions comprised of well-intended people who give their time, typically for little or no pay. While we are grateful that citizens are willing to give their time to serve the people of this state, these people also have families and careers that keep them away from the daily operations of state government. We believe that the cabinet form of government, rather than boards and commissions, will significantly increase government efficiency and effectiveness because those charged with managing cabinet agencies report directly to the governor – who is directly accountable to all voters in the state.

The need for more accountability has hardly been more evident than in the past couple of years. Two different reports – one on the Department of Transportation (DOT) from the Legislative Audit Council and the other on the Budget and Control Board from the GEAR Committee – have highlighted the areas for improvement. Fortunately, the efforts of this administration and others led to DOT becoming a part of our cabinet. The Budget and Control Board, however, remains a part of our government system and is still the only one of its kind in the entire country.

In previous years, some legislators have supported the creation of a Department of Administration. Although a bill that would create such a department has not been filed yet this year, we believe passage of this kind of legislation should be the first order of business for both the House and Senate this year. We would also ask all in the General Assembly to advance the restructuring proposals in our executive budget including streamlining health care agencies. This bill has been filed in both the House and the Senate again this session, with the House having already passed it again.

These restructuring proposals, when taken in total, will allow us to eliminate or merge duplicative state offices, departments, agencies, boards, or commissions. In doing this, the state will realize **restructuring savings of nearly \$17 million during FY 2010-11.**

6. **Honor the promises and obligations of prior years.** Our retirement system's last reported unfunded liability in mid-2009 was over \$11 billion. However, this number is only a part of the picture because it does not include \$9 billion of unfunded Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB) costs for retirees' health care. The combined \$20 billion in unfunded liabilities is a key reason that this administration was against the proposal last year to double the guaranteed cost-of-living increase for retirees, which added billions more in costs to the system.

The GEAR Report made the following common-sense recommendations for non-vested employees to shore up finances of the retirement systems:

- Base retirement income on the salary from the last five years of employment rather than the last three years
- Discontinue the practice of applying unused vacation pay to the number before calculating retirement pay
- Eliminate the TERI program for new state employees
- Discontinue the practice of applying unused sick leave to the length of service
- Move back to a requirement of thirty years of service for full retirement (as is the standard in most states) as opposed to the reduced twenty-eight year requirement adopted by the Legislature earlier this decade

We support all of these proposals, but we must go further in order to begin addressing our tens of billions in debt and keep our state's high credit rating. One way to do so is to ask retirees to start paying a larger percentage of their health care costs. Agencies (and thus taxpayers) have traditionally paid the same cost-share for health care for retirees as

current state employees. Currently, taxpayers are paying approximately 71 percent of the health care costs for retirees and their families. Over the past ten years, taxpayers have picked up between 67-82 percent of that cost with retirees paying the other 20-30 percent of the health care tab.

In FY 2010, retirees' total health cost is projected to be near \$380 million, which means that taxpayers will be paying over \$266 million this year for retirees' health care. This charge is paid through a surcharge on agencies' payrolls. That charge is increasing rapidly – from less than 2 percent of an agency's payroll in 1999 to 3.5 percent in the current budget year – an over 80 percent increase in the past decade.

Dropping the employers' surcharge for retiree health care costs back down to around 2.65 percent will free up about 0.85 percent of this payroll surcharge to use toward paying down unfunded liabilities for retirees. This change would free up about \$65 million in recurring funds that could be allocated to reducing the total unfunded liability of retirees' health care by approximately \$2 billion.

This change would require retirees to start paying approximately 46 percent of their insurance cost that is not already covered by Medicare. By comparison, taxpayers in the state of Florida pay a maximum of only \$150 a month of health care costs per vested retiree based on a formula of \$5 per year of service. In South Carolina, taxpayers are paying over double that amount with an average of \$348 a month for a retiree's health care. The disparity is even larger when comparing employees who worked for less than 30 years with their respective states.

A report issued in 2000 by the South Carolina Chamber of Commerce showed that our state's retirement system was more generous than 90 percent of the major government pension systems in the country. Since that time, the Legislature has even increased those benefits by guaranteeing a two percent annual cost of living increase for retirees. Unfortunately South Carolina is still a relatively poor state, ranking 47th in per-capita personal income, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. How can relatively low-income taxpayers afford to pay top-level benefits to public retirees? And will the tens of billions required to do so come from substantially higher taxes or from cutting funding to other worthwhile government programs?

On its website, the President of the South Carolina State Employees Association wrote the following about how their benefits have been obtained (emphasis added):

[D]emonstrations of our numerical strength have yielded retirement benefits second to none, a TERI program, 28 year retirement, pay raises and cost-of-living increases. None of these benefits came automatically. It is through the efforts of a united front of state employees and retirees, advocating for ourselves and others, who are not members, that all of these benefits accrued to us.

The reality is that benefits accruing to government retirees have to come from somewhere – in this case, current taxpayers. However, the tens of billions in unfunded

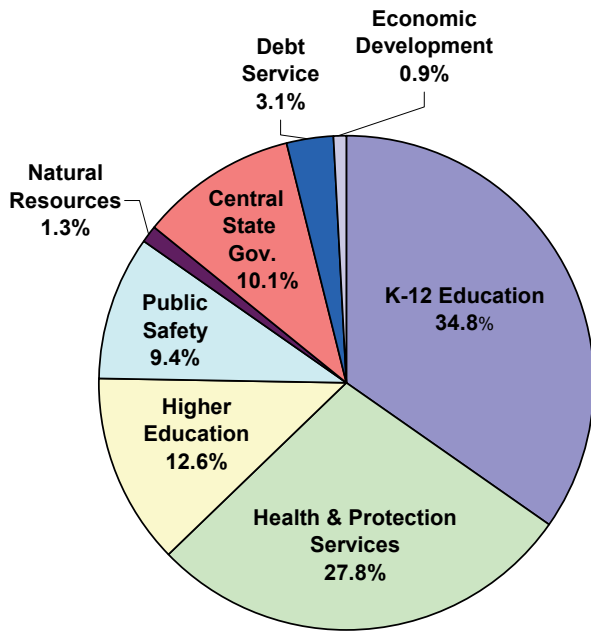
future benefits – political promises that have been made but not funded – will either have to come from our children and grandchildren or the entire system will collapse under the weight of its debt. Most taxpayers in South Carolina cannot afford retirement benefits “second to none” for themselves much less for hundreds of thousands of public retirees.

A continued failure to start funding our long-term liabilities and shore up the solvency of our retirement systems will threaten the financial well-being of every South Carolinian – especially state retirees. But these proposals are also made in an effort to decrease a legacy of huge debt with which we are on the verge of burdening our children and grandchildren.

7. **Fund property tax relief** – Since 1995, the state has returned billions in property tax relief to the people of South Carolina. Three sessions ago, the General Assembly passed legislation which offers even more property tax relief by shifting K-12 Education funding responsibility from owner-occupied homeowners to the general populace in the form of a sales tax increase. While we feel that it is important to highlight the tax shift nature of this bill, we nevertheless agreed with and signed this landmark property tax bill since we feel that the burden of being a homeowner within the state has become too great for some of our fellow citizens. **In this budget, we set aside \$99 million for FY 2010-11 in payments back to local governments for property tax relief** – in addition to the funding mechanism to continue complete elimination of the school operating portion of property taxes.

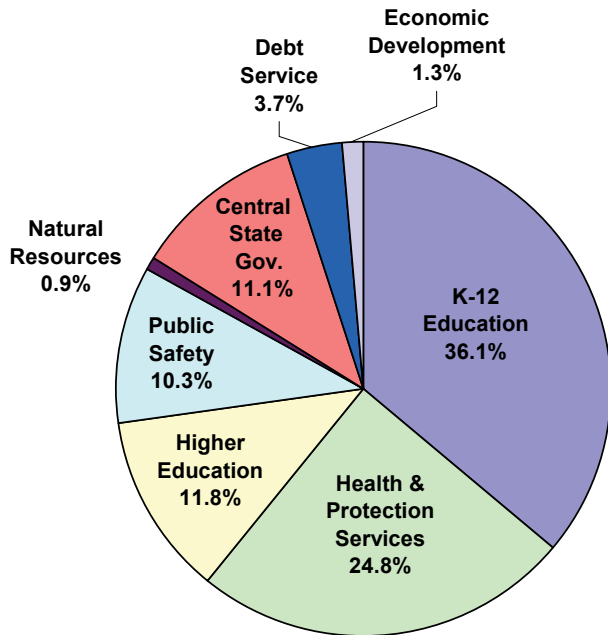
Summary Comparison of General Fund Expenditures

Current Budget – FY 2009-10 General Fund Expenditures



Category	Dollars in Millions
- K-12 Education	2,150.1
- Health & Protection Services	1,717.4
- Higher Ed. & Cultural Resources	776.0
- Central State Government / Other Governmental Services	626.4
- Public Safety	577.5
- Debt Service	190.5
- Natural Resources	81.1
- Economic Development	53.3
TOTAL	6,172

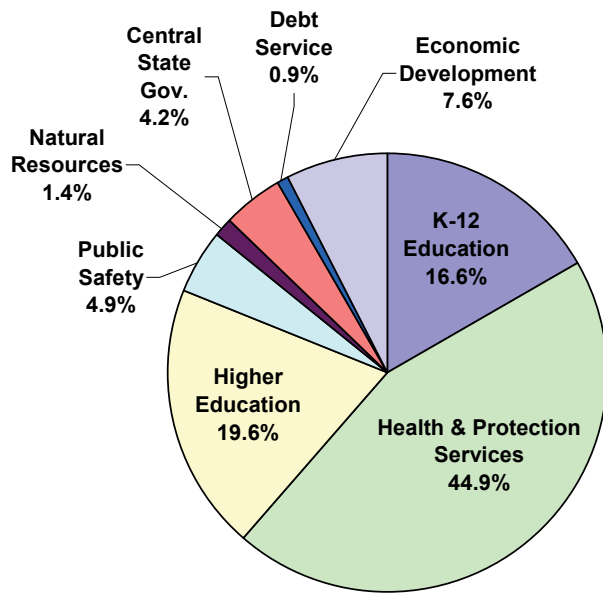
Governor’s Purchase Plan – FY 2010-11 General Fund Expenditures



Category	Dollars In Millions
- K-12 Education	2,108.1
- Health & Protection Services	1447.0
- Higher Ed. & Cultural Resources	690.2
- Central State Government / Other Governmental Services	650.5
- Public Safety	601.7
- Debt Service	213.6
- Natural Resources	53.4
- Economic Development	77.6
TOTAL	5,842

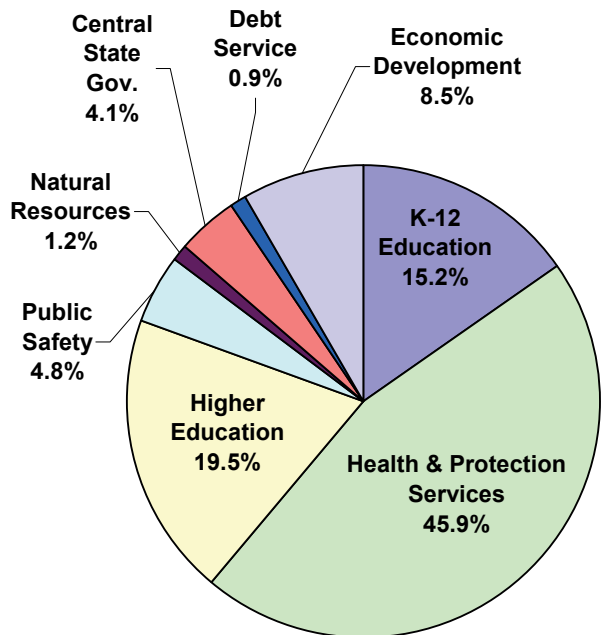
Summary Comparison of Total Fund Expenditures

Current Budget – FY 2009-10 Total Fund Expenditures

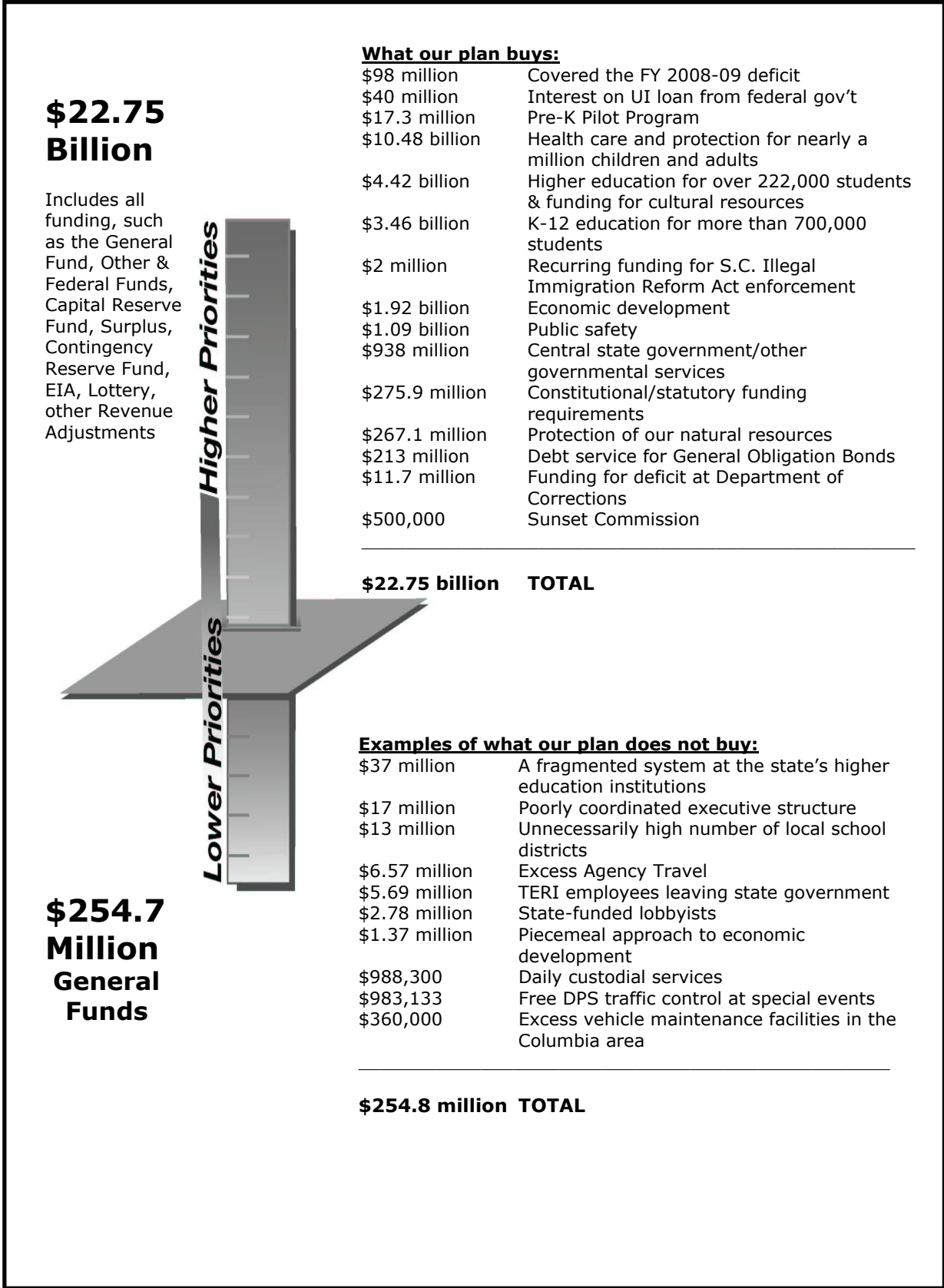


<u>Category</u>	<u>Dollars in Millions</u>
- Health & Protection Services	9,492.9
- Higher Ed. & Cultural Resources	4,140.1
- K-12 Education	3,500.8
- Economic Development	1,601.0
- Public Safety	1,046.4
- Central State Government /Other Governmental Services	882.9
- Natural Resources	297.8
- Debt Service	190.5
TOTAL	21,152

Governor's Purchase Plan – FY 2010-11 Total Fund Expenditures



<u>Category</u>	<u>Dollars in Millions</u>
- Health & Protection Services	10,433.9
- K-12 Education	3,461
- Higher Ed. & Cultural Resources	4,428.3
- Economic Development	1,924.3
- Public Safety	1,090.9
- Central State Government /Other Governmental Services	938.7
- Natural Resources	267.1
- Debt Service	213.6
TOTAL	22,758



Additional Information

More details of agency activities can be found at the Office of State Budget's website at <http://www.budget.sc.gov/OSB-agency-activity.phtm>. Further specific highlights of the Governor's Purchasing Plan for each goal area can be found later in this document starting with Improving K-12 Student Performance on page 106. The Governor's complete Purchasing Plan by goal area can be found in Appendix B-3; the complete Purchasing Plan by agency can be found in Appendix B-4; and the complete Savings Proposals can be found in Appendix C.

The Budgeting for Results Process

The Budgeting for Results Process

Results matter...or at least they should. Especially when it comes to tax dollars and public expenditures. Increasingly, taxpayers are demanding results and performance in return for their hard earned dollars.

- Geoffrey F. Segal, Reason Foundation (2004)

Most managers have no idea what their products and services really cost. At best, conventional cost accounting is marginally relevant to decisions about operations and management. At worst, it distorts reality and causes dysfunctional decisions.

- Kehoe, et al., *Activity-Based Management in Government* (1995)

This is our sixth executive budget using an “activity-based” approach that emphasizes outcomes or results. This approach requires agencies to break state government programs and processes down into literally hundreds of separate and distinct activities. We then establish key goals for the state to accomplish in major functional areas of government, such as education, public safety, and economic development. Next, we carefully select sound and verifiable indicators of success from reliable sources to measure both short- and long-term progress. Finally, we identify strategies that are considered “best practices” or scientific evidence and documentation to bring about real, proven, significant, and lasting results.

Hence, this intensive activity-based budget method provides decision makers – our administration, legislators, public officials, and administrators – with valuable and important information and data. These detailed cost data are significant because they give decision makers the opportunity to make optimal choices about how to allocate limited resources. Moreover, activity-based data permit decision makers to streamline, reengineer, and innovate state agency operations and processes to produce the maximum results at the best cost.

Further, without activity-based data, it is difficult or nearly impossible to answer such questions as:

- Is this state governmental service or activity of good value? Is it both cost-efficient and cost-effective?
- Are the costs associated with this activity competitive? In other words, can this activity be provided more cheaply by competing service providers (public or private)?
- More importantly, is this activity even desirable to or needed by the public?

Additionally, at this juncture, it is equally important to comment that many experts in public finance believe that the cardinal aim of activity-based budgeting is accountability. Performance information and data used in budgeting holds public officials, especially program managers, accountable for service quality, cost-efficiency, and program effectiveness. The focus of activity-based budgeting is,

once again, on results, not simply inputs. For this reason, governors, legislators, service or program recipients, and the public generally can determine accountability with a degree of certainty through the use of activity-based methods, whereas this is not possible utilizing traditional or line-item approaches. This ability to assess performance and hold public managers and administrators accountable serves as a powerful incentive to improve quality.

As pointed out in previous budgets, our executive budget is a vast departure from the traditional state budgeting practices of the past – which unfortunately continue to be used today by the state’s Legislature. As such, budget or financial analysis utilized in the legislative spending process is unavoidably limited or incomplete.

By the standards of today’s financial practices, traditional governmental budget processes are by and large considered to be archaic, marginal and void of careful analysis and decision making as they relate to the preceding year’s “appropriation’s base.” Their focus is on “new monies” alone – that is, on those funds that result from revenue growth during the previous year.

This incremental approach allows obviously for only a narrow, minor discretionary review of state spending. Thus, public policy is made in incremental or successive steps, resting on decisions made in prior years. Unfortunately, incrementalism does little more than *control* spending and *preserve* the status quo of the bureaucracy. Worse still, past spending decisions simply are unexamined. These “automatic” determinations – without consideration of the twin critical aims of (1) establishing cost savings and (2) effectively formulating and discerning productive results – prove to be counterproductive and often simply wasteful.

Traditional Budgeting vs. Budgeting for Results

Incremental or Traditional Budgeting	Results-Based Budgeting
Focus is on the allocation of “new monies” only (5-10 percent of budget total)	Focus is on nearly all monies or the entire budget amount (excepting certain obligations such as debt service, reserve fund requirements, etc.)
Concentration is on inputs (what you buy), e.g., “objects of expenditure”	Concentration is on outputs (what results are expected)
Narrow or marginal decision making	Comprehensive or enterprise-wide decision making
Subjective based	Objective based
Preserving the status quo	Determining new, creative approaches to problems and needs
Agency or bureaucracy driven	Outcome driven
Promotes restraints, restrictions and red tape	Encourages flexibility and ingenuity
Control orientation	Planning and management orientation
Emphasizes compliance and preserving legality	Emphasizes performance and innovation
Stresses audit trails and conformity	Stresses program evaluation and improvement
Involves agency heads, elected officials and advocacy groups	Involves everyone wanting to participate, especially those wearing a “citizen’s hat”
Encourages and perpetuates single-agency programs	Encourages intra- and inter-agency cooperation among programs and activities

Our administration utilizes what experts have described as a pioneering budget process that examines the entire budget – virtually every activity performed by government and its associated funding. Again, this is done ultimately in the context of a set of pre-established goals or results that are determined by our administration to be of major significance to the citizenry. Called “Budgeting for Results” (BFR), it is a process that includes input or direct participation from ordinary citizens and subject-matter experts, designated as Result Teams, who develop purchase strategies to achieve the preset goals. Using these so-called “purchase strategies,” the Result Teams then prioritize all state governmental activities, looking for possible cost savings, consolidations, and process improvements. The Result Teams then relay this information – indicators, strategies, priorities, and innovations – to the administration. This extensive information then becomes a blueprint for our budget.

Definition of Terms
Goal Areas – Seven broad result or priority areas that the administration believes South Carolinians want most from their state government.
Indicators – Key measures or indices that provide the best evidence to the citizen that a statewide goal area is being achieved.
Strategies – Proven or promising approaches, influences, or factors for achieving goals or results.
Activities – Individual or discrete actions taken by state government to accomplish goals and objectives. For the citizen, “What is the state doing, for whom, and does this accomplish something that is both valuable and needed?” “Precisely, why are we doing it?” “And at what cost?”

We believe that our budgeting approach is detailed, transparent, and rational. Overall, its focus is toward bringing about positive short- and long-term consequences. In effect, the purpose of BFR and our executive budget for FY 2010-11 is:

To build and present a coherent, comprehensive spending plan for South Carolina based on clearly articulated statewide goals, effective strategies, and creative and insightful thinking. To focus on the “keeps,” not the cuts. To underscore “results” to ensure that citizens – not agencies, special interest groups, or lobbyists – get their full money’s worth from state government.

We adopted the BFR process because of its logical approach to public budgeting and fiscal decision making. BFR was originally based on Washington State’s budget process model which was established in the fall of 2002. It is a process, in a modified form, which has been adopted by several states like Iowa and Michigan and local governments like Los Angeles and Dallas.

As we remarked last year, the BFR process examines the entirety of government and nearly all statewide funding. Our priorities are clear. This budget demonstrates how we will live within our means and invest in what matters by honing in on core goals and directing the whole of state

government and its funding structure toward meeting those goals. It is our roadmap to a results-producing government that serves South Carolina’s needs.

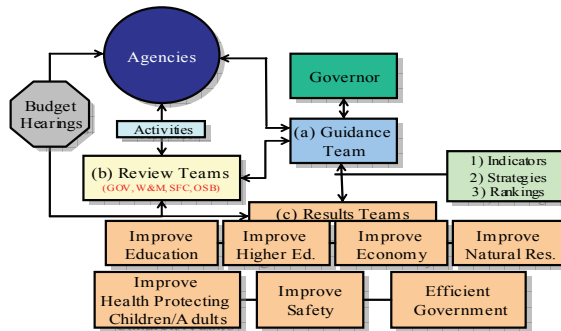
The Budgeting for Results Organizational Structure

A popular government without popular information or the means of acquiring it is but a prologue to a farce or a tragedy or perhaps both.

– James Madison, *The Writings of James Madison 103* (1910)

The principal structural components of BFR are units or “teams.” These organizational units consist of (1) a Guidance Team, (2) a Review Team, and (3) seven Results Teams.

Budgeting for Results Structure



1. **The Guidance Team (GT)** predominantly planned, supported, and monitored the BFR process. The GT consisted of our staff and staff of the Office of State Budget (OSB). The GT also actively worked to energize the BFR process and met to coordinate and maintain the efforts of the seven Results Teams.
2. **The Review Team (TRT)** was designed to review and assess each agency’s detailed activities before the activities were submitted to the Results Teams. The TRT further ensured that the activities were properly defined or explained and formatted. Also, they placed activities into the appropriate, logical goal areas. Staffing consisted of personnel from the OSB and the Governor’s Office. It should be acknowledged that each of these staff members possessed extensive knowledge of the agency budgets within the various goal areas.
3. **The Results Teams (RT)** were integral to the entire BFR process – in terms of sheer work and productivity. They were made up of groups of typically five to seven persons who possessed some expertise in relevant subject matter but were asked to think like citizens, setting aside any agency or advocacy bias. Their chief roles and responsibilities were to identify those indicators that would best show progress toward their respective goal areas. Based on these indicators, the RTs also established key purchase strategies on

how to best achieve each goal area. Most important, the RTs were responsible for ranking and prioritizing agency or governmental activities that best met some aspect of their particular goal area.

The Budgeting for Results Process

The BFR process consists basically of six steps: (1) setting major goal or result areas; (2) reviewing and finalizing agency activity inventories; (3) developing or fine-tuning chief indicators of progress and key strategies for achieving results; (4) holding public budget hearings for select result or goal areas; (5) sorting and prioritizing agency or governmental activities and identifying savings; and (6) distributing resources among goal areas, i.e., the finalization of the purchase plans by result areas.

While each step in the BFR process is important and consequential, the singular importance of indicators cannot be underestimated. Indicators are, of course, the “yardsticks” or measures by which progress toward goal areas can be assessed. This is integral to any performance-based budgeting system, especially activity-based budgets. Significant also in the context of the BFR process is that strategies or approaches for achieving goals or results are intertwined with and dependent upon the indicator of progress in that they are the guideposts for prioritizing agency activities. Hence, the right indicator combined with the right strategy will yield a composite of prioritized governmental activities that are goal-oriented and expected to achieve concrete results.

Step #1 – Setting major goal or result areas. The first step was to set major goal or result areas that need to be achieved in the state. Based on previous years' experience with BFR, we ultimately concluded that seven statewide goals would represent where the citizens of South Carolina wanted to focus in terms of results and progress made. Incidentally, these seven goal areas roughly coincide with the focus areas of the subcommittees of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee.

The following seven wide-ranging goals or results areas were identified:

1. Improve the conditions for our economic growth
2. Improve the health and protections of our children and adults
3. Improve the safety of our people and property
4. Improve the quality of our natural resources
5. Improve our K-12 student performance
6. Improve our higher education system and cultural resources
7. Improve central state government support and other governmental services

Step #2 – Developing agency activity inventories. The next step was to develop an all-inclusive inventory of the activities that state government performs. For each activity, three main elements were required – a description of the activity, its expected outcome, and its cost.

To acquire this activity information and data, working in conjunction with OSB, we requested, as in previous years, that each agency break down its budget into discrete and definitive activities. Each agency was instructed to provide a description of each activity it provides directly or indirectly to citizens of South Carolina. An activity was defined as something an organization does to accomplish its goals and objectives and that consumes resources and produces a product, service, or

outcome. Most importantly, an activity should describe in a citizen-oriented way the following: what is done; for whom; why; at what cost; and what is to be expected or accomplished.

State agencies submitted agency activities to OSB, which entered them into an existing database. Most activities presented reflected previous years' submittals, excepting enhancements and new activities. Next, the TRT examined the activities to evaluate the quality of the activity descriptions and outcome measures. Those activities requiring more work or improvement were sent back to agencies for appropriate corrections or improvements. Once this was completed, OSB sorted the activities to correspond to the seven goal areas, or verified that assortments from previous arrangements were correct. For example, those activities – regardless of agency or department – that appeared to fall within the goal area of K-12 improvement were placed there, those activities that related to the improvement of health were directed there, and so forth.

Thus, the final product of this second step was the formation of a comprehensive inventory of activities, numbering more than 1,600 separate and distinct activities that comprised the entirety of what state government does, for whom, why, at what cost, and for what effects or outcomes.

Step #3 – Developing chief indicators of progress and key strategies for achieving results.

Again, seven RTs were put together consisting of experts and knowledgeable citizen participants versed in the subject matter of each goal area. Each RT was headed by a team leader from the Governor's Office. OSB provided financial subject matter and research expertise for each RT.

Step 3 required each RT to identify chief *indicators* of progress based on verifiable and well-documented statistical sources (the U.S. Census Bureau, the U.S. Labor Department, USC's South Carolina Indicators Project, etc.). These were, according to experts and specialists in the subject matter, the best and most comprehensive indicators for a goal area.

After the identification of indicators, each RT then collectively identified *strategies* that it felt – based on scientific data and information and literature – demonstrated empirically broad and comprehensive achievement within a state goal area.

These indicators and, more importantly, their link to strategies would be later utilized by the RTs as the basis or mechanism to review, analyze, and ultimately prioritize and rank activities which would advance the state toward the preset statewide goals.

Each RT then re-evaluated the efforts of last year's teams in identifying indicators for each major goal. The indicators are key to the BFR effort and allow the state – particularly our administration, the General Assembly, state agencies, and the public at large – the opportunity to gauge the progress of accomplishing statewide policy goals, more specifically the seven goals designated in this FY 2010-11 Executive Budget. In addition, these indicators will allow our administration, the General Assembly, and the public to determine if the strategies we have identified in achieving the statewide goals are effective, especially for both short-term and, more importantly, *long-term* evaluative purposes.

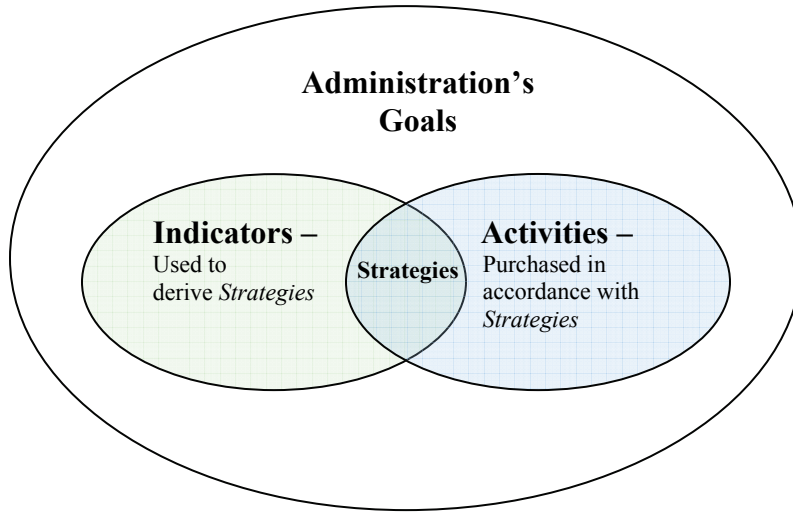
Additionally, it should be emphasized once again that BFR is a budgeting approach that places emphasis on logic, order, and proven cause-and-effect relationships. Utilizing the highest degree of objectivity and data analysis, this approach involves not only the setting of broad goals, but also

dividing these further into specific objectives and then identifying indicators, measurements, and strategies by which verifiable progress can be reasonably assessed over time.

Further, in Step 3, the BFR approach creates a strategic framework for RT's analysis and decision making. This framework comprises the following:

- Requires the consideration of the results citizens expect from government
- Articulates those strategies that are most effective in achieving those results
- Puts front and center those indicators which will best measure progress
- And as relates to Step 4 (below), initiates an estimation or anticipation of prioritized spending to select or prioritize (buy) the activities that are most critical to implementing strategies and achieving (measuring) success
- Helps keep the focus on contribution to priority results – lets RTs escape agency "silos" and consider instead statewide strategies
- Makes performance information more relevant to budget choices
- Helps frame the question, “Are we sure we are buying things at the best possible price?”
- Helps us describe the activities and results the *entire* budget will buy

Diagram of Interrelationships of Goals, Indicators, Activities and Strategies



Step #4 – Holding public budget hearings for each result area. This step allowed the opportunity for the governor, the governor’s policy staff, appropriate RT members, and other interested parties – including the general public – to meet with agency heads and personnel to discuss governmental activities particular to a goal area. Generally, the discussions centered on how agency governmental activities were contributing to the results or goals set by our administration. Agencies were questioned about their most beneficial, highest priority activities, as well as those that were marginal or less productive.

Step #5 – Sorting and prioritizing agency or governmental activities and identifying savings. This step involved the RTs prioritizing or ranking – “purchasing” – governmental activities. The product or deliverable here was the development of a preliminary purchase plan of prioritized activities – an initial budget for each goal area.

Early on, the OSB had sorted activities by the designated goal areas (Step 2 – the developing of agency activity inventories). During the interim steps above, OSB had sorted activities by strategies which were developed by the RTs in Step 3 (i.e., the developing of chief indicators of progress and key strategies for achieving results). At this point, each RT was charged with reviewing the activities, not yet seen by the RTs, and deciding which *linked most closely* to their respective goal area, indicators, and strategies. Eventually, these activities were ranked by each team member (assigning an equivalent numerical value) based upon which goal area strategy it fell under. Obviously, those activities that appeared unrelated or less important to the goal area or, especially, the major purchase strategies were abolished, placed on a wish list, or sent to a more appropriate goal area or RT.

With this process completed, each RT, in effect, had ranked or prioritized its portion of the 1,600 activities to complete a goal-specific preliminary purchase plan, which was – by all accounts among RT participants – perceived as both thorough and complete. The RTs also reviewed all costs associated with the activities regardless of the funding source (e.g., state General Fund, federal and “other” monies). Most importantly, perhaps, this step was an opportunity for RT members to

challenge their previous assumptions and rationales for prioritization and to look for creative and innovative ways to do things differently and, hopefully, better. Central questions at this stage were, “Are these activities the most efficient and effective ways to achieve the designated goal area(s)?” “Does this budget plainly make sense?” “Can it *be easily understood* so that it produces the results South Carolinians want and at the right price?” Equally important, other questions that required answers, to the extent possible, included:

- Can these activities (those ranked, at a minimum, as “important”) realistically be measured in terms of performance or outcomes, and how?
- For those activities *not* purchased, what are likely to be the consequences?
- Can those activities that obviously appear to be duplicative, in and across agency structures, be eliminated or merged? If so, where can the cost savings be targeted in terms of other activities?
- What activities appear to be antiquated, no longer relevant to today’s citizenry? Can or should they be salvaged, or should they simply be abolished freeing up funds for more important, underfunded activities?
- What activities appear to be excessively funded, especially those ranked on the lower end of the prioritization list?
- In the final analysis, is this purchase plan for education, health, etc., the best possible budget – given the circumstances – for purposes of advancing the quality of life for all South Carolinians? Generally speaking, what more needs to be done in the future to make South Carolina great?

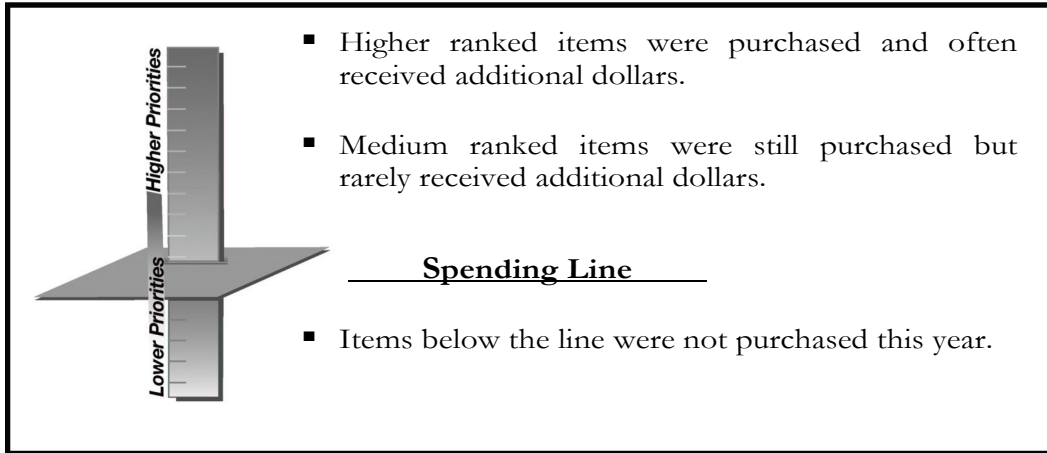
Step #6 – Distributing resources among goal areas, i.e., finalizing the purchase plans by result areas. The heart of Step 6 was the methodical and careful review by our administration of the preliminary purchase plans submitted by the RTs and the finalization of a completed purchase plan reflecting our philosophy and policies. Ultimately, this final purchase plan took the form and substance of this FY 2010-11 Executive Budget.

It is noteworthy that the review of the RTs' rankings or preliminary purchase plans and our administration’s finalization of priorities was not, by any means, an easy task. As was the case for the FY 2008-09 Executive Budget, many governmental activities were of nearly equal importance relative to purchase strategies and statewide goals. Further, we clearly stated that even though one activity was ranked below another activity, it was not correct to assume that the activity is of lesser value or importance than those prioritized above it. We did point out, however, that activities ranked in the upper 15 to 20 percent of a goal area were clearly of the greatest significance and that those at or near the bottom of the rung were, based on our estimation and analysis, perhaps not as valuable or central to selected strategies within identified goal areas.

Further, during Step 6 available funds and FTEs were spread, based on historical spending patterns and our preferences, across the seven goal areas. This was done, of course, only after constitutional and statutorily mandated expenditures were met (e.g., debt service, aid to subdivisions, and property tax relief). After spreading funds among the goal areas, we began using the information and data from the RT preliminary purchase plans, along with other research and materials to “purchase” activities of the highest priority until the funds allocated to the specific goal areas were exhausted. The result was that those governmental activities that were of the greatest importance, or moderately

so, to respective goal areas were funded. Those activities that fell below the “spending line” were not funded.

The “Spending Line”



Finally, some concluding observations about Step 6. Based on zero-based budgeting precepts and accepted activity-based procedures, we evaluated new activities on an equal basis as existing activities. The evaluation of a governmental activity was based on indicators and purchase strategies as related to the achievement of statewide goals. In other words, purchasing was done on the basis of anticipated outcomes rather than historical precedent.

As in prior years, during this process there were some activities that fell below the purchase line that gave us pause. However, given the priority ranking, the question that we had to ask ourselves was what activity above the purchasing line we would not purchase so that we could switch it with an activity below the line. This process, while difficult and tedious at times, helped us prioritize our spending in a world of limited resources and, equally important, it was based on our spending cap. The resulting budget recommendations represent this new focus on maximizing results for the citizens of South Carolina.

A Change in Budgeting Models and Mind-Set

The man who is striving to solve a problem defined by existing knowledge and technique is not just looking. He knows what he wants to achieve, and he designs his instruments and directs his thoughts accordingly.

Rather than being an interpreter, the scientist who embraces a new paradigm is like the man wearing inverted lenses.

– Thomas Kuhn, *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions* (1962)

The BFR process has proven to be successful and well-received by progressive-thinking legislators, the media, and the public. We believe that the process is innovative and pragmatic as a public budgeting mechanism.

This year's BFR effort was for us, as we stated last year, "a shift in paradigms." The outdated, traditional budgeting approaches of concentrating on apportioning new monies only, the concentrating on inputs alone, and the continuing bureaucracy-driven emphasis simply on self-preservation is no longer tenable during times when revenues are in a steep decline.

In a sense, BFR was born out of increasing recognition and comprehension of South Carolina's socio-economic makeup, status, and performance. More exactly, it resulted principally out of the understanding of our administration that conventional budgeting structures and processes were not keeping pace with the times.

In conclusion, we feel assured that the BFR process for FY 2010-11 was another excellent step forward in setting goals and priorities critical to South Carolina. In light of this, and the willingness among some members of the General Assembly to find ways to improve and enhance budgetary processes and decision making, we propose that a similar proviso be introduced as initiated by Rep. Dan Cooper four years ago and adopted by the House. As we did last year, we ask the General Assembly to adopt the following proviso in the FY 2010-11 appropriation bill:

NEW PROVISIO (GP: Joint Committee on Activity-Based Budgeting). *There is established the Joint Committee on Activity-Based Budgeting composed of nine members. The nine members shall be appointed as follows: three Senators appointed by the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee; three members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee; and three members appointed by the Governor. The Governor shall appoint the committee chairman. The terms of members shall be coterminous with the term of their appointing authority. Members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall serve ex officio. The committee shall study activity-based budgeting processes and how they may apply to the budget and appropriations processes for the State. Because the intent is to reduce duplication of government services, maximize cost-efficiencies, and still continue to provide excellent customer services, all costs of implementing a new budgeting system must be*

considered, including technological and human resource applications. Further, the committee will consider those budget processes that incorporate zero-based principles, particularly those which examine the entirety of government and state funding. Such budget processes must additionally emphasize, to the extent possible, the establishment of clearly delineated statewide goals; activity outcomes and results; spending strategies and priorities; and the measurement of performance.

The committee may propose, by majority vote, a budget process not inconsistent to matters relating to the discharge of its duties. This proposal shall be reported to the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee by no later than January 1, 2010.

Professional and clerical services for the committee must be made available from the staffs of the General Assembly, the Budget and Control Board, and other state agencies and institutions as needed. The members of the committee are not entitled to receive the per diem, mileage, and subsistence allowed by law for members of boards, committees, and commissions when engaged in the exercise of their duties as members of the committee. All other costs and expenses of the committee must be paid in equal proportion by the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Office of the Governor, but only after the expenditures have been approved in advance by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and the Governor.

Revenue

Revenue

There are four ways in which you can spend money. You can spend your own money on yourself. When you do that, why then you really watch out what you're doing, and you try to get the most for your money. Then you can spend your own money on somebody else. For example, I buy a birthday present for someone. Well, then I'm not so careful about the content of the present, but I'm very careful about the cost. Then, I can spend somebody else's money on myself. And if I spend somebody else's money on myself, then I'm sure going to have a good lunch! Finally, I can spend somebody else's money on somebody else. And if I spend somebody else's money on somebody else, I'm not concerned about how much it is, and I'm not concerned about what I get. And that's government.

– Milton Friedman, winner of the Nobel Prize in economics

Continued Economic Recession

Continuing a trend that began in 2008, dozens of states are continuing to see their state budgets decline. According to the National Conference of State Legislatures, at least 36 states are still facing budget gaps totaling \$28.2 billion in the current fiscal year. This is on top of the \$145.9 billion that states reduced from their respective budgets earlier this year, and in stark contrast to the relatively small number of states that had to reduce their enacted budgets in fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007. Most states, including South Carolina, will continue to be impacted by the weakening national economy, which means FY 2010-11 could prove to be even more challenging than FY 2009-10.

By the end of 2009, South Carolina's general fund has been reduced by over \$1.58 billion since June 2008 – including \$566 million reductions halfway through FY 2009-10. Unfortunately, there is a possibility of more reductions in FY 2010 due to a further economic decline and poor budgeting practices.

We could highlight many factors that have contributed to our current economic situation. First, the financial troubles caused by sub-prime lending practices have led major financial institutions to make a host of risky investments. A number of these institutions have either become insolvent or have had to write-down billions of dollars in losses – ultimately turning to the federal government for help.

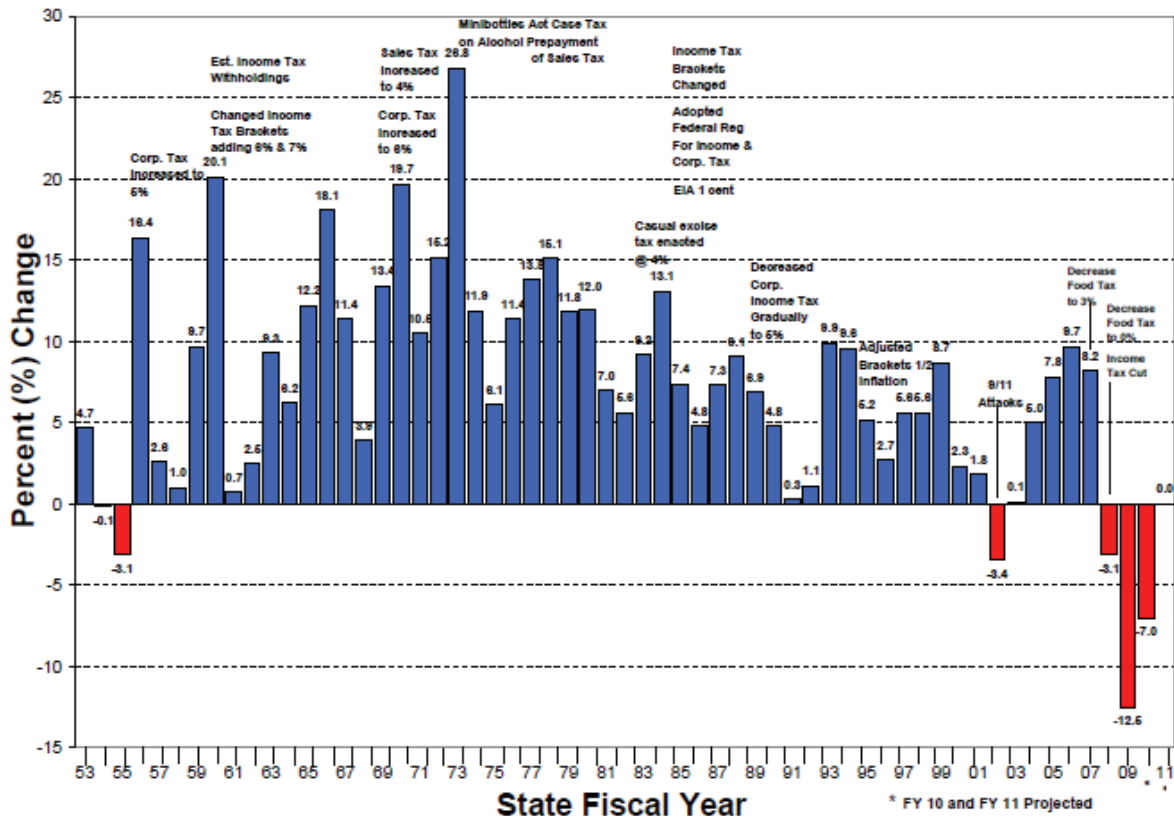
Second, a weak housing market has made credit problems worse because of mortgage securitization. Mortgage-backed securities' success depends on high housing prices. Unfortunately, housing prices fell dramatically – bringing a decline in housing construction and home values, losses in personal wealth, and negatively impacting consumer spending. So far, there is little indication that this trend will reverse any time soon.

Despite our nation’s desperate position, our federal leaders continue to advocate for new or expanded government programs. For example, the bailout/stimulus bills passed last year in Washington, and the health care reform legislation currently being debated, will add trillions to the national debt. In federal fiscal year 2009 alone, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) reported that the federal deficit reached \$1.4 trillion – the highest on record and the largest as a percentage of the economy since the end of World War II. The CBO projects a \$1.38 trillion federal deficit for fiscal year 2010.

In previous budgets, this administration has highlighted the fact that the Board of Economic Advisors’ (BEA) revenue projects are frequently far too optimistic. For instance, revenue projections from FY 2000-01 to FY 2002-03 were of \$1.185 billion higher than actual revenues. Both the MAP Commission and the GEAR Committee recommended changes to the way the state makes revenue estimates. The GEAR Committee recommended that the BEA use a national economic forecasting service when formulating revenue estimates. We agree and, once again, urge the General Assembly to look at the private sector for other means of accurately forecasting revenues. It seems prudent to find a way to project revenues that will make forecasting more accurate and realistic.

Currently, the BEA is forecasting that revenue will continue to decline in 2011. For FY 2010-11, the BEA estimated general fund revenue to be \$5.621 billion – roughly the same amount as seven years ago. Accordingly, we must prioritize state programs and fulfill only our citizens’ most urgent needs.

Percent Change in S.C. General Fund Revenue



Increases to General Fund Revenue

In our past budgets, we took an in-depth look at the benefit of the Job Development Fees that are dedicated for the Redevelopment Authorities (RDA) of Charleston, Myrtle Beach, and the Savannah River Site. These funds have been dedicated since 1994 for the purpose of redeveloping military bases that have closed. Even though the RDAs have fulfilled their original mission, the state is nevertheless forced to remit to the RDAs a portion of their individual income tax withholding. We believe it is time the taxpayers stop supplementing a project that has been completed. Specifically, we recommend suspending these RDAs for FY 2010-11, which will lead to **an increase of \$4.32 million in recurring general fund revenue next year.**

During the late 1990s, the four largest cigarette manufacturers reached an agreement with 46 states, known as the Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement (MSA), to settle state lawsuits to recover costs associated with treating smoking-related illnesses. South Carolina began securitizing its MSA payments in FY 2000-01. It is estimated that the tobacco settlement will generate **\$10 million in revenue** for FY 2010-11.

The GEAR report found several cost savings opportunities at the Budget and Control Board that would generate nonrecurring revenue for the next fiscal year. We have identified two that can easily generate millions to pay for nonrecurring budget priorities. First, the Board could sell the Tempo program's building if the Board uses a statewide contract for temporary staffing services – saving approximately **\$2 million** in one-time revenue. Second, the Board should operate as a “break-even” agency rather than a profit center, and we believe the Board's carry-forward dollars should be used for other, more vital services. These two recommendations from the GEAR report will generate a total of **\$40,000,000** in nonrecurring revenue.

The lean budget years that we are experiencing forces us, now more than ever, to make tough choices that we otherwise would not make. In 2005, the General Assembly passed legislation that transferred revenue from the General Fund to the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) for maintenance on non-federal highways. The BEA estimated that eventually \$85 million a year would be diverted from the General Fund to the SCDOT budget. We vetoed this legislation for a few reasons. One being that the legislation didn't address how to decrease other areas of the state budget that would ordinarily be funded with this revenue. Last year, nearly \$80 million went to the SCDOT under this statute, and the same amount is expected to go to the SCDOT in FY 2011. About half of the \$80 million goes to the State Infrastructure Bank (SIB) and has been obligated for the foreseeable future, while the other half has been directed to non-federal highway road maintenance projects. The SCDOT will receive over \$460 million in stimulus dollars over the next year, including \$150 million for local projects. For FY 2011 *only*, we propose keeping **\$39 million** of the revenue that would typically go to SCDOT in the General Fund. The SCDOT is funded primarily through the state gasoline tax, and has seen some decline in this revenue source over the last couple of years. However, the agency has not had to endure the cuts – reaching 50 percent in some agencies – that other agencies in state government have been forced to confront.

In the FY 2009-10 budget, the General Assembly tasked the Department of Revenue (DOR) with generating \$48 million by utilizing its enforced-collections efforts. While we do not approve of balancing budgets using hypothetical revenue, the DOR reports that halfway through FY 2009-10 it has collected \$31.9 million of \$48 million goal and is on pace to collect between \$55 million and \$69

million. Additionally, the DOR reports that much of the new revenue is from people who otherwise do not file their taxes. The major advantage to finding and collecting from non-filers is that taxpayers are added to the tax rolls causing the revenue base to increase for future years. For this reason, and because the revenue is no longer hypothetical, we have added **\$31 million** to the revenue in the FY 2010-11 budget to pay down the interest on the loan from the federal government to pay unemployment benefits to our state's citizens.

We have identified some remaining revenue generators in the “Nonrecurring Revenue” section of the following chart.

Recurring Revenue	
FY 2009-10 BEA Estimate Gross General Fund Revenue (Nov. 10, 2009)	5,621,810,481
Less: Tax Relief Trust Fund	(545,880,212)
Plus: Tax Relief Trust Fund Carryforward	-0-
Net General Fund Revenue Estimate FY 2008-09	5,075,930,269
Revenue Adjustments:	
Taxes and Fees Redirected from RDA's to General Fund	4,324,492
Transfer of Cash from DMV (10-Year License)	773,000
Transfer of Cash from DMV (Notices/Correspondence)	325,000
License Plate Replacement	400,000
Education Broadband Spectrum Lease (12 months of lease in FY 2011)	3,090,000
Adjusted General Fund Revenue Estimate	5,897,924,480
Less: FY 2009-10 Base Appropriations	5,275,343,200
“New” Recurring Revenue	622,581,280
Cost Savings:	
Agency “Savings”	170,889,036
Below-the-Line “Savings”	83,982,304
Subtotal, Cost Savings	254,871,340
TOTAL “NEW” FUNDS	877,452,620
Incremental Statewide Items:	
General Reserve Fund (1% of FY2008-09 actual revenues) (paid with nonrecurring dollars)	55,441,728
Capital Reserve Fund	(16,964,433)
Local Government Fund	(27,613,180)
Debt Service	23,172,760
Homestead Exemption Fund – BEA Est. Shortfall (Nov. 10, 2009)	99,085,991
FY 2008-09 General Fund Deficit – Repay General Deposit Account	98,216,617
Employee Health Plan	28,110,000
Total Statewide Items	259,449,483
“New” Funds Less Statewide Items	618,003,137
Nonrecurring Revenue Sources	
B&C Board – Sale of Property (Elimination of Tempo Program)	2,000,000
Transfer of Excess Cash from B&C Board	40,000,000
Transfer Cash – DHEC Waste Funds	2,700,000
Drug Lawsuit Settlement (Medicaid)	31,334,485
Taxes Redirected from SCDOT to General Fund	39,000,000
Remittance to General Fund for 2-day Furlough for “Other Funded Positions”	11,992,316
Transfer of Cash from Department of Agriculture	2,500,000
Transfer of Cash from Film Incentives to General Fund	5,000,000
Increased Tax Enforcements (to pay interest on UI loan)	31,000,000
Transfer of Cash from Employment Security Commission from reduced admin. (pay interest on UI loan)	3,000,000
Educational Broadband Spectrum Lease (Revenue from FY 2009-10)	8,545,000
Diversion of South Carolina Launch Funds	6,000,000
Anticipated FY 2009-10 Surplus (to pay down FY 2008-09 deficit)	89,247,697
Total Nonrecurring Sources	71,628,974
Other Funds	
A.R.R.A. Stabilization Funds	346,056,109
Health Care Maintenance of Effort Fund	184,706,112
FMAP Increase for FY 2011 (retained by HHS)	168,000,000
FMAP Increase (retained by other agencies)	34,188,524
Tobacco Deallocation	10,000,000

Education Lottery Revenues

Because our lottery competes with lotteries in other states, it is more important than ever that we run our lottery as efficiently as possible to maximize the amount of money going towards education. Recently we have seen the commencement of the North Carolina lottery cause South Carolina lottery to decrease. For this reason, we again propose reducing the current retail commission of seven percent to a commission of six percent – which is in line with the national average. In addition, we recommend that the lottery advertising threshold be reduced to a more reasonable limit of 1/2 of one percent of the previous years’ gross sales. These two recommendations will generate more lottery revenue to benefit our education system.

LOTTERY REVENUES	FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10
BEA Revenue Estimate	244,000,000	244,000,000
BEA Interest Estimate	2,600,000	2,500,000
Unclaimed Prizes	8,400,000	8,400,000
Surplus Cash	4,922,729	
Limit Retailer Commissions to 6 Percent of Sales		9,530,934
Limit Advertising Budget		4,183,870
Education Lottery Revenue	255,000,000	268,614,804

Run a Fiscally Disciplined Government

Run a Fiscally Disciplined Government

A wise and frugal government, which shall leave men free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor and bread it has earned – this is the sum of good government.

– Thomas Jefferson

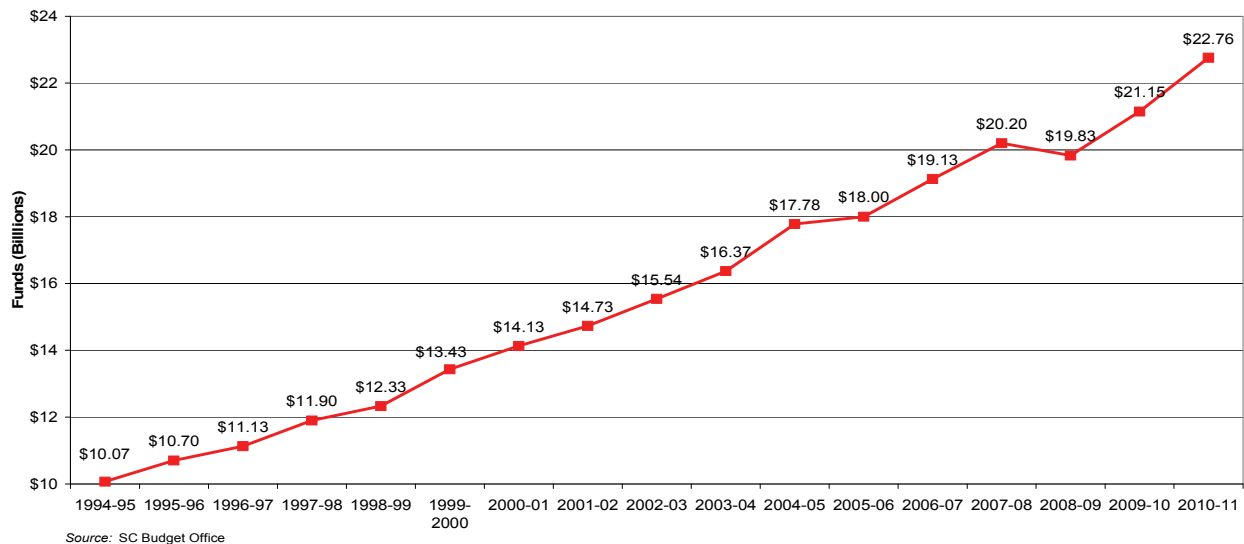
For the past six years, our administration has produced executive budgets with the overarching goal of eliminating spending that we believe is inconsistent with our state’s priorities, because we adhere to the fundamental belief that excessive increases in government spending are not sustainable in the long run. In these challenging economic times in which we find ourselves, it is more important than ever that every tax dollar be directed toward the absolute core functions of state government.

We have consistently said that we need a wholesale change in the state’s budgeting process that requires legislators to take a longer-term approach to spending and stop growing government faster than the underlying economy. Previous legislative budgets simply spent all of the money coming to Columbia without much consideration of a possible economic downturn. In short, during our state’s prosperous times, we failed to restrain spending and, as a result, we are now forced to cut many important programs.

Planning for the Future

Although the \$1.58 billion in state budget cuts over the last two years have garnered a lot of attention, what is not commonly known is that the state’s total budget has actually increased by 7 percent since FY 2008-09 and is projected to increase another 7.5 percent in FY 2010-11.

Total State Spending



Much of this increase is due to the large amount of stimulus dollars that the federal government has sent to our state. While we are not attempting to refight old battles, it is important to point out that when the federal stimulus money disappears after FY 2011, the state will have seen about \$1 billion evaporate from its budget over two years.

The Office of State Budget recently released its annual “Three-Year General Fund Financial Outlook” for FY 2010-11 to FY 2012-13. Even with the assumed two percent growth rate in sales tax and individual income tax collections – which some argue is unlikely – the state is on track to be down \$561 million from the current budget in FY 2010-11, \$1.34 billion in FY 2011-12 and \$1.44 billion in FY 2012-13.

With this in mind, it is important that when crafting the FY 2010-11 budget, strong consideration be given toward how the state will cope with the loss of another \$1 billion as it plans for FY 2011-12 and beyond. This forces us to make cuts to areas of the budget that are ordinarily, more or less, held harmless. However, with K-12 Education, Higher Education, and Health currently comprising over 80 percent of the state general fund budget, these areas can no longer be “off limits.” It would be impossible to find the necessary cuts in the remaining 20 percent of the budget and adequately fund other core functions of state government, such as Public Safety.

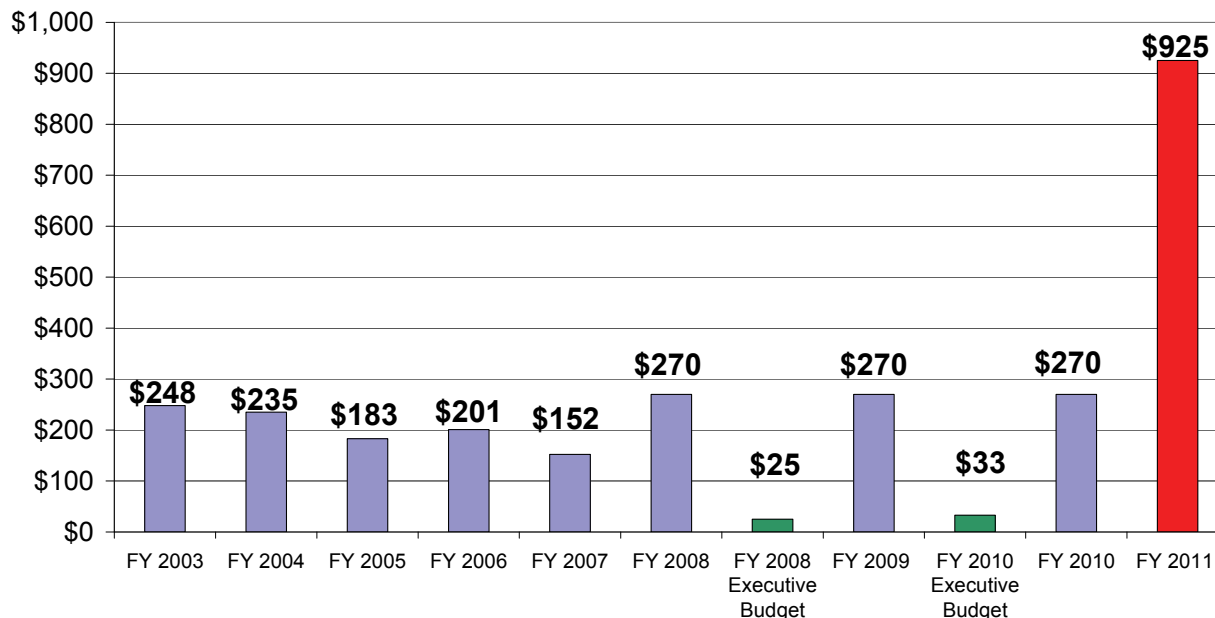
Annualizations on the Rise

To put our state’s fiscal house in order, we must stop the practice of annualizations – using one-time money to fund recurring needs. Annualizations represent borrowing from Peter to pay Paul, and ultimately serve only to delay tough decisions for another year. The frequency with which the General Assembly uses annualizations is evidenced by the fact that annualizations nearly doubled in the two years preceding the current budget year. With the passage of the FY 2009-10 Appropriations Act, which included roughly \$1 billion in federal stimulus dollars, the annualizations reached \$920 million – an unprecedented level. Whether we like it or not, we will be facing a \$920 deficit in FY 2011-12.

What is most troubling about our current circumstances is that much of the spending on core functions of state government – education, public safety and health – is now coming from one-time funds. For instance, in the FY 2009-10 budget, K-12 education is receiving \$180 million in federal money that will not exist in two years. The state will have to find this money somewhere in FY 2011-12, or education will be cut another \$180 million. The Department of Corrections, the Department of Public Safety, and the Department of Health and Human Services also have a significant portion of their respective budgets coming from one-time funds.

We believe there needs to be a limit on annualization spending, which is why, in the future, we believe that annualizations should not exceed one percent of total estimated revenue for a fiscal year. Each of our previous Executive Budgets has met this benchmark; however, we understand that that is not possible this year because of the massive amount of stimulus funds that are included in the budget.

South Carolina Annualizations Since FY 2001-02
in millions



Unfunded Liabilities

State and local “governments used rosy investment earnings projections, typically 8 percent a year, to make their promises appear more affordable than they really were.”

Never truly a sustainable strategy...the current financial crisis has thoroughly exposed the folly of it...the path to solvency, if there is one, runs through the hard business of restructuring – i.e., trimming – benefits. This will take political courage...the truth is that state and local public employees often enjoy far more generous pensions and medical benefits than the taxpayers who fund them...

This is a ticking financial time bomb, and the time to disarm it is now.”

- “State and local pensions plans are on a path to failure.” Editorial Board, *The Washington Post*, January 2, 2010

Our retirement system’s unfunded liability was over \$11 billion as most recently reported in mid-2008. While these numbers have likely worsened given last year’s financial crisis, this \$11 billion obligation is only a part of the problem. We unfortunately have another \$9 billion in unfunded costs

related to health care for public retirees that are commonly referred to as Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB) costs.

The combined \$20 billion in unpaid political promises were the key reason this administration fought against the 2008 efforts to double the guaranteed cost-of-living increase for retirees – a move that cost our retirement system over \$2.5 billion it could ill afford.

The legislation which passed over our veto purported to offset these billions in new costs by assuming that our investment returns would increase from 7.25 to 8 percent. We pointed out at the time that even the retirement system's own actuary reported that our optimistic assumptions were 11 percent higher than the national assumed rate of return for public funds and 33 to 43 percent higher than the assumed returns for the retirement systems in our neighboring states of Georgia and North Carolina.

Our veto message related to this legislation raised the following concerns:

This bill artificially and arbitrarily raises the projected rate of return for the retirement fund so that more spending can take place now – though we have already accumulated over \$20 billion of unpaid for political promises. We have absolutely no plan for addressing the existing liability – which would put you in jail if you did this with private pension fund assets – and yet we are going to add to spending commitments.

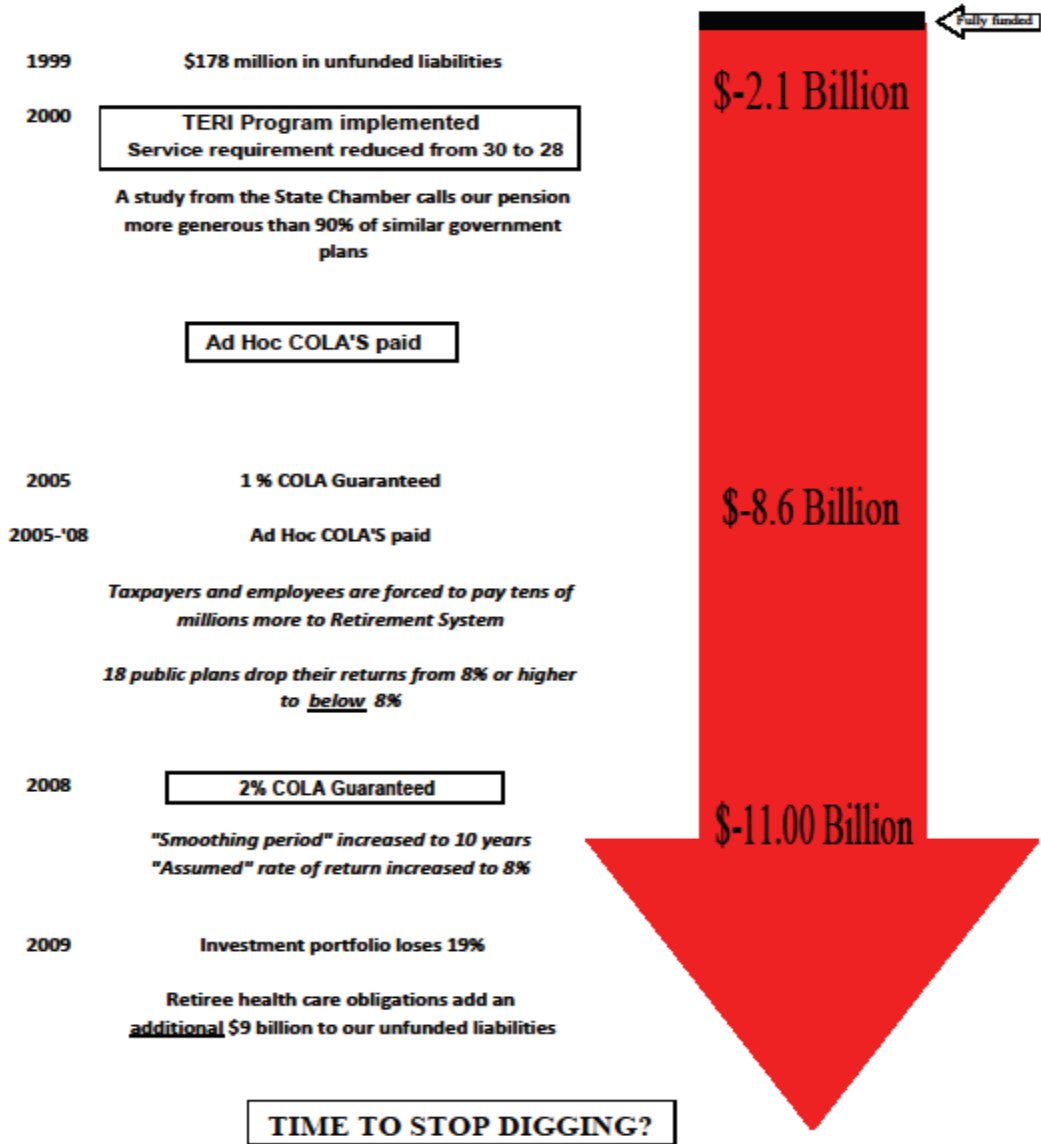
For the sake of our residents and retirees we would have been glad to have been proven wrong or merely overly cautious. However, our concerns about these overly optimistic investment projections unfortunately proved to be accurate sooner than we would have thought. Instead of achieving the projected 8 percent gain last year, the Retirement System's investment portfolio lost over 19 percent – performance that was a full 27 percentage below projections.

Largely as a result, the system's net assets dropped over 23 percent last year, equating to a cash outflow of \$6 billion over a twelve month period. We understand that the state is a long-term investor so we can't rely on the results from just one year. However our historic performance shows an annualized three year return of negative 3.6 percent, an essentially flat performance over a five year time horizon, and an annualized positive return of 2.6 percent over ten years. It will take much more than a change in our investment strategy to get us out of this deep financial hole we have dug for ourselves.

Even if these optimistic assumptions of annualized 8 percent returns somehow come true, our fiscal situation is still quite dire as that would still leave South Carolina taxpayers on the hook for at least \$20 billion in unfunded liabilities. This equates to over \$10,000 in hidden debt obligations for every taxpayer in our state. If we continue to ignore these problems, our obligations will likely to grow exponentially worse as has been predicted by leading financial experts like Warren Buffet.

As shown below, generous increases in benefits over the past decade have largely been responsible for the huge financial burden we are placing on future generations.

A DECADE OF DIGGING A HOLE OF RETIREMENT DEBT



Continuing to ignore these challenges is not a responsible option as it essentially leads to what former US Comptroller General David Walker refers to as “fiscal child abuse.” Governing Magazine’s Girard Miller further reported last January that public pension reforms “are virtually unavoidable, especially in light of the impact that the market meltdown has had on the taxpayers who contribute a majority of the funds that pay for these benefits. As one reader wrote me last week, ‘a public pension system cannot be sustainable if its retirees live far better off than the taxpayers who support them.’ That’s like welfare in reverse.”

In order to maintain our system’s solvency, we must make long overdue changes now to lessen the potential pain for both future retirees and taxpayers. In 2007, the Government Efficiency and Accountability Review (GEAR) Committee made the following common-sense recommendations for non-vested employees to begin shoring up the finances of the retirement systems:

- Base retirement income on the salary from the last five years of employment rather than the last three years.
- Discontinue the practice of applying unused vacation pay to the number before calculating retirement pay.
- Completely eliminate the TERI program.
- Discontinue the practice of applying unused sick leave to the length of service.
- Move back to a requirement of thirty years of service for full retirement (as is the standard in most states) as opposed to the reduced twenty-eight year requirement adopted by the legislature a decade ago.

Unfortunately the implementation of these reforms has languished while the retiree benefits package has grown more generous. While action on these proposals is desperately needed to improve the financial condition of our retirement plan, we must do much more to maintain the solvency of the system and protect our state’s credit rating.

Governing Magazine’s Miller pointed to one important fix last January in writing that “those employers who permit 40- or 50-year-old retirees to receive full medical benefits at taxpayer expense, the plans are likely to be unsustainable going forward without significant restructuring....cost caps need to be installed in order to prevent runaway medical inflation from hitting future taxpayers.”

In South Carolina, state agencies (and the taxpayers who fund them) have traditionally paid the same percentage of health care costs for retirees as they do for active state employees. Over the past ten years, that has meant taxpayers have typically picked up between 67 to 82 percent of the health care costs for retirees and their families. As represented by our growing \$9 billion health care liability, this is simply not sustainable. If we are going to begin seriously addressing our unfunded health care benefits, we must ask retirees and their families to help by paying a greater portion of the cost of this benefit.

Our retirees' total health care cost is projected to be approximately \$380 million this year, which leaves taxpayers paying over \$260 million for this benefit. This burden has dramatically increased

from less than two percent of an agency's payroll a decade ago to 3.5 percent in the current budget year - over an 80 percent increase.

If the state were to drop this retiree health care surcharge back down to 2.65 percent of payroll costs, that would free up about \$65 million in recurring revenue that we could and should allocate towards the underfunded trust fund established for OPEB costs. The benefits would be approximately a \$2 billion reduction in our \$9 billion OPEB liability – a 10% reduction of our total \$20 billion in unfunded liabilities. While this would still leave us with significant financial challenges, it would be an important first step towards improving the financial health of our retiree's health care system while reducing the fiscal burdens we impose on future generations.

Allocating these funds towards the OPEB Trust Fund would require retirees to start paying approximately 46 percent of the insurance cost not already covered by Medicare. This is a reasonable amount that is similar to plans offered by other states. Taxpayers in South Carolina currently pay a very generous \$4200 in average annual health care cost for a state retiree. By comparison, taxpayers in Florida pay a maximum of \$1800 a year in health care costs for a state retiree. Our proposed change to the plan would still leave South Carolinians paying for more of our retirees' health care than our neighbors in Florida do for their retirees.

We believe it is both irresponsible to make tens of billions of dollars in political promises without having the means to pay for them. This is not fair to our state employees and retirees who are counting on benefits that we may not be able to deliver given other core services that government must provide. This is not fair to our residents who depend on core government services such as education, public safety, and health care as their budgets are under more and more pressure as finite resources go to pay for these retirement benefits. And it is certainly fiscal child abuse to burden our children and grandchildren with this legacy of debt that is promised and spent before many of them are even born.

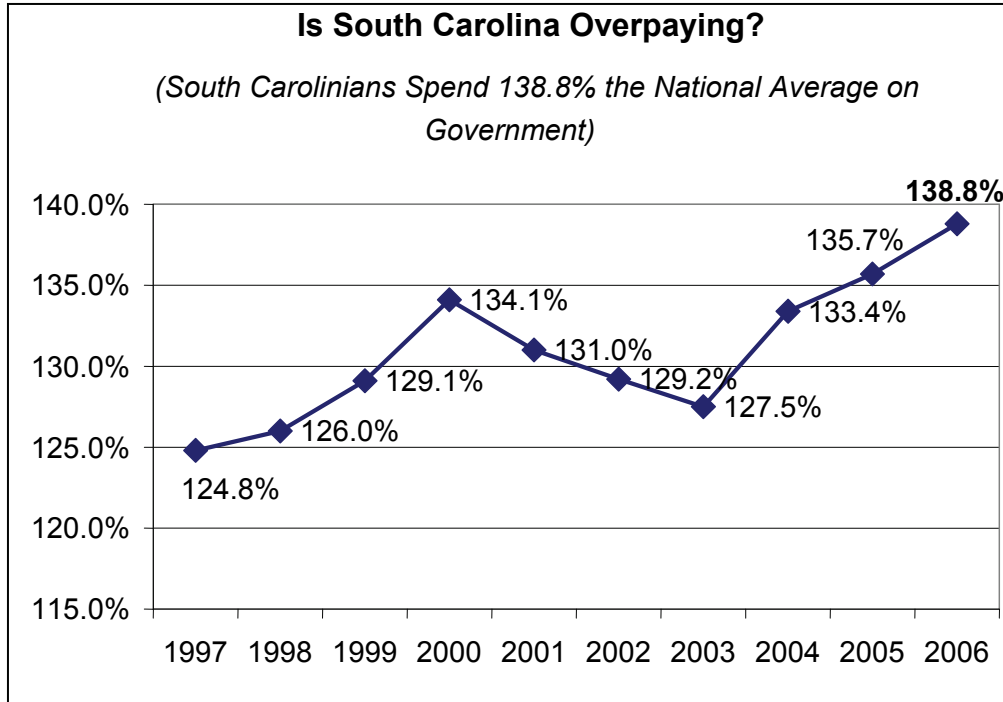
Three years ago in his letter to Berkshire Hathaway shareholders, America's most renowned investor Warren Buffett talked about "woefully inadequate" funding for public pensions as a "time bomb." Similarly The Washington Post on January 2nd, 2010, opined that, "this is a ticking financial time bomb and the time to disarm it is now." Our time is running short. We are eager to work with the General Assembly this session to implement our proposals or any that they may have to begin to address this looming crisis before it is too late.

Outspending the Competition

It is important that South Carolina remains competitive in this ever-changing global marketplace, and to do this, state government must be held accountable for every tax dollar it spends. In FY 2007 and FY 2008, South Carolina's government spending grew at the second fastest rate among Southeastern states. In fact, government spending increased by over 30 percent during this time period, according to the National Association of State Budget Officers.

Compared to the rest of the nation, up until the recent economic downturn, government in South Carolina cost almost 140 percent the United States average. This figure is cause for concern as we

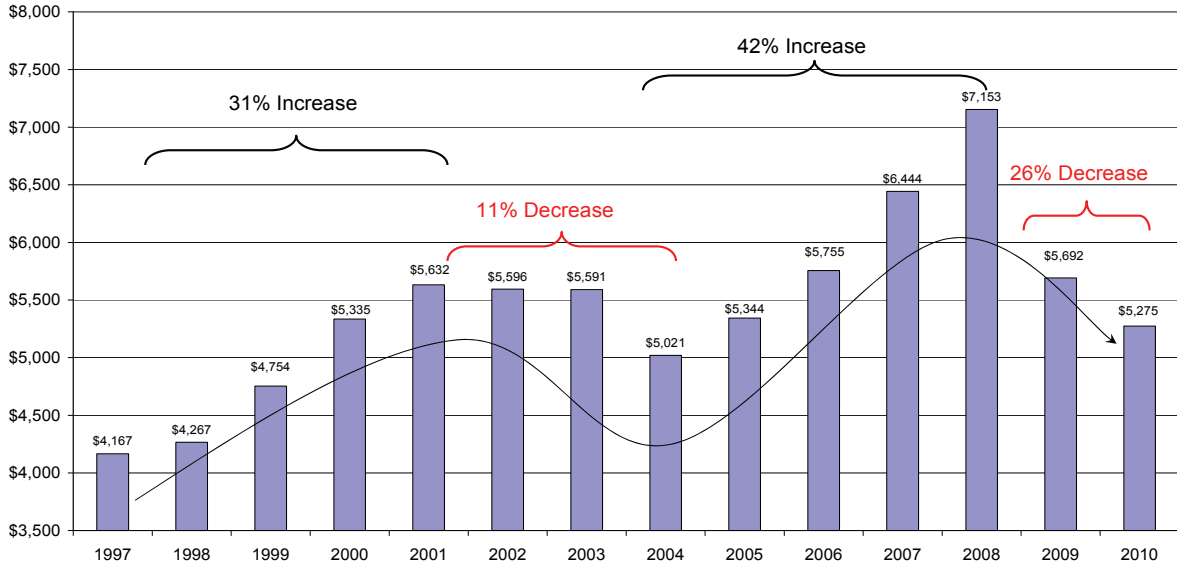
strive to compete against other states and attempt to invest valuable tax dollars back into the private sector.



Population Plus Inflation

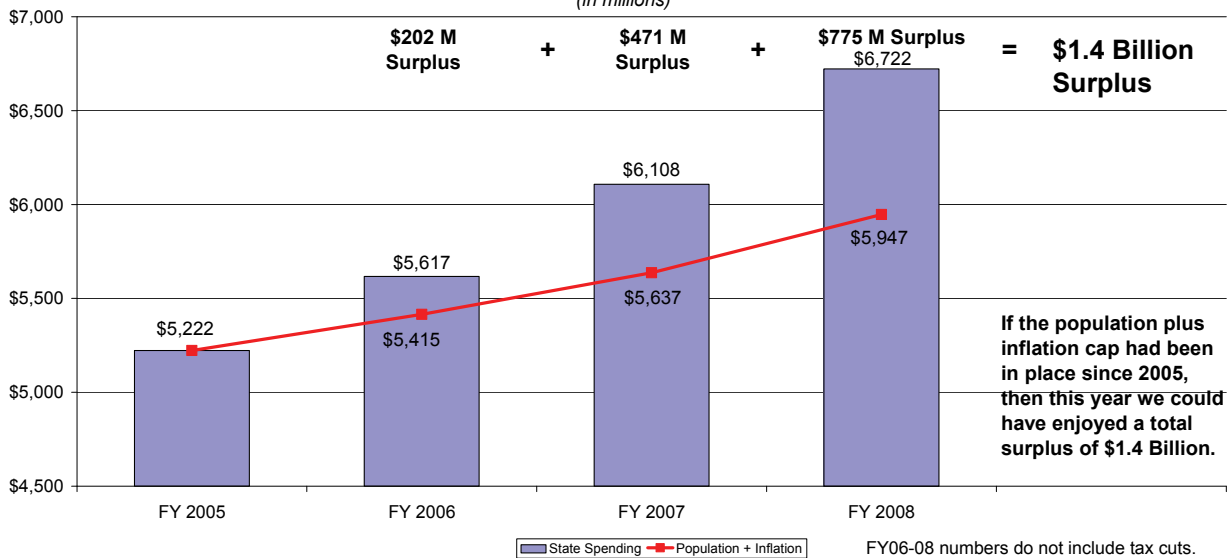
South Carolina has historically been on a constant budgetary roller coaster ride. When revenues are up, spending dramatically increases. When revenues are down, budgets are slashed to the bone – jeopardizing the state’s ability to deliver core government services to its citizens. The chart below reflects the dramatic ups and downs in the state budget over the last 14 years.

Peaks and Valleys Approach to State Spending
(recurring and non-recurring dollars, in millions)



In past years, we have made our case for limiting government growth to a rate that is equal to the growth in population plus the growth in inflation. Adhering to this spending limit was especially important considering the large amounts of new revenue coming in during past budget cycles. As the chart below illustrates, the population plus inflation threshold has been exceeded in the four budgets where it was needed the most.

State Government Growth Under Population Plus Inflation Spending Cap
FY2005 - FY2008
(in millions)



While it is true that some cuts would still have been necessary over the last year, it is also true that the cuts would not have been as deep as the ones we are currently experiencing. Likewise, citizens would not have become dependent on these services, only to have them disappear a couple of years later. Furthermore, had the state saved some of the money that was spent above the population plus inflation threshold, or paid off some of the unfunded liabilities discussed above, the state would find it in a much better fiscal position to emerge from the global recession. As the following chart demonstrates, had a population plus inflation spending cap been implemented in FY 2005, over \$1.4 billion potentially could have been saved for the current tough budget years, and prevented some difficult cuts.

We believe that when economic times are good, budget writers must resist the temptation excessively to spend tax dollars on new programs that cannot be sustained during challenging financial times. Recognizing that in the current political system in which we operate it is not realistic to expect the entire General Assembly to agree to save a dollar instead of spending a dollar, the only way for the state to prevent ending up in the same position that we are in today is to constitutionally limit the rate at which state government can grow.

We'd thank the House and the Senate for taking action last year by debating several pieces of legislation that would positively impact the boom-bust cycle so harmful to our state's budget practices, including Speaker Harrell's proposal to increase the General Reserve Fund by two percent in addition to spending cap bills on the House and Senate side. However, there are two concerns that we had with these bills from last year and they fall into two categories.

The first relates to the cap itself. We believe the more appropriate cap to use would be a population-plus-inflation model because it is more predictable and it is more responsive to the current economic conditions. For this reason, we would respectfully urge both bodies to adopt population plus inflation as the measure for determining the cap.

Our second concern relates to what happens to the money over and above the cap. A spending cap that allows more spending is really no cap at all which is why we prefer money held in a spending limit fund to be prioritized in two possible ways. Our first priority would be to dedicate surplus dollars to paying down the roughly \$20 billion in the state's unfunded liabilities linked to retirement. In the unlikely scenario these liabilities are fully paid back, we would then propose splitting the remaining funds equally, with half refunded to the taxpayer and the other half going to capital projects.

Spending Transparency

We might hope to see the finances of the Union as clear and intelligible as a merchant's books, so that every member of Congress and every man of any mind in the Union should be able to comprehend them, to investigate abuses, and consequently to control them.

– Thomas Jefferson

This administration believes that South Carolinians are entitled to complete and unrestrained access to information regarding how their hard-earned tax dollars are being spent by state government. In this vein, we'd thank Representative Nikki Haley and Senator Harvey Peeler for their efforts last year for helping make both legislative bodies more accountable to the taxpayer. We also applaud the Comptroller General's office for its efforts to maintain a state Spending Transparency website which gives citizens a greater degree of information about how their tax dollars are used. The site was created pursuant to a Spending Transparency Executive Order issued in 2007, and allows citizens to review state spending by agency and budget year. The site is located at <https://ssl.sc.gov/SpendingTransparency>. This website gives voters the ability to hold government accountable for its decisions.

Modernize Government

Modernize Government

South Carolina [government] still runs on its 1895 constitution. Guess what? It doesn't work.

– Josh Goodman, *Governing Magazine* (August 2008)

An Archaic Government – A Historical Perspective

In 2009, South Carolina's government structure still largely resembles the government first established by a 114-year-old state constitution during a period of racial turmoil and with the primary goal of diluting executive power. In this rapidly transforming world that is defined by innovation, competition, and globalization, South Carolina will continue to be left behind if we fail to modernize and restructure state government.

The 1895 state Constitution was adopted in response to two things: 1) the 1865 state Constitution failed to meet Congress' requirement that all states adopt the 14th Amendment giving blacks equal protection of the laws, which resulted in Congress abolishing South Carolina's General Assembly and 2) to the dismay of state leaders like Ben "Pitchfork" Tillman, the 1868 state Constitution afforded too many rights to blacks. Tillman was elected governor in 1890, and in his inaugural address he summed up the 1895 Constitution's purpose and intent by stating that "[t]he whites ... have absolute control of the State government, and we intend any and all hazards to retain it."¹ This was accomplished by denying equal rights for blacks, requiring literacy tests and poll taxes to vote, separating schools, prohibiting interracial marriages, and spreading power among several areas of government due to fear of a governor, especially a black governor, having too much power.

At a time when most other states and the federal government were moving toward executive centrality, the 1895 Constitution adopted the "long ballot," which required the governor to share executive power among nine constitutionally elected officers. Although this Constitution nominally referred to the governor as the "chief executive," the long ballot and other measures adopted by the General Assembly prevented him from carrying out his duty to manage the state's executive functions. For example, even though many other states were in the midst of reforms to give the chief executive more control over government spending, in 1919 the General Assembly created a three-member Budget Commission, today known as the Budget and Control Board, to ensure legislative dominance over spending policy.² Remarkably, this mindset continues almost a century later.

In addition to creating the archaically-structured Budget and Control Board, the General Assembly diluted executive power by creating numerous state agencies that are not directly accountable to the Chief Executive. Until 1993, state government amassed **145 agencies** – not one of which was directly accountable to the governor. Most agencies were governed by a board or commission appointed by the governor, Legislature, or both.

¹ Walter Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, p.11, University of South Carolina (1998).

² Luther F. Carter and Richard Young, *The South Carolina Governor*, p.13, University of South Carolina (2003).

This menagerie of governance forms has resulted in fragmentation, confusion, redundancy, and a lack of accountability in state government that continues to this day. In fact, fourteen major studies over the course of 87 years came to the same conclusion: the General Assembly should consolidate state agencies and centralize executive authority.

Fifteen years ago, a movement to restructure and modernize state government began. Now, 15 agencies are part of the governor's cabinet, and the governor can finally submit his own executive budget proposal, which until 1993 was prepared and submitted by the Budget and Control Board.

While we have made some progress toward moving South Carolina out of the 19th century, we have a long way to go to modernize state government and join the rest of the nation in the 21st century.

An Inefficient Government – The Numbers

For six years, this administration has said that government should be reorganized to run like a business – focused exclusively on its customers. Becoming more efficient, effective, and accountable to the taxpayer ultimately results in less waste and better services.

Unfortunately, South Carolina's government continues to grow, spending continues to increase, and accountability has not improved. This lack of efficiency and accountability is most apparent when looking at the following statistics:

- For every 10,000 South Carolinians, there are 234 state employees, which is 35 percent more than the U.S. average.
- In South Carolina the cost of government is almost 140 percent the national average.
- South Carolinians pay more than 17.2 percent of their personal income for government, while the national average is less than 13.1 percent.
- The average wages for state residents grew 6.3 percent in FY 2008-09, while state government spending grew 15.7 percent. For every new dollar earned by the average South Carolinian, government spent an additional \$2.49.

Due to these excesses, our state is now struggling to deal with a \$1.5 billion budget shortfall that could have been mitigated if the state had begun the process of restructuring six years ago. Fortunately, the General Assembly has an opportunity to restructure state government to address these budget shortfalls in the new legislative session. Government restructuring will not only help us recover from the current budget crisis, but will help avoid further near-term shortfalls and stabilize government growth in the long term. This executive budget provides a roadmap for deriving much-needed savings while making government more efficient and accountable.

A Proven Solution – Evidence that Restructuring Works

For six years we have presented our restructuring proposals to the General Assembly, and for six years we have heard the same question from legislators – show me how restructuring will make government more efficient and effective. Our administration has responded by pointing to the numerous studies performed over the course of 87 years and the undeniable efficiencies achieved by agencies that are part of an accountable, cabinet structure.

Restructuring Studies

Dating back to as early as 1920 and as late as 2007, 14 major restructuring studies have consistently found that South Carolina state government is too large, fragmented, unwieldy, and unaccountable.

The first in-depth report came in 1991 out of the South Carolina Commission on Government Restructuring formed by Governor Campbell and co-chaired by Lt. Governor Nick Theodore and House Speaker David Wilkins. This bi-partisan study determined that a prescription for better government is an overall state structure that:

- Establishes clear lines of authority, responsibility, and accountability
- Concentrates Executive Branch authority, responsibility, and accountability
- Creates a manageable span of control
- Integrates functions into a smaller number of departments
- Enhances the responsiveness of state government to the needs of South Carolina's citizens
- Seeks continuous improvement of the quality of policies and procedures

The study concluded that:

The cabinet form of government...will lead to a unity in direction and purpose of state government through a clearly defined hierarchical structure, headed by the state's highest elected official. An elected chief executive, responsible for administration and with the power to make the bureaucracy work, is in the best position to achieve administrative effectiveness and political accountability.

Using this prescription, the 1991 Commission proposed to consolidate 145 state agencies, boards and commissions into 15 cabinet departments. In 1993, the General Assembly adopted about half of the Commission's proposal. Three reports since that time reaffirmed the need to finish implementing the 1991 proposal fully to modernize state government – the 2003 Task Force on Government Restructuring and Campaign Finance Report, the 2003 MAP Commission Report, and the 2007 GEAR Commission Report.

The 2003 Governor's Commission on Management, Accountability, and Performance (MAP) also found areas in our state government that are duplicative, inefficient, or just plain wasteful and determined that further government restructuring would result in a first-year's savings of \$225 million, followed by savings of \$300 million in future years. The math is simple. The total savings, after four years of implementation, would be \$1.43 billion.³

In 2007, the Government Efficiency and Accountability Review (GEAR) Committee focused its study on the Budget and Control Board, finding ways to reduce costs, increase accountability, improve services, and help our state become more competitive in a global economy. The committee offered 61 recommendations which, if implemented, would save the taxpayers almost \$500 million

³ If those savings were returned to the taxpayers, each person would receive \$329.77, each taxpayer would receive \$725.25, and each family would receive \$1,269.23.

over the next few years – a significant amount that could have helped relieve our current budget shortfall.

Study after study has concluded that our current government structure is cumbersome, fragmented, inefficient, and unaccountable. Since previous restructuring efforts have proven the cabinet system works, it is time for the General Assembly fully to implement the restructuring plans set forth in 1991 and proposed in this executive budget.

Proven Examples

While numerous studies have shown that a streamlined, cabinet form of government is better, our administration has proven it actually works. From the Department of Corrections' nationally-recognized efficiencies in food and medical costs to the State Parks Service becoming one of the top ten most self-sufficient systems in the nation, our administration has produced dozens of examples of how accountability leads to more efficient and effective government. The Department of Motor Vehicles has provided the most dramatic example of how a simplified cabinet agency can save money and, at the same time, provide better services. Since 2003, DMV has drastically slashed wait times, and provided customers with an increasing number of online services, all while saving over \$65 million General Funds since 2003. As recently as FY 2008-09, DMV offered another \$10 million in surpluses to the General Fund which was used to shore up budget shortfalls.

Here are some other examples of how an accountable, cabinet structure produces results:

- The Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism reorganized itself by aligning the human capital and financial resources to assure maximum funds were allocated to the higher priority program areas. As a result, PRT has reduced the personnel services budget by over \$1 million and the operating budget by more than \$4 million over the past five years. The agency also currently operates with 107 fewer full-time employees than in FY 2002, allowing it to reinvest those savings in advertising – with a return of \$23 for each dollar invested.
- The Department of Corrections built a grist mill and expanded poultry operations for eggs, saving taxpayers \$750,000 annually. The agency also cut 70 teachers and administrative staff and replaced them with media-based lessons, saving more than \$4 million.
- Under our administration, the Department of Commerce reduced its staff and budget by 25 percent and still exceeded its capital investment goal by \$1.1 billion and its jobs goal by 30 percent.
- The Department of Social Services has achieved a total savings of \$4,726,000 since 2003, including: reduction in force (\$2.5 million); mandatory furlough (\$1.8 million); consolidation of office space (\$225,000); reduction in the number of state vehicles (\$122,000); elimination of same-day meal reimbursement (\$45,000); reduction in the number of cell phones (\$34,000).
- The Department of Transportation, the most recent addition to the governor's cabinet, has already achieved significant cost savings. In 2007, DOT realized one-time cost savings totaling \$17.8 million and annual cost

savings of \$9.7 million by implementing new initiatives including decreasing agency travel and fuel consumption, aggressively negotiating legal claims against the agency, and ending \$20,000-per-month contracts with two lobbyists.

These are just a few examples that prove a cabinet form of government is far more likely to create greater efficiencies and accountability than is our current structure.

A Government Ready for Change

...[T]he chances seem good that, before too long, South Carolina government will step out of its 19th century clothing and move toward the structure that prevails virtually everywhere else in America.

– **Josh Goodman, *Governing Magazine* (August 2008)**

Although the weakened national and state economies have deepened our budget shortfall, it is undeniable that spending restraint, better budgeting practices, and a more efficient government structure could have softened the economic blow.

While these times are challenging, it is also an opportunity to streamline and simplify government and make the chief executive directly responsible for government's performance. President Ronald Reagan captured this moment appropriately in his nomination acceptance speech in 1980, quoting President Franklin D. Roosevelt when he said:

And the time is now to redeem promises once made to the American people by another candidate, in another time and another place. He said, "For three long years I have been going up and down this country preaching that government – federal, state, and local – costs too much. I shall not stop that preaching. As an immediate program of action, we must abolish useless offices. We must eliminate unnecessary functions of government...we must consolidate subdivisions of government and, like the private citizen, give up luxuries which we can no longer afford.

We have been very pleased to see the House of Representatives pass several parts of our restructuring plans over the years, including the creation of a Department of Administration. The House has also adopted constitutional amendments to ask voters to unify the Executive Branch by reducing the number of constitutional officers. The time has long passed for the Senate to follow suit.

This January we ask the General Assembly to quickly adopt the House-passed Department of Administration bill and reconsider our complete Restructuring Plan for the reasons we have explained in this section.

Our Restructuring Plan

Our plan includes three major goals and specific agency reorganization recommendations to accomplish these goals, which are explained below.

1. Create Executive Accountability for Central Administrative Functions

As with private corporations, accountability is essential for governments to function properly. Yet South Carolina is the only state in the country that empowers a hybrid legislative/executive board, the Budget and Control Board, to oversee the state's administrative support functions. To better manage support services to state agencies, we propose placing crucial Board-managed administrative functions within a cabinet-level Department of Administration.

In 1919, the General Assembly created a Budget Commission made up of the Governor and the Chairmen of the House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees. For the next three decades, despite the legislative imbalance, the Budget Commission expanded its power to include administrative and executive functions, and by the 1940s, the Commission was exercising fiscal authority that governors in other states exercised unilaterally.⁴

Today, the five-member Budget and Control Board is an enormous institution that employs more than 1,100 people and provides nearly every state agency with a variety of services and support, ranging from procurement and mail delivery, to human resources and data/telecommunications services, to retirement and building maintenance. Nearly a century later, the Board is dominated by legislative influence that undermines the constitutionally-based principles of separation of powers and checks and balances between the legislative and executive branches.

This cumbersome structure results in a lack of accountability and contributes to increased costs at the Board. The chief executive of any well-run company or well-run state must have direct, clear lines of authority to be successful.

As previously mentioned, the GEAR report highlighted the inefficiencies that exist under the current executive framework. In addition to finding \$500 million in potential savings, the GEAR report also found that the Budget and Control Board could release at least \$20 million in carry-forward funds to the General Fund, a surplus due to overcharging state agencies for IT services, which could greatly ease the current budget woes. Further, the GEAR Committee found another \$146 million that could be re-allocated to fund more pressing needs of the state. We again urge the General Assembly to reconsider the GEAR Committee's recommendations.

More importantly, we again urge the General Assembly to create a Department of Administration to manage the state's central administrative functions, including the daily operations of state government. As the state's chief executive, the governor should be responsible for the central administration of the executive branch – a responsibility given to every other governor in the nation.

⁴ Luther F. Carter and Richard Young, *The South Carolina Governor*, p.13, University of South Carolina (2003).

Budget and Control Board Restructuring Plan

Create a Department of Administration with a director appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

From the Budget and Control Board and the Governor's Office:

1. Office of General Services – Our state owns over 8,000 buildings comprising 60 million square feet of space with no central authority to make management decisions. Tens or even hundreds of thousands of square feet of state-owned office space sits vacant, yet the state leases hundreds of thousands more square feet of office space from the private sector.
2. Office of Human Resources – Not having any one person in charge or responsible can allow for the perpetuation of programs that need to be fixed or ended.
3. Employee Insurance Program.
4. Chief Information Officer – This office has the potential to give state agencies the principal means to improve delivery of IT services and lower the cost of government, but it has yet to accomplish these goals and is not directly responsible or accountable for this failure. It is telling that in six years there have been four CIOs.
5. Energy Office.
6. Division of Procurement Services – Our state's antiquated procurement system, currently overseen by the Budget and Control Board, sometimes serves as a roadblock that unnecessarily slows down time-sensitive projects. For instance, the Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism engaged the procurement system to assist them in outsourcing the state's bait and tackle shops. What should have been a simple procurement matter was delayed, thereby preventing PRT from outsourcing these shops within a reasonable timeframe.
7. Division of Internal Audit and Performance Review.
8. Research and Statistics (excluding Digital Cartography and Precinct Demographics) – Digital Cartography and Precinct Demographics are related to redistricting after the Decennial Census, which is largely a legislative branch function.
9. One-half of the Executive Director's office.
10. One-half of the Internal Operations office.
11. Governor's Office of Executive Policy and Programs (excluding Guardian *ad Litem* Office, Continuum of Care, and the state Ombudsman).

Budget and Control Board responsibilities

By moving central administrative functions to the governor’s cabinet as identified above, the Budget and Control Board would then be free to focus on key areas of state fiscal policy, specifically by:

1. Approving state revenue and expenditure projections.
2. Authorizing the issuance of bonds.
3. Addressing budgetary shortfalls.
4. Administering the State Retirement System.
5. Exercising other specific fiscal responsibilities, as enumerated by law.

We also propose that the Department of Administration house the State Inspector General.

Department of Administration – Inspector General

State Inspector General – We propose creating a central office responsible for identifying waste, fraud, and abuse within the executive branch. The Inspector General’s Office would be established and appointed for a six-year term in the same manner as the Chief of the State Law Enforcement Division. The Inspector General would be nominated by the governor and confirmed by the Senate, serving a six-year term.

2. Modernize the Executive Branch’s Organizational Structure

The South Carolina Constitution, ratified in 1895 when all women and most African-Americans were effectively disenfranchised, established a very weak executive branch of government, which shares executive branch power, among the governor and eight statewide constitutional officers. Such a large number of elected executive branch officials frequently results in our government working at cross-purposes and producing conflicting public policy. Although ostensibly for the voters’ benefit, the current Executive Branch structure results in a bifurcated system with no clear lines of responsibility. South Carolina will be better served by having the governor appoint these officers.

For example, consider the Superintendent of Education. One of the primary issues in the gubernatorial campaign every four years is education. Our state’s struggles in education are well-documented – yet no clear lines of accountability exist. The governor has little authority to implement any reforms, no matter how desperately they are needed and no matter how loudly the citizens cry for help. Accountability in the area of education is shared among the 170 members of the General Assembly, the Superintendent of Education, the state Board of Education, and the governor. With so many “leaders,” there is no accountability. We are not suggesting that a governor-appointed Superintendent of Education will solve all of our education problems. However, a cabinet-level Superintendent will provide one coherent education policy throughout

South Carolina and a direct line of accountability to the governor, who is ultimately responsible for the rate of progress within our public education system.

Another example is our administration's concerns over the recent program created by the Lieutenant Governor's office called Senior Shield, which helps senior citizens identify legitimate businesses in the state. While our administration supports this program's good intentions, we do not believe the state should be spending scarce dollars on a program that is largely duplicative of other consumer protection programs already available in the public and private sectors. Our differing takes on whether to implement this new program would not be an issue if the governor and lieutenant governor ran on the same ticket. This example is also emblematic of the larger problem within state government – the governor is unable to speak with a unified voice to citizens and taxpayers because he must share executive authority with eight statewide constitutional officers.

We propose reducing the number of the state's constitutional officers as follows:

Place the Governor and Lieutenant Governor on the same ticket.

In the long-standing tradition of the federal executive branch, where the President and Vice President run on the same ballot, we propose having the Governor and Lieutenant Governor run together as a team (as they do in 24 other states).

Allow the Governor to appoint the following cabinet positions, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

1. **Adjutant General** – In an effort to depoliticize the military branch of state government and to provide a greater degree of accountability within the governor's constitutionally-established role as "commander-in-chief," we propose having the Adjutant General appointed by the governor (as in 49 other states).
2. **Commissioner of Agriculture** – As with the Adjutant General, to streamline the executive branch and provide greater accountability, we propose having the Commissioner of Agriculture appointed by the governor (as they do in 30 other states). Additionally, the governor would be accountable for a major economic sector of the state.
3. **State Superintendent of Education** – We propose having the state Superintendent of Education appointed by the governor (as they do in 11 other states) to provide central accountability for the state's public education system.
4. **Secretary of State** – As has been proposed by many people, including former Secretaries of State, we propose having this officer appointed by the governor (as they do in 10 other states).

3. Simplify, Streamline, and Create More Accountability in Government

Fourteen major studies of South Carolina's government over the last 87 years have reached a similar conclusion: South Carolina's government has far too many agencies, making the government disjointed, unwieldy, and unaccountable. We have a hodgepodge of 70 independent agencies, commissions, and departments, which provide hundreds of often-redundant programs or services.

Although the General Assembly made limited reforms to the executive structure in 1993, more than 80 percent of our executive agencies remain outside the scope of the governor's authority. To provide better service and better value to our clients – the taxpayers – we need to consolidate departments under the cabinet.

The framework for better state government, as gleaned from the major reorganization studies, is based on six principles:

1. Establish clear lines of authority, responsibility, and accountability
2. Concentrate the authority and accountability at a single point, the governor
3. Accord responsibility in a reasonable and manageable manner
4. Integrate governmental functions into a small number of departments
5. Enhance state government's responsiveness to the needs of the citizens
6. Seek continuous improvement in the quality and effectiveness of state government through emphasis on customer service, strategic planning, and other quality management principles

Guided by these six principles, our proposal seeks to consolidate, simplify, and make our state agencies more accountable – a task which becomes more feasible through a strong cabinet form of government, headed by the governor.

We anticipate adoption of our Restructuring Plan in this area will result in savings of nearly \$17 million for FY 2010-11.

Education Restructuring Plan

Both the MAP Commission and the South Carolina Commission on Government Restructuring recognized the need to consolidate educational programs with similar missions, policies, and programs to provide better opportunities for coordination and prevent competition for scarce resources. Accordingly, we propose the following plan:

State Department of Education

1. Transfer the State Board of Education’s powers to the Superintendent of Education, who would be appointed by the governor subject to Senate confirmation.
2. Move ETV, the Wil Lou Gray Opportunity School, School for the Deaf and Blind, the John de la Howe School, the Governor’s School for Science and Mathematics, and the Governor’s School for the Arts and Humanities under the administrative direction of the State Department of Education. **Savings: \$1,166,844**

We propose that those agencies’ current responsibility be given to the Superintendent of Education, and that each entity’s executive board would serve in an advisory capacity.

Health Care Restructuring Plan

Our state health and human service delivery system is fragmented and disjointed, with too many agencies providing redundant and costly services. In January 2003, the Legislative Audit Council (LAC) conducted an in-depth study of our eight health and human service agencies, noting that five of the eight agencies are outside the governor’s cabinet. The LAC found that multiple agencies provide similar services – increasing the cost of coordinating health care services. Predictably, the costs were due to administrative overlap primarily in the areas of finance, personnel, and IT.

The LAC report also found, because most of the health and human services agencies are outside the cabinet, that there is “no central point of accountability for [the agencies] performance.” Further, the report indicated that “[a] cabinet system could increase accountability and responsiveness to client concerns by directly linking the performance of agencies with a single statewide elected official who is authorized to implement changes.” The report concluded:

If programs with similar services were consolidated into fewer agencies, under the authority of a single cabinet secretary, obtaining help from state government could be made less complex. The need for different agencies to make referrals to each other could be reduced while planning and budgeting could be done more comprehensively. In most cases, administrative costs could be lower.

In October 2004, the LAC produced a follow-up report, which concluded that while a few minor recommendations had been made, none of the health and human service restructuring recommendations had been implemented.

Most recently, in November 2008, the LAC released a new audit of the Department of Disabilities and Special Needs (DDSN) which cited numerous incidents of inefficiencies and failures to follow agency protocols. This report reaffirms our previous proposals of making DDSN directly accountable to the governor, who can hold this agency responsible to the families it serves.

We largely agree with the LAC reports, and we have based much of our proposed structure around it findings. Our main concern is the desire for services that efficiently and effectively meet consumers’ needs – which our current system clearly fails to do.

We propose to merge these health and human services agencies into a single delivery system under a cabinet-level director to improve accountability, care, and responsiveness to our citizens.

Department of Health Oversight and Finance

1. Rename the Department of Health and Human Services the Department of Health Oversight and Finance.
2. This agency will continue to be the lead agency for Medicaid oversight and finance of Medicaid expenditures.

Department of Health Services (Health Services)

1. Division of Public Health (currently the health programs at the Department of Health and Environmental Control). **Proposed Restructuring Savings: \$4,501,147**
2. Division of Mental Health (currently Department of Mental Health). **Savings: \$5,563,376**
 - The powers of the current Mental Health Commission would be given to the director of Health Services, and the members of the Commission would serve as an advisory board.
 - Continuum of Care for Emotionally Disturbed Children would be moved from the Governor's Office to the new Division of Mental Health. **Savings: \$78,434**
3. Division of Disabilities and Special Needs (currently Department of Disabilities and Special Needs). **Savings: \$2,052,701**
 - The powers of the current Disabilities and Special Needs Commission would be given to the director of Health Services, and the Commission would serve as an advisory board.
4. Division of Addiction Services (currently Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services). **Savings: \$360,654**

Department of Rehabilitative Services

1. Merge the Vocational Rehabilitation Department with the Commission for the Blind. **Savings: \$798,931**
2. The administrative responsibilities of the Vocational Rehabilitation Department and the Commission for the Blind would be given to a director appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.
3. The board members of the Vocational Rehabilitation Department and the Commission for the Blind would serve on advisory boards.

Department of Transportation Reform Plan

A priority for this administration in 2007 was to provide more accountability within the Department of Transportation (DOT). We were pleased to see the General Assembly adopt some of our recommendations by giving the governor the authority to appoint the Secretary and by creating standards by which road projects are prioritized. Initial indications show that changes at DOT are starting to produce results. DOT has saved at least \$25 million in taxpayer money by implementing new initiatives to reduce costs, including decreasing agency travel and fuel consumption and eliminating funding for a Washington lobbyist.

While these results are encouraging, it might take more than one attempt to achieve true reform. The DOT's Commission continues as a quasi-accountable entity and still has the ability to override the ranking criteria. To ensure true accountability and to provide a clear line of responsibility, we encourage the General Assembly to remove the existing system by eliminating the Commission.

The following proposal will allow the Department of Transportation to be more accountable and cost effective, and most importantly, will improve transportation services.

State Department of Transportation

Transfer the powers of the Commissioners of the state Department of Transportation to the Secretary of the Department of Transportation.

Environment and Natural Resources Restructuring Plan

South Carolina's environmental and natural resource programs are distributed among several state agencies. In our view, there should be a closer connection between the management of our natural resources and our environmental regulation. Furthermore, we believe the Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) should be split into two separate state agencies under a more accountable cabinet structure. This proposal will bring us in line with similar agencies in neighboring states, like the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources – both of which provide environmental regulation and enforce wildlife laws.

Our current system's inefficiencies are exhibited by the bifurcated approach to water quality, which is managed by both the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and DHEC. By combining the water conservation activities from DNR with the water regulatory activities from DHEC, we will be able to provide a cost-effective and comprehensive management of this crucial state resource. Additionally, the need for more accountability at DHEC is obvious due to numerous incidents where the agency has failed to balance business interests with the duty to regulate environmental pollution. Without direct accountability, DHEC will continue to avoid the consequences of its mistakes.

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)

1. Division of Environmental Protection (currently the Environmental Quality Control Division and the Ocean and Coastal Resource Management Division of the Department of Health and Environmental Control).
 - Maintain an environmental regulatory board.
2. Division of Natural Resources (currently the Department of Natural Resources). **Savings: \$957,607**
 - The powers of the current Department of Natural Resources Board would be given to the DENR director, and the members of the Board would serve as an advisory board.
3. Division of Forestry (currently the South Carolina Forestry Commission). **Savings: \$453,440**
 - The powers of the current Forestry Commission would be given to the DENR director, and the members of the Commission would serve as an advisory board.

Corrections and Probation Services Restructuring Plan

South Carolina is one of only ten states that divide the Department of Corrections' functions from those of the Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services (PPP). Our proposal creates a single cabinet agency that will ensure offenders are managed by the same entity from initial incarceration to final release. We believe a unified system will have several other benefits, including:

1. Better coordination and exchange of information, resources, and personnel
2. Savings from eliminating administrative duplication and allowing for better use of scarce programming resources in areas such as drug and alcohol treatment programs and re-entry programs
3. A single point of contact for victims of crime to learn about the status of offenders from entry to sentence completion

Our administration will continue to work with the General Assembly to develop a new alternative sentencing option for non-violent offenders. Yet, under the current structure, options such as restitution centers and electronic monitoring systems overlap the missions of these two agencies. By joining the entities, one agency will manage these related functions, and we will improve coordination, better manage limited resources, realize significant financial savings, and improve protection for law-abiding citizens.

Further, we propose combining the Parole Board at PPP with the Parole Board at the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). Both Parole Boards have similar budgets, even though the DJJ Parole Board hears far fewer cases each year. Because both boards have similar missions, their merger presents an opportunity to realize significant cost savings.

Department of Corrections and Probation

1. Division of Corrections.
2. Division of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services. **Savings: \$622,126**
 - The PPP Parole Board would be combined with the DJJ Parole Board to perform probation, parole, and pardon functions. **Savings: \$425,000**

Economic Development Reform Plan

South Carolina is currently facing unprecedented, rapid transformation of the national and international economies. This transformation, the “emerging new economy,” is defined by globalization with an ever-increasing reliance on knowledge-based technologies and is highlighted by intense competition, creativity, inventiveness, and innovation.

Our administration clearly acknowledges this economic phenomenon, and we sincerely hope the leadership in the General Assembly will join us. We have a mutual interest – the economic development of South Carolina – and we believe firmly that traditional approaches to economic development are out of sync with this emerging economy. No longer will a piecemeal, localized approach at economic development, led by 170 mini-Secretaries of Commerce suffice to bring South Carolina into 21st century economic realities. Through cooperation, reflection, research, and planning, a comprehensive strategy can stabilize and energize South Carolina’s economy. Further, we believe that the government should improve the economic “soil conditions” and allow the business sector to do what it does best. We propose four key objectives for South Carolina:

1. Bring together the relevant stakeholders – industry, academia, and government – to collaborate in developing a shared economic strategy.
2. Assess the competitive position of South Carolina and of the selected industry clusters.
3. Identify key challenges, opportunities, and new strategic directions.
4. Promote consensus on an economic strategy and action agenda.

Our administration’s primary goal is job creation and economic development. Numerous federal, state, and local resources are poured into programs to help create jobs and promote economic development, but our antiquated practice of ineffectively scattering these resources among multiple state agencies with nearly-identical missions, along with our tendency to allow powerful legislators to spend significant resources on local projects that do little to promote lasting economic development, minimizes the effect of these resources.

For an example of more effective use of resources, look to the Workforce Investment Act (WIA), that was created in 1998 to fund job training and employment programs. Moving the WIA program from the Employment Security Commission to the Department of Commerce a few years ago has ensured that over \$79 million in WIA funds will be used to help build the high-skilled workforce South Carolina needs in order to attract new industry.

To maximize the effect of our economic development dollars and to ensure a consistent, cohesive, and strong economic mission, we propose housing our economic development programs within a single agency. Further, the administrative savings would allow the greater resources to be focused on the core missions of job creation and economic development. Our proposed consolidation offers us a great tool in strengthening the focus of our resources in the most effective areas.

Department of Commerce

1. Retain the current functions of the Department of Commerce.
2. Office of Local Government (currently at the Budget and Control Board).

Literary and Cultural Resources Restructuring Plan

In 1991, the Commission on Government Restructuring recommended merging all four of our cultural and literary agencies into one agency. Unfortunately, the General Assembly did not include this change in its Restructuring Act of 1993. By contrast, the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources was formed in 1971 by combining the Office of Archives and History with the Office of Arts and Libraries, and it is charged with providing cultural, artistic, and historic resources to the citizens of North Carolina in a unified manner. Our proposal is modeled after North Carolina's effective structure.

We believe our proposal will streamline these agencies and reduce administrative costs as follows:

Department of Literary and Cultural Resources (DLCR)

1. Create a Department of Literary and Cultural Resources and DLCR Board.
 - The DLCR Board would be responsible for appointing the director of the agency.
 - The DLCR Board should have equal representation from each of the four areas to ensure fair and balanced weight.
2. Division of Archives and History (currently the Department of Archives and History). **Savings: \$164,606.** We also propose moving the Institute for Archeology and Anthropology from USC to this division. **Savings: \$496,812.**
3. State Library. **Savings: \$90,121.**

State Trust Fund Authority

South Carolina currently maintains a number of internal service funds that manage various risks related to public buildings, torts, medical malpractice, automobile use by public employees, health and disability, and workers' compensation – each of which is operated independently of the others. These funds include the Insurance Reserve Fund, Employee Insurance Programs Fund, State

Accident Fund, Patients' Compensation Fund, Medical Malpractice Liability Insurance Joint Underwriting Association, and the Second Injury Fund.

We propose unifying the Insurance Reserve Fund, which manages the state's property and tort liability risks, and the State Accident Fund, which manages the state's workers' compensation risks. The risks managed by these funds are sufficiently related that they should be administered under the authority of one agency. The creation of a Trust Fund Authority will eliminate duplicative overhead costs and will allow the coordinated management of these funds, while decreasing the risk of funds being used for non-prescribed activities. Other funds could be added to the State Trust Fund Authority over time. The State Trust Fund Authority administrator would be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

State Trust Fund Authority
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. State Accident Fund.2. Insurance Reserve Fund.

Create a Sunset Commission

Government programs, once launched, never disappear. Actually, a government bureau is the nearest thing to eternal life we'll ever see on this earth!

– Ronald Regan.

To help mitigate the negative effects of never-ending government programs, we recommend establishing a Sunset Commission. According to the National Council of State Legislatures, "the sunset process was one of the first government accountability tools, dating back to the mid-1970s. Although individual sunset processes differ from state to state, a key feature of most processes is the inclusion of an automatic termination clause in the authorizing legislation for a particular state agency or program. Colorado was the first state to implement a sunset review process (in 1976), and within five years, more than two thirds of the states followed suit."

Sunset Commission recommendations, if adopted, can lead to significant taxpayer savings. For example, Texas enacted one of our country's most progressive sunset programs in 1977. Under the Texas Sunset Advisory Commission statute, the charter of nearly every state agency generally expires every 12 years, unless renewed by the Legislature. The Sunset Commission reviews each agency on a 12-year cycle – one agency is reviewed each year. The Commission assesses each agency's structure and function and recommends that the Legislature re-charter the agency under its current operation, alter the agency's operations, merge the agency with a similar agency, or eliminate the agency altogether and transfer its functions elsewhere. In the FY 2000-01 budget year, the Texas Legislature adopted 207 out of 230 recommendations made by the Texas Sunset Advisory

Commission, which resulted in \$17 million in taxpayer savings. Additionally, Florida's Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability uses a similar process to propose an annual business plan to the Florida Legislature based on agency performance and outcome measures. Since the program's inauguration in 1994, the Florida Legislature has adopted over \$443 million in savings.

The remarkable successes of the Sunset Commissions in Florida and Texas provide excellent models for our state government. In those states, the commissions yielded tremendous benefits to taxpayers, especially through the lower cost of government services. Remarkably, neither state collects an income tax, but both states operate with extraordinarily low per capita expenditures.⁵

South Carolina officials interested in running our government more effectively and more efficiently have a lot to learn from the experiences of Texas and Florida. A South Carolina Sunset Commission could identify and eliminate waste in government agencies, while improving the quality and lowering the costs of government services. We strongly believe that a regular review of existing state agencies will provide substantial benefits to our taxpayers.

⁵ According to *Governing Magazine's 2006 Source Book*, Florida's and Texas's per capita expenditures are \$4,334 and \$4,030 per person, respectively. Comparatively, the United States average is \$5,406 per person, while South Carolina spends \$5,058 per person.

Innovate Education

Innovate Education

The direction in which education starts a man will determine his future life.

– PLATO, *The Republic*

For the last three decades, South Carolina has funneled increasing amounts of money into its public education system. While student population has risen by only eight percent over the last 36 years, state funding for K-12 education has increased 126 percent. Over the same time period, South Carolina has consistently performed poorly on the SAT compared to other states.

SAT Results: Ranking of Southeastern States

State	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Kentucky	5	3*	5	4	4	1
Tennessee	3*	1	1	1	1	2
Arkansas	3*	5	2	3*	2	3
Mississippi	7	3*	6	5	3	4
Louisiana	1*	2	3	3*	5	5
Alabama	1*	6	4	6	6	6
Virginia	6	7	7	7	7	7
North Carolina	8	8	8	8	8	8
Florida	9	9	9	9*	9	9
Georgia	10	10*	10	9*	10	10
South Carolina	11	10*	11	11	11	11

*Tie

Albert Einstein said that insanity is “doing the same thing over and over again and expecting different results.” In South Carolina, we clearly fit this definition of insanity as it pertains to our education system. Although we have made many changes over the years – such as creating the Offices of Public School Choice at the Department of Education – it remains to be seen whether these initiatives will propel our students forward in global competition. We know that incremental increases are not enough, and we must focus our energy on developing an educational system that makes the most of the available funding and meets students’ needs.

Challenges in Student Performance

Parents send their children to school with the expectation that their children will be ready for challenges ahead. Unfortunately, state and national assessment scores show that a majority of our

state’s students across grade levels and across subjects are not adequately prepared for the following year. This state of affairs is unacceptable in today’s highly competitive world.

Falling Short of the 2010 Goal

In 1998, the Education Accountability Act (EAA) set the ambitious goal that South Carolina’s student achievement would be ranked in the top half of states in five target areas by next year. Although student performance has improved since that time, the students’ scores on current rate of progress with regard to the NAEP, SAT/ACT, on-time graduation rate, closing achievement gaps, and Advanced Placement programs is insufficient to reach EAA’s goal. Here is a look at where we are now on each of the five target areas outlined in the EAA:

1. National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP)

Although students have raised scores, reading gains in fourth and eighth grades have been flat and remain several percentage points below the national average. The only EAA goal we are meeting is in our eighth-grade math scores, which place us 21st in the nation. Only 23 percent of our eighth-grade students are proficient on the writing portion of NAEP, well below the national average. Our fourth-grade math scores are ranked 33rd nationally, while our eighth-grade math scores place us 28th. Nationally we are ranked 42nd in fourth-grade reading and 41st in eighth-grade reading, and our ranking among Southeastern states in reading remains near the bottom.

NAEP Reading Results 2007: Ranking of Southeastern States				
State	4th Grade	Rank	8th Grade	Rank
Virginia	227	1	267	1
Kentucky	222	3	262	2
Florida	224	2	260	3
Georgia	219	4	259	4*
North Carolina	218	5	259	4*
Tennessee	216	7*	259	4*
Arkansas	217	6	258	7
South Carolina	214	9	257	8
Louisiana	207	11	253	9
Alabama	216	7*	252	10
Mississippi	208	10	250	11

2. SAT/ACT

For more than three decades, South Carolina has hovered at or near the bottom in regional and national rankings for our SAT scores – a key indicator of whether a student is adequately prepared for college. We rank at the bottom (11th) among Southeastern states and 48th among all states.

Some argue that South Carolina allows more students to take the SAT than other states, which results in a lower average score. However, a greater percentage of students in Georgia and Virginia

take the SAT than South Carolina, yet these states still have higher SAT scores. In fact, 71 percent of Georgia’s high school students and 68 percent of Virginia’s high school students took the SAT in 2009 compared to 67 percent of South Carolina’s high school students, yet both states had average scores higher than South Carolina (1,460 in Georgia and 1,521 in Virginia, compared with South Carolina’s score of 1,452).⁶ During the past five years, South Carolina’s composite reading and math score has remained virtually constant while the Southeastern average has slightly increased. Currently, we fall 57 points below the national average of 1,509. This year’s scores ranked 48th among other states – ahead of only Hawaii and Maine.

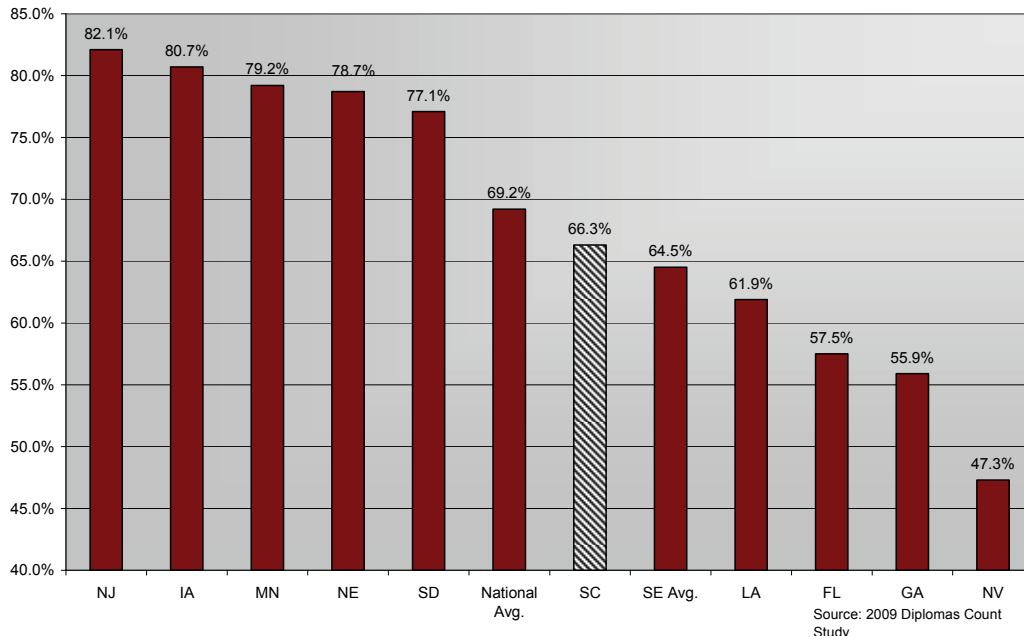
3. Advanced Placement (AP)

South Carolina ranks in the top half of all states in AP participation and in the percentage of exams that earn a passing score, meeting the EAA goal. However, there remains a large gap along racial lines in terms of participation – approximately 73 percent of AP participants in 2008 were Caucasian, 16 percent were African-American, four percent were Asian, three percent were Hispanic, and less than one percent were Native American.

4. Graduation Rate

Year after year, high school graduation rates in South Carolina are unacceptably low. According to the 2009 version of Diplomas Count, a study performed for the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, 66.3 percent of South Carolina’s students enrolled in 9th grade in 2005-06 will graduate high school four years later – putting us 37th nationally. The same study found that approximately 1-in-3 students – or 122 pupils each day – dropped out, were held back, or failed to complete the full diploma requirements.

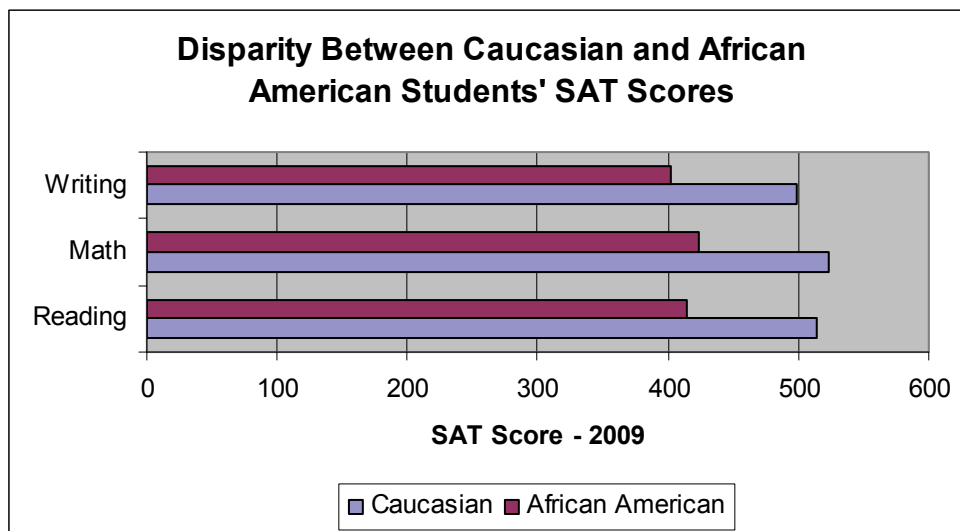
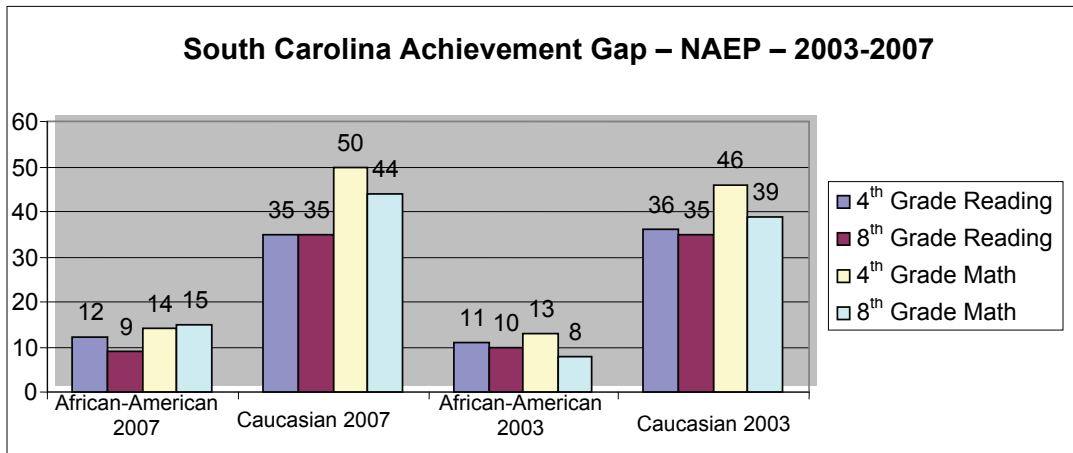
School Year 2008-2009 National High School Completion Rate



⁶ Since 2005, the SAT has included a writing section – making 2,400 the highest possible score.

5. Achievement Gap

It is completely unacceptable that only nine percent of African-American eighth-graders are proficient in reading on the NAEP, while 35 percent of Caucasian eighth-graders are proficient in this same subject. Between 2003 and 2007, the achievement gap actually *widened* between African-American and Caucasian students scoring proficient on NAEP in fourth-grade reading and eighth-grade math. In 2009, there was a 100-point difference between reading and math scores of African-American and Caucasian children, and almost a 100-point difference in writing scores on the SAT. According to the Alliance on Excellent Education, more than \$2.6 billion would be added to South Carolina's economy by 2020 if minority students graduated at the same rate as Caucasian students.

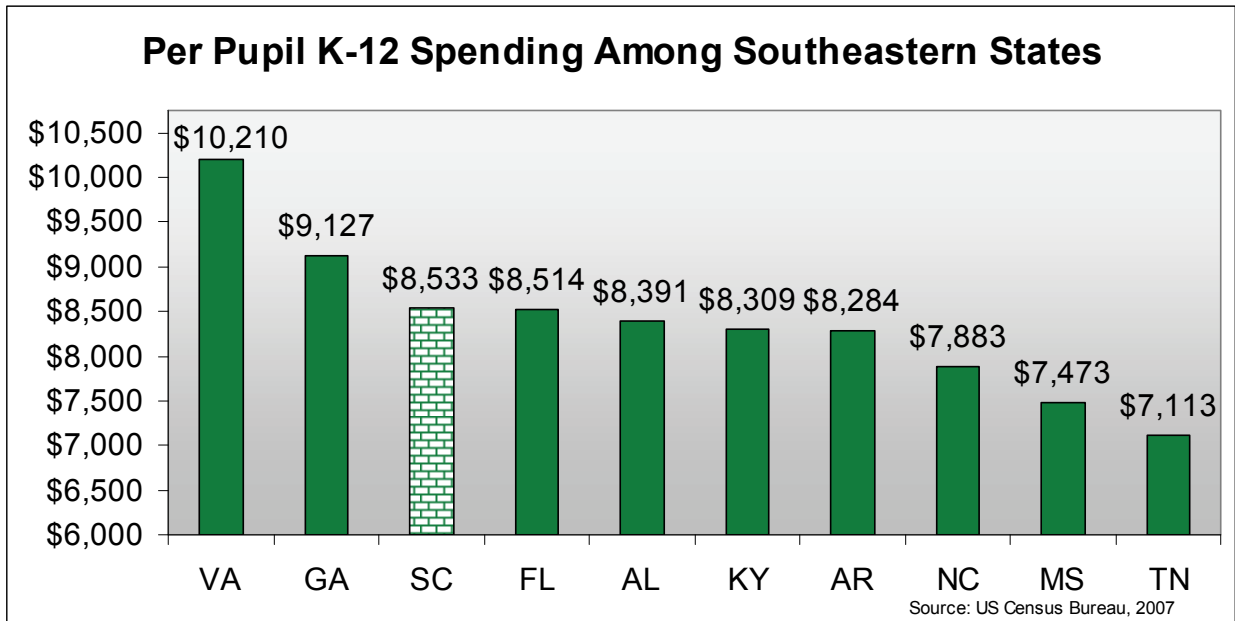


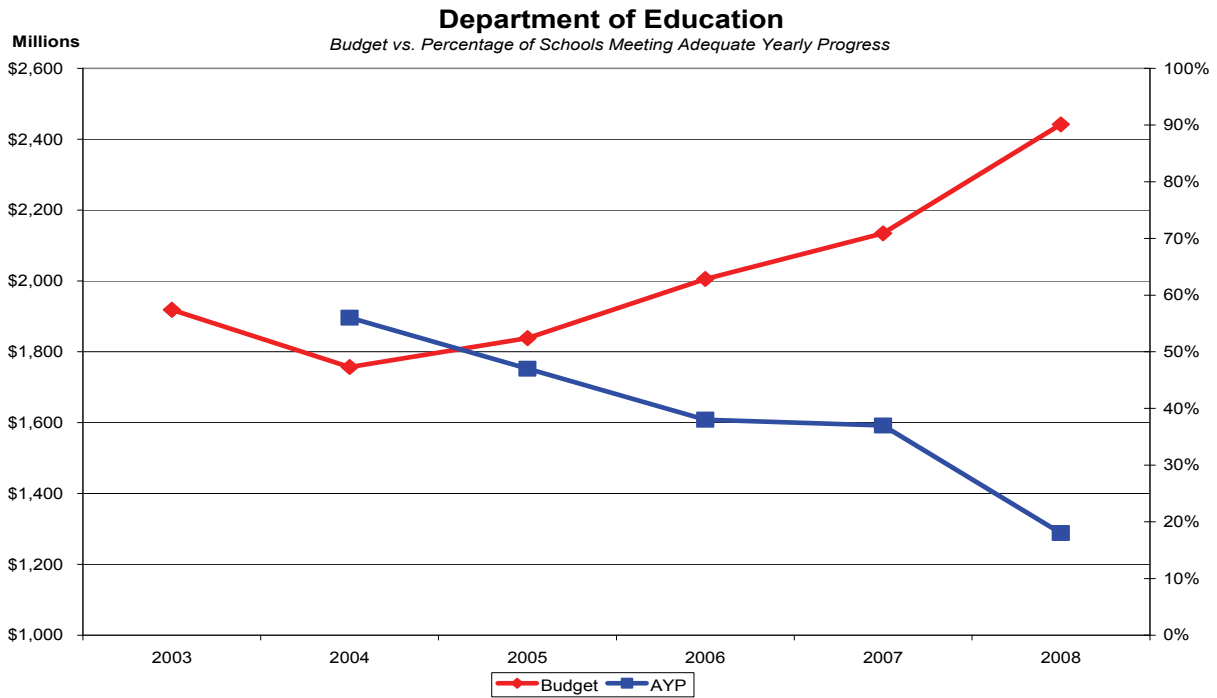
The Need for Postsecondary Education

For many years, South Carolinians were able to find decent paying jobs in manufacturing or other industries, which required only a high school diploma. Today, our citizens need more than a high school diploma to find a job in the competitive global community. Our low high school graduation rates negatively affect our state in other ways as well. First, students who take longer to graduate represent increased costs for the state for each year they remain in the system (the average cost to educate one student in our state is almost \$11,500 per year). Second, students who drop out to pursue the General Educational Development diploma (GED) and do not continue on to attain an associate’s degree are more likely to rely on the state’s social services. Third, low-skilled workers have reduced earning potential, which lowers their quality of life. According to the Alliance for Excellent Education, \$7.4 billion in lifetime earnings is lost in South Carolina for the 28,000 students of the Class of 2008 who dropped out. Lastly, the state spends more than \$320 million in health care costs for high school dropouts over the course of the dropouts’ lives. Much more needs to be done to equip students to finish high school on time and succeed in the postsecondary world.

Spending More, Getting Less

Adjusted for inflation, education spending in our state has increased 126 percent since 1972. During that same period, student population has grown by approximately nine percent. Despite increased education spending at a rate faster than the national average over the years, our high school completion rate has seen no significant improvements and fewer of our public schools are meeting federal yearly progress goals.





Throwing increasing amounts of money into a flawed system will not change the quality of our system’s educational product. We believe that focusing more money into the classrooms would go a long way toward achieving our progress goals.

Providing a 21st-Century Education

If we expect our students to compete in an ever-changing global society, then we must equip them with a 21st-century education. Providing such an education will ultimately require that we implement major reforms to improve the educational system. A key element in separating an average school system from a great one is the culture of low expectations that allows students, parents, teachers, and other stakeholders to accept mediocrity. We believe that taking a hard look at our education system is long overdue, and we understand that mediocrity is not good enough. In order to move toward offering a comprehensive 21st-century education program, we propose the following initiatives:

1. Provide school choice through scholarships and charter schools
2. Offer students incentives to succeed
3. Consolidate school districts and services
4. Reform the education funding formula and get more dollars to the classroom
5. Offer merit pay for teachers
6. Upgrade the public school transportation system

1. Offer choices to students in the lowest-performing schools

Approximately 74 percent of American students remain in government-assigned public schools, and the majority of South Carolina's students are assigned to a particular public school because of the students' zip code. Unfortunately, only 11 percent of schools in our state were rated "Excellent" according to the 2008 School District Report Cards issued by the Education Oversight Committee. By contrast, 38 percent of schools in South Carolina were rated "Unsatisfactory" or "Below Average." Although the Report Card is not the tell-all indicator of a school's success, it goes to show that there is wide disparity in the quality of education offered in South Carolina. Until we can ensure that every student has access to high-quality instruction, parents should have the freedom to enroll their children in a program that gets the results they need.

Recognizing that our neediest students deserve more choices, the Education Oversight Committee (EOC) has recommended school choice programs be provided to students in chronically underperforming schools. For schools that have received three years of technical assistance funding (due to an "Unsatisfactory" or "Below Average" Report Card) and do not improve in the Absolute Rating on their 2009 School Report Card, students in these schools will be allowed to transfer to a different public school with a higher Absolute Rating. The child's district of residence would provide to the receiving district an amount equal to the receiving district's per-pupil revenues. A Department of Education report released to the EOC in October 2008 identified 151 schools with "persistent underperformance." These schools had an Absolute rating of "Unsatisfactory" or "Below Average" for the years 2004 to 2007.

We fully support the EOC's recommendation and give the EOC credit for putting students' needs ahead of any other consideration. The EOC's recommendation also supports our notion of "backpacking" funds, which allows money to follow the child to the school he or she chooses.

Additionally, we believe the freedom of choice can be provided through education scholarships targeted at the student populations that are least likely to receive high-quality education services. These scholarships should support students with special needs, low-income students, students enrolled in failing schools, or students who score "Below Basic" on any component of the state standardized exam. We believe that, until parents have the flexibility to control where and how their children are educated, our ability to create a high-quality system will be limited.

Many other states are giving parents the flexibility they demand for their children's education. 10 states and the District of Columbia have policies that provide taxpayer-funded scholarships to help students attend private elementary or secondary schools of choice: Georgia, Arizona, Florida, Louisiana, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, Utah, and Wisconsin. Seven states offer incentives for contributions to scholarship programs or allow tax credits or deductions for education expenses, including private school tuition: Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Rhode Island.

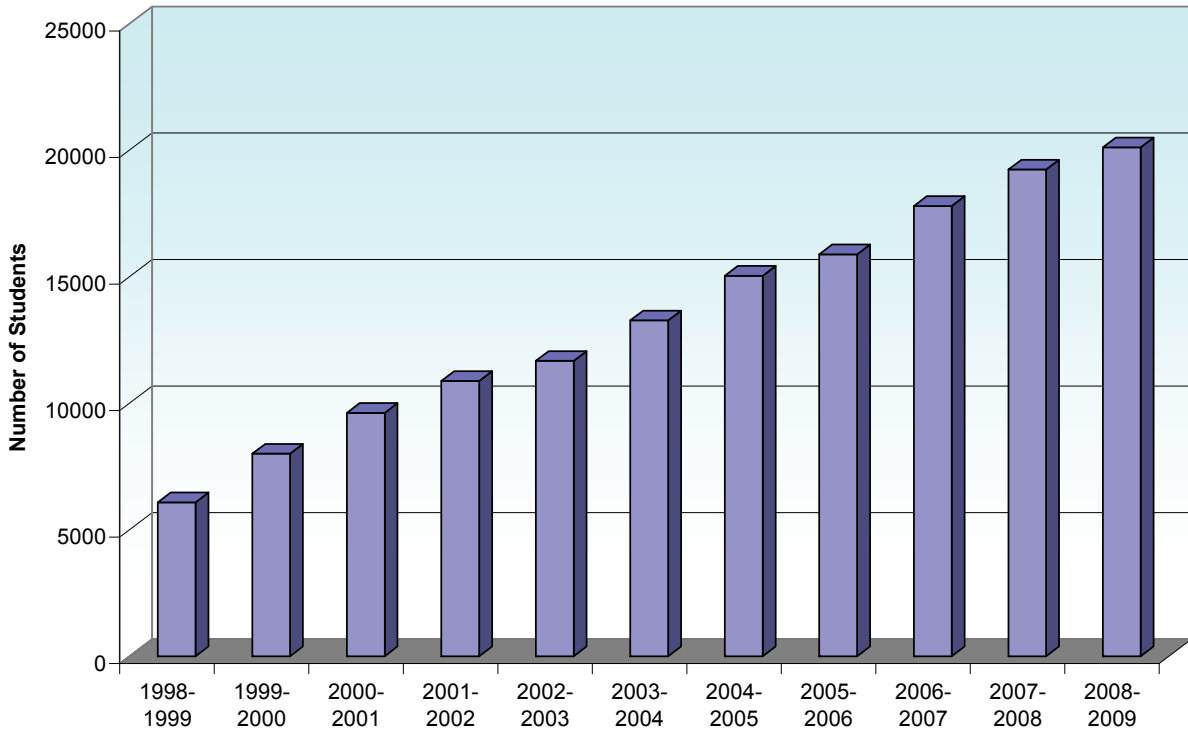
The chart below describes a few of the choice programs that have been implemented in other states:

Publicly-Funded Education Scholarships in the United States	
State	Description
Vermont	Town Tuitioning Parents are permitted to use up to \$7,500 toward transferring their child to a public or private school of their choice.
Maine	Town Tuitioning Parents are permitted to use up to \$6,000 toward transferring their child to a public or private school of their choice.
Florida	McKay Scholarship A student receives the full amount of funds for which he would have been eligible under the Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP). For the 2007-2008 school year, the average scholarship amount was \$7,295.
	Corporate Tax Credit Corporations receive tax credits for contributions to Scholarship Tuition Organizations. Credits are limited to 75 percent of a corporation's tax liability.
	Opportunity Scholarships Scholarships up to \$3,500 to attend private school or \$500 to change public schools. Scholarships are limited to students in schools rated "F" on the Florida accountability system.
Iowa	Deduction Families could deduct up to \$1,000 per child from their state income taxes for education expenses. Taxpayers using the standard deduction could take a tax credit of up to \$50 for education expenses for each child. Scholarships are limited to families earning less than \$45,000 per year.
	Tax Credit Tax credit of 25 percent of the first \$1,000 spent on their children's education.
Illinois	Tax Credit Parents receive a tax credit worth up to 25 percent of annual education related expenses. Tax credits range from \$250 to \$500 per family.
Wisconsin	Milwaukee Parental Choice Program Vouchers are worth the lesser of the full amount of private school tuition or \$6,000. Scholarships are limited to families earning less than 175 percent of the federal poverty level.
Georgia	Special Needs Scholarship Begun in the 2008-09 school year, this scholarship allows K-12 students with special needs to transfer to another public school, a private school, or to one of Georgia's three state schools for the deaf and blind. Scholarship amount depends on the type and severity of the disability.
	Tax Credit Individuals or business can contribute donations to the Georgia Student Scholarship Organizations, which, in turn, provides scholarships for students to attend private schools.

Florida implemented education scholarships in 2001. After the first four years of implementation, several independent studies found that students who were offered scholarships outperformed other Florida public school students on state assessments.

Approximately 74 percent of students in Milwaukee's school choice program – the nation's largest and oldest program – graduate high school in four years, compared to 46 percent of students in Milwaukee's public school system. The Milwaukee program has also achieved substantial savings for taxpayers.

Milwaukee Parental Choice Enrollment



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007

South Carolina provides scholarships to four-year-olds through the Child Development Education Pilot Program. We would like to see this kind of scholarship extended to all students in our state to give them an opportunity for a quality education. As previously mentioned, we are not alone in our support of publicly-funded education scholarships for elementary and secondary students, as several states have already adopted similar school-choice legislation.

Efforts to implement choice programs similar to those in Florida and Milwaukee have repeatedly stalled in the South Carolina General Assembly. Each year since 2003, there has been an effort to create an education scholarship program in South Carolina, and each year the effort failed to survive the legislative process.

The only school choice legislation to pass both the House and the Senate was the Open Enrollment Bill in 2007. Unfortunately, the bill was rife with capacity limitations and student transfer prioritization that combined to empower school districts and not students. We believe that this legislation failed in giving parents and students choices within the education system, and the bill likely would have had an insignificant impact on expanding choices for students most in need of improved educational options. As a result, this administration vetoed this legislation, which the General Assembly sustained.

Offering a combination of scholarships and tax credits could save millions of dollars in our state each year. South Carolina was among five states studied by the Cato Institute, which issued a report

entitled “The Fiscal Impact of a Large-Scale Education Tax Credit Program.” The July 2008 report calculates that South Carolina could save \$1.1 billion over a 10-year period if the state operated on the Institute’s Public Education Tax Credit (PETC) model legislation.

Cato’s program is a combination of the tax-credit program in Illinois and the scholarship donation programs in Pennsylvania and Florida. In Illinois, families can claim up to a \$500 state income tax credit if they choose to send their children to private school. In states like Rhode Island, Arizona, Pennsylvania and Florida, children are benefiting from educational choice through the scholarship donation program that allows an individual or business to make a donation to a non-profit agency. In turn, that non-profit distributes scholarship tuition assistance to low income families. Cato’s PETC provides tax credits to parents who send their children to private schools and to other taxpayers – including businesses – who donate money for scholarships. Under the PETC, the amount of tax credit parents can claim varies with the family’s income, so there is true incentive for low-income families.

The Cato report used a “Fiscal Impact Calculator” to determine the amount of per-pupil spending for the next 10 years, the number of students migrating to private schools, and the annual financial impact to the state and to districts. In the first year, per-pupil spending in South Carolina is estimated by the calculator at \$12,900 with 142,000 kids enrolled in private schools and 591,873 students enrolled in public schools. During year one, the state would save \$96 million, while districts would potentially lose \$26 million. However, to counter the districts’ loss, the Legislature could appropriate state savings to the districts, resulting in total financial savings of \$67 million in year one alone. By year ten, the Fiscal Calculator assumes that more than half of the state’s students would now be enrolled in private schools, thus resulting in a financial saving of \$1.1 billion.

**Cato Institute’s Public Education Tax Credit Program
Fiscal Impact on South Carolina**

Year	Public School Funding Per Pupil	Net State and District Impact
1	\$12,992	\$67,587,305
2	\$13,152	\$66,550,428
3	\$13,366	\$74,223,260
4	\$13,651	\$91,063,504
5	\$14,024	\$116,541,962
10	--	Total Impact: \$1,080,516,318

The issue of school choice has long been advocated by those who want to see true reform. Now, more and more people are realizing the potential positive impact that school choice can bring. In 2008, Reverend Al Sharpton, who had always opposed school choice, cited the continuously low achievement scores of African-Americans and Hispanics as the reason he has joined the choice movement. Sharpton eventually joined New York City Schools Chancellor Joel Klein in co-chairing the Education Equality Project, a non-partisan group advocating for more charter schools and greater accountability. Supporting charter schools is certainly a step in the right direction, and we

hope that other influential leaders and lawmakers – in Congress and in our state General Assembly – will also begin to advocate for true school choice.

South Carolina Public Charter School District

In 1996, South Carolina’s General Assembly recognized the need to offer parents more options in directing the quality of the education their child received. To fill this need, the General Assembly passed charter school legislation giving parents, educators, business leaders, and community members the flexibility collaboratively to create schools that offer innovative opportunities for students. As a result, South Carolina has been able to create a variety of charter schools.

Because some local school boards or district officials initially hindered these creative educational opportunities, we advocated for the creation of an alternative authorizer, the South Carolina Public Charter School District (SCPCSD), to offer prospective charter schools another sponsor. The SCPCSD, created in the spring of 2006, has a fully functioning Board of Trustees as well as district staff, and in the fall of 2007 it began receiving applications for prospective start-up charters. For the 2009-10 school year, there were two “brick-and-mortar” charter schools under the SCPCSD jurisdiction, and five virtual schools, serving approximately 5,800 students. Three more schools have been approved to open in the 2010-11 school year.

In order to continue SCPCSD’s work specifically, and the charter school movement generally, we request that the school district receive the funding necessary to offer applicants and approved charters the technical assistance and administrative support they need to become operational. For FY 2009-10, state funding for students in the SCPCSD is estimated at \$3,720 per student while that figure jumps to \$4,153 for traditional public school students. The total per-pupil funding for public schools is approximately \$11,242, including local funds, but charter schools do not benefit from local revenue sources. We must do more to equalize funding for students enrolled in the charter school district.

2. Offer Students Incentives to Succeed

For decades, South Carolina’s high school seniors have expected their last year of high school to be full of social interaction with few academic challenges. This holds particularly true for students who earn most of their course credits prior to their senior year, allowing them to complete their required 24 credits long before they graduate. Some of these advanced students pursue dual enrollment courses for college credit while in high school, or they take a light course load so they can have free time to share with friends during their last year. Too many of our students are pursuing the latter option.

The “senior year off” mentality presents the state with two challenges. First, it creates an unnecessarily high cost to educate the student. Though the students aren’t participating in a full course load, taxpayers are still paying for the full per-pupil expenditure of \$11,242. Second, the “senior year off” mentality potentially sets the students up for failure upon entering their first year of postsecondary education. By the time they graduate from high school, many students have not had math or science courses in over a year, which makes it difficult to draw upon these essential skills during their postsecondary studies.

Several states have found ways to address the senior-year inertia. Texas, Arizona, and Utah have all implemented early graduation scholarship programs. In Texas, the Early High School Graduation Scholarship Program rewards students who finish high school prior to the spring semester of their senior year. Under the program, students receive a scholarship based on the amount of time spent in high school. The sooner they finish high school, the greater the scholarship they receive.

Texas Education Agency Early High School Graduation Scholarship	
Scholarship Amount	Requirements
\$3,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Successfully complete high school curriculum in 36 consecutive months (spring of junior year) ◆ Graduate with at least 15 hours of college credit
\$2,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Successfully complete high school curriculum in 36 consecutive months (spring of junior year)
\$1,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Successfully complete high school curriculum in 36 – 41 consecutive months (fall of senior year) ◆ Graduate with at least 30 hours of college credit
\$1,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Successfully complete the high school curriculum in 41 – 45 months (spring of senior year) ◆ Graduate with at least 30 hours of college credit
\$500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Successfully complete the high school curriculum in 36 – 41 consecutive months (fall of senior year)

During the 2008-09 school year, more than 6,783 students in Texas earned the Early High School Graduation Scholarship.

This administration proposes implementing the **Palmetto Early Graduation Reward Program** for students who complete the required 24 credit hours before the spring semester of their senior year. Based on the Texas Early High School Scholarship Program, our program offers a reward to students who complete the required courses in a shorter period of time than the traditional four-year program. By extending student scholarships worth up to **\$2,000**, we provide students with incentives to focus on their individual graduation plans early in their secondary education, with the hopes that hard work can lead to a financial reward when they finish high school.

Palmetto Early Graduation Scholarship	
Scholarship Amount	Requirements
\$2,000	<i>Complete South Carolina High School curriculum in six semesters</i>
\$1,000	<i>Complete South Carolina High School curriculum in seven semesters</i>

We recommend the scholarships be paid with revenues that would have followed a student, who graduated earlier, during his or her senior year. During FY 2009-10, South Carolina schools received approximately \$11,242 per student – providing more than enough to fully fund this program starting with the senior class of 2010. In fact, if just 400 South Carolina seniors from the Class of 2010 were to complete their coursework in six semesters, the state could realize a savings from per-pupil

expenditures of \$4.1 million. We hope the members of the General Assembly will consider legislation for this type of incentive.

3. Consolidate School Districts

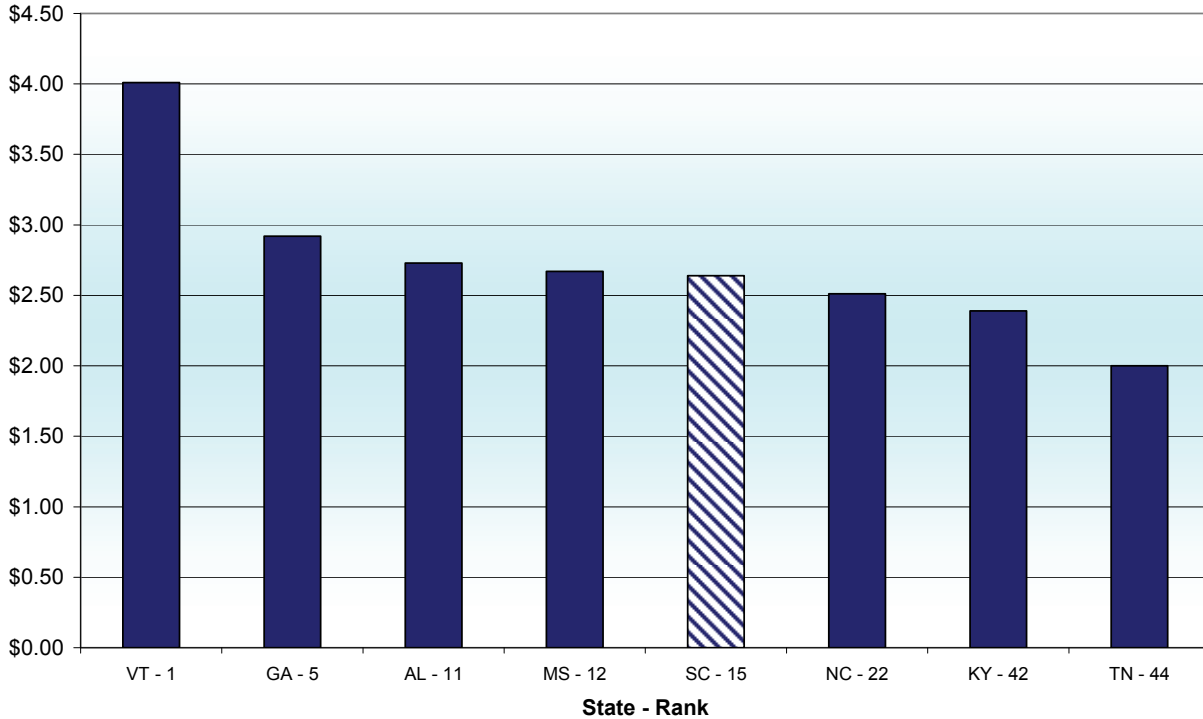
District consolidation is a concept that has been underway in South Carolina for some time, and this administration believes that continued consolidation will create an efficient and equitable education system. Since 1950, the number of school districts in South Carolina has declined from 1,220 to 85 school districts shared by 46 counties in 2009 – not including the South Carolina Public Charter School District or the Palmetto Unified District, which serves the state’s inmates. Despite the reduction in the number of school districts, there remains wide variation in district size – ranging from approximately 70,000 students in Greenville County Schools down to fewer than 1,000 students in Dillon School District One.

The presence of a large number of independent school districts produces the same inefficiencies as having a large number of independent state agencies – specifically in the form of duplicative and unnecessary administrative costs. For example, while Greenville County only has one school district, neighboring Anderson County has five separate school districts and Spartanburg County has a total of seven. More than half of our school districts have only one high school. An extensive study conducted by a team of consultants for the Education Oversight Committee in 2003 found that the cost per student demonstrates the inefficiency of smaller districts. The report said that districts rated “Unsatisfactory” are spending almost \$1,200 more per student than the districts rated “Excellent.” The underperforming districts spend too much on fixed costs for leadership and operational costs and not enough on teachers’ salaries or hiring better-qualified teachers. The study concluded that if districts would merely consolidate to reach a minimum population of 2,500 students, “we could save nearly **\$26 million** in administrative costs that could be spent directly for students in their classrooms.” Likewise, the Office of State Budget estimated fiscal savings from school consolidation to be \$21 million.

Recent examples of school or district consolidation in South Carolina have initially proven to bring more money to the classrooms. In 2008, our administration supported the consolidation of Sumter School Districts 2 and 17, which will phase-in their merger over the next three years. In Union County, the school board voted in the spring of 2007 to combine the county’s three high schools under one roof. Students from the small schools of Jonesville and Lockhart – which served fewer than 250 high school students each – were sent to the campus of Union High School, creating Union County High School. While this merger initially caused the smaller towns to feel that they were losing their identity, district officials estimate \$1 million in savings in the first year after consolidation by not operating the facilities of the smaller high schools.

Unnecessary expenditures on school administrative functions decrease the effectiveness of taxpayers’ investment in education. While we are optimistic that financial and economic realities will increase the number of districts that consolidate, in the mean time, individual districts must become more effective at reducing administrative costs.

Spending on K-12 School Administration per \$1000 of Personal Income



Other states are already realizing the effect that shared services have in driving more of the educational dollar into the classroom.

- Dallas and Houston Independent school districts pooled resources to purchase health insurance and to reduce duplicative administrative overhead in procuring employee health benefits.
- Rural districts in Texas have reduced accounting costs by 50 percent per year by sharing accounting and payroll services.
- Through cooperative purchasing, the Shared Services Program in Middlesex County, New Jersey, contributed to a five percent savings on electricity for public buildings during the first year of the program by reducing costs on water/wastewater programs and by purchasing natural gas, electricity, equipment, services, and supplies.
- Lawrence-area Massachusetts school districts have banded together to provide special education services, saving taxpayers approximately \$13 million over the next two decades.

Sharing services need not be limited to school districts. District offices should consider sharing services with other local, municipal, county, and regional agencies as well as private providers.

- The Lincoln Unified School District in Stockton, California, created a mutually beneficial contract with a private fitness center operator to build an exercise facility at a newly-planned school. The fitness center’s clients use the facility in the morning and evening – outside of school hours – granting the school access to the facility during the school day.
- Since the early 1980’s, the Northville Parks and Recreation Department in Michigan and the local public schools have engaged in a joint services contract where the public schools allow the department to use their facilities to provide youth and senior citizen recreational services.

In South Carolina, potential service partners include school districts, schools, municipalities, nonprofits, and privately owned businesses. The South Carolina Education Reform Council’s report to the Governor supported this idea by recommended that South Carolina provide “a structure and regulatory authorization for districts and schools to readily share resources developed for school districts with other community organizations or businesses for their needs, when those resources are not being used by the school.”

In 2005, the General Assembly created the School District Study Committee to evaluate the size of school districts in our state and make recommendations on optimum district size. The study committee issued its report in January 2006 and concluded that the school districts could realize a cost savings of more than \$21.1 million by consolidating management functions that occur at the school, district, and regional levels.

Expenditures on District and Program Management 2005		
School District	Enrollment	Per-pupil Expenditure
Dillon	913	\$374
Barnwell 19	946	\$685
Barnwell 29	981	\$302
Marion 7	984	\$457
McCormick	1,028	\$836
Bamberg 2	1,078	\$1,008
Richland 1	25,909	\$161
Berkeley	26,998	\$161
Horry	31,036	\$104
Charleston	43,161	\$287
Greenville	63,313	\$112
State Average		\$277

Achieving the savings discussed by the study committee does not require drastic changes in services, nor does it require increased oversight on the part of the Department of Education or the General Assembly. By simply requiring that districts limit per-pupil expenditures on the District Management Level and the Program Management Level to the lowest average expenditure for each county, the General Assembly can force districts to consolidate governance and services, or offset per-pupil expenditures on District and Program Management Level activities with local operating funding.

In light of our state’s budget shortfall, and in order to maximize the dollars that get to the classrooms, we support funding only one office of district-level administrators per county. For example, Charleston County serves nearly 44,000 students and yet has one superintendent, as well as chief administrators for instruction, finance, and human resources. In Spartanburg County, which serves approximately the same number of students, there are seven districts—each with its own superintendent and administrative staff. Paying for seven separate school districts is an incredible

waste of money, particularly given our current economic situation. We support funding administrative salaries for only one district office per county, and we encourage districts to pay for additional administrators if they choose to continue operating multiple school districts per county.

To encourage more consolidations, this administration recommends offering incentives to districts that consolidate voluntarily. Education Superintendent Jim Rex appointed a Task Force on Funding for World Class Learning in 2007. We basically agreed with the Task Force's proposals, with a few minor modifications:

1. Allow consolidated districts to receive general state aid at the level of the district receiving the most aid prior to consolidating for two years after merger.
2. Allow consolidated districts to receive state grants to compensate for any difference in teacher salaries so that salaries for all teachers are increased to the same level. This should be allowed for a three-year period following the merger.
3. Allow consolidated districts to receive a one-time grant to cover a portion of the negative fund balance that any district brings into the consolidation.
4. Allow consolidated districts to receive a "hold harmless" on the district report card rating for a period of three years following consolidation, with individual schools receiving report card ratings as usual.

4. Our "Funding the Child" Proposal

Our current funding system has dozens of spending categories, making it difficult for school districts to create innovative, student-based programs. The present system also places limits on what districts can purchase, while imposing cumbersome accounting management for administrators. Ultimately, we need a funding system that focuses on the student – not one that focuses on programs.

Last year, the state's Board of Economic Advisors estimated that we spend \$11,242 per pupil – yet, we have still seen no dramatic student achievement gains. Funding estimates are expected to increase to \$11,849 by FY 2010-11. Our focus should not necessarily be on *how much* we are spending on education, but rather on whether the activities we are funding produce positive results.

We support a system of funding that adheres to the following principles:

- Allow funds to follow children to whichever school they attend.
- Tie funding levels to the individual needs of the child.
- Ensure school funding arrives at the schools in the form of real dollars and not as staff positions or teaching ratios.
- Simplify the funding system, make it more transparent, and make it more accountable to taxpayers.

This administration supports a simplified funding stream for schools that is based on an updated Education Finance Act formula including factors for family income and student ability. Schools

should be given the flexibility to select and purchase the services they believe best meet students’ needs.

Our proposal would not only allow greater spending flexibility for districts, but also greater transparency for the public. Our funding plan allows parents and taxpayers to find out how funds are spent at the school level via a user-friendly online database.

The “Funding-the-Child” approach has gained broad support across the country. School districts in Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and Houston are using various aspects of this model. In Oakland, California, the shift to weighted student funding has led to a redistribution of the best qualified teachers to the schools that need academic improvement most. Moving to a more simplified funding system has been proven to address funding inequalities, reduce the perverse incentives created by programmatic funding, and force schools and districts to focus on students’ needs rather than sustaining existing bureaucracies.

Our proposal will also fulfill our education budget’s primary objective: focus more dollars directly to the classroom. In the last legislative session, the General Assembly temporarily gave school districts more flexibility to allocate funding as the school districts thought best. We are pleased to see that the General Assembly is giving local school districts more authority over how education funding is spent, but several programs are excluded from the flexibility proviso:

Programs Excluded from the Flexibility Proviso
◆ EEDA 8 th Grade Career Awareness
◆ EEDA Career Specialists
◆ Child Development Education Pilot Program
◆ School Employer Contributions
◆ National Board Certification Salary Supplement
◆ Teacher of the Year Awards
◆ Teacher Salary Increase
◆ Teacher Supplies
◆ Principal Salary/Fringe Increase
◆ Bus Driver Salary Supplement
◆ EAA Technical Assistance

We propose that the multiple funding streams be consolidated, giving the districts spending flexibility. Until that happens, we support continuing the Funding Flexibility Proviso with three modifications:

- Public schools – rather than districts – should be given the flexibility to reallocate resources.
- Rather than focusing on increasing instructional spending, hold schools accountable for results on a nationally-recognized norm-referenced test.
- Reduce the list of programs excluded from this flexibility so that Education Accountability Act funding may be reallocated based on school-level managerial decisions.

In addition to extending the scope of the Funding Flexibility Proviso, we propose that the General Assembly enact a permanent statute to provide school districts more flexibility in how they spend the allocated funds. This proposal, Streamlined Management and Accounting Resources for Teaching (SMART) Funding, would put more education spending decisions in the hands of the communities. First introduced in 2003, SMART Funding legislation has yet to survive both legislative houses. We continue to support SMART Funding legislation and will work closely with the General Assembly in the upcoming legislative session to complete this work.

5. Reward Teachers for Positive Performance

School districts in our state seek to find the best and brightest teaching workforce to instruct and enlighten young minds. Offering competitive pay is one way to reward teachers for their dedicated service. This administration realizes the effect that teachers' salaries has on the ability of school leadership to recruit and retain high-quality teachers, which is why South Carolina has been aggressive in raising the average teacher salary.

In past executive budgets, we have supported raising teacher pay in South Carolina to at least \$300 above the Southeastern average during years when sufficient funding is available. Even though this year's budget cuts have allowed us only to maintain teacher salaries, we believe the current system of pay is unconnected to the quality of the service a teacher offers.

Like employees in many other industries, teachers respond to the incentives placed before them. Merit pay, commonly referred to as "pay for performance" or "diversified compensation systems," is a way to reward teachers' success. Several urban areas have implemented pay-for-performance plans, and states are now moving forward with merit pay plans of their own. In 2007, Arkansas enacted the Rewarding Excellence in Achievement Program (REAP) Act. The two-year pilot allows up to 12 public school districts, schools, or charter schools to receive a grant for alternative teacher compensation.

In Denver, the ProComp program for public schools was introduced in 1999, and more than 1,200 teachers are currently enrolled in the program. The ProComp system is a results-based pay system that uses multiple criteria to assess a teacher's performance. Teachers do not receive a salary bonus until they demonstrate improvement on the criteria specified in the four specific areas.

Components of the Denver ProComp Pay System		
	Criteria	Bonus Amount (Percent of Index, based on \$37,551 salary in 2009)
Knowledge and Skills	Professional Development Units	\$751 (2 percent)
	Graduate Degree/National Certificate	\$3,380 (9 percent)
	Tuition Reimbursement	\$1,000 (3 percent)
Professional Evaluation	Probationary	\$376 (1 percent)
	Non-probationary	\$1,127 (3 percent)
Student Growth	Meeting Annual Objectives	\$376 (1 percent)
	Exceeding Student Performance Expectations	\$2,403 (3 percent)
	Distinguished Schools	\$751 (2 percent)
Market Incentives	Hard to Staff Position	\$2,403 (3 percent)
	Hard to Staff Schools	\$2,403 (3 percent)

The Denver ProComp system reflects current knowledge about merit-pay systems. First, teachers must not be forced to participate in the program. ProComp allows teachers to opt-into the program over a seven-year period or to continue with the traditional teacher salary schedule that bases salary increases on years of experience accompanied with inflationary adjustments. However, all new teachers are automatically enrolled in the program. This approach balances the fact that teachers new to the profession – either as first-time entrants into the workforce or as career changers – are generally more receptive to merit pay as a way to increase their pay based on demonstrated proficiencies.

Second, the ProComp system takes into account the fact that teachers are able to demonstrate proficiency in several areas – all of which can ultimately improve the quality of student instruction. An ambitious teacher, for instance, might pursue salary bonuses in all four measurement areas, increasing his or her salary nearly \$10,000 in a school year.

In 2006, South Carolina was awarded more than \$40 million by the U.S. Department of Education to create the South Carolina Teacher Incentive Fund (SCTIF). The SCTIF supports South Carolina’s Teacher Advancement Program (TAP), a school-wide pay for performance-based system that is based on a national TAP model that has been modified to fit our state’s needs. The TAP program builds on four elements that include merit-based compensation, multiple career paths for teachers, ongoing professional growth, and instructionally-focused accountability, and currently exists in 43 schools and 13 districts throughout South Carolina. Teachers in participating schools are eligible to receive salary bonuses ranging from \$2,000 to \$10,000 based on classroom observations, improved student achievement in their respective classrooms, or school-wide performance improvements. In fact, our TAP program is so successful that Minnesota Governor Tim Pawlenty based his state’s teacher incentive program on South Carolina’s TAP model.

In 2008, a survey of 10 schools that have TAP averaged a 33 percent improvement in teacher turnover. One highlight is at Bell Street Middle School in Laurens District 56. Before Bell Street implemented TAP in 2002, the average teacher turnover rate hovered around 40 percent. The turnover rate dropped to about 30 percent during the first year of TAP and has remained below 10 percent during the past three years.

State-level investment in National Board Certification Salary bonuses is an area where we believe the state’s investment in teacher pay could be better used toward fulfilling our goal of raising student achievement. Even though the General Assembly limited this program’s enrollment and funding

amounts during the last legislative session, we are committed to honoring the work of teachers who have already completed the certification program. However, expanding the program beyond its current participation level limits the state's ability to invest in raising teacher pay in a manner that has a real impact on student achievement. We support the Education Oversight Committee's recommendation of discontinuing the state supplement for National Board Certification after all current obligations are met.

Going forward, we recommend that the funds currently devoted to National Board Certification salary bonuses should be set aside for a performance-based bonus program. Specifically, we propose targeting these funds toward block grants that can be used by school districts to establish merit-pay programs similar to the TAP model.

6. Transportation

The costs associated with student transportation continue to be one of the largest direct expenditures made by the Department of Education. South Carolina is the only state with a centralized school bus service and purchasing arrangement, and over 25 percent of our buses are more than 15 years old.

In 2006, the Department of Education's Director of Transportation received a memo from the TransPar Group – a professional organization that helps schools resolve transportation issues – highlighting the efficiencies the Department of Education would gain by leasing a portion of its buses from a private provider rather than making outright purchases. By leasing buses, the Department of Education would reduce the time it will take to get to the industry standard of maintaining an average vehicle fleet age of seven years by 25 percent, while also reducing overall maintenance costs. The strategy recommended by TransPar included using \$9 million out of the \$36 million in annual bus purchase appropriations to lease 1,000 new buses rather than using the entire amount to purchase only 475 new buses – a cost savings of \$27 million. Given that the average life of a school bus is 15 years, we could send students to school in newer buses at a lower cost with a shorter replacement cycle by leasing.

We also recommend that the Department consider using buses that run on alternative fuels. The hybrid buses get almost double the miles per gallon compared to traditional diesel buses. Alternative fuels might present a more efficient and cost-effective means of transportation.

Conclusion

This administration's education proposal is simple: give students the tools they need to get the best possible education. Although we have made progress in some areas over the last few years, we still lag behind in many critical areas. As the number of progressive and innovative educational programs continues to increase around the country, we simply cannot afford to rely on our present system to improve our competitiveness. We believe our proposals will equip South Carolina's students to excel among students from other states, across the nation, and beyond.

Emphasize Economic
Development

Emphasize Economic Development

The world is changing very fast. Big will not beat small anymore. It will be the fast beating the slow.

– Rupert Murdoch

South Carolina continues to face persistent competition from all over the world. As the above quote implies, those who respond to this change quickly will be the most adept at competing in the ever-evolving global marketplace. In spite of all the challenges our state faces, we continue to succeed in attracting new business while allowing existing businesses to grow and compete in an increasingly global marketplace.

South Carolina is recognized consistently for its business climate by one of the nation's leaders in providing site selection and corporate relocation services. In 2009, the Pollina Corporation again named South Carolina among "America's Top Ten Pro-Business States." This study honored South Carolina for its progressive, pro-business policies that result in job growth. The state has been ranked among the top five states in the Pollina study each of the past six years. The continued efforts by this administration and our Department of Commerce to make South Carolina a better place to do business is at the root of this success, as the state continues to enjoy yet another year of record levels of capital investment and job creation for South Carolinians.

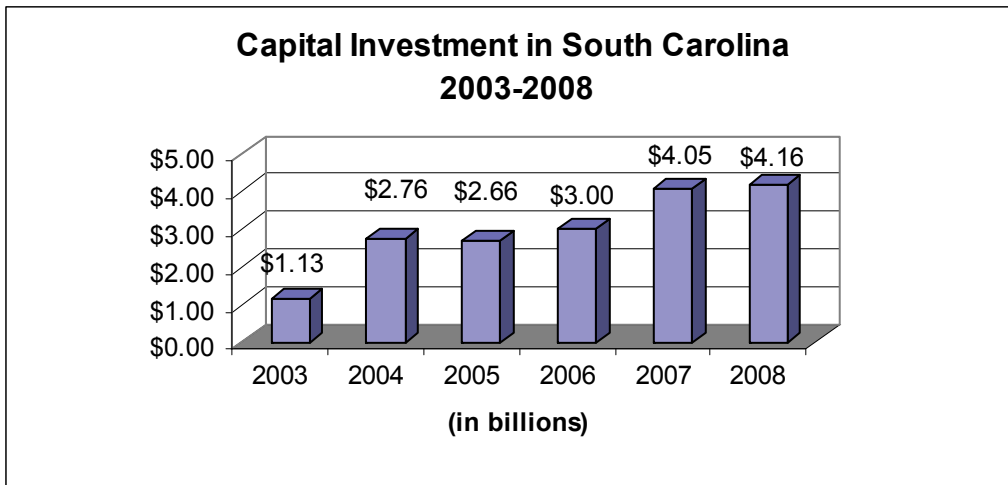
To have a clear understanding of where we are headed as a state, we must have an equally clear understanding of where we have been over the past several years. Since 2003, the Department of Commerce has been incredibly successful in attracting new businesses and industries to South Carolina and improving our business environment for the businesses and industries that already called South Carolina home. Over the last seven years, Commerce has completed 839 economic development projects, which created over 83,000 jobs and \$17.76 billion in new capital investment. Likewise, the Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism has partnered with private companies to provide taxpayers with hundreds of thousands of dollars in added value through better state park amenities and tourism promotions. PRT has also won several awards for tourism, stewardship, and conservation. Most notably, after re-opening the Charles Towne Landing Historic Site in 2006, PRT won the 2007 Southeast Tourism Society Travel Attraction of the Year award – all while increasing efficiency and saving money. We would like to highlight several of our executive agencies' outstanding accomplishments over the last several years:

- In 2009, Commerce's hard work garnered *Area Development Magazine's* "Silver Shovel Award" for recruiting a significant number of jobs and capital investment, and South Business Development Magazine recognized South Carolina as the #2 state in the Southeast for job recruitment in 2008.
- Commerce reduced the number of its divisions from 14 to nine, thereby eliminating unnecessary layers of management while enhancing efficiency and improving the agency's focus.

- PRT reorganized itself internally, reducing unnecessary personnel by 53 employees and becoming 78 percent self-sufficient by 2009 – resulting in a combined savings of \$14.35 million and ranking in the top 10 among self-sufficient systems in the nation.
- In 2003, Commerce established a Small Business Ombudsman, creating a single point of contact for entrepreneurs and small business owners. The Ombudsman’s Office has assisted more than 2,750 small businesses and provided more than 250 larger companies with services and resources.
- Commerce’s export development activities have secured new markets for products and services for more than 2,500 South Carolina companies. The state’s exports have increased more than 100 percent since 2002.
- Commerce began the Jobs for America’s Graduates program in 2005 based on a national model. This high school dropout prevention program trains high school students for employment within specific industries and has received multiple awards – most recently being named a “Top State Organization for Multi-Year Programs.”
- During our administration Commerce and PRT have worked to reduce costs and operate more efficiently, resulting in a total cost savings of \$62,928,135.

Capital Investment

South Carolina continues to experience rapid growth in capital investment and new jobs. South Carolina’s capital investment has grown from \$1.13 billion in 2003 to \$4.16 billion in 2008 – an increase of 250 percent. The Department of Commerce has also recruited more foreign companies from countries such as Germany, France, Switzerland, Canada, and Sweden. In fact, South Carolina is second in the nation in foreign direct investment, trailing only Hawaii.



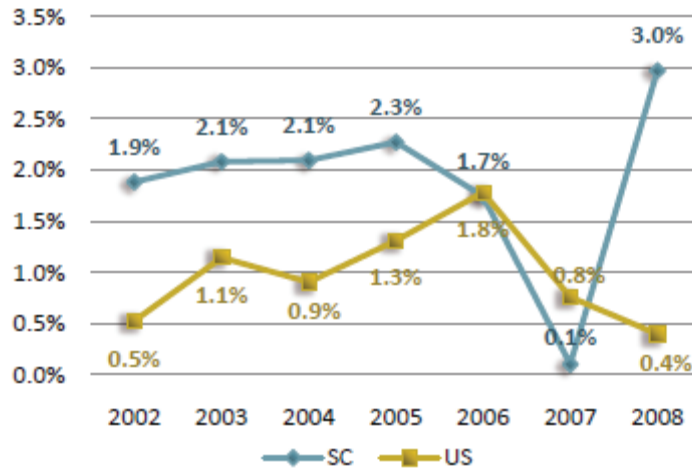
Boeing Company

We would be remiss not to comment on the state’s monumental achievement in attracting Boeing and its 787 Dreamliner production line to South Carolina. Through the hard work of our administration, the Department of Commerce, and many state legislators, Boeing announced the largest development project in South Carolina’s history – expected to produce a minimum of 3,800 new jobs and invest \$750 million in the North Charleston area. Boeing’s investment adds to the already-thriving aeronautics industry in South Carolina, which has about 100 aviation-related companies employing over 16,000 South Carolinians. With this announcement, South Carolina seems well-placed to have another record year in 2010 and to maintain our national and international prominence as an ideal place to do business.

Employment in South Carolina

With the influx of people coming to South Carolina, our labor force continues to grow and impact our state’s unemployment rate – which currently stands at 12.3 percent. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), since 2002 our labor force has grown by more than 267,000 people. Since January 2003, our state ranks 7th in labor force growth (10.49 percent) and 15th in employment growth (4.48 percent) among all states. By contrast, Massachusetts ranks 46th in labor force growth and 46th in employment growth over the same period of time, yet Massachusetts has only an 8.9 percent unemployment rate. As our labor force continues to grow, we must work even harder to spur economic development and job creation in South Carolina.

Labor Force Growth: SC Versus US, 2002 – 2008



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Improve Soil Conditions for More Job Creation

The global economy continues to diversify, and emerging markets across the globe are becoming more adept at competing with the United States. South Carolina must focus on recruiting the best of the best – high quality companies committed to growing their business and creating high paying jobs for South Carolinians.

South Carolina works tirelessly to promote its strengths and existing framework for business while working to minimize or eliminate our weaknesses. Our state’s access to markets, transportation and power infrastructure, available sites for development, nationally-recognized worker training programs, and strong technical college system are major points of interest for companies seeking to relocate or expand in South Carolina. Fortunately, South Carolina’s weaknesses are identifiable and can be solved with the right approach. This administration firmly believes that we should make policy choices based on what we can do to improve our weaknesses – from strengthening our education system to providing a more business-friendly environment for companies of all sizes – while also maintaining our competitive edge in the global marketplace.

Cultivating our economic soil conditions for business will improve South Carolina’s ability to compete. A 2008 *Wall Street Journal* article commented that the Competitiveness Index created by the American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC) identifies “16 policy variables that have a proven impact on the migrations of capital – both investment capital and human capital – into and out of states.” Its analysis shows that “generally speaking, states that spend less, especially on income transfer programs, and states that tax less, particularly on productive activities such as working or investing, experience higher growth rates than states that tax and spend more. The simple answer is that governance, taxes and regulatory policy matter. The playing field among the states was not flat. Business conditions were better in the successful states than in the lagging ones. Capital and labor gravitated to where the burdens were smaller and the opportunities greater.” As we have advocated since taking office, reforming the tax structure in South Carolina will significantly increase the numbers of investors coming to South Carolina.

The broad-based changes for which we have advocated are devoted to equipping South Carolina to succeed in the 21st century and beyond. These changes include reducing taxes to stimulate the economy, reforming the judicial system to stop frivolous litigation, and helping small businesses provide their employees with health insurance.

While we have made progress, we can always do more. To fully illustrate to the world that South Carolina can and should compete on the global stage, we continue to examine and propose solutions that will ensure our meeting that end.

Broad-Based Incentives

We have expressed our concerns that our tax code carves out far too many incentives for only one area of the state or for only one business that may come to our state. In fact, we asked the Department of Commerce to review our incentive system, and it reported that “some of the current incentives contained within the tax code have become obsolete or have been amended to the point that they no longer serve their original purposes.” Accordingly, we believe it is time to stop singling out counties or businesses and take a look at our tax code in a much broader perspective.

1. Film Incentives

While we support the need for reasonable and effective film incentives, we continue to believe that South Carolina’s current film incentives neither create permanent jobs for South Carolinians nor develop a sustainable, self-sufficient film production industry. Rather, in many cases film producers use the generous wage rebates offered under the current program to provide jobs to out-of-state film crews that only temporarily locate to South Carolina during filming. A study conducted by economist Frank Hefner of the College of Charleston confirms that our film incentives are not producing positive returns for the state. For instance, Hefner's study shows that the state’s general fund loses 81 cents for every dollar the state invests in film incentives. If the film incentive program was achieving its intended goal of creating jobs for South Carolina residents, then more income tax revenue would be coming into the state. However, in its current form, the film incentive program merely subsidizes jobs for non-residents with hard-earned dollars from South Carolina taxpayers.

We are not alone in questioning whether film incentives effectively create jobs and encourage economic development, as several other states are considering eliminating or modifying their film incentives. Moreover, we are pleased that the South Carolina Senate has joined in our efforts to improve the film incentive program by creating a study committee last year to review the program's effectiveness. We hope the General Assembly will follow our recommendation to more narrowly focus wage rebates on film jobs for South Carolina residents. We believe that will have a more significant and longer lasting economic impact for the state and, consequently, the state’s taxpayers.

2. Economic Impact Zone Incentives

The Economic Impact Zone incentives create the regionalization that fragments economic development efforts in South Carolina. As the map below demonstrates, half of the state does not receive any benefit from these incentives.

Because we believe it is time to stop the piecemeal approach to economic development, we support legislation that encourages business growth through eliminating the five percent corporate income tax as opposed to a litany of special tax incentives. According to our Department of Revenue, this proposal could be phased in by lowering the corporate income tax to 4.5 percent the first year and completely eliminating it over a nine year period.



A Simple, Low, and Flat Taxation Rate

During the 2005 legislative session, the General Assembly and this administration worked together to pass a measure that reduced the income tax rate paid by S-corporations, LLCs, and sole proprietors from 7 percent to 5 percent over a four-year period. It was important because it aided the almost 100,000 South Carolina small businesses that represent the backbone to job creation in this state, and when fully implemented this reduction will put nearly \$124 million each year back into the hands of small-business owners.

While this was a great step toward overall tax relief, this administration continues to believe it is time to offer the same tax relief to individual South Carolinians through a simpler and fairer overall tax system. Currently, South Carolinians are burdened by the second highest effective income tax rate in the Southeast. As a result, South Carolina is in danger of falling behind in the global competition for jobs and capital investment, and comprehensive tax reform is necessary to prevent falling behind. As the Taxation Realignment Committee (TRAC) reviews our state's tax code this year, we would propose a few ideas that we believe will spur our state's economic growth. These proposals would not only simplify the current tax code, but also attract economic and human capital to the state.

We would again raise the idea of raising our lowest in the nation cigarette tax, and offsetting it with a concurrent lowering of personal and corporate income taxes. Specifically we proposed raising the state's cigarette tax from \$.07 to \$.37, and eliminating some special incentives offered to a select group of big business—and instead replacing this with a phase out of corporate taxes which would uniformly be available to all big businesses. We offered this proposal last year:

1. An optional 3.7% income tax, which was offset by a \$.28 increase in the cigarette tax;
2. Fully indexing the tax brackets, which was offset by a \$.02 increase in the cigarette tax; and
3. A 10-year phase out of the corporate income tax, along with the elimination of most of the existing tax exemptions and credits.

Overall, our revenue-neutral plan reduced income taxes by \$135 million in the first year and increased the cigarette tax by \$.30.

Alternatively—and on a more comprehensive plane—we would endorse the idea of eliminating all sales tax exemptions not mandated by federal law or the South Carolina Constitution, and with this concurrently eliminate the three taxes below:

1. Eliminate the corporate income tax;
2. Create a flat, 2% personal income tax (lowered from 7%) while exempting the first \$10,000 of income (indexed for inflation); and
3. Lower the statewide sales tax from 6% to 4.5%.

Again this is possible if one were to eliminate the over-100 sales tax loopholes/exemptions and the sales tax holidays.

Because this idea hasn't been debated, we would highlight a few of the benefits of doing this sort of thing:

1. Eliminating the Corporate Income Tax:

Practically speaking, there is no such thing as a corporate tax—the corporate tax merely spreads the tax obligation among consumers, employees, and shareholders. The economic toll of the corporate tax is extremely high, especially during downturns like the one we are currently experiencing. For these reasons, we could eliminate the corporate income tax as one method to reinvigorate economic growth in South Carolina—producing an estimated \$167 million in tax relief.

2. Creating a Flat 2% Personal Income Tax:

Under current law, our state taxes everything except the first \$2,360 of annual earned income. Our high tax rates severely hamper economic growth by discouraging work and risk-based entrepreneurialism. In light of our high effective income taxes and the current economic difficulties our state is experiencing, we could create a flat tax of 2% on income earned after the first \$10,000 (indexed for inflation). Broad-based income tax cuts would allow capital to be used more efficiently than it would otherwise—benefiting all individuals.

In order to protect those at the lower end of the earning scale, exemption of initial earnings (up to some level) and indexing this income tax exemption for inflation would also be critical. Without indexing de facto tax increases or nominal income, increases come due to inflation. This “inflation tax” results in higher tax burdens on taxpayers, usually without their knowledge or consent. In light of the loose monetary and fiscal policies now being pursued, many prominent economists are rightly concerned about potential inflation. Should such fears of inflation materialize, not only will individuals see a decline in their savings, but more individuals, including the poorest among us, would be forced to pay more of their hard earned dollars to the state government. For example doing something along the lines of indexing the initial \$10,000 for inflation would help in preventing this encroachment.

Creating a flat 2% personal income tax would produce along the lines of \$1.6 billion in tax relief.

3. Lower the Sales Tax from 6% to 4.5%:

The Tax Foundation recently stated, “Broadening the tax base while lowering the sales tax rate will mitigate both volatility in revenue collections and the economic harm caused by a high tax rate. A high tax rate increases distortions in the market and can inhibit growth by making a state less attractive for individuals and businesses.” After eliminating the corporate income tax and reducing the personal income tax to 2% one could reduce the sales tax across the board, from 6 cents per dollar to 4.5 cents per dollar. Reducing the sales tax by 25% will produce \$633 million in tax relief.

The South Carolina Department of Revenue’s most recent estimates show that the more than 100 sales tax loopholes totaled in excess of \$2.7 billion dollars for Fiscal Year 2009-2010. By narrowing the tax base and exempting politically-favored industries from sales taxes, tax loopholes force the state to fund government through higher tax rates on the cornerstones of sustainable economic growth—individuals’ income and savings.

We applaud those in the General Assembly and the private sector looking at options to make our state more inviting to financial and human capital and are committed to engaging in this important upcoming debate. In this debate we believe a few things:

1. It is important that tax reform not become code for raising the aggregate tax load on South Carolinians.
2. We all recognize how we can achieve comprehensive, fair, growth- and job-friendly tax reform through multiple ways.
3. We focus on the final objective—freedom. It is the key to unleashing individual initiative and creativity key to any capitalistic system. Over time, and in every instance, places with greater economic freedom have consistently outperformed places of less economic freedom. Any tax reform therefore ought to focus on harnessing the free market's power while limiting political influence over how people and businesses spend and invest their money.

A More Effective Way of Funding Roads

In January 2007, the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) suggested that states consider leasing and selling their roads and infrastructure to private investors. Former USDOT Secretary Mary Peters offered model legislation for states to use to authorize public-private partnerships for “building, owning or operating highways, mass transit, railroads, airports, seaports or other transportation infrastructure.” Current USDOT Secretary Ray LaHood has also indicated his support for these public-private partnerships. Some states, including Virginia, Texas, and Indiana, have already passed legislation along these lines.

Currently, South Carolina funds its roads at a rate of \$317 per person – a level higher than the Southeastern average of \$297 per person and the U.S. average of \$246. In 2005, the General Assembly approved a 16 percent increase for SCDOT (\$86 million in recurring dollars). To put SCDOT’s budget into perspective, the agency’s total budget has grown 123 percent since 1995, while the total state budget has grown only 77 percent. We think we should explore additional ways to improve our state’s transportation infrastructure without placing more burden on South Carolina’s taxpayers.

Indiana and Texas are examples of states already advancing this goal. Indiana authorized the 75-year lease of the 157-mile Indiana Toll Road to private investors for \$3.85 billion in up-front cash. Meanwhile, Texas has launched a 50-year plan to build nearly 1,500 miles of privately run toll roads along the portions of I-69 and I-35 that cross the state.

Florida is a terrific example of another alternative to traditional highway funding mechanism. In 2006, a reversible toll road opened in Tampa in an effort to reduce congestion to and from Tampa during rush hour traffic. Ultimately, the reversible toll road – which carries traffic towards Tampa during the morning commute and away from Tampa during the after-work rush hour – reduced the average commute time by one hour and costs each driver only \$3 per day. Additionally, the toll road was constructed as an elevated structure suspended over the existing highway, so the government did not have to acquire additional private land. Today, the toll road carries almost 16,000 vehicles per day to and from Tampa – all without a single tax dollar.

In South Carolina, we believe that the I-73 project presents an opportunity for the state to utilize private investors to assist in moving this project forward. I-73 is a \$2.4 billion project, but so far only \$102 million has been allocated. At the rate money is being secured for this project, I-73 will not be built for decades. We believe that South Carolina should look for private investors who can finance this project and bring it to fruition in a timely manner.

Ultimately, finding alternative funding mechanisms for building and improving our roads and infrastructure would not only provide different means to fund repairs and improvements, but it would also have the potential to create new jobs and perhaps billions of dollars in investment in South Carolina.

Workers' Compensation

Businesses have been faced with alarming increases in premiums tied to compensating employees who are injured on the job. This problem was never more evident than when the National Council on Compensation Insurance proposed a 33 percent overall rate increase in 2005.

Three years ago, this administration signed into law comprehensive workers' compensation reform designed to enhance South Carolina's business climate. The law's goal is to stop increasing workers' compensation insurance costs and inject much-needed consistency into our state's workers' compensation system.

Key provisions of our reform law included abolishing the Second Injury Fund, strengthening the qualification requirements for people who testify as medical experts, and reversing a court decision that prohibited the employee's physician or health care provider from contacting the employer about the employee's injury.

Despite our progress, the Legislature has yet to adopt objective standards for workers' compensation awards. We fell short of truly comprehensive reform by not introducing a strict American Medical Association (AMA) provision – a requirement that commissioners must use objective standards in making disability award determinations. The current method of awarding compensation has proven to be unfair to the South Carolina business community, as the workers' compensation awards are currently 181 percent of the medical guidelines that are used by other states.

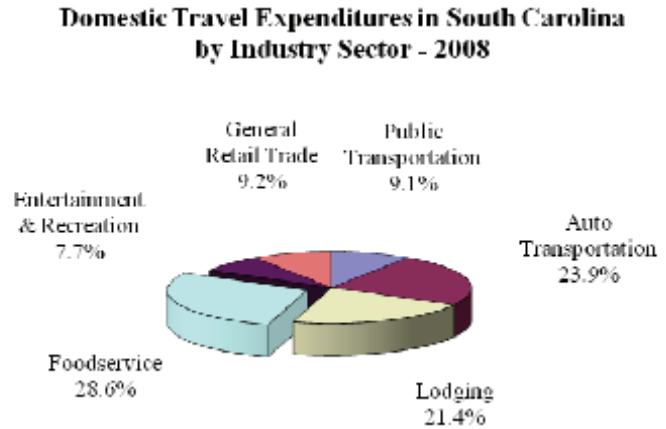
Nonetheless, we are encouraged that reforms have had a positive impact on the workers' compensation system. For example, in November 2008, the National Council on Compensation Insurance recommended a decrease in premiums – for the first time in seven years. Also, in 2007 the Workers' Compensation Commission adopted a new form for claimants not represented by an attorney, requiring physicians to use the American Medical Association guidelines in determining medical impairment. In addition to these cost-saving changes, we believe there are additional areas for improvement without our workers' compensation system.

Tort Reform

A 2006 State Liability Systems Ranking Study prepared for the US Chamber of Commerce explored how US businesses perceived the fairness and reasonableness of each states tort system. Unfortunately, the study ranked South Carolina 42nd in the country and well-behind our Southeastern neighbors. The study noted that one major difference between South Carolina and other Southeastern states is that all of the Southeastern states that ranked ahead of us had enacted either punitive damages caps or appeal bond reforms. We are encouraged by the legislation introduced last session by Speaker Harrell and Senator Larry Martin which would create punitive damage caps, establish objective guidelines for damages awards, and reform our appeal bond laws. We hope to continue working with the legislature this session to improve South Carolina's legal climate.

Tourism

The Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism excels at promoting South Carolina, while also providing jobs and opportunities for our workforce. Our state’s \$17.2 billion tourism industry attracts tourists, and economy-boosting revenue, from all over the country. In fact, tourism generates employment for 12.6 percent of the entire workforce and is the leading industry in our state.



Each year, more than 30 million people take trips in South Carolina, and tourism represents 10.9 percent of our total Gross State Product. Despite the recent economic downturn, last year’s tourism-related gross sales increased by more than \$200 million in accommodations, food service, arts and entertainment, and auto rentals.

When deciding how best to allocate our tourism and marketing dollars, we must focus on activities that provide the greatest benefit to South Carolina’s economy. Further development of effective marketing techniques is critical to attracting out-of-state visitors. PRT continues to improve in this area as seen in total visitor spending. Since 2003, domestic travel expenditures in South Carolina have grown by a total of 36.8 percent. Domestic travel expenditures totaled more than \$9.87 billion in 2008, up 1.7 percent from 2007.

Conclusion

Moving the state’s economy forward by improving our underlying soil conditions for business is a significant priority for this administration. Maintaining a robust small business community, eliminating regulatory barriers for companies, and continuing to emphasize limited government spending and a low tax burden on our citizens will all provide South Carolina with greater opportunities for job creation and economic growth.

Meet the Health Care Challenge

Meet the Health Care Challenge

Congress is on the verge of enacting the largest unfunded mandate in American history. At a time when most states are struggling with rising unemployment, declining tax revenue and the worst national economic climate in 30 years, Congress is demonstrating that it is more out of touch than ever.

- **Former U.S. Speaker of the House, Newt Gingrich, and Texas Governor Rick Perry**

Health care reform – especially covering the uninsured – is being debated on the national, state and local levels. In 2007, two-thirds of governors introduced plans to cut the number of uninsured. Since states regulate health insurance for small businesses and individuals, and administer public programs (Medicaid, SCHIP), they are in a unique position to tackle the issue.

To combat the rising costs, our administration will continue to support market-based health care options that not only improve the quality of life, but also slow the growth of health care spending. A key part to managing Medicaid-related health care costs and enhancing the quality of care lies in giving recipients the tools and opportunities to become smarter health care consumers, as well as fostering competition within the system.

Where We Are Succeeding

In the past year, we have had three major accomplishments regarding the State Health Plan that not only saves money, but also offers incentives to participants and encourages healthy behavior.

First, recognizing that non-tobacco users should not have to pay for the poor health choices of their coworkers, our administration pushed for the initiative to give state workers a discount if they do not use tobacco products. In August 2008, the Budget and Control Board approved a \$25 monthly discount for employees who do not use tobacco products. The Budget and Control Board passed the measure, in part, to compensate for the approximately \$75 million per year that the state health insurance plan spends on tobacco-related illnesses. A year later, the Board approved increasing this discount to \$40 single/ \$60 family to offset the estimated \$115/month in tobacco-related costs to the State Health Plan. The discount begins in January 2010, and with almost 425,000 participants, including employees and their family members, estimates show that around 75 percent of state workers will receive a discount. Individuals should have the right to use tobacco, but they should not expect others to pay for their poor health decisions.

Second, since almost 100,000 State Health Plan participants suffer from a chronic disease such as diabetes or cardiovascular disease (or both), we continue to believe that encouraging participation in a state employee wellness plan will help combat chronic disease and save money. In December 2009, the Budget and Control Board approved the State Employee Wellness Initiative. This plan offers educational activities that help address health concerns in a positive way. After completion of

a particular activity, the copayment for generic drugs will be waived for state plan participants. The Employee Insurance Program estimates the State Health Plan will save more than \$5.3 million a year with 25 percent participation.

Third, in July 2007, the Government Efficiency and Accountability Review (GEAR) Committee recommended changes to the State Health Plan's unlimited chiropractic benefit. In 2008, the State Health Plan spent more than \$25 million for this benefit. To combat excessive spending, in August 2009, the Budget and Control Board adopted a \$2,000 chiropractic limit per covered person per year. The State Health Plan expects to save \$6.98 million per year by capping services in the standard plan.

For us to have a clear understanding of where we are headed as a state, we must have an equally clear understanding of where we have been during the past several years. During our administration, our state has made significant headway in addressing the following health care costs and related concerns:

- Launching of "Healthy Connections Choices" gives Medicaid beneficiaries the option to choose among several market-based health plans that encourage healthy behaviors. By doing so, our state Medicaid growth is much lower than the rest of the country. South Carolina is averaging a five percent growth rate, whereas the national average is nine percent.
- Implementing a preferred drug list to save on Medicaid prescription costs and Medicaid fee-for-service co-payments.
- Reducing fraud and abuse in the Medicaid system. In FY 2009, the Department of Health and Human Services collected more than \$22 million from providers and beneficiaries through reviews for waste, fraud, and abuse, which is a 15 percent increase from the previous year.
- Supporting a life-saving organ donor registry which conserves an estimated \$24 million Medicaid dollars.
- Becoming the second state in the nation to offer Health Savings Accounts (HSAs) to state employees as part of the State Health Plan.
- Leading the fight starting in 2004 to restore adoption incentives from \$250 to \$1,500.
- Decreasing the time it takes to finalize adoptions. Currently, it takes 39 months to finalize the average child adoption process. This is a six month decrease since FY 2005-06 when it was 45.2 months. Additionally, 20.3 percent of foster children were adopted within 24 months. This remains well below the 32 percent national standard.
- Creating the Children in Foster Care and Adoption Services Task Force in 2007. The recommendations that have been implemented include creating a registry for birth fathers to help expedite the termination of parental rights process, streamlining the process for serving notice in adoption hearings; accelerating hearings for termination of parental rights; and more aggressively recruiting foster and adoptive parents.
- Reorganizing the Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services (DAODAS) and allowing the resulting cost savings to be directed to the field

for direct services – to prevent or reduce the negative consequences of substance use and addictions.

- Preventing teens from gaining access to tobacco products to decrease health care costs. In 1995, children 12 to 17 years old were successful in purchasing tobacco from retail outlets almost 55 percent of the time. Ten years later, the purchase rate decreased to 11.2 percent.
- Enhancing core services that support the recovery of people with mental illnesses. The “Toward Local Care” (TLC) program at the Department of Mental Health (DMH) provides high quality community-based services that save \$34 million annually.
- Developing, through DMH and the Veterans Administration, a statewide referral system to provide timely information and assistance to soldiers and their families by participating in “The Returning Veterans and Their Families Strategic Planning Conference and Policy Academy.” Options include creating, through the private sector, recreation and athletic programs for soldiers, veterans, and their families and exploring ways to provide mental health services in rural areas.
- Pioneering the development of the nation's first statewide Telepsychiatry project helps to solve the difficulty in placing mental health patients waiting in emergency rooms. With a \$3.7 million grant from the Duke Endowment, South Carolina’s DMH is the first to use this type of telemedicine statewide. Currently 15 hospitals are directly linked to DMH where psychiatrists are available 24 hours a day to conduct “face-to-face” consultations.

This past year we had additional accomplishments that will positively affect the health of our citizens, which in turn will help save taxpayers money. Accomplishments we are highlighting relate to the areas of health insurance, prevention, mental health, early detection and treatment, rehabilitation, nutrition, and fraud and abuse prevention.

Health Insurance Options

Medicaid is no longer a one-size-fits-all program. As we previously stated, by implementing “South Carolina Healthy Connections,” we give individuals a choice in their health care plans and empower them to pick the plan that best suits their needs. Along with the traditional fee-for-service plan, beneficiaries have nine available options which include:

- Seven market-driven health plans that compete to serve Medicaid beneficiaries, which may provide extra benefits beyond traditional Medicaid. A key component of this reform is connecting beneficiaries to one primary care physician, or “medical home,” to better coordinate and improve care.
- Individualized services that encourage responsible use of Medicaid health dollars through a pilot program to study the benefits of offering HSA-style accounts to Medicaid beneficiaries. These accounts, called Health Opportunity Accounts (HOAs), are the first of their kind in the country. HOAs encourage prudent use of health care services and support a beneficiary’s transition off Medicaid since a portion of any unused HOA

funds can be used by the individual for health care, education, or job-training needs.

Prevention and Screenings

The importance of prevention as well as screenings cannot be stressed enough. The Hollings Cancer Center at the Medical University of South Carolina (MUSC) and the Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) continue to promote healthier behaviors and prevention programs. With these public and private efforts, the number of South Carolinians undergoing health screenings is increasing. We have succeeded on many levels during the past year:

- The Hollings Cancer Center’s Mobile Health Unit traveled throughout 11 Lowcountry counties, providing almost 3,000 screenings to treat those living in medically underserved areas. In addition, the center continues to expand partnerships with employers and school districts.
- The “Healthy South Carolina Challenge” improves the health of our citizens, raises awareness of health issues, and encourages healthier decisions in day-to-day life. Each year, the First Family participates in or hosts a number of fitness events, such as the 5K run on Sullivan’s Island and bike rides through various small towns.
- DHEC continues to work with many partners by developing agreements with the 20 Federally Qualified Primary Care Centers to give free vaccines for underinsured children and youth. In February 2009, DHEC developed an agreement with the National Association of School Nurses to partner in the development of web-based educational modules on diabetes care in the schools for school nurses.
- The number of women receiving breast and cervical screenings and cardiovascular risk assessment and follow-up increased from 9,000 to 16,000. Funds were also received to support colonoscopy screenings for the uninsured.

Mental Health

As is true nationally, people with mental illnesses and substance abuse disorders continue to wait long hours in emergency rooms for treatment. DMH reports that the number of persons waiting statewide in emergency rooms for mental health or substance abuse treatment has declined almost 10 percent when compared to the same timeframe last year (July 1 to September 30). DMH and DAODAS took the following steps:

- Sharing funding with and providing crisis intervention services at all 17 local mental health centers to those with co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders – both geared to prevent unnecessary emergency room admissions and assure more appropriate treatment needs are met. DMH has dedicated more than \$4.5 million dollars to alleviate this crisis.
- Contracting with private psychiatric or detoxification inpatient facilities to expedite movement from an ER setting to a more clinically appropriate one.

By doing so, patients are less likely to return to the ER for mental health or substance abuse treatment – especially if followed intensively as an outpatient once discharged from those private settings.

Detection and Treatment

The state recognizes the positive impact that early detection and proper treatment of diseases have on the quality of life of South Carolina communities. Whether it relates to cancer, substance abuse, or the treatment of disabilities, the state has seen success in many areas.

- The Hollings Cancer Center obtained the prestigious National Cancer Institute (NCI) designation (spring 2009). Hollings is the only cancer center in South Carolina – and just one of 65 centers in the nation – to hold NCI designation.
- In October 2009, the Hollings Cancer Center also received accreditation from the National Accreditation Program for Breast Centers (NAPBC). This recognition, administered by the American College of Surgeons, is a three-year accreditation given only to centers that have voluntarily committed to providing the best in breast cancer diagnosis and treatment and complying with established standards.
- MUSC continues to participate in many clinical research trials. For example, MUSC is leading a national, multi-center clinical trial studying the effects of combining powerful drugs in patients with advanced hepatocellular carcinomas, or cancer originating in the liver.
- By continuing to offer a wide array of treatment services through its statewide network of nationally accredited county alcohol and drug abuse authorities, DAODAS is making great strides. Tailor-made programs (i.e., day treatment, detoxification services, intensive family services) meet the unique needs of each individual. This past year, DAODAS reports marked improvement for their clients as more than 73 percent report no alcohol use following discharge from services (35 percent increase from 2008) and more than 76 percent report being employed following discharge from services (7.4 percent increase from 2008).
- To keep families together using the most cost-effective service approach for taxpayers, South Carolina continues to do a great job of supporting caregivers. This past year, the Department of Disabilities and Special Needs (DDSN) served more than 83 percent of the 30,000 consumers in their homes compared to only 60 percent nationally.

Rehabilitation

By enabling eligible South Carolinians with disabilities to prepare for, achieve, and maintain competitive employment, the state encourages these citizens to become taxpayers instead of tax consumers. Estimates for 2009 indicate rehabilitated clients will pay back \$3.33 for every vocational rehabilitation dollar spent. That results in the client repaying the cost of rehabilitation within 5.5 years – which is an 18 percent annual rate of return. In addition, we would like to recognize:

- Walgreens, with support from DDSN and the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department (SCVRD), has hired more than 200 workers with disabilities (40 percent of the facility's workforce). Walgreens, the nation's largest drugstore chain, became a showcase for the employment of people with disabilities when it opened last year its new distribution center in Anderson, South Carolina. Their goal is to have 1,000 employees with various disabilities employed by 2010 with starting salaries comparable to non-disabled coworkers.
- In 2009, SCVRD rehabilitated 8,510 people with disabilities into employment. Since 2005, the department has had the nation's second highest rate of persons rehabilitated (193 per 100,000 population).

Nutrition

Unhealthy eating and inactivity contribute to between 300,000 and 600,000 deaths each year, according to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services – that's 13 times more people than are killed by guns and 20 times more people than are killed by drug use. To motivate our citizens, there are several programs aimed at creating greater access to proper food and nutrition.

- The Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program provides low-income seniors with coupons that can be exchanged for eligible foods at farmers markets and roadside stands. The program operates in 35 counties and provides benefits to approximately 24,000 low-income seniors.
- The "Elderly Simplified Application Project" simplifies the Food Stamp application process for our low-income elderly citizens. Since the inception of the federally approved project, the number of cases in South Carolina has more than doubled in four years from 11,134 (Sept. 2005) to 23,741 (June 2009).

We also want to help the three out of every five South Carolina adults who are overweight and the one out of three students who are overweight. To do so, we support the South Carolina Eat Smart, Move More Partnership which is working to create and promote communities that support healthy eating and active living. This partnership is an ongoing collaboration between state agencies, business and industry, health care organizations, schools, and community members.

AIDS Drugs and HIV Testing

While investment in treatment and research is helping people with HIV/AIDS live longer and more productive lives, the disease continues to spread at a staggering national rate of more than 40,000 new infections a year. In 2007, South Carolina ranked 8th in the nation (among all 50 states and the District of Columbia) for AIDS case rates. There were approximately 732 South Carolinians diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in 2008, bringing the total number of citizens living with HIV/AIDS to almost 14,000. The actual number living with HIV/AIDS in the state is unknown because many are unaware of their infection status. To provide access to HIV/AIDS treatments to low-income, uninsured, and underinsured people living with HIV/AIDS, the South Carolina AIDS Drug

Assistance Program (ADAP), managed by DHEC, has taken the following steps toward this mission:

- Providing HIV testing in 2008 to more than 54,400 people, an increase of more than five percent compared with 2007, despite staff shortages in many settings.
- Expanding HIV testing to reach more African-Americans – 73 percent of men and 83 percent of women diagnosed in South Carolina are African-American. DHEC received a three-year grant from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that allows DHEC to create new partnerships with hospitals to initiate routine HIV testing in counties with the highest infection rates.

Fraud and Abuse Efforts

Through its Program Integrity division, DHHS has aggressively pursued Medicaid fraud and abuse and dramatically increased collections. The agency has:

- Increased the number of referrals this year to the Attorney General's Office by more than 60 percent, from 37 cases to 60.
- Instituted a pharmacy "lock-in" program for beneficiaries who show patterns of prescription drug-seeking and abuse. (Prescription drug abusers, sometimes referred to as "high flyers," often attempt to utilize multiple pharmacies and doctors to mask their habit.) The program ensures the individuals must get all prescriptions from one pharmacy. Several dozen beneficiaries have been identified through a data analysis that flagged unusual claims activity. Data analysis of the initial results shows an average savings per beneficiary of \$6,699 since January 1, 2009, through fewer filled prescriptions and hospital visits.

Opportunities for Improvement

While these successes are steps in the right direction, many challenges remain. In this executive budget we call for improvements in the state's adoption and foster care services, continue to encourage state employees to stop smoking, support offering health plans that are "mandate free," and, once again, request that the General Assembly reorganize our government in a manner that better serves our citizens. We can and must do better.

Smoking tobacco is one of the greatest sources of preventable disease and death in our population.

- **Dr. Louis Wade Sullivan, former Secretary of U.S. Health and Human Services**

Smoking Cessation and Non-Smoker Discount

With more than 60,000 employees, state government is the largest employer in the state. We believe it ought to use the same best practices being used by other employers to improve the productivity and quality of life of their workers. For example, many private companies offer smoking cessation programs with premium incentives because it makes good business sense. It is no secret that healthier workers are more productive workers.

With our support, the Budget and Control Board has included smoking cessation as part of the State Employee Insurance Plan since 2006. Interest continues to grow, and the results are encouraging. In 2006, more than 1,600 Plan participants were enrolled in the “Quit for Life” program. Since that time, it has more than doubled to include almost 4,400 participants and has a 45 percent quit rate. Our hope is that more state employees will take advantage of this opportunity to beat their nicotine addiction.

As stated earlier, we believe state employees who do not use tobacco should not have to pay for the poor health choices of their coworkers – especially since the State Health Plan spends \$75 million per year on tobacco-related illnesses. Our administration pushed for the initiative to give state workers a discount if they do not use tobacco products. The discount begins in January 2010 and with almost 425,000 participants, including employees and their family members, estimates show that around 75 percent of state workers will receive a discount. Individuals should have the right to use tobacco, but they should not expect others to pay for their poor health decisions.

Adoption and Foster Care

We have long believed that one of the state’s primary roles is to protect and provide for vulnerable children. With that in mind, this administration has consistently called for improvements in the state’s adoption and foster care services. Over the past 10 years, more than 4,200 children were adopted in South Carolina, with more than 500 of those adoptions occurring just this past year. Still, about 1,600 children still seek an adoptive home in our state.

We hope to see the General Assembly evaluate the remaining Children in Foster Care and Adoption Services Task Force recommendations, including hiring more DSS and court personnel dedicated to reducing the termination of parental rights caseload. We believe this will start us on the path toward more efficiency and reduced wait times for adoption, resulting in an improved quality of life for hundreds of children and parents across South Carolina.

Consumer Choice

In December 2009, the Small Business and Entrepreneurship Council recognized South Carolina as the first among all 50 states in terms of health care policies that lead to greater affordability of health coverage. However, our small businesses are still saddled with numerous mandates that, while well-intentioned, make the health care they offer less affordable.

The South Carolina Department of Insurance reports 30 different mandates cost families almost \$550 a year. Mandates not only increase the cost of health insurance premiums to the individual and overall costs to employers, they also affect the marketplace. Although larger insurance companies

can absorb these costs because of their volumes, smaller companies find them harder to absorb. This allows bigger providers to grab ever larger portions of the health care marketplace. Less competition ultimately leads to higher health insurance pricing for all families in this state.

To alleviate the mandate burden, we propose a “consumer choice” individual policy that could be made available for \$150 per month for those who only want coverage for large catastrophic expenses. This is less than half of the \$402 (single coverage) that the Kaiser Family Foundation states is the 2009 average monthly premium cost. Many of the uninsured are healthy young adults who could benefit from this type of coverage because they may not want or need to pay for mandated coverage items (i.e., maternity benefits).

Transparency

To give the public an overview of how tax dollars are spent in support of Medicaid, our administration continues to support initiatives that increase transparency in government.

Beginning in 2008, DHHS has made detailed spending activity available online. The first phase of the initiative was to post administrative expenditures on the agency Web site. This searchable database lists all travel expenditures, expenditures for office supplies more than \$100, and contractual expenses more than \$100.

To expand upon government transparency, DHHS also launched the Medicaid Provider Transparency Tool, which is a searchable database compiled from more than 25 million claims paid to health care providers throughout the state each year. The site can be searched by name, provider type (physicians, dentists, nursing homes, hospitals, etc.), or by provider location. The Provider Transparency Tool lists the dollar amount individual providers received, the number of patients served, and the average paid per visit. Hospital data also includes Disproportionate Share payments. All enrolled Medicaid providers are included by name, unless they serve so few Medicaid patients that the inclusion of data could be used to identify individual patients. The site has proven to be popular. Since last summer, it has been visited almost 20,000 times. The upcoming inclusion of a second year’s worth of data likely will drive additional traffic to the site.

Since the vast majority of Medicaid’s \$4.4 billion in expenditures are claims, our administration strongly believes allowing the public the opportunity to see where the money is being spent is important. We share these ideas to encourage all state agencies to increase, via the internet, this type of government transparency.

Health and Human Services Agency Restructuring

The Legislative Audit Council recommended in 2003, and we continue to agree, that the General Assembly consolidate the state’s health and human service programs. This would eliminate duplication, allow more comprehensive planning and budgeting, and reduce administrative costs. Since 2000, none of the LAC’s restructuring recommendations have been implemented.

As we have said in the past, our largest obstacle to improving health care in South Carolina continues to be the fractured health care system we have within state government. Currently, we have separate government agencies answering to four different authorities, providing health services.

Many programs and services in these agencies overlap in functions and lack coordination. In addition, the administrative burden of operating those agencies takes dollars away from the frontline services of providing expedient and adequate care and protection to the patient.

Our health care restructuring proposal is focused on reducing these overlapping functions into fewer health care agencies. We propose the merger of these health and human services agencies into one accountable and affordable delivery system under a cabinet-level director to improve accountability, care, and responsiveness to our citizens.

We continue to believe a much larger health care restructuring bill is key to improving service delivery and accountability within this area of state government, and this administration strongly supports the restructuring efforts supported by several legislative members during the last few years. We look forward to working with both the House and Senate in 2010 to move a meaningful restructuring bill across the finish line. Our Health Care Restructuring Plan is discussed in greater detail in the Modernize Government section of this executive budget.

Improve K-12 Student Performance

Improve K-12 Student Performance

Providing for public education is one of the most important functions of any state government. The quality of a state's educational system will partly determine a state's level of economic development, health care, public safety, and overall quality of life. With increasing economic globalization, South Carolina's students are now – more than ever – competing with students from Baltimore to Brazil to Bangladesh.

We must ensure that our students are adequately prepared to compete in the global economy, especially when our state and nation face unprecedented economic difficulties. During lean budget years, we believe it is important to continue to put the maximum amount of resources into the classroom – not on administrative programs. It is critical that we eliminate duplicative, non-performing programs and instead use our money to raise scores on state and national assessments, close the achievement gap between racial and socioeconomic groups, and produce more graduates ready for college or the workforce.

Administration's Goals for Improving K-12 Student Performance:

- ✓ Increase high school completion rate.
- ✓ Increase student participation, completion, and achievement in rigorous college-preparation courses.
- ✓ Raise the national performance ranking of South Carolina's students on the SAT, ACT, and NAEP.
- ✓ Eliminate the academic achievement gap.
- ✓ Improve efficiency with which education dollars are spent.

Last year, State Education Superintendent Jim Rex and the Education Oversight Committee recommended that the state freeze teacher salaries for the FY 2009-10 school year. This administration has found other ways to keep budget cuts from affecting teacher pay – such as eliminating administrative overhead at the Department of Education – but significant budget reductions have prompted us to recommend a similar salary freeze for FY 2010-11.

Operating our education system on limited resources does not mean that educational quality should suffer. Rather, it presents an opportunity to find creative ways to teach our students. Every child is unique, and we believe that parents can best determine what most benefits their children. Ultimately, we want to restore parental control over education by introducing market-based principles of educational choice, improving public school performance, and expanding educational opportunities for low and middle-income families.

Developing Our Purchasing Priorities

Our goal since the beginning of this administration has been to see every child excel academically from the first day in kindergarten to the day of high school graduation. To that end, we examined the major indicators of success to determine whether our state is reaching its goal. We have found

that South Carolina is making some progress, but the many opportunities for improvement have determined this year's purchasing priorities.

Where We Are Succeeding

We have made some progress in K-12 education, especially during this past school year. The new Palmetto Assessment of State Standards (PASS) test gives teachers more detailed information on students' academic progress earlier in the school year – allowing teachers to tailor their lesson plans to students' needs. We expect that the Department of Education will publicly release the first year's PASS scores in January 2010.

On the End-of-Course tests – which are required for high school students – more students earned passing grades in English and physical science in 2008 than in the previous year. Additionally, we are increasing student participation and scores on the Advanced Placement exams. Incredibly, a Mauldin High School senior and a Riverside High School senior – both in Greenville County – had perfect scores on this year's SAT. According to the College Board, only 300 of about 1.5 million high school seniors that took the SAT nationally in recent years had perfect scores.

On a national level, we are delighted that twenty two of our schools earned recognition through *U.S. News and World Report* rankings as "America's Best High Schools 2010." The news magazine ranks high schools across the nation each year based on the school's efforts to prepare students for college. Charleston County's Academic Magnet High is ranked twelfth among the nation's top 100 "gold" schools, which is a jump from the school's ranking of 27th in 2007.

Pickens High School in the Pickens County School District earned national recognition for dropout prevention efforts in 2008. The school earned the National Dropout Prevention Center's Crystal Star Program Award of Excellence in Dropout Recovery, Intervention and Prevention for its model program called "Star Academy." The academy opened in 2005 as a public-private partnership, which takes students at-risk for dropping out through a rigorous course that allows them to complete eighth and ninth grade in one school year. During its four years of operation, the Pickens Star Academy has progressively improved its success rate, advancing 73, 76 and 90 percent of over-aged eighth and ninth-graders to the 10th grade in just one year. The program has expanded to a total of 14 Star Academies in 12 South Carolina districts.

Jobs for South Carolina's Graduates is another successful dropout prevention model. Our office has supported JAG-SC – which was adopted from the national model called "Jobs for America's Graduates" – since its inception in 2005. Begun under the State Workforce Investment Board at the state Department of Commerce, JAG-SC uses a vocational skills curriculum, and local businesses partner with participating high schools to offer job training, mentoring, or internships to at-risk students. JAG was piloted in 14 schools, and 95 percent of students returned to school after participating in the program. Suspensions and absenteeism decreased, while academic scores increased. The model was implemented in five new schools in the 2008-09 school year with the help of funding through our state's Education and Economic Development Act. That same year, the program served approximately 800 participants and saw a 92.33 percent graduation rate – well above the national JAG standard

Opportunities for Improvement

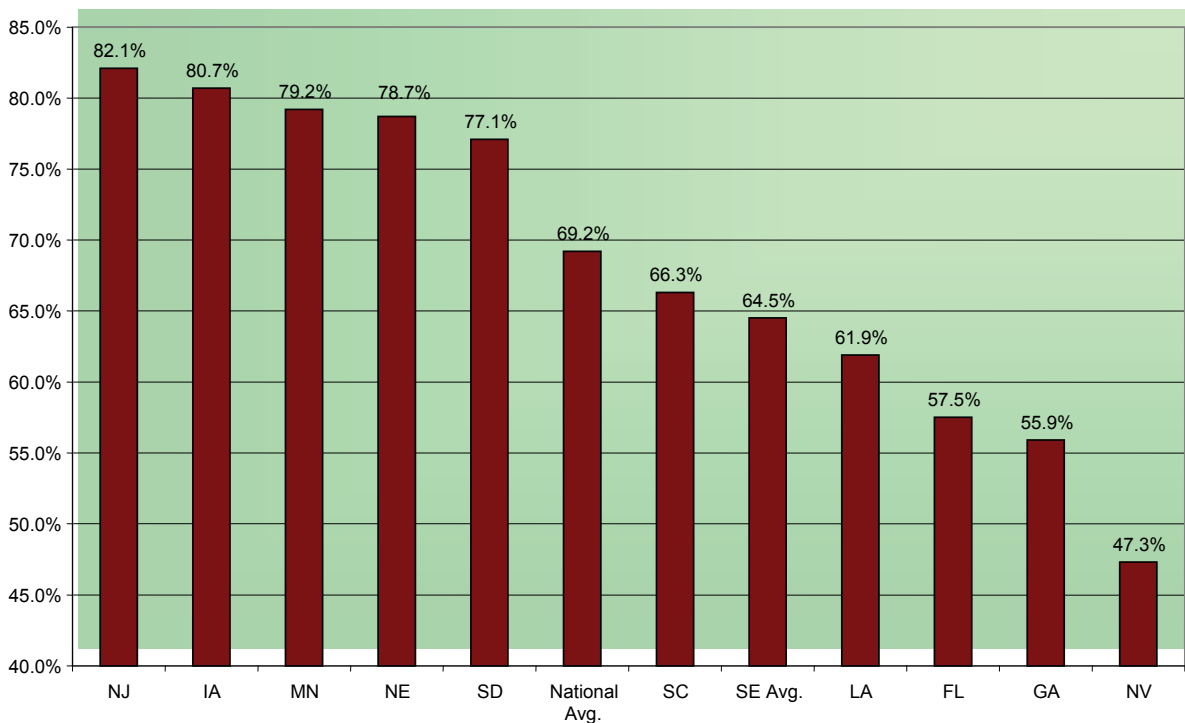
Although we have made some progress in educational performance due to the outstanding efforts of teachers, students, and parents, we cannot ignore the statistics that indicate we have much farther to go to close the gap that exists between South Carolina and the rest of the nation. To help every child succeed academically, we have established five goals – the first and most important is to increase the number of students that graduate from high school.

1. Increase the high school completion rate.

Research reports uniformly indicate that South Carolina’s high school completion rate is entirely too low. It is unreasonable to expect our state to move in a positive direction when only 60 percent of South Carolina’s students graduate high school in four years. Our goal is to increase significantly the percentage of entering high school freshmen who complete the 24 credits required for high school graduation in eight semesters or less.

According to the 2009 version of Diplomas Count, a study performed for the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, 66.3 percent of South Carolina’s students enrolled in 9th grade in 2005-06 graduated high school four years later – putting us 37th nationally. The same study found that approximately 1-in-3 students – or 122 pupils each day – dropped out, were held back, or failed to complete the full diploma requirements. Additionally, the National Governors Association published a study in 2009 that revealed that 98 high schools in South Carolina graduated less than 60 percent of students within four years.

National High School Completion Rate



Source: *Diplomas Count, 2009 Study*

In this year's executive budget, we outline several major goals and invest in activities that increase the likelihood that students will be prepared to enter and complete high school within four years.

2. Increase student participation, completion, and achievement in rigorous college-preparation courses.

South Carolina's position in the global economy can largely be determined by the quality of the education we provide for our students. As we focus on getting more students to finish school on time, we must also monitor the quality of their education. We must strive not only to get our students through high school, but also to prepare our students for college or the workplace.

To increase student participation and success in high-quality courses, our budget funds activities that challenges students who are proficient, helps students who have fallen behind in core classes, and ensures that our youngest learners have a strong foundation. To measure South Carolina's progress, we will evaluate high school participation rates in college preparatory courses, dual enrollment programs, Advanced Placement courses, and International Baccalaureate (IB) programs. We measure elementary school quality by tracking participation in gifted and talented programs and IB offerings.

3. Raise the national performance ranking of South Carolina's students on the SAT, ACT, and NAEP.

Since 2005, South Carolina's average test scores for graduating seniors on the SAT and ACT have decreased slightly – while most other states are improving. South Carolina's scores on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) have improved to the point that they approach and even surpass the national average on some assessments, but we still lag in comparison to other Southeastern states. We must increase the number of students who are scoring “proficient” in every subject. The Education Accountability Act of 1998 set ambitious goals for the performance levels, with the hope that South Carolina will rank in the top half of the states on the SAT, ACT, and NAEP by 2010. With the goal's deadline now upon us, we have made little progress toward meeting this goal.

We will continue to measure our progress towards academic excellence by tracking student performance on NAEP, the ACT and the SAT – in terms of average score, national rank, and proficiency levels in all subject areas.

4. Eliminate the achievement gap.

The fact that only nine percent of African-American eighth-graders are proficient in reading on NAEP compared to 35 percent of Caucasian eighth-graders is unacceptable. Between 2003 and 2007, the achievement gap actually *widened* between African-American and Caucasian students scoring proficient on NAEP in fourth-grade reading and eighth-grade math. On the 2009 SAT, there was a 100-point difference between reading and math scores – and a 96-point difference between the writing scores – of African-American and Caucasian students in South Carolina. According to the Alliance on Excellent Education, more than \$2.6 billion would be added to South Carolina's economy by 2020 if minority students graduated at the same rate as Caucasian students.

The second achievement gap is in the difference in the performance of more affluent students compared with those students from low-income homes. Our current challenge is to understand these gaps, and ultimately to raise lower-achieving students' performance level.

5. Improve the efficiency with which education dollars are spent.

Reaching our educational goals is directly tied to maximizing the percentage of the educational dollar spent directly in the classroom, but our current fiscal conditions require us to operate with significantly limited resources. We believe our state can make progress by eliminating expenditures on services that are not linked to specific goals, reducing or eliminating expenditures associated with activities that have poor outcomes, minimizing duplicative services, and improving productivity. Last year, one recent example of poorly prioritized spending was found in Richland School District One, which spent more than \$400 million on a 17-school building program. Within this project, \$64 million was spent on “architecture, engineering and professional services,” according to the Columbia Business Report. In light of the economic events since that time, focusing our money on capital projects is an obviously unwise decision.

Reducing administrative overhead is another way that money could be reallocated to the classroom. According to the Census Bureau's most recent data, the amount South Carolina spends on school administration relative to personal income ranks 15th nationally and 5th among Southeastern states, ahead of North Carolina, Florida, Virginia, Louisiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Since we have cut \$1.8 billion from the state budget since the summer of 2008 and reduced the base student funding from \$2,578 in FY 2008-09 to \$1,912 last year, we must be more careful about how we spend educational funds.

Our purchase plan maintains many educational services but redirects some existing funding to activities that directly impact students and teachers in the classroom. Overall, we recommend dedicating \$1.93 billion from the general fund toward K-12 education. We believe that these dollars should be directed to the frontline of education – teachers and classrooms – which is why we are concurring with the EOC to maintain teacher salaries at the current average of \$47,421.

Because of the tough fiscal year that our state faces, the General Assembly cut millions of dollars from our K-12 education system – ultimately eroding the Base Student Cost. We recommend fully funding the Base Student Cost of \$2,044, but we want to point out that the Base Student Cost does not reflect the total per-pupil funding amount. Although the Base Student Cost is sometimes used as the ultimate measurement of education funding, South Carolina's average per-pupil funding is \$11,849 in FY 2010-11 counting federal and local funds.

Purchasing Priorities

After identifying opportunities for improvement, we next looked at the following strategies to set priorities for our purchasing plan and how best to achieve our goals:

1. Ensure that every child is ready to enter first grade.

If children are not adequately prepared to learn while they are young, then it becomes increasingly difficult for them to meet academic challenges as they progress through the school system. Making sure that all children are well-prepared for formal schooling requires that any developmental deficits are addressed by early childhood educational experiences. Effective early childhood programs – whether public or private – are vital for children whose home environments are not preparing them for successful elementary school experiences.

2. Provide all students an education that equips them with the skills necessary to compete in the regional, national, and international marketplace.

Our students must be prepared to complete high school and enter college or the workforce with the skills needed to be successful. Education is not simply an end unto itself, but a means to our ultimate goal of cultivating a productive workforce. We want our educational system to challenge students to meet high expectations while engaging them in experiences that are relevant to the real world.

3. Provide all students with a customized learning experience.

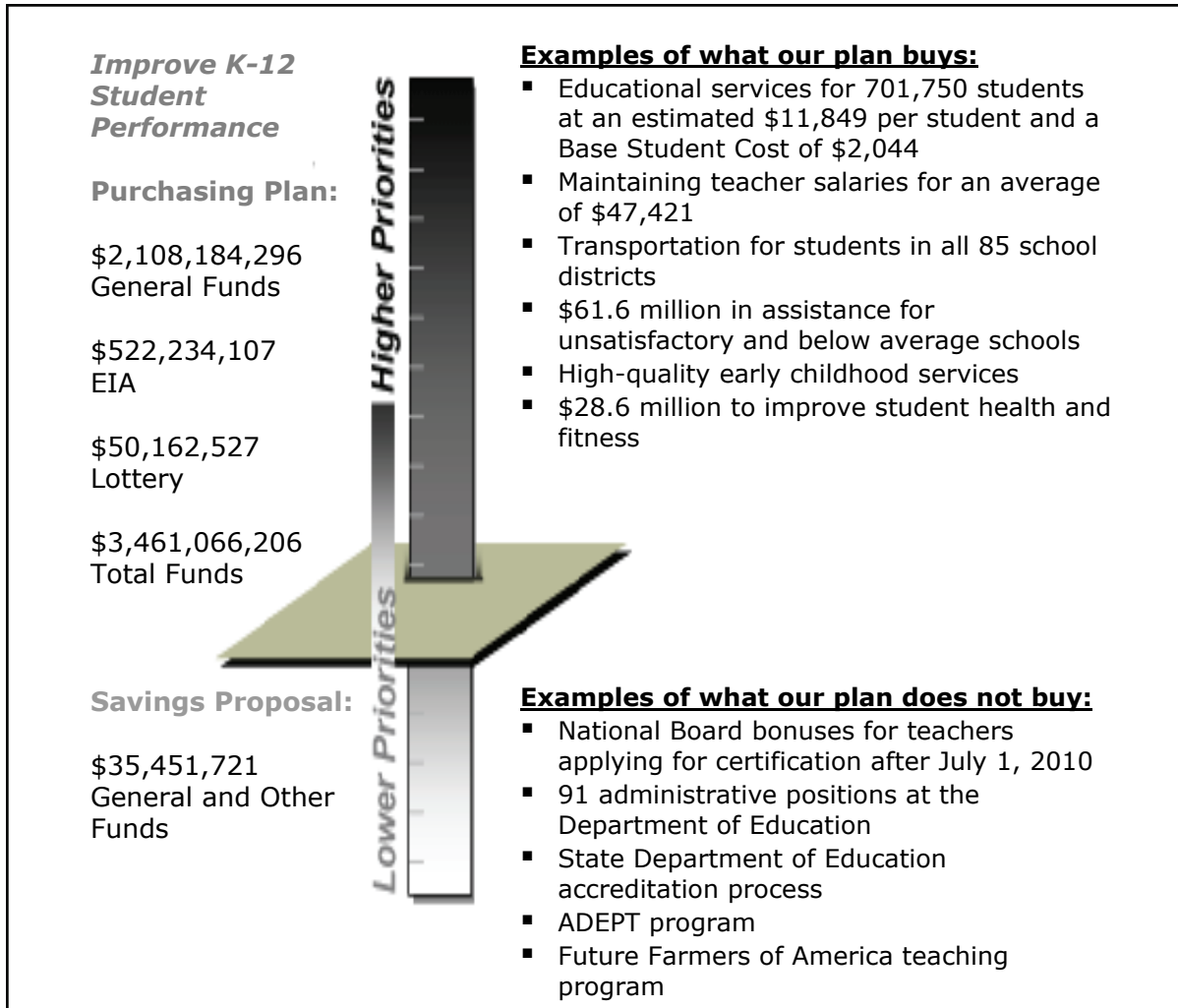
Before the school system can provide students with the skill sets they need, their minds have already been shaped by various societal forces. Since there are so many factors that influence how, when, and whether a child learns, it stands to reason that an effective school system will offer a multitude of learning environments to find the right fit for the students.

4. Provide public, accessible, and timely data about the effectiveness and competitiveness of public schools in the state.

South Carolina's existing accountability system provides report cards that help parents understand how their children's district or school compares to others. In the spring of 2008, our state made significant revisions to the accountability system. The state's standardized test, PACT, was replaced with a new exam for students in third through eighth grades called the PASS, or Palmetto Assessment of State Standards, test. With this exam, teachers and parents receive student performance data more quickly than they received the PACT data, and thus can target how best to help a student earlier in the school year. Given that many groups have expressed concerns about whether the new scoring system and performance ratings system will improve curriculum development or student achievement, we eagerly await the release of the PASS test results early in 2010. Although we recognize state teachers' desire for better diagnostic data in a more timely fashion, we suspect the new testing scheme will do much to change the underlying system.

Governor’s Purchasing Plan – Highlights

As we address our state’s unprecedented financial problems, it is important to focus on purchasing only those education services that deliver the greatest impact on K-12 performance. In many cases, we have used cost savings methods simply to *maintain* current funding levels for high priority services. By contrast, we do not purchase services that are relatively low priorities. The following table identifies key purchases within our executive budget’s total state K-12 spending plan as well as examples of what is not purchased. Detailed highlights of our purchasing plan are provided below the table.



Our Plan Buys:

Basic frontline education services for over 700,000 students served in the 85 school districts throughout the state, in addition to the South Carolina Public Charter School District and the Palmetto Unified District. Our plan restores funding per student according to the Education

Finance Act (EFA). With funding of \$2,044 per weighted pupil unit distributed through the Base Student Cost formula, we are granting local school districts complete funding flexibility to provide educational services to kindergarten through 12th grade students. We believe that this flexibility should be used to prioritize funds primarily to the classroom – specifically for teacher salaries. Granting school districts maximum flexibility will allow us to **maintain teacher salaries for the FY 2010-11 year** and to fulfill our goal of driving dollars directly into the classroom.

Creating the Palmetto Early High School Graduation Scholarship program in order to reward students who finish high school early with grants that can offset the cost of postsecondary education or training. Beginning with the Class of 2010, students who finish high school in less than eight semesters qualify for the program. This program would provide our high-achieving students an incentive to finish coursework early, while addressing the need to eliminate the “senior year off” mentality that has become an entrenched part of the student culture in South Carolina. By **committing \$1,200,000 to the Palmetto Early High School Graduation Scholarship**, we can provide grants worth up to \$2,000 for students who finish high school in six semesters.

Supporting the South Carolina Public Charter School District, which offers parents more educational options for their children. Paying for facilities and transportation are the two major hurdles that charter schools face during their approval process. To help clear these hurdles, we will **maintain funding of \$3,344,115 in total funds** to continue services offered through the statewide charter schools district.

Funding the Student Health and Fitness Act of 2005 to address the growing obesity rate among the youth of our state. The Student Health and Fitness Act is an effort to combat the growing health problems that are emerging as a result of our students’ declining health. Starting at an early age, increasing citizen-awareness about health choices can lead to healthier lives. We propose **maintaining funds of \$28,665,985** for its continued implementation.

Addressing childhood obesity through the FitnessGram assessment. Dr. Kenneth Cooper, of the Cooper Clinic in Texas, developed a health program called the FitnessGram that tests children’s strength, endurance, and agility. In 2007, Texas Governor Rick Perry signed into law new requirements for public school physical fitness classes and also mandates each school to test its students annually using the FitnessGram. One year after Texas implemented the program, preliminary surveys found that Texas’s students who performed at high levels on the FitnessGram were also more likely to perform better in academics, attend school more regularly, and have fewer discipline problems. We believe that South Carolina would greatly benefit by using the FitnessGram program.

There is a saying that “You can’t manage what you can’t measure.” We believe that implementing the FitnessGram in our schools will help us begin to manage childhood obesity problems. In 2008, this administration and Superintendent Jim Rex of the Department of Education formed a partnership to promote FitnessGram as a part of South Carolina’s overall student fitness plan. Thanks to a private donation, the cost of purchasing software for each district will be covered without the need for any state funds – providing a noteworthy example of public-private partnerships. As of the 2009-10 school year, every public school in South Carolina that provided a physical education program to children in 4th grade or older used the FitnessGram program to

measure students' physical fitness. We fully support this initiative because of the impact that healthy living has on academic performance.

Funding the Education and Economic Development Act (EEDA) to restructure elementary and secondary school curricula to be more effective and relevant to student interests. The EEDA can increase the chances that more students in South Carolina will receive a competitive education, which will encourage students to enter postsecondary studies or enter the workplace in the field that most interests them. To support the objective of the EEDA, we **recommend funding of \$30,593,494** for this program's fifth year of implementation.

Supporting the South Carolina Virtual School programs to shatter the barrier that geography places on student-access to high-quality educational experiences. Students in smaller, rural schools are currently taking advantage of rigorous courses such as advanced computer programming or Advanced Placement Calculus that would otherwise be limited to students in schools with large enrollment levels. At the same time, this program provides the opportunity for poorly-performing students to receive remedial education that the students' assigned schools are unable to provide. Although we recommend freezing vacant positions for this program because of budget shortfalls, **we support \$2,462,298 in funding for the South Carolina Virtual School program.**

Providing transportation to and from school for more than 700,000 students. We understand the need to support the state's school transportation system, which is crucial for those students unable to provide their own means of transportation. We propose **maintaining total funding for the transportation needs of our students at \$108,099,566.** In addition to fully funding our public school transportation system, our **purchase plan provides more than \$55,401,104 in general funds for school buses and \$41,462,985 in local maintenance staff salaries.** Even though we are recommending these expenditures, we continue to urge the General Assembly to look at the idea of leasing our current system. In an analysis commissioned by the Department of Education, the TransPar Group highlighted the fact that the state could reduce both the costs and the time necessary to improve the school bus replacement cycle by leasing rather than purchasing more school buses. So far, the TransPar Group's recommendations have gone largely ignored. During these tight budget times, we once again propose that the Department of Education issue a request for proposals for lease agreements that could be used to accelerate the rate at which we replace our older buses. The leasing option will provide safer transportation to our children at a lower cost to the taxpayer.

Assistance and accountability for underperforming schools. The 2008 School Report Cards, issued annually by the Education Oversight Committee (EOC), make it clear that our lower-performing schools need more effective technical assistance options than are currently offered. But in a tight budget year, the Department of Education will have to find creative ways to implement effective technical assistance options. The Report Cards show that 16 percent of students in South Carolina are enrolled in 185 schools with a rating of "Unsatisfactory," while nearly 24 percent of students are enrolled in the 298 schools with a rating of "Below Average." These figures make it evident that many schools are simply not improving at the rate necessary to reach the goals established by the Education Accountability Act.

Periodic exposure to high-quality teaching will not improve the student achievement in our "Below Average" and "Unsatisfactory" schools. Sustained improvements in schools that need technical

assistance will not occur unless the teacher and leadership turnover issues are addressed. Put simply, these schools need access to options that will mitigate the high turnover rates that cripple the schools' efforts to improve. In order to help these schools overcome the obstacles that have limited their success, we concur with the EOC's recommendation of reducing technical assistance funding by \$32 million, which leaves **\$61,690,956 million to fund this item.**

High-quality pre-school programs that provide direct services for almost 25,000 pre-kindergarten children throughout the state. The First Steps program works with public and private institutions to improve family literacy rates, employment rates, and the quality of childcare to better prepare young students for kindergarten. We believe that by coordinating public-private community partnerships, First Steps can help prepare our children for the challenges they may face in the future education system. For this reason, we recommend **appropriating \$16.6 million** to support its efforts. Additionally, we will continue to support the Childhood Education Development Pilot Program, and we recommend funding **\$17.3 million** for this program, with administration being housed only at South Carolina First Steps.

Our Plan Saves By:

Discontinuing National Board Certification salary bonuses for teachers completing the process after June 30, 2010. We accept the EOC's recommendation to discontinue these salary bonuses because our state invests more than any other state in our region in this incentive – which is not directly tied to improving student achievement. Though it is important for the state to honor the commitment made to teachers who have already completed the process, we believe that expanding the program to newly certified teachers in FY 2010-11 would be an irresponsible use of state funding during times of economic downturn, especially when these bonuses are not limited to teachers working in low-performing schools or teaching critical subjects. In FY 2008-09, more than \$45 million of EIA funds and \$8.4 million in general funds were appropriated for National Board incentives. As of December 2009, there were 798 more teachers who earned the certification, which obligates our state to \$59.8 million over the next 10 years to support bonuses just for these new entrants. Discontinuing the bonus will result in a **cost savings of \$2,750,000 this year alone. Additionally, 244 certified teachers are scheduled to end their ten year certification on June 30, 2010. Discontinuing any further incentive payments to these teachers saves \$2,205,760.**

Eliminating funding for assessments, evaluation, and review of the High Schools that Work model and Making Middle Grades Work model through the EEDA. Last year, Department of Education officials recommended suspending any assessments that were not required by federal regulations. The assessments required by High Schools that Work and Making Middle Grades Work fell in this category. Additionally, the budget cuts this year have forced us to reevaluate the sheer number of programs aimed at raising high school achievement and graduation rates. Because the budget cuts this year have been so dramatic, and because the Department has undertaken new achievement and assessment programs like the Core Standards initiative, we recommend eliminating funding for High Schools that Work and Making Middle Grades Work this fiscal year. Our proposal results in a **cost savings of \$1,756,516.**

Making Tough Choices:

The current economic challenges have forced many South Carolinians to make some serious decisions about how they will spend their personal income. Similar to the challenges facing households across South Carolina, the state's limited resources require that we make difficult choices about how we will direct our spending during FY 2010-11. These choices reflect our desire to be fiscally responsible with taxpayer dollars by limiting government spending to high-priority activities. The following items represent some of the difficult choices we have made on educational activities that we chose not to purchase in this year's executive budget.

Reducing administrative costs at the Department of Education. In spite of our emphasis on maximizing the percentage of education funding that reaches the classroom, the Department of Education has chosen to limit the difficult cuts that should be made in Columbia, and instead has slashed classroom funding. While we understand that eliminating jobs at the Department of Education is a difficult decision to make, we believe that unnecessary staff positions at DOE should be cut to allow more dollars to flow into the classroom – particularly when the average compensation for SDE administrators is over \$70,000. Reducing administrative staff by 91 positions – 15 percent of the current staff – will produce cost savings of **\$6,549,797**. We believe this money should be **redirected to the Base Student Cost**. In tough fiscal times, we must make sure all of our K-12 education dollars make a difference in the classroom. We are confident that the department will remain capable of fulfilling its statutory obligations after this reduction in force.

Eliminating funds for Agricultural Education Teachers. This funding is a pass through that goes from Clemson University to the K-12 school districts and supports Future Farmers of America teaching positions. While the agricultural science lessons learned through the FFA courses are valuable, they are elective courses that reach only five percent of high school students. According to the South Carolina Department of Education, there are no other special teacher line items in the K-12 budget (including other vocational courses such as computer or business technology). Therefore, it is unfair to continue to support this special funding. Although agricultural education courses have merit, we should focus primarily on funding teaching positions that will aid our students in earning a high school diploma. This will result in a **cost savings of \$304,199**.

Eliminating the ADEPT program. The Assisting, Developing, and Evaluating Professional Teaching (ADEPT) program, which is similar to the National Board Certification process, has the potential to improve teacher development throughout South Carolina. However, it is duplicative of – and less effective than – other development programs that the state currently offers. For instance, the Teacher Advancement Program and the South Carolina Teacher Incentive Grant program each offer valuable teacher development services and are directly tied to academic gains in student performance. Because other, more successful programs exist, there is no need for our state to fund the ADEPT program. This will result in a **cost savings of \$1,881,035**.

Please see the Appendices for a complete listing of the Governor's Purchase Plan for this goal area and for a detailed listing of what our plan saves and what our plan does not buy.

Improve Our Higher Education System and Cultural Resources

Improve Our Higher Education System and Cultural Resources

Our goals for South Carolina’s higher education system are: to better prepare our workforce for the challenges of a competitive global marketplace; raise the standard of living for South Carolinians; meet changing workforce needs; encourage economic growth; and, primarily, create jobs. The challenge is to achieve these goals with dwindling resources, as significant budget shortfalls resulted in cuts to higher education budgets by more than roughly \$200 million since 2008. We want to give more South Carolinians access to our higher education system – and ultimately improve that system – so they can excel in an increasingly competitive job market.

At a time when families are making tough decisions on household spending, we want higher education to be a realistic option for South Carolinians, which is why we support increasing aid for needs-based grants. We also believe that our higher education system will remain unaffordable and inefficient if South Carolina’s 33 public colleges and universities continue to operate independently without the guidance of a coordinated statewide plan. By coordinating our higher education efforts, we can eliminate duplication and allow the institutions to have distinct missions, together serving the educational needs of our citizens.

Our mission for higher education is simple: to provide a high quality education at an affordable price for our citizens. The result will be greater accessibility for more students in our state who want an opportunity to achieve a higher quality of life.

In addition, our citizens enjoy a variety of cultural resources through our state’s historic sites, arts agencies, and museums. Our state is fortunate to have rich cultural opportunities, and we want to maximize private and non-profit interaction to enhance our many wonderful community arts and cultural programs.

Developing Our Purchasing Priorities

To develop our purchasing priorities, we first looked at major indicators that help determine whether state government is currently reaching its goal of improving our higher education system and cultural resources. While South Carolina is making progress, there are many areas that need improvement.

Administration’s Goals for Improving Our Higher Education System and Cultural Resources:

- ✓ Improve the access and affordability of our Higher Education system.
- ✓ Encourage increased employment and quality of life opportunities for graduates.
- ✓ Create an efficient and effective statewide higher education system by establishing a Board of Regents.
- ✓ Provide a greater number of cultural opportunities in South Carolina.

Where We Are Succeeding

There are many reasons for South Carolinians to be proud of our higher education system. Our technical college system is internationally recognized for its programs that advance workforce development, and our universities have strong reputations for the productivity and quality of their services. Here are a few highlights from the past year:

- Clemson University was again recognized as one of the top public universities in the country.
- The University of South Carolina's Moore School of Business was ranked as a top business school, while the undergraduate international business program has been ranked in the top two of all institutions for 20 consecutive years.
- The University of South Carolina-Upstate is in its third year of offering the Scholars Academy, a competitive tuition-free program that provides on-site dual enrollment courses for academically advanced high school students from participating school districts in Spartanburg County.
- The Citadel was ranked by *U.S. News and World Report* as the #1 best value and #2 public college overall in the South for masters'-granting institutions, while the University of Charleston and Winthrop University were both ranked in the top 10.
- The success of readySC, a division of the Technical College System, in training existing high tech aerospace employees was critical in attracting Boeing to South Carolina.
- Over 1,000 Citadel graduates are serving or have served the United States in Iraq or Afghanistan.

Additionally, enrollment in South Carolina's higher education system is increasing. In our public institutions, there are 33,757 more students enrolled now than in 1999 – a 22 percent increase. As a result, the number of degrees awarded has steadily risen at all levels of higher education. Over the last decade, we have experienced a more than 24 percent increase in the total number of degrees awarded by our colleges, universities, and technical colleges. Additionally, minority enrollment went up by more than 35 percent between 1999 and 2008 and by five percent between 2007 and 2008. Our technical college system saw a six percent increase in enrollment between 2007 and 2008, but the cause may be two-fold. First, more South Carolinians are realizing the value of obtaining a postsecondary degree to increase employability. Second, technical college enrollment has historically increased during economic downturns. The latter reason likely explains the enrollment increase, according to officials at the State Technical and Comprehensive Education Board, which means we must make higher education more accessible, affordable, and effective for our citizens.

Opportunities for Improvement

To achieve our goals of preparing our workforce for the global economy, our institutions of higher education must keep up with workforce needs. This administration has focused on attracting higher-paying, knowledge-based jobs. In order to be more successful at attracting businesses to our

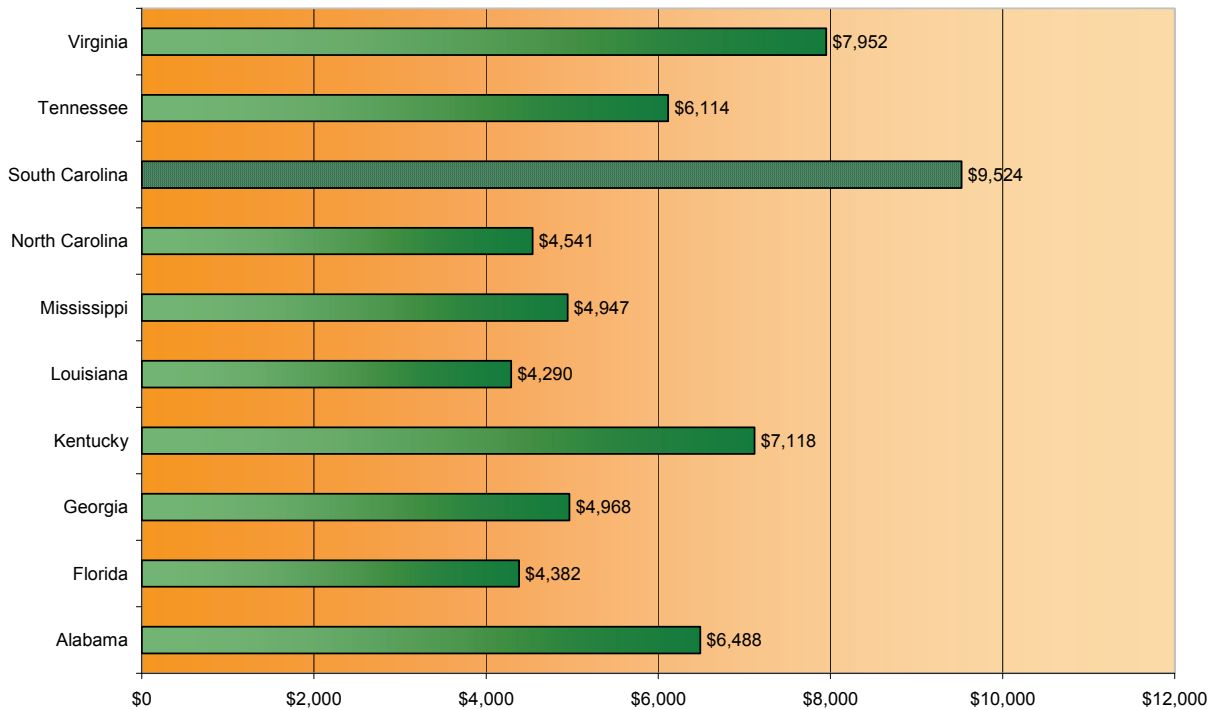
state, we need well-prepared graduates with various levels of education. If our state is going to be more competitive, then we must increase the number of skilled workers currently available in the workforce. Increasing the number of skilled workers means that more citizens need access to our higher education system, but, unfortunately, rising tuition costs are making postsecondary education less accessible for many people in our state.

Rising Costs of Higher Education

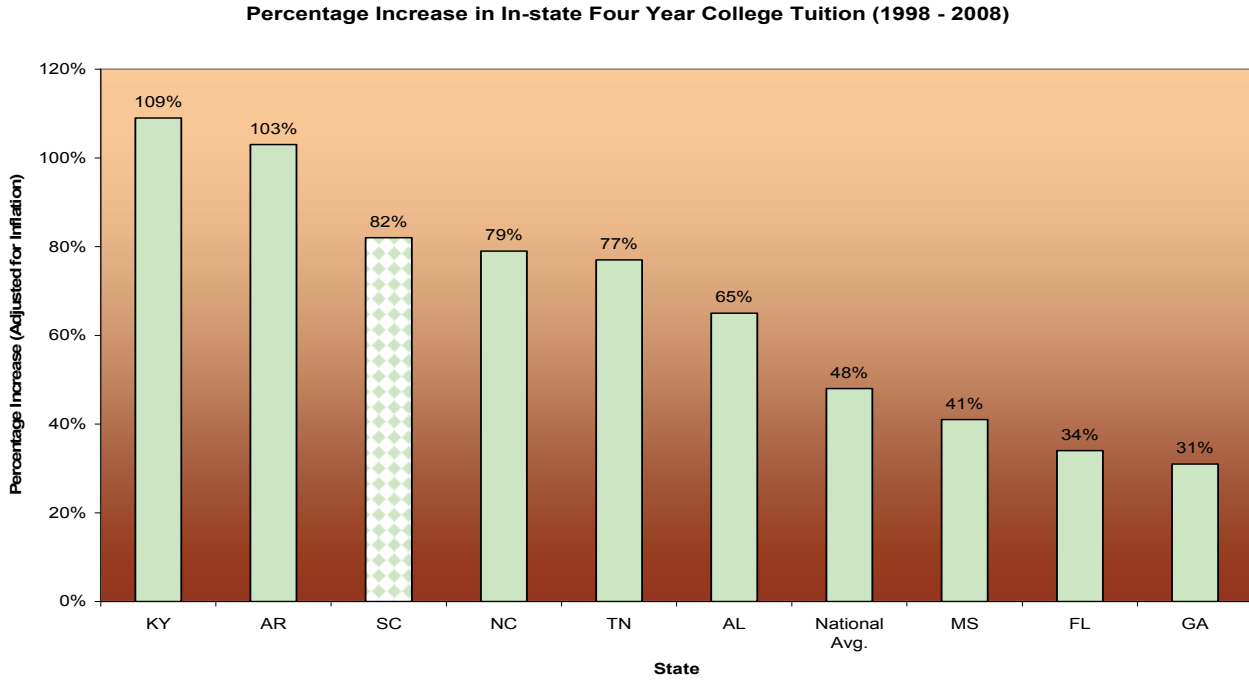
In 2007, the General Assembly authorized a Higher Education Study Committee which released a report in September 2008 outlining four goals to ensure our state’s competitiveness in the knowledge economy. The committee’s first goal is to make South Carolina one of the most educated states, and making college affordable is one way to achieve this goal. The committee found that college affordability is shutting out many low-income families who would benefit from postsecondary education.

Offering first-class educational programs is useless if our citizens cannot afford to attend. Nearly double-digit percentage hikes in tuition in recent years are putting higher education out of reach for many in our state. According to The College Board, the 2009-2010 national average for in-state tuition and fees at public four-year institutions is \$7,020, marking a 6.5 percent increase from the 2008-09 fiscal year. In South Carolina’s public four-year colleges, in-state tuition grew by 4.3 percent between 2008-09 and 2009-10 and averages \$9,524, which is \$3,722 higher than the Southeastern average.

Average Public College (4-Year) Tuition and Fees in the Southeast
 Source: The College Board, *Trends in College Pricing 2009*

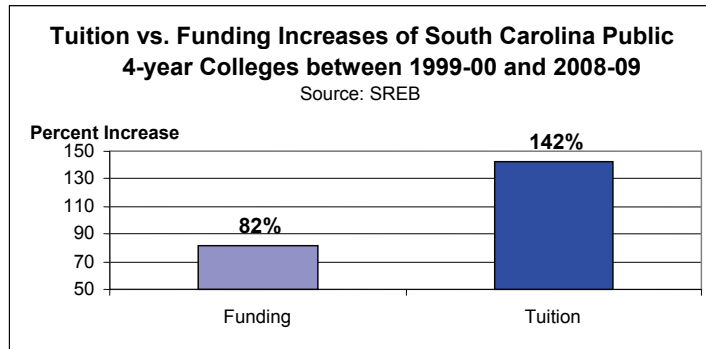


As illustrated by the chart below, tuition at four year colleges in South Carolina increased at almost double the rate of tuition nationally over a ten year period.



Source: *Southern Regional Education Board*

Despite the fact that tuition has increased by 143 percent over the past ten years, total funding (including state, local, and supplemental) has increased for our state’s four-year public colleges by 82 percent.



To combat these overwhelming increases, we once again recommend a proviso that would limit tuition and fee increases to the prior year’s Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) in an effort to make sure tuition increases do not outpace the actual cost increase.

The Need for Reform

In FY 1998-99, an in-state student at Winthrop University paid \$4,000 a year in tuition. In today's unstable economy, that same student is being asked to pay more than \$10,000. Dramatic tuition increases like this have taken their toll on the average student's ability to obtain an advanced degree. In fact, the National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education gave South Carolina an "F" for affordability in their "Measuring Up 2008" higher education report. This report is published every two years, and in three consecutive reports, South Carolina has received the lowest possible grade for college affordability. Even after receiving aid, poor and working-class families devote 34 percent of their annual family incomes to attend public four-year colleges, according to the report.

Additionally, tuition comprised only 35 percent of the state's higher education budget for public four-year colleges just eight years ago. According to data from the Southern Regional Education Board, at least 66 percent of our higher education budget is now derived from tuition and fees, which is imposing an ever-increasing burden on students. Although some would attribute our tuition increases to reductions in state funding over the past two fiscal years, our state devotes 10.9 percent of the general fund budget to higher education. This administration believes that we are spending enough on postsecondary education in our state, and we should be questioning the manner in which these dollars are being allocated.

With 33 public colleges and universities operating at more than 50 different campus locations, our state maintains too many postsecondary institutions with overlapping programs. Because the Commission on Higher Education (CHE) has little oversight authority, the political process has created too many schools that operate with too few students. While this growth occurred with the intent of making higher education more accessible to everyone in our state, our inefficient system of underutilized campuses has made higher education *less* accessible. At a time when all state agencies weathered harsh budget cuts – and economists project a grim economic outlook for the next year – it is critical that we scale down the number of higher education facilities in this state.

Purchasing Priorities

We developed our purchasing plan by prioritizing activities using proven or promising strategies that achieve the best results for our goal. The key strategies we identified are:

1. Provide for an efficient and effective statewide higher education system by creating a Board of Regents.

Our current higher education structure includes 17 public universities and 16 technical colleges, each with an independent mission and focus, and each controlled by its own governing board of trustees. Although each campus is unique and desires to maintain its own identity, the absence of a unified plan for higher education has promoted a lack of focus within and between our institutions. During the past few years, we have seen a few examples of our need for a unified statewide educational plan:

- USC-Sumter circumvented the Commission on Higher Education by seeking special authorization to move from two-year to four-year status. The CHE –

the coordinating body charged with effectively advocating for the best interests of the state system as a whole – did not approve this action.

- USC-Upstate entered into an agreement with Greenville Technical College to build a USC-Upstate satellite campus in the Greenville area. This action undermines the purpose of the University Center of Greenville, which is a consortium of colleges in the Greenville area collaborating to offer four-year degrees to area residents.

In both of the above instances, the universities initiated their projects without notifying CHE because the Commission’s approval was either unwanted or unnecessary. These structural weaknesses and lack of planning will continue to contribute to rising costs and duplication in the higher education system, so we propose once again that South Carolina establish a Board of Regents as part of a statewide plan for higher education in South Carolina.

Tennessee, Kansas, and Louisiana each have a Board of Regents. Georgia’s university system was unified under a single governing and management authority in 1931 (the Board of Regents), and a board-appointed chancellor serves as chief executive officer of the state’s 35 colleges.

In light of our bleak economic outlook, now is the time to make permanent changes that will strengthen our higher education system. We strongly encourage the General Assembly to create a board of regents – or to give more regulatory authority to CHE – to oversee South Carolina’s 17 public universities. The board would develop a coordinated higher education system and would supervise all affairs of the constituent institutions. Additionally, we believe it is important that the South Carolina Board of Regents be allowed to set tuition and enrollment levels at the institutions, so we can ensure that college is affordable and accessible for our students.

2. Ensure access to and affordability of higher education.

The current credit crisis has made it more difficult than ever for students to obtain loans for college; therefore, we must ensure that higher education is affordable. We can slow the growth of tuition costs by limiting tuition increases for in-state, undergraduate students to the Higher Education Price Index per academic year, beginning with the 2010 fall semester. We believe an institution can control its own costs by coordinating duplicative programs, and by finding internal cost savings. Finally, we can also limit the growth and mission creep of our 17 public universities by strengthening the Commission on Higher Education – or creating a Board of Regents – and developing a statewide plan for higher education in South Carolina.

3. Increase the employability of graduates.

Earning a degree is a measure of achievement and an indication of practical ability. However, today’s economy requires more than just a diploma and a presumed proficiency. Graduates must have life skills, technology training, and communication strengths to go with their academic credentials as they prepare to become productive citizens. Also, we need to work hard to make sure students are aware of the employment opportunities available in South Carolina, in addition to being aware of the majors our universities offer. While student choice is a cornerstone of the academic

experience, we must be certain that students have a realistic understanding of the workplace and how their academic choices can impact their ultimate ability to support themselves.

Increasing the employability of graduates will play a major role in improving the economic climate of our state. Apprenticeship Carolina gives technical college students on-the-job training with the prospect of a job offer upon graduation. The program is in its third year of operation, and the number of apprenticeships has increased from 777 in July 2007 to the current level of 1637 – an increase of 111 percent. This program is helping to create a larger pool of qualified workers in the areas of health care, tourism, and advanced manufacturing. We will continue to support programs that help South Carolina become an attractive option for potential employers and that will attract higher-paying jobs and businesses to our area.

4. Increase the effectiveness and efficiency of cultural opportunities and agencies through consolidation of duplicative services.

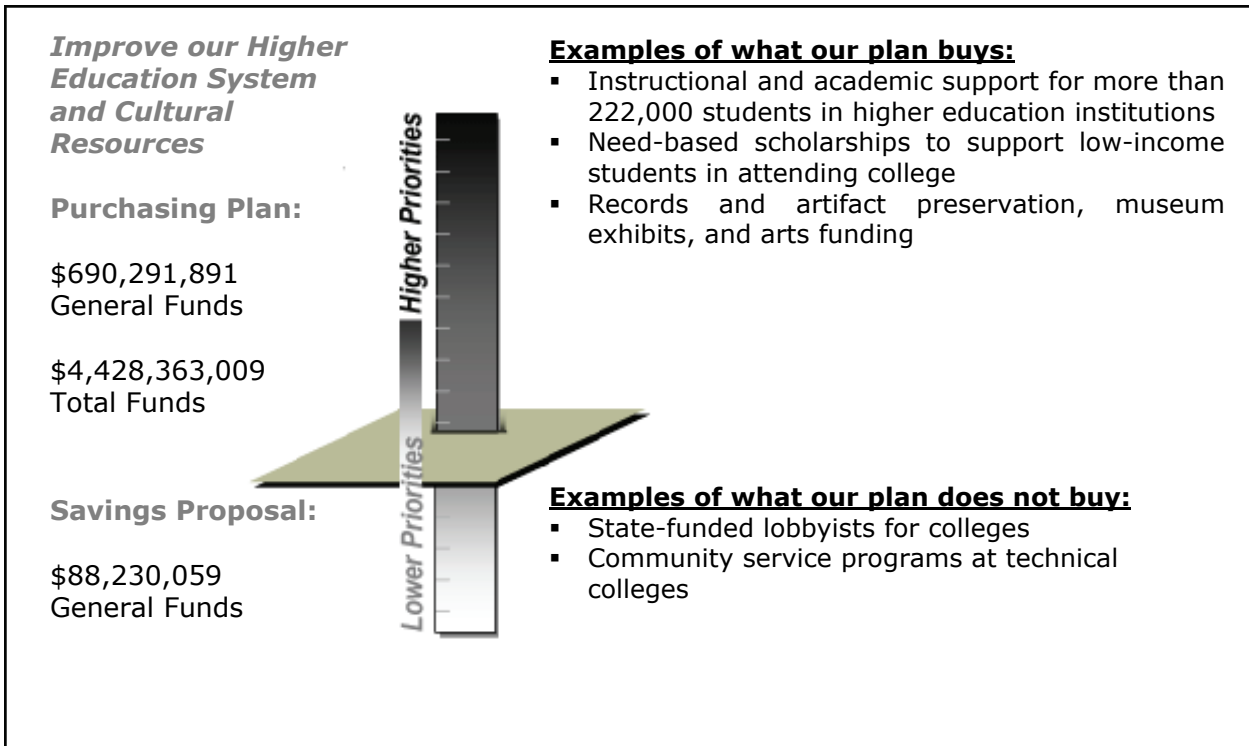
This administration continues to believe that duplicating government services is a misuse of taxpayer money. Our cultural agencies can combine efforts and save taxpayer dollars by sharing building space and streamlining administration functions. The State Library, Arts Commission, State Museum, and Department of Archives and History have discussed sharing human resource functions, and we would like to see this discussion turn into action.

5. Increase awareness of available cultural opportunities through a coordinated marketing effort linked to tourism.

Our state's historic sites, arts agencies, and museums must be marketed in full cooperation with our tourism regions. The state's cultural resources complement our natural attractions, helping to make South Carolina a prime destination for visitors, potential college students, and residents. We believe careful and constructive marketing would not only draw more attention to these sites, but would also attract capital investment and create jobs.

Governor’s Purchasing Plan – Highlights

As we address our state’s unprecedented financial problems, it is important to focus on purchasing only those higher education services that deliver the greatest impact on improving higher education and promoting our cultural resources. In many cases, we have had to use cost savings methods to simply *maintain* current funding levels for high priority services. We do not purchase services that, although valuable, have been identified as lower priorities. The following table identifies key purchases within our executive budget’s total state higher education spending plan as well as examples of what is not purchased. Detailed highlights of our purchasing plan are provided below the table.



Our Plan Buys:

Educational and general funding for our state’s 33 two-year and four-year campuses, research universities, and technical colleges. This activity provides the core support for the operation of the higher education system in our state. We will once again recommend a proviso that limits tuition and fee increases to the prior year’s Higher Education Price Index. We propose funding these activities in the amount of **\$439,189,195 in recurring general funds.**

Program coordination and oversight by the Commission on Higher Education. The CHE, while limited in authority, reviews academic and scholarship programs, collects relevant educational

data, and coordinates school facility usage. Until the CHE is given more authority, or until a Board of Regents is established, we propose **recurring general funding** in the amount of **\$30,849,071**.

Scholarship programs at all levels. The LIFE, HOPE, and Palmetto Fellows scholarships, along with needs-based grants, help parents and students pay for tuition. Our focus this year will be on increasing funding for needs-based grants, while maintaining funds for other state-supported scholarships. Our state has an imbalance in that we offer more merit-based scholarships than needs-based, and in today's world, an ever-increasing number of students need financial assistance because of their limited family income. In the fall of 2008, the South Carolina Higher Education Study Committee issued a report which stated that "our financial aid portfolio is not balanced between need and merit, with the result that many students from poor families cannot afford to attend. Yet it is precisely from these families that much of South Carolina's increased participation must come."

Additionally, we propose that the overall scholarship program be re-evaluated to strengthen the qualifications for receipt of scholarship assistance. Far too many freshmen are becoming ineligible for scholarship retention because they were unprepared for the academic challenges of higher education. If the trends in our state continue as they have in recent years, less than 50 percent of the students who received a LIFE scholarship in the fall of 2009 will retain it in the fall of 2010. However, it is our priority to offer a greater level of affordability to higher education students. Therefore, we propose allocating lottery funds appropriated to these scholarship and grant awards as follows:

- **Needs-Based Grants** for total funding of **\$12,287,922**
- **LIFE Scholarships** for total funding of **\$158,133,731**
- **HOPE Scholarships** for total funding of **\$7,219,398**
- **Palmetto Fellows Scholarships** for total funding of **\$41,084,688**

Tuition grants for students attending private colleges in South Carolina. This investment is returned many times over by using the capacity of private schools instead of additional "bricks and mortar" at state-supported colleges and universities. Since its inception in 1970, the tuition grants program has provided assistance to nearly 300,000 South Carolina students, totaling more \$620 million. We propose **funding in the amount of \$21,741,037 in recurring general funds and \$35,618,073 in total funds.**

The Lottery Tuition Assistance Program for students at two-year technical colleges. Each student is awarded a scholarship based upon the number of eligible recipients, and the amount of available funding each year is limited to the cost of tuition. We propose **funding in the amount of \$47 million in lottery funds.**

Our Plan Saves By:

Consolidating administrative functions of the South Carolina Technical Colleges. Since the start of the economic downturn, the technical colleges have had to absorb their share of our state's \$1.8 billion budget cuts. One way for the technical colleges to save money going forward is to

consolidate the administration of our 16 technical colleges into three regions. We recommend housing the schools’ central administrations at Greenville, Midlands, and Trident technical colleges – because they have the largest enrollments – with the merger and proposed cost savings as follows:

Upstate-Region (Greenville)	Midlands-Region (Midlands)	Low-Country-Region (Trident)
Piedmont: \$993,561	Aiken: \$1,049,995	Horry-Georgetown: \$1,753,378
Spartanburg: \$983,375	Orangeburg-Calhoun: \$1,034,237	Williamsburg: \$289,967
York: \$1,251,293	Denmark: \$592,355	Florence-Darlington: \$2,998,466
Tri-County: \$2,010,356	Central Carolina: \$993,963	Technical College of the Lowcountry: \$1,166,958
Northeastern: \$707,690		

Consolidating school administration will produce cost savings by reducing the number of staff members responsible for executive-level administration, financial aid services, Information technology support, and procurement services. However, we believe it is important for each college to retain its name and its president because each school has an established presence in its surrounding community.

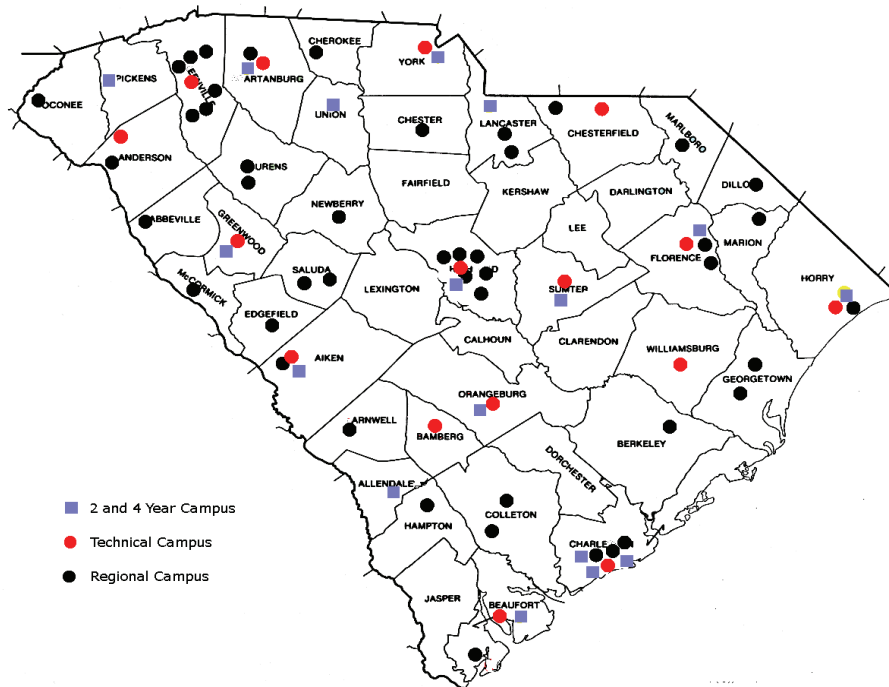
Georgia approved a similar consolidation in October 2008, which merged 13 technical colleges into six, saved the state an estimated \$3.5 million. Also, the distance between schools should not discourage consolidation – Valdosta and Central technical colleges in Georgia will consolidate even though they are 70 miles apart.

Our proposal, including employee benefits, **would save an estimated \$22.6 million.** In lean budget years, we encourage the Technical College System to adopt our proposal, or to create and implement a similar proposal that would realize equal cost savings.

Consolidating administrative functions of the four-year colleges, excluding the three research institutions. In light of the significant budget reductions higher education institutions have faced over the last year, we believe it is more important now than ever before to streamline administrative functions. We propose that the administrative functions of Winthrop, The Citadel, Lander, Coastal Carolina, the College of Charleston, Francis Marion, and South Carolina State universities be administered in Columbia at the Commission on Higher Education. Consolidating school administration will produce cost savings by reducing the number of staff members responsible for executive-level administration, financial aid services, Information Technology support, and procurement services. However, as with our technical college proposal, we believe it is important for each college to retain its name and its president because each school has an established presence in its surrounding community. Our proposal would **save an estimated \$12 million.**

Additionally, we recommend that our third research institution – the University of South Carolina at Columbia – perform all executive-level administrative functions for the entire USC system, which are currently performed by each satellite campus.

Facilities and Maintenance Cluster Initiative. Collaborating maintenance and facility operations will yield significant savings without weakening the quality of the participating institutions. As indicated by the map below, many of our state’s four-year institutions are located within close proximity to another four-year institution or a technical college, yet these institutions have their own independent facilities and maintenance staff. For example, MUSC, The Citadel, and the College of Charleston are located within five miles of one another, yet all three schools have separate facilities and maintenance staff. We believe that with three separate entities in such close proximity providing similar services, there are opportunities to combine facilities and maintenance operations and reduce costs. These opportunities exist throughout our higher education system, and we encourage institutions within a 25-mile radius of one another to reduce the costs associated with their facilities and maintenance activities. We are encouraged to hear that steps are being taken in this direction, as Internet Technology directors from the public and private colleges are currently discussing ways to share IT resources. By reducing costs to the participating universities, we will prevent significant tuition increases for our state’s students and families. This initiative will provide **\$7,684,524 of general fund savings.**



Cutting state funding for college lobbyists. At a time when all state agencies are facing extreme budget cuts, we do not believe it is essential that the state continue funding university lobbyists. For example, 15 institutions of higher education employ lobbyists – paying salaries, lobbying fees, support staff, and rent. If public colleges choose to support lobbyists, then they should do so with foundation or other funds, but not on the taxpayers’ dime. We estimate eliminating lobbying by

higher education will produce **cost savings of \$2,784,880 million** for all state agencies and schools in general funds.

Terminating the lease of the Tuition Grants facility. Based on the recent cuts to the Tuition Grants Commission, we do not believe that the agency has sufficient funds to meet the obligations of its current lease, which allows the Commission to cancel the lease without penalty upon the approval of the Budget and Control Board. There are only three employees that work with Tuition Grants, and we believe they could effectively carry out their mission by sharing space with another state agency. Tuition Grants officials sought space inside the Commission on Higher Education in 2000, but CHE at that time said there was no available space. Therefore, Tuition Grants employees are locked into a contract at their current location until 2012. We think it is unnecessary for the state to pay operations, leasing, and maintenance costs on a building that serves only three people. Tuition Grants could easily share space with another state agency like the Department of Education which currently has 94 unfilled positions and probably has extra office space. **Cost savings from this consolidation will amount to \$20,700.**

Consolidating the Institute for Archeology and Anthropology into the Department of Archives and History (DAH). The Institute's function could be easily absorbed and housed at DAH, particularly since DAH has adequate physical space and because the Institute and DAH share the overall mission of cultural preservation. Most of our neighboring states (Alabama, Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana) house their Archeology programs at their equivalent of our Department of Archives and History. **Annual savings will amount to \$496,812.**

Making Tough Choices:

Given the state's limited resources, we had to make some difficult choices regarding which activities to fund. While the activities listed below have merit, we did not think their anticipated outcomes would be as effective when compared to other activities. The following activities reflect some of those difficult choices:

Community Service Programs through the State Technical College System. While community service programs are a noble effort to cultivate responsible citizenship, we must fund only those activities that are essential to the colleges' mission. This program offers non-credit courses to community members at all 16 technical colleges. Participants pay for the courses, which are day-long seminars on art, history, homeland security, or topics related to the local community. Currently, state funds support a portion of instructors' salaries, but we believe the significant user fees generated by this program – over \$3 million – are sufficient to support the program without the need for additional state funds. This will result in a **savings of \$697,927** in general funds.

University Center of Greenville is a consortium of public and private colleges and universities offering undergraduate and graduate degree programs to the citizens of the Upstate. We support this type of collaboration, particularly when our current higher education system is full of duplicative programs. However, with seven institutions participating in the Center – including Clemson, Furman, MUSC, USC-Columbia, USC-Upstate, South Carolina State University, and Lander – we

believe the participating colleges should be able to cover the University Center's operating costs. This will result in **savings of \$345,250** in general funds.

Arts Commission. Like many states, our state's difficult financial position this year has forced us to make some equally difficult funding decisions that we normally would not propose. In this year's Executive Budget, we propose eliminating funding for the Arts Commission. The Arts Commission administers federal and state grants to local schools, communities, and individual artists. We recognize that artistic and cultural programs add great value to our state, but we simply cannot justify spending money on arts programs when law enforcement and core academic programs are facing such steep budget cuts. Schools in South Carolina already provide arts education and programs to their students, and we believe the State Department of Education is competent to administer these grants to schools. Regarding grants to community programs or individual artists, we do not believe the state should be picking particular entities or artists to support—particularly in an area where the line between good or bad is so subjective. Eliminating funding for the Arts Commission will result in **savings of \$2,453,985**.

State Museum. Similarly, this year's Executive Budget also proposes eliminating funding for the State Museum. The State Museum houses many wonderful exhibits, and has been recognized as one of the best museums in the Southeast by Southern Living Magazine. As with the Arts Commission, we recognize that artistic and cultural programs add great value to our state. Nonetheless, we believe these state funds are more appropriately spent on more core functions of government. Because of the Museum's popularity, we believe the Museum can recoup the decrease in state revenue by modifying its admissions fee schedule or through its endowment. Eliminating funding for the State Museum will result in **savings of \$3,205,385**.

Please see the Appendices for a complete listing of the Governor's Purchase Plan for this goal area and for a detailed listing of what our plan saves and what our plan does not buy.

Improve the Conditions for Economic Growth

Improve the Conditions for Economic Growth

Since the beginning of our administration, we have worked toward creating the best business climate possible for large capital investment and jobs. We are proud of our Department of Commerce's successes in attracting large-scale capital investment projects. In 2007 and 2008, South Carolina saw record-breaking amounts of capital investment – \$4.05 billion and \$4.16 billion, respectively. Likewise, South Carolina ranked in the top five business-friendly states for the past six years by the Pollina Corporation, ranking number 5 in 2009.

Unlike in years' past, when South Carolina competed with only its regional or national neighbors, our state now competes globally – against countries like China and India that continue to train their workforces and develop their abilities to compete across a broad spectrum of industries. Given this ever-changing global economy and the current global financial crisis, we believe it is imperative that we do what it takes to enhance South Carolina's competitive position.

It is crucial that we provide the Department of Commerce and other development-related agencies with the tools to attract to our state companies looking to begin or expand their operations. Our administration has been consistent in its commitment to create a friendlier business climate in South Carolina.

Developing Our Purchasing Priorities

To develop our purchasing priorities, we first examined the major indicators of success to determine whether state government is currently reaching its goal of improving the conditions for economic growth. We have found that South Carolina is making significant progress, but there are areas that need improvement. Our major funding priorities are those that will best achieve our goal of improving the conditions for economic growth as follows:

Provide for the growth and sustainability of all communities through broad-based incentives and grants programs. South Carolina's approach to economic and competitive challenges in South Carolina should be holistic rather than piecemeal. We want to increase the potential for *all* South Carolinians to benefit from this administration's economic development efforts. Providing for consistent and continued success throughout South Carolina is a vital step toward global competitiveness. We support the Department of Commerce's efforts to determine how best to facilitate our state's economic growth.

Provide a more unified and focused effort in marketing our state's assets. South Carolina will maintain its reputation as a business-friendly environment by continuing to promote its strengths while working to minimize or eliminate its weaknesses. Marketing the positive aspects of living and

Administration's Goals for Improving the Conditions for Economic Growth:

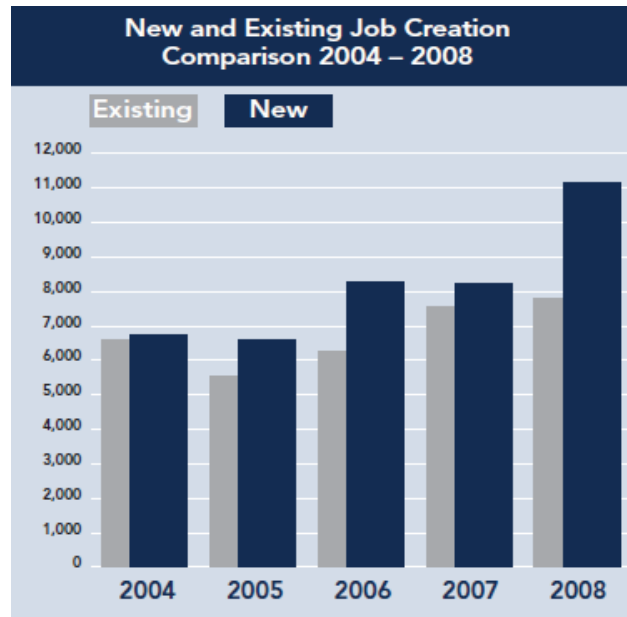
- ✓ Capital investment growth.
- ✓ Small business community growth.
- ✓ Provide jobs for existing workforce.
- ✓ Increase personal income.

working in the Palmetto State provides tangible benefits – every dollar properly invested in marketing returns more than \$20 in direct tourism spending to the economy. Continually emphasizing South Carolina’s superior tourist destinations and business-friendly climate will serve to bring in tourism and capital investment projects, both of which create jobs for South Carolinians.

Provide resources and infrastructure for a more skilled and prepared workforce. South Carolina is consistently recognized for its ability to prepare its workforce for the highly-skilled jobs of the 21st century. Through the Center for Accelerated Technology Training, and its programs that work to supply businesses’ labor needs, South Carolina continues to provide top-level training for the jobs created by emerging technologies. To continue our economic development efforts in workforce development, we remain focused on streamlining the allocation of workforce development dollars through the Department of Commerce’s Workforce Development Division.

Where We Are Succeeding

From the beginning of our administration, the Department of Commerce has been recruiting jobs and capital investment to South Carolina at a robust pace. In 2008, the Department of Commerce had another record year for investment and job creation – recruiting more than \$4.16 billion in capital investment and nearly new 19,000 jobs.



Small Business Growth

South Carolina continues to place an emphasis on growing small businesses – the backbone of our state’s economy. Small businesses employ more than half of our state’s workers, and 97 percent of all businesses in the state are classified as small businesses. Because our administration believes that small businesses are the driving force behind South Carolina’s economy, we pushed for a reduction of the business tax rate from seven percent to five percent. This tax cut increased opportunities for small businesses in the state to grow, as well as created new investment and jobs. The state now has over 3,000 more small businesses than it had when our administration began. We believe that this pro-business reform will continue to foster small business growth in South Carolina.

Export Growth

South Carolina has seen significant growth in its export markets during this administration. In 2008, export growth increased by 19.65 percent over 2007’s numbers, totaling more than \$19.8 billion in goods sold. Our export growth ranks 18th among the 50 states and 4 U.S. territories and third in the Southeast.

As the state's exports grow, so do our opportunities. About nine percent of South Carolina's total private sector manufacturing employment is supported by exports. In 2008, South Carolina exported goods to 193 countries, including traditional trading partners like Canada and the United Kingdom and quickly growing or emerging markets in China and Vietnam. Last year, South Carolina's number-one export market was Germany, which purchased more than \$4.78 billion in products. Making export-business growth a priority will help diversify South Carolina's presence in the global marketplace.

Opportunities for Improvement

Improving Economic Soil Conditions

This administration has mentioned numerous times that to increase South Carolina's global competitiveness, we must level the playing field as much as possible. Unfortunately, rural South Carolina still lags behind in access to high-speed internet connections. While the United States as a whole has over 75 million total broadband subscribers, the United States is ranked 24th globally in broadband availability – behind South Korea and a majority of the European Union. A study by the Freedom Works Foundation shows that widespread broadband deployment would add nearly 13,000 jobs to South Carolina and increase the Gross State Product by \$4.55 billion. For South Carolina to be truly competitive, all of its citizens must have access to affordable high-speed internet. In the Fall of 2009, our administration created the state's Broadband Commission to determine how to allocate state and federal funding to best provide broadband internet access across our state. As a part of this effort, a non-profit company named Connected Nation is performing broadband mapping services to guide our long-range planning efforts and show us precisely what parts of South Carolina still lacks internet access. In 2007, Connected Nation performed a similar service for Tennessee, which since then has seen a 26 percent increase in broadband internet use and a 90 percent increase among low-income minorities. We look forward to watching our state grow and develop as a result of this initiative.

While we have improved some economic soil conditions, South Carolinians are still burdened by the second highest effective income tax rate in the Southeast – behind only North Carolina. As a result, South Carolina is in danger of falling behind in global competition for jobs and capital investment. In the Emphasize Economic Development section of this budget, we proposed offering an optional flat tax. The tax will not only simplify the current tax code, which includes confusing paperwork for exemptions and deductions, but will also attract economic and human capital to our state. According to a recent study from the Atlanta Federal Reserve Board, "Relative marginal tax rates have a statistically significant negative relationship with relative state growth." Simply stated, lower tax rates result in higher economic growth.

We have also expressed concerns that our tax code carves out far too many incentives for only one geographic area of the state or for only one business or industry that may come to our state. According to the Department of Commerce's 2007 report on our incentive system, "some of the current incentives contained within the tax code have become obsolete or have been amended to the point that they no longer serve their original purposes." We believe it is time to stop singling out counties or businesses and take a look at our tax code from a much broader perspective. Accordingly, this year we propose eliminating the five percent corporate income tax as a way to encourage business growth, instead of the special incentives currently in our tax code. South

Carolina would be only the fifth state to phase out the corporate income tax – along with Nevada, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming. South Carolina’s next closest competitor in the Southeast would be Alabama, with a 4.23 percent corporate tax. According to the Tax Foundation, the net effect of full implementation of our tax plan will move us from being the 25th best business climate in the nation to being the sixth best business climate in the nation.

Small businesses are still burdened by high costs associated with inflated awards in the workers’ compensation system. We have made progress by enacting comprehensive workers’ compensation reform in 2007, but the business community still needs the protection of objective standards for determining awards.

Despite South Carolina’s 12.3 percent unemployment rate – which translates to over 250,000 unemployed citizens – our state’s Employment Security Commission continues to perform mostly as a check-writing agency rather than a job-placement agency. Although more than eight agencies have employment-related programs, there is very little coordination among the agencies – partially because ESC’s computer system is so out of date that inter-system communication is impossible. Additionally, under ESC’s leadership, the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund has lost approximately \$1.5 billion since 2001 and is expected to be over \$665 million in debt by the end of 2009. An independent auditor’s 2008 report determined that the ESC’s accounting staff unfortunately lacked the requisite skills, training, and certification to manage properly ESC’s accounts. ESC’s mismanagement of UI funds, internal accounting procedures, customer relations, and inter-agency coordination clearly show the need for a single, cabinet-level employment agency directly accountable to the Governor’s Office. We look forward to working with the General Assembly on reforming ESC into an efficient, responsible employment agency within our proposed Department of Workforce.

Finally, we remain committed to reducing the burden that frivolous lawsuits have on businesses in South Carolina. Although the tort reform legislation enacted in 2005 has helped reduce business costs associated with litigation, much remains to be done. In the *2008 State Liability Systems Ranking Study* conducted for the U.S. Chamber Institute for Legal Reform, South Carolina ranked 43rd among states in the fairness of its legal climate – the worst ranking that the state has ever received. For South Carolina to remain competitive in a global economy, we need to continue reducing these unnecessary costs incurred by businesses. Nonetheless, there is good reason to believe that meaningful tort reform can be implemented during the next legislative session, as evidenced by legislation proposed by Speaker of the House Bobby Harrell and Senator Larry Martin. The proposed legislation would:

- Allow the non-use of seatbelts to be admissible in civil cases to reduce damages if injury was caused by failure to wear a seatbelt
- Cap punitive damages at the greater of two times compensatory damages or \$250,000
- Cap punitive damages at the lesser of two times compensatory damages or \$250,000 for small businesses
- Establish guidelines for pain and suffering awards and caps at \$350,000
- Limit appeal bond amount to \$25 million (or \$1 million for small businesses)

We will work diligently with the General Assembly to enact business friendly reforms during its next legislative session.

Purchasing Priorities

Our five major funding priorities are those that will best achieve our goal of improving the conditions for economic growth, and those are:

Provide for the growth and sustainability of all communities. We continue to approach economic and competitive challenges in South Carolina on a holistic level rather than a piecemeal level. In doing so, we increase the potential for all South Carolinians to benefit from this administration's economic development efforts. Allowing consistent and continued success throughout South Carolina remains a vital step toward global competitiveness. By effectively spreading economic development opportunities across the state and working to improve business soil conditions statewide, we stand a far better chance of growing our economy overall than by focusing on certain areas of the state as priority.

Provide for more effective and broad-based incentives and grants programs. The Department of Commerce has done a good job providing South Carolina with important information on how best to compete by providing the best mix of incentives and grants for our state's economic development efforts. By leveling the playing field for business and not favoring one specific business or industry over another, we give South Carolina the benefit of attracting capital investment and jobs in a business climate that is uniform.

Provide a more unified and focused effort in marketing our state's assets. South Carolina will maintain its reputation as a business-friendly environment by continuing to promote its strengths while working to minimize or eliminate its weaknesses. Marketing dollars spent on promoting the positive aspects of living and working in the Palmetto State provide tangible benefits – every dollar properly invested in marketing returns more than \$20 in direct tourism spending to the economy. A continued emphasis on the look and feel of South Carolina as a superior tourist destination and as a business-friendly state will serve the dual purposes of bringing in tourism and capital investment projects, both of which create jobs for South Carolinians.

Provide resources and infrastructure for a more skilled and prepared workforce. South Carolina is consistently recognized for its ability to prepare its workforce for the highly-skilled jobs of the 21st century. Through the Center for Accelerated Technology Training and its programs which are designed to work with businesses on providing labor infrastructure needs, South Carolina continues to provide top-level training for the jobs created from emerging technologies in a global economy. To continue our economic development efforts in workforce development, we remain focused on streamlining the allocation of workforce development dollars through the Department of Commerce's Workforce Development Division.

Governor’s Purchasing Plan – Highlights

As we address our state’s unprecedented financial problems, it is important to focus on purchasing only those services that deliver the greatest impact on improving the conditions for economic growth. In many cases, we have used cost savings methods simply to *maintain* current funding levels for high priority services. We do not purchase services that, although valuable, have been identified as lower priorities. The following table identifies key purchases within our executive budget’s total state economic development spending plan, as well as examples of what is not purchased. Detailed highlights of our purchasing plan are provided below the table.

<p><i>Improve the Conditions for Economic Growth</i></p> <p>Purchasing Plan:</p> <p>\$77,607,178 General Funds</p> <p>\$1,924,373,290 Total Funds</p>		<p><u>Examples of what our plan buys:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continuation of Comprehensive Marketing Programs at the Department of Commerce ▪ Local Workforce Investment funding ▪ Provides \$4 million for the Closing Fund at the Department of Commerce ▪ \$40 million for payments on the interest on the loans from the federal government to pay unemployment claims
<p>Savings Proposal:</p> <p>\$13,599,265 General Funds</p>		<p><u>Examples of what our plan does not buy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Less efficient, duplicative services ▪ Activities that fall outside agencies’ core missions ▪ Piecemeal economic development efforts

Our Plan Buys:

Interest Payments on Federal Loan for Unemployment Compensation Benefits. Since 2008, the Employment Security Commission (ESC) has requested federal loans totaling almost \$660 million to cover a shortfall in the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund. Because of the terms set by the U.S. Department of Labor, the interest on the loan began to accrue because the state failed to repay the loan within one year – increasing the state’s liability by approximately \$40 million. While we are unable to cover the substantial loan requested for ESC, we believe it makes good sense to set aside funds in this budget to cover the interest. Accordingly, we are setting aside **\$40 million in general funds** to pay the interest owed on this federal loan. Some have suggested doubling the tax on every business in the state to cover future shortfalls. According to the Tax Foundation’s 2009 report, South Carolina’s unemployment tax already ranks 7th worst in the nation. As we discussed above, we believe that any attempt to address the loan or future shortfalls must be tied to significant

reforms of the ESC. We eagerly await the Legislative Audit Council review of the agency, which we hope will give us a clear picture of how best to reform the ESC.

Continuation of a Comprehensive Marketing Program at the Department of Commerce.

The Department of Commerce continues to impact the global business community through its presence at trade shows and industry-specific events, while also gaining attention through enhanced marketing and public relations efforts within South Carolina and around the world. It is crucial to make the global business community aware of our state's positive business environment. Therefore, we propose **funding of \$2,930,357** to the Department of Commerce for their marketing efforts of South Carolina.

Recurring funding for the Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism's Media Placement budget.

The tourism industry will always be a major economic driver in the Palmetto State. In 2008 domestic travel expenditures in South Carolina totaled over \$9.87 billion, a 1.7 percent increase from 2007 and a 36.8 percent increase from 2003. The idea of continuing to promote South Carolina's tourism industry to the world has enormous return on investment potential. PRT's "Product Development" and "Destination Specific" programs focus on enhancing the areas of our state's tourism industry that have the greatest potential to generate new streams of revenue. We recommend the continued allocation of funding to not only foster the growth of these new programs, but also to aid South Carolina's efforts to attract tourists from all over the world. We propose recurring funding of **\$8,282,423** for the agency's media placement budget.

Funding for the Center for Accelerated Technology Training.

Supplying a well-trained and adaptable workforce is another important element of South Carolina's ability to compete for business opportunities. South Carolina's Center for Accelerated Technology Training program, which is coordinated through our technical college system and the Department of Commerce, is one of the major reasons companies choose South Carolina for their capital investment projects. Because of the success of this program, we propose **current funding of \$1,663,267** for this workforce training program.

Local Workforce Investment. This initiative helps meet the employment, training, and labor market needs of businesses, job seekers, and at-risk youth. These federal dollars are spent in coordination with the state's economic development activities to help recruit high-paying jobs. The training programs are in industries and individual companies targeted by the Department of Commerce. **Projected FY 2010-11 federal funding is \$79,599,000.**

Our Plan Saves By:

Transferring the Local Government Infrastructure Grants at the Budget and Control Board to the Department of Commerce.

As the lead agency on economic development for the state, the Department of Commerce should be the agency in charge of all funds directed toward growing our urban and rural economies. We have long advocated that having only one agency appropriating economic development funds is more efficient and effective than multiple agencies doing so. Since taking office, this administration in cooperation with the Department of Commerce has had unmatched success in encouraging growth in the state's rural communities. As an example of this success, in the past three years, more than 29 percent of jobs recruited to South Carolina went to

rural communities. Further, in its efforts to continue improving workforce readiness in rural South Carolina, the Rural Infrastructure Fund (RIF) helped create Northeastern Technical College Information Technology Laboratory classroom at its Dillon County Community Campus. We believe that we can make this program more successful by moving this program and all associated grant funds to the Department of Commerce. This move would generate **general fund savings of \$133,472** by eliminating duplicative administrative costs.

Directing gasoline tax revenue to the petroleum inspection and testing program. The Department of Agriculture is charged with inspecting and testing gas pumps for accuracy and suitability for service. The current state law provides that, “For the purposes of providing funds for inspecting, testing and analyzing petroleum products and for general state purposes, there must be paid to the department a charge of one-fourth cent a gallon.” Currently, the department runs this program with general fund dollars, contrary to state law. We propose directing the state amount of funds from the gas tax to run this program. This will allow the agency to hire the needed inspectors to ensure this program is managed well. This will generate **general fund savings of \$390,606**.

Making Tough Choices:

Given the state’s finite resources, we had to make some difficult choices regarding which activities to fund this year. While the activities listed below may well have merit, we did not think their anticipated outcome would be as effective as other activities in achieving our goals. The following reflects these difficult choices:

Reducing pass through funding. This administration has always believed that any public-private endeavor should be open and objective, rather than obscured by complicated funding practices. An example of this type of funding is the Regional Promotions pass through at the Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism – a pass through which the agency recommended should no longer be funded. We believe that funding appropriated for an agency should be directed to accountable, core functions within the agency – and not to providing a limited amount of funding to the 11 regional tourism districts throughout the state. We continue to advocate for a better funding mechanism for these projects than pass through funding. **General fund savings of \$1,375,000.**

Public Service Activities reaching outside of their core mission of agriculture. Our administration continues to recognize the valuable role that Clemson's and South Carolina State's PSAs play in our rural areas. However, we think that the agencies should narrow their focus to more closely concentrate on the core mission of serving our state’s agricultural community. Such non-core activities include Clemson’s Rural Community Leadership Development program and South Carolina State’s Community Leadership and Economic Development program. Not only are the programs outside Clemson’s and South Carolina State’s core missions, but they are duplicative of services provided through the Department of Commerce and the State Housing Finance and Development Authority. These activities represent a **general fund savings of \$5,770,484**.

Please see the Appendices for a complete listing of the Governor’s Purchase Plan for this goal area and for a detailed listing of what our plan saves and what our plan does not buy.

Improve the Health and
Protections of Our Children and
Adults

Improve the Health and Protections of Our Children and Adults

In South Carolina, nearly one out of every four state tax dollars is directed toward health care. Unfortunately, that significant investment has not led to satisfactory health outcomes in our state. To help South Carolinians get the most out of their health care dollar, we brought the benefit of market-based principles to our health care system. South Carolinians deserve a health system that encourages cost-effective preventative care and offers a wide range of health care options.

Another key ingredient of an individual's high quality of life is the ability to live in a safe and stable environment. South Carolina has programs to reduce child poverty, find permanent homes for foster children, decrease the rate of child abuse and neglect, improve the living conditions of our seniors and those with disabilities, and improve rates of self-sufficiency among our low-income citizens.

Nonetheless, our efforts to improve South Carolina's overall quality of life will be compromised if South Carolinians do not get the efficient and accountable service delivery system that we have called for the past seven years. If South Carolina's government were to be recreated today, then it is inconceivable that anyone would recommend our current health care delivery structure. It is time to implement the kind of effective, efficient, and accountable government structure South Carolina taxpayers deserve.

Administration's Goals for Improving the Health and Protections of Our Children and Adults:

- ✓ Increase the number of citizens leading healthy lives.
- ✓ Increase access to health care.
- ✓ Increase self-sufficiency.
- ✓ Increase the number of children living in a safe and stable living environment.
- ✓ Reduce preventable injury, illness and death.
- ✓ Reduce health disparities.
- ✓ Reduce poverty.

Developing Our Purchasing Priorities

During this process, we looked at the major indicators of success to determine whether state government is currently meeting its goal of improving the conditions for the health of our citizens. We have found some modest progress, but there are many areas that need improvement. This section identifies the measures that help explain our state's level of progress in achieving our goal for a healthy citizenry.

Where We Are Succeeding

Reducing preventable injury, illness, or death through screening. One area where we have been successful in screening is in the rate of women receiving mammograms, which help detect breast cancer in its early stages. Although the overall number of women who get mammograms is

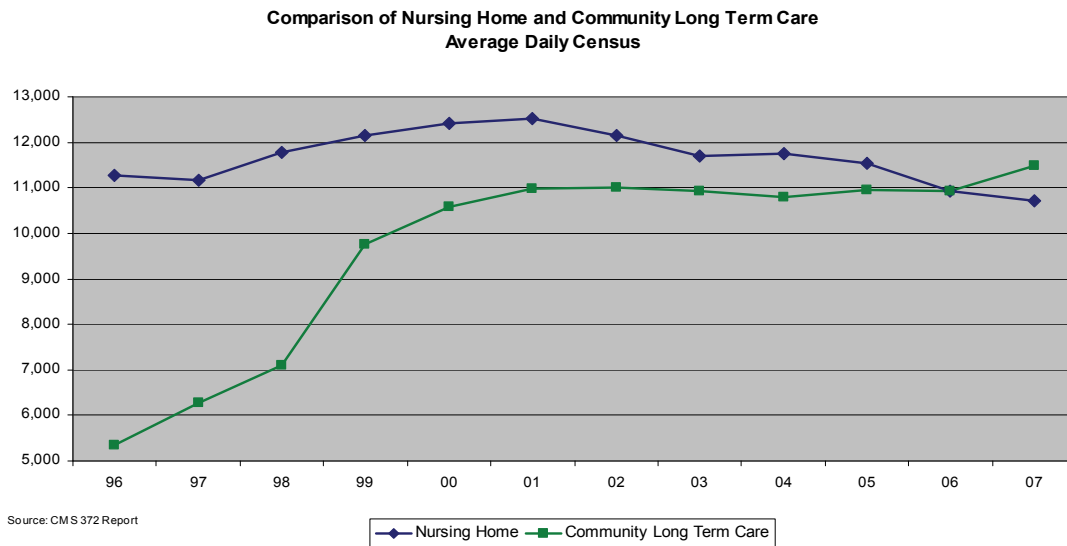
increasing, many women – particularly those who are uninsured, older, or members of certain racial and ethnic minority groups – do not get mammograms at the same rate. Thus, we lowered the “Best Chance Network” eligibility age from 47 to 40 to ensure more women receive the proper testing.

Living in a safe, stable environment. As stated earlier, since the beginning of our administration, the amount of time it takes for a child to be adopted is at one of its lowest levels in six years. In FY 2008-09, 20.3 percent of the Department of Social Services’ foster children were adopted within 24 months, and a total of 523 children were adopted. Since FY 2003-04, we have experienced a 59 percent increase in the number of adoptions finalized.

In addition, the average number of months a child spends in foster care continues to decrease. For the children that were reunited with a parent or caretaker during FY 2008-09, almost 75 percent were reunited within 12 months of being removed from their former environment. In the last three years, the average amount of months spent in foster care decreased from 18.6 to 17.3 months.

Self-sufficiency rates. Increasing rates of independence and self-sufficiency are direct indicators of economic well-being. Key measures of these indicators include the percentage of South Carolinians leaving state assistance (i.e., Temporary Assistance for Needy Families-TANF), the number of seniors and disabled persons able to remain in their own homes, and the unemployment rate. Currently, 80 percent of elder-care is provided by an individual’s family.

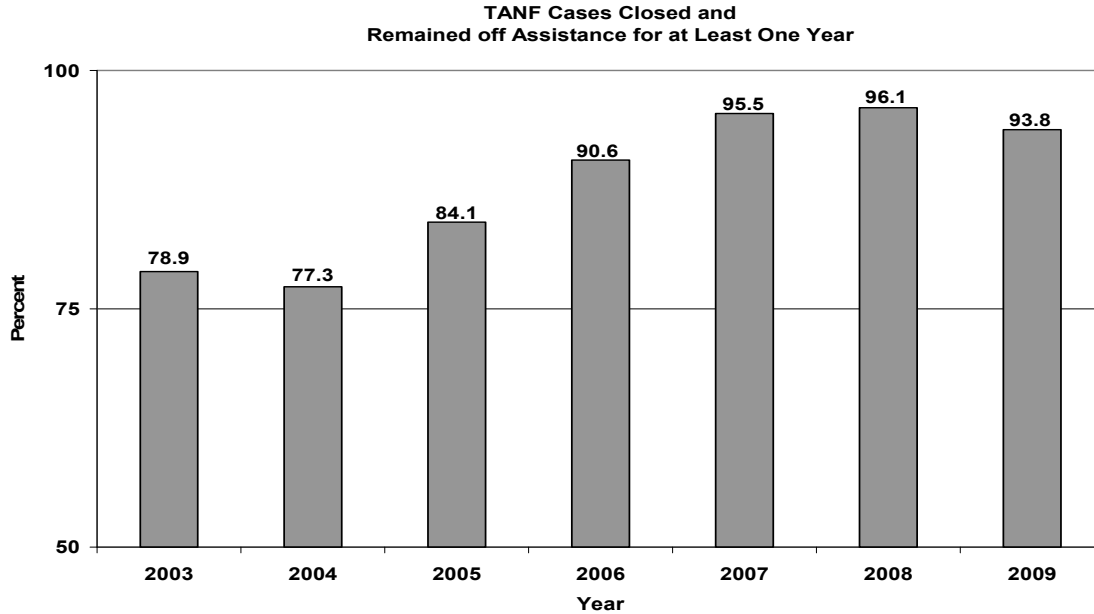
Additionally, we have seen community care surpass nursing home care since 2007. By receiving at-home community care, seniors and disabled persons are not only happier, but they help save taxpayer dollars.



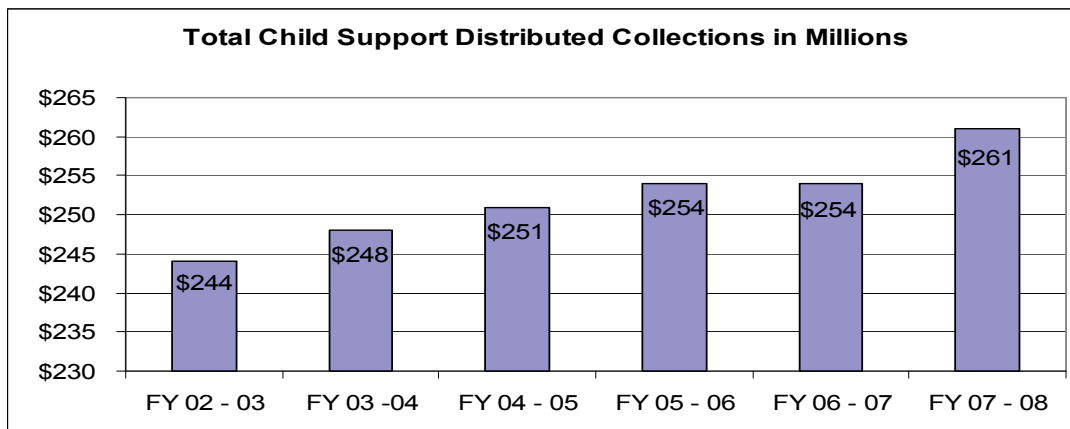
South Carolina is meeting its goals of increasing opportunities for self-sufficiency among low-income families and adults with disabilities. For example, efforts to maximize the number of eligible

persons receiving food stamps in South Carolina have been very effective – approximately 90 percent of eligible South Carolinians receive food stamps, up from 50 percent in FY 2000-01.

Success should not be measured simply by the number of South Carolinians receiving assistance, but also in the number of those who are able to leave the welfare system. The number of South Carolinians who obtain employment, leave the state assistance program, and remain off assistance for at least one year averaged 88 percent during our administration.



The purpose of child support is to ensure that the custodial parent and non-custodial parent share the financial responsibility of raising a child or children. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, approximately 25 percent of custodial parents who are not receiving the child support to which they are entitled live below the poverty line. Over \$106 billion is owed to custodial parents nationwide. In our state, child support distributed collections have steadily increased to \$261 million in FY 2007-08.



Opportunities for Improvement

The management structure of our state’s health and human services system includes eight different agencies, only three of which answer directly to the Governor. The other five agencies answer to a series of part-time boards. This structure diffuses accountability and sets the executive branch up to look more like a patchwork of competing special interest fiefdoms rather than a united team looking out for the good of the state.

When the MAP Commission first called for health agency restructuring in 2003, 21 other states were also considering, planning or executing health agency restructuring initiatives. Six years later, several of those states, including Alaska, Maine, Texas and Nebraska, have completed those restructuring plans, while South Carolina remains at the starting gate.

While South Carolina has succeeded in some areas, there is great room for improvement in addressing our health care needs. While health outcomes are generally poor across the South, South Carolinians generally rank worse (48th nationally in overall health) than our neighbors in North Carolina and Georgia, who rank 36th and 41st respectively. This is despite the fact that we outrank both states in per capita public health spending. As seen in the “Public Health Funding” chart, we are clearly not getting enough value for our health care dollars.

2008 Public Health Funding (Source: United Health Foundation)		
State	Rank	Dollars per Person
SC	48	\$81
GA	36	\$75
NC	41	\$50

Increase the number of citizens leading healthy lives. Too many South Carolinians make unhealthy lifestyle choices and contribute to the state’s overall poor health. The 2007 Health Risk Factors Rankings table below indicates that we engage in behavior that puts children and adults at risk.

This table shows that we have the 18th highest smoking rate in the nation (22 percent) and the 11th highest rate of adults who do not engage in physical activity (47 percent). We rank 45th with regard to the number of women receiving prenatal care and 44th in the prevalence of obesity.

2007 Health Risk Factors Rankings (SC, NC, GA)			
Indicator	Ranking Among 50 States + DC (lower number indicates better health status)		
	SC	NC	GA
First trimester prenatal care	45	23	27
Smoking rate	33	32	28
Smokers who attempted to stop smoking	37	19	22
Obesity	44	41	43
No leisure time/physical activity	40	34	42

Source: National Women’s Law Center

These risk factors contribute to the poor health outcomes summarized in the following table, Health Outcomes Rankings. South Carolina’s outcomes indicate poor health across our citizens’ lifetimes.

Indicator	Ranking Among 50 States + DC (lower number indicates better health status)		
	SC	NC	GA
Percent of pre-term births	46	37	17
Infant death rate	46	44	43
Child death rate	35	25	29
Cancer death rate	38	33	24
Prevalence of diabetes in adults	42	38	44
Stroke death rate	50	45	44
Adult obesity rate	42	32	39
Adults with no poor mental health days/previous month	32	2	13
Heart disease	33	28	39

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation

Access to care. About 46 million Americans, nearly 15 percent of the population, do not have health insurance. Although the rate of uninsured South Carolinians decreased by 8 percent over the past year, we still have significant room for improvement in the area of health care coverage. Overall, the uninsured rate in South Carolina (16.2 percent) sits above the national average of 15.5 percent. Individuals without health insurance frequently do not participate in preventive care programs and can add substantially to the cost of health care due to delayed care and emergency department treatment.

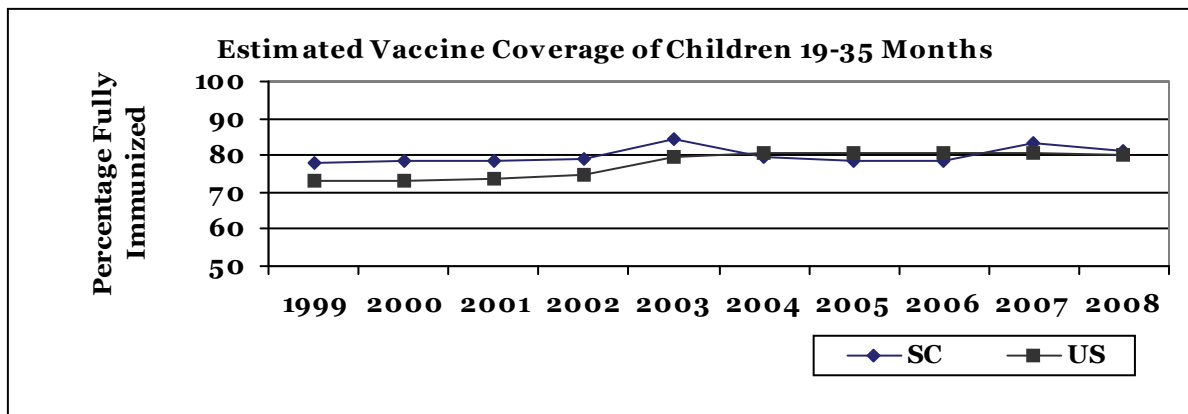
Lack of Health Insurance (Overall State Population)	
State	Percent Uninsured
Alabama	13.6
Virginia	14.1
U.S. Average	15.5
South Carolina	16.2
Georgia	17.6
North Carolina	17.2
Mississippi	19.8
Florida	20.7

Source: United Health Foundation, 2008

Increase the number of children living in a safe and stable environment. According to national standards, more than 9.9 percent of children who have been returned home after a foster care experience will reenter foster care within 12 months because of unsuitable home conditions. In South Carolina (FY 2008-09), the percentage of children who re-entered care was 8.6 percent, which is slightly better than the national standard.

We are struggling with the stability of foster care placements. The national standard for stability is that of all the children who have been in foster care less than 12 months, 86.7 percent have two or less placement settings. As of July 2009, South Carolina was at 76.5 percent, still short of the national standard. There has been some progress in this area; however, the overall length of time children spend in foster care has decreased by almost 8 percent since FY 2006-07 (from 18.6 months to 17.2 months).

Reduce preventable injury, illness, and death. Immunization against diseases is a cost effective strategy for improving the health of our citizens. South Carolina is currently 17th in the nation with 81.1 percent of South Carolina's children ages 19-35 months being immunized in 2008, which is slightly higher than the national average of 80.1 percent.



Occupational Fatalities represents the impact of hazardous jobs on the population. The state Occupational Safety and Health Act requires employers to provide their employees with a safe and healthy worksite. In 2008, our state had 8.7 occupational fatalities (per 100,000 workers), an increase from 6.7 occupational fatalities (per 100,000 workers) in 2005. In 2008, the national norm was lower at 5.2 deaths per 100,000 workers.

Among children, accidents are the number one cause of death in South Carolina. According to the National Safety Council, approximately 45 percent of unintentional injury deaths occurred in and around the home. Unintentional home injury deaths to children are caused primarily by fire and burns, suffocation, drowning, firearms, falls, choking, and poisoning.

Increased awareness of and compliance with safety laws, appropriate vaccinations for major diseases and increased emphasis on curbing domestic violence are all potential ways to improve South Carolina’s performance in this area.

Decrease health disparities. Racial disparities in health outcomes continue to be a significant problem in South Carolina. The National Institute of Health has defined health disparities as, “differences in the incidence, prevalence, mortality and burden of diseases and other adverse health conditions that exist among specific population groups in the United States.”

The conditions that disproportionately affect minorities living in South Carolina include cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, kidney disease, HIV/AIDS, lack of immunizations, and infant mortality. Large health disparities exist in our state in areas such as prenatal care, certain cancers, obesity, diabetes, stroke, and heart disease. While the state has made some progress in increasing awareness of preventive health strategies among African-Americans, much more needs to be done to reduce health disparities.

Reduce poverty. Poverty rates directly indicate the economic well-being of children and adults, and are closely linked to physical well-being. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the percentage of children in poverty (below 100 percent of federal poverty level) decreased from 19.4 in 2005 to 15.6 percent in 2006. However, in 2008 the percentage jumped to 21.8 percent. The percentage of

South Carolina seniors at the federal poverty line is 12.1 percent. The national average for seniors is slightly higher at 12.5 percent.

Purchasing Priorities

We developed this purchasing plan by taking proven and promising strategies and then prioritizing them in a way that will achieve the best results. The key strategies we identified are as follows:

Provide incentives to promote healthy lifestyles. Improved quality and length of life among South Carolinians begins with citizens making better choices about their own health. Engaging in unhealthy habits such as poor eating, leading a sedentary life, and smoking cigarettes result in significant health care costs to our state. For example, the prevalence of adult obesity in South Carolina costs \$1 billion in medical expenditures, with about half of the costs being funded by Medicare and Medicaid. Obesity-related expenditures represent more than five percent of South Carolina's annual health care bill. Smoking-related health care costs exceed \$1 billion annually.

Provide increased access to insurance and private payment for health care. Many South Carolinians are either uninsured or underinsured. Health insurance coverage increases the likelihood that people will receive the preventive care they need to stay healthy. The increasing number of uninsured individuals will place a large burden on our emergency care systems. Every day in rural South Carolina, more than 100 people receive medical services for which they cannot pay. It has been estimated that the national cost to provide emergency medical services to uninsured is \$130 billion dollars annually. The cost to South Carolina is \$2.7 billion annually.

Provide measures to increase the number of individuals with an identified primary care physician or medical home. People with a regular provider of health care are more likely than those without a usual source of care to receive a variety of preventive health care services. An estimated 15 percent of adults in the United States lack a usual source of care, and at least two in five residents in South Carolina have inadequate access to a doctor's office, clinic, or health center.

Provide disease prevention and disease management. Many of the health care and societal costs associated with physical and behavioral disorders can be reduced through improved disease management and prevention programs. Health outcomes in South Carolina clearly demonstrate that we fall short in preventing and managing disease. Cardiovascular disease, cancer, and diabetes are among the leading causes of death. On the national level, approximately 1 in every 10 health care dollars is attributed to diabetes. In South Carolina, the total cost of diabetes was \$2.6 billion in 2006. Indirect costs include increased factors such as absenteeism, reduced productivity, and lost productive capacity due to early mortality. Some of these costs could be reduced through improved blood sugar control, control of elevated blood pressure and high cholesterol, and other disease management techniques.

Provide adequate food and nutrition. A 2008 U.S. Department of Agriculture report reveals that 49.1 million Americans, including 16.7 million children, are "food insecure" which refers to the "ability of people to obtain sufficient food for their household." Additionally, South Carolina is listed as one of six Southern states with high "food insecurity rates." Undernutrition can have

lasting negative effects upon the physical and cognitive development of children. The Food Stamp Program is the first line of defense in ensuring that low-income families receive adequate nutrition. Programs like the Summer Food Program, Child and Adult Care Food Program, and the Emergency Food Assistance Program help families provide nutritional meals. Providing adequate food and nutrition through programs like Meals on Wheels supports independent living for home-bound adults.

Provide opportunities for employment and independence. To improve the economic well-being and self-sufficiency of our low-income population and our adults with disabilities, we must find ways to continue to increase opportunities for employment. For adults and seniors, adequate supports such as homemakers, personal care aides, Meals on Wheels, and transportation can prevent or delay nursing home institutionalization. Maximizing living choices for adults and seniors, especially if they choose to stay in their own homes or be cared for by family members, is a win-win cost saving strategy for state government and for South Carolina citizens.

Provide child support collections. To reduce the rate of poverty of South Carolina's children, we must find ways to increase child support collections. According to the 2008 United States Department of Agriculture's report on Expenditures on Children for Families, a single parent home with a household income of \$50,000 will spend a little over an estimated \$148,620 on one child up to the age of 17. The year before high school graduation, that child costs about \$11,180. Child support collection is important because children in poverty are more likely to suffer poor health, die in childhood, be developmentally delayed, repeat a grade, drop out of high school, become pregnant during adolescence, and be unemployed after high school.

Provide measures to reduce time for foster children to be adopted. By reducing the amount of time for South Carolina children to be adopted, we can increase the number of children in stable and safe environments and reduce the number of children in institutional settings. Another long-term consequence of children aging-out of the foster care system with no permanent family is the high incidence of homelessness experienced by former foster youth. Across the nation, various studies indicate that as many as 27 percent of homeless persons have a history of being in foster care, a group home, or other institutional setting for part of their childhood.

Provide timely and effective interventions when safety is compromised in the home or family environment. Children who are abused and neglected are 25 percent more likely to experience delinquency, teen pregnancy, low academic achievement, drug use, and mental health problems. To reduce costs to society in the long term, children need to be protected from the effects of abuse and neglect. Psychological problems often manifest as high-risk behaviors, which in turn can lead to long-term health problems such as sexually transmitted diseases, cancer, and obesity. For adults and seniors, timely and effective intervention will help prevent recurring abuse and improve the quality of care for residents in long-term care facilities.

Governor’s Purchasing Plan – Highlights

The Federal Medical Assistance Percentages (FMAPs) are used in determining the amount of Federal matching funds for State expenditures for assistance payments for certain social services, and State medical and medical insurance expenditures. As part of the America Reinvestment and Recovery Act, this past year, South Carolina received \$657 million in increased FMAP rate funds from Washington that the state had access to during FY 2009-10. At that time, the General Assembly was able to incorporate six quarters of increased FMAP in the budget – two quarters for FY 2009 and four quarters in FY 2010.

During FY 2011, our state will only have two quarters of FMAP unless Congress extends the windfall. In FY 2012, our state will not have access to this money – meaning that over a two year time period roughly \$650 million will have evaporated from the state budget.

The point is, while the number of Medicaid users and services continues to increase, available funding will decrease. It is important that this year we not only budget for the current fiscal year – but also the next. As we address our state’s unprecedented financial problems, it is important to focus on purchasing only those services that deliver the greatest impact on improving the health and protections of our children and adults. In many cases, we have had to use cost savings methods to simply maintain current funding levels for high priority services. We do not purchase services that, while still considered valuable, have been identified as lower priority. The following table identifies key purchases within our executive budget’s total state health care and social services spending plan as well as examples of what is not purchased. Detailed highlights of our purchasing plan are provided below the table.

<p><i>Improve the Health and Protections of Our Children and Adults</i></p>	
<p>Purchasing Plan:</p> <p>\$1,447,034,827 General Funds</p> <p>\$10,433,979,351 Total Funds</p>	<p>Examples of what our plan buys:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Immunizations for contagious diseases ▪ Funding for maternal and infant health ▪ Home health services ▪ Child support collections ▪ Adoption subsidies ▪ Adult protective services ▪ Funding for Medicaid fraud/abuse enforcement
<p>Savings Proposal:</p> <p>\$23,043,791 General Funds</p>	<p>Examples of what our plan does not buy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Duplicative administration for eight different health and human services agencies ▪ Unlimited Medicaid visits ▪ Loan forgiveness for geriatric physicians

Our Plan Buys:

Increased emphasis on disease prevention and promotion of healthy lifestyles

Immunizations for polio, measles, and other contagious diseases. Many serious childhood diseases are preventable through routine childhood vaccination. Diseases such as polio, whooping cough, and measles are easily spread through communities. Individuals who are not immunized increase the risk that they and others in their communities will contract a contagious disease. Also, the flu and pneumonia are among the leading causes of death in the senior population, and both are easily preventable through either an annual flu shot or a one-time pneumonia vaccine. To prevent disease, disability, and death from preventable diseases and to avoid the exorbitant public health costs associated with these illnesses, we continue to **support recurring funding for these activities amounting to \$2,914,250 in general funds.**

Funding for maternal and infant health. This funding seeks to improve the health and well-being of children in the state with an emphasis on eliminating health disparities. Activities include family support services, newborn screening and home visits, medical home partnerships, family planning, and nutrition education. These activities also further our goals of promoting healthy behaviors and improving access to comprehensive quality health care. We continue to **provide funding for this activity amounting to \$3,024,618 in general funds.**

Access to insurance and private payment for health care

Further emphasis on verifying eligibility (including citizenship) for Medicaid benefits. To be faithful stewards of the taxpayers' dollars, we are working on making sure that Medicaid recipients are actually eligible for those benefits. To fund citizenship verification requirements and other related items mandated by the Federal Deficit Reduction Act, we propose to **provide funding for this activity, amounting to \$8,652,990 in general funds.**

Options for Medicaid coverage for enrolled beneficiaries in South Carolina. The state reimburses the Managed Care Organizations a capitated reimbursement rate for enrolled members. These organizations generally provide a coordinated system of primary care aimed at establishing beneficiaries in a "medical home." Additionally, they provide other health services such as health education and home visits. For this service, we propose to **provide funding for this activity, amounting to \$373,536,613 in total funds.**

Medicaid fraud and abuse enforcement. In an effort to combat Medicaid fraud and abuse, we propose **increasing funding for the Medicaid Program Integrity Unit in the amount of \$50,000.** During State Fiscal Year 2009, the agency opened 580 cases related to fraud and abuse - more aggressively pursuing investigations of unusual provider billing patterns or recipient misuse of Medicaid services. One example of such efforts involved a pediatrician who was excessively billing Medicaid but did not have documentation to support the claims filed. Ultimately, the case was referred to the Attorney General's office, and the provider was arrested and charged with fraud. Because of the vital role that the Attorney General's Office plays in prosecuting Medicaid fraud and abuse cases, we also propose **increasing funding for the Medicaid fraud prosecution in the**

amount of \$125,000. DHHS estimates that the return on investment for program integrity efforts was \$7.83 for every dollar spent in State Fiscal Year 2009.

Disease prevention and management

As we maintain funding for prevention-related activities, our state must still deal with the reality that we remain among the unhealthiest populations in the United States – a reality that costs us in terms of both dollars and lives.

Our budget proposes to continue purchasing many activities that manage illness. Because managing illness among the poor and disabled is so important to our state, this budget proposes to fund these activities so that continued health care cost increases can be absorbed without having to reduce services. Important activities include:

Inpatient and outpatient hospital care. Our prevention, pharmacy, medical professional, and clinic services seek to reduce Medicaid recipients' need for hospital care. Nevertheless, some circumstances require a more specialized setting. We propose to **maintain funding for Medicaid hospital services with \$140,141,739 in recurring funds and \$69,096,983 in nonrecurring funds – amounting to \$209,238,722 in general funds** – to ensure that our fellow citizens who require this high-level care continue to receive the help they need.

Prescription drug availability for South Carolinians on Medicaid. Pharmaceutical services covered by Medicaid include the provision of most prescription and over-the-counter drugs. Pharmacy utilization levels are growing, but we can save on pharmaceutical costs by pooling our buying power with several other states in the National Medicaid Pooling Initiative. Therefore, we intend to **fund this activity with \$542,946,110 in total funds.**

Clinical Services for South Carolinians

Acute Psychiatric Services for consumers whose conditions are temporarily severe enough that they cannot be treated in the community. Services are delivered in a hospital setting with the intention of improving the patient's ability to function and decreasing the number of patients who have to return to a hospital setting for treatment. We **propose funding for this activity amounting to \$7,668,461 in general funds.**

Long-term inpatient psychiatric services for adults whose conditions are of such severity that they are not able to be treated in the community. Services for these individuals are provided by a multidisciplinary team in a hospital setting. We propose to **support recurring funding for this activity, amounting to \$23,179,253 in general funds.**

Chemical dependency community-based treatment services. The need for mental health and substance abuse treatment is closely linked as many individuals with mental illness abuse alcohol and other drugs. Services for individuals with chemical dependencies range from locally available outpatient treatments to specialized treatments such as detoxification, adolescent inpatient services, and residential services. First, this funding will go toward evidence-based prevention for adolescents

to prevent alcohol use and alcohol dependency. Second, it will be used for treatment services within the community to reach individuals early in the dependency cycle to reduce the need for more expensive, episodic treatment in residential facilities and hospital emergency rooms. We **propose funding for this activity, amounting to \$4,176,501 in general funds.**

Adequate food and nutrition

Food stamps and other food programs for South Carolinians. The food stamp program is a federal entitlement program. It is administered by the state to provide low-income families and individuals food stamps through the use of debit cards. For those who qualify, the Food Stamp program must provide work-related activities that will lead to employment and decrease dependency. The provision of funding to pay for food helps safeguard the health and well-being of the state's population. We **propose funding for this activity amounting to \$814,451,428 in total funds.**

Opportunities for employment and independence

Home health services for recipients. Home health services include part-time nursing aide services, therapies (i.e., physical, speech or occupational), and supplies. We propose to **maintain funding for this activity amounting to \$2,077,664 in general funds.**

Child care vouchers for children in families transitioning off of welfare and for other low-income families. The vouchers allow eligible low-income families to become and remain employed with the help of available, affordable, high quality child care. This program protects the children's well-being while their parents work or attend school or training. We propose to **maintain funding for this activity amounting to \$7,063,328 in general funds.**

Vocational Rehabilitation Direct Client Services to persons with disabilities. This activity provides assessment, counseling, placement, academic training, transportation, and retention services to eligible adults with disabilities to prepare for employment. Successfully employed clients become contributing members of the workforce rather than relying on Social Security disability benefits, Medicaid, and other public assistance. The cost of their rehabilitation is repaid through their taxes in an average of 5.5 years. We propose using administrative savings derived from restructuring the Vocational Rehabilitation Department and the Commission for the Blind to **propose recurring funding for this activity, amounting to \$8,751,461 in general funds and \$41,777,419 in total funds.**

Community training homes for vulnerable South Carolina citizens. Community training homes offer the mentally challenged the opportunity to live in a home-like environment under the supervision of trained caregivers. We propose **funding for this activity amounting to \$47,193,015 in general funds and \$153,570,162 in total funds.**

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families. This program provides assistance to needy families with children and provides parents or caretaker relatives with job preparation, work experience, job placement, and support services to enable them to leave the program and become self-reliant. This activity assisted clients in finding more than 12,000 jobs last fiscal year. We propose to maintain

■ funding for this activity amounting to \$8,622,258 in recurring general funds, and \$143,922,591 in total funds.

Child support collections

Child support enforcement for children receiving support from a non-custodial parent. Child Support Enforcement establishes paternity for children born out of wedlock, establishes and enforces orders for child support, and collects and distributes the support. Support collected from non-custodial parents totaled \$261 million in FY 2007-08. In actual performance, for every \$1 spent in child support activities, it returns \$4.83 (FY 2009). We propose recurring **funding for this activity of \$4,565,640 in general funds.**

Measures to reduce time for foster children to be adopted

Foster care services for children who have been abused or neglected, are no longer able to safely stay with their families, and are taken into the custody of the state. Foster care is the temporary placement of a child with a licensed foster family or group home. Foster care workers monitor the children in the foster or group home and arrange needed medical, educational, vocational, social, treatment, and rehabilitative services. Foster care workers also identify needed services for the birth family if reunification is the plan. These services protect the child and provide a temporary home environment. We propose **recurring funding for this activity of \$8,090,284 in general funds.**

Adoption services for children with a plan to find loving and stable families for foster children, which includes recruiting parents, performing or contracting for home studies, placing children with families, and stabilizing placements after the adoption. We propose **recurring funding for this activity of \$2,694,821 in general funds.**

Adoption subsidies for special needs children. This program provides a monthly subsidy to adoptive parents based on the needs of the child up to the amount the child received in foster care. We propose **funding for this activity of \$11,866,719 in general funds.**

Adoption incentives to families to cover part of the adoption costs. We restored this incentive in 2004 to help further our goal of finding permanent, stable homes for our state's 1,700 foster children with a plan for adoption. We propose to **maintain current funding at \$750,000 for this activity.**

Timely and effective interventions when safety is compromised

Child protective services when child abuse or neglect is suspected. CPS workers investigated thousands of reports of child abuse and neglect last year. When abuse is confirmed, treatment services are provided to the family, allowing the child to remain in the home when possible. These services protect the children and prevent them from being removed from their families. We propose **funding for this activity with \$4,117,472 in general funds and \$41,142,384 in total funds.**

Adult protective services for vulnerable adults living in a non-institutional setting. This service identifies and corrects conditions of actual or potential abuse, neglect, or exploitation of persons 18 years or older who are disabled or incapacitated. We propose **funding this activity with \$565,197 in general funds and \$10,635,760 in total funds.**

Our Plan Saves By:

Restructuring our health care agencies. We continue to support consolidating five health services agencies into two agencies, each more directly accountable to the Governor and to the citizens of South Carolina. We expect that creating an efficient health services delivery system will yield approximately **\$13.3 million in general fund savings in the first fiscal year.** The administrative savings are delineated as follows:

- Department of Health and Environmental Control: \$4,501,147
- Department of Mental Health: \$5,563,376
- Department of Disabilities and Special Needs: \$2,052,701
- Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services: \$360,654
- Continuum of Care: \$78,434

Making our Human Services agency structure more efficient by merging the Vocational Rehabilitation Department and Commission for the Blind. In 2002, the Legislative Audit Council recommended that the General Assembly merge the Commission for the Blind and the Vocational Rehabilitation Department to realize increased efficiency and lower costs. The LAC report found that this could be done without adversely affecting the quality of services provided by either agency. The report further found that 1) both agencies' core missions are to place clients in competitive employment; 2) over 50 percent of the Commission's budget is spent on competitive job placement; 3) South Carolina is one of only 12 states with a stand-alone commission; and 4) the rehabilitation rate for merged agencies is higher than the combined rates of stand-alone agencies. We propose merging these two agencies, **saving \$654,826 in the first year, and redirecting those savings to fund direct client services at the new agency.**

Capping the number of enrollees in the expanded Medicaid SCHIP program. The state budget shortfalls have presented a variety of challenges for our SCHIP program, and they have not been immune from making tough decisions. Our current program covers a significant number of children relative to other states. For instance, the South Carolina program covers approximately 40 percent of all children ages 0-18; only Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Vermont and the District of Columbia cover a higher percentage. Regionally, South Carolina covers a higher percentage of children than Georgia, Florida, or North Carolina. Expanding this system puts us even further toward the top.

Due to a lack of funds, and with more than 40 percent of the children in our state already receiving Medicaid benefits, we recommend a one year enrollment cap for the expanded SCHIP program starting July 1, 2010. An enrollment cap would allow us to establish a certain number of eligibility slots for children: as some children leave the program, new children are enrolled to take their place.

The Medicaid agency could then divert the funds that would have been needed to cover new children that became eligible during FY 2010.

In June 2007 we vetoed this funding because, while well-intended, we had concerns about the long-term consequences on our ability to fund health care. In 2000, the Medicaid program comprised \$1 out of every \$7 in state funding; now the ratio is approximately \$1 out of every \$5. Even without this expansion in the State Child Health Insurance Program, projections showed that the state could spend as much as \$1 out of every \$3 in the state budget on an annual basis. Ultimately, our veto was overridden and the change increased Medicaid eligibility from 150 percent of poverty to 200 percent of poverty.

With that in mind, we propose a one-year cap of enrollees as of July 1, 2010, and **saving \$1,743,541.**

Eliminating the Office on Aging Geriatric Physician Program. Since this loan forgiveness program began in 2005, only 14 doctors who have agreed to practice geriatrics in South Carolina for at least five years have actually received loan forgiveness. While we believe this is a worthy goal, and recognize that South Carolina is the only state to give this type of incentive, we believe that the geriatric practice in South Carolina would benefit more from the National Health Service Corps Loan Repayment Program, which is supported by the American Geriatric Society. This national program recruits health professionals to provide primary health services in areas that lack adequate medical care. In return, the federal government offers loan forgiveness. Because of the availability of federal loan forgiveness, we propose eliminating the Geriatric Physician Program and **saving \$140,000.**

Making Tough Choices:

Given the state's finite amount of resources, we had to make some difficult choices regarding which activities to fund. During the last fiscal year, several health-related state agencies reduced administrative costs, eliminated agency staff, and implemented a mandatory furlough for all employees. However, substantive changes to services provided to beneficiaries had to be made as well.

S.C. State University's public service activity provides low-income families with nutrition education to promote healthy living and to deter obesity. Our administration has been very vocal in support for health and exercise programs and recognizes the important service this type of activity provides. However, we recommend eliminating the S.C. State Nutrition, Diet and Health program because not only does it fall outside the core mission of the educating students; it duplicates DHEC's obesity awareness campaign (SCCOPE), which fosters statewide efforts to promote healthy lifestyles. We propose **eliminating this program and saving \$159,026.**

DHEC's Bureau of Community Health and Chronic Disease Prevention is part of a network of chronic disease prevention programs aimed at improving the health of our communities across South Carolina. Additionally, SC was one of 20 states which received federal funding for a new five-

year cycle for a Capacity Building Heart Disease and Stroke Program. DHEC's Hypertension Initiative duplicates these efforts thus, we propose **eliminating this program and saving \$512,741.**

AHEC's Health Careers Program, formerly known as the Student Development and Diversity Program, is a well-intended statewide program to get more students interested in health professions. For three years, the Duke Endowment has funded more than half of the initiative. However, AHEC has difficulty collecting the pertinent data to determine whether or not the program is successful. Additionally, this program is less critical than other, core health services competing for scarce taxpayer dollars and should therefore be **eliminated saving \$264,229.**

The Palmetto Poison Center (PPC) serves as the regional poison control center and is the only poison control resource in the State. The PPC is a cooperative effort of Palmetto Richland Memorial Hospital and the USC College of Pharmacy, which provides free services to the public and health professionals. Although this is a worthwhile program, it should be run by one of the state's health agencies, not a state university. We propose **eliminating this program and saving \$186,066.**

Please see the Appendices for a complete listing of the Governor's Purchasing Plan for this goal area and for a detailed listing of what our plan saves and what our plan does not buy.

Improve the Quality of Our
Natural Resources

Improve the Quality of Natural Resources

The high quality of South Carolina’s natural resources is directly correlated to our citizens’ high quality of life. From our pristine beaches to the majestic Blue Ridge, South Carolina has a lot to offer in the way of natural beauty. To ensure future generations will enjoy an equally high quality of life, we must maintain the balance between economic development and environmental protection.

South Carolina’s landscape is likely to change now more than ever as recent estimates suggest the state’s population will increase by 1.1 million people by the year 2030. With such change comes a unique opportunity to shape our state’s future – from preserving our natural resources to developing our towns and neighborhoods. Our state’s natural beauty – our beaches and marshlands, mountains and rivers – will become increasingly endangered unless we protect our environment and better manage land use. We must always strike a balance between infrastructure needs and environmental protection – between new construction and God’s creation. Finding this balance is the key to South Carolina’s way of life.

Administration’s Goals for Improving the Quality of Our Natural Resources:

- ✓ Managing state resources for public benefit.
- ✓ Minimizing the negative environmental effects of business and population growth, industrialization, and development.
- ✓ Regulating and enforcing quality standards.
- ✓ Producing outcome-driven solutions for citizen stewardship.

Natural resources provide both an immediate economic benefit and a lasting quality of life to the citizens of South Carolina. For these reasons, our budget priorities focus on activities that deliver positive outcomes and preserve South Carolina for future generations.

Developing Our Purchasing Priorities

To develop our purchasing priorities, we examined whether state government is currently reaching its goal of improving the quality of South Carolina’s natural resources. South Carolina continues to make progress, but the accelerating pace of land development, flagrant abuse of our environment by litterers and arsonists, and public indifference toward recycling and neighborhood conservation threatens the future of South Carolina’s natural beauty.

Where We Are Succeeding

One of the state’s most successful efforts in preserving our natural resources was the creation of the South Carolina Conservation Bank. The Bank works with private foundations, land trusts, and other government agencies to conserve natural resources in South Carolina by giving landowners incentives to create conservation easements on their property and by purchasing interests in land from willing sellers. The Bank purchases land based on objective evaluations of the area’s natural resource value, financial leverage, and relative benefit to the public. Since its creation, the Bank has

conserved a total of 141,879 acres of forest/wetlands, 736 acres of urban parks, 9,615 acres of farm lands, and 490 acres of historical lands. In its four years of funding, the Bank has conserved 152,720 acres of land at an average cost of \$528 per acre – guarding the heritage that makes South Carolina such a special place. The Bank has become the main source of land conservation funding for statewide grants, and has funded conservation projects in 38 counties in South Carolina. Also, the Department of Natural Resources has conserved an additional 86,168 acres of land, while the Forestry Commission has preserved another 15,637 acres over this same time period.

In addition to land conservation, our state is also making progress in the area of energy conservation. In July 2008, the Public Service Commission approved regulations for net metering in South Carolina. Net metering refers to a system that allows homeowners or businesses that generate power, whether by solar fuel cells or wind turbines, to sell any excess energy to the utility provider. In other words, if a home runs on solar fuel cells and uses less power than it generates, the excess can be sold to the power company. Currently, all power companies in this state (SCE&G, Duke Power, Santee Cooper, and Progress Energy) offer a net metering program. Because net metering is such a practical energy solution, we encourage net metering in South Carolina and hope our citizens will continue to find innovative ways to produce clean, renewable energy.

Since 2003, the Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism's (SCPRT) State Park Service has made great strides in improving the way the state's parks are operated. As a result of five years of improving management, spurred by this administration's steady encouragement, South Carolina's state parks are now 77 percent self-supporting.

A public-private partnership broke ground on the new Farmers Market in Lexington County in August 2008, providing an agricultural venue that is second to none. The new market will include an exhibition kitchen, a specialty foods shop, a dedicated children's play area, school bus drop off area, RV Park, on-site restaurants and a 400-seat amphitheater. When it opens in June 2010, the new market will further the Department of Agriculture's mission of providing new opportunities for our state's farmers and enhancing agricultural commerce in the Palmetto State.



Opportunities for Improvement

As we move South Carolina forward, it is clear that we need to rethink how we power our state's homes and businesses. Changes in federal policy and environmental regulations indicate that we can no longer rely on coal as our primary energy source, and that we need to look at alternatives that are both economical and environmentally friendly. These considerations influenced our decision to

oppose Santee Cooper's proposed new coal-fired electricity plant in the Pee Dee region, and we were pleased that Santee Cooper scrapped its plan by working with other utilities to meet our state's energy needs. Rather than relying on coal, South Carolina needs to look to nuclear power as the source for our next generation of electricity plants, and we support Santee Cooper and SCANA's move in this direction.

A recent multi-agency study by the Environmental Protection Agency gave our state's air quality the highest rating possible. However, our state's level of water pollution is a serious problem that affects the quality of life of all our citizens, not just those with waterfront property. DHEC's environmental oversight is often compromised by its potentially conflicting objectives: weighing health and environmental protection against economic and industrial development. Unfortunately, DHEC's current structure gives the Legislature extensive control over the agency – subjecting DHEC to more politicization than is necessary. This is yet another example – seen all too often in state government – that when everyone is in charge, no one is in charge. We ask the General Assembly to consider restructuring DHEC in ways that make it directly accountable to the governor and focus its efforts to protect our environment.

Purchasing Priorities

Having determined where we are succeeding and where opportunities for improvement exist, it is important to identify the strategies that dictate our spending priorities and will help us achieve our objectives.

Market and enhance the economic and social value of South Carolina's natural resources. Billions of dollars are contributed annually to South Carolina's economy from natural resource-related industries. To achieve our objectives, we must encourage the responsible use of South Carolina's agriculture, forestry, aquaculture, parks, and tourism-related resources. It is essential that we consider long-term economic goals and increase public access to natural resources for recreational and commercial use.

Create statewide policies, incentives, and programs aimed at ecological sustainability. According to current estimates, South Carolina will have 916 square miles of new development by 2030. To put that figure in perspective, the U.S. Census Bureau estimates that Charleston County has a total area of 918.51 square miles. Such rapid development will demand that we pay close attention to land conversion rates, deforestation, and the potentially negative impact of uncontrolled growth. Ecological sustainability requires programs that offer flexible and creative responses to conservation and preservation issues while respecting private property rights. In sum, natural resource conservation requires us to be dedicated to policies and practices that sustain our ecosystem but do not overburden landowners.

Create and enforce quality standards and the responsible use of natural resources. To maintain the high quality of our state's resources, we must create and enforce air and water quality standards through the use of permits, inspections, and other means.

Create and maintain programs aimed at citizen-level stewardship and education. By educating the public, we can significantly reduce the amount of state resources spent to maintain and repair public property. Educational opportunities should provide public information encouraging environmental

stewardship, educate youth on South Carolina's natural resources, promote "best practices" in forestry and agriculture, and encourage the responsible use of our natural resources.

Prevent and respond to the irresponsible use of our natural resources. Mankind may very well be classified as "enemy number one" to natural resources. By creating measures that prevent or deter people from violating our state's environmental regulations, we can better preserve our natural resources.

Governor’s Purchasing Plan – Highlights

As we address our state’s unprecedented financial problems, it is important to focus on purchasing only those natural resource services most needed by our citizens. In many cases, we have had to use cost savings methods simply to *maintain* current funding levels for high priority services. We do not purchase services that, though valuable, are lower priorities. The following table identifies key purchases within our executive budget’s total state natural resources spending plan as well as examples of what is not purchased. Detailed highlights of our purchasing plan are provided below the table.

<p><i>Improve the Quality of Our Natural Resources</i></p> <p>Purchasing Plan:</p> <p>\$53,468,358 General Funds</p> <p>\$267,165,595 Total Funds</p>		<p><u>Examples of what our plan buys:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protection of expansive land tracts ▪ Development of the South Carolina Quality Program ▪ State Parks asbestos abatement ▪ The Marine Resources Monitoring Program Support ▪ The enhancement of water quality ▪ Funding to keep Conservation Land Bank open
<p>Savings Proposal:</p> <p>\$22,514,923 General Funds</p>		<p><u>Examples of what our plan does not buy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education study on recreation and tourism ▪ Forest Renewal Program Financial Assistance ▪ Nuisance species abatement ▪ Television, web, print, and radio campaigns

Our Plan Buys:

Marine infrastructure and resources monitoring program support. This program strengthens South Carolina’s marine infrastructure. Marine monitoring provides South Carolina with profitable tourism-related industries while promoting a sustainable ecosystem. We propose funding this program with **\$1,604,512** to help preserve South Carolina’s aquaculture.

Enhanced water quality. South Carolina has 29,794 miles of rivers, 407,505 acres of lakes, and 401 square miles of estuaries that would benefit from a large-scale monitoring network. Water is becoming a coveted resource – as shown by recent disputes with Georgia and North Carolina – and

the monitoring and maintenance of water quality and quantity will only increase in importance. Therefore, we propose a funding level of **\$10,953,259** for this program.

Our Plan Saves By:

Consolidating select DHEC, DNR, and Forestry Commission functions into the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Less than 20 percent of DHEC's budget is allocated to environmental activities, and many of the Forestry Commission's responsibilities can be provided by DNR. This proposed consolidation will make our administrative system more efficient – freeing up **\$1.41 million of general funds**.

Integrating PSA's forestry efforts with Forestry Commission programs. Clemson PSA provides "best management" forestry programs, but the Forestry Commission already provides similar sustainable forestry programs. We recommend integrating all forestry programs under the Forestry Commission. Integration provides strength and efficiency for the program while **conserving \$1,551,891 of general funds**.

Consolidating our state's food-processing regulatory system. Although testing and inspecting South Carolina's food-processing operations is important to the health of our state's citizens, we do not need different state agencies to duplicate each other's work. Currently, DHEC, the state Department of Agriculture, and the state Livestock-Poultry Health Commission each take part in administering our state's food inspection laws. Food-processing oversight should be exclusively DHEC's responsibility, thereby **saving an estimated \$474,836 of general funds**.

Reducing the negative impact of animal agriculture on the environment by encouraging privately-funded research and educational programs for animal agriculture producers. Though it is imperative that we reduce the effects of animal waste on the environment, we think these activities should be funded by private organizations and individuals. By creating a fee-based system, we are able to **save \$100,000 of general funds**.

Eliminating marketing programs currently being performed by Clemson PSA and the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture's "Certified South Carolina Grown" program provides marketing services for South Carolina's agricultural industry. As a result of the current budgetary needs, and because the Department receives separate funding to support the State Farmers Markets, we believe funding these kinds of marketing services are not a wise use of state revenue. Unlike tourism marketing, which brings in money from outside the state, these kinds of agricultural promotions do not provide the kind of economic return necessary to justify funding this year. We recommend eliminating the funding for "Certified South Carolina Grown" because spending general funds on advertising is not the most responsible way to manage the few dollars we have in this difficult budget year. Our proposal **saves \$1,789,901 of general funds**.

Making Tough Choices:

Given the state's finite amount of resources, we have to make some difficult choices about the best ways to allocate state funds. While the following activities have merit, we do not think their anticipated outcomes are as effective in achieving our goals as the programs discussed previously.

Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education study funding on recreation and tourism from Clemson PSA. This program is a lower priority than other areas such as education and health care. Also, we believe individuals and private industry can perform this function. This proposal **saves \$2,693,074 of general funds.**

Television, web, print, and radio campaigns. Our need to fund programs like "Making It Grow" or other media productions is a lower priority than other areas, such as law enforcement or health care. We propose eliminating funding for television, web, print, and radio this year – **saving \$1,294,726 of general funds.**

Forest renewal program. Alternative financial assistance is available for private, non-industrial landowners. Critical needs in other budget areas take precedence over the state's contribution of **\$200,000** for this landowner subsidy.

Please see the Appendices for a complete listing of the Governor's Purchasing Plan for this goal area and for a detailed listing of what our plan saves and what our plan does not buy.

Improve the Safety of People
and Property

Improve the Safety of People and Property

From Day One, our administration has made South Carolina's "quality of life" a priority. South Carolina provides a unique look and feel that other states and countries cannot provide. We must continually to work not only to maintain, but also improve, our state's quality of life. Quality of life is important to companies that are considering where they want to invest resources and create jobs. Additionally, maintaining a high quality of life is important to sustaining the state's tourism industry – the foundation of South Carolina's economy.

Many factors go into determining a high quality of life – including our state's natural beauty, high quality education, and the ease with which citizens live their daily lives. At a fundamental level, however, few factors contribute more to a high quality of life than low crime rates and adequate preparation for natural or man-made disasters.

Unfortunately, in 2008, South Carolina ranked first among all states in the nation in violent crimes per 100,000 people, according to the most recent Federal Bureau of Investigation report. Many factors contribute to South Carolina's struggles in this area including population density, the concentration of youth, economic conditions, the strength of local law enforcement agencies, education levels, and family cohesiveness. However, the lack of consistent and adequate public safety funding has played a disproportionate role in our discouraging crime rates. Nowhere has this lack of support been more evident than at the Department of Corrections and the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services.

In addition to criminal activity, South Carolina is also vulnerable to natural and technological hazards. Not only is our coast vulnerable to hurricanes, but the state has also been heavily impacted by droughts for the past several years. Fortunately, these droughts have recently been declared over by the state climatologist. Further, last April's wildfires ravaged portions of Horry County. Finally, Charleston's port and the eight nuclear power facilities spread across the state are also vulnerable to terrorist activity.

South Carolina continues to face challenges in the area of highway safety. In fact, South Carolina has been cited as having the second deadliest roads in the nation and continues to rank high among states in the number of alcohol-related fatalities.

Public safety is a primary concern for South Carolinians – it is a priority in our executive budget.

Administration's Goals for Improving the Safety of People and Property:

- ✓ Decrease personal injuries and property damage that result from natural and man-made disasters and criminal activities.
- ✓ Increase the percentage of offenders managed successfully.
- ✓ Increase emergency response and recovery following natural and man-made disasters and criminal activities.
- ✓ Increase citizens' confidence in their safety.

Developing Our Purchasing Priorities

To develop our purchasing priorities, we first established major indicators that will assist us in monitoring the annual progress of improving the safety of people and property in South Carolina. South Carolina is performing well in some areas, but there are many opportunities for improvement.

Where We Are Succeeding

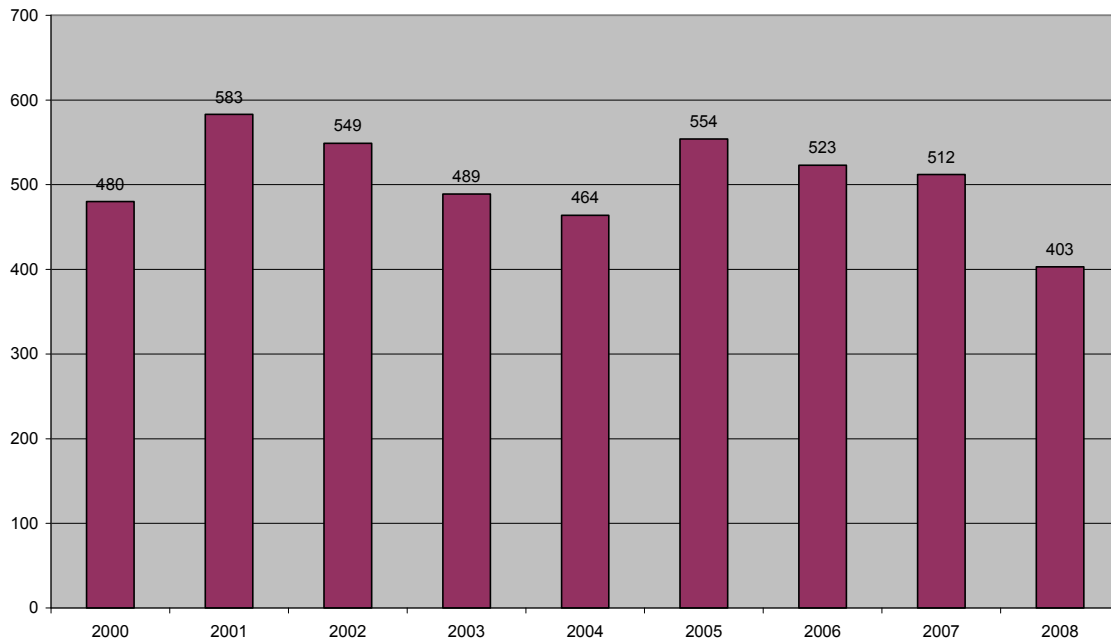
As our administration winds down, we should not only look towards the future, but also recognize some of the accomplishments of the past seven years. Though much work remains, much has been achieved toward our goal of making our state as safe as possible for the citizens of South Carolina. The successes of our administration are due in large part to the hard work and dedication of the folks at law enforcement agencies both at the state and local levels. Though by no means exhaustive, our administration would like to highlight just a small sample of our accomplishments:

- Successfully proposed making the DMV a Cabinet-level agency and implemented reforms at the agency that reduced the average wait times at DMV offices from 66 minutes to 15 minutes.
- Successfully advocated for the passage of two bills increasing the penalties for driving under the influence (DUI). The first bill, in 2005, lowered the DUI limit from .1 to .08 in 2003. The second bill, in 2008, significantly toughened the penalties for repeat offenders and grossly intoxicated offenders, and increased the penalty for refusing to take a Breathalyzer test.
- Abolished the antiquated mini-bottle law, which encouraged higher alcohol content (in addition to harming the tourism industry).
- Advanced legislation aimed at reducing the number of domestic violence incidents in South Carolina, including creating a domestic violence task force, instituting mandatory minimum sentences for individuals convicted of domestic violence, and allowing courts to recognize domestic violence convictions in other states when judges are sentencing offenders in South Carolina.
- In 2008, the Department of Corrections executed a contract for energy savings at five of its institutions. The department will reap the benefit of \$6 million in new, energy efficient equipment at no cost to the taxpayers. After 12 years, the state will benefit from an estimated annual savings of well over \$1 million in reduced energy costs. The estimated total energy cost savings will be \$11 million over the next 20 years.
- Between 2003 and 2009, the Department of Public Safety seized over \$250 million dollars worth of marijuana, cocaine, crack, heroin and other illegal narcotics and almost \$23 million dollars in drug money.
- Between 2003 and 2009, the Department of Public Safety made more than 4.15 million traffic stops and arrested more than 64,000 for DUI.
- In 2009, the fewest people died on South Carolina road in over a decade.

FY 2010-11 Executive Budget

This year, the Department of Public Safety has reported that South Carolina once again decreased the number of alcohol-related highway fatalities. According to an annual NHTSA report, South Carolina showed a slight decrease in the number of alcohol-related fatalities, dropping from 512 in 2007 to 403 in 2008. While the state remains well above the national average for percentage of highway fatalities involving alcohol, we continue to make progress. During this administration the number of alcohol-related highway fatalities has decreased 27 percent – down from 549 in 2002.

Total Alcohol-related Fatalities in South Carolina
1994 - 2008
Source: FARS Encyclopedia



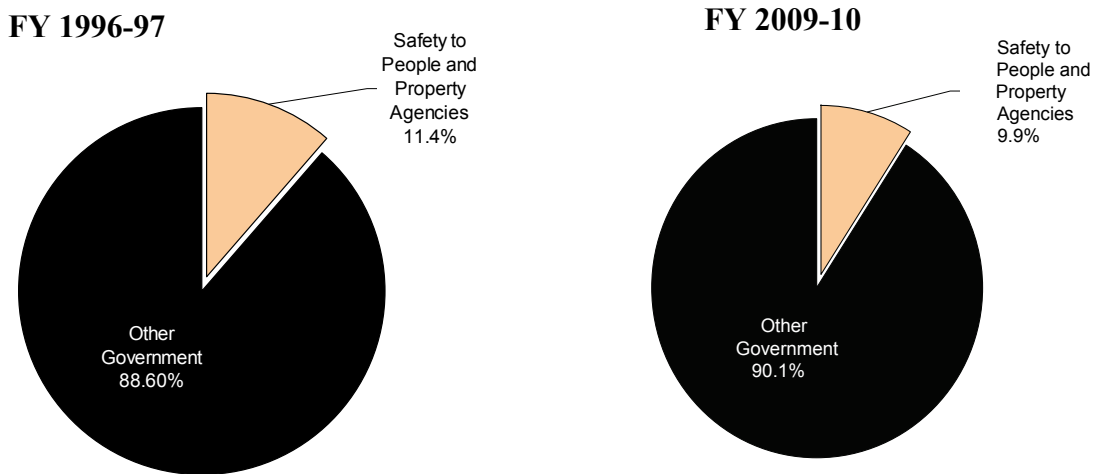
In 2007, we enacted a law stating that South Carolina would not participate in the implementation of the federal REAL ID Act. Twelve other states have since joined our state in passing similar laws. This unfunded mandate by the federal government would force states to issue licenses in a uniform format and containing uniform information. Implementation of the program would increase DMV workloads by 132 percent and push wait times to over an hour, while costing the taxpayers of South Carolina \$25 million in startup costs and \$11 million on an annual basis.

In March 2008 and recently again in December, the Department of Homeland Security attempted to force every state to comply with REAL ID by threatening to refuse to accept a state's driver's license for identification purposes to enter a federal building or board an airplane unless the license was REAL ID compliant. We successfully resisted this tactic, and our citizens still can use their drivers' licenses as a valid form of identification for federal purposes. We encourage the General Assembly to continue to resist REAL ID and encourage every state to join South Carolina in opposing this top-down federal mandate.

FY 2010-11 Executive Budget

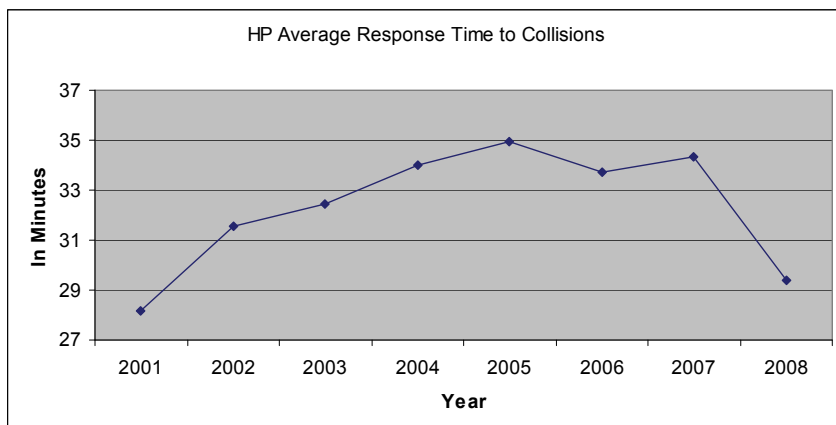
In 2008, our administration successfully promoted the toughest-in-the-nation illegal immigration reform law that did not include an I-9 loophole, but rather requires employers to use E-Verify to ensure that all hires are in the country legally. At the time, South Carolina was only the third state to require employers to use E-Verify – a free program run by the Department of Homeland Security – to check the legal status of their employees.

Unfortunately, from FY 1996-97 to FY 2009-10, the major law enforcement and correctional agencies (SLED, SCDC, PPP, DJJ, DMV, DPS, and DNR) saw their budgets – as a percentage of the overall state budget – decline by 13.16 percent.



This reduction resulted mainly from a “crowding out” of funds available to the major law enforcement and correctional agencies due to significant growth in the state’s other core areas – primarily health care and education. The result is a decrease in law enforcement agencies’ ability to retain staff and replace older, broken-down equipment. This percentage is poised to erode further once the stimulus dollars that the General Assembly used to fund many of the law enforcement agencies in FY 2009-10 evaporate next year. As we propose a budget plan for FY 2010-11, recognizing what lies on the horizon in FY 2011-12 and adequately funding law enforcement agencies.

Despite appropriating a smaller portion of the state’s budget, South Carolina continues to make progress in several of the areas relating to public safety: decreasing law enforcement’s average accident response time, the mileage death rate, and the DUI fatality rate. These successes indicate our administration’s continued progress of decreasing preventable injury and loss, increasing emergency response and recovery, and increasing citizens’ confidence in their safety. The state has made additional improvements in forensic casework management, recovering stolen vehicles, and fugitive arrests.



South Carolina is also making incremental gains in terms of managing offenders based on decreases in the state’s inmate escape rates. These gains come even though South Carolina has a sizable prisoner incarceration rate of 537 prisoners per 100,000 population. The state’s prisoner incarceration rate ranked 9th in the nation and 8th in the Southern region. Due to managerial and policy changes, the state’s inmate escape rate at the Department of Corrections has declined 37 percent, from 0.16 percent in 2002 to 0.10 percent in FY 2009.

Despite our first-in-the-nation violent crime rate, South Carolina has seen a decline in violent crime since 2007. According to the FBI, during 2008, the nation’s violent crime rate per 100,000 population dropped by approximately 2.7 percent, while South Carolina’s violent crime rate per 100,000 population decreased by 7.4 percent. Although there is obviously room for improvement, we commend South Carolina’s law enforcement community for their efforts.

The Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) reports that since 2004, only two juveniles have escaped from its Broad River Road Complex – which houses the state’s most dangerous juvenile offenders.

The combined assault rate at the Department of Corrections (Corrections) – the number of inmate assaults on fellow inmates, inmate assaults on guards, and inmate assaults on other persons – has decreased 16 percent from 4.3 percent in FY 2004-05 to 3.6 percent in FY 2008-09.

Additional offender management success is reflected by DJJ’s School District receiving an “excellent” rating for the sixth consecutive year, as well as an “excellent” improvement rating for the fifth time in the last six years. With these ratings, DJJ was eligible to receive a Palmetto Gold Award – next awarded in January 2010 – for the seventh consecutive year.

Within its school district, DJJ emphasizes academics and basic literacy to increase youth capacity for future productivity. The number of youth earning their GED Certificates has improved dramatically since 2003. The 157 GEDs earned by DJJ students in FY 2008-09 represent a 51 percent increase over the 104 GEDs awarded in 2003. The DJJ average for completing the GED is 67 percent, compared to the state average of 60 percent.

FY 2010-11 Executive Budget

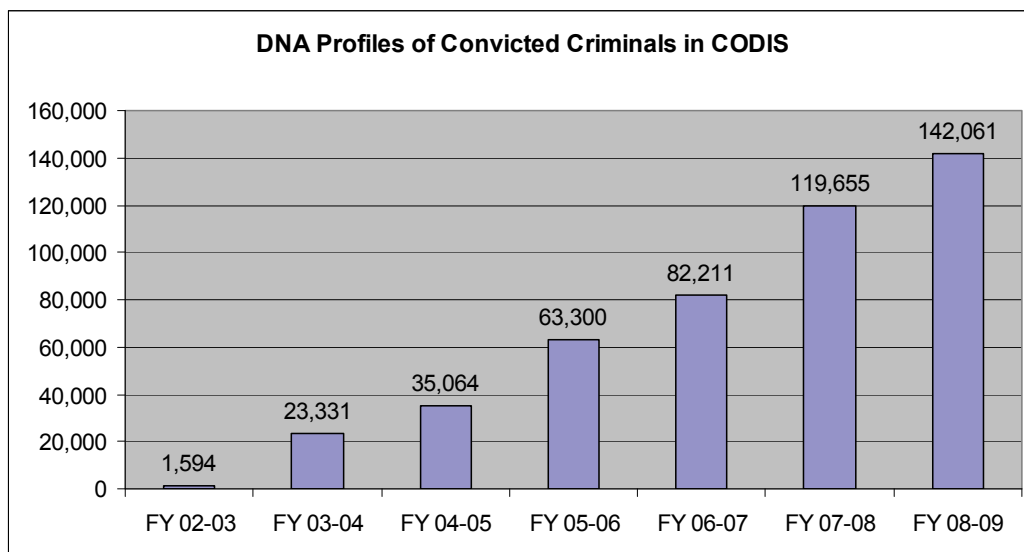
DJJ has seen a significant decrease in the number of lawsuits brought against the department by implementing measures to alleviate overcrowding and meet constitutional standards to ensure the safety of juveniles within its facilities. In 2003, DJJ had 31 pending lawsuits brought by inmates in its care, and inmates brought 12 additional lawsuits in FY 2004-05. Currently, there are only two pending lawsuits against the agency.

DJJ is also succeeding in preventing juvenile recidivism by offenders serving probation, parole, or completing arbitration programs. DJJ reports that 86 percent of juveniles in community programs did not re-offend while under DJJ supervision.

The South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (DNR) plays a vital role in ensuring citizens are safe as they enjoy the outdoors of our state. In FY 2008-09, DNR's Law Enforcement Division identified and resolved 35,664 safety violations. DNR's management accountability initiative and the recent increase in field officers have greatly improved DNR's ability to effectively protect our state's resources. The increased number of field officers has also provided over 7,600 man-hours of support to law enforcement agencies that prosecute public safety violations and conduct search-and-rescue operations. Finally, DNR's hunting and boating safety classes, which drew over 10,993 students last year, exhibit DNR's proactive approach to public safety.

The State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) has also made several achievements through its Forensic Laboratory, Vehicle Crime Unit, and Fugitive Task Force. During FY 2008-09, case backlogs were reduced in four of the forensic laboratory units, and forensic laboratory personnel were able to complete over 5.5 percent more cases compared to the number of cases completed the previous year.

SLED has steadily increased the number of convicted criminal DNA profiles that it maintains from 63,300 in FY 2005-06 to 142,061 in FY 2008-09 – an increase of 124 percent. Due to this increase, over the same period of time, the number of offender hits increased 142 percent from 258 in FY 2005-06 to 625 in FY 2008-09.



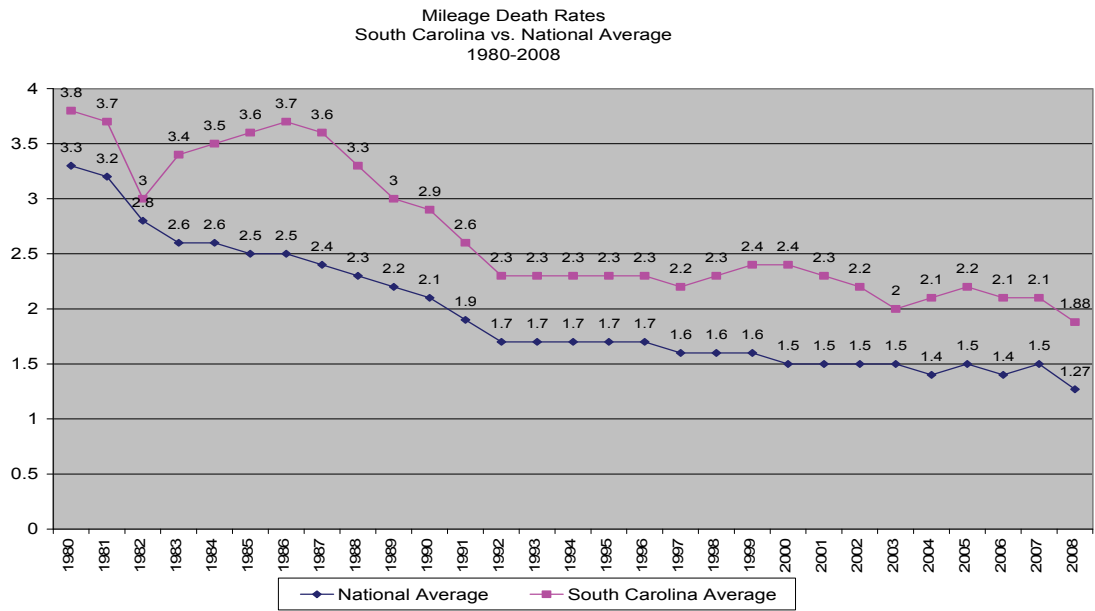
During FY 2007-08, the Vehicle Crime Unit at SLED conducted 532 investigations and made 240 arrests – a 57 percent increase from the previous year. The Fugitive Task Force’s investigations resulted in the arrest of 156 individuals during this period.

Another example of success is the victims’ restitution program managed by the Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services (PPP). PPP has steadily increased the total dollar amount of restitution payments collected and disbursed to victims. Last year PPP collected and disbursed \$5,818,924 to victims. Since July 1, 1998, PPP has collected and disbursed \$64,167,092 to victims.

Opportunities for Improvement

Despite our many successes in the area of public safety, there remain many areas for improvement. For example, the number of alcohol-related fatalities has fallen from the previous year, but the state is still experiencing a spike that began in the late 1990s. Furthermore, South Carolina’s ratio of alcohol-related fatalities to overall fatalities is among the highest in the nation. As such, we remain committed to a greater reduction in alcohol-related traffic deaths and have taken steps toward reducing such deaths by promoting tougher DUI laws.

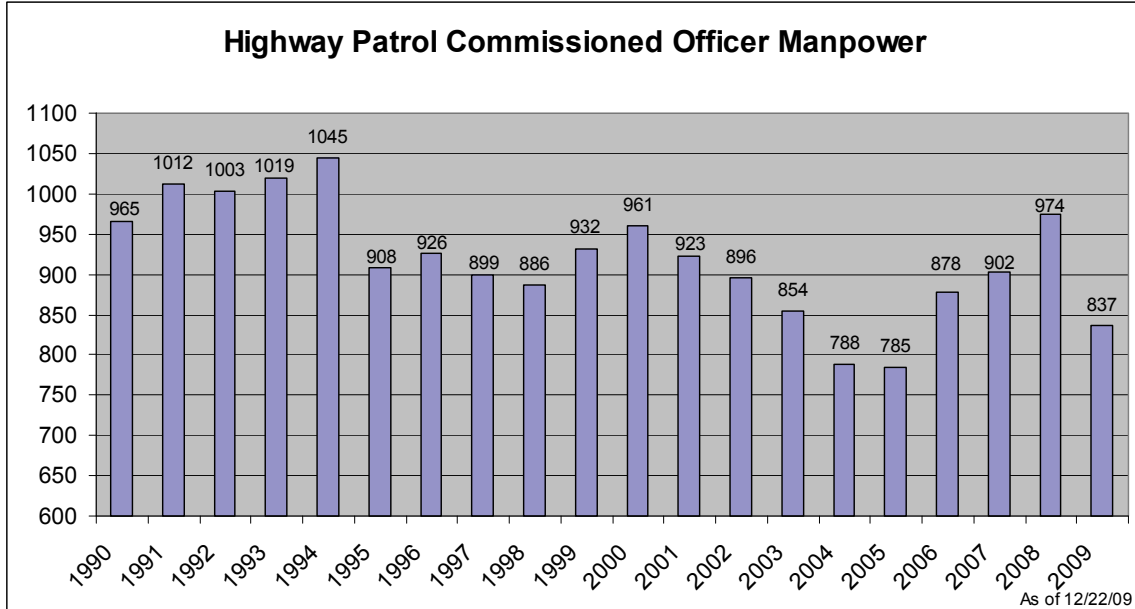
South Carolina’s mileage death rate (MDR), defined as the number of traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles of travel, continues to be higher than the national average. Although South Carolina continues to trend slightly above the national average, fatalities decreased by 157 in 2008 – leaving the state’s MDR at 1.88. This is the lowest total in South Carolina’s history.



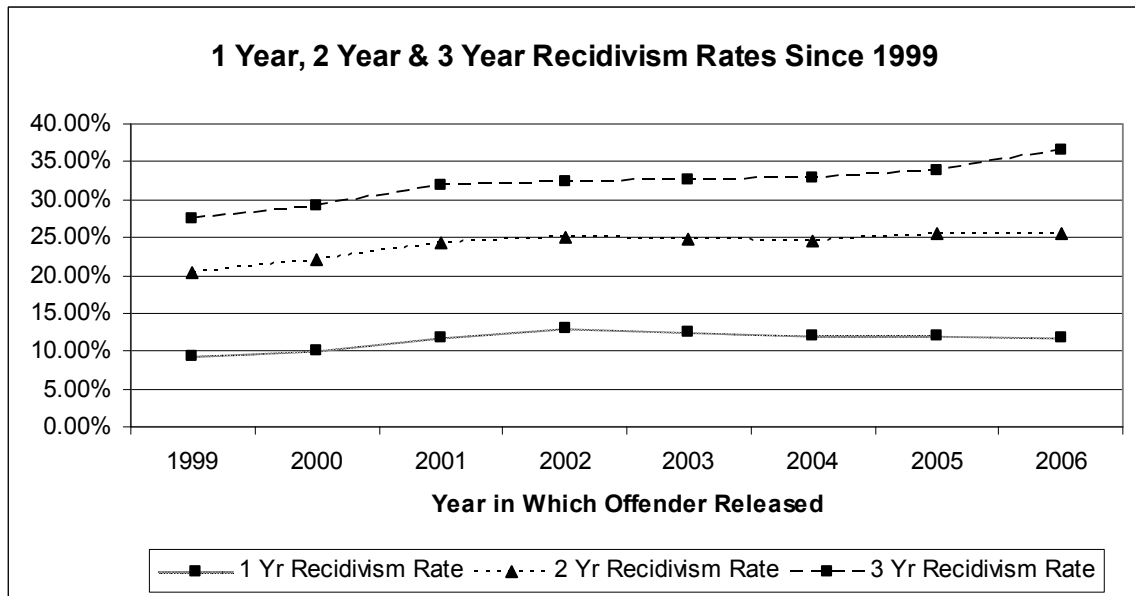
Highway officers currently patrol over 66,248 miles of state roadways, enforce traffic laws, investigate collisions, assist motorists, and provide a safe motoring environment for the public. After increasing the number of troopers to 974 in 2008, the Highway Patrol has, once again, seen its

FY 2010-11 Executive Budget

numbers decrease due to budget cuts. Maintaining the number of troopers is a priority in our executive budget to help to continue to combat the state's high drunk driving rate as well as improve the response time to collisions.

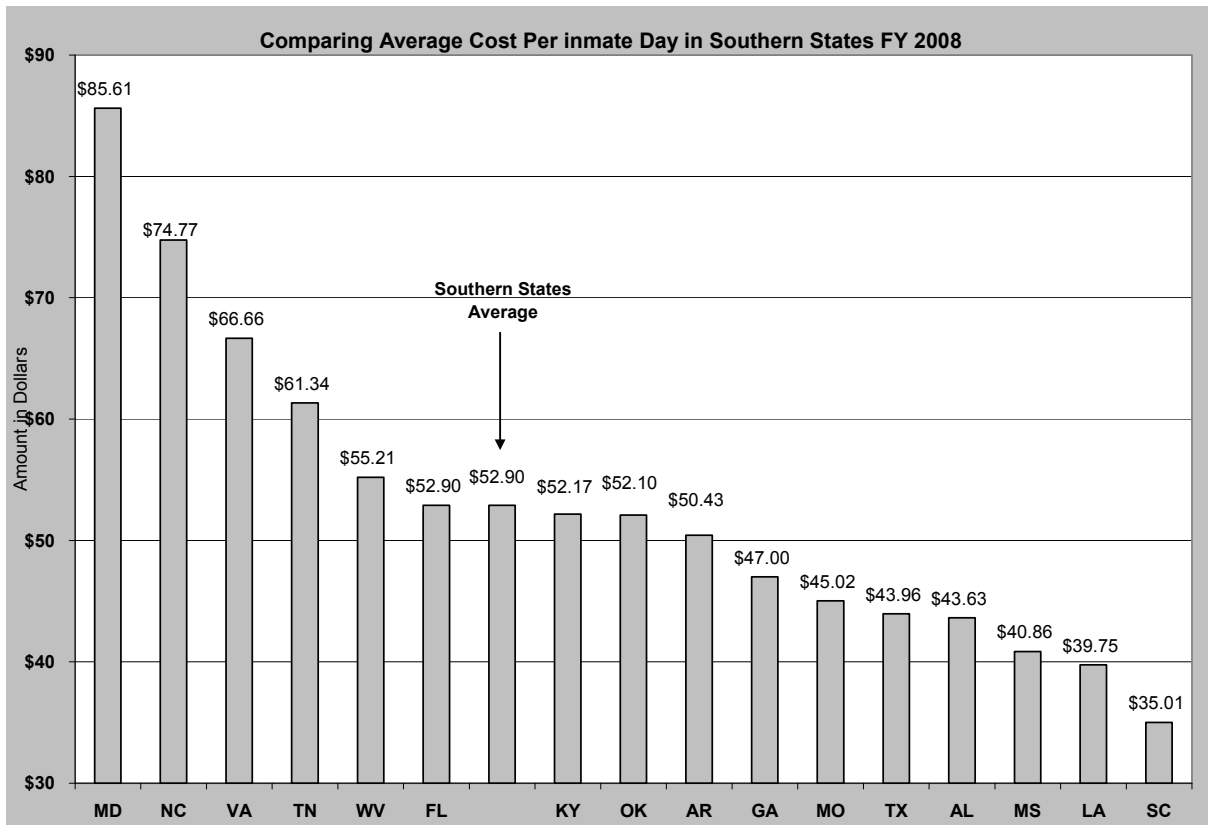


Improvements are also needed in South Carolina's adult recidivism rates, which have steadily risen since 1999. While the state's recidivism rate of 33.6 percent is close to the national rate of 33.6 percent, it remains too high – particularly when compared with recidivism statistics from previous years.



With an incarceration rate that ranks 9th in the nation, we once again encourage legislators and Corrections officials to explore alternative sentencing in our criminal system. The cost of maintaining prison facilities continues to rise, leaving our state with two options: increase funding to construct and staff new prisons or find different methods of punishing and rehabilitating criminals. To help explore the sentencing structure of our criminal system, the Legislature created an independent commission to study sentencing guidelines, the parole system, and alternative sentencing procedures for nonviolent offenders. We commend them for taking this action and hope this committee will produce legislation that will bring much needed reform to our sentencing system.

While the Legislature recognizes the need to reform our sentencing procedures, it has failed to recognize the importance of adequately funding our prison and probation systems – South Carolina ranks second to last in the Southeast in funding per inmate per day at \$35.01 (Southeastern average is \$52.90). Despite continued underfunding, Corrections has accomplished remarkable efficiencies – from operating with a workforce that is 20 percent smaller, to producing its own eggs and grits, to leveraging the buying power of the State Health Plan and HHS to reduce medical costs. At the same time, Corrections has gone beyond mere efficiency by reducing escapes and assaults and setting new records for GED completions. Corrections was recently reviewed by the Legislative Audit Council and the National Institute Corrections, and both reviews gave the agency passing marks. As we did last year, this year we request that the General Assembly fund Corrections as a core function of government and avoid another year of deficit spending.



Likewise, PPP has seen the portion of its budget composed of general funds decline from 59 percent in FY 2000 to 33 percent in FY 2009. PPP meets the majority of its funding needs by collecting fees from offenders – a particularly fickle funding source during difficult economic times. PPP needs to receive a higher percentage of general funds.

Purchasing Priorities

The major funding priorities are those that we feel best achieve our goals. The four key purchasing strategies, as determined by the FY 2010-11 Safety of People and Property results team, are defined as follows:

Prepare for and prevent criminal activities and natural and man-made emergencies. To ensure that an agency is prepared to prevent and manage criminal activity and natural or man-made emergencies, it must be adequately staffed, equipped, and trained.

Effectively manage the state’s offender population. The goal of effectively managing offenders is the same as the goal of crime prevention – reduce the risks of harm to our citizens and their property.

Provide for the enforcement of state laws. The primary focus of our strategy is to ensure that agencies possess the tools necessary to enforce South Carolina's laws. SLED recognizes the need to address violent crime in our state and is doing so by embracing the formation of collaborative interagency law enforcement teams (local, state and federal) to better deal with violent crime in our state.

Provide for response and recovery activities following emergency situations. Once an emergency occurs, be it criminal activity or a natural disaster, the state must be prepared quickly to execute a response and recovery plan. A response and recovery plan may include activities such as criminal investigations, responses to traffic accidents, and disaster cleanups. An effective plan will increase the public's confidence in its safety.

Governor’s Purchasing Plan – Highlights

As we address our state’s unprecedented financial problems, we must focus on purchasing only those public safety services most needed by our citizens. In many cases, we have had to use cost savings methods simply to maintain current funding levels for high priority services. We do not purchase services that, while still considered valuable, have been identified as lower priorities. The following table identifies key purchases within our executive budget’s total state public safety spending plan. Detailed highlights of our purchasing plan are provided below the table.

<p><i>Improve the Safety of People and Property</i></p>		<p><u>Examples of what our plan buys:</u></p>
<p>Purchasing Plan:</p> <p>\$601,707,026 General Funds</p> <p>\$1,090,978,411 Total Funds</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Highway Patrol troopers that will assist nearly 100,000 motorists and enforce commercial motor vehicle laws ▪ Resources for incarceration of 24,081 adult criminals ▪ Supervision of 47,797 adult jurisdictional offenders ▪ Increased funding for drug testing of offenders ▪ Funding for a Domestic Violence Fatality Review Project pilot program ▪ \$11.7 million to pay down the deficit at the Department of Corrections in FY 2010-11 ▪ Recurring funding for the South Carolina Illegal Immigration Act
<p>Savings Proposal:</p> <p>\$ 2,731,984 General Funds</p>	<p><u>Examples of what our plan does not buy:</u></p>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced food service expenses at the Department of Corrections associated with the implementation of the Egg-Laying/Pullet House, the Freezer Warehouse, and the Dairy Operations projects ▪ Duplicative parole boards for youths and adults

Our Plan Buys:

Funding to fully implement the South Carolina Illegal Immigration Reform Act in FY 2010-11. As of July 1, 2009, the South Carolina Illegal Immigration Reform Act requires businesses with

100 or more employees were required to have all new employees present either a valid South Carolina drivers license or use the E-Verify mechanism prior to employment. On July 1, 2010, all businesses, including those with fewer than 100 employees, will have to meet the same requirement. Our administration believes that a law is only worthwhile if it is enforced. Our budget, therefore, proposes an additional **\$2 million in recurring funding to enforce the South Carolina Illegal Immigration Reform Act.**

Funding to pay down the deficit at the Department of Corrections in FY 2010-11. Due to a lack of funding by the General Assembly, the Department of Corrections was forced to run a \$11.7 million deficit in FY 2009-10. We propose including **\$11.7 million** to pay down this deficit.

Troopers and state transport police officers to patrol over 66,248 miles of state highways and enforce traffic laws, investigate collisions, assist motorists, and provide a safe motoring environment for the public. During FY 2008-09, these troopers assisted 85,628 motorists, issued 11,398 DUI tickets, and investigated 74,653 collisions. Enforcement of commercial vehicle laws by State Transport Police (STP) resulted in 37,687 driver violations with 1,911 drivers placed out-of-service, and 60,533 vehicle violations, with 10,109 vehicles placed out-of-service. We propose to **increase recurring general funding to \$61.3 million** for this activity. The troopers will continue to help combat the state's high drunk driving rates as well as lower the Highway Patrol's response time to accidents.

Funding for incarceration of 24,081 adult offenders at the state's seven high-security, eight medium-security, eleven minimum-security, and three female institutions. These services provide for the proper housing, care, treatment, feeding, clothing, and supervision of inmates within a controlled and structured environment. We recommend **increasing funding for this activity by providing \$255.8 million.**

Community Supervision of 46,629 adult jurisdictional offenders. These services include the regular supervision of adult offenders. In order to protect the safety of our agents in performing their duties, it is essential that they receive the proper safety training and equipment. We propose to **increase funding** for this activity by providing **\$17.8 million in our budget for FY 2010-11.** This funding will go towards replacing safety items such as flashlights, holsters, and firearms – thereby providing agents with reliable weapons and reduce the costs of repair and upkeep.

Offender Drug Testing Programs. In many cases, PPP is required to administer regular drug tests to offenders. However, a lack of funding has made it difficult to perform this function, forcing funds to be taken from other activities. In FY 2008-09, PPP conducted 57,115 drug tests, with the cost being paid out of "other funds." We propose **increasing recurring funding** for this activity by **\$250,000** so all drug testing is completed to ensure that offenders are rehabilitated before completing probation.

Implementation of Ignition Interlock. On June 15, 2007, we signed into law the Prevention of Underage Drinking and Access to Alcohol Act. The Act establishes Alcohol Enforcement Teams aimed at reducing the incidents of underage drinking. Also included in the Act are provisions

requiring the use of ignition interlock devices for second and subsequent DUI offenses. Offenders are required to have their device inspected every sixty days, and the data from this inspection is sent to PPP. The revenue collected from the participants can be deposited into the Ignition Interlock Fund, thereby allowing the Fund to generate a cash balance that can be used to cover program expenditures in the future.

Our Plan Saves By:

Charging for traffic control services. The Department of Public Safety provides traffic control services at various events throughout the year – most notably for college football games. Until the last legislative session, a proviso prevented the Department from charging for these services. We recommend that the Department to charge for providing traffic control services in FY 2010-11. This change will lead to **cost savings of \$983,133 annually** in general funds.

Combining the Parole Boards at DJJ and PPP. Currently, the state has separate parole boards at PPP and DJJ. The board at PPP has seven members and a budget of \$554,062, while the DJJ board has ten members and a budget of \$772,277. Despite having a larger budget, the DJJ board hears far fewer cases per year. Because these two parole boards have very similar missions, this presents an opportunity to gain efficiencies and savings by merging them. Combining the two boards will save **\$264,049** annually in general funds.

Making Tough Choices:

Given the state's limited resources, we had to make some difficult choices regarding which activities to fund this year. Due to the budget cuts that the public safety agencies have already sustained, and the fact that public safety represents the core function of state government, we are not proposing additional cuts to state public safety agencies. However, we recommend the following:

Seeking alternative funding for the Adjutant General's Operations and Training and Public Information activities will result in a **reduction of \$20,111** in recurring general funds. We encourage those maintaining this unit to seek other funding so that this service may continue. Crowd control is part of the National Guard's core mission.

Please see the Appendices for a complete listing of the Governor's Purchasing Plan for this goal area and for a detailed listing of what our plan saves and what our plan does not buy.

Improve the Efficiencies and
Effectiveness of Central State
Government Support and Other
Governmental Services

Improve the Efficiencies and Effectiveness of Central State Government Support and Other Governmental Services

Our state government’s antiquated structure prevents it from providing the most efficient and effective services to taxpayers. Our administration thinks it is past time to release government from the shackles of the past by changing the policies and structures of specific agencies as well as government statewide.

Examples of this antiquated system of state government include an executive branch structure where only 15 of more than 70 executive agencies report directly to the governor; more than 2,000 different, uncoordinated computer servers spread across state agencies; state agencies with multiple accounting and network systems that do not integrate well; and a Director of State Information Technology (DSIT) who reports to a board of five different elected officials and has little authority to effectively manage information systems in this state.

Government should be most accountable to those who pay for it – the taxpayers. This administration continues to push for policies that will provide an efficient and effective government that maximizes value to taxpayers. A good first step in this process would be creating a Department of Administration within the governor’s cabinet, which would perform the administrative functions currently performed by the Budget and Control Board. In this section of the budget, we propose ways to improve the structures and policies of central state government and other governmental services that will make them operate more efficiently and effectively.

Administration’s Goals for Improving the Efficiencies and Effectiveness of Central State Government Support and Other Governmental Services are to:

- ✓ Reduce fractured lines of responsibility in the executive branch of government.
- ✓ Modernize state information technology regulations to improve cost efficiency to state agencies.
- ✓ Manage state-owned assets more cost effectively.
- ✓ Centralize state accounting systems to improve productivity.
- ✓ Fix our retirement system so it can meet its obligations.

Developing Our Purchasing Priorities

To develop our purchasing priorities, we first identified major indicators of success related to the goal of improving the structures and policies of central state government. These indicators measure whether state government is currently reaching its goal of operating efficiently and effectively. We found South Carolina is performing well in some areas; however, there are many opportunities for improvement.

Where We Are Succeeding

The South Carolina Department of Revenue (DOR) continues to be a national leader in the percentage of individual income tax returns that are filed by electronic/non-paper methods. In November 2009, the Federation of Tax Administrators reported that 70 percent of all South Carolina taxpayers filed their tax returns electronically in 2009. That means that more than 1.52 million South Carolina taxpayers are filing by computer, which is an increase of 74,326 returns over last year. South Carolina's high percentage of electronic filing keeps South Carolina as one of the top ten states for electronic filing.

The increase in electronic filing in the last year is partly due to DOR's efforts to provide free filing for South Carolina taxpayers who earn \$30,000 or less, who are 65 years of age or older, or who are students. DOR was able to provide this benefit by joining the Free File Alliance, which is a group of 20 states that have partnered with private software companies to provide free tax filing services. DOR estimates that approximately 40,000 taxpayers were able to take advantage of the free file program in 2009.

As a result of DOR's efforts over the last several years, many South Carolinians have begun filing their tax returns earlier in the year. DOR reached the one million electronic filer milestone on March 17, 2009, which was a full week earlier than the prior year. Filing earlier allows taxpayers to get their tax refunds earlier. In sum, DOR's efforts have saved significant cost and time for the agency, the state, and the taxpayer.

Since last year, the state has implemented a smoking surcharge on state employees' health insurance premiums to discourage smoking and ensure more equitable distribution of health care costs created by tobacco usage. Additionally, we have limited State Health Plan chiropractic care claims to prevent abuse and reign in out of control costs that will result in annual savings of \$6.9 million for the State Health Plan. Finally, the state initiated an employee wellness plan designed to improve chronic conditions of heart disease, diabetes, and obesity with a generic drug incentive for completion of educational programs, which will save the State Health Plan \$5.3 million annually.

This administration realizes the need to equip the small business community with the necessary tools to succeed in this global economy. With that in mind, DOR has worked with the Department of Commerce and other key agencies to implement and operate the South Carolina One Stop for Business (SCBOS). Specifically, SCBOS guides potential new business owners through the process of starting a business while making it easier for existing business owners to file and pay for business licenses. Bringing new industries into the state leads to new jobs, and many of these jobs are created by the very backbone of our economy – small businesses. Over 97 percent of all businesses in South Carolina are small businesses. They stimulate economic activity, attract capital investment, and, most importantly, create new jobs. This focus on small businesses and providing an environment for them to succeed is important for our state to remain competitive.

In each of the four years prior to this administration, more businesses closed than were created – with over 3,500 total businesses shutting their doors. But in each of the past four years, more

businesses have been created than lost – with over 3,000 total businesses opening their doors. This success is evidence that reducing the barriers to opening a business produces positive results in the form of new job opportunities.

At our initiative, the Budget & Control Board has approved several changes to the State Health Plan that will both lower health care costs for the Plan as well as improve the health and lives of our state’s employees. First, this year the Board implemented our proposal to add a \$25 per month insurance premium surcharge on tobacco users, and the Board recently adopted our proposal to raise the smoking surcharge to \$40 for single-subscribers and \$60 for family-subscribers for the next Plan year. The surcharge is expected to reduce health care costs in the future by discouraging tobacco use and will result in smokers paying a more equitable share of the health care costs that result from tobacco usage. Second, as we have suggested in the past two executive budgets, the Board imposed a cap on benefits for chiropractic care to limit the abuse exacted by some employees. Although we would have preferred a lower cap, the Board approved chiropractic care limit of \$2,000 per person per year will save the Plan approximately \$6.9 million in this Plan year. Third, the Board adopted our proposal to develop an employee wellness plan geared to improving chronic conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, and obesity. The plan approved by the Board will provide generic drug incentives to employees who participate in educational programs, and it is expected to result in **\$5.3 million in annual savings** to the State Health Plan.

Opportunities for Improvement

On February 26, 2007, Governor Sanford issued an executive order creating the nine-member Government Efficiency and Accountability Review (GEAR) Committee. The committee was instructed to “analyze the systems and services within and provided by the South Carolina Budget and Control Board in an effort to propose changes which will reduce costs, increase accountability, improve services, consolidate similar functions, return functions to the private sector and help South Carolina become more competitive in a world economy.” The committee’s report examined how the Budget and Control Board and other areas of state government could streamline their operations and save the taxpayers over **\$500 million**. To date, the Budget and Control Board and the General Assembly have either implemented or are in the process of implementing 16 of the committee’s 61 recommendations to improve central state government. We commend the Board and the General Assembly for taking these steps; however, the rest of the recommendations need to be implemented to better serve the taxpayers of South Carolina.

In both 2008 and 2009, the General Assembly came close to passing legislation that would have placed purely administrative state government functions under a cabinet-level Department of Administration. While the House passed these bills, the Senate has not passed these bills yet. We once again call on the General Assembly to pass this meaningful legislation that will help modernize state government.

There are many areas in government where we can be better stewards of the taxpayers’ money by providing services in a more efficient and effective manner. One of the primary areas that should be looked at is state travel. The Legislative Audit Council (LAC) report on state travel, released in July

2007, reveals numerous areas where we are not being cost efficient. The LAC report noted, “There is no centralized office that is responsible for managing travel by South Carolina state agencies to ensure that travel expenditures are efficient and cost effective.” The report states that a centralized office could “use its volume of travel to reduce costs, improve communication and training about travel policies, and develop expertise in travel practices.” For example, a centralized state travel office could negotiate and purchase bulk travel from hotels, conference centers, and airlines. The LAC report estimates that the annual cost savings to the taxpayers would be **\$1.6 million** if the state used its bulk purchasing power to obtain contracts with airlines.

The administration continues to push for more flexibility in the human resources policies of state government. Currently, our managers do not have the tools needed to run agencies effectively. Outdated regulations tie the hands of directors, preventing them from getting the most out of their employees. In fact, we have a system that makes it virtually impossible to remove an employee from the state payroll after a standard probationary period. This system has created a government with only two percent of employees being “at-will,” which is almost unheard of in the private sector.

The number of state employees in South Carolina is higher than the regional and national averages partly because of inefficient human resources policies. According to the Census Bureau’s most recent data, South Carolina has 234 employees per 10,000 in population, which is 35 percent more than the national average of 174 state employees per 10,000 in population. By comparison, North Carolina had 229, Georgia 179, Texas 157, and Florida only had 120 employees per 10,000 in population – almost half that of South Carolina. We suggest updated human resource regulations and more efficient administrative policies are needed to put us in line with the rest of the nation.

One way to reduce the unnecessarily high number of state employees is to address the rate at which retired employees enroll in the Teacher and Employee Retention Incentive (TERI) program. Agencies have an opportunity to demonstrate fiscal prudence with the taxpayers’ money by rehiring TERI employees only in extreme cases. However, current law allows an agency to rehire the former TERI employee if he or she is separated from the agency for only one day. This scenario forces the taxpayer to pay an employee’s salary in addition to an employee’s retirement package. For this reason, we are recommending that agency directors evaluate former TERI employee job duties to determine if they may be distributed among others in the agency, while also looking to hire qualified individuals who may be trained for the long-run. The second class of TERI participants hit the five-year mark this past calendar year. We recommend that the agencies do not hire the majority of these employees back – as many agencies already plan to do – and disburse job duties among remaining employees, while also hiring new individuals who will be trained for the long-run. This proposal will save **\$5,695,777** in general funds.

Purchasing Priorities

Having determined where we are succeeding and where opportunities for improvement exist, we next identified some proven or promising strategies to determine our purchasing priorities and best achieve our goals. The key strategies we identified are as follows:

**IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCIES AND EFFECTIVENESS OF
CENTRAL STATE GOVERNMENT SUPPORT AND OTHER
GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES**

Provide effective and efficient central state human resources support. Managers and employees need more flexibility to provide effective service to citizens in the 21st century. Our proposed changes to human resources regulations and staffing will save taxpayers money and increase managers' ability to change their agencies' staffing plans as changing circumstances require. We encourage the General Assembly to modernize state human resources regulations to improve efficiency.

Provide effective and efficient central state information technology support. Many agencies across the state are not using the most efficient means in maintaining their websites and other technological operations. With the recent contractual agreement between the state and South Carolina Interactive, a private information technology provider, it is essential that South Carolina Interactive effectively market the benefits of online services that will save the state and taxpayers money. We would push to reduce technology costs that all state agencies are forced to pay.

Provide effective and efficient central state administrative support. By disposing of excess property and co-locating state agencies that deal directly with the public, citizens can take care of state business without having to travel to a myriad of locations. We will continue to push for a more cost-efficient method to operate our fleet of vehicles across the state – including cost savings from recommendations in the recent vehicle study. We will also push to create a system that is more efficient regarding state-owned assets.

Provide accountability to the citizens of South Carolina in all state government services. We need to pass restructuring legislation to make the executive branch more accountable to taxpayers. Our restructuring proposal is a step in the right direction toward making key functions of state government, primarily health care, education, and administration, answerable to the Governor's Office and thus to voters. Reducing the fractured lines of responsibility in the executive branch of government is imperative.

Governor’s Purchasing Plan – Highlights

As we address our state’s unprecedented financial problems, it is important to focus on purchasing only those central state administrative functions most needed by our agencies. In many cases, we have had to use cost savings methods to simply maintain current funding levels for high priority services. We do not purchase services that, while still considered valuable, have been identified as lower priority. The following table identifies key purchases within our executive budget’s total state administrative services spending plan as well as examples of what is not purchased. Detailed highlights of our purchasing plan are provided below the table.

<p><i>Improve the Efficiencies and Effectiveness of Central State Government Support and Other Governmental Services</i></p>		<p>Examples of what our plan buys:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Funding for the creation of a Sunset Commission ▪ Creation of a Central State Travel Office to save on travel expenditures statewide ▪ A statewide accounting system, including reforms to the current IT structure ▪ Military Base Task Force
<p>Purchasing Plan:</p> <p>\$650,535,440 General Funds</p> <p>\$938,702,655 Total Funds</p> <p>Savings Proposal:</p> <p>\$69,160,549 General Funds</p>		<p>Examples of what our plan does not buy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Administrative excess in the CIO’s office ▪ Agency premiums paid into the Unemployment Compensation Fund in excess of maintenance levels ▪ Inefficiencies at the Budget and Control Board highlighted by the GEAR report ▪ Health care premium increases for state agencies

Our Plan Buys:

Establishment of a Sunset Commission to evaluate whether government programs should be continued. In the past, the House of Representatives has adopted a measure which would have created a Sunset Commission as described earlier in our “Modernize Government” section. In 2008, the Senate appeared ready to adopt a legislatively-controlled version of a Sunset Commission, which we supported. We hope the General Assembly will reconsider this much-needed commission especially in light of our current fiscal crisis. Our budget provides **new funding of \$500,000** for the creation of a Sunset Commission.

**IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCIES AND EFFECTIVENESS OF
CENTRAL STATE GOVERNMENT SUPPORT AND OTHER
GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES**

Tax collections, compliance, and processing. In recent years, our cost to collect taxes has been reduced to \$.00678 per dollar. At the same time, enforced collections now exceed \$300 million, with total collections exceeding \$6 billion. Noting this, we **propose to maintain recurring funding of \$19,044,941 in general funds for tax collections, compliance, and processing during FY 2010-11.**

Taxpayer assistance. Taxpayer assistance includes the Contact Center as well as regional and satellite offices that provide statutory compliance with registration, licenses, and explanation of correspondence and forms. Taxpayers need a clear, trustworthy channel of communication to answer questions about their taxes. We **propose maintaining recurring funding of \$3,234,047 in general funds** for taxpayer assistance during FY 2010-11.

Statewide budget development analysis and implementation. The Budget and Control Board's Office of State Budget (OSB) assists the Governor and General Assembly in the preparation and implementation of the annual state budget. We **propose to maintain funding at \$2,283,097 in general funds** for the OSB during FY 2010-11.

A Central State Travel Office. South Carolina has over 70 agencies that make travel decisions without standardized regulations or central coordination. In 2007, the LAC recommended that we create a central travel office to oversee each agency's travel practices and ensure the state's travel expenses are as low as practicable. We recommend creating a Central State Travel Office, which will establish clear guidelines to ensure that each agency utilizes taxpayer dollars in the most efficient manner for state travel needs. This new office will also generate savings by negotiating bulk airline and hotel/motel purchases. This **proposal will save \$6,573,666 in general funds.**

An integrated financial reporting and management system for the state, which is essential to standard and meaningful multi-year technology planning. In previous years, we have indicated our concerns that the state's current information technology system wastes millions of taxpayer dollars and hinders effective oversight. Here, we reiterate our call to create a cabinet-level Department of Administration to manage state's information technology responsibilities. Currently, the state's Director of State Information Technology (DSIT) has no direct responsibility or authority to deliver IT services to South Carolinians, yet it has unique authority over one of the principle means of improving IT services and reducing the costs of government. Unfortunately, the DSIT – which is overseen by the five separately-elected members of the Budget and Control Board – is insulated from accountability by several layers of government bureaucracy.

If the General Assembly adopts a restructuring plan to make the DSIT more accountable to the Governor during the next legislative session, we will support **providing funding in the amount of \$2 million** for the continuation of the five-year South Carolina Enterprise Information System project. We believe this is an opportunity to significantly reform and improve South Carolina's government.

Our Plan Saves By:

Moving to night-time cleaning services for most state offices. The Facilities Management Office of the General Services Division currently provides daytime custodial services five days a week for most buildings they manage. The Facilities Management Office reports that it would be more efficient to clean offices at night when they are not occupied. In fact, most government and private-sector offices receive janitorial services at night. State agencies that lease property from the private sector – including the many divisions of the Budget and Control Board – receive standard nightly cleaning service with no reported problems. This simple and logical change would **save the taxpayers approximately \$988,357 annually.**

Restructuring for a more accountable executive branch. Many government agencies provide the same or similar services throughout our state, creating a duplicative system that is not only inefficient but also raises the costs for taxpayers. Our proposals to restructure state government are focused on (1) reducing the number of elected constitutional officers, (2) consolidating agencies that deliver health care services into one, cabinet-level agency, (3) further reforming the Department of Transportation, and (4) moving the Budget and Control Board's administrative functions into a cabinet-level Department of Administration. These proposals would **save the state nearly \$17 million in the first year.**

Reducing the retail lottery commissions to approximately the national average. In our previous four budgets, we have advocated that we reduce retail lottery commissions and use a greater percentage of the lottery-related funds to provide more money for education. Data from lotteries across the country show there is no correlation between a higher retail commission and higher lottery sales. In fact, one study showed that the top ten lotteries across the nation in sales had average per capita sales of \$581 compared to South Carolina's \$229 per capita sales. However, the same states had a retail commission that was one full percentage point less than ours and one-tenth lower than the national average of six percent.

When the Education Lottery was established, retail commissions were set at a minimum of seven percent. If sales for the lottery's first year had been \$500 million as predicted, then retailers would have shared in commissions of approximately \$35 million. As lottery sales are now over \$900 million annually, commissions are over \$66 million. In other words, retailers signed up for a program that projected average annual commissions of \$10,000 each, but they have enjoyed an average annual commission of over \$19,000 per retailer. A reduction of retailers' commissions from seven percent to the approximate national average of six percent will still leave retailers making an average of over \$16,000 per store – 60 percent more than the initial projections. More importantly, paying retailers a six percent commission will free up an estimated **\$9,530,934 annually** that can be used for education.

We propose that all state agencies reduce their travel expenditures by 15 percent this year. Our proposed Central State Travel Office, in conjunction with the Office of Procurement, will ensure that each agency adheres to the state's travel provisions. This management, coupled with savings from bulk airline purchases, will **provide an annual savings of \$969,718** during FY 2010-11.

**IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCIES AND EFFECTIVENESS OF
CENTRAL STATE GOVERNMENT SUPPORT AND OTHER
GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES**

Reducing the number of participants in the Teacher and Employee Retention Incentive (TERI) program. In many instances, TERI has accomplished its goal – retaining experienced teachers and good workers in critical positions of government. However, in many other instances, it has prevented qualified individuals from entering the state’s workforce. In some ways, the TERI program has been unfair to South Carolina taxpayers because it asks them to contribute more tax dollars to high-salaried managers who were able to take advantage of the system. In fact, TERI employees are paid \$17,000 more than the average non-TERI state employee.

The second class of TERI participants has hit the five-year mark. We recommend that agencies rehire TERI employees only in extreme circumstances. Agencies should disburse job duties among remaining employees and look to hire and train new employees so that the agency can better cope with our current budget constraints. According to the Human Resource Office in the Budget and Control Board, if each agency’s budget were reduced by taking the difference between the average TERI employee salary and the average salary for that agency, we would realize an annual cost savings of **\$5,695,777**. We want to make it clear that this proposal is not about terminating any current employees but instead represents the natural process of replacing most positions with less tenured individuals at lower pay.

Implementing efficient cell phone, pager, and satellite phone policies. In June 2008, the LAC issued its audit report of state agency wireless communication usage. The report found that South Carolina state agencies spent over \$7 million on cell phones, \$790,000 on pagers, and \$68,000 on satellite phones in FY 2005-06. Unfortunately, many agencies waste thousands of dollars a year on cell phones and other devices because the agencies have inadequate usage and employee-monitoring policies. To remedy these wasteful practices, the LAC made several recommendations that will reduce the state’s total expenditures on cell phones and other devices. These recommendations include for all agencies to review their cell phone plans and choose the most cost-effective plan suitable to their needs, improve procedures for preventing overcharges, comply with IRS regulations regarding personal use of state-issued cell phones, and prohibit state employees from making directory assistance calls. We believe that the LAC recommendations will help eliminate government waste, and we therefore include the recommendations in our executive budget. Our proposal **will result in cost savings of over \$777,253** according to the LAC.

Merging the Departments of Human Affairs and Consumer Affairs into the Secretary of State’s Office. Throughout this year’s Executive Budget, we have proposed ideas that will allow us to accomplish an increasing number of goals with a decreasing number of resources. As part of our plan, we propose merging the Human Affairs Commission (HAC) and the Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA) into the Secretary of State’s Office. Because HAC and DCA are both tasked with similar missions-protecting the public in the areas of the consumer, housing, and employment marketplaces-we believe it is appropriate to house HAC and DCA within the same agency. We believe the Secretary of State’s Office has the necessary resources and expertise to provide HAC’s and DCA’s administrative needs, given the role it plays in the regulation of businesses. We believe this **proposal will save \$486,360 in administrative costs** without negatively affecting the citizens served by these agencies.

Making Tough Choices:

Given the state's current financial restraints, we had to make some difficult choices regarding which activities to fund this year. Although the activities listed below may have merit, we did not think they will further our goal of making state government as efficient as possible. The following reflects some of those difficult choices:

Requiring all state employees to choose two holidays without pay. In an effort to find cost savings during a tight budget year, we propose requiring all state employees to choose two state holidays that they would like to take unpaid during FY 2010-11. State employees currently have 12 paid holidays during the calendar year in addition to Christmas Eve, which has been annually granted by this administration through an Executive Order.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, state and local government employees nationwide receive an average of 11 days of paid vacation per year. The average private-sector employee receives eight paid holidays. Therefore, reducing our total number of paid holidays from 13 to 11 would be keeping in line with the national average and still place us above the private-sector holiday average. Other states, including Utah, Maryland, California, and New Jersey, have taken a similar approach. In addition, several private corporations have begun imposing unpaid holidays. Our proposal will save more money than a voluntary furlough because, unlike furloughs, state offices are closed on holidays – saving operational and utility expenses. Implementing this proposal for FY 2010-11 for nearly 65,000 state employees will result in a **cost savings of \$24.7 million.**

Making ancillary human resources functions self-sufficient. The Budget and Control Board provides a number of human resource services – such as training and development, temporary employment services, and recruiting services – to various state agencies. The Board receives an appropriation of general funds to support these services, but also charges agencies a service fee. We propose removing the general fund appropriation for these ancillary services and require the Board to justify its expenditures entirely in terms of services provided to agencies. Removing the general fund supplement for Human Resource Consulting, Training and Development Services, Temporary Employment Services, Recruitment Services, Workforce Planning, and Executive Education Training will save a total of **\$452,456** next fiscal year.

Please see the Appendices for a complete listing of the Governor's Purchase Plan for this goal area and for a detailed listing of what our plan saves and what our plan does not buy.

APPENDICES

Revenue and Allocation Summary

Revenue and Allocation Summary
FY 2010-11
Governor's Purchase Plan

	Part 1A Recurring State Funds
FY 2010-11 BEA Estimate Gross General Fund Revenue (Dec. 15, 2009)	5,621,810,481
Less: Tax Relief Trust Fund	(545,880,212)
Net General Fund Revenue Estimate FY 2009-10	5,075,930,269
Revenue Adjustments:	
Taxes and Fees Redirected from Redevelopment Authorities to General Fund	4,324,492
Redirect Selected DOT Tax Revenues to General Fund	39,000,000
Educational Broadband Spectrum Lease During FY 2010-11	3,090,000
Nonrecurring Revenues:	
Educational Broadband Spectrum Lease (NR) - FY 2009-10 Lease Collections	8,545,000
Health Care Annualization & Maintenance Fund (NR)	6,249,046
Transfer of Cash from B&C Board Carryforward Funds (NR)	40,000,000
Transfer of Cash from DMV (Notices & Correspondence) NR	325,000
Transfer of Cash from DMV (10-Year Licenses) (NR)	773,000
Transfer of Cash from DMV (License Plate Replacement) (NR)	400,000
Remittance to General Fund for 2-Day Furlough of Other Funded Positions (NR)	11,992,316
Adjusted General Fund Revenue Estimate	5,190,629,123
Less: FY 2010-11 Base Appropriations	5,275,343,200
"New" Funding Available Before Constitutional/Statutory Funding Items:	(84,714,077)
Incremental Statewide Items:	
General Reserve Fund	55,441,728
Capital Reserve Fund	(16,964,433)
Local Government Fund	(27,613,180)
Debt Service	23,172,760
Homestead Exemption Fund Shortfall (BEA Estimate 12/10/08)	97,854,911
Total Statewide Items	131,891,786
"New" Funding Available less Statewide Items	(216,605,863)
Cost Savings	254,732,292
New Funding for FY 2010-11	38,126,429

	FY 2009-10 General, Nonrecurring, & ARRA Funds	% of GF, NR, ARRA Funds	FY 2009-10 Total Funds	% of Total	FY 2010-11 General, Nonrecurring & ARRA Funds	% of GF, NR, ARRA Funds	FY 2010-11 Total Funds	% of Total
RESULT AREA								
Improve K-12 student performance	2,150,103,231	34.8%	3,500,896,959	16.6%	2,108,184,296	36.1%	3,461,066,206	15.2%
Improve the health and protections of our children & adults	1,717,463,144	27.8%	9,492,914,393	44.9%	1,447,034,827	24.8%	10,433,979,351	45.9%
Improve our higher education system & cultural resources	776,060,533	12.6%	4,140,164,245	19.6%	690,291,891	11.8%	4,428,363,009	19.5%
Improve the safety of people and property	577,537,174	9.4%	1,046,476,180	4.9%	601,567,978	10.3%	1,090,978,411	4.8%
Improve the quality of our natural resources	81,103,001	1.3%	297,859,786	1.4%	53,468,358	0.9%	267,165,595	1.2%
Improve central state government support & other governmental services	626,414,603	10.1%	882,968,672	4.2%	650,674,488	11.1%	938,702,655	4.1%
Debt Service	190,480,976	3.1%	190,480,976	0.9%	213,653,736	3.7%	213,653,736	0.9%
Improve the conditions for economic growth (incl. transportation)	53,572,946	0.9%	1,601,042,381	7.6%	77,607,178	1.3%	1,924,373,290	8.5%

Revenue and Allocation Summary

FY 2010-11

Governor's Purchase Plan

TOTAL	<u>6,172,735,608</u>	100.0%	<u>21,152,803,592</u>	100.0%	<u>5,842,482,752</u>	100.0%	<u>22,758,282,253</u>	100.0%
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Revenue and Allocation Summary
FY 2010-11
Governor's Purchase Plan

NONRECURRING GENERAL FUNDS	Nonrecurring	Part III ARRA Budget Stabilization	OTHER BUDGETARY FUNDS		Total
			Health Funding Provisos	Nonrecurring "Conditional" Proviso	
<u>Nonrecurring Revenue Sources:</u>					
Transfer of Cash - DHEC Waste Funds	2,700,000				2,700,000
Transfer of Cash - Dept. of Agriculture	2,500,000				2,500,000
Transfer of Cash - PRT Film Incentives	5,000,000				5,000,000
Anticipated FY 2009-10 GF Surplus	89,247,697				89,247,697
A.R.R.A Stabilization Funds		346,056,109			346,056,109
Health Care Annualization & Maintenance Fund			178,457,066		178,457,066
Tobacco Deallocation			10,000,000		10,000,000
Attorney General FY 2009-10 Drug Lawsuit Settlement (Eli Lily)			31,334,485		31,334,485
Diversion of SC Launch Funds				6,000,000	6,000,000
Increased Tax Enforcements to Pay UI Loan Interest				31,000,000	31,000,000
Reduce Admin. Costs at Employment Security Commission to Pay UI Loan Interest				3,000,000	3,000,000
Sale of Property - Tempo Building				2,000,000	2,000,000
 Total Sources	<u>99,447,697</u>	<u>346,056,109</u>	<u>219,791,551</u>	<u>42,000,000</u>	<u>707,295,357</u>
<u>Nonrecurring Revenue Appropriations:</u>					
Repay General Deposit Loan - FY 2008-09 General Fund Deficit	98,216,617				98,216,617
Partial Funding of FY 2009-10 Homestead Exemption Fund	1,231,080				1,231,080
Education and Government Services (See Appendix F)		346,056,109			346,056,109
Health Care and Medicaid Maintenance of Effort Support			217,791,551		217,791,551
Restore Base Appropriations for Select Agencies Funded with Nonrecurring Funds			2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
Repay Interest on ESC Unemployment Compensation Loans from Federal Govt.				40,000,000	40,000,000
					-
 Total Uses	<u>99,447,697</u>	<u>346,056,109</u>	<u>219,791,551</u>	<u>42,000,000</u>	<u>707,295,357</u>

Executive Budget Purchase Plan

FY 2010-11 Executive Budget New Funding - Cost Savings Overview Document	FY 2009-10	FY 2009-10 5%	FY 2010-11	New Funding	Cost Savings								FY 2010-11	% Growth (GF)	% of Funds (GF)	FY 2010-11
	Recurring Base	Mid-Year Reduction	Recurring Base										Executive Budget			
				General Funds	K-12 Education	Higher Education/Cultural	Economic Development	Health	Natural Resources	Public Safety	Central State Government	Total Savings				
A01 Senate	8,098,075	(404,904)	7,693,171							(287,524)	(287,524)	7,405,647	-3.7%	0.1%		
A05 House	15,483,818	(774,191)	14,709,627							(659,940)	(659,940)	14,049,687	-4.5%	0.3%		
A15 Codification and Laws	2,224,573	(111,229)	2,113,344							(16,080)	(16,080)	2,097,264	-0.8%	0.0%		
A17 LPITR	2,692,072	(134,604)	2,557,468							(17,832)	(17,832)	2,539,636	-0.7%	0.0%		
A20 LAC	892,022	(44,601)	847,421	500,000						(12,265)	(12,265)	1,335,156	57.6%	0.0%		
B04 Judicial	23,765,070	(1,188,253)	22,576,817							(671,641)	(671,641)	21,905,176	-3.0%	0.4%		
C05 Admin Law	1,480,563	(74,028)	1,406,535							(34,093)	(34,093)	1,372,442	-2.4%	0.0%		
D05 Gov Exec Ctrl	2,120,352	(106,018)	2,014,334							(44,782)	(44,782)	1,969,552	-2.2%	0.0%		
D10 Gov SLED	25,359,864	(1,267,993)	24,091,871	1,360,952						(696,404)	(696,404)	24,756,419	2.8%	0.5%	500,000	
D17 Gov OEPP	8,921,886	(446,094)	8,475,792	285,587				(78,434)		(286,098)	(364,532)	8,396,847	-0.9%	0.2%		
D20 Gov Mansion	397,193	(19,860)	377,333							(2,178)	(2,178)	375,155	-0.6%	0.0%		
E04 Lt Gov	3,396,408	(169,820)	3,226,588					(235,340)		(152,968)	(388,308)	2,838,280	-12.0%	0.1%	2,000,000	
E08 Sec of State	723,114	(36,156)	686,958							(33,694)	(33,694)	653,264	-4.9%	0.0%		
E12 Comp General	2,512,940	(125,647)	2,387,293	200,000						(57,647)	(57,647)	2,529,646	6.0%	0.0%		
E16 State Treasurer	1,949,127	(97,456)	1,851,671							(60,869)	(60,869)	1,790,802	-3.3%	0.0%		
E20 Atty Gen	5,058,619	(252,931)	4,805,688							(214,313)	(214,313)	4,591,375	-4.5%	0.1%	125,000	
E21 Pros Coord Comm	9,888,381	(494,419)	9,393,962							(180,523)	(180,523)	9,213,439	-1.9%	0.2%		
E23 Comm Indigent Def	9,948,608	(497,430)	9,451,178							(1,595,452)	(1,595,452)	7,855,726	-16.9%	0.2%		
E24 Adj General	5,735,217	(286,761)	5,448,456						(192,393)	(379,545)	(571,938)	4,876,518	-10.5%	0.1%		
E28 Elect Comm	1,495,616	(52,330)	1,443,286							(482,239)	(482,239)	961,047	-33.4%	0.0%		
F03 B&C Board	26,054,845	(1,193,870)	24,860,975	2,000,000			(133,472)		(955,197)	(5,946,433)	(7,035,102)	19,825,873	-20.3%	0.4%		
F27 State Auditor	2,451,552	(122,578)	2,328,974							(41,078)	(41,078)	2,287,896	-1.8%	0.0%		
F30 Employee Benefits** (See Below)	8,891,229	(241,956)	8,649,273									8,649,273	0.2%	2.5%	28,110,000	
F31 Cap and Gen Res Fund** (See Below)	127,847,888		127,847,888									127,847,888		2.8%		
H03 Comm Higher Ed	106,667,632	(559,208)	106,108,424			(4,135,283)				(91,763)	(4,227,046)	101,881,378	-4.0%	2.0%		
H06 Tuition Grants	22,063,797	(14,677)	22,049,120							(9,458)	(9,458)	22,039,662	0.0%	0.4%		
H09 Citadel	11,848,657	(592,433)	11,256,224			(3,943,598)				(446,581)	(4,390,179)	6,866,045	-39.0%	0.1%		
H12 Clemson	82,629,613	(4,131,481)	78,498,132			(4,284,944)				(3,438,588)	(7,723,302)	70,774,830	-9.8%	1.4%		
H15 Univ of Charleston	25,002,639	(1,250,132)	23,752,507			(7,932,375)				(899,300)	(8,831,675)	14,920,832	-37.2%	0.3%		
H17 Coastal Carolina	12,163,504	(608,175)	11,555,329			(3,370,249)				(476,066)	(3,846,315)	7,709,014	-33.3%	0.2%		
H18 Francis Marion	14,092,714	(704,636)	13,388,078			(1,461,287)				(414,615)	(1,875,902)	11,512,176	-14.0%	0.2%		
H21 Lander	7,991,832	(399,592)	7,592,240			(991,984)				(130,003)	(1,121,987)	6,470,253	-14.8%	0.1%		
H24 SC State	17,338,195	(866,910)	16,471,285			(6,392,986)				(636,598)	(7,029,584)	9,441,701	-42.7%	0.2%		
H27 USC Columbia	135,285,057	(6,764,253)	128,520,804		(287,880)	(6,968,586)	(893,120)	(186,066)		(4,279,554)	(12,615,206)	115,905,598	-9.8%	2.3%		
H29 Aiken	8,181,483	(409,074)	7,772,409			(207,231)				(101,046)	(308,277)	7,464,132	-4.0%	0.1%		
H34 Upstate	10,672,227	(533,611)	10,138,616			(565,064)				(167,075)	(732,139)	9,406,477	-7.2%	0.2%		
H36 Beaufort	1,930,782	(96,539)	1,834,243			(233,120)				(33,730)	(266,850)	1,567,393	-14.5%	0.0%		
H37 Lancaster	2,036,988	(101,849)	1,935,139			(79,958)				(24,153)	(104,111)	1,831,028	-5.4%	0.0%		
H38 Salkehatchie	1,736,015	(86,801)	1,649,214			(205,224)				(19,427)	(224,651)	1,424,563	-13.6%	0.0%		
H39 Sumter	3,222,438	(161,122)	3,061,316			(132,971)				(38,021)	(170,992)	2,890,324	-5.6%	0.1%		
H40 Union	785,264	(39,263)	746,001			(24,538)				(7,942)	(32,480)	713,521	-4.4%	0.0%		
H47 Winthrop	17,118,709	(855,935)	16,262,774			(3,095,666)				(486,889)	(3,582,555)	12,680,219	-22.0%	0.2%		
H51 MUSC	71,183,910	(3,559,196)	67,624,714			(11,081,724)		(512,741)		(3,053,983)	(14,648,448)	52,976,266	-21.7%	1.0%		
H53 Cons Comm Teach Hosp	12,296,149	(614,807)	11,681,342					(3,195,861)		(287,575)	(3,483,436)	8,197,906	-29.8%	0.2%		
H59 Bd Tech and Comp Ed	129,129,042	(6,456,452)	122,672,590			(27,812,933)	(380,360)			(2,589,488)	(30,782,781)	91,889,809	-25.1%	1.8%		
H63 Dept of Education	2,029,926,623	(101,496,331)	1,928,430,292	6,588,479	(28,492,835)					(5,149,312)	(33,642,147)	1,901,376,624	-1.4%	36.9%	1,600,000	
H64 Gov's School - Arts & Humanities					(280,759)					(20,666)	(301,425)	(301,425)		0.0%		
H65 Gov's School - Science & Math					(419,892)					(12,812)	(432,704)	(432,704)		0.0%		
H67 ETV	12,390,164	(619,508)	11,770,656		(191,479)	(188,681)				(411,703)	(791,863)	10,978,793	-6.7%	0.2%		
H71 Wil Lou Gray	2,883,413	(144,171)	2,739,242							(83,489)	(83,489)	2,655,753	-3.0%	0.1%		
H73 Voc Rehab	10,688,460	(534,423)	10,154,037					(464,065)		(1,277,983)	(1,742,048)	8,411,989	-17.2%	0.2%		
H75 School Deaf and Blind	11,968,254	(598,413)	11,369,841		(923,207)					(421,997)	(1,345,204)	10,024,637	-11.8%	0.2%		
H79 Archives and History	3,094,508	(154,725)	2,939,783			(164,606)				(144,791)	(309,397)	2,630,386	-10.5%	0.1%		
H87 State Library	10,487,975	(524,399)	9,963,576			(90,121)				(109,178)	(199,299)	9,764,277	-2.0%	0.2%		
H91 Arts Comm	2,583,142	(129,157)	2,453,985			(2,453,985)					(2,453,985)			-100.0%		
H95 State Museum	3,315,249	(109,864)	3,205,385			(3,205,385)					(3,205,385)			-100.0%		
J02 Health and Hum Svcs	765,873,054	(38,293,653)	727,579,401					(1,787,307)		(1,973,551)	(3,760,858)	723,818,543	-0.5%	14.1%	176,976,551	
J04 DEHC	103,104,422	(5,155,221)	97,949,201					(7,873,282)		(5,603,069)	(13,476,351)	84,472,850	-13.8%	1.6%		
J12 Mental Health	169,929,195	(8,496,460)	161,432,735					(6,403,376)		(3,773,707)	(10,177,083)	151,255,652	-6.3%	2.9%	1,000,000	
J16 DDSN	158,778,505	(7,938,925)	150,839,580					(2,052,701)		(1,498,092)	(3,550,793)	147,288,787	-2.4%	2.9%	1,000,000	
J20 DAODAS	8,093,643	(404,682)	7,688,961					(360,654)			(360,654)	7,328,307	-4.7%	0.1%		
K05 Public Safety	58,246,903	(2,912,345)	55,334,558	9,500,000						(1,029,763)	(2,434,488)	61,370,307	10.9%	1.2%	2,000,000	
L04 DSS	125,035,130	(6,251,756)	118,783,374					(1,151,520)		(3,236,111)	(4,387,631)	114,395,743	-3.7%	2.2%	5,100,000	
L12 John de la Howe	3,280,803	(164,040)	3,116,763		(371,291)					(69,974)	(441,265)	2,675,498	-14.2%	0.1%		

FY 2010-11 Executive Budget New Funding - Cost Savings Overview Document	FY 2009-10	FY 2009-10 5%	FY 2010-11	New Funding	Cost Savings								FY 2010-11	% Growth (GF)	% of Funds (GF)	FY 2010-11
	Recurring Base	Mid-Year Reduction	Recurring Base		General Funds	K-12 Education	Higher Education/ Cultural	Economic Development	Health	Natural Resources	Public Safety	Central State Government	Total Savings			Executive Budget
L24 Comm for Blind	2,745,585	(137,279)	2,608,306					(334,866)			(228,947)	(563,813)	2,044,493	-21.6%	0.0%	
L36 Human Affairs	1,526,721	(76,336)	1,450,385					(217,835)			(32,333)	(250,168)	1,200,217	-17.2%	0.0%	
L46 Minority Affairs	461,720	(23,086)	438,634					(187,996)			(35,646)	(223,642)	214,992	-51.0%	0.0%	
N04 Corrections	316,684,632	(15,834,232)	300,850,400	13,741,411						(500,000)	(4,093,550)	(4,593,550)	309,998,261	3.0%	6.0%	
N08 PPP	15,939,658	(796,983)	15,142,675	1,500,000						(790,872)	(531,603)	(1,322,475)	15,320,200	1.2%	0.3%	500,000
N12 DJJ	93,157,304	(4,657,865)	88,499,439	1,000,000						(218,956)	(1,408,990)	(1,627,946)	87,871,493	-0.7%	1.7%	2,880,000
N201 Criminal Justice Academy	549,404	(27,470)	521,934								(55,421)	(55,421)	466,513	-10.6%	0.0%	
P12 Forestry	12,716,382	(635,819)	12,080,563								(517,709)	(2,468,935)	9,611,628	-20.4%	0.2%	
P16 Agriculture	4,122,739	(206,137)	3,916,602				(1,539,139)				(356,646)	(1,895,785)	2,020,817	-48.4%	0.0%	
P20 Clemson PSA	36,699,698	(1,834,985)	34,864,713	(7,500,000)	(4,264,201)		(4,188,989)				(294,608)	(24,253,418)	3,111,295	-91.1%	0.1%	
P21 SC State PSA	2,694,406	(134,720)	2,559,686				(316,161)				(16,912)	(1,415,891)	1,143,795	-55.3%	0.0%	
P24 Natural Resources	18,099,277	(904,964)	17,194,313	250,000							(1,361,964)	(2,713,182)	14,731,131	-14.3%	0.3%	
P26 Sea Grant Cons	426,800	(21,340)	405,460								(33,865)	(33,865)	371,595	-8.4%	0.0%	
P28 PRT	25,124,537	(1,256,227)	23,868,310		(220,177)		(4,079,281)			(670,591)	(705,315)	(5,675,364)	18,192,946	-23.8%	0.4%	
P32 Commerce	5,012,727	(250,636)	4,762,091	6,500,000			(135,000)				(215,061)	(350,061)	10,912,030	129.1%	0.2%	
P40 Conservation Bank				200,000									200,000			
R08 Workers Comp	2,437,891	(121,895)	2,315,996								(47,567)	(47,567)	2,268,429	-2.1%	0.0%	
R20 Insurance	2,499,156	(124,958)	2,374,198								(191,306)	(191,306)	2,182,892	-8.1%	0.0%	
R28 Consumer Affairs	1,575,566	(78,778)	1,496,788				(268,525)				(111,779)	(380,304)	1,116,484	-25.4%	0.0%	
R36 LLR	1,868,322	(93,416)	1,774,906	2,000,000							(582,656)	(582,656)	3,192,250	79.9%	0.1%	
R40 DMV																
R44 DOR	35,933,851		35,933,851								(1,515,855)	(1,515,855)	34,417,996	-4.2%	0.7%	
R52 State Ethics	383,391	(19,170)	364,221								(7,764)	(7,764)	356,457	-2.1%	0.0%	
R60 ESC	539,766	(26,988)	512,778				(512,778)					(512,778)		-100.0%		40,000,000
S60 Proc Review Panel	89,861	(4,493)	85,368								(85,368)	(85,368)		-100.0%		
U12 DOT	116,550	(5,827)	110,723										110,723		0.0%	
U30 Division of Aeronautics	639,336	(31,967)	607,369				(360,000)				(3,538)	(363,538)	243,831	-59.9%		
V04 Debt Service** (See Below)	190,480,976		190,480,976										190,480,976		3.7%	
X12 Aid to Sub - CG																
X22 Aid to Sub - Treasurer** (See Below)	244,180,612	(45,003)	244,135,609										244,135,609		4.8%	
X44 Homestead Exemption Fund	26,419,132		26,419,132										26,419,132			
Y14 State Port Authority																
Statewide																
Employee Health Insurance																
Debt Service				23,172,760									23,172,760		0.5%	
Capital Reserve Fund (Exempt)				(16,964,433)									(16,964,433)		-0.3%	
Local Government Fund (Exempt)				(27,613,180)									(27,613,180)		-0.5%	
Homestead Exemption Fund (Exempt)				97,854,911									97,854,911		1.9%	1,231,080
Repay General Deposit Account																98,216,617
Total	5,513,571,122	(238,227,922)	5,275,343,200	114,576,487	(35,451,721)	(89,022,499)	(12,806,825)	(25,201,070)	(21,357,644)	(2,731,984)	(68,160,549)	(254,732,292)	5,135,187,395		100.0%	361,239,248

SUMMARY OF FY 2010-11 BUDGET APPROVALS

No.	Agency Name	Goal Area	Project Description	Activity	Activity Number	Non-Recurring State	Part III ARRA Budget Stabilization	Recurring State	Federal	Other	Total
A20	Legislative Audit Council	Statewide	Sunset Commission	Performance Auditing	7			500,000			500,000
Central Government						Agency Total		500,000	-	-	500,000
D10	SLED	Safety	Government Services Funds	Investigative Services	30		2,000,000				2,000,000
		Safety	Annualization	Investigative Services	30			1,360,952		500,000	1,860,952
Central Government						Agency Total		1,360,952	-	500,000	3,860,952
D17	Governor's Office - OEPP	Economic	Small & Minority Businesses	Advocacy & Outreach	1642			50,000			50,000
		Health	Veterans' Affairs	Veterans' Cemeteries	1652			135,587			135,587
		Health	Children's Trust/Prevent Child Abuse	Children's Trust Fund Pass-Through Funds	1784			100,000			100,000
Economic						Agency Total		285,587	-	-	285,587
E04	Lieutenant Governor	Health	Meals on Wheels	Group Dining & Home Delivered Nutrition Services	90					2,000,000	2,000,000
Health						Agency Total		-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
E12	Comptroller General's Office	Central Govt.	Military Base Task Force	Base Closing Task Force	126			200,000			200,000
Central Government						Agency Total		200,000	-	-	200,000
E20	Attorney General	Health	Medicaid Fraud Abuse Prevention	The Medicaid Fraud Control Section	141					125,000	125,000
Health						Agency Total		-	-	125,000	125,000
F01	General Reserve Fund	Central Govt.	FY 08-09 General Fund Deficit	Repay General Deposit Account	NEW	98,216,617					98,216,617
Central Government						Agency Total		98,216,617	-	-	98,216,617
F03	Budget & Control Board	Central Govt.	SCEIS	Enterprise Projects	253			2,000,000			2,000,000
Central Government						Agency Total		2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000
F30	Budget & Control Board - Employee Benefits	Central Govt.	Employee Health Plan	Employee Benefits	277					28,110,000	28,110,000
Central Government						Agency Total		-	-	28,110,000	28,110,000
H09	The Citadel	Higher Ed	Education Stabilization Funds	Operation/Maintenance of Plant	331		2,346,032				2,346,032
Higher Education						Agency Total		-	-	2,346,032	2,346,032
H12	Clemson	Higher Ed	Education Stabilization Funds	Facilities Renovations	1934		15,948,117				15,948,117
Higher Education						Agency Total		15,948,117	-	-	15,948,117
H15	University of Charleston	Higher Ed	Education Stabilization Funds	Operation/Maintenance of Plant	379		5,093,664				5,093,664
Higher Education						Agency Total		5,093,664	-	-	5,093,664
H17	Coastal Carolina	Higher Ed	Education Stabilization Funds	Operation/Maintenance of Plant	405		2,464,197				2,464,197
Higher Education						Agency Total		2,464,197	-	-	2,464,197
H18	Francis Marion	Higher Ed	Education Stabilization Funds	Facilities Maintenance	416		2,809,576				2,809,576
Higher Education						Agency Total		2,809,576	-	-	2,809,576
H21	Lander	Higher Ed	Education Stabilization Funds	Operation/Maintenance of Plant	437		1,563,502				1,563,502

SUMMARY OF FY 2010-11 BUDGET APPROVALS

No.	Agency Name	Goal Area	Project Description	Activity	Activity Number	Non-Recurring State	Part III ARRA Budget Stabilization	Recurring State	Federal	Other	Total
Higher Education Agency Total						-	1,563,502	-	-	-	1,563,502
H24	SC State	Higher Ed	Education Stabilization Funds	Operation/Maintenance of Plant	451		3,531,778				3,531,778
Higher Education Agency Total						-	3,531,778	-	-	-	3,531,778
H27	USC - Columbia	Higher Ed	Education Stabilization Funds	Academic Support	460		25,993,327				25,993,327
Higher Education Agency Total						-	25,993,327	-	-	-	25,993,327
H29	USC - Aiken	Higher Ed	Education Stabilization Funds	Instruction	482		1,595,479				1,595,479
Higher Education Agency Total						-	1,595,479	-	-	-	1,595,479
H34	USC - Upstate	Higher Ed	Education Stabilization Funds	Instruction	502		2,127,115				2,127,115
Higher Education Agency Total						-	2,127,115	-	-	-	2,127,115
H36	USC - Beaufort	Higher Ed	Education Stabilization Funds	Instruction	510		522,970				522,970
Higher Education Agency Total						-	522,970	-	-	-	522,970
H37	USC - Lancaster	Higher Ed	Education Stabilization Funds	Instruction	520		386,759				386,759
Higher Education Agency Total						-	386,759	-	-	-	386,759
H38	USC - Salkehatchie	Higher Ed	Education Stabilization Funds	Instruction	529		336,800				336,800
Higher Education Agency Total						-	336,800	-	-	-	336,800
H39	USC - Sumter	Higher Ed	Education Stabilization Funds	Instruction	539		624,667				624,667
Higher Education Agency Total						-	624,667	-	-	-	624,667
H40	USC - Union	Higher Ed	Education Stabilization Funds	Instruction	547		149,903				149,903
Higher Education Agency Total						-	149,903	-	-	-	149,903
H47	Winthrop	Higher Ed	Education Stabilization Funds	Instruction	556		3,356,668				3,356,668
Higher Education Agency Total						-	3,356,668	-	-	-	3,356,668
H51	MUSC	Higher Ed	Education Stabilization Funds	Instruction	573		13,754,598				13,754,598
Higher Education Agency Total						-	13,754,598	-	-	-	13,754,598
H53	Area Health Educ Consortium	Higher Ed	Education Stabilization Funds	Instruction	609		2,184,649				2,184,649
Higher Education Agency Total						-	2,184,649	-	-	-	2,184,649
H59	SC Tech & Comp Education Board	Higher Ed	Education Stabilization Funds	Instruction	665		23,676,177				23,676,177
Higher Education Agency Total						-	23,676,177	-	-	-	23,676,177
H63	Dept. of Education	K-12	Increase Funding for EFA	Education Finance Act (EFA)	675		174,430,646	6,588,479			181,019,125
		K-12	First Steps	First Steps - BabyNet	NEW					1,600,000	1,600,000
K-12 Education Agency Total						-	174,430,646	6,588,479	-	1,600,000	182,619,125
J02	Dept. of Health & Human Services	Health	Medicaid Maintenance of Effort	Coordinated Care	892				85,548,105	17,109,621	102,657,726
		Health	Medicaid Maintenance of Effort	Hospital Services	901				345,484,915	69,096,983	414,581,898
		Health	Medicaid Maintenance of Effort	Nursing Home Services	903				168,801,650	33,760,330	202,561,980
		Health	Medicaid Maintenance of Effort	Pharmacy Services	905				124,576,560	24,915,312	149,491,872
		Health	Medicaid Maintenance of Effort	Physician Services	907				117,041,825	23,408,365	140,450,190
		Health	Medicaid Maintenance of Effort	Community Long-Term Care	911				43,179,700	8,635,940	51,815,640

SUMMARY OF FY 2010-11 BUDGET APPROVALS

No.	Agency Name	Goal Area	Project Description	Activity	Activity Number	Non-Recurring State	Part III ARRA Budget Stabilization	Recurring State	Federal	Other	Total
		Health	Medicaid Fraud & Abuse	Audits/Compliance	946					50,000	50,000
	Health & Protection	Agency Total				-	-	-	884,632,755	176,976,551	1,061,609,306
J12	Dept. of Mental Health	Health	Medicaid Maintenance of Effort	Crisis Stabilization	999					1,000,000	1,000,000
	Health & Protection	Agency Total				-	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
J16	Dept. of Disabilities & Special Needs	Health		Agency Services	1020					1,000,000	1,000,000
	Health & Protection	Agency Total				-	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
K05	Public Safety	Safety	Government Services Funds	Highway Traffic Enforcement	1058		7,500,000				7,500,000
		Safety	Annualization	Highway Traffic Enforcement	1058			9,500,000		2,000,000	11,500,000
	Health & Protection	Agency Total				-	7,500,000	9,500,000	-	2,000,000	19,000,000
L04	Dept. of Social Services	Health	Child Support Enforcement	Child Enforcement System Penalty	1101					5,000,000	5,000,000
		Health	Domestic Violence Fatality Review Program	Domestic Violence Fatality Review	1099					100,000	100,000
	Health & Protection	Agency Total				-	-	-	-	5,100,000	5,100,000
N04	Dept. of Corrections	Safety	Operating Funds	Incarcerate Offenders	1155		38,539,485				38,539,485
		Safety	Annualization	Incarcerate Offenders	1155			11,741,411			11,741,411
		Safety	Additional Security	Incarcerate Offenders	1155			900,000			900,000
		Safety	Mental Health	Provide Inmate Health Care	1156			500,000			500,000
		Safety	Substance Abuse	Inmate Program Services	1168			500,000			500,000
		Safety	Faith-Based Addictions	Inmate Program Services	1168			100,000			100,000
	Safety of People and Property	Agency Total				-	38,539,485	13,741,411	-	-	52,280,896
N08	Dept. of Probation, Parole, & Pardon Services	Safety	Enhancement of Offender Drug Testing Programs	Community Supervision - Regular	1172		2,000,000	250,000			2,250,000
		Safety	Law Enforcement Safety Equipment Items	Community Supervision - Regular	1172			250,000			250,000
		Safety	Annualization	Community Supervision - Regular	1172			1,000,000		500,000	1,500,000
	Safety of People and Property	Agency Total				-	2,000,000	1,500,000	-	500,000	4,000,000
N12	Dept. of Juvenile Justice	Safety	Replacement of Medicaid Funds	Alternative Residential Placement Services	1181			1,000,000		2,880,000	3,880,000
		Safety	Government Services Funds	Incarceration Services	1180		5,120,000				5,120,000
	Safety of People and Property	Agency Total				-	5,120,000	1,000,000	-	2,880,000	9,000,000
P12	Forestry Commission	Safety	Government Services Funds	Wildland Firefighting	1192		500,000				500,000
	Safety of People and Property	Agency Total				-	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
P20	Clemson - PSA	Natural Resources	Government Services Funds	Administration	1478		872,275	(872,275)			-
			Government Services Funds	Food Safety and Nutrition	1509		3,300,202	(3,300,202)			-
			Government Services Funds	Sustainable Agricultural Production: Animal Production Systems	1510		3,327,523	(3,327,523)			-
	Natural Resources	Agency Total				-	7,500,000	(7,500,000)	-	-	-
P24	Dept. of Natural Resources	Natural Resources	Monitor/Assessment of Rivers/Ground Water	Hydrology Section	1261			250,000			250,000

SUMMARY OF FY 2010-11 BUDGET APPROVALS

No.	Agency Name	Goal Area	Project Description	Activity	Activity Number	Non-Recurring State	Part III ARRA Budget Stabilization	Recurring State	Federal	Other	Total
<i>Natural Resources</i>								250,000			250,000
Agency Total											
P32	Dept. of Commerce	Economic	Annualization	Marketing and Communications	1292			2,500,000			2,500,000
		Economic	Closing Fund	Grants and Incentives - Deal Closing Fund	1779			4,000,000			4,000,000
<i>Economic</i>								6,500,000			6,500,000
Agency Total											
P40	SC Conservation Bank	Natural Resources	Operations	Make grants & loans to qualified entities	1318			200,000			200,000
<i>Natural Resources</i>								200,000			200,000
Agency Total											
R36	Dept. of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Economic	Illegal Immigration	Illegal Immigration	NEW			2,000,000			2,000,000
<i>Economic</i>								2,000,000			2,000,000
Agency Total											
R60	Employment Security Commission	Economic	Repay Interest on Unemployment Compensation Loan	Repay Interest on Unemployment Compensation Loan	NEW					40,000,000	40,000,000
<i>Economic</i>										40,000,000	40,000,000
Agency Total											
Statewide Items:											
			General Reserve Fund Required Contrib.					55,441,728			55,441,728
			Capital Reserve Fund Formula Growth					(16,964,433)			(16,964,433)
			Local Government Fund Formula Growth					(27,613,180)			(27,613,180)
			Debt Service					23,172,760			23,172,760
			Homestead Exemption Fund - BEA Est. Shortfall (12/10/08)			1,231,080		97,854,911			99,085,991
			Statewide Total			1,231,080		131,891,786			133,122,866
GRAND TOTAL						99,447,697	346,056,109	170,018,215	884,632,755	261,791,551	1,761,946,327

	"New" Recurring Revenue Available	(84,714,077)
	FY 2009-10 Executive Budget Approvals	170,018,215
<i>(A) Recurring General Fund - FY 2009-10</i>	Cost Savings / Below-The-Line Needs	(254,732,292)
	- Cost Savings Recommendations	171,852,472
	- Below-The-Line Recommendations	82,879,820
	FY 2009-10 Recurring General Funds	-
	FY 2008-09 Capital Reserve Fund Availability	-
<i>(B) Capital Reserve Fund - FY 2008-09</i>	Capital Reserve Fund Needs	-
	FY 2008-09 Capital Reserve Fund Surplus/Deficit	-
	FY 2009-10 Nonrecurring State Funds	99,447,697
<i>(C) Nonrecurring State Funds - FY 2009-10</i>	Nonrecurring State Fund Needs	(99,447,697)
	FY 2009-10 Nonrecurring State funds	-

Goal Area Key

- 1) Improve our Higher Education System and Cultural Resources
- 2) Strengthen Central State Government and Other Governmental Services
- 3) Improve the Health and Protections of our Children and Adults
- 4) Improve our K-12 Student Performance
- 5) Improve the Quality of our Natural Resources
- 6) Improve the Conditions for Economic Growth
- 7) Improve the Safety of our People and Property

**Improve the Conditions for Our Economic Development
FY 2010-11 Governor's Purchase Plan**

Activity Number	Agency Name	Agency Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding					FY 2010-11 Agency Funding					
				Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Total Funds
1642	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Advocacy & Outreach	107,003					107,003	157,003				157,003
1643	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Reports	16,505					16,505	16,505				16,505
114	Secretary of State	E08	Administration	270,865		292,636			563,501	270,865		292,636		563,501
115	Secretary of State	E08	Corporations	225,899		364,929			590,828	225,899		364,929		590,828
116	Secretary of State	E08	Uniform Commercial Code	45,270		243,500			288,770	45,270		243,500		288,770
117	Secretary of State	E08	Notaries and Apostilles	45,270		25,000			70,270	45,270		25,000		70,270
118	Secretary of State	E08	Boards, Commissions, Acts & Resolutions	45,270					45,270	45,270				45,270
119	Secretary of State	E08	Charities, Special Purpose Districts, Municipal Incorporations and Annexations			550,000			550,000			550,000		550,000
120	Secretary of State	E08	Trademarks, Service of Process, Employment Agencies, and Business Opportunities	45,270		25,000			70,270					70,270
1658	Secretary of State	E08	Computer System upgrade			100,000			100,000	45,270		25,000		100,000
1788	Secretary of State	E08	Cable Franchise Authority	45,270					45,270	45,270		100,000		45,270
-	Secretary of State	E08	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											50,169
239	Budget & Control Board	F03	Local Government Infrastructure Grants	2,328,027		3,605,000			5,933,027	2,194,555		3,605,000		5,799,555
240	Budget & Control Board	F03	State Revolving Fund Loans	1,254,177	500,000	731,850			2,486,027	1,254,177	500,000	731,850		2,486,027
1797	Commission on Higher Education	H03	Critical Needs Nursing Initiative						-	792,440				792,440
1933	Commission on Higher Education	H03	Research Authority - Hydrogen Grants						-					
1559	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Hydrogen Fuel Cell Research	744,267					744,267					
1703	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Technology Incubator	148,853					148,853					
1813	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	EngenuitySC						-					
1817	Medical University of South Carolina	H51	SC LightRail						-					
648	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	Florence-Darlington - Entrepreneurial Operations Equipment	380,360				64,405	444,765					
657	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	System Office: Economic Development - Administration	1,946,818				316,541	2,263,359					
661	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	System Office: Center for Accelerated Technology Training (formerly Special Schools)	1,663,267		238,172		270,437	2,171,876					
1207	Department of Agriculture	P16	Soybean Board (Pass Thru)			567,478			567,478			567,478		1,901,439
1208	Department of Agriculture	P16	Pork Board (Pass Thru)			121,750			121,750			121,750		567,478
1209	Department of Agriculture	P16	Cotton Board (Pass Thru)			420,450			420,450			420,450		121,750
1210	Department of Agriculture	P16	Peanut Board (Pass Thru)			237,750			237,750			237,750		420,450
1211	Department of Agriculture	P16	Watermelon Board (Pass Thru)			81,750			81,750			81,750		237,750
1212	Department of Agriculture	P16	Tobacco Board (Pass Thru)			154,750			154,750			154,750		81,750
1213	Department of Agriculture	P16	S. C. Beef Board (Pass Thru)			284,750			284,750			284,750		154,750
1215	Department of Agriculture	P16	Consumer Services	569,122		1,326,565			1,895,687	178,516		1,326,565		284,750
1216	Department of Agriculture	P16	Marketing & Promotions	1,148,533	314,168	3,275,600			4,738,201		314,168	3,275,500		1,505,081
1217	Department of Agriculture	P16	Market Services			1,847,509			1,847,509			1,847,509		3,589,668
1219	Department of Agriculture	P16	Market Bulletin			379,500			379,500			379,500		1,847,509
1220	Department of Agriculture	P16	Administrative Services	1,010,204		20,000		250,000	1,280,204	1,010,204		20,000		379,500
-	Department of Agriculture	P16	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(206,137)					(206,137)	(206,137)				1,030,204
-	Department of Agriculture	P16	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments						-			382,996		(206,137)
1475	Clemson PSA	P20	Rural Community Enhancement and Improvement		238,639	317,430			556,069			238,639	317,430	556,069
1476	Clemson PSA	P20	Government and Public Affairs Research and Education		33,243	64,927			98,170			33,243	64,927	98,170
1484	Clemson PSA	P20	Rural Community Leadership Development	349,778	288,440	57,157			695,375			288,440	57,157	345,597
1486	Clemson PSA	P20	Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education: Alternative Income Opportunities for Landowners	32,437	21,446	19,348			73,231					73,231
1495	Clemson PSA	P20	Agricultural Biotechnology	2,240,124	425,839	818,439			3,484,402			425,839	818,439	1,244,278
1496	Clemson PSA	P20	Risk Management Systems for Agricultural Firms	641,368	345,264	332,255			1,318,887			345,264	332,255	677,519
1500	Clemson PSA	P20	Rural Community Public Issues Education		62,741	57,165			119,906			62,741	57,165	119,906
1502	Clemson PSA	P20	Rural Community Economic Development	957,719	542,593	46,089			1,546,401			542,593	46,089	588,682
1513	Clemson PSA	P20	Community and Economic Affairs Research and Education			46,089			46,089				46,089	46,089
1224	South Carolina State PSA	P21	Community Leadership and Economic Development	316,161	514,617			150,000	980,778			514,617		514,617
1266	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	P28	Administration - Executive Office - Tourism	284,311					284,311	284,311				284,311
1267	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	P28	Administration - Tourism	512,820					512,820	512,820				512,820
1268	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	P28	Communications & Public Relations & Information - Tourism	98,446					98,446	98,446				98,446
1274	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	P28	Media Placement & Productions	8,597,343		1,800,000			10,397,343	8,282,423		1,800,000		10,082,423
1275	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	P28	Tourism Partnership Fund	1,961,361					1,961,361					
1276	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	P28	Marketing & Sales	735,803					735,803	735,803				735,803
1277	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	P28	Welcome Centers - Visitor Services	206,500		1,492,660			1,699,160	11,500		1,492,660		1,504,160
1278	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	P28	Research	231,171					231,171	231,171				231,171
1280	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	P28	Heritage Corridor & Discovery Centers		717,530				717,530		717,530			717,530
1281	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	P28	Regional Promotions (Pass Through Funds)	1,375,000					1,375,000					
1770	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	P28	Destination Specific Competitive Grants Marketing Program-Advertising					8,000,000	8,000,000					
1927	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	P28	SC Film Commission - Motion Picture Incentive Fund			9,121,349			9,121,349			9,121,349		9,121,349
1928	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	P28	South Carolina Film Commission	387,584					387,584	154,584				154,584
-	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	P28	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(1,256,227)					(1,256,227)	(1,256,227)				(1,256,227)

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Activity Number	Agency Name	Agency Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding					FY 2010-11 Agency Funding					
				Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Total Funds
1291	Department of Commerce	P32	Business Development - Project Management	1,877,650					1,877,650					
1292	Department of Commerce	P32	Marketing and Communications	430,357					430,357	2,930,357				2,930,357
1293	Department of Commerce	P32	Business Development - Foreign Offices	590,000					590,000	590,000				590,000
1294	Department of Commerce	P32	Business Services - International Trade	289,450		28,500			317,950	289,450		28,500		317,950
1295	Department of Commerce	P32	Business Services - Existing and Small Business	289,450					289,450	289,450				289,450
1298	Department of Commerce	P32	Community and Rural Development			693,000			693,000			693,000		693,000
1299	Department of Commerce	P32	Community Development Corporation			2,500			2,500			2,500		2,500
1300	Department of Commerce	P32	Grants and Incentives - Highway Set Aside			20,474,000			20,474,000			20,474,000		20,474,000
1301	Department of Commerce	P32	Grants and Incentives - Enterprise Zone			295,000			295,000			295,000		295,000
1302	Department of Commerce	P32	Grants and Incentives - Tourism Infrastructure Fund			4,000,000			4,000,000			4,000,000		4,000,000
1303	Department of Commerce	P32	Grants and Incentives - Rural Infrastructure Fund			13,745,000			13,745,000			13,745,000		13,745,000
1304	Department of Commerce	P32	Grants and Incentives - CDBG		30,646,000	1,500,000			32,146,000		30,646,000	1,500,000		32,146,000
1307	Department of Commerce	P32	Agency Pass Through	135,000					135,000					
1308	Department of Commerce	P32	Administration	657,720		510,000			1,167,720	657,720		510,000		1,167,720
1605	Department of Commerce	P32	Workforce Development - Workforce Investment Act		79,599,000				79,599,000		79,599,000			79,599,000
1777	Department of Commerce	P32	Research	743,100					743,100	743,100				743,100
1779	Department of Commerce	P32	Grants and Incentives - Deal Closing Fund						-	4,000,000				4,000,000
1929	Department of Commerce	P32	Workforce Development - Trade Adjustment Act (TAA)		5,124,000				5,124,000		5,124,000			5,124,000
1930	Department of Commerce	P32	Research - Labor Market Information (LMI)			646,000			646,000			646,000		646,000
1951	Department of Commerce	P32	Regional Economic Development Organizations - Pass Through					3,450,000	3,450,000					
-	Department of Commerce	P32	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(250,636)					(250,636)	(250,636)				(250,636)
-	Department of Commerce	P32	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments						-		19,982,000	535,000		20,517,000
1607	Jobs - Economic Development Authority	P34	Administration		23,500	350,000			373,500		23,500	350,000		373,500
-	Jobs - Economic Development Authority	P34	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments						-		196,631	(162,481)		34,150
1319	Public Service Commission	R04	Utility Regulation			3,257,541			3,257,541			3,257,541		3,257,541
1321	Public Service Commission	R04	Administration			971,767			971,767			971,767		971,767
-	Public Service Commission	R04	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments						-		432,091	170,000		602,091
1520	South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff	R06	Utilities-Electric			776,927			776,927			776,927		776,927
1521	South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff	R06	Transportation			694,657			694,657			694,657		694,657
1522	South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff	R06	Telecommunications			578,291			578,291			578,291		578,291
1523	South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff	R06	Consumer Services			505,000			505,000			505,000		505,000
1525	South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff	R06	Administration			1,549,889			1,549,889			1,549,889		1,549,889
1609	South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff	R06	Legal			1,144,446			1,144,446			1,144,446		1,144,446
1610	South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff	R06	Utilities-Natural Gas			581,141			581,141			581,141		581,141
1611	South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff	R06	Audit			1,243,070			1,243,070			1,243,070		1,243,070
1612	South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff	R06	Water/Wastewater			245,642			245,642			245,642		245,642
-	South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff	R06	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments						-					
1332	Second Injury Fund	R16	Claims Administration			716,549			716,549			716,549		716,549
1333	Second Injury Fund	R16	Legal			387,386			387,386			387,386		387,386
1334	Second Injury Fund	R16	Recoveries			109,110			109,110			109,110		109,110
1335	Second Injury Fund	R16	Administration			517,357			517,357			517,357		517,357
-	Second Injury Fund	R16	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments						-		84,300			84,300
1336	Department of Insurance	R20	Solvency Monitoring	135,057		1,976,479			2,111,536	135,057		1,976,479		2,111,536
1337	Department of Insurance	R20	Licensing	97,035		643,846			740,881	97,035		643,846		740,881
1338	Department of Insurance	R20	Taxation	134,402					134,402			134,402		134,402
1339	Department of Insurance	R20	Consumer Services	186,561					186,561	186,561				186,561
1340	Department of Insurance	R20	Form and Rate Review	673,673					673,673	673,673				673,673
1341	Department of Insurance	R20	Pass Through Funds			2,555,000			2,555,000			2,555,000		2,555,000
1342	Department of Insurance	R20	Captive Formation	82,643		2,247,289			2,329,932	82,643		2,247,289		2,329,932
1344	Department of Insurance	R20	Executive Services	170,911					170,911	170,911				170,911
1345	Department of Insurance	R20	Legal and Investigations	384,549					384,549	384,549				384,549
1346	Department of Insurance	R20	Administration	634,325		57,000			691,325	634,325		57,000		691,325
1931	Department of Insurance	R20	Loss Mitigation			2,260,151			2,260,151			2,260,151		2,260,151
-	Department of Insurance	R20	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(124,958)					(124,958)	(124,958)				(124,958)
-	Department of Insurance	R20	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments						-					
1347	Board of Financial Institutions	R23	Bank Examining			2,005,912			2,005,912			2,005,912		2,005,912
1348	Board of Financial Institutions	R23	Consumer Finance			1,490,566			1,490,566			1,490,566		1,490,566
-	Board of Financial Institutions	R23	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments						-					
1349	Department of Consumer Affairs	R28	Consumer Services	550,446		86,250			636,696	550,446		86,250		636,696
1350	Department of Consumer Affairs	R28	Legal Division	73,005	67,500	1,309,000			1,449,505	73,005	67,500	1,309,000		1,449,505
1351	Department of Consumer Affairs	R28	Advocacy Division	205,294		154,000			359,294	205,294		154,000		359,294
1352	Department of Consumer Affairs	R28	Public Information	126,894		7,500			134,394	126,894		7,500		134,394
1353	Department of Consumer Affairs	R28	Administration	619,927		286,000			905,927	619,927		286,000		905,927
-	Department of Consumer Affairs	R28	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(78,778)					(78,778)	(78,778)				(78,778)
-	Department of Consumer Affairs	R28	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments						-		393,500			393,500
1354	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Occupational Safety & Health Program (OSHA)	1,622,447	2,477,006				4,099,453	1,622,447	2,477,006			4,099,453
1356	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Labor-Management Mediation	15,084					15,084	15,084				15,084
1357	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Elevator and Amusement Ride Inspection			975,000			975,000			975,000		975,000
1358	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Board of Chiropractic Examiners			135,000			135,000			135,000		135,000
1359	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Board of Medical Examiners			1,400,000			1,400,000			1,400,000		1,400,000
1360	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Board of Nursing			1,750,000			1,750,000			1,750,000		1,750,000

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Activity Number	Agency Name	Agency Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding					FY 2010-11 Agency Funding					
				Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Total Funds
1361	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Board of Occupational Therapy			110,000			110,000			110,000		110,000
1362	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Board of Examiners in Opticianry			100,000			100,000			100,000		100,000
1363	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Board of Examiners in Optometry			110,000			110,000			110,000		110,000
1364	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Board of Physical Therapy			125,000			125,000			125,000		125,000
1365	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Board of Podiatry Examiners			10,000			10,000			10,000		10,000
1366	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Board of Examiners for Licensure of Professional Counselors, Marriage and Family Therapists and Psycho-Educational Specialists			185,000			185,000					
												185,000		185,000
1367	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Board of Examiners in Psychology			110,000			110,000			110,000		110,000
1368	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Board of Social Work Examiners			160,000			160,000			160,000		160,000
1369	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Board of Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology			105,000			105,000					
												105,000		105,000
1370	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners			65,000			65,000			65,000		65,000
1371	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Board of Architectural Examiners			335,000			335,000			335,000		335,000
1372	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Building Codes Council			475,000			475,000			475,000		475,000
1373	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Contractors' Licensing Board			1,133,400			1,133,400			1,133,400		1,133,400
1374	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors			755,000			755,000					
												755,000		755,000
1375	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Environmental Certification Board			425,000			425,000			425,000		425,000
1376	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Manufactured Housing Board			312,500			312,500			312,500		312,500
1377	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Board of Pyrotechnic Safety			66,600			66,600			66,600		66,600
1378	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Real Estate Commission			1,292,000			1,292,000			1,292,000		1,292,000
1379	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Real Estate Appraisers Board			485,000			485,000			485,000		485,000
1380	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Residential Builders Commission			1,120,000			1,120,000			1,120,000		1,120,000
1381	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Board of Accountancy			450,000			450,000			450,000		450,000
1382	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	State Athletic Commission			50,000			50,000			50,000		50,000
1383	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Auctioneers Commission			175,000			175,000			175,000		175,000
1384	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Board of Barber Examiners			425,000			425,000			425,000		425,000
1385	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Board of Cosmetology			1,100,000			1,100,000			1,100,000		1,100,000
1386	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Board of Dentistry			455,000			455,000			455,000		455,000
1387	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Board of Registration for Foresters			60,000			60,000			60,000		60,000
1388	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Board of Funeral Service			190,000			190,000			190,000		190,000
1389	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Board of Registration for Geologists			80,000			80,000			80,000		80,000
1390	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Board of Long Term Health Care Administrators			210,000			210,000					
												210,000		210,000
1391	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Massage Bodywork Therapy Panel			180,000			180,000			180,000		180,000
1392	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Perpetual Care Cemetery Board			80,000			80,000			80,000		80,000
1393	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Board of Pharmacy			1,550,500			1,550,500			1,550,500		1,550,500
1394	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Pilotage Commission			7,000			7,000			7,000		7,000
1399	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Administration	230,791		4,750,000			4,980,791	230,791		4,750,000		4,980,791
1614	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	State Emergency Preparedness			250,000			250,000			250,000		250,000
1780	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Boiler Inspection Program			100,000			100,000			100,000		100,000
-	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Illegal Immigration							2,000,000				2,000,000
-	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(93,416)					(93,416)	(93,416)				(93,416)
-	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments								415,000	4,775,000		5,190,000
1427	Employment Security Commission	R60	Administration		8,682,383	3,095,735			11,778,118		8,682,383	3,095,735		11,778,118
1428	Employment Security Commission	R60	Employment Services		13,338,012	36,344,044			49,682,056		13,338,012	36,344,044		49,682,056
1430	Employment Security Commission	R60	Labor Market Information Department		1,609,476				1,609,476		1,609,476			1,609,476
1431	Employment Security Commission	R60	Unemployment Insurance (UI)			1,390,894			38,015,315			36,624,421	1,390,894	38,015,315
1432	Employment Security Commission	R60	SC Occupational Information	539,766		50,000			589,766	26,988		50,000		76,988
-	Employment Security Commission	R60	Repay Interest on Unemployment Compensation Loan										40,000,000	40,000,000
-	Employment Security Commission	R60	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(26,988)					(26,988)	(26,988)				(26,988)
-	Employment Security Commission	R60	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments								20,157,274	(4,671,257)		15,486,017
1437	Department of Transportation	U12	General Administration			48,025,265			48,025,265			48,025,265		48,025,265
1438	Department of Transportation	U12	Engineering Operations			36,254,083			36,254,083			36,254,083		36,254,083
1439	Department of Transportation	U12	Engineering - Preliminary Design, Planning and Rights of Way Acquisition			39,652,903			39,652,903			39,652,903		39,652,903
1440	Department of Transportation	U12	Engineering - Construction			481,858,028			481,858,028			481,858,028		481,858,028
1441	Department of Transportation	U12	Maintenance	53,453		276,975,982			277,029,435	53,453		276,975,982		277,029,435
1442	Department of Transportation	U12	Acquisition of maintenance equipment			20,000,000			20,000,000			20,000,000		20,000,000
1443	Department of Transportation	U12	Highway Safety Programs			60,000,000			60,000,000			60,000,000		60,000,000
1444	Department of Transportation	U12	Keep S.C. Beautiful			200,000			200,000			200,000		200,000
1445	Department of Transportation	U12	Mass Transit Administration			1,914,419			1,914,419			1,914,419		1,914,419
1446	Department of Transportation	U12	Toll Operations			3,398,396			3,398,396			3,398,396		3,398,396
1447	Department of Transportation	U12	Capital Facilities - Land and Buildings			4,000,000			4,000,000			4,000,000		4,000,000
1448	Department of Transportation	U12	Allocation to Municipalities - Restricted			10,000,000			10,000,000			10,000,000		10,000,000
1449	Department of Transportation	U12	Allocation to Counties - Restricted			2,000,000			2,000,000			2,000,000		2,000,000
1450	Department of Transportation	U12	Allocation to Other Entities - Restricted			200,000			200,000			200,000		200,000
1451	Department of Transportation	U12	Mass Transit Allocation to Other Entities	63,097					63,097	63,097				63,097
1452	Department of Transportation	U12	Mass Transit Allocation to Other Entities - Restricted			21,151,345			21,151,345					
												21,151,345		21,151,345
1619	Department of Transportation	U12	Statewide Secondary Resurfacing			40,400,000			40,400,000			40,400,000		40,400,000
-	Department of Transportation	U12	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(5,827)					(5,827)	(5,827)				(5,827)
-	Department of Transportation	U12	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments								243,214,579			243,214,579
1453	Infrastructure Bank Board	U15	Provide financial assistance for construction of major transportation projects			50,000,000			50,000,000			50,000,000		50,000,000
1454	Infrastructure Bank Board	U15	Administration			334,450			334,450			334,450		334,450

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Activity Number	Agency Name	Agency Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding					FY 2010-11 Agency Funding					
				Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Total Funds
-	Infrastructure Bank Board	U15	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									29,972,200		29,972,200
1455	County Transportation Fund	U20	County Administration			35,000,000			35,000,000			35,000,000		35,000,000
1456	County Transportation Fund	U20	Allocation Municipal - Restricted			5,000,000			5,000,000			5,000,000		5,000,000
1457	County Transportation Fund	U20	Allocation County - Restricted			65,000,000			65,000,000			65,000,000		65,000,000
-	County Transportation Fund	U20	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									(19,000,000)		(19,000,000)
1306	Aeronautics Division	U30	Aeronautics - Airport Development	566,234	410,000	1,890,000			2,866,234	206,234	410,000	1,890,000		2,506,234
-	Aeronautics Division	U30	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(31,967)						(31,967)				(31,967)
-	Aeronautics Division	U30	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments								(335,000)	1,339,638		1,004,638
TOTAL				41,071,563	182,605,818	1,365,656,057	8,000,000	4,501,383	1,601,866,788	37,607,178	223,453,814	1,623,312,298	40,000,000	1,924,373,290

**Improve K-12 Student Performance
FY 2010-11 Governor's Purchase Plan**

Activity Number	Agency Name	Agency Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding							FY 2010-11 Agency Funding							
				Adjusted General Fund	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)
8	Education Oversight Committee	A85	Agency Administration: overhead			120,635												120,635
9	Education Oversight Committee	A85	Implementation and oversight of the educational accountability system			569,681												569,681
10	Education Oversight Committee	A85	Evaluation of the functioning of public education			208,806												208,806
11	Education Oversight Committee	A85	Family Involvement			51,537												51,537
12	Education Oversight Committee	A85	Public Awareness			179,445												179,445
1625	Education Oversight Committee	A85	Proviso-directed actions			515,933												515,933
-	Education Oversight Committee	A85	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments															40,000
135	State Treasurer	E16	Student Loans-Teachers			4,000,722												4,000,722
174	Adjutant General	E24	Army Support - Youth Challenge			444,034												444,034
180	Adjutant General	E24	Ar Support - Starbase Swamp Fox			240,000												240,000
222	Budget & Control Board	F03	Confederate Relic Room & Military Museum Services	807,491		28,100												835,591
1704	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Freshwater Initiative	287,880														287,880
675	State Department of Education	H63	Foundation Education Program - Education Finance Act (EFA)	1,178,410,838					185,922,339		1,364,333,177							1,184,999,317
676	State Department of Education	H63	Employer Contributions	482,943,402							482,943,402							482,943,402
677	State Department of Education	H63	Retiree Insurance	79,476,772							79,476,772							79,476,772
680	State Department of Education	H63	Increase Credits for High School Diploma					17,117,711			17,117,711							17,117,711
683	State Department of Education	H63	Junior Scholars			128,018					128,018							128,018
686	State Department of Education	H63	Teacher Salary Supplement			77,061,350					77,061,350							77,061,350
687	State Department of Education	H63	Teacher Salary Supplement Employer Contributions			15,766,752					15,766,752							15,766,752
688	State Department of Education	H63	National Board Certification (NBC) Incentive	20,697,198							20,697,198							20,697,198
689	State Department of Education	H63	Teacher Supplies			12,999,520					12,999,520							12,999,520
690	State Department of Education	H63	Professional Development and Support for Math and Science	366,833	3,267,290						3,634,123							3,634,123
693	State Department of Education	H63	Teacher Quality - ADEPT	1,881,035							1,881,035							1,881,035
694	State Department of Education	H63	Services to Students with Disabilities - Special Needs - Children w/ Disabilities P.L.108-446 (formerly P.L. 99-457)				2,878,146				2,878,146							2,878,146
695	State Department of Education	H63	Services to Students with Disabilities - Special Needs Children	38,294							38,294							38,294
696	State Department of Education	H63	Service to Students with Disabilities - Special Needs Children	106,575							106,575							106,575
697	State Department of Education	H63	Service to Students with Disabilities			3,045,778					3,045,778							3,045,778
698	State Department of Education	H63	Career and Technology Education (CATE) - Modernize Equipment	4,068,812		2,948,296					7,015,108							7,015,108
699	State Department of Education	H63	Work-Based Learning			3,021,348					3,021,348							3,021,348
700	State Department of Education	H63	High Schools That Work (HSTW) and Making Middle Grades Work (MMGW)	1,756,516	1,731,378		743,354				4,752,726							4,752,726
702	State Department of Education	H63	School Lunch Program Aid	350,890							350,890							350,890
703	State Department of Education	H63	Principal Salary Supplement			2,244,030					2,244,030							2,244,030
704	State Department of Education	H63	School Facilities - Buildings			10,300,000					10,300,000							10,300,000
706	State Department of Education	H63	Safe Schools - Middle School Initiative			3,576,330					3,576,330							3,576,330
708	State Department of Education	H63	School Transportation System - State Supplement for Bus Drivers - Salary, Employer's Contribution, and Workers Compensation	41,462,985							41,462,985							41,462,985
709	State Department of Education	H63	Standards and Learning - Curriculum and Standards Services	1,574,352	16,009,130	758,708	258,007				18,600,197							18,600,197
711	State Department of Education	H63	Professional Development on Reading to Teachers	874,604							874,604							874,604
712	State Department of Education	H63	SATA/ACT Improvement and High School Redesign	321,841							321,841							321,841
713	State Department of Education	H63	Enhance Teacher Skills and Student Performance in English, Math, Science and Social Studies in Grades K-5 and 6-8						49,614,527		49,614,527							49,614,527
714	State Department of Education	H63	Academic / Instructional Assistance to High Poverty Schools and Students (Title I, Part A, of NCLB (Basic Grants))		203,159,665						203,159,665							203,159,665
715	State Department of Education	H63	Academic/Instructional Assistance to Migrant Children (Title I, Part C, of NCLB (Migrant))		554,037						554,037							554,037
716	State Department of Education	H63	Academic/Instructional Assistance to Neglected and Delinquent Children (Title I, Part D, of NCLB (Neglected and Delinquent))		1,732,026						1,732,026							1,732,026
718	State Department of Education	H63	Charter School Program	393,572	2,577,831		372,712				3,344,115							3,344,115
719	State Department of Education	H63	Character Education Program	190,478	648,870						839,348							839,348
720	State Department of Education	H63	Reduce Dropouts and Truancy - Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention		1,000,000						1,000,000							1,000,000
722	State Department of Education	H63	21st Century Community Learning Center Program (Competitive Grants)		13,775,264						13,775,264							13,775,264
723	State Department of Education	H63	Technical Assistance and Support to Below Average and Unsatisfactory Schools				61,690,956				61,690,956							61,690,956
725	State Department of Education	H63	External Reviews - External Review Teams				1,019,880				1,019,880							1,019,880
726	State Department of Education	H63	Palmetto Gold and Silver Awards Program				2,230,061				2,230,061							2,230,061
730	State Department of Education	H63	OSL-School Leadership On-Line Campus				7,500				7,500							7,500
731	State Department of Education	H63	English Speakers of Other Languages-ESOL (Title III, of NCLB)		4,299,408						4,299,408							4,299,408
732	State Department of Education	H63	Innovative Programs (Title V-Chapter 2 of NCLB)		1,335,779						1,335,779							1,335,779
733	State Department of Education	H63	Rural Education Achievement Program - REAP (Title VI of NCLB)		3,734,061						3,734,061							3,734,061
734	State Department of Education	H63	Arts Curricula Instruction				1,199,551				1,199,551							1,199,551
736	State Department of Education	H63	Early Childhood Education-Four-Year Old Early Childhood	66,300	2,420,838		16,785,963				19,273,101							19,273,101

**Improve K-12 Student Performance
FY 2010-11 Governor's Purchase Plan**

Activity Number	Agency Name	Agency Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding						FY 2010-11 Agency Funding									
				Adjusted General Fund	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds
737	State Department of Education	H63	Parenting and Family Literacy Services		1,106,422								1,106,422						1,106,422
738	State Department of Education	H63	Competitive Teacher Grants				956,728						956,728						956,728
739	State Department of Education	H63	Services to Students with Disabilities - Special Education	228,173	172,545,862								172,774,035						172,774,035
741	State Department of Education	H63	Career and Technology Education (CATE)	940,608	18,949,906								19,890,514	228,173	172,545,862			19,890,514	
742	State Department of Education	H63	Teacher Certification	1,164,812		400,000	1,952,618						3,517,430	1,164,812		400,000	1,952,618	3,517,430	
743	State Department of Education	H63	Teacher Recognition (Teacher of the Year)				123,473						123,473					123,473	
744	State Department of Education	H63	Alternative Certification Programs (PACE)	835,155									835,155					835,155	
745	State Department of Education	H63	Teacher Education, Preparation, Support, Assessment				426,747						426,747			426,747		426,747	
746	State Department of Education	H63	Teacher Evaluation (ADEPT)				79,000						79,000			79,000		79,000	
747	State Department of Education	H63	Teacher Quality - Title II A of the No Child Left Behind Act		36,136,312								36,136,312					36,136,312	
748	State Department of Education	H63	Teacher Advancement Program (TAP) NON-EAA		6,561,000	789,669							7,350,669	6,561,000	789,669			7,350,669	
749	State Department of Education	H63	School Transportation System	55,401,104		7,168,370							62,569,474	55,401,104		7,168,370		62,569,474	
750	State Department of Education	H63	School Transportation System - EAA & EEDA	4,048,512									4,048,512					4,048,512	
751	State Department of Education	H63	School Transportation System - Bus Purchase	18,595									18,595					18,595	
752	State Department of Education	H63	Technology Support and Assistance	3,049,723	1,929,935	860,193	1,579,810						7,419,661	3,049,723	1,929,935	860,193	1,579,810	7,419,661	
754	State Department of Education	H63	Enhancing Education Through Technology (E2T2); Title II Part D of NCLB												3,822,729			3,822,729	
755	State Department of Education	H63	Data Collection-SASI and Power School				1,217,947						1,217,947					1,217,947	
756	State Department of Education	H63	Student Identifier and LDS				987,203						987,203					987,203	
757	State Department of Education	H63	Technology Initiative (K-12 Technology Partnership)				10,171,826						10,171,826					10,171,826	
758	State Department of Education	H63	Conduct Research and Prepare Reports	883,849			722,385						1,606,234	883,849			722,385	1,606,234	
759	State Department of Education	H63	Assessment and Testing Activities	8,111,391	7,657,819		18,544,413						34,313,623	8,111,391	7,657,819		18,544,413	34,313,623	
760	State Department of Education	H63	Instructional Materials - Textbooks	22,480,684		1,580,089	17,304,366						41,365,139	22,480,684		1,580,089	9,328,057	33,388,830	
761	State Department of Education	H63	School Facilities Support	413,516		90,000							503,516	413,516		90,000		503,516	
762	State Department of Education	H63	Safe and Drug-Free Program	331,513	4,444,833								4,776,346	331,513	4,444,833			4,776,346	
763	State Department of Education	H63	School Food Services and Food Distribution System	134,888	182,275,849								182,410,737	134,888	182,275,849			182,410,737	
764	State Department of Education	H63	Coordinated School Health Programs	316,704	661,242								977,946	316,704	661,242			977,946	
766	State Department of Education	H63	School Health Finance System (Medicaid)			3,020,830							3,020,830			3,020,830		3,020,830	
768	State Department of Education	H63	GEAR-UP (Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs)			20,000									20,000			20,000	
769	State Department of Education	H63	Commission on National and Community Service		1,831,503								1,831,503		1,831,503			1,831,503	
770	State Department of Education	H63	Parental and Community Partnerships	79,611									79,611	79,611				79,611	
771	State Department of Education	H63	OSL-Foundational Leadership				33,180						33,180					33,180	
772	State Department of Education	H63	OSL-Principal Evaluation, Induction, and Assessment				60,040						60,040					60,040	
773	State Department of Education	H63	OSL-Executive Institute -- Tapping Executive Educators (OSL-TEE)				19,750						19,750					19,750	
774	State Department of Education	H63	OSL-Technical Assistance				723,445						723,445					723,445	
775	State Department of Education	H63	OSL-Institute for District Administrators (SLEI DA)				15,010						15,010					15,010	
776	State Department of Education	H63	OSL-Leadership Sustainment and Enhancement Programs				15,800						15,800					15,800	
777	State Department of Education	H63	Teacher Quality - Teacher Recruitment - CHE				4,424,846						4,424,846			4,424,846		4,424,846	
778	State Department of Education	H63	Teacher Loan (Treasurer)				4,000,722						4,000,722			4,000,722		4,000,722	
779	State Department of Education	H63	Career Changer Loan	1,277,268									1,277,268	1,277,268				1,277,268	
780	State Department of Education	H63	Archives & History	26,835									26,835	26,835				26,835	
781	State Department of Education	H63	Status Offender	415,481									415,481	415,481				415,481	
783	State Department of Education	H63	Aid Sch Dist-Felton Lab	130,384									130,384					130,384	
784	State Department of Education	H63	Holocaust		37,983								37,983					37,983	
785	State Department of Education	H63	Youth in Government																
786	State Department of Education	H63	EOC Family Involvement				33,781						33,781					33,781	
787	State Department of Education	H63	State Agency Teacher Pay				11,220,057						11,220,057			11,220,057		11,220,057	
788	State Department of Education	H63	Writing Improvement Network (USC)				215,013						215,013					215,013	
789	State Department of Education	H63	Education Oversight Committee (EOC)				1,016,289						1,016,289			1,016,289		1,016,289	
790	State Department of Education	H63	SC Geographic Alliance				183,375						183,375					183,375	
791	State Department of Education	H63	School Improvement Council				149,768						149,768					149,768	
793	State Department of Education	H63	EOC Public Relations				168,438						168,438					168,438	
794	State Department of Education	H63	State Board of Education and SCSBA	51,337									51,337					51,337	
795	State Department of Education	H63	Ombudsman Services	43,524									43,524					43,524	
796	State Department of Education	H63	Governmental Services - Policy, Planning, Legislation	151,967									151,967					151,967	
797	State Department of Education	H63	Finance and Operations (Budget, Disbursements, Audit, Procurement, HR)	3,877,340		231,530	786,743						4,895,613					4,895,613	
798	State Department of Education	H63	Administration	1,627,090		388,000	90,518						2,105,608	3,489,606		231,530	786,743	4,507,879	
799	State Department of Education	H63	FIRST STEPS - EARLY EDUCATION	3,000,523			675,000						3,675,523	1,464,381		388,000	90,518	1,942,899	
800	State Department of Education	H63	FIRST STEPS - CHILD CARE	4,201,955			412,100						4,614,055	3,000,523		675,000	292,500	3,968,023	
801	State Department of Education	H63	FIRST STEPS - PARENTING/FAMILY LITERACY	4,280,863			421,200						4,702,063	4,201,955		951,000	412,100	5,565,055	
802	State Department of Education	H63	FIRST STEPS - HEALTH	1,493,017		339,000	146,900						1,978,917	4,280,863		972,000	421,200	5,674,063	
803	State Department of Education	H63	FIRST STEPS - ADMINISTRATION	1,102,602		921,366	190,848						2,214,816	1,493,017		339,000	146,900	1,978,917	
804	State Department of Education	H63	FIRST STEPS - FEDERAL PROGRAM				733,720						733,720	1,102,602		921,366	190,848	2,214,816	
1714	State Department of Education	H63	FIRST STEPS - PRE-KINDERGARTEN PROGRAM - CDEPP PRIVATE	2,303,105									2,303,105			733,720		733,720	
1715	State Department of Education	H63	Public School Child Development Education Pilot Program (CDEPP)	17,300,000									17,300,000					17,300,000	
1716	State Department of Education	H63	Student Health and Fitness Education (Student Health and Fitness Act of 2005)	28,665,985									28,665,985					28,665,985	

**Improve K-12 Student Performance
FY 2010-11 Governor's Purchase Plan**

Activity Number	Agency Name	Agency Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding							FY 2010-11 Agency Funding								
				Adjusted General Fund	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds
1717	State Department of Education	H63	Educational Services to Homeless (Safe Schools-McKinney-Vento Homeless Program)		894,867							894,867							894,867
1718	State Department of Education	H63	FIRST STEPS - SCHOOL TRANSITION	277,463		63,000	27,300					367,763		894,867					367,763
1719	State Department of Education	H63	Education and Economic Development (Education and Economic Development Act)	30,593,494								30,593,494			63,000		27,300		
1827	State Department of Education	H63	Virtual Learning	2,462,298								2,462,298							30,593,494
1937	State Department of Education	H63	Reading				6,542,052					6,542,052							2,462,298
1938	State Department of Education	H63	Students at Risk of School Failure				136,163,204					136,163,204							6,542,052
1939	State Department of Education	H63	High Achieving Students				26,628,246					26,628,246							136,163,204
1940	State Department of Education	H63	Professional Development				6,515,911					6,515,911							26,628,246
-	State Department of Education	H63	1st Steps - BabyNet														1,600,000		6,515,911
-	State Department of Education	H63	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(101,496,331)								(101,496,331)							1,600,000
-	State Department of Education	H63	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments												7,000,000				(101,496,331)
-	State Department of Education	H63	School District Consolidation												(13,000,000)				7,000,000
-	State Department of Education	H63	Staff Reductions												(6,549,737)				(13,000,000)
806	Governor's School for Arts and Humanities	H64	Academic Programs	1,495,852		25,000						1,520,852							6,549,737
807	Governor's School for Arts and Humanities	H64	Art Programs	1,789,631		50,000						1,839,631							1,520,852
808	Governor's School for Arts and Humanities	H64	Residential Life	1,315,430		50,000						1,365,430							1,839,631
809	Governor's School for Arts and Humanities	H64	Admissions, Outreach, Recruiting, and Special Programs (Summer Programs)	434,806		379,771						814,577							1,365,430
810	Governor's School for Arts and Humanities	H64	Library	280,759								280,759							814,577
811	Governor's School for Arts and Humanities	H64	Institutional Advancement			250,000						250,000							280,759
812	Governor's School for Arts and Humanities	H64	Administration	549,025		250,000						799,025							250,000
813	Governor's School for Math and Science	H65	Academics-Instruction	1,380,228		82,029						1,462,257							799,025
814	Governor's School for Math and Science	H65	Life in Residence	1,117,563		153,022						1,270,585							1,462,257
815	Governor's School for Math and Science	H65	Statewide Outreach	419,892								419,892							1,270,585
816	Governor's School for Math and Science	H65	Administrative Overhead	139,263								139,263							419,892
824	Educational Television Commission	H67	Agency Fundraising	333,197		456,533						789,730							139,263
825	Educational Television Commission	H67	Pre K - 12 Educational Services	4,853,303		895,198				172,800		5,921,301							789,730
826	Educational Television Commission	H67	Educational Radio	158,159	127,004	1,274,331						1,559,494							5,921,301
828	Educational Television Commission	H67	Educational Television - National Programming	94,846		2,377,139						2,471,985							1,559,494
831	Educational Television Commission	H67	Administration	1,675,468		400,949						2,076,417							2,471,985
-	Educational Television Commission	H67	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(619,508)								(619,508)							2,076,417
-	Educational Television Commission	H67	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																(619,508)
832	Will Lou Gray Opportunity School	H71	Administration Program	410,755		6,524						417,279							410,755
833	Will Lou Gray Opportunity School	H71	Academic Program	664,387		917,644						1,582,031							6,524
834	Will Lou Gray Opportunity School	H71	Vocational Program	152,481		131,202						283,683							917,644
835	Will Lou Gray Opportunity School	H71	Library Program	41,083		42,196						83,279							283,683
836	Will Lou Gray Opportunity School	H71	Student Services Program (Residential Program)	578,563		8,000						586,563							83,279
837	Will Lou Gray Opportunity School	H71	Support Services Program	1,036,144	240,000	325,049					500,000	2,101,193							586,563
-	Will Lou Gray Opportunity School	H71	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(144,171)								(144,171)							2,101,193
-	Will Lou Gray Opportunity School	H71	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																(144,171)
851	School for the Deaf & the Blind	H75	EDUCATION	2,143,226	195,116	11,043,614			200,000			14,081,956							2,143,226
852	School for the Deaf & the Blind	H75	STUDENT SUPPORT	1,425,161	116,041	766,435						2,307,637							1,425,161
853	School for the Deaf & the Blind	H75	AFTERSCHOOL (formerly Residential)	1,947,565	158,308	1,379,583						3,485,456							2,307,637
854	School for the Deaf & the Blind	H75	STATEWIDE SERVICE DELIVERY (formerly Outreach)	1,265,549	831,210	488,162						2,584,921							3,485,456
855	School for the Deaf & the Blind	H75	ADMINISTRATION	2,824,536	13,665	221,984						3,669,185							2,824,536
856	School for the Deaf & the Blind	H75	PHYSICAL SUPPORT	2,362,217	125,000	296,984						2,784,201							3,669,185
-	School for the Deaf & the Blind	H75	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(598,413)								(598,413)							2,784,201
-	School for the Deaf & the Blind	H75	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																(598,413)
-	School for the Deaf & the Blind	H75	Technology Replacement																2,604,150
997	Department of Mental Health	J12	School-Based Services	7,840,855	1,021,698	9,549,574						18,412,127							7,840,855
1111	John de la Howe School	L12	Cottage Life	643,560		238,685						882,245							1,021,698
1112	John de la Howe School	L12	Social Services	109,555		140,472						250,027							882,245
1113	John de la Howe School	L12	Medical Care	119,135		33,480						152,615							250,027
1114	John de la Howe School	L12	Therapeutic Activities	217,428		5,000						222,428							152,615
1115	John de la Howe School	L12	Family Enrichment	262,590		67,131						329,721							222,428
1116	John de la Howe School	L12	Education	525,828	90,360	254,614						870,802							329,721
1117	John de la Howe School	L12	Buildings and Grounds	253,194		161,952						415,146							870,802
1118	John de la Howe School	L12	Dietary	226,484	90,000	61,000						377,484							415,146
1119	John de la Howe School	L12	Garbage Pickup/Motor Vehicle Operations	75,350								75,350							377,484
1120	John de la Howe School	L12	Laundry/Supply/ Housekeeping Services	70,014								70,014							75,350
1121	John de la Howe School	L12	Business Operations	206,140								206,140							70,014
1122	John de la Howe School	L12	Administration	154,622		2,000						156,622							206,140
1124	John de la Howe School	L12	Information Technology	45,612		10,912						56,524							156,622
1593	John de la Howe School	L12	Therapeutic Wilderness Camping	371,291								371,291							56,524
-	John de la Howe School	L12	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(164,040)								(164,040)							371,291
-	John de la Howe School	L12	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																(164,040)
1477	Clemson PSA	P20	Agricultural Education Teachers' Salaries (pass-thru)	304,199		419,228						723,427							304,199
1508	Clemson PSA	P20	4-H and Agricultural & Natural Resource Programs for Youth	3,960,002	1,178,206	6,095,512				1,000,000		12,233,720							3,960,002
1271	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	P28	Interpretive & Resource Management	220,177		248,631						468,808							220,177
			TOTAL	1,961,308,092	704,977,550	74,817,251	520,893,200	49,814,527	700,000	188,095,139	3,500,605,759	1,932,163,650	704,933,243	87,050,940	511,083,200	49,814,527	1,600,000	174,430,646	3,461,066,206

Improve Our Higher Education System and Cultural Resources
FY 2010-11 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity Number	Agency Name	Agency Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding						FY 2010-11 Agency Funding								
				Adjusted General Fund	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds
355	Clemson University (E&G)	H12	Student Services			23,430,606												23,430,606
357	Clemson University (E&G)	H12	Operation and Maintenance of the Plant			34,267,316												34,267,316
358	Clemson University (E&G)	H12	Scholarships and Fellowships	5,453,589	7,966,231	56,304,396						69,724,216	4,425,570	7,966,231				84,116,047
359	Clemson University (E&G)	H12	Auxiliary - Intercollegiate Athletics			46,130,551						46,130,551						46,130,551
360	Clemson University (E&G)	H12	Auxiliary - Food Services			15,003,247						15,003,247						15,003,247
361	Clemson University (E&G)	H12	Auxiliary - Bookstores			1,071,719						1,071,719						1,071,719
362	Clemson University (E&G)	H12	Instruction--College of Architecture, Arts and Humanities	13,190,121		14,647,921					816,468	28,654,510						29,471,439
363	Clemson University (E&G)	H12	Instruction--College of Business and Behavioral Science	15,736,980		17,663,266					974,118	34,374,364						35,348,582
364	Clemson University (E&G)	H12	Instruction--College of Agriculture, Forestry and Life Sciences	8,362,897		9,419,961					517,663	18,300,521						18,818,184
365	Clemson University (E&G)	H12	Instruction--College of Engineering and Science	29,773,673		33,212,666					1,842,988	64,829,327						66,672,315
366	Clemson University (E&G)	H12	Instruction--College of Health, Education and Human Development	8,812,353		9,718,744					540,680	19,071,777						19,612,457
1691	Clemson University (E&G)	H12	CU ICAR															
1692	Clemson University (E&G)	H12	Call Me Mister	1,300,000								1,300,000						1,300,000
1800	Clemson University (E&G)	H12	SC Light Rail															
1934	Clemson University (E&G)	H12	Facilities Renovations								10,000,000	10,000,000						15,948,117
-	Clemson University (E&G)	H12	1% Collaboration - Higher Education										(825,520)					(825,520)
-	Clemson University (E&G)	H12	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(4,131,481)								(4,131,481)						(4,131,481)
-	Clemson University (E&G)	H12	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											17,597,067				204,370,472
367	University of Charleston	H15	Instruction	375,224	212,500	2,064,473						2,652,197	375,224	212,500				2,652,197
368	University of Charleston	H15	Instruction	1,350,519		6,282,103						7,632,622	1,350,519					7,632,622
369	University of Charleston	H15	Instruction	2,474,757		11,384,523						13,859,280	2,474,757					13,859,280
370	University of Charleston	H15	Instruction	1,429,287		6,634,724						8,064,011	1,429,287					8,064,011
371	University of Charleston	H15	Instruction	4,042,963		18,484,220						22,527,183	4,042,963					26,570,146
372	University of Charleston	H15	Instruction	3,431,434		15,780,248						19,211,682	3,431,434					19,211,682
373	University of Charleston	H15	Research	110,012	4,172,500	2,203,980						6,486,492	110,012	4,172,500				6,486,492
374	University of Charleston	H15	Public Service	42,505	615,000	508,174						1,165,679		615,000				1,165,679
375	University of Charleston	H15	Academic Support-Other	1,385,146		6,295,187						7,680,333	1,385,146					7,680,333
376	University of Charleston	H15	Academic Support-Libraries	877,592		3,988,467						4,866,059	877,592					4,866,059
377	University of Charleston	H15	Student Services	1,850,195		9,408,734						11,258,929						11,258,929
378	University of Charleston	H15	Institutional Support	4,300,454		19,544,625						23,845,079	4,300,454					23,845,079
379	University of Charleston	H15	Operation/Maintenance of Plant	2,115,223		9,613,228					4,692,447	16,420,898					5,093,664	16,420,898
380	University of Charleston	H15	Scholarships/Fellowships		6,000,000	12,350,000						18,350,000			6,000,000			18,350,000
381	University of Charleston	H15	Hospitality and Tourism															
382	University of Charleston	H15	Avery Center															
384	University of Charleston	H15	Auxiliary - Residence Halls			14,242,056						14,242,056						14,242,056
385	University of Charleston	H15	Auxiliary - Food Service			8,945,885						8,945,885						8,945,885
386	University of Charleston	H15	Auxiliary - Health Services			1,275,730						1,275,730						1,275,730
387	University of Charleston	H15	Auxiliary - Other Rentals			83,338						83,338						83,338
388	University of Charleston	H15	Auxiliary - Vending			85,000						85,000						85,000
389	University of Charleston	H15	Auxiliary - Bookstore			525,000						525,000						525,000
390	University of Charleston	H15	Auxiliary - Parking			1,562,059						1,562,059						1,562,059
391	University of Charleston	H15	Auxiliary - Athletics			10,030,932						10,030,932						10,030,932
1694	University of Charleston	H15	Instruction	1,217,328		5,588,856						6,806,184			1,217,328			6,806,184
1696	University of Charleston	H15	Marine Genomics															
-	University of Charleston	H15	Administration - 15% Reduction															(3,576,762)
-	University of Charleston	H15	Administration Standards - Higher Education															(3,576,762)
-	University of Charleston	H15	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(1,250,132)								(1,250,132)						(1,250,132)
-	University of Charleston	H15	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											1,000,000				10,358,046
392	Coastal Carolina University	H17	Book Store			1,541						1,541						1,541
393	Coastal Carolina University	H17	General Instruction			3,112,991						3,112,991						3,112,991
394	Coastal Carolina University	H17	Specific Instruction Program			3,304,295						3,304,295						3,304,295
395	Coastal Carolina University	H17	College of Business	2,468,369		6,130,371				203,816	8,802,556	2,468,369	1,405,370					10,676,285
396	Coastal Carolina University	H17	College of Education	1,702,583		4,228,486					140,584	6,071,653						6,071,653
397	Coastal Carolina University	H17	College of Hum. & Fine Arts	4,319,026		10,727,026					356,841	15,402,893						15,402,893
398	Coastal Carolina University	H17	College of Natural Science	3,673,359		9,123,050					303,314	13,099,723						13,099,723
399	Coastal Carolina University	H17	Research			886,533						5,319,196		4,432,663				5,319,196
400	Coastal Carolina University	H17	Public Service	932,201	3,107,337	4,039,538						4,039,538						4,039,538
401	Coastal Carolina University	H17	Academic Support	6,472,117		7,838,480						14,310,597						14,310,597
402	Coastal Carolina University	H17	Student Services	7,600,147		9,127,689					238,333	17,466,169						17,466,169
403	Coastal Carolina University	H17	Athletics	12,278,689		13,404,590						25,683,279						25,683,279
404	Coastal Carolina University	H17	Institutional Support	9,907,100		11,082,689						21,089,789						21,089,789
405	Coastal Carolina University	H17	Oper. and Maint. Of Plant	2,855,737		3,424,803					310,676	6,591,216				2,464,197		9,055,413
406	Coastal Carolina University	H17	Scholarship & Fellowship	2,774,906		3,424,803					716,733	6,926,442						6,926,442
407	Coastal Carolina University	H17	Residence Halls	2,774,906		3,424,803						6,249,709						6,249,709
408	Coastal Carolina University	H17	Food Serve / Vending	280,415		343,529						623,944						623,944
1900	Coastal Carolina University	H17	Golf	1,429,805		1,735,000						3,164,805						3,164,805
-	Coastal Carolina University	H17	Administration - 15% Reduction															(2,010,689)
-	Coastal Carolina University	H17	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(608,175)								(608,175)						(608,175)
-	Coastal Carolina University	H17	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											1,700,000				13,550,000
410	Francis Marion University	H18	Research	55,673		24,308						79,981		55,673				135,659
411	Francis Marion University	H18	Public Service		154,645	1,899,600					300,000	2,354,245		154,645				2,508,890
412	Francis Marion University	H18	Academic Support	4,233,197		5,181,391						9,414,588						9,414,588
413	Francis Marion University	H18	Student Services	3,240,803		3,960,303						7,201,106						7,201,106
414	Francis Marion University	H18	Athletics	1,789,045		2,185,405						3,974,450						3,974,450
415	Francis Marion University	H18	Institutional Support	5,181,391		6,226,796						11,408,187						11,408,187
416	Francis Marion University	H18	Facilities Maintenance	8,158,573		9,817,146					1,925,000	20,000,719						20,000,719
417	Francis Marion University	H18	Scholarships and Fellowships	383,261	5,975,500	7,358,761						14,717,						

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Activity Number	Agency Name	Agency Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding						FY 2010-11 Agency Funding									
				Adjusted General Fund	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	
-	Francis Marion University	H18	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(704,636)								(704,636)						(704,636)	
-	Francis Marion University	H18	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments															1,253,275	
427	Lander University	H21	College of Business & Public Affairs	1,531,445		363,457						1,894,902	1,531,445	700,069			363,457	1,894,902	
428	Lander University	H21	College of Science, Mathematics & Natural Sciences	2,495,867		588,183						3,084,050	2,367,923				588,183	2,956,106	
429	Lander University	H21	College of Arts and Humanities	2,354,571		558,435						2,913,006	2,354,571				558,435	2,913,006	
430	Lander University	H21	College of Education	1,609,949		382,092						1,992,041	1,530,496				382,092	1,912,588	
431	Lander University	H21	Instruction - Other			1,078,681						1,078,681					1,078,681	1,078,681	
432	Lander University	H21	Public Service			82,780						82,780					82,780	82,780	
433	Lander University	H21	Academic Support		216,687	2,017,548						2,234,235			216,687		2,017,548	2,234,235	
434	Lander University	H21	Student Services			2,151,324						2,151,324					2,151,324	2,151,324	
435	Lander University	H21	Intercollegiate Athletics			1,714,889						1,714,889					1,714,889	1,714,889	
436	Lander University	H21	Institutional Support			3,359,381						3,359,381					3,359,381	3,359,381	
437	Lander University	H21	Operation & Maintenance of Plant			2,648,434						2,648,434					2,648,434	2,648,434	
438	Lander University	H21	Scholarships and Fellowships		3,052,444	5,871,581				1,440,348		8,924,025		3,052,444			5,871,581	1,563,502	4,211,936
439	Lander University	H21	Food Services			2,322,860						2,322,860					2,322,860	2,322,860	
440	Lander University	H21	Book Store			1,793,539						1,793,539					1,793,539	1,793,539	
441	Lander University	H21	Residence Halls			2,035,214						2,035,214					2,035,214	2,035,214	
-	Lander University	H21	Administration - 15% Reduction										(503,907)					(503,907)	
-	Lander University	H21	Administration Standards - Higher Education										(298,652)					(298,652)	
-	Lander University	H21	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(399,592)								(399,592)						(399,592)	
-	Lander University	H21	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											(2,849,089)		1,633,951		(1,215,138)	
442	South Carolina State University	H24	Auxiliary Services-Food Services			8,771,681						8,771,681					8,771,681	8,771,681	
443	South Carolina State University	H24	Auxiliary Services-Housing			10,246,332						10,246,332					10,246,332	10,246,332	
444	South Carolina State University	H24	Auxiliary Services-Bookstore			2,868,533						2,868,533					2,868,533	2,868,533	
445	South Carolina State University	H24	Instruction	10,152,149		18,294,551				2,500,000		53,066,166	8,493,063		18,294,551	21,119,466		2,500,000	50,407,800
446	South Carolina State University	H24	Research/Grants			15,035,749						15,993,954				958,205		15,993,954	
447	South Carolina State University	H24	Public Service	176,855								176,855						176,855	
448	South Carolina State University	H24	Libraries	1,082,006								1,082,006						1,082,006	
449	South Carolina State University	H24	Student Services	1,202,926		17,861,000						21,364,727						21,364,727	
451	South Carolina State University	H24	Operation and Maintenance of Plant & Deferred Maintenance	1,231,412		19,564,489				1,800,000		22,595,901			17,861,000	2,300,811		20,161,811	
452	South Carolina State University	H24	Administration	2,674,579		2,899,320				453,587		21,571,200	607,535		2,899,320	19,564,489		3,531,778	23,703,802
453	South Carolina State University	H24	Access and Equity	200,000								200,000						200,000	200,000
454	South Carolina State University	H24	School of Business Accreditation			410,635						410,635					410,635	410,635	
455	South Carolina State University	H24	Transportation	818,268		410,635						1,228,903	818,268		410,635		1,228,903	1,228,903	
456	South Carolina State University	H24	Felton Laboratory			912,539						912,539					912,539	912,539	
1809	South Carolina State University	H24	SC Alliance for Minority Participation			505,081						505,081					505,081	505,081	
-	South Carolina State University	H24	Administration - 15% Reduction										(2,732,744)					(2,732,744)	
-	South Carolina State University	H24	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(866,910)								(866,910)						(866,910)	
-	South Carolina State University	H24	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																
457	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	School of Medicine	17,549,188		18,869,613				3,873,506		78,514,664	16,749,188		18,869,613	38,222,357		73,841,158	
458	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Research			64,018,164						125,183,591			64,018,164	61,165,427		125,183,591	
459	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Public Service			16,745,275						34,442,047			16,745,275	17,696,772		34,442,047	
460	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Academic Support	3,221,641		93,849					20,072,381	73,797,985	3,221,641		93,849	50,410,114	25,993,327	79,718,931	
461	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Student Services			2,413,250						30,053,997			2,413,250	27,640,747		30,053,997	
462	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Operations & Maintenance			536,278						53,650,111			536,278	53,113,833		53,650,111	
463	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Scholarships			49,324,152						128,909,294			49,324,152	79,585,142		128,909,294	
464	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Institute for Public Service and Policy																
465	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Instruction: Arts and Sciences	47,207,873		374,503						101,301,089	45,792,634		374,503	53,718,713		99,885,860	
466	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Instruction: Business and Hospitality, Retail, and Sports Management	15,555,067		154,845						37,920,955	15,555,067		154,845	22,211,043		37,920,955	
467	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Instruction: Education	8,667,245		53,097						16,336,630	8,667,245		53,097	7,616,288		16,336,630	
468	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Instruction: Engineering & Computing	11,702,360		65,455						21,156,629	11,702,360		65,455	9,388,814		21,156,629	
469	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Instruction: Law School	6,613,830		56,166						14,726,443	6,613,830		56,166	8,056,447		14,726,443	
470	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Instruction: Mass Communications and Library Science	3,711,851		30,120						8,062,373						8,062,373	
471	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Instruction: Public Health to include Public Health, Pharmacy, Nursing, and Social Work	15,648,407		127,932						34,126,851						34,126,851	
-	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Research										15,386,401		127,932	18,350,512		15,386,401	
472	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	African American Professors Program	178,805								178,805						178,805	
473	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	USC NanoCenter	744,267								744,267						744,267	
474	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Small Business Development Center	697,031								697,031						697,031	
475	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Law School Books and Publications	344,074								344,074						344,074	
476	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Institutional Support		53,628							55,417,938	53,628					55,417,938	
477	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Auxiliary: Athletics			54,139,658						54,139,658					54,139,658	54,139,658	
478	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Auxiliary: Housing			28,539,058						28,539,058					28,539,058	28,539,058	
479	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Auxiliary: Student Health Services			6,658,132						6,658,132					6,658,132	6,658,132	
480	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Auxiliary: Bookstore			1,086,643						1,086,643					1,086,643	1,086,643	
481	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Auxiliary: Other			8,928,566						8,928,566					8,928,566	8,928,566	
1557	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Instruction: Honors College	1,784,353		11,299						3,416,422	1,784,353		11,299	1,620,770		3,416,422	
1558	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Instruction: Graduate School and University 101	291,999		11,441						1,944,586						1,944,586	
-	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Instruction: Public Health to include Public Health, Pharmacy, Nursing, and Social Work																
1812	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	South Carolina Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology																
-	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	1% Collaboration - Higher Education										(1,317,046)					(1,317,046)	
-	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Archaeology and Anthropology Program										(496,812)					(496,812)	
-	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Restructuring										(6,764,253)					(6,764,253)	
-	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(6,764,253)								(6,764,253)						(6,764,253)	
-	University of South Carolina - Aiken	H29	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											5,933,300	48,322,581			54,255,881	
482	University of South Carolina - Aiken	H29	Instruction: Arts and Sciences	5,259,976		213,765			</										

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				Adjusted General Fund	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Part III (ARRA Funding)
491	University of South Carolina - Aiken	H29	Public Service			2,085,498						2,429,016					2,429,016
492	University of South Carolina - Aiken	H29	Academic Support		343,518	3,208,236						3,208,236					3,208,236
493	University of South Carolina - Aiken	H29	Student Services		61,143	5,468,632						5,529,775					5,529,775
494	University of South Carolina - Aiken	H29	Operations & Maintenance		43,873	3,701,757						3,745,630					3,745,630
495	University of South Carolina - Aiken	H29	Scholarships			3,909,387						13,805,628					13,805,628
-	University of South Carolina - Aiken	H29	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(409,074)							(409,074)						(409,074)
-	University of South Carolina - Aiken	H29	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									190,190					157,571
496	University of South Carolina - Upstate	H34	Research		14,927	120,644						135,571					135,571
497	University of South Carolina - Upstate	H34	Public Service		696,616	1,249,227						1,945,843					1,945,843
498	University of South Carolina - Upstate	H34	Academic Support			4,920,431						4,920,431					4,920,431
499	University of South Carolina - Upstate	H34	Student Services			262,889						8,955,940					9,218,829
500	University of South Carolina - Upstate	H34	Operations & Maintenance			8,190,084						8,190,084					8,190,084
501	University of South Carolina - Upstate	H34	Scholarships			7,086,405						19,043,742					19,043,742
502	University of South Carolina - Upstate	H34	Instruction: Arts and Sciences		6,374,578	116,103					1,174,173	15,948,647	6,088,961				22,111,174
503	University of South Carolina - Upstate	H34	Instruction: Business and Hospitality, Retail, and Sports Management		1,100,019	1,429,480					202,619	2,732,118					2,934,737
504	University of South Carolina - Upstate	H34	Instruction: Education		1,246,830	116,103					229,661	3,212,855				1,100,019	4,322,515
505	University of South Carolina - Upstate	H34	Instruction: Public Health to include Public Health, Pharmacy, Nursing, and Social Work		1,950,800	2,491,221					353,114	4,795,135					5,244,250
-	University of South Carolina - Upstate	H34	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										1,883,310				1,883,310
506	University of South Carolina - Upstate	H34	Institutional Support			7,161,340						7,161,340					7,161,340
507	University of South Carolina - Upstate	H34	Auxiliary: Bookstore			2,022,593						2,022,593					2,022,593
508	University of South Carolina - Upstate	H34	Auxiliary: Housing			1,698,659						1,698,659					1,698,659
509	University of South Carolina - Upstate	H34	Auxiliary: Other			266,130						266,130					266,130
-	University of South Carolina - Upstate	H34	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(533,611)							(533,611)						(533,611)
-	University of South Carolina - Upstate	H34	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments														
510	University of South Carolina - Beaufort	H36	Instruction		1,930,782	146,128					481,777	8,021,252	1,697,662				9,719,012
511	University of South Carolina - Beaufort	H36	Research			185,012						464,391					649,403
512	University of South Carolina - Beaufort	H36	Public Service			118,324						348,828					467,152
513	University of South Carolina - Beaufort	H36	Academic Support									2,585,177					2,585,177
514	University of South Carolina - Beaufort	H36	Student Services			152,817						2,940,424					3,093,241
515	University of South Carolina - Beaufort	H36	Operations & Maintenance									2,424,673					2,424,673
516	University of South Carolina - Beaufort	H36	Scholarships			1,488,245						3,436,915					4,925,160
518	University of South Carolina - Beaufort	H36	Penn Center - LINE ITEM														
519	University of South Carolina - Beaufort	H36	Institutional Support			1,579,354						1,579,354					1,579,354
-	University of South Carolina - Beaufort	H36	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(96,539)							(96,539)						(96,539)
-	University of South Carolina - Beaufort	H36	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments														
520	University of South Carolina - Lancaster	H37	Instruction: Arts & Sciences		2,036,988	42,520					356,295	6,024,021	1,953,887				7,977,304
521	University of South Carolina - Lancaster	H37	Research			21,368						178,022					199,390
522	University of South Carolina - Lancaster	H37	Public Service			4,361						1,124,850					1,129,211
523	University of South Carolina - Lancaster	H37	Academic Support			261,878						769,163					1,031,041
524	University of South Carolina - Lancaster	H37	Student Services									1,277,307					1,277,307
525	University of South Carolina - Lancaster	H37	Operations & Maintenance									1,064,983					1,064,983
526	University of South Carolina - Lancaster	H37	Scholarships			1,850,370						4,371,789					6,222,159
528	University of South Carolina - Lancaster	H37	Institutional Support									1,217,799					1,217,799
-	University of South Carolina - Lancaster	H37	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(101,849)							(101,849)						(101,849)
-	University of South Carolina - Lancaster	H37	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments														
529	University of South Carolina - Salkehatchie	H38	Instruction: Arts & Sciences		1,736,015	52,482					310,271	2,776,963	1,530,791				4,307,758
530	University of South Carolina - Salkehatchie	H38	Research			66,662						906,139					972,801
531	University of South Carolina - Salkehatchie	H38	Public Service			392,693						392,693					785,386
532	University of South Carolina - Salkehatchie	H38	Academic Support									457,894					457,894
533	University of South Carolina - Salkehatchie	H38	Student Services			137,189						960,008					1,097,197
534	University of South Carolina - Salkehatchie	H38	Operations & Maintenance									1,176,973					1,176,973
535	University of South Carolina - Salkehatchie	H38	Scholarships			1,719,469						3,464,258					5,183,727
536	University of South Carolina - Salkehatchie	H38	Auxiliary: Bookstore									437,130					437,130
537	University of South Carolina - Salkehatchie	H38	Leadership Institute														
538	University of South Carolina - Salkehatchie	H38	Institutional Support									780,277					780,277
-	University of South Carolina - Salkehatchie	H38	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(86,801)							(86,801)						(86,801)
-	University of South Carolina - Salkehatchie	H38	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments														
539	University of South Carolina - Sumter	H39	Instruction: Arts & Sciences		3,222,438	132,795					575,463	5,488,779	3,089,467				8,574,246
540	University of South Carolina - Sumter	H39	Public Service			337						6,555					6,892
541	University of South Carolina - Sumter	H39	Academic Support									1,215,703					1,215,703
542	University of South Carolina - Sumter	H39	Student Services			107,348						1,349,403					1,456,751
543	University of South Carolina - Sumter	H39	Operations & Maintenance			1,428,555						2,306,563					3,735,118
544	University of South Carolina - Sumter	H39	Scholarships									1,825,726					1,825,726
545	University of South Carolina - Sumter	H39	Auxiliary: Bookstore and Food Service									689,174					689,174
546	University of South Carolina - Sumter	H39	Institutional Support			1,298,404						1,298,404					1,298,404
1705	University of South Carolina - Sumter	H39	Research			16,178						42,729					58,907
-	University of South Carolina - Sumter	H39	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(161,122)							(161,122)						(161,122)
-	University of South Carolina - Sumter	H39	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments														
547	University of South Carolina - Union	H40	Instruction: Arts & Sciences		785,264	57,252					138,095	1,091,392	760,726				1,852,118
548	University of South Carolina - Union	H40	Public Service			82,838						60,146					142,984
549	University of South Carolina - Union	H40	Academic Support									242,739					242,739
550	University of South Carolina - Union	H40	Student Services			131,787						469,268					601,055
551	University of South Carolina - Union	H40	Operations & Maintenance									603,107					603,107
552	University of South Carolina - Union	H40	Scholarships			693,597						1,201,227					1,894,824
553	University of South Carolina - Union	H40	Auxiliary: Bookstore									124,695					124,695
554	University of South Carolina - Union	H40	Institutional Support									386,138					386,138
-	University of South Carolina - Union	H40	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(39,263)							(39,263)						(39,263)
-	University of South Carolina - Union	H40	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments														
555	Winthrop University	H47	Instruction- General		381,743	230,000						2,414,094	381,743				2,795,837
556	Winthrop University	H47	Instruction- College of Arts and Sciences		3,818,584							12,660,638					16,479,222
557	Winthrop University	H47	Instruction- College of Education		1,719,251	232,525						5,954,037	1,719,251				7,676,063
558	Winthrop University	H47	Instruction- College of Business		1,520,827							5,139,835	1,520,827				6,660,662
559	Winthrop University	H47	Instruction- College of Visual and Performing Arts		1,454,792							4,801,018					6,255,810
560	Winthrop University	H47	Research			829,727						1,669,105					2,498,832
561	Winthrop University	H47	Public Service			342,339						1,882,944					2,225,283
562	Winthrop University	H47	Academic Support		1,790,144						414,983	7,091,426	1,790,144				9,882,597
563	Winthrop University	H47	Student Services		1,288,540	215,583					539,601	8,200,825	215,583				8,416,408
564	Winthrop University	H47	Institutional Support Services			2,584,827						7,061,302	2,584,827				9,646,129
565	Winthrop University	H47	Scholarships and Fellowships			5,481,211						22,085,547					27,566,758

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Activity Number	Agency Name	Agency Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding						FY 2010-11 Agency Funding							
				Adjusted General Fund	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Part III (ARRA Funding)
566	Winthrop University	H47	Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,560,001		7,371,021						9,931,022	2,262,070				9,933,091
567	Winthrop University	H47	Student Direct Lending Program		24,000,000							24,000,000		24,000,000			24,000,000
568	Winthrop University	H47	Center for Education, Recruitment, Retention and Advancement (CERRA); Teaching Fellows Program		177,140	4,740,000						4,917,140					4,917,140
569	Winthrop University	H47	Auxiliary Services- Housing			6,500,000						6,500,000		177,140	4,740,000		6,500,000
570	Winthrop University	H47	Auxiliary Services- Health Center			1,170,000						1,170,000			1,170,000		1,170,000
571	Winthrop University	H47	Auxiliary Services- Cafeteria			3,730,000						3,730,000			3,730,000		3,730,000
572	Winthrop University	H47	Auxiliary Services- Bookstore and Vending			600,000						600,000			600,000		600,000
-	Winthrop University	H47	Administration - 15% Reduction									(1,059,195)	(1,059,195)				(1,059,195)
-	Winthrop University	H47	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(855,935)								(855,935)	(855,935)				(855,935)
-	Winthrop University	H47	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											8,466,236	3,150,000		11,616,236
573	Medical University of South Carolina	H51	Instruction: College of Medicine	22,254,990	966,042	30,441,022			2,599,389		56,261,443	21,403,875	966,042	30,441,022		13,754,598	66,565,537
574	Medical University of South Carolina	H51	Instruction: College of Pharmacy	205,291	8,389	3,178,301			22,571		3,414,552	205,291	8,389	3,178,301			3,391,981
575	Medical University of South Carolina	H51	Instruction: College of Nursing	316,283	12,923	4,896,644			34,774		5,260,624	316,283	12,923	4,896,644			5,225,850
576	Medical University of South Carolina	H51	Instruction: College of Graduate Studies	70,656	2,888	1,093,899			7,769		1,175,212						1,167,443
577	Medical University of South Carolina	H51	Instruction: College of Dental Medicine	541,478	22,125	8,383,093			59,534		9,006,230						9,006,230
578	Medical University of South Carolina	H51	Instruction: College of Health Professions	695,013	28,400	10,760,083			76,414		11,559,910						11,559,910
579	Medical University of South Carolina	H51	Instruction: College of Medicine		27,671,967	9,463,194					37,135,161			27,671,967	9,463,194		37,135,161
580	Medical University of South Carolina	H51	Instruction: College of Pharmacy		240,283	82,168					322,451			240,283	82,168		322,451
581	Medical University of South Carolina	H51	Instruction: College of Nursing	89,432	370,192	126,599					586,223	(3,765)	370,192	126,599			493,026
582	Medical University of South Carolina	H51	Instruction: College of Graduate Studies		82,702	28,273					110,975						110,975
583	Medical University of South Carolina	H51	Instruction: College of Dental Medicine		633,741	216,736					850,477			82,702	28,273		850,477
584	Medical University of South Carolina	H51	Instruction: College of Health Professions			813,455					1,091,649			633,741	216,736		1,091,649
586	Medical University of South Carolina	H51	Research	4,896,907	96,530,700	55,005,471			538,399		156,971,477	4,896,907	96,530,700	55,005,471			156,433,078
587	Medical University of South Carolina	H51	Public Service	5,059,633	9,874,499	32,520,464			556,291		48,010,887			9,874,499	32,520,464		42,394,983
588	Medical University of South Carolina	H51	Public Service - Diabetes Center	289,088							289,088	289,088					289,088
589	Medical University of South Carolina	H51	Administration	22,811,565	769,854	137,980,080			6,095,939		167,657,438	22,811,565	769,854	137,980,080			161,561,499
590	Medical University of South Carolina	H51	Student Services	1,814,842		10,687,926			1,406,167		13,908,935						10,687,926
591	Medical University of South Carolina	H51	Operation & Maint of Plant	11,375,991		65,708,935			1,273,930		78,358,856	9,063,443					74,772,378
592	Medical University of South Carolina	H51	Scholarships & Fellowships			1,669,200					1,669,200						1,669,200
593	Medical University of South Carolina	H51	Auxiliary (Parking)			7,421,634					7,421,634						7,421,634
1565	Medical University of South Carolina	H51	Rural Digital Incentive	250,000							250,000						250,000
-	Medical University of South Carolina	H51	1% Collaboration - Higher Education									(700,389)	(700,389)				(700,389)
-	Medical University of South Carolina	H51	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(3,559,196)							(3,559,196)	(3,559,196)					(3,559,196)
-	Medical University of South Carolina	H51	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											1,971,840	20,815,593		22,787,433
-	Consortium of Teaching Hospitals	H53	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(614,807)							(614,807)	(614,807)					(614,807)
611	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: Agriculture, Agriculture Operations, and Related Sciences (CIP 01)	380,132		622,866			61,807		1,064,805						1,064,805
612	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: Natural Resources and Conservation (CIP 03)	109,369		124,938			17,783		252,090						252,090
613	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: Communication, Journalism, and Related Programs (CIP 09)	81,655		135,782			13,276		230,713						230,713
614	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: Communications Technologies/Technicians and Support Services (CIP 10)	356,298		493,356			57,932		907,586						907,586
615	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services (CIP 11)	5,265,781	65,968	6,280,553			856,184		12,468,486	5,265,781	65,968	6,280,553			12,468,486
616	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: Personal and Culinary Services (CIP 12)	1,198,929	3,604	2,256,178			194,939		3,653,650	1,198,929	3,604	2,256,178			3,653,650
617	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: Engineering (CIP 14)	210,545		327,579			34,233		572,357	210,545					572,357
618	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: Engineering Technologies/Technicians (CIP 15)	4,479,931	49,304	6,334,353			728,410		11,591,998	4,479,931	49,304	6,334,353			11,591,998
619	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: Foreign Languages, Literatures, and Linguistics (CIP 16)	679,465	13,698	1,143,110			110,477		1,946,750	679,465	13,698	1,143,110			1,946,750
620	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: Family and Consumer Sciences/Human Sciences (CIP 19)	1,493,436	92,901	1,717,476			242,824		3,546,637	1,493,436	92,901	1,717,476			3,546,637
621	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: Legal Professions and Studies (CIP 22)	861,071	2,883	941,863			140,005		1,945,822	861,071	2,883	941,863			1,945,822
622	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: English Language and Literature/Letters (CIP 23)	7,466,548	43,890	9,726,070			1,214,016		18,450,524	7,466,548	43,890	9,726,070			18,450,524
623	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: Liberal Arts and Sciences, General Studies and Humanities (CIP 24)	1,329,965	8,754	1,556,067			216,244		3,111,030	1,329,965	8,754	1,556,067			3,111,030
624	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: Biological and Biomedical Sciences (CIP 26)	4,509,755	46,476	6,138,395			733,259		11,427,885	4,509,755	46,476	6,138,395			11,427,885
625	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: Mathematics and Statistics (CIP 27)	5,531,133	55,507	6,644,634			899,329		13,130,603	5,531,133	55,507	6,644,634			13,130,603
626	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies (CIP 30)	57,905		192,716			9,415		260,036	57,905		192,716			260,036
628	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: Basic Skills (CIP 32)	3,238,397	7,209	5,256,869			526,544		9,029,019	3,238,397	7,209	5,256,869			9,029,019
629	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: Interpersonal and Social Skills (CIP 35)	212,849	6,215	396,985			34,608		650,657	212,849	6,215	396,985			650,657
630	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: Philosophy and Religion Studies (CIP 38)	224,065	4,326	470,848					735,671	224,065	4,326	470,848			735,671
631	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: Physical Sciences (CIP 40)	1,474,213	11,535	1,937,123			239,698		3,662,569	1,474,213	11,535	1,937,123			3,662,569
632	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: Science Technologies/Technicians (CIP 41)	39,056		2,077			6,350		47,483	39,056		2,077			47,483
633	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: Psychology (CIP 42)	1,931,942	18,811	3,019,598			314,122		5,284,473	1,931,942	18,811	3,019,598			5,284,473
634	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: Security and Protective Services (CIP 43)	1,288,618	12,403	1,508,069			209,522		3,018,612	1,288,618	12,403	1,508,069			3,018,612

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Activity Number	Agency Name	Agency Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding							FY 2010-11 Agency Funding							
				Adjusted General Fund	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds
635	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: Public Administration and Social Service Professions (CIP 44)	548,419	4,926	830,689					89,170	1,473,204						
636	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: Social Sciences (CIP 45)	2,701,282	13,777	2,913,311					439,212	6,067,582	548,419	4,926	830,689			1,384,034
638	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: Mechanic and Repair Technologies/Technicians (CIP 47)	4,687,621	171,302	5,760,278					762,179	11,381,380	4,687,621	171,302	5,760,278			10,619,201
639	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	Auxiliary Enterprises - Food Services		34,100	1,336,794						1,370,894		34,100	1,336,794			1,370,894
640	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	Auxiliary Enterprises - Bookstores		11,821	30,638,571						30,650,392		11,821	30,638,571			30,650,392
641	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	Auxiliary Enterprises - Residence Halls			640,434						640,434			640,434			640,434
642	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	Auxiliary Enterprise - Vending			163,320						163,320			163,320			163,320
643	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	Sales & Services of Education Departments			74,997						74,997			74,997			74,997
646	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	Midlands Tech Nursing Program	466,771							79,036	545,807	466,771					466,771
647	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	Pathways to Prosperity	760,722							128,810	889,532	760,722					760,722
649	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	Trident Technical College Culinary Arts	589,559							99,828	689,387						
650	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	System Office President's Office	906,753							147,433	1,054,186	906,753					906,753
651	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	System Office Human Resource Services (HRS)	388,828							63,221	452,049						388,828
652	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	System Office Finance and General Administration	960,800							222,316	1,183,116	960,800					960,800
653	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	System Office Academic Affairs	669,253	166,655						108,817	944,725	669,253	166,655				835,900
655	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	System Office Information Technology Services	1,654,775							269,056	1,923,831	1,654,775					1,654,775
662	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: Precision Production (CIP 48)	2,031,151	22,923	3,148,942					330,253	5,533,269	2,031,151	22,923	3,148,942			5,203,016
663	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: Transportation and Materials Moving (CIP 49)	68,422	7,209	411,773					11,125	498,529	68,422	7,209	411,773			487,404
664	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: Visual and Performing Arts (CIP 50)	1,077,173	11,535	1,818,192					175,140	3,082,040	1,077,173	11,535	1,818,192			2,906,900
665	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: Health Professions and Related Clinical Sciences (CIP 51)	19,493,738	663,900	26,751,638					3,104,626	50,013,902	19,493,738	663,900	26,751,638			23,676,177
666	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: Business, Management, Marketing, and Related Support Services (CIP 52)	6,541,955	38,817	7,624,009					1,063,683	15,268,464	6,541,955	38,817	7,624,009			14,204,781
667	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	Occupational Upgrading	3,121,327	209,386	15,186,415					507,509	19,024,637	3,121,327	209,386	15,186,415			18,517,128
668	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	Community Service Programs	897,929	746,058	3,470,589					113,479	5,020,589	897,929	746,058	3,470,589			4,216,644
669	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	Academic Support - Library	2,613,979	64,563	6,094,027					425,017	9,197,586	2,613,979	64,563	6,094,027			8,772,569
670	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	Academic Support - Other	8,659,194	7,139,319	42,518,599					1,658,920	59,976,032	8,659,194	7,139,319	42,518,599			58,317,112
671	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	Student Services	7,497,100	24,093,698	38,538,760					1,438,597	71,568,155	7,497,100	24,093,698	38,538,760			70,129,558
672	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	Institutional Support	11,088,753	2,882,478	64,655,305					2,116,698	80,543,234	11,088,753	2,882,478	64,655,305			78,426,536
673	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,944,892	79,564	56,556,904					316,228	58,897,588	1,944,892	79,564	56,556,904			58,581,360
674	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	Scholarships		4,966,318	4,505,070						9,471,388		4,966,318	4,505,070			9,471,388
1573	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	Spartanburg Cherokee Expansion	1,141,081							193,215	1,334,296	1,141,081					1,141,081
1575	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: History (CIP 54)	455,463		607,247					74,056	1,136,766	455,463		607,247			1,062,710
1576	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	INSTRUCTION: Education (CIP 13)	64,639		21,998					10,510	97,147	64,639		21,998			86,637
1710	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	Florence-Darlington - SIMT	1,141,082							193,215	1,334,297						
1712	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	Allied Health Initiative															
1825	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	Apprenticeship	744,880							121,113	865,993						
1936	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	System Office: Communication and Marketing/Research															
-	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	Administration - Establishing Three Regions										(22,600,000)					(22,600,000)
-	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	Administration Standards - Higher Education										(1,623,287)					(1,623,287)
-	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(6,456,452)								(6,456,452)	(6,456,452)					(6,456,452)
-	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										(4,283,248)	30,438,873				26,155,625
701	State Department of Education	H63	Nursing Program	506,952								506,952	506,952					506,952
735	State Department of Education	H63	Arts Scholarship - Archibald Rutledge Scholarship	12,565								12,565	12,565					12,565
740	State Department of Education	H63	Adult Education (AE)	3,744,598	7,863,680	1,268,249	10,613,381					23,489,908	3,744,598	7,863,680	1,268,249	10,613,381	348,000	23,837,908
792	State Department of Education	H63	Centers of Excellence (CHE)				537,526					537,526			537,526			537,526
1577	State Department of Education	H63	Robert C. Byrd Scholarship		650,000							650,000			650,000			650,000
827	Educational Television Commission	H67	Higher & Medical Education Services	825,276		418,515					253,800	1,497,591	825,276		418,515			1,243,791
830	Educational Television Commission	H67	Educational Television - Local Programming	3,769,281		1,252,844					37,800	5,059,925			1,252,844			4,833,444
857	Department of Archives & History	H79	Archival Services	550,330	96,586	65,500						712,416	550,330	96,586	65,500			712,416
858	Department of Archives & History	H79	Records Management Services	581,832		60,232						642,064	581,832		60,232			642,064
859	Department of Archives & History	H79	Micrographics and Photocopy Services	244,498		588,828					100,000	633,326	244,498		588,828			633,326
860	Department of Archives & History	H79	State Historic Preservation Program	101,294	430,575	626,420						1,158,289	101,294	430,575	626,420			1,158,289
861	Department of Archives & History	H79	State Historical Marker Program		11,040							11,040			11,040			11,040
862	Department of Archives & History	H79	National History Day Program			8,041						8,041			8,041			8,041
863	Department of Archives & History	H79	Teaching American History in South Carolina Program		252,666							252,666			252,666			252,666
864	Department of Archives & History	H79	Publication Program	41,000		8,512						49,512	41,000		8,512			49,512
865	Department of Archives & History	H79	Administration	1,420,054		325,097				300,000		2,045,151	1,420,054		325,097			1,580,545
866	Department of Archives & History	H79	Hunley Project			415,000						415,000			415,000			415,000
1580	Department of Archives & History	H79	PASS THROUGH	145,500								145,500	145,500					145,500
-	Department of Archives & History	H79	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(154,725)								(154,725)	(154,725)					(154,725)
-	Department of Archives & History	H79	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											853,785	(670,512)			183,273
867	State Library	H87	Administration	1,521,057	5,000	5,000						1,531,057	1,430,936	5,000	5,000			1,440,936
868	State Library	H87	Talking Book Services		443,390	25,000						468,390		443,390	25,000			468,390
869	State Library	H87	Information Technology Services (ITS)	205,322		632,063						837,385	205,322		632,063			837,385
870	State Library	H87	DISCUS - South Carolina's Virtual Library	1,987,978		94,725						2,082,703	1,987,978		94,725			2,082,703
871	State Library	H87	Collection Management Services (CMS)	230,144	60,000							290,144			60,000			290,144
872	State Library	H87	Library Services to State Government			11,200						11,200			11,200			11,200
873	State Library	H87	Public Library Development and Support	300,232	136,386							436,618						436,618

**Improve Our Higher Education System and Cultural Resources
FY 2010-11 Governor's Purchase Plan**

Activity Number	Agency Name	Agency Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding							FY 2010-11 Agency Funding							
				Adjusted General Fund	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds
874	State Library	H87	Continuing Education (CE)		10,000							10,000		10,000				10,000
875	State Library	H87	Pass Through: State Aid and other Public Grants to County Libraries	6,183,242	197,001						1,685,045	8,065,288	6,183,242	197,001				6,380,243
1725	State Library	H87	DiSCUS - Content Enhancement		100,000							100,000		100,000				100,000
1902	State Library	H87	South Carolina State Library Consumer Health Initiative		1,500							1,500		1,500				1,500
1903	State Library	H87	Talking Book Services Summer Reading Program		1,000							1,000		1,000				1,000
1904	State Library	H87	State Documents Collection and Access	60,000								60,000	60,000					60,000
1905	State Library	H87	Talking Book Services Format Transition		6,000							6,000		6,000				6,000
1906	State Library	H87	Talking Book Services Recording Program		500							500		500				500
1907	State Library	H87	Public Library Summer Reading Program		25,000							25,000		25,000				25,000
1909	State Library	H87	South Carolina Library Network (SCLENDS)		182,000							182,000		182,000				182,000
1910	State Library	H87	South Carolina Workforce Development		450,000							450,000		450,000				450,000
1911	State Library	H87	Family Literacy Calendar		30,000							30,000		30,000				30,000
1912	State Library	H87	SC Center for the Book and Literary Arts Partnerships		77,093							77,093		77,093				77,093
-	State Library	H87	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(524,399)								(524,399)	(524,399)					(524,399)
-	State Library	H87	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											170,867				170,867
876	Arts Commission	H91	Arts Education	569,174	217,854	80,662				93,891		961,581	217,854	80,662				298,516
877	Arts Commission	H91	Community Arts Development	1,313,188	681,506	478,344				295,674		2,768,712	681,506	478,344				1,159,850
878	Arts Commission	H91	Artist Development	135,673	4,594	84,524						224,791	4,594	84,524				89,118
879	Arts Commission	H91	Contributions							110,435		110,435						
880	Arts Commission	H91	Administration	565,107	6,000							571,107	129,157	6,000				135,157
-	Arts Commission	H91	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(129,157)								(129,157)	(129,157)					(129,157)
-	Arts Commission	H91	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											59,046	(298,857)			(239,811)
881	State Museum	H95	Collections	450,036		11,160						461,196		11,160				11,160
882	State Museum	H95	Education	691,811		147,053						838,864		147,053				147,053
883	State Museum	H95	Exhibits	599,178		52,176						651,354		52,176				52,176
884	State Museum	H95	Operations	370,822		1,228,137						1,598,959		1,228,137				1,228,137
885	State Museum	H95	Facilities	602,715		154,804						757,519		154,804				154,804
886	State Museum	H95	Administration	560,837		25,170						606,007	109,864	25,170				135,034
1736	State Museum	H95	SC Hall of Fame	19,850								19,850						
-	Museum Commission	H95	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(109,864)								(109,864)	(109,864)					(109,864)
-	State Museum	H95	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											50,000				50,000
-	State Museum	H95	Lease Savings															
1481	Clemson PSA	P20	Bioengineering Alliance															
1312	Patriots Point Development Authority	P36	Operations/Maintenance			2,882,049						2,882,049		2,882,049				2,882,049
1313	Patriots Point Development Authority	P36	Retail Operations			1,509,299						1,509,299		1,509,299				1,509,299
1314	Patriots Point Development Authority	P36	Education/Overnight Camping			1,234,150						1,234,150		1,234,150				1,234,150
1315	Patriots Point Development Authority	P36	Collections			236,003						236,003		236,003				236,003
1316	Patriots Point Development Authority	P36	Visitor Services			1,337,873						1,337,873		1,337,873				1,337,873
1317	Patriots Point Development Authority	P36	Administration			1,145,263						1,145,263		1,145,263				1,145,263
-	Patriots Point Development Authority	P36	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments															
TOTAL				673,825,501	572,185,783	2,574,789,109	11,150,907	205,185,473	1,635,560	100,599,472	4,139,371,805	584,010,562	608,263,037	2,899,856,897	11,150,907	218,800,277	106,281,329	4,428,363,009

**Improve the Health and Protections of Our Children and Adults
FY 2010-11 Governor's Purchase Plan**

Activity Number	Agency Name	Agency Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding						FY 2010-11 Agency Funding						
				Adjusted General Fund	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	
51	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Grant Making	62,863	2,064,353					2,127,216	62,863	2,064,353				2,127,216
61	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Advocacy		104,151					104,151		104,151				104,151
66	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Constituent Services/ Ombudsman	195,103						195,103	195,103					195,103
67	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Constituent Services/ Children's Affairs	52,589						52,589						52,589
68	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Constituent Services/ CCRS	19,202						19,202	19,202					19,202
73	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Attorney Compensation	92,310						92,310	92,310					92,310
74	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Advocacy for Women	100,000						100,000	100,000					100,000
76	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Grants Administration (Competitive) Office of Economic Opportunity		1,618,697					1,618,697		1,618,697				1,618,697
1626	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Outreach		74,249					74,249		74,249				74,249
1627	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Review Board staff conduct internal trainings.	22,468		25,189				47,657	22,468			25,189		47,657
1628	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Promote public awareness and understanding about child welfare issues and advocate for the safety and permanence of all children in foster care.	23,637		31,145				54,782						54,782
1629	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	State Board of Directors Support	24,904		27,921				52,825	24,904			27,921		52,825
1630	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Ensure legislative and statutory compliance.	78,317		101,612				179,929	78,317			101,612		179,929
1631	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Court Hearing Attendance	21,033		30,946				51,979	21,033			30,946		51,979
1632	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Initiate referrals for advocacy and/or case follow-up.	100,138		151,307				251,445	100,138			151,307		251,445
1633	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Prepare and distribute review board recommendations to the Family Court, the Department of Social Services, and other interested parties.	90,042		166,720				256,762						256,762
1634	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Coordinate and attend review board meetings.	126,956		191,130				318,086	126,956			191,130		318,086
1635	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Review cases of children in foster care.	109,854		163,670				273,524	109,854			163,670		273,524
1636	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Grants Administration (CSGB)		12,037,025					12,037,025		12,037,025				12,037,025
1637	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Grants Administration (LIHEAP)		16,673,380	682,500				17,355,880		16,673,380	682,500			17,355,880
1639	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Review Board staff conduct external trainings for child welfare stakeholders.	26,869		37,029				63,898						63,898
1640	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Coordinate statewide system of volunteer child advocates.	132,125		417,125				549,250	132,125			417,125		549,250
1641	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Citizen volunteer review board members increase public awareness, promote advocacy, and facilitate communication among stakeholders.	11,408		24,298				35,706						35,706
1644	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Care Coordination	789,401		1,623,235				2,412,636	789,401			1,623,235		2,412,636
1645	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Procurement Services	2,604,516		2,891,553				5,496,069	2,604,516			2,891,553		5,496,069
1646	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Advocacy	370,387		561,985				932,372	370,387			561,985		932,372
1647	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Monitoring	280,245		444,311				724,556	280,245			444,311		724,556
1648	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Training	148,430		266,340				414,770	148,430			266,340		414,770
1649	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Program Management	415,103		550,000				965,103	415,103			550,000		965,103
1650	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Collaboration	259,907						259,907	259,907					259,907
1651	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Communication	22,438						22,438	22,438					22,438
1652	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Advocacy	373,218						373,218	373,218					373,218
1653	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Recruit, train and supervise volunteer child advocates in cases of child abuse and neglect in family court.	858,686		2,737,351				3,596,037	858,686			2,737,351		3,596,037
1654	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Grants Administration (WAP)		2,229,628					2,229,628		2,229,628				2,229,628
1784	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Children's Trust Fund Pass-Through Funds						100,000	100,000	100,000					100,000
1785	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Attorney Compensation for representation of volunteer Guardians ad Litem.	155,000		125,000				280,000	155,000			125,000		280,000
1932	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Office of Victim Services Education & Certification			22,549				22,549				22,549		22,549
83	Lieutenant Governor	E04	Administration	321,759	971,038		30,000			1,322,797	321,759	971,038				1,292,797
84	Lieutenant Governor	E04	Quality Assurance	16,980	50,640					67,620	16,980	50,640				67,620
85	Lieutenant Governor	E04	Statistical Data Collection and Analysis	96,010	31,253					127,263						127,263
86	Lieutenant Governor	E04	Information Systems	236,742	78,914					315,656	236,742	78,914				315,656
87	Lieutenant Governor	E04	State Level Activity Home and Community-based Services	78,737	236,210			90,000		404,947	78,737	236,210				314,947
88	Lieutenant Governor	E04	Regional Level Activity Flow Thru Funding Title III Part B Community-Based Supportive Services	274,774	5,755,434					6,030,208						6,030,208
89	Lieutenant Governor	E04	State Level Activity Nutrition Services	97,913	277,125					375,038	97,913	277,125				375,038
90	Lieutenant Governor	E04	Regional Level Activity Flow Thru Funding Title III Part C and USDA - Group Dining and Home Delivered Nutrition Services	862,087	8,973,184	618,900				10,454,171	862,087	8,973,184	618,900	2,000,000		12,454,171
91	Lieutenant Governor	E04	State Level Activity Employment and Training Services	14,579	131,215					145,794	14,579	131,215				145,794
92	Lieutenant Governor	E04	Regional Level Activity - Flow Thru Funding - Title V Employment and Training Services		1,193,242					1,193,242						1,193,242

**Improve the Health and Protections of Our Children and Adults
FY 2010-11 Governor's Purchase Plan**

Activity Number	Agency Name	Agency Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding						FY 2010-11 Agency Funding						
				Adjusted General Fund	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	
93	Lieutenant Governor	E04	State Level Activity - Medicare Counseling Program - I-CARE		204,664					204,664						204,664
94	Lieutenant Governor	E04	State Level Activity - Medicare Fraud	36,619	109,859					146,478	36,619	204,664				146,478
95	Lieutenant Governor	E04	Regional Level Activity - Medicare Fraud		96,758					96,758		96,758				96,758
96	Lieutenant Governor	E04	Senior Center Development Permanent Improvement Projects			3,000,000				3,000,000			3,000,000			3,000,000
97	Lieutenant Governor	E04	State Level Activity - Family Caregiver Support Program	19,484	58,449					77,933	19,484	58,449				77,933
98	Lieutenant Governor	E04	Regional Level Activity - Flow Thru Funding - Family Caregiver Support Program		2,055,648					2,055,648		2,055,648				2,055,648
99	Lieutenant Governor	E04	State Level Activity - Information & Assistance		119,349					119,349		119,349				119,349
100	Lieutenant Governor	E04	Regional Level Activity - Flow Thru Funding - Information and Assistance	29,384	531,032					560,416	29,384	531,032				560,416
101	Lieutenant Governor	E04	State Level Activity - Summer School of Gerontology			127,000				127,000			127,000			127,000
103	Lieutenant Governor	E04	State Level Activity - State Long Term Care Ombudsman Program	300,529	125,000					425,529	300,529	125,000				425,529
104	Lieutenant Governor	E04	Regional Level Activity - Flow Thru Funding - Regional Long Term Care Ombudsman Program under Title III-B and Title VII and State Funds	17,383	593,044					610,427	17,383	593,044				610,427
105	Lieutenant Governor	E04	State Level Activity - Elder Abuse Prevention	2,500						2,500	2,500					2,500
106	Lieutenant Governor	E04	State level Activity - Legal Assistance	5,000						5,000	5,000					5,000
107	Lieutenant Governor	E04	State Level Activity - Advance Directives	20,000						20,000	20,000					20,000
109	Lieutenant Governor	E04	Regional Level Activity - Local Provider Salary Supplement	80,340						80,340						
110	Lieutenant Governor	E04	State Level Activity - Alzheimer's Resource Coordination Center	5,000						5,000	5,000					5,000
111	Lieutenant Governor	E04	Local Level Activity - Competitive Grant Awards	145,000						145,000	145,000					145,000
112	Lieutenant Governor	E04	State Level Activity - Elder Care Trust Fund			9,100				9,100			9,100			9,100
113	Lieutenant Governor	E04	Local Level Activity - Elder Care Trust Fund Competitive Awards			75,000				75,000			75,000			75,000
1528	Lieutenant Governor	E04	State Level Activity SC Access Special Purpose Developmental Grant from CMS	147,541						147,541	147,541					147,541
1530	Lieutenant Governor	E04	State Level Activity - Aging Network Services Medication Management and Health Promotion	5,522	16,565					22,087	5,522	16,565				22,087
1531	Lieutenant Governor	E04	Regional Level Activity - Flow Thru Funding - Health Promotion Programs		314,733					314,733		314,733				314,733
1532	Lieutenant Governor	E04	Regional Level Activity - Flow Thru Funding - I-CARE		555,777					555,777		555,777				555,777
1533	Lieutenant Governor	E04	Regional Level Activity - Flow Thru Funding - Elder Abuse Prevention Program under Title VII		78,096					78,096		78,096				78,096
1534	Lieutenant Governor	E04	State Level Activity Emergency Rental Assistance Program	25,000		500,000				525,000	25,000		500,000			525,000
1535	Lieutenant Governor	E04	State Level Activity Geriatric Physician Loan Program	140,000						140,000						
1655	Lieutenant Governor	E04	Regional Activity- Flow Thru Funding - Home and Community Based Services				2,900,000			2,900,000						
1656	Lieutenant Governor	E04	System Transformation Grant	14,147	1,200,000					1,214,147	14,147	1,200,000				1,214,147
1657	Lieutenant Governor	E04	State Level Activity-Silver Haired Legislature	15,000						15,000						
1786	Lieutenant Governor	E04	State Level Activity- Flow-Thru funding for three regions in SC for Living Well South Carolina	4,763	14,291					19,054	4,763	14,291				19,054
1787	Lieutenant Governor	E04	State Level Activity-Administration for Living Well South Carolina	3,573	310,010					313,583	3,573	310,010				313,583
-	Lieutenant Governor	E04	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									3,387,387				3,387,387
139	Attorney General	E20	Violence Against Women Grant	22,933	117,500					140,433	22,933	117,500				140,433
141	Attorney General	E20	The Medicaid Fraud Control Section	224,486	1,069,000	499,940				1,793,426	224,486	1,069,000	499,940	125,000		1,918,426
1781	Attorney General	E20	Medicaid Fraud Recipient Control Unit			364,180				364,180			364,180			364,180
209	Budget & Control Board	F03	Health & Demographics	986,952	277,210	3,362,479				4,626,641	986,952	277,210	3,362,479			4,626,641
210	Budget & Control Board	F03	Successful Children Project (Kids Count)			381,675				381,675			381,675			381,675
236	Budget & Control Board	F03	Employee Insurance Financial Services			5,650,082				5,650,082			5,650,082			5,650,082
237	Budget & Control Board	F03	Employee Insurance Customer Services			5,543,693				5,543,693			5,543,693			5,543,693
238	Budget & Control Board	F03	Adoption Assistance			507,617				507,617			507,617			507,617
273	Budget & Control Board - Auditor	F27	Medicaid Audits	939,135						939,135	939,135					939,135
1808	South Carolina State University	H24	Obesity Program													
1560	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Palmetto Poison Control Center	186,066						186,066						
1814	Medical University of South Carolina	H51	Hypertension Initiative	512,741						512,741						
594	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	H53	Instruction-Continuing Education	1,318,924						1,318,924	1,318,924					1,318,924

**Improve the Health and Protections of Our Children and Adults
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Activity Number	Agency Name	Agency Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding						FY 2010-11 Agency Funding						
				Adjusted General Fund	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	
595	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	H53	Health Professions Student Programs	637,906						637,906	637,906					637,906
596	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	H53	Health Careers Program (General Funds)	264,229						264,229						
597	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	H53	Regional Center Administration	391,555						391,555	391,555					391,555
598	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	H53	Miscellaneous Other Funds			1,757,211				1,757,211			1,757,211			1,757,211
600	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	H53	Recruitment - Rural Physician Program	89,512						89,512						89,512
601	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	H53	Recruitment - Rural Physician Program	435,874					179,064	614,938	435,874					435,874
602	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	H53	Recruitment - Nursing Recruitment Center	36,007						36,007						
605	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	H53	Instruction-Model AHEC	193,386	386,773					580,159	193,386	386,773				580,159
607	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	H53	Miscellaneous Federal Grant Opportunities		659,875					659,875		659,875				659,875
608	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	H53	Instruction-Family Medicine Residency	5,515,803					438,222	5,954,025	5,515,803					5,515,803
609	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	H53	Instruction-Graduate Doctor Education Residency Training Programs (excluding Family Medicine Residency Training Programs)	2,501,652					1,395,283	3,896,935					2,184,649	2,184,650
610	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	H53	System Wide Administration/Coordination	517,327						517,327	517,327					517,327
1567	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	H53	Health Careers Program (Other Funds)			154,217				154,217					154,217	
1708	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	H53	Infrastructure Development	393,974						393,974						
1901	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	H53	Junior Doctors of Health Comprehensive Obesity Prevention			160,425				160,425			160,425			160,425
1935	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	H53	South Carolina Office of Health Workforce Analysis and Planning			571,564				571,564			571,564			571,564
-	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	H53	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									(244,875)	(105,907)			(350,782)
838	Vocational Rehabilitation	H73	Administration	1,390,318	5,677,224	36,117				7,103,659	926,253	5,677,224	36,117			6,639,594
839	Vocational Rehabilitation	H73	Direct Client Services	8,751,461	32,864,054	161,904	2,000,000			43,777,419	8,751,461	32,864,054	161,904			41,777,419
840	Vocational Rehabilitation	H73	Case Services, Purchased		8,723,245					8,723,245		8,723,245				8,723,245
841	Vocational Rehabilitation	H73	In-Service Training	25,000	225,000					250,000	25,000	225,000				250,000
842	Vocational Rehabilitation	H73	Supported Employment		524,502					524,502		524,502				524,502
843	Vocational Rehabilitation	H73	Independent Living	30,000	270,000					300,000	30,000	270,000				300,000
844	Vocational Rehabilitation	H73	Workshop Contracts		1,645,000	455,000				2,100,000		1,645,000	455,000			2,100,000
845	Vocational Rehabilitation	H73	SSA Program		2,000,000					2,000,000		2,000,000				2,000,000
846	Vocational Rehabilitation	H73	WIPA Grant	15,000	270,000					285,000	15,000	270,000				285,000
847	Vocational Rehabilitation	H73	Extended Rehabilitation	3,000						3,000	3,000					3,000
848	Vocational Rehabilitation	H73	Miscellaneous Grants		618,685	326,000				944,685		618,685	326,000			944,685
849	Vocational Rehabilitation	H73	Workshop Production			17,000,000				17,000,000			17,000,000			17,000,000
850	Vocational Rehabilitation	H73	Disability Determination Services		35,776,865	3,303,925				39,080,790		35,776,865	3,303,925			39,080,790
1516	Vocational Rehabilitation	H73	Residential Substance Abuse Vocational Counseling Centers Case Services, Purchased	835	26,755					27,590						27,590
1517	Vocational Rehabilitation	H73	Residential Substance Abuse Vocational Counseling Centers	472,846	2,209,789	3,096				2,685,731	472,846	2,209,789	3,096			2,685,731
-	Vocational Rehabilitation	H73	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(534,423)						(534,423)	(534,423)					(534,423)
-	Vocational Rehabilitation	H73	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									6,322,817	4,757,757			11,080,574
887	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Integrated Personal Care Administration	120,356	248,822	19,778				388,956	120,356	248,822	19,778			388,956
888	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Clinic Services	24,825,144	74,112,790		4,803,421			103,741,355	24,825,144	74,112,790				98,937,934
889	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Clinic Services Administration	115,979	239,775	19,058				374,812	115,979	239,775	19,058			374,812
890	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Durable Medical Equipment	12,524,502	39,410,857		3,926,580			55,861,939	12,524,502	39,410,857				51,935,359
891	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Durable Medical Equipment Administration	118,167	244,299	19,418				381,884	118,167	244,299	19,418			381,884
892	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Coordinated Care	53,579,859	217,299,028		93,330,007			364,208,894	53,579,859	302,847,133		17,109,621		373,536,613
893	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Coordinated Care Administration	448,598	927,433	73,714				1,449,745	448,598	927,433	73,714			1,449,745
894	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	DMH Medicaid Services		151,824,475	54,736,701	8,627,034			215,188,210		151,824,475	54,736,701			206,561,176
895	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	DDSN Medicaid Services	391,167,765	139,494,864	24,042,785				554,705,414	391,167,765	139,494,864	24,042,785			530,662,629
896	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	DHEC Medicaid Services	48,039,554	12,321,904	1,412,509				61,773,967	48,039,554	12,321,904	1,412,509			60,361,458
897	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	MUSC Medicaid Services	46,522,657	17,867,643	1,908,403				66,298,703	46,522,657	17,867,643	1,908,403			64,390,300
898	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	USC Medicaid Services	9,609,415	3,552,460	441,675				13,603,550	9,609,415	3,552,460	441,675			13,161,875
899	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	DAODAS Medicaid Services	13,224,155	4,813,281	697,330				18,734,766	13,224,155	4,813,281	697,330			18,037,436
900	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Continuum of Care		8,735,699	3,156,523	487,996			12,380,218		8,735,699	3,156,523			11,892,222
901	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Hospital Services	140,141,739	815,362,009	127,575,126	65,418,700			1,148,497,574	140,141,739	1,160,846,924	127,575,126	69,096,983		1,497,660,772
902	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Hospital Services Administration	314,237	649,655	51,636				1,015,528	314,237	649,655	51,636			1,015,528
903	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Nursing Facility Services	121,359,916	403,361,085	3,774,249	30,452,630			558,947,880	121,359,916	572,162,735	3,774,249	33,760,330		731,057,230
904	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Nursing Facility Administration	511,860	5,074,504	2,587,059				8,173,423	511,860	5,074,504	2,587,059			8,173,423
905	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Pharmaceutical Services	22,403,751	300,928,273	70,122,214	19,186,750			412,640,988	22,403,751	425,504,833	70,122,214	24,915,312		542,946,110
906	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Pharmaceutical Services Administration	147,928	305,827	24,308				478,063	147,928	305,827	24,308			478,063
907	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Physician Services	81,802,766	277,286,693	5,193,113	19,174,753			383,457,325	81,802,766	394,328,518	5,193,113	23,408,365		504,732,762
908	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Physician Services Administration	233,709	483,170	38,403				755,282	233,709	483,170	38,403			755,282
909	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Dental Services	19,281,401	82,316,018	4,611,633	8,404,283			114,613,335	19,281,401	82,316,018	4,611,633			106,209,052
910	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Dental Services Administration	103,943	214,893	17,080				335,916	103,943	214,893	17,080			335,916
911	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Community Long Term Care	31,863,749	116,143,592	647,249	10,332,903			158,987,493	32,132,257	159,323,292	647,249	8,635,940		200,738,738
912	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Community Long Term Care Administration	934,746	3,195,545	559,088				4,689,379						4,689,379
913	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Home Health Services	2,077,664	11,104,852		1,360,809			14,543,325	2,077,664	11,104,852				13,182,516
914	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Home Health Services Administration	32,824	67,861	5,394				106,079	32,824	67,861	5,394			106,079
915	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	EPSDT Screening	5,060,807	14,342,947		841,806			20,245,560	5,060,807	14,342,947				19,403,754
916	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	EPSDT Screening Administration	32,824	67,861	5,394				106,079	32,824	67,861	5,394			106,079

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Activity Number	Agency Name	Agency Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding						FY 2010-11 Agency Funding					
				Adjusted General Fund	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds
917	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Medical Professional Services.	6,313,152	29,031,824		6,857,282		42,202,258	6,313,152	29,031,824				35,344,976
918	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Medical Professional Services Administration	87,531	180,962	14,383			282,876	87,531	180,962	14,383			282,876
919	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Transportation Services	16,264,350	49,183,135		2,981,856		68,429,341	16,264,350	49,183,135				65,447,485
920	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Transportation Services Administration	153,180	316,684	25,171			495,035	153,180	316,684	25,171			495,035
921	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Lab and X-Ray Services	10,589,387	33,907,499		2,066,575		46,563,461	10,589,387	33,907,499				44,496,886
922	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Lab and X-Ray Services Administration	54,707	113,102	8,989			176,798	54,707	113,102	8,989			176,798
923	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Family Planning Services	2,137,303	21,581,244	18,000	1,045,120		24,781,667	2,137,303	21,581,244	18,000			23,736,547
924	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Family Planning Services Administration	43,766	90,481	7,191			141,438						97,672
925	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Medicare Premium Payments	51,534,068	129,182,768	4,665,609	8,089,717		193,472,162	51,534,068	129,182,768	4,665,609			185,382,445
926	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Hospice Care	3,451,945	14,100,810		889,889		18,442,644	3,451,945	14,100,810				17,552,755
927	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Hospice Care Administration	65,648	135,722	10,788			212,158	65,648	135,722	10,788			212,158
928	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Optional State Supplemental	18,872,251					18,872,251	18,872,251					18,872,251
929	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Optional State Supplemental Administration	49,236	101,791	8,090			159,117	49,236	101,791	8,090			159,117
930	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Integrated Personal Care	602,157	1,769,706		1,102,227		3,474,090	602,157	1,769,706				2,371,863
931	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	School for the Deaf and Blind		3,957,428	1,469,551	174,131		5,601,110		3,957,428	1,469,551			5,426,979
932	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	DSS Medicaid Services	31,739,977	11,398,030	1,856,972			44,994,979	31,739,977	11,398,030				43,138,007
933	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	DJJ Medicaid Services	35,682,765	13,295,118	1,517,097			50,494,980	35,682,765	13,295,118				48,977,883
934	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Dept of Education Medicaid	53,729,708	19,035,271	3,451,076			76,216,055	53,729,708	19,035,271				72,764,979
935	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Commission for the Blind	232,838	95,103				327,941		232,838	95,103			327,941
936	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Emotionally Disturbed Children	59,557,904	22,000,000	3,588,041			85,145,945	59,557,904	22,000,000				81,557,904
937	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Disproportionate Share	18,683,328	526,032,178	178,225,796	7,500,000		730,441,302	18,683,328	526,032,178	178,225,796			722,941,302
938	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Other Entities Medicaid Ser	20,017,831	7,669,325	890,313			28,577,469	20,017,831	7,669,325				27,687,156
939	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Palmetto Senior Care	3,044,308	10,478,144	899	646,053		14,169,404	3,044,308	10,478,144	899			13,523,351
940	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	MUSC Maxillofacial Services	238,237					238,237	238,237					238,237
941	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Other Agencies Administration	2,333,519	63,740,745	26,664,161			92,738,425	2,333,519	63,740,745	26,664,161			92,738,425
942	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Medicaid Eligibility	8,652,990	27,882,771	8,386,851			44,922,612	8,652,990	27,882,771	8,386,851			44,922,612
943	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Medicaid Eligibility Support	1,199,792	2,097,608	474,891			3,772,291	1,199,792	2,097,608	474,891			3,772,291
944	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Automated Claims Processing	4,806,281	32,724,901	5,192,525			42,723,707	4,806,281	32,724,901	5,192,525			42,723,707
945	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Special Projects				1,500,000		1,500,000						
946	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Audits/Compliance	990,123	1,794,087	200,854			2,985,064	990,123	1,794,087	200,854			2,985,064
947	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Internal Information Technology	828,948	1,515,056	195,208			2,539,212	828,948	1,515,056	195,208			2,539,212
948	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Agency Administration	5,110,837	9,455,070	1,218,245			15,784,152	5,110,837	9,455,070	1,218,245			15,784,152
1583	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Regensis												
1585	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Prevention Partnership Grants												
1586	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Rural Hospital Grants												
1740	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	GAPS Assist Program	2,844,198			4,000,000		6,844,198	2,844,198					2,844,198
1741	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	John De La Howe School Medicaid		480,670	164,080	38,332		683,082		480,670	164,080			644,750
1742	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Department of Corrections Medicaid		1,774,685	642,910	97,179		2,514,774		1,774,685	642,910			2,417,595
1743	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Targeted Case Management												
1744	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	MMA Phased Down Contributions	65,669,156			10,000,000		75,669,156	65,669,156					65,669,156
1745	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Wii Lou Gray Opportunity School Medicaid		91,681	33,503	4,676		129,860		91,681	33,503			125,184
1839	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	A Child's Haven												
1840	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	SC State Housing Authority		596,557	213,080	36,262		845,899		596,557	213,080			809,637
1841	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Child Health Insurance Program (CHIP)	23,205,246	78,708,878	316,433	176,462		102,407,019	21,461,705	78,708,878	316,433			100,487,016
1914	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Health Opportunity	10,941	1,772,620	751,798			2,535,359	10,941	1,772,620	751,798			2,535,359
1941	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Institute for Mental Disease Transition						26,000,000						26,000,000
-	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Agency Operations										50,000		50,000
-	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(38,293,653)					(38,293,653)	(38,293,653)					(38,293,653)
-	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	J02	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments												
949	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Administration	7,553,592	388,851	18,199,182			26,141,625	1,052,445	388,851	18,199,182			19,640,478
950	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Underground Storage Tanks		2,303,435	3,714,632			6,018,067		2,303,435	3,714,632			6,018,067
966	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Infectious Disease Prevention - General Sanitation Program	3,619,127	29,940	3,792,545	1,000,000		8,441,612	3,619,127	29,940	3,792,545			7,441,612
967	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Infectious Disease Prevention - Surveillance, Investigation and Control Program	7,664,789	42,349,773	6,190,185			57,204,747						
968	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Infectious Disease Prevention - Immunization Program	2,914,250	2,663,104	2,774,079			8,351,433	2,914,250	2,663,104	2,774,079			8,351,433
969	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Palmetto Aids Life Support (pass through funds)	34,856					34,856						
970	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Maternal and Infant Health	3,024,618	96,640,474	40,212,814	1,000,000		140,877,906	3,024,618	96,640,474	40,212,814			139,877,906
972	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Maternal and Infant Health - Newborn Hearing and Screening Program	544,912					544,912	544,912					544,912
973	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Chronic Disease Prevention	1,350,195	6,360,330	3,862,697	2,000,000		13,573,222	1,350,195	6,360,330	3,862,697			11,573,222
974	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Youth Smoking Prevention				2,000,000		2,000,000						
975	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Assuring Public Health Services	40,556,103	20,661,935	23,064,567			84,282,605	40,556,103	20,661,935	23,064,567			84,282,605
976	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Injury and Violence Protection		244,596	3,000			247,596		244,596	3,000			247,596
977	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Minority Health	333,432	183,186	48,511			565,129	333,432	183,186	48,511			565,129
978	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Protection from Public Health Emergencies		25,398,333	1,372,784			26,771,117						26,771,117
982	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Drug Control		240,552	2,406,136			2,646,688		240,552	2,406,136			2,646,688
983	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Rape Violence Prevention	826,525	638,279				1,464,804	826,525	638,279				1,464,804
984	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Independent Living - Home Health Program			22,373,946			22,373,946						22,373,946
985	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Independent Living - Children with Special Health Care Needs Program	7,404,844	9,051,397	3,627,072	1,600,000		21,683,313	7,404,844	9,051,397	3,627,072			20,083,313

**Improve the Health and Protections of Our Children and Adults
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Activity Number	Agency Name	Agency Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding						FY 2010-11 Agency Funding					
				Adjusted General Fund	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds
986	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Independent Living - Sickle Cell Program (pass thru funds)	1,023,786		86,458				1,110,244					
987	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Camp Burnt Gin			4,249	200,000			204,249					
988	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Radiological Health	579,230	67,951	1,245,932				1,893,113	579,230	67,951	1,245,932		1,893,113
989	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Health Facilities & Services Development	670,904	115,998	324,952				1,111,854					
990	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Health Facilities Licensing	1,391,342		898,732	400,000			2,690,074	1,391,342	115,998	324,952		2,290,074
991	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Certification		4,541,031					4,541,031					4,541,031
992	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Emergency Medical Services	3,527,924	442,421	229,145	500,000			4,699,490	3,527,924	442,421	229,145		4,199,490
993	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Emergency Medical Services - Counties and Regions (pass thru funds)	1,157,279						1,157,279					
994	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Laboratory	1,643,678	467,224	7,301,027				9,411,929	1,643,678	467,224	7,301,027		9,411,929
995	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Vital Records	195,749	1,330,994	8,068,254				9,594,997	195,749	1,330,994	8,068,254		9,594,997
1916	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Best Chance Network				2,000,000			2,000,000					
1917	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Colorectal Cancer Screening				1,000,000			1,000,000					
1918	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	AIDS Drug Assistance Program				2,400,000			2,400,000					
1919	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Hemophilia				100,000			100,000					
1920	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Vaccine Purchases for Under-Insured Children & Adolescents				2,000,000			2,000,000					
1942	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Trauma Centers				3,000,000			3,000,000					
1943	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Rural Hospital Grants				4,000,000			4,000,000					
1944	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Rural Hospital Equipment & Facilities				2,000,000			2,000,000					
1945	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	USC Rural Health Clinics				3,000,000			3,000,000					
-	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(5,155,221)						(5,155,221)					(5,155,221)
-	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments												
-	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Increase Collections Rate by 10%							(180,000)	29,807,535	4,717,045			34,524,580
998	Department of Mental Health	J12	Employment Services	785,183	102,294	956,115				1,843,592	785,183	102,294	956,115		1,843,592
999	Department of Mental Health	J12	Crisis Stabilization	14,108,191	1,281,656	11,979,343				27,369,190	13,031,391	1,281,656	11,979,343	1,000,000	27,292,390
1000	Department of Mental Health	J12	Intensive Family Services (Family Preservation)	1,435,811	187,100	1,748,780				3,371,691	1,435,811	187,100	1,748,780		3,371,691
1002	Department of Mental Health	J12	Long Term Inpatient Psych	23,179,253		21,168,949				44,348,202	23,179,253		21,168,949		44,348,202
1003	Department of Mental Health	J12	Acute Psych	7,668,461		7,076,884	3,210,157			17,955,502	7,668,461		7,076,884		17,475,345
1004	Department of Mental Health	J12	Inpatient Psych for Children	8,331,724	244,940	6,476,233	1,604,283			16,657,180	8,331,724	244,940	6,476,233		15,052,897
1006	Department of Mental Health	J12	Inpatient Alcohol & Drug	9,666,573	11,238	2,413,586	1,000,000			13,091,397	9,666,573	11,238	2,413,586		12,091,397
1007	Department of Mental Health	J12	Nursing Home for Mentally Ill	8,237,483		21,717,514				29,954,997	8,237,483		21,717,514		29,954,997
1008	Department of Mental Health	J12	Veterans Nursing Homes	13,185,106		20,658,048	2,000,000			35,843,154	13,185,106		20,658,048		33,843,154
1009	Department of Mental Health	J12	Sexually Violent Predator Program	7,291,661		74,003				7,365,664	7,291,661		74,003		7,365,664
1010	Department of Mental Health	J12	Administration	9,313,718	904,482	1,465,539	1,000,000			12,683,739	9,313,718	904,482	1,465,539		16,120,363
1011	Department of Mental Health	J12	Pass Through Funds			300,000				300,000			300,000		300,000
1587	Department of Mental Health	J12	Forensic - Community Mental Health	842,576	109,785	1,026,132				1,978,493	842,576	109,785	1,026,132		1,978,493
1588	Department of Mental Health	J12	Assertive Community Treatment	2,515,019	327,685	3,062,800				5,905,504	2,515,019	327,685	3,062,800		5,905,504
1589	Department of Mental Health	J12	Community Based Rehabilitation	4,176,501	544,178	5,086,309				9,806,988	4,176,501	544,178	5,086,309		9,806,988
1590	Department of Mental Health	J12	Community Residential (Housing) Support	11,872,309	1,546,953	14,459,016				27,878,278	11,872,309	1,546,953	14,459,016		27,878,278
1591	Department of Mental Health	J12	Day Treatment	2,026,058	264,000	2,467,550				4,757,608	2,026,058	264,000	2,467,550		4,757,608
1592	Department of Mental Health	J12	Outpatient Services	30,008,340	3,910,046	36,546,296	8,500,000			78,964,682	30,008,340	3,910,046	36,546,296		70,464,682
-	Department of Mental Health	J12	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(8,496,460)						(8,496,460)	(8,496,460)				(8,496,460)
-	Department of Mental Health	J12	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										(47,862)	2,090,111	2,042,249
-	Department of Mental Health	J12	Increase Collections Rate by 10%							(840,000)					(840,000)
1012	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	J16	Greenwood Genetic Center	2,255,545		6,048,431				8,303,976	2,255,545		6,048,431		8,303,976
1013	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	J16	Other Prevention		20,000	30,000				50,000		20,000	30,000		50,000
1014	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	J16	Early Intervention	4,894,537		10,069,584	1,351,003			16,315,124	4,894,537		10,069,584		14,964,121
1015	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	J16	Center Based Child Development	217,594						217,594	217,594				217,594
1016	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	J16	Other Family Support - Summer Services		55,650		709,741			765,391		55,650			55,650
1017	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	J16	Special Olympics- state funds are passed through to Special Olympics Organization			250,000				250,000			250,000		250,000
1018	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	J16	In-Home Waiver Services	17,560,902		36,178,465	2,264,766			56,004,133	17,560,902		36,178,465		53,739,367
1019	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	J16	Mental Retardation - Family Support Stipends	831,115	75,350		275,000			1,181,465	831,115	75,350			906,465
1020	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	J16	Adult Development	7,878,708		44,345,446	4,353,188			56,577,342	7,878,708		44,345,446	1,000,000	53,224,154
1021	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	J16	Service Coordination			17,138,763	3,350,831			20,489,594			17,138,763		17,138,763
1022	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	J16	Autism Family Support	829,038	25,000	990,119				1,844,157	829,038	25,000	990,119		1,844,157
1023	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	J16	Head and Spinal Cord Injury Service Coordination	536,866		1,451,527				1,988,393			1,451,527		1,988,393
1024	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	J16	Head and Spinal Cord Injury Waiver Services	4,134,690		12,154,456	721,962			17,011,108	4,134,690		12,154,456		16,289,146
1025	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	J16	Head and Spinal Cord Injury Family Support	494,061	100,000	1,589,897				2,183,958	494,061	100,000	1,589,897		2,183,958
1026	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	J16	Intermediate Care Facility/Mental Retardation (ICF-MR) - Community	13,732,549		32,619,742				46,352,291	13,732,549		32,619,742		46,352,291
1027	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	J16	Mental Retardation - Community Training Homes	48,046,423		106,377,147	2,284,000			156,707,570	47,193,015		106,377,147		153,570,162
1028	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	J16	Mental Retardation - Assisted Living	6,300,305		5,779,493				12,079,798	6,300,305		5,779,493		12,079,798
1029	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	J16	Autism Community Training Homes	5,940,053		12,033,662				17,973,715	5,940,053		12,033,662		17,973,715
1030	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	J16	Head and Spinal Cord Injury Community Training Homes	889,064		1,936,107				2,825,171	889,064		1,936,107		2,825,171
1031	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	J16	Head and Spinal Cord Injury Assisted Living	69,699		90,689				160,388	69,699		90,689		160,388
1032	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	J16	Regional Centers - Intermediate Care Facility/Mental Retardation (ICF/MR)	29,202,215	219,000	67,215,184				96,636,399	29,202,215	219,000	67,215,184		96,636,399
1033	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	J16	Administration	2,637,624		5,318,933				7,956,557	2,637,624		5,318,933		7,956,557

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Activity Number	Agency Name	Agency Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding					FY 2010-11 Agency Funding						
				Adjusted General Fund	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds
1862	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	J16	Traumatic Brain or Spinal Cord Injury Post-Acute Rehabilitation				1,650,000			1,650,000					
1863	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	J16	Pervasive Developmental Disorder Waiver	7,200,000		13,300,000				20,500,000	7,200,000		13,300,000		20,500,000
1921	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	J16	Supported Employment	1,419,388		1,568,797				2,988,185	1,419,388		1,568,797		2,988,185
1922	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	J16	Autism Service Coordination	771,014		1,312,810				2,083,824	771,014		1,312,810		2,083,824
1923	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	J16	Autism Waiver Services	1,059,212		8,884,451				9,943,663	1,059,212		8,884,451		9,943,663
1924	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	J16	Respite	821,903			275,000			1,096,903	821,903				821,903
1946	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	J16	Community Supports Waiver	1,056,000		8,464,000				9,520,000	1,056,000		8,464,000		9,520,000
-	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	J16	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(7,938,925)						(7,938,925)	(7,938,925)				(7,938,925)
-	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	J16	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									(155,000)	1,568,750		1,413,750
1034	Department of Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Services	J20	Chemical Dependency Service Accountability	156,066	812,271	462,542				1,630,879	156,066	812,271	462,542		1,430,879
1035	Department of Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Services	J20	Chemical Dependency Community-Based Prevention Services	728,055	5,794,630	207,586		103,000		6,833,271	728,055	5,794,630	207,586		6,730,271
1036	Department of Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Services	J20	Chemical Dependency Community-Based Intervention Services	824,443	1,580,302	14,982				2,524,727	824,443	1,580,302	14,982		2,419,727
1037	Department of Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Services	J20	Chemical Dependency Community-Based Treatment Services	6,017,372	15,408,913	752,439		792,000		22,970,724	6,017,372	15,408,913	752,439		22,178,724
1038	Department of Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Services	J20	Direct Chemical Dependency Services			909,398				1,428,398			909,398		1,428,398
1039	Department of Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Services	J20	Gambling Services	7,053	8,685	502,604				518,342	7,053		8,685		518,342
1040	Department of Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Services	J20	Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration	360,654	391,717	92,097				844,468			92,097		483,814
-	Department of Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Services	J20	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(404,682)						(404,682)	(404,682)				(404,682)
-	Department of Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Services	J20	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									885,036	(639,618)		245,418
1088	Department of Social Services	L04	Adoptions	2,694,821	8,888,310	1,394,113				12,977,244	2,694,821	8,888,310	1,394,113		12,977,244
1089	Department of Social Services	L04	Adoption Subsidy- Legal Costs	750,000	750,000					1,500,000	750,000	750,000			1,500,000
1090	Department of Social Services	L04	Adoption Subsidy- Special Needs	11,866,719	11,293,386	2,000,000				25,160,105	11,866,719	11,293,386	2,000,000		25,160,105
1091	Department of Social Services	L04	Adult Protective Services	565,197	9,988,323	82,240				10,635,760	565,197	9,988,323	82,240		10,635,760
1092	Department of Social Services	L04	Child Abuse and Neglect - Intake and Assessment	4,117,472	36,133,714	891,198				41,142,384	4,117,472	36,133,714	891,198		41,142,384
1093	Department of Social Services	L04	Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	437,242	2,101,471	88,126				2,626,839	437,242	2,101,471	88,126		2,626,839
1094	Department of Social Services	L04	Child Protective Treatment Services - In-Home	5,115,935	29,518,514	2,221,628				36,856,077	5,115,935	29,518,514	2,221,628		36,856,077
1095	Department of Social Services	L04	Foster Care Services	8,090,284	35,220,414	4,213,558				47,524,256	8,090,284	35,220,414	4,213,558		47,524,256
1096	Department of Social Services	L04	Foster Home Payments	8,309,559	9,277,458	2,533,929				20,120,946	8,309,559	9,277,458	2,533,929		20,120,946
1097	Department of Social Services	L04	Homemaker Services		5,381,541					5,381,541		5,381,541			5,381,541
1098	Department of Social Services	L04	Licensing Services - Foster Care and Group or Institutional Facilities and Child Placing Agencies	1,636,145	3,384,786	38,264				5,059,195			38,264		5,059,195
1099	Department of Social Services	L04	Domestic Violence		3,079,128	843,751				3,922,879		3,079,128	843,751	100,000	4,022,879
1100	Department of Social Services	L04	Foster Care Treatment Services for Emotionally Disturbed Children	45,371,857	21,499,090	10,013,526				76,884,473			10,013,526		59,185,373
1101	Department of Social Services	L04	Child Support Enforcement	4,565,640	54,841,000	33,725,154				93,131,794	4,565,640	54,841,000	33,725,154	5,000,000	98,131,794
1102	Department of Social Services	L04	Child Care Licensing		4,305,462	320,000		13,786,000		18,411,462		4,305,462	320,000		4,625,462
1103	Department of Social Services	L04	Child Care	7,063,328	94,877,295	11,043,371				112,983,994	7,063,328	94,877,295	11,043,371		112,983,994
1104	Department of Social Services	L04	Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)/Family Independence	8,622,258	93,501,034	41,799,299				143,922,591			41,799,299		143,922,591
1105	Department of Social Services	L04	Food Stamp Program	12,378,605	798,003,384	4,069,439				814,451,428	12,378,605	798,003,384	4,069,439		814,451,428
1106	Department of Social Services	L04	Child and Adult Care Food, After School Snack Program, Emergency Shelters Food Program, Summer Food Service Program	29,146	38,688,589					38,717,735					38,717,735
1107	Department of Social Services	L04	USDA Food Distribution	66,813	7,012,691	7,331				7,086,835	66,813	7,012,691	7,331		7,086,835
1108	Department of Social Services	L04	Administration	554,256	2,308,517	76,952				2,939,725	554,256	2,308,517	76,952		2,939,725
1109	Department of Social Services	L04	Pass Through Funds	2,799,853						2,799,853	1,648,333				1,648,333
-	Department of Social Services	L04	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(6,251,756)						(6,251,756)	(6,251,756)				(6,251,756)
-	Department of Social Services	L04	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									188,280,061	6,188,071		194,468,132
1125	Commission for the Blind	L24	Adjustment to Blindness	317,687	1,006,000					1,323,687	317,687	1,006,000			1,323,687
1126	Commission for the Blind	L24	Vocational Rehab Services	792,541	4,581,612	130,000	140,000			5,644,153	792,541	4,581,612	130,000		5,354,153
1127	Commission for the Blind	L24	Business Enterprise Program	28,610	516,736	63,000				608,346	28,610	516,736	63,000		608,346
1128	Commission for the Blind	L24	Training and Employment	336,109	289,718					625,827	336,109	289,718			625,827
1129	Commission for the Blind	L24	Prevention of Blindness	208,342						208,342	208,342				208,342
1130	Commission for the Blind	L24	Older Blind & Independent Living	20,000	391,179					411,179	20,000	391,179			411,179
1131	Commission for the Blind	L24	Radio Reading Services	129,990						129,990	129,990				129,990
1132	Commission for the Blind	L24	Children's Services	161,186						161,186	161,186				161,186
1133	Commission for the Blind	L24	Administration	751,120	268,755					1,019,875	566,254	268,755			835,009
-	Commission for the Blind	L24	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(137,279)						(137,279)	(137,279)				(137,279)
-	Commission for the Blind	L24	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									1,237,325			1,237,325
1134	Housing Finance and Development Authority	L32	Rental Assistance		11,768,459					11,768,459		11,768,459			11,768,459
1135	Housing Finance and Development Authority	L32	Housing Initiatives -- HOME		15,808,070	5,000,000				20,808,070		15,808,070	5,000,000		20,808,070
1136	Housing Finance and Development Authority	L32	Homeownership			3,864,849				3,864,849			3,864,849		3,864,849
1137	Housing Finance and Development Authority	L32	Contract Administration		110,000,000	1,749,999				111,749,999		110,000,000	1,749,999		111,749,999
1138	Housing Finance and Development Authority	L32	Tax Credit			554,391				554,391			554,391		554,391
1139	Housing Finance and Development Authority	L32	Administration		50,657	3,997,181				4,047,838		50,657	3,997,181		4,047,838
1595	Housing Finance and Development Authority	L32	Special Initiatives		4,100,500					4,100,500			4,100,500		4,100,500
1947	Housing Finance and Development Authority	L32	Housing Initiatives -- Housing Trust Fund			618,591				618,591			618,591		618,591
1948	Housing Finance and Development Authority	L32	Housing Initiatives -- Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP)		25,409,771					25,409,771					25,409,771
1949	Housing Finance and Development Authority	L32	Compliance Monitoring and Inspections			485,945				485,945			485,945		485,945
-	Housing Finance and Development Authority	L32	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									69,724,913	3,297,874		73,022,787

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Activity Number	Agency Name	Agency Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding						FY 2010-11 Agency Funding					
				Adjusted General Fund	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds
1140	Human Affairs Commission	L36	Board of Commissioners	6,500					6,500	6,500					6,500
1141	Human Affairs Commission	L36	Administration	498,575		3,500			502,075	280,740			3,500		284,240
1142	Human Affairs Commission	L36	Legal	167,470					167,470	167,470					167,470
1143	Human Affairs Commission	L36	Technical Services & Training	259,340		66,243			325,583	259,340		66,243			325,583
1144	Human Affairs Commission	L36	Community Relations	8,411		90,396			98,807	8,411		90,396			98,807
1145	Human Affairs Commission	L36	Intake & Referral	162,272		122,085			284,357	162,272		122,085			284,357
1146	Human Affairs Commission	L36	Employment Discrimination Receipt, Processing & Resolution	259,099		366,417	50,000		675,516	259,099		366,417			625,516
1147	Human Affairs Commission	L36	Mediation	91,688		74,859			166,547	91,688		74,859			166,547
1148	Human Affairs Commission	L36	Fair Housing Investigations	73,366	177,528				250,894	73,366	177,528				250,894
-	Human Affairs Commission	L36	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(76,336)					(76,336)	(76,336)					(76,336)
-	Human Affairs Commission	L36	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments												
1150	Commission on Minority Affairs	L46	Hispanic/Latino Affairs			114,616			114,616			114,616			114,616
1151	Commission on Minority Affairs	L46	Native American Affairs			97,584			97,584			97,584			97,584
1152	Commission on Minority Affairs	L46	African American Affairs	63,400		40,000			103,400	63,400		40,000			103,400
1153	Commission on Minority Affairs	L46	Research	85,938		39,400			125,338			39,400			39,400
1154	Commission on Minority Affairs	L46	Administration (Overhead Cost)	240,545			20,000		260,545	138,487					138,487
1925	Commission on Minority Affairs	L46	Minority Business Enterprise	71,837		39,400			111,237	71,837		39,400			111,237
-	Commission on Minority Affairs	L46	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(23,086)					(23,086)	(23,086)					(23,086)
-	Commission on Minority Affairs	L46	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments												
1214	Department of Agriculture	P16	Laboratory Services	1,167,680		312,000			1,479,680	1,167,680		312,000			1,479,680
1218	Department of Agriculture	P16	Inspection Services	227,200	8,000	2,040,445			2,275,645	227,200	8,000	2,040,445			2,275,645
1492	Clemson PSA	P20	Agro Medicine (pass-thru)												
1509	Clemson PSA	P20	Food Safety and Nutrition	3,300,202	1,852,997	86,546			5,239,745		1,852,997	86,546		3,300,202	5,239,745
1222	South Carolina State PSA	P21	Nutrition Education, Diet, and Health	170,362	327,513			100,000	597,875	11,336	327,513				338,849
1223	South Carolina State PSA	P21	Youth and Family Development	655,490	964,308			100,000	1,719,798	655,490	964,308				1,619,798
1524	South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff	R06	Dual Party Relay			4,165,696			4,165,696			4,165,696			4,165,696
1327	Patient's Compensation Fund	R14	Membership Services			517,333			517,333			517,333			517,333
1328	Patient's Compensation Fund	R14	Risk Management Services			60,863			60,863			60,863			60,863
1329	Patient's Compensation Fund	R14	Claims Service			91,294			91,294			91,294			91,294
1330	Patient's Compensation Fund	R14	Administration			152,156			152,156			152,156			152,156
1331	Patient's Compensation Fund	R14	Contracted Services			192,732			192,732			192,732			192,732
-	Patient's Compensation Fund	R14	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments												
TOTAL				1,277,825,010	6,120,926,316	1,660,314,033	437,425,565	2,212,569	9,498,703,493	1,255,348,425	7,304,756,408	1,682,188,116	186,201,551	5,484,851	10,433,979,351

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Activity Number	Agency Name	Agency Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding					FY 2010-11 Agency Funding						
				Adjusted General Fund	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds
1176	Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	N08	Statewide Emergency Operations Plan			297,601			297,601			297,601			297,601
1177	Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	N08	Parole Board Support	554,062		416,574			970,636	393,111					809,685
1178	Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	N08	Parole Board	155,230		35,000			190,230	110,137					145,137
1179	Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	N08	Core Administration	873,263		802,069			1,675,332	288,435					1,090,504
1750	Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	N08	Sex Offender Monitoring	2,453,203		300,000			2,753,203	2,453,203					2,753,203
-	Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	N08	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(796,983)					(796,983)	(796,983)					(796,983)
-	Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	N08	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments								1,965,000				1,965,000
1180	Department of Juvenile Justice	N12	Incarceration Services	27,750,056	799,074	530,717		1,395,442	30,475,289	27,750,056	799,074	530,717		5,120,000	34,199,847
1181	Department of Juvenile Justice	N12	Alternative Residential Placement Services	18,023,411		3,457,660	2,000,000		23,481,071	13,525,511		3,457,660	2,880,000		19,863,171
1182	Department of Juvenile Justice	N12	Evaluation Services	13,467,827	410,336	3,851,067			17,729,230	13,467,827	410,336	3,851,067			17,729,230
1183	Department of Juvenile Justice	N12	Detention Services	643,947	17,670	3,785,715			4,447,332	643,947	17,670	3,785,715			4,447,332
1184	Department of Juvenile Justice	N12	Medical Services	5,701,022		1,125,814			6,826,836	5,701,022		1,125,814			6,826,836
1185	Department of Juvenile Justice	N12	Educational Services	4,125,998	2,454,111	7,074,822		409,911	14,064,842	4,125,998	2,454,111	7,074,822			13,654,931
1186	Department of Juvenile Justice	N12	Other Community Services	16,974,134		257,517		2,193,832	19,425,483	16,974,134		257,517			17,231,651
1187	Department of Juvenile Justice	N12	Prevention and Diversion Services	1,223,301	388,955			476,000	2,088,256	1,223,301	388,955				1,612,256
1189	Department of Juvenile Justice	N12	Victim Services	190,859	164,700				355,559	190,859	164,700				355,559
1190	Department of Juvenile Justice	N12	Parole Board	753,738					753,738	534,782					534,782
1191	Department of Juvenile Justice	N12	Administrative Services	4,275,601		87,083		524,815	4,887,499	4,275,601		87,083			4,362,684
1751	Department of Juvenile Justice	N12	Sex Offender Electronic Monitoring	27,410					27,410	27,410					27,410
-	Department of Juvenile Justice	N12	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(4,657,865)					(4,657,865)	(4,657,865)					(4,657,865)
-	Department of Juvenile Justice	N12	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments								(208,397)				(208,397)
1070	Law Enforcement Training Council	N20	Training - Basic/Mandated Activity	171,258		3,817,673		120,000	4,108,931	171,258		3,817,673			3,988,931
1072	Law Enforcement Training Council	N20	Training - Advanced/Specialized Activity	305,770	400,000	658,142			1,363,912						1,363,912
1073	Law Enforcement Training Council	N20	Training - Range Operations Activity			4,076,862			4,076,862		400,000	658,142			4,076,862
1074	Law Enforcement Training Council	N20	Registrar Activity			750,346			750,346			750,346			750,346
1075	Law Enforcement Training Council	N20	Media/Library Activity			444,284			444,284			444,284			444,284
1076	Law Enforcement Training Council	N20	Standards and Testing Activity			443,580			443,580			443,580			443,580
1077	Law Enforcement Training Council	N20	Food Service Activity			810,794			810,794			810,794			810,794
1078	Law Enforcement Training Council	N20	Student Housing Activity			82,654			82,654			82,654			82,654
1079	Law Enforcement Training Council	N20	Facilities Planning & Maintenance Activity			1,650,118			1,650,118			1,650,118			1,650,118
1080	Law Enforcement Training Council	N20	Homeland Security Activity		600,000				600,000		600,000				600,000
1752	Law Enforcement Training Council	N20	Administration			891,547			891,547			891,547			891,547
1753	Law Enforcement Training Council	N20	Certification/Non-Compliance Support	72,376					72,376	72,376					72,376
-	Law Enforcement Training Council	N20	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(27,470)					(27,470)	(27,470)					(27,470)
-	Law Enforcement Training Council	N20	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments								(1,089,750)				(1,089,750)
1247	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Enforcement - game, fish and related natural resource laws	8,484,556	425,000	8,004,239			16,913,795	8,484,556	425,000	8,004,239			16,913,795
1248	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Enforcement - aviation services			667,000			667,000			667,000			667,000
1249	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Enforcement - staff development and training for agency law enforcement officers.			547,000			547,000			547,000			547,000
1252	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Provide hunter education and promote hunter safety.		750,000	269,000			1,019,000		750,000	269,000			1,019,000
1253	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Enforce boating safety laws and investigate boating accidents.		2,469,033	941,016			3,410,049		2,469,033	941,016			3,410,049
1395	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	State Fire Marshal's Office - Field Services			1,953,000			1,953,000			1,953,000			1,953,000
1396	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Fire Education			150,000			150,000			150,000			150,000
1397	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	State Fire Marshal's Office - Engineering Section			650,000			650,000			650,000			650,000
1398	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	R36	Fire Training		155,000	7,275,000			7,430,000		155,000	7,275,000			7,430,000
1400	Department of Motor Vehicles	R40	Administration			5,373,504			5,373,504			5,373,504			5,373,504
1401	Department of Motor Vehicles	R40	Customer Service Centers (There are 69 customer service centers throughout the state. All but three offer full service transactions - which total over 500 different types of services/transactions.)			56,346,906			56,346,906			56,346,906			56,346,906
1402	Department of Motor Vehicles	R40	Customer Service Delivery / Alternative Media			2,393,159			2,393,159			2,393,159			2,393,159
1405	Department of Motor Vehicles	R40	Customer Service Delivery / Call Center			2,594,024			2,594,024			2,594,024			2,594,024
1406	Department of Motor Vehicles	R40	Product Development and Partnerships			2,065,041			2,065,041			2,065,041			2,065,041
1407	Department of Motor Vehicles	R40	Driver Services - Driver Records & DL Issuance			4,330,433			4,330,433			4,330,433			4,330,433
1408	Department of Motor Vehicles	R40	Driver Services - Driver Improvement and Medical Review			1,096,983			1,096,983			1,096,983			1,096,983
1410	Department of Motor Vehicles	R40	Vehicle Services - Dealer Licensing, Regulation, and Enforcement			1,377,524			1,377,524			1,377,524			1,377,524
1411	Department of Motor Vehicles	R40	Vehicle Services - Motor Carrier Services - State Highway Fuel Tax Funding			1,343,833			1,343,833			1,343,833			1,343,833
1615	Department of Motor Vehicles	R40	Vehicle Services - Motor Carrier Services - Regulation		135,491	2,976,711			3,112,202		135,491	2,976,711			3,112,202
1616	Department of Motor Vehicles	R40	Driver Services - Commercial Driver's License Regulation		377,844	410,668			788,512		377,844	410,668			788,512
1617	Department of Motor Vehicles	R40	Driver Services - Financial Responsibility			4,515,985			4,515,985			4,515,985			4,515,985

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Activity Number	Agency Name	Agency Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding					FY 2010-11 Agency Funding						
				Adjusted General Fund	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds
1618	Department of Motor Vehicles	R40	Administration - Internal Affairs / Document Review and Fraud			827,690			827,690			827,690			827,690
1891	Department of Motor Vehicles	R40	Vehicle Services - Titles & Registration		29,813	4,110,811			4,140,624		29,813	4,110,811			4,140,624
-	Department of Motor Vehicles	R40	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments								(65,148)	(6,696,174)			(6,761,322)
1419	Department of Revenue	R44	Regulatory	718,677		271,582			990,259	718,677		271,582			990,259
TOTAL				521,656,014	124,940,757	338,500,349	9,685,560	46,195,600	1,040,978,280	540,528,493	167,709,937	321,561,448	5,880,000	55,159,485	1,090,839,363

**Improve the Quality of Natural Resources
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Activity Number	Agency Name	Agency Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding					FY 2010-11 Agency Funding									
				Adjusted General Fund	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds				
1536	Adjutant General	E24	Civil Air Patrol	5,000					5,000									5,000
214	Budget & Control Board	F03	Geodetic Network	955,197		367,229			1,322,426			367,229						367,229
243	Budget & Control Board	F03	State Energy Program-Facilities Energy Efficiency		577,064	354,813			931,877			577,064	354,813					931,877
1543	Budget & Control Board	F03	Heritage Corridor															
1621	Budget & Control Board	F03	State Energy Program- Renewable Energy and Transportation		242,842	343,908	1,450,800		2,037,550			242,842	343,908					586,750
951	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Water Management - Drinking Water	3,000,404	3,203,074	5,160,914	1,376,199		12,740,591	3,000,404	3,203,074	5,160,914						11,364,392
952	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Water Management - Water Pollution Control Program	7,952,855	12,172,397	10,486,786			30,612,038									
953	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Water Management Recreational Waters Program			1,164,152			1,164,152									1,164,152
954	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Coastal Resource Improvement	1,191,970	3,032,131	1,851,889			6,075,790	1,191,970	3,032,131	1,851,889						6,075,790
956	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Beach Renourishment Funding (pass through funds)															
957	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Air Quality Improvement	1,442,564	3,359,274	11,630,384			16,432,222	1,442,564	3,359,274	11,630,384						16,432,222
958	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Air Quality Improvement - Asbestos Program			374,432			374,432									374,432
959	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Land & Waste Management	2,436,124	11,315,832	17,556,702			31,308,658	2,436,124	11,315,832	17,556,702						31,308,658
960	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Land & Waste Management - Emergency Response	432,429	927,840	270,201			1,630,470									1,630,470
962	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Land & Waste Management - Mining Program	253,101		239,583			492,684									492,684
1915	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	SUPERB Fund															
1192	Forestry Commission	P12	Wildland Firefighting	7,667,976	1,227,300	141,500		500,000	9,536,776	7,667,976	1,227,300	141,500		500,000				9,536,776
1193	Forestry Commission	P12	Wildland Fire Prevention	323,894	650,000				973,894	323,894	650,000							973,894
1194	Forestry Commission	P12	Law Enforcement - Timber Theft, Fraud and Arson Investigation	247,360		30,000			277,360									30,000
1195	Forestry Commission	P12	Forest Health - (Insects and Disease)	43,464	1,248,666				1,292,130	43,464	1,248,666							1,292,130
1196	Forestry Commission	P12	Forest Management Assistance	1,378,943	495,850	400,000			2,274,793	378,943	495,850	400,000						1,274,793
1197	Forestry Commission	P12	Pass-through Programs		144,150				144,150			144,150						144,150
1198	Forestry Commission	P12	Forest Renewal Program Financial Assistance	200,000		800,000			1,000,000									800,000
1199	Forestry Commission	P12	Community Forestry Assistance	38,290	260,000				298,290	38,290	260,000							298,290
1200	Forestry Commission	P12	Forest Resource Development	126,575	291,383	84,203			502,161	126,575	291,383	84,203						502,161
1201	Forestry Commission	P12	Nurseries and Tree Improvement		15,000	856,000			871,000			15,000						871,000
1202	Forestry Commission	P12	Forestry Best Management Practices		215,000	117,158			332,158			215,000	117,158					332,158
1203	Forestry Commission	P12	State Forest Education			455,721			455,721									455,721
1204	Forestry Commission	P12	State Forest Resource Management			5,976,485			5,976,485									5,976,485
1205	Forestry Commission	P12	Forestry Program Outreach	50,426	15,000	139,933			205,359			15,000	139,933					154,933
1206	Forestry Commission	P12	Administration	774,698					774,698			321,258						321,258
1623	Forestry Commission	P12	Wildland Fire Dispatch	1,194,079					1,194,079			1,194,079						1,194,079
1624	Forestry Commission	P12	Wildland Fire Equipment	670,677		200,000			870,677				200,000					870,677
-	Forestry Commission	P12	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(635,819)					(635,819)			(635,819)						(635,819)
-	Forestry Commission	P12	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									1,544,396	(2,583,000)					(1,038,604)
1474	Clemson PSA	P20	Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education: Master Wildlifer/Master Naturalist		9,686	32,246			41,932									41,932
1478	Clemson PSA	P20	Administration	3,789,927	453,874	264,159			4,507,960	2,722,652	453,874	264,159		872,275				4,312,960
1479	Clemson PSA	P20	Distance Education: Radio Productions			120,305			120,305									120,305
1480	Clemson PSA	P20	Distance Education: Television, Web and Print Productions	1,294,726	228,373				1,523,099									228,373
1482	Clemson PSA	P20	Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems: Horticultural Crops	3,695,497	1,158,119	571,873			5,425,489									1,729,992
1483	Clemson PSA	P20	The South Carolina Institute for Energy Studies									1,158,119	571,873					
1485	Clemson PSA	P20	Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education: Recreation and Tourism	121,065	66,959	136,065			324,089									324,089
1487	Clemson PSA	P20	Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education: Water Quality and Quantity	1,400,679	560,785	607,867			2,569,331									1,168,652
1488	Clemson PSA	P20	Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education	1,292,395	587,692	118,953			1,999,040									706,645
1489	Clemson PSA	P20	Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems: Nutraceutical Crops	230,806	57,586	35,117			323,509			57,586	35,117					92,703
1490	Clemson PSA	P20	Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems: Organic Crops	129,427	45,858	37,568			212,853			45,858	37,568					83,426
1491	Clemson PSA	P20	Reducing the Impact of Animal Agriculture on the Environment	286,591	70,337	92,631			449,559									162,968
1493	Clemson PSA	P20	Agricultural Biosecurity	218,580	75,783	60,190			354,553	218,580	75,783	60,190						354,553
1494	Clemson PSA	P20	Environmental Horticulture Education		215,778	392,674			608,452			215,778	392,674					608,452
1497	Clemson PSA	P20	Integrated Pest Management (IPM) for Agriculture and Forestry	1,000,424	259,168	197,728			1,457,320									456,896
1498	Clemson PSA	P20	Sustainable Forestry Management and Environmental Enhancement	1,551,891	338,868	301,325			2,192,084			338,868	301,325					640,193

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				Adjusted General Fund	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds
1499	Clemson PSA	P20	Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education: Nuisance Species	76,375	36,620	21,769			134,764					
1503	Clemson PSA	P20	Livestock-Poultry Health Programs: Meat Inspection	949,672	1,459,548	509,876			2,919,096	76,375	36,620	21,769		134,764
1504	Clemson PSA	P20	Livestock-Poultry Health Programs: Animal Health and Diagnostic Laboratory	852,714		296,334			1,149,048	474,836	1,459,548	509,876		2,444,260
1505	Clemson PSA	P20	Regulatory and Public Service Programs: Plant and Seed Certification	697,229		556,079			1,253,308	852,714		296,334		1,149,048
1506	Clemson PSA	P20	Boll Weevil Eradication Programs (pass-thru)	45,000					45,000	697,229		556,079		1,253,308
1507	Clemson PSA	P20	Regulatory and Public Service Programs: Pesticide Regulation	180,094	429,635	2,900,000			3,509,729		429,635	2,900,000		3,329,635
1510	Clemson PSA	P20	Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems: Animal Production Systems	3,327,523	1,107,311	1,270,319		1,500,000	7,205,153		1,107,311	1,270,319	3,327,523	5,705,153
1511	Clemson PSA	P20	Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education: Urban wildlife		77,656	8,515			86,171		77,656	8,515		86,171
1512	Clemson PSA	P20	Growth and Population Research and Education			3,168			3,168			3,168		3,168
1514	Clemson PSA	P20	Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems: Agronomic Crops	3,430,945	1,154,705	971,694			5,557,344		1,154,705	971,694		2,126,399
1515	Clemson PSA	P20	Household and Structural Pest Control and Pesticide Training	342,309	147,608	113,351			603,268		147,608	113,351		260,959
-	Clemson PSA	P20	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(1,834,985)					(1,834,985)	(1,834,985)				(1,834,985)
-	Clemson PSA	P20	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments								483,304	2,271,864		2,755,168
1221	South Carolina State PSA	P21	Sustainable Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment	923,792	1,120,103			88,160	2,132,055		1,120,103			1,120,103
1225	South Carolina State PSA	P21	Administration	628,601	430,370			61,840	1,120,811	628,601	430,370			1,058,971
-	South Carolina State PSA	P21	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(134,720)					(134,720)	(134,720)				(134,720)
-	South Carolina State PSA	P21	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments								367,416			367,416
1226	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Environmental Conservation	184,646	12,628,588	1,635,266			14,448,500	184,646	12,628,588	1,635,266		14,448,500
1227	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Marine Shellfish Monitoring and Management	253,394	772,993	1,228,268			2,254,655	253,394	772,993	1,228,268		2,254,655
1228	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Marine Finfish Monitoring and Management	590,227	5,324,644	2,242,026			8,156,897	590,227	5,324,644	2,242,026		8,156,897
1229	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Marine Crustacean Resources Monitoring and Management	115,588	424,020	170,030			709,638	115,588	424,020	170,030		709,638
1230	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Mariculture Aquaculture	685,251	1,519,718	234,730			2,439,699	685,251	1,519,718	234,730		2,439,699
1231	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Marine Education and Outreach	73,985	536,592	437,780			1,048,357	73,985	536,592	437,780		1,048,357
1232	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Marine Environmental Monitoring and Management	544,371	2,885,589	1,493,493			4,923,453	544,371	2,885,589	1,493,493		4,923,453
1233	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Special Marine Projects	100,932	1,044,416	183,491			1,328,839	100,932	1,044,416	183,491		1,328,839
1234	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Game and fish licensing (Charleston Office)			132,478			132,478			132,478		132,478
1235	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Game and fish licensing (Columbia Office)			638,347			638,347			638,347		638,347
1236	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Agency Support Services (Administration)	1,809,576		1,897,031			3,706,607					
1237	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Provide public information	383,201					383,201	851,969		1,897,031		2,749,000
1238	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Provide outreach and education services	297,810	164,375	45,000			507,185	287,400				287,400
1239	Department of Natural Resources	P24	South Carolina Wildlife (SCW) Magazine			866,500			866,500		164,375	45,000		209,375
1240	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Manage and grow the Wildlife Shop			466,580			466,580			866,500		866,500
1241	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Watercraft/Outboard Motor Titling and Registration			2,020,709			2,020,709			466,580		466,580
1242	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Wildlife - Regional Operations		3,124,073	7,337,700			10,461,773		3,124,073	7,337,700		10,461,773
1243	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Wildlife - Statewide Projects	341,971	2,382,805	2,531,770			5,256,546	341,971	2,382,805	2,531,770		5,256,546
1244	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Fisheries - District Operations		1,747,456	1,252,842			3,000,298		1,747,456	1,252,842		3,000,298
1245	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Fisheries - Hatchery Operations		937,191	1,799,750			2,736,941		937,191	1,799,750		2,736,941
1246	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Fisheries - Rediversion		190,654	243,308			433,962		190,654	243,308		433,962
1251	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Services, activities or equipment provided through County Game & Fish Funds			887,000			887,000			887,000		887,000
1255	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Provide public boating access facility assistance			630,987			630,987			630,987		630,987
1256	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Heritage Trust Program/Habitat Protection	212,241	23,431	553,434			789,106					
1257	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Conservation Districts	692,744					692,744	692,744		23,431	553,434	789,106
1258	Department of Natural Resources	P24	South Carolina State Climatology Office (SCO)	192,864					192,864					
1260	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Geological Survey	375,697	224,644				600,341	375,697	224,644			600,341
1261	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Hydrology Section	1,014,301					1,014,301	1,264,301				1,264,301

**Improve the Quality of Natural Resources
FY 2010-11 Governor's Purchase Plan**

Activity Number	Agency Name	Agency Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding					FY 2010-11 Agency Funding					
				Adjusted General Fund	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds
1620	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Water Recreation Resources Fund (pass-thru)			1,148,215			1,148,215			1,148,215		1,148,215
1754	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Aid to Conservation Districts (pass-thru)	656,104					656,104	656,104				656,104
1926	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Technology Development and GIS Services	1,089,818		980,043			2,069,861	1,089,818		980,043		2,069,861
1950	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Stimulus Money (pass-thru)					250,000	250,000					
-	Department of Natural Resources	P24	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(904,964)					(904,964)	(904,964)				(904,964)
-	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments								(10,073,367)	3,437,889		(6,635,478)
1262	Sea Grant Consortium	P26	Research and Education	19,968	5,012,454	201,752			5,234,174	19,968	5,012,454	201,752		5,234,174
1263	Sea Grant Consortium	P26	Communications	102,704	133,222	20,000			255,926	102,704	133,222	20,000		255,926
1264	Sea Grant Consortium	P26	Sea Grant Extension Program		482,381	45,748			528,129		482,381	45,748		528,129
1265	Sea Grant Consortium	P26	Administration	304,128	191,943	15,000			511,071	304,128	191,943	15,000		511,071
-	Sea Grant Consortium	P26	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(21,340)					(21,340)	(21,340)				(21,340)
-	Sea Grant Consortium	P26	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											
1269	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	P28	State Parks--Central Support	2,304,082					2,304,082	2,304,082				2,304,082
1270	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	P28	State Parks--Field Operations	4,607,150		19,786,873			24,394,023	4,607,150		19,786,873		24,394,023
1272	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	P28	Recreation & Grants - SCPRT combined the Recreation & Planning aspect of Recreation, Planning & Engineering with Community & Economic Development to form Tourism & Recreation Development - See Activity 1279 & 1273.	670,591	2,669,580	1,720,000			5,060,171					
											2,669,580	1,720,000		4,389,580
1283	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	P28	Palmetto Pride (Pass Through Funds)			2,400,400			2,400,400			2,400,400		2,400,400
1288	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	P28	Executive Office - Parks	926,287					926,287	926,287				926,287
1289	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	P28	Administration - Parks	1,685,172		400,591			2,085,763	1,685,172		400,591		2,085,763
1290	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	P28	Communications & Public Relations - Parks	320,739					320,739	320,739				320,739
-	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	P28	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments								1,272,000	427,000		1,699,000
1297	Department of Commerce	P32	Business Services - Recycling			375,000			375,000			375,000		375,000
1778	Department of Commerce	P32	Business Services - Small Business Regulatory Committee											
1318	SC Conservation Bank	P40	To make grants and loans to qualified public and private entities to acquire interests in real property worthy of conservation.			207,050	2,000,000		2,207,050					
-	SC Conservation Bank	P40	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments							200,000		207,050		407,050
												(207,050)		(207,050)
TOTAL				73,876,002	91,905,994	124,850,791	4,826,999	2,400,000	297,859,786	48,768,560	85,499,743	128,197,494	4,699,798	267,165,595

**Improve the Efficiencies and Effectiveness of Central State Government Support and Other Governmental Services
FY 2010-11 Governor's Purchase Plan**

Activity Number	Agency Name	Agency Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding					FY 2010-11 Agency Funding						
				Adjusted General Fund	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Total Funds	
1	The Senate	A01	Legislative Policy Setting	8,098,075			1,000,000			9,098,075	7,916,075				7,916,075
-	The Senate	A01	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(404,904)						(404,904)	(404,904)				(404,904)
-	The Senate	A01	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments												
2	House of Representatives	A05	Legislative Policy Setting	15,483,818						15,483,818	14,997,718				14,997,718
-	House of Representatives	A05	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(774,191)						(774,191)	(774,191)				(774,191)
-	House of Representatives	A05	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments												
3	Codification of Laws & Legislative Council	A15	Legislative Bill Drafting	2,123,280						2,123,280	2,123,280				2,123,280
4	Codification of Laws & Legislative Council	A15	Law Codification Responsibilities	1,000		300,000				301,000	1,000		300,000		301,000
5	Codification of Laws & Legislative Council	A15	Administrative Procedures Act Responsibilities and publication of State Register	100,293						100,293					100,293
-	Codification of Laws & Legislative Council	A15	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(111,229)						(111,229)	(111,229)				(111,229)
-	Codification of Laws & Legislative Council	A15	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments												
6	Legislative Printing	A17	Legislative Services	2,692,072						2,692,072	2,692,072				2,692,072
-	Legislative Printing	A17	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(134,604)						(134,604)	(134,604)				(134,604)
-	Legislative Printing	A17	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments												
7	Legislative Audit Council	A20	Performance Auditing	892,022						892,022	1,392,022				1,392,022
-	Legislative Audit Council	A20	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(44,601)						(44,601)	(44,601)				(44,601)
-	Legislative Audit Council	A20	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments												
14	Judicial Department	B04	Supreme Court	2,515,602		1,107,798		200,000		3,823,400	2,515,602		1,107,798		3,623,400
15	Judicial Department	B04	Bar Examiners			619,522				619,522			619,522		619,522
16	Judicial Department	B04	Disciplinary Counsel	3,553		843,665				847,218	3,553		843,665		847,218
17	Judicial Department	B04	Appeals Court	1,870,528		3,297,757		320,000		5,488,285	1,870,528		3,297,757		5,168,285
18	Judicial Department	B04	Circuit Court	9,130,895		7,565,379		1,640,000		18,336,274	9,130,895		7,565,379		16,696,274
19	Judicial Department	B04	Family Court	10,154,492		5,368,893		1,840,000		17,363,385	10,154,492		5,368,893		15,523,385
20	Judicial Department	B04	Court Administration			1,627,611				1,627,611			1,627,611		1,627,611
21	Judicial Department	B04	Administration (Finance & Personnel)			975,972				975,972			975,972		975,972
22	Judicial Department	B04	Information Technology		7,372,410	2,309,577				9,681,987		7,372,410	2,309,577		9,681,987
23	Judicial Department	B04	Judicial Commitment			440,000				440,000			440,000		440,000
24	Judicial Department	B04	Interpreters	90,000		45,000				135,000	90,000		45,000		135,000
-	Judicial Department	B04	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(1,188,253)						(1,188,253)	(1,188,253)				(1,188,253)
-	Judicial Department	B04	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									185,875	(2,140,544)		(1,954,669)
-	Judicial Department	B04	Lobbyists								(62,586)				(62,586)
25	Administrative Law Court	C05	Due Process Hearings	1,416,233		185,146				1,601,379	1,416,233		185,146		1,601,379
26	Administrative Law Court	C05	Administration Overhead	64,330						64,330	64,330				64,330
-	Administrative Law Court	C05	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(74,028)						(74,028)	(74,028)				(74,028)
-	Administrative Law Court	C05	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										416,012		416,012
-	Administrative Law Court	C05	Lobbyists								(6,828)				(6,828)
27	Governor's Office - ECS	D05	Administration	2,120,352						2,120,352	2,120,352				2,120,352
-	Governor's Office - ECS	D05	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(106,018)						(106,018)	(106,018)				(106,018)
-	Governor's Office - ECS	D05	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments												
-	Governor's Office - SLED	D10	Consolidate Maintenance Facilities in Columbia								(24,465)				(24,465)
77	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Dues & Membership Fees												
78	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Administration	975,317	1,048,998					2,024,315	975,317	1,048,998			2,024,315
-	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(446,094)						(446,094)	(446,094)				(446,094)
-	Governor's Office - OEPP	D17	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments												
79	Governor's Office - Mansion	D20	Administration	397,193		275,000				672,193	397,193		275,000		672,193
-	Governor's Office - Mansion	D20	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(19,860)						(19,860)	(19,860)				(19,860)
-	Governor's Office - Mansion	D20	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments												
80	Lieutenant Governor	E04	Executive Operations of the Lieutenant Governor's Office	344,973					30,000	374,973					374,973
-	Lieutenant Governor	E04	Recognition Programs	35,069						35,069	232,800				232,800
-	Lieutenant Governor	E04	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(169,820)						(169,820)	(169,820)				(169,820)
-	Secretary of State	E08	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(36,156)						(36,156)	(36,156)				(36,156)
121	Comptroller General	E12	Statewide Payroll	392,041		56,967				449,008	392,041		56,967		449,008
122	Comptroller General	E12	Statewide Accounts Payable	592,085		49,408				641,493	592,085		49,408		641,493
123	Comptroller General	E12	Information Technology	140,126		355,630				495,756	140,126		355,630		495,756
124	Comptroller General	E12	Statewide Financial Reporting	449,462		42,998				492,460	449,462		42,998		492,460
125	Comptroller General	E12	Statewide Accounting Services	487,458		19,536				506,994	487,458		19,536		506,994
126	Comptroller General	E12	Administrative Services	451,768		55,461				507,229	451,768		55,461		507,229
-	Comptroller General	E12	Military Base Task Force							200,000					200,000
-	Comptroller General	E12	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(125,647)						(125,647)	(125,647)				(125,647)
-	Comptroller General	E12	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										250,000		250,000
130	State Treasurer	E16	Accounting and Banking	1,230,750		283,789				1,514,539	1,230,750		283,789		1,514,539
131	State Treasurer	E16	Investments	130,892		1,117,724				1,248,616	130,892		1,117,724		1,248,616
132	State Treasurer	E16	Debt Management	144,086		470,026				614,112	144,086		470,026		614,112
133	State Treasurer	E16	Unclaimed Property Program			894,257				894,257			894,257		894,257
136	State Treasurer	E16	Administration	443,399						443,399	443,399				443,399
1790	State Treasurer	E16	Prosecutor / Public Def Public Svc												
-	State Treasurer	E16	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(97,456)						(97,456)	(97,456)				(97,456)
-	State Treasurer	E16	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										271,961		271,961
1659	Retirement System Investment Commission	E19	Investment Operations			4,774,949				4,774,949			4,774,949		4,774,949
-	Retirement System Investment Commission	E19	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										346,794		346,794
144	Attorney General	E20	The Criminal Appeals Section	365,754		139,342				505,096	365,754		139,342		505,096
145	Attorney General	E20	Government Litigation Section	524,138		396,607				920,745	524,138		396,607		920,745
-	Attorney General	E20	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(252,931)						(252,931)	(252,931)				(252,931)
-	Prosecution Coordination Commission	E21	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(494,419)						(494,419)	(494,419)				(494,419)
-	Prosecution Coordination Commission	E21	Lobbyists								(131,142)				(131,142)
156	Commission on Indigent Defense	E23	Direct Appeals	313,094		101,300				414,394	313,094		101,300		414,394
157	Commission on Indigent Defense	E23	Post Conviction Relief Appeals	313,094		101,300				414,394	313,094		101,300		414,394

**Improve the Efficiencies and Effectiveness of Central State Government Support and Other Governmental Services
FY 2010-11 Governor's Purchase Plan**

Activity Number	Agency Name	Agency Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding					FY 2010-11 Agency Funding					
				Adjusted General Fund	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Total Funds
159	Commission on Indigent Defense	E23	Administration	432,200		1,750,000			2,182,200	158,839		1,750,000		1,908,839
160	Commission on Indigent Defense	E23	Legal Aid Funding			1,700,000			1,700,000			1,700,000		1,700,000
161	Commission on Indigent Defense	E23	Death Penalty Fund			2,500,000			2,500,000			2,500,000		2,500,000
162	Commission on Indigent Defense	E23	Conflict Fund			2,500,000			2,500,000			2,500,000		2,500,000
163	Commission on Indigent Defense	E23	Civil Appointment Fund											
164	Commission on Indigent Defense	E23	Defense of Indigents Per Capita	3,457,572		4,023,052			7,480,624	3,457,572		4,023,052		7,480,624
1660	Commission on Indigent Defense	E23	Criminal Domestic Violence	757,184					757,184					757,184
1791	Commission on Indigent Defense	E23	DUI Defense of Indigents	437,186					437,186					437,186
1792	Commission on Indigent Defense	E23	Death Penalty Trial Unit			500,000			500,000			500,000		500,000
1898	Commission on Indigent Defense	E23	Circuit Public Defenders & Staff	4,238,278					4,238,278	4,238,278				4,238,278
-	Commission on Indigent Defense	E23	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(497,430)					(497,430)	(497,430)				(497,430)
-	Commission on Indigent Defense	E23	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											
200	Election Commission	E28	Administration	487,257		305,700			792,957	487,257		305,700		792,957
201	Election Commission	E28	Voter Services	450,843					450,843	450,843				450,843
202	Election Commission	E28	Public Information - Training	108,499		35,000			143,499	108,499		35,000		143,499
203	Election Commission	E28	Help America Vote Act (HAVA)											
204	Election Commission	E28	Special Primaries/Elections			100,000			100,000			100,000		100,000
205	Election Commission	E28	Distribution to Subdivisions	449,017					449,017					449,017
207	Election Commission	E28	2008 General Election											
1537	Election Commission	E28	2010 Statewide Primaries											
-	Election Commission	E28	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(52,330)					(52,330)	(52,330)				(52,330)
-	Election Commission	E28	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											
-	General Reserve Fund	F01	Repay General Deposit Account										98,216,617	98,216,617
208	Budget & Control Board	F03	Statewide Budget Development, Analysis and Implementation	2,283,097					2,283,097					2,283,097
211	Budget & Control Board	F03	Board of Economic Advisors & Economic Research	1,087,487					1,087,487	1,087,487				1,087,487
212	Budget & Control Board	F03	Redistricting & Precinct Demographics	303,558		8,960			312,518			8,960		312,518
215	Budget & Control Board	F03	Training and Development Services	331,084		475,411			806,495			475,411		806,495
216	Budget & Control Board	F03	Temporary Employment Services			1,531,808			1,531,808			1,531,808		1,531,808
217	Budget & Control Board	F03	Recruitment Services	84,463					84,463					84,463
218	Budget & Control Board	F03	Workforce Planning	36,909					36,909					36,909
219	Budget & Control Board	F03	Human Resource Consulting Services	1,760,096					1,760,096					1,760,096
220	Budget & Control Board	F03	Grievance and Mediation Services	405,271		25,648,566	1,800,000		26,453,837	405,271		25,648,566		26,453,837
223	Budget & Control Board	F03	Facilities Management	1,645,653					1,645,653					1,645,653
224	Budget & Control Board	F03	State Fleet Management			31,571,698			31,571,698			31,571,698		31,571,698
225	Budget & Control Board	F03	Print Shop			900,247			900,247			900,247		900,247
226	Budget & Control Board	F03	Surplus Property			1,779,090			1,779,090			1,779,090		1,779,090
227	Budget & Control Board	F03	Leasing			1,015,108			1,015,108			1,015,108		1,015,108
229	Budget & Control Board	F03	Parking Services	159,781		264,487			424,268			264,487		424,268
230	Budget & Control Board	F03	Intra Agency Mail			1,357,834			1,357,834			1,357,834		1,357,834
232	Budget & Control Board	F03	Procurement	592,808		1,534,487			2,127,295	442,808		1,534,487		2,127,295
233	Budget & Control Board	F03	Audit and Certification	422,508		157,209			579,717	422,508		157,209		579,717
234	Budget & Control Board	F03	State Engineer	381,351		301,288			682,639	381,351		301,288		682,639
235	Budget & Control Board	F03	Property & Liability Self-Insurance			7,835,125			7,835,125			7,835,125		7,835,125
244	Budget & Control Board	F03	Radioactive Waste Disposal Program			417,695			417,695			417,695		417,695
245	Budget & Control Board	F03	Network Services-Local Services			5,111,032			5,111,032			5,111,032		5,111,032
246	Budget & Control Board	F03	Network Services- Long Distance, Internet and Network			18,447,790			18,447,790			18,447,790		18,447,790
247	Budget & Control Board	F03	Network Services- Other	2,306,625		6,229,612			8,536,237	2,306,625		6,229,612		8,536,237
248	Budget & Control Board	F03	Data Processing Services			20,884,134			20,884,134			20,884,134		20,884,134
249	Budget & Control Board	F03	Data Processing Services - Applications Development			1,996,102			1,996,102			1,996,102		1,996,102
250	Budget & Control Board	F03	Data Processing Services - Desktop and Mid Range Server Support			5,713,885			5,713,885			5,713,885		5,713,885
251	Budget & Control Board	F03	Information Technology Procurement (ITMO)	185,026		1,660,895			1,845,921	185,026		1,660,895		1,845,921
252	Budget & Control Board	F03	IT Planning & Project Management			2,995,808			2,995,808			2,995,808		2,995,808
253	Budget & Control Board	F03	Enterprise Projects	5,242,908		11,450,000			16,692,908	7,242,908		11,450,000		18,692,908
255	Budget & Control Board	F03	Retirement Systems Financial Services			5,771,701			5,771,701			5,771,701		5,771,701
256	Budget & Control Board	F03	Retirement Systems Customer Services			7,333,598			7,333,598			7,333,598		7,333,598
257	Budget & Control Board	F03	Retirement Systems Information Technology			5,525,405			5,525,405			5,525,405		5,525,405
258	Budget & Control Board	F03	Retirement Systems Service/Imaging			1,985,442			1,985,442			1,985,442		1,985,442
259	Budget & Control Board	F03	Legal Services			1,275,075			1,275,075			1,275,075		1,275,075
262	Budget & Control Board	F03	Internal Audit Services	126,486		356,236			482,722	126,486		356,236		482,722
264	Budget & Control Board	F03	Civil Contingent Fund											
267	Budget & Control Board	F03	Comptroller and Treasurer Data Processing Support	804,525					804,525					804,525
270	Budget & Control Board	F03	Administration	1,563,365		3,203,804			4,767,169	1,418,365		3,203,804		4,622,169
-	Budget & Control Board	F03	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(1,193,870)					(1,193,870)	(1,193,870)				(1,193,870)
-	Budget & Control Board	F03	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										44,803,775	(18,792,144)
271	Budget & Control Board - Auditor	F27	Audit the State's Basic Financial Statements	181,199		345,000			526,199	181,199		345,000		526,199
272	Budget & Control Board - Auditor	F27	Single Audit	416,363					416,363					416,363
274	Budget & Control Board - Auditor	F27	State Agency Audits	718,908					718,908	718,908				718,908
275	Budget & Control Board - Auditor	F27	Court Audits			250,000			250,000			250,000		250,000
276	Budget & Control Board - Auditor	F27	Administration (Overhead Costs)	195,947					195,947	195,947				195,947

**Improve the Efficiencies and Effectiveness of Central State Government Support and Other Governmental Services
FY 2010-11 Governor's Purchase Plan**

Activity Number	Agency Name	Agency Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding						FY 2010-11 Agency Funding				
				Adjusted General Fund	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Provisos	Total Funds
-	Budget & Control Board - Auditor	F27	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(122,578)					(122,578)	(122,578)				(122,578)
-	Budget & Control Board - Auditor	F27	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									(10,000)		(10,000)
277	Budget & Control Board - Employee Benefits	F30	Employee Benefits	8,891,229		277,640	3,245,659		12,414,528	8,891,229		277,640	28,110,000	37,278,869
-	Budget & Control Board - Employee Benefits	F30	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(241,956)					(241,956)	(241,956)				(241,956)
-	Budget & Control Board - Employee Benefits	F30	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											
278	Budget & Control Board - Capital & General Reserve Funds	F31	Reserve Funds	127,847,888					127,847,888	110,883,455				110,883,455
-	Commission on Higher Education	H03	Lobbyists							(16,398)				(16,398)
-	The Citadel	H09	Lobbyists							(160,537)				(160,537)
-	Clemson University	H12	Lobbyists							(360,634)				(360,634)
-	University of Charleston	H15	Lobbyists							(132,641)				(132,641)
-	Coastal Carolina University	H17	Lobbyists							(102,087)				(102,087)
-	Francis Marion University	H18	Lobbyists							(120,816)				(120,816)
-	South Carolina State University	H24	Lobbyists							(221,696)				(221,696)
1811	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	SC Lightrail											
-	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Consolidate Maintenance Facilities in Columbia							(36,453)				(36,453)
-	University of South Carolina - Columbia	H27	Lobbyists							(378,648)				(378,648)
-	University of South Carolina - Upstate	H34	Lobbyists							(6,259)				(6,259)
-	Winthrop University	H47	Lobbyists							(119,180)				(119,180)
-	Medical University of South Carolina	H51	Lobbyists							(479,400)				(479,400)
-	Technical & Comprehensive Education	H59	Lobbyists							(146,123)				(146,123)
-	Educational Television Commission	H67	Consolidate Maint Facilities in Cola							(24,465)				(24,465)
-	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Consolidate Maint Facilities in Cola							(61,162)				(61,162)
-	Department of Health & Environmental Control	J04	Lobbyists							(163,595)				(163,595)
-	Department of Mental Health	J12	Consolidate Maint Facilities in Cola							(55,046)				(55,046)
-	Department of Corrections	N04	Consolidate Maint Facilities in Cola							(158,409)				(158,409)
-	Department of Agriculture	P16	Lobbyists							(83,900)				(83,900)
-	Department of Natural Resources	P24	Lobbyists							(92,410)				(92,410)
1323	Workers' Compensation Commission	R08	Administration	379,254			576,855		956,109	379,254			576,855	956,109
1324	Workers' Compensation Commission	R08	Adjudication	2,058,637			1,523,145		3,581,782	2,058,637			1,523,145	3,581,782
-	Workers' Compensation Commission	R08	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(121,895)					(121,895)	(121,895)				(121,895)
-	Workers' Compensation Commission	R08	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									600,000		600,000
1325	State Accident Fund	R12	Administration				1,028,753		1,028,753				1,028,753	1,028,753
1326	State Accident Fund	R12	Workers' Compensation Insurance Services				5,670,768		5,670,768				5,670,768	5,670,768
-	State Accident Fund	R12	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									(10,000)		(10,000)
1413	Department of Revenue	R44	Collections	5,390,077			2,036,861		7,426,938	5,390,077			2,036,861	7,426,938
1414	Department of Revenue	R44	Compliance	9,702,140			3,666,358		13,368,498	9,702,140			3,666,358	13,368,498
1415	Department of Revenue	R44	Processing	3,952,724			1,493,700		5,446,424	3,952,724			1,493,700	5,446,424
1416	Department of Revenue	R44	Taxpayer Assistance	3,234,047			1,222,118		4,456,165	3,234,047			1,222,118	4,456,165
1417	Department of Revenue	R44	Legal	1,437,354			543,164		1,980,518	1,437,354			543,164	1,980,518
1418	Department of Revenue	R44	Property	1,437,354			543,164		1,980,518	1,437,354			543,164	1,980,518
1420	Department of Revenue	R44	Technology Services	6,468,093			5,144,237		11,612,330	6,468,093			5,144,237	11,612,330
1421	Department of Revenue	R44	Administrative Support	3,593,385			1,357,909		4,951,294	3,593,385			1,357,909	4,951,294
-	Department of Revenue	R44	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									5,600,000		5,600,000
-	Department of Revenue	R44	Lease Savings							(558,700)				(558,700)
1422	State Ethics Commission	R52	LOBBYING ACTIVITIES	14,392			16,780		31,172	14,392			16,780	31,172
1423	State Ethics Commission	R52	CAMPAIGN FINANCE	57,826			5,745		63,571	57,826			5,745	63,571
1424	State Ethics Commission	R52	FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE	57,826			5,745		63,571	57,826			5,745	63,571
1425	State Ethics Commission	R52	ENFORCEMENT	45,688			107,270		152,958	45,688			107,270	152,958
1426	State Ethics Commission	R52	ADMINISTRATION	207,659			140,551		348,210	207,659			140,551	348,210
-	State Ethics Commission	R52	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(19,170)					(19,170)	(19,170)				(19,170)
-	State Ethics Commission	R52	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									91,417		91,417
1435	Procurement Review Panel	S60	Administration	18,620					18,620	4,493				4,493
1436	Procurement Review Panel	S60	Hearings	71,241			3,000		74,241				3,000	3,000
-	Procurement Review Panel	S60	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(4,493)					(4,493)	(4,493)				(4,493)
-	Procurement Review Panel	S60	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											
1305	Aeronautics Division	U30	Aeronautics - Flight Operations	73,102			200,000		273,102	73,102			200,000	273,102
1459	Debt Service	V04	Debt Service	190,480,976					190,480,976	213,653,736				213,653,736
1460	Aid to Subdivisions - Treasurer	X22	Pay Supplements	2,766,667					2,766,667	2,766,667				2,766,667
1461	Aid to Subdivisions - Treasurer	X22	Aid to Subdivisions	241,413,945					241,413,945	213,800,765				213,800,765
-	Aid to Subdivisions - Treasurer	X22	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	(45,003)					(45,003)	(45,003)				(45,003)
1952	Aid to Subdivision - Department of Revenue	X44	Homestead Exemption	26,419,132				81,038,902	107,458,034	124,274,043			1,231,080	125,505,123
-	Statewide		15% Travel Reduction							(6,573,666)				(6,573,666)
-	Statewide		Cell Phone/Pager Use							(777,253)				(777,253)
-	Statewide		Central Travel Office							(969,718)				(969,718)
-	Statewide		CVRP Surcharge							(115,000)				(115,000)
-	Statewide		Fleet Bid Structure							(2,200,000)				(2,200,000)
-	Statewide		Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(3,794,714)				(3,794,714)
-	Statewide		MMO and ITMO Fees							(1,163,594)				(1,163,594)
-	Statewide		Nightly Custodial Services							(988,357)				(988,357)
-	Statewide		Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds							(17,521,264)				(17,521,264)
-	Statewide		State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)							(4,908,065)				(4,908,065)
-	Statewide		TERI Savings							(5,556,729)				(5,556,729)
-	Statewide		Two-Day State Furlough							(12,793,234)				(12,793,234)
TOTAL				725,781,018	8,421,408	248,132,661	87,114,561	4,000,000	1,073,449,648	736,770,527	53,411,058	234,756,157	127,557,697	1,152,495,439

FY 2010-11 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding										FY 2010-11 Agency Funding							
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs
A01 The Senate																			
1	Legislative Policy Setting	8,098,075								9,098,075	189.00	7,916,075						7,916,075	189.00
-	- 15% Travel Reduction							1,000,000										(61,154)	
-	- B&CB Agency Base Reduction																	(404,904)	
-	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																		
-	- Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction												(5,857)					(5,857)	
-	- IMMO and ITMO fees												(457)					(457)	
-	- State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)												(8,032)					(8,032)	
-	- Two-Day State Furlough												(30,024)					(30,024)	
A01 Total		8,098,075						1,000,000		9,098,075	189.00	7,405,647						7,405,647	189.00
A05 House of Representatives																			
2	Legislative Policy Setting	15,483,818								15,483,818	251.00	14,997,718						14,997,718	251.00
-	- 15% Travel Reduction												(117,023)					(117,023)	
-	- B&CB Agency Base Reduction												(774,191)					(774,191)	
-	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																		
-	- Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction												(8,243)					(8,243)	
-	- IMMO and ITMO fees												(447)					(447)	
-	- State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)												(9,297)					(9,297)	
-	- Two-Day State Furlough												(38,830)					(38,830)	
A05 Total		15,483,818								15,483,818	251.00	14,049,687						14,049,687	251.00
A15 Codification of Laws & Legislative Council																			
3	Legislative Bill Drafting	2,123,280								2,123,280	42.00	2,123,280						2,123,280	42.00
4	Law Codification Responsibilities	1,000		300,000						301,000	2.00	1,000			300,000			301,000	2.00
5	Administrative Procedures Act Responsibilities and publication of State Register	100,293								100,293	2.00								2.00
-	- 15% Travel Reduction												(322)					(322)	
-	- B&CB Agency Base Reduction												(111,229)					(111,229)	
-	- Central Travel Office												(633)					(633)	
-	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																		
-	- IMMO and ITMO fees												(98)					(98)	
-	- State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)												(1,485)					(1,485)	
-	- Two-Day State Furlough												(13,542)					(13,542)	
A15 Total		2,224,573		300,000						2,524,573	46.00	2,097,264			300,000			2,397,264	46.00
A17 Legislative Printing																			
6	Legislative Services	2,692,072								2,692,072	33.00	2,692,072						2,692,072	33.00
-	- 15% Travel Reduction												(97)					(97)	
-	- B&CB Agency Base Reduction												(134,604)					(134,604)	
-	- Central Travel Office												(305)					(305)	
-	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																		
-	- Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction												(964)					(964)	
-	- IMMO and ITMO fees												(2,448)					(2,448)	
-	- State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)												(1,210)					(1,210)	
-	- Two-Day State Furlough												(12,810)					(12,810)	
A17 Total		2,692,072								2,692,072	33.00	2,539,636						2,539,636	33.00
A20 Legislative Audit Council																			
7	Performance Auditing	892,022								892,022	26.00	1,392,022						1,392,022	26.00
-	- 15% Travel Reduction												(1,190)					(1,190)	
-	- B&CB Agency Base Reduction												(44,601)					(44,601)	
-	- Central Travel Office												(1,989)					(1,989)	
-	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																		
-	- Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction												(2,853)					(2,853)	
-	- IMMO and ITMO fees												(130)					(130)	
-	- State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)												(935)					(935)	
-	- Two-Day State Furlough												(5,168)					(5,168)	
A20 Total		892,022								892,022	26.00	1,335,156						1,335,156	26.00
A85 Education Oversight Committee																			
8	Agency Administration: overhead			120,635						120,635	1.00							120,635	1.00
9	Implementation and oversight of the educational accountability system			569,681						569,681	2.86							569,681	2.86
10	Evaluation of the functioning of public education			208,806						208,806	2.24							208,806	2.24
11	Family Involvement			51,537						51,537	0.65							51,537	0.65
12	Public Awareness			179,445						179,445	1.80							179,445	1.80
1625	Proviso-directed actions			515,933						515,933	1.45							515,933	1.45
-	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																	40,000	
A85 Total				1,646,037						1,646,037	10.00						1,686,037	10.00	
B04 Judicial Department																			
14	Supreme Court	2,515,602		1,107,798			200,000			3,823,400	49.47	2,515,602		1,107,798				3,623,400	49.47
15	Bar Examiners			619,522						619,522	1.00							619,522	1.00
16	Disciplinary Counsel	3,553		843,665						847,218	18.00	3,553						847,218	18.00
17	Appellate Court	1,870,528		3,297,767			320,000			5,488,285	62.00	1,870,528						5,168,285	62.00
18	Circuit Court	9,130,895		7,565,379			1,640,000			18,336,274	208.00	9,130,895						16,896,274	208.00
19	Family Court	10,154,492		5,368,893			1,840,000			17,363,385	168.00	10,154,492						15,523,385	168.00
20	Court Administration			1,627,611						1,627,611	23.00							1,627,611	23.00
21	Administration (Finance & Personnel)			975,972						975,972	15.00							975,972	15.00
22	Information Technology		7,372,410	2,309,577						9,681,987	41.00			7,372,410				9,681,987	41.00
23	Judicial Commitment			440,000						440,000								440,000	
24	Interpreters	90,000		45,000						135,000								135,000	
-	- 15% Travel Reduction																	(243,596)	
-	- B&CB Agency Base Reduction												(1,188,253)					(1,188,253)	
-	- Cell Phone/Pager Use												(3,171)					(3,171)	
-	- Central Travel Office												(121,553)					(121,553)	
-	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																		
-	- Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction												(17,087)					(17,087)	
-	- Lobbyists												(62,586)					(62,586)	
-	- IMMO and ITMO fees												(27,613)					(27,613)	
-	- Nightly Custodial Services												(60,743)					(60,743)	
-	- Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds												(128,228)					(128,228)	
-	- State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)												(7,064)					(7,064)	
B04 Total		23,765,070	7,372,410	24,201,174			4,000,000			59,338,654	585.47	21,905,176	7,558,285	22,060,630				51,524,091	585.47
C05 Administrative Law Court																			
25	Due Process Hearings	1,416,233		185,146						1,601,379	31.00	1,416,233						1,601,379	31.00
26	Administration Overhead	64,330								64,330	3.00	64,330						64,330	3.00

FY 2010-11 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding										FY 2010-11 Agency Funding												
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs					
1409	Office of Motor Vehicle Hearings (OMVH)			654,082					654,082	10.00								654,082	10.00					
-	- 15% Travel Reduction								(2,282)									(2,282)						
-	- B&CB Agency Base Reduction								(74,028)									(74,028)						
-	- Cell Phone/Pager Use								(371)									(371)						
-	- Central Travel Office								(1,599)									(1,599)						
-	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																	416,012	416,012					
-	- Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction								(810)									(810)						
-	- Lobbyists								(6,828)									(6,828)						
-	- MIMO and ITMO fees								(1,954)									(1,954)						
-	- Nightly Custodial Services								(9,817)									(9,817)						
-	- Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds								(5,246)									(5,246)						
-	- State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)								(1,138)									(1,138)						
-	- Two-Day State Furlough								(4,048)									(4,048)						
	C05 Total	1,480,563		839,228					2,319,791	44.00								1,372,442	1,255,240	2,627,682	44.00			
D05	Governor's Office - ECS																							
27	Administration	2,120,352							2,120,352	37.00									2,120,352	37.00				
-	- 15% Travel Reduction								(2,236)									(2,236)						
-	- B&CB Agency Base Reduction								(106,018)									(106,018)						
-	- Cell Phone/Pager Use								(4,005)									(4,005)						
-	- Central Travel Office								(2,057)									(2,057)						
-	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																							
-	- Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction								(23,082)									(23,082)						
-	- MIMO and ITMO fees								(200)									(200)						
-	- State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)								(1,100)									(1,100)						
-	- Two-Day State Furlough								(12,102)									(12,102)						
	D05 Total	2,120,352							2,120,352	37.00								1,969,552	1,969,552	37.00				
D10	Governor's Office - SLED																							
28	Homeland Security Operations - Formerly Counter Terrorism	703,095	286,036	437,179					1,426,310	18.00									1,426,310	18.00				
29	Missing Persons	78,121	31,782	48,575					158,478	2.00									158,478	2.00				
30	Investigative Services	5,820,066	2,034,035	3,618,870				1,000,000	12,472,971	149.00					500,000	2,000,000		15,333,923	149.00					
31	Arson/Bomb	1,054,643	429,054	655,768					2,139,465	27.00								2,139,465	27.00					
32	State Grand Jury/Insurance Fraud	468,730	190,691	291,453					950,874	12.00								950,874	12.00					
33	Special Operations - formerly Tactical Services	546,852	222,473	340,028				1,000,000	2,109,353	14.00								1,109,353	14.00					
34	Special Investigations - Formerly Special Operations	907,774	150,000	564,447					1,622,221	23.24								1,622,221	23.24					
35	Forensic Laboratory - DNA/Serology	1,249,947		777,207			250,000		2,277,154	32.00								2,277,154	32.00					
36	Data Center - Formerly "Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS)"	5,507,579	428,695	3,424,568			500,000		9,860,842	141.00								9,860,842	141.00					
38	Alcohol Licensing, Gambling, Lottery, and Tobacco Enforcement - Formerly "Narcotics/Alcohol/Enforcement/Gaming (VICE)"	1,015,582		631,481					1,647,063	26.00								1,647,063	26.00					
39	Vehicle Crimes	703,095		437,179					1,140,274	18.00								1,140,274	18.00					
40	Regulatory	703,095		437,179			250,000		1,390,274	18.00								1,390,274	18.00					
41	Administration	1,093,703		680,056					1,773,759	28.00								1,773,759	28.00					
42	Pass Through Funds-Homeland Security Grants	195,304	18,067,771	121,439					18,384,514	5.00								18,384,514	5.00					
43	Forensic Laboratory - Drug Analysis	585,913	254,418	364,316					1,204,647	15.00								1,204,647	15.00					
44	Forensic Laboratory - Evidence Control/Processing	468,730	279,860	291,453					1,040,043	12.00								1,040,043	12.00					
45	Forensic Laboratory - Firearms/Tool Marks	429,669	203,535	267,165					900,369	11.00								900,369	11.00					
46	Forensic Laboratory - Implied Consent (breath alcohol testing systems)	234,365	152,651	145,726					532,742	6.00								532,742	6.00					
47	Forensic Laboratory - Latent Prints/Crime Scene Processing	703,095	457,953	437,179					1,598,227	18.00								1,598,227	18.00					
48	Forensic Laboratory - Questioned Documents/Photography	195,304	127,209	121,439					443,952	5.00								443,952	5.00					
49	Forensic Laboratory - Toxicology	742,156	381,627	461,467					1,585,250	19.00								1,585,250	19.00					
50	Forensic Laboratory - Trace Evidence/Arson Analysis	390,609	279,860	242,877					913,346	10.00								913,346	10.00					
1893	Professional Services - Training Unit - Formerly Professional Services - Training Unit	273,431		170,012					443,443	7.00								443,443	7.00					
1895	Professional Services - Inspections Unit - Formerly Professional Development - Inspections Unit	234,363		145,726					380,089	6.00								380,089	6.00					
1896	Narcotics	1,054,643		655,768					1,710,411	27.00								1,710,411	27.00					
-	- 15% Travel Reduction								(32,712)									(32,712)						
-	- B&CB Agency Base Reduction								(1,267,993)									(1,267,993)						
-	- Cell Phone/Pager Use								(22,903)									(22,903)						
-	- Central Travel Office								(3,162)									(3,162)						
-	- Consolidate Maintenance Facilities in Columbia								(24,485)									(24,485)						
-	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments												1,306,260		(1,000,000)			306,260						
-	- Fleet Bid Structure								(136,692)									(136,692)						
-	- Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction								(47,117)									(47,117)						
-	- MIMO and ITMO fees								(56,196)									(56,196)						
-	- Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds								(185,852)									(185,852)						
-	- State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)								(24,319)									(24,319)						
-	- Two-Day State Furlough								(162,986)									(162,986)						
	D10 Total	25,359,864	23,977,650	15,768,557				1,000,000	2,000,000	68,106,071	649.24							24,756,419	25,283,910	14,768,557	500,000	2,000,000	67,308,886	649.24
D17	Governor's Office - OEPP																							
51	Grant Making	62,863	2,064,353						2,127,216	6.00									2,127,216	6.00				
53	Constituent Referral/Clearinghouse			12,500					12,500	2.50									12,500	2.50				
54	Liaison Services			86,568					86,568	0.90									86,568	0.90				
55	Formal Complaints			85,912					85,912	1.65									85,912	1.65				
56	Training			6,250					6,250	0.15									6,250	0.15				
61	Advocacy		104,151						104,151	1.70									104,151	1.70				
66	Constituent Services/ Ombudsman	195,103							195,103	5.00									195,103	5.00				
67	Constituent Services/ Children's Affairs	52,589							52,589	1.00									52,589	1.00				

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Activity Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									FY 2010-11 Agency Funding								
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs
68	Constituent Services/ CCRS	19,202						19,202		19,202								19,202	
69	Victim Compensation Claims Processing	78,205	4,517,884	10,840,804				15,436,893	30.00									15,436,893	30.00
70	Training to Victim Advocates		30,000	238,125				268,125	1.00	78,205	4,517,884	10,840,804						268,125	1.00
71	Pass Through Funds	177,707						1,000,707		177,707	30,000	238,125						1,000,707	
73	Attorney Compensation	92,310						92,310		92,310								92,310	
74	Advocacy for Women	100,000						100,000	2.00	100,000								100,000	2.00
76	Grants Administration (Competitive) Office of Economic Opportunity		1,618,697					1,618,697	1.63		1,618,697							1,618,697	1.63
77	Dues & Membership Fees																		
78	Administration	975,317	1,048,998					2,024,315	17.79	975,317	1,048,998							2,024,315	17.79
1626	Outreach		74,249					74,249	0.30		74,249							74,249	0.30
1627	Review Board staff conduct internal trainings.	22,468		25,189				47,657	0.70	22,468		25,189						47,657	0.70
1628	Promote public awareness and understanding about child welfare issues, and advocate for the safety and permanence of all children in foster care.	23,637		31,145				54,782	1.50									54,782	1.50
1629	State Board of Directors Support	24,904		27,921				52,825	0.90	23,637		31,145						52,825	0.90
1630	Ensure legislative and statutory compliance	78,317		101,612				179,929	2.90	24,904		27,921						179,929	2.90
1631	Court Hearing Attendance	21,033		30,946				51,979	0.50	78,317		101,612						51,979	0.50
1632	Initiate referrals for advocacy and/or case follow-up.	100,138		151,307				251,445	4.15	21,033		30,946						251,445	4.15
1633	Prepare and distribute review board recommendations to the Family Court, the Department of Social Services, and other interested parties.	90,042		166,720				256,762	2.15									256,762	2.15
1634	Coordinate and attend review board meetings.	126,956		191,130				318,086	5.25	90,042		166,720						318,086	5.25
1635	Review cases of children in foster care.	109,854		163,670				273,524	2.25	126,956		191,130						273,524	2.25
1636	Grants Administration (CSGB)		12,037,025					12,037,025	7.20		12,037,025							12,037,025	7.20
1637	Grants Administration (LIHEAP)		16,673,380	682,500				17,355,880	9.31	109,854		163,670						17,355,880	9.31
1639	Review Board staff conduct external trainings for child welfare stakeholders.	26,869		37,029				63,898	0.70									63,898	0.70
1640	Coordinate statewide system of volunteer child advocates.	132,125		417,125				549,250	8.60	26,869		37,029						549,250	8.60
1641	Citizen volunteer review board members increase public awareness, promote advocacy, and facilitate communication among stakeholders.	11,408		24,298				35,706		132,125		417,125						35,706	
1642	Advocacy & Outreach	107,003						107,003	3.00	11,408		24,298						107,003	3.00
1643	Reports	16,505						16,505										16,505	
1644	Care Coordination	789,401		1,623,235				2,412,636	30.06									2,412,636	30.06
1645	Procurement Services	2,604,516		2,891,553				5,496,069	12.18	789,401		1,623,235						5,417,635	12.18
1646	Advocacy	370,387		561,985				932,372	13.88									932,372	13.88
1647	Monitoring	280,245		444,311				724,556	11.12									724,556	11.12
1648	Training	148,430		266,340				414,770	6.27									414,770	6.27
1649	Program Management	415,103		550,000				965,103	9.98									965,103	9.98
1650	Collaboration	259,907						259,907	0.60									259,907	0.60
1651	Communication	22,438						22,438	6.95									22,438	6.95
1652	Advocacy	373,218						508,805	11.10									508,805	11.10
1653	Recruit, train and supervise volunteer child advocates in cases of child abuse and neglect in family court.	858,686		2,737,351				3,596,037	15.00									3,596,037	15.00
1654	Grants Administration (WAP)		2,229,628					2,229,628	2.86	858,686		2,737,351						2,229,628	2.86
1784	Children's Trust Fund Pass-Through Funds						100,000	100,000	1.00									100,000	1.00
1785	Attorney Compensation for representation of volunteer Guardians ad Litem.	155,000		125,000				280,000	0.40									280,000	0.40
1932	Office of Victim Services Education & Certification			22,549				22,549	1.00									22,549	1.00
-	15% Travel Reduction							(25,533)										(25,533)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(446,094)										(446,094)	
-	Central Travel Office							(17,830)										(17,830)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments							(3,289)										(3,289)	
-	Fleet Bid Structure							(95)										(95)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(695)										(695)	
-	IMMO and ITMO fees							(26,733)										(26,733)	
-	Nightly Custodial Services							(163,568)										(163,568)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds							(7,531)										(7,531)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)							(40,824)										(40,824)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough																		
	D17 Total	8,921,886	40,398,365	23,366,075			100,000	72,786,326	243.13	8,396,847	40,398,365	23,366,075					72,161,287	243.13	
D20	Governor's Office - Mansion																		
79	Administration	397,193		275,000				672,193	15.00									672,193	15.00
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(19,860)										(19,860)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments							(330)										(330)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)							(1,848)										(1,848)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough																		
	D20 Total	397,193		275,000				672,193	15.00	375,155		275,000					650,155	15.00	
E04	Lieutenant Governor																		
80	Executive Operations of the Lieutenant Governor's Office	344,973					30,000	374,973	3.30									374,973	3.30
81	Recognition Programs	35,069						35,069	1.00									35,069	1.00
83	Administration	321,759		971,038			30,000	1,322,797	11.00									1,322,797	11.00
84	Quality Assurance	16,980		50,640				67,620	1.50									67,620	1.50
85	Statistical Data Collection and Analysis	96,010		31,253				127,263	3.00									127,263	3.00
86	Information Systems	236,742		78,914				315,656	4.00									315,656	4.00

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Activity Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									FY 2010-11 Agency Funding								
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs
87	State Level Activity - Home and Community-based Services	78,737	236,210					404,947	3.00										
88	Regional Level Activity - Flow Thru Funding - Title III Part B Community-Based Supportive Services	274,774	5,755,434					6,030,208										314,947	3.00
89	State Level Activity - Nutrition Services	97,913	277,125					375,038	1.60										
90	Regional Level Activity - Flow Thru Funding - Title III Part C and USDA - Group Dining and Home Delivered Nutrition Services	862,087	8,973,184	618,900				10,454,171											
91	State Level Activity - Employment and Training Services	14,579	131,215					145,794	1.60										
92	Regional Level Activity - Flow Thru Funding - Title V Employment and Training Services		1,193,242					1,193,242											
93	State Level Activity - Medicare Counseling Program - I-CARE		204,664					204,664	3.70										
94	State Level Activity - Medicare Fraud	36,619	109,859					146,478	0.50										
95	Regional Level Activity - Medicare Fraud		96,758					96,758											
96	Senior Center Development Permanent Improvement Projects			3,000,000				3,000,000											
97	State Level Activity - Family Caregiver Support Program	19,484	58,449					77,933	1.00										
98	Regional Level Activity - Flow Thru Funding - Family Caregiver Support Program		2,055,648					2,055,648											
99	State Level Activity - Information & Assistance		119,349					119,349	3.50										
100	Regional Level Activity - Flow Thru Funding - Information and Assistance	29,384	531,032					560,416											
101	State Level Activity - Summer School of Gerontology			127,000				127,000											
103	State Level Activity - State Long Term Care Ombudsman Program	300,529	125,000					425,529	8.75				127,000						
104	Regional Level Activity - Flow Thru Funding - Regional Long Term Care Ombudsman Program under Title III-B and Title VII and State Funds	17,383	593,044					610,427											
105	State Level Activity - Elder Abuse Prevention	2,500						2,500											
106	State Level Activity - Legal Assistance	5,000						5,000	0.25										
107	State Level Activity - Advance Directives	20,000						20,000	0.50										
109	Regional Level Activity - Local Provider Salary Supplement	80,340						80,340											
110	State Level Activity - Alzheimer's Resource Coordination Center	5,000						5,000											
111	Local Level Activity - Competitive Grant Awards	145,000						145,000											
112	State Level Activity - Elder Care Trust Fund			9,100				9,100											
113	Local Level Activity - Elder Care Trust Fund - Competitive Awards			75,000				75,000											
1528	State Level Activity - SC Access Special Purpose Developmental Grant from CMS	147,541						147,541	3.00										
1530	State Level Activity - Aging Network Services Medication Management and Health Promotion	5,522	16,565					22,087	0.25										
1531	Regional Level Activity - Flow Thru Funding - Health Promotion Programs		314,733					314,733											
1532	Regional Level Activity - Flow Thru Funding - I-CARE		555,777					555,777											
1533	Regional Level Activity - Flow Thru Funding - Elder Abuse Prevention Program under Title VII		78,096					78,096											
1534	State Level Activity - Emergency Rental Assistance Program	25,000		500,000				525,000	0.50										
1535	State Level Activity - Geriatric Physician Loan Program	140,000						140,000											
1655	Regional Activity - Flow Thru Funding - Home and Community Based Services							2,900,000											
1656	System Transformation Grant	14,147	1,200,000					1,214,147	0.80										
1657	State Level Activity - Silver Haired Legislature	15,000						15,000											
1786	State Level Activity - Flow-Thru funding to three regions in SC for Living Well South Carolina	4,763	14,291					19,054	0.25										
1787	State Level Activity - Administration for Living Well South Carolina	3,573	310,010					313,583											
	- 15% Travel Reduction							(7,810)											
	- B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(169,820)											
	- Cell Phone/Pager Use							(1,521)											
	- Central Travel Office							(2,921)											
	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																		
	- Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(2,833)											
	- MMO and ITMO fees							(938)											
	- Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds							(4,004)											
	- State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)							(1,292)											
	- Two Day State Furlough							(19,476)											
	E04 Total	3,396,408	24,081,630	4,330,000			3,050,000	34,857,938	53.00	2,838,280	27,468,917	4,330,000			2,000,000		36,637,197	53.00	
E08 Secretary of State																			
114	Administration	270,865		292,636				563,501	7.00										

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Activity Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									FY 2010-11 Agency Funding								
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs
115	Corporations	225,899		364,929				590,828	7.00	225,899		364,929						590,828	7.00
116	Uniform Commercial Code	45,270		243,500				288,770	4.00	45,270		243,500						288,770	4.00
117	Notaries and Apostilles	45,270		25,000				70,270	1.00	45,270		25,000						70,270	1.00
118	Boards, Commissions, Acts & Resolutions	45,270						45,270	1.00										1.00
119	Charities, Special Purpose Districts, Municipal Incorporations and Annexations			550,000				550,000	6.00										6.00
120	Trademarks, Service of Process, Employment Agencies, and Business Opportunities	45,270		25,000				70,270	2.00			550,000						550,000	6.00
1658	Computer System upgrade			100,000				100,000		45,270		25,000						70,270	2.00
1788	Cable Franchise Authority	45,270						45,270	1.00			100,000						100,000	1.00
-	- 15% Travel Reduction							(1,391)										(1,391)	
-	- B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(36,156)										(36,156)	
-	- Central Travel Office							(821)										(821)	
-	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											50,169						50,169	
-	- Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(2,282)										(2,282)	
-	- MMO and ITMO fees							(578)										(578)	
-	- Nightly Custodial Services							(6,391)										(6,391)	
-	- Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds							(13,368)										(13,368)	
-	- State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)							(806)										(806)	
-	- TERI Savings							(4,537)										(4,537)	
-	- Two-Day State Furlough							(3,520)										(3,520)	
E08 Total		723,114		1,601,065				2,324,179	29.00	653,264		1,651,234						2,304,498	29.00
E12 Comptroller General																			
121	Statewide Payroll	392,041		56,967				449,008	13.00	392,041		56,967						449,008	13.00
122	Statewide Accounts Payable	592,085		49,408				641,493	12.00	592,085		49,408						641,493	12.00
123	Information Technology	140,126		355,630				495,756	14.00	140,126		355,630						495,756	14.00
124	Statewide Financial Reporting	449,462		42,998				492,460	11.00	449,462		42,998						492,460	11.00
125	Statewide Accounting Services	487,458		19,536				506,994	10.00	487,458		19,536						506,994	10.00
126	Administrative Services	451,768		55,461				507,229	7.00	451,768		55,461						507,229	7.00
-	- Military Base Task Force							200,000										200,000	
-	- 15% Travel Reduction							(50)										(50)	
-	- B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(125,647)										(125,647)	
-	- Central Travel Office							(174)										(174)	
-	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											250,000						250,000	
-	- Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(2,880)										(2,880)	
-	- MMO and ITMO fees							(332)										(332)	
-	- Nightly Custodial Services							(12,825)										(12,825)	
-	- Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds							(19,176)										(19,176)	
-	- State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)							(2,048)										(2,048)	
-	- TERI Savings							(5,276)										(5,276)	
-	- Two-Day State Furlough							(14,886)										(14,886)	
E12 Total		2,512,940		580,000				3,092,940	67.00	2,529,646		830,000						3,359,646	67.00
E16 State Treasurer																			
130	Accounting and Banking	1,230,750		283,789				1,514,539	30.51	1,230,750		283,789						1,514,539	30.51
131	Investments	130,892		1,117,724				1,248,616	10.08	130,892		1,117,724						1,248,616	10.08
132	Debt Management	144,086		470,026				614,112	8.61	144,086		470,026						614,112	8.61
133	Unclaimed Property Program			894,257				894,257	11.20			894,257						894,257	11.20
134	South Carolina Tuition Prepayment Program / South Carolina College Investment Program			453,954				453,954	2.60									453,954	2.60
135	Student Loans-Teachers			4,000,722				4,000,722				4,000,722						4,000,722	
136	Administration	443,399						443,399	7.00	443,399								443,399	7.00
1790	Prosecutor / Public Defender Public Service																		
-	- 15% Travel Reduction							(2,302)										(2,302)	
-	- B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(97,456)										(97,456)	
-	- Cell Phone/Pager Use							(41)										(41)	
-	- Central Travel Office							(3,576)										(3,576)	
-	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											271,961						271,961	
-	- Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(3,227)										(3,227)	
-	- MMO and ITMO fees							(1,880)										(1,880)	
-	- Nightly Custodial Services							(14,883)										(14,883)	
-	- Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds							(22,540)										(22,540)	
-	- State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)							(1,760)										(1,760)	
-	- Two-Day State Furlough							(10,660)										(10,660)	
E16 Total		1,949,127		7,220,472				9,169,599	70.00	1,790,802		7,492,433						9,283,235	70.00
E19 Retirement System Investment Commission																			
1659	Investment Operations			4,774,949				4,774,949	19.00			4,774,949						4,774,949	19.00
-	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											346,794						346,794	
E19 Total				4,774,949				4,774,949	19.00			5,121,743						5,121,743	19.00
E20 Attorney General																			
139	Violence Against Women Grant	22,933	117,500					140,433	3.00	22,933	117,500							140,433	3.00
140	Capital Litigation Sub-Section and the Post-Conviction Relief (PCR)	755,992		289,726				1,045,718	13.00			289,726						1,045,718	13.00
141	The Medicaid Fraud Control Section	224,486	1,069,000	499,940				1,793,426	14.00	224,486	1,069,000	499,940			125,000			1,918,426	14.00
142	The State Grand Jury/Prosecution	1,497,683		1,509,105				3,006,788	57.00	1,497,683		1,509,105						3,006,788	57.00
143	The Internet Crimes Against Children Section	198,542	475,000					673,542	7.00									673,542	7.00
144	The Criminal Appeals Section	365,754		139,342				505,096	9.00	365,754		139,342						505,096	9.00
145	Government Litigation Section	524,138		396,607				920,745	7.00	524,138		396,607						920,745	7.00
147	Sexually Violent Predator Section	91,130		34,555				125,685	3.00	91,130		34,555						125,685	3.00
148	Securities Fraud Section		3,035,322					3,035,322	21.00			3,035,322						3,035,322	21.00
149	THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION	1,109,525		401,797				1,511,322	23.25	1,109,525		401,797						1,511,322	23.25
150	THE OPINIONS DIVISION	268,436		84,332				352,768	6.00	268,436		84,332						352,768	6.00
1781	Medicaid Fraud Recipient Control Unit			364,180				364,180	4.00			364,180						364,180	4.00
-	- 15% Travel Reduction							(17,727)										(17,727)	
-	- B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(252,931)										(252,931)	
-	- Cell Phone/Pager Use							(1,979)										(1,979)	
-	- Central Travel Office							(17,041)										(17,041)	
-	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											247,500						247,500	
-	- Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(6,361)										(6,361	

FY 2010-11 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding								FY 2010-11 Agency Funding									
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs
-	Nightly Custodial Services									(38,306)								(38,306)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(55,830)								(55,830)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)									(5,882)								(5,882)	
-	TERI Savings									(25,752)								(25,752)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(33,824)								(33,824)	
E20 Total		5,058,619	1,661,500	6,754,906						13,475,025	167.25	4,591,375	1,909,000	10,254,906		125,000		16,880,281	167.25
E21 Prosecution Coordination Commission																			
151	Office of Solicitor State Appropriations	8,960,514		6,579,277				15,539,791	32.00	8,960,514		6,579,277					15,539,791	32.00	
152	Administration	790,844						790,844	7.00	790,844							790,844	7.00	
153	State Office of Pretrial Intervention	47,463						47,463	1.00	47,463							47,463	1.00	
154	Child Abuse Prosecution Unit	89,560						89,560	1.00	89,560							89,560	1.00	
155	Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor		162,334					162,334			162,334						162,334		
-	15% Travel Reduction									(3,621)								(3,621)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(494,419)								(494,419)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(327)								(327)	
-	Central Travel Office									(2,397)								(2,397)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																		
-	Fleet Bid Structure									(1,270)								(1,270)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(3,722)								(3,722)	
-	Lobbyists									(131,142)								(131,142)	
-	MMO and ITMO fees									(90)								(90)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(10,804)								(10,804)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)									(1,870)								(1,870)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(25,280)								(25,280)	
E21 Total		9,888,381	162,334	6,579,277				16,629,992	41.00	9,213,439	162,334	6,579,277					15,955,050	41.00	
E23 Commission on Indigent Defense																			
156	Direct Appeals	313,094		101,300				414,394	9.00	313,094		101,300					414,394	9.00	
157	Post Conviction Relief Appeals	313,094		101,300				414,394	9.00	313,094		101,300					414,394	9.00	
159	Administration	432,200		1,750,000				2,182,200	5.00	158,839		1,750,000					1,908,839	5.00	
160	Legal Aid Funding			1,700,000				1,700,000	0.25			1,700,000					1,700,000	0.25	
161	Death Penalty Fund			2,500,000				2,500,000	1.00			2,500,000					2,500,000	1.00	
162	Conflict Fund			2,500,000				2,500,000	2.00			2,500,000					2,500,000	2.00	
163	Civil Appointment Fund								1.00									1.00	
164	Defense of Indigents Per Capita	3,457,572		4,023,052				7,480,624	0.25	3,457,572		4,023,052					7,480,624	0.25	
1660	Criminal Domestic Violence	757,184						757,184	0.25									0.25	
1791	DUI Defense of Indigents	437,186						437,186	0.25									0.25	
1792	Death Penalty Trial Unit			500,000				500,000				500,000					500,000		
1898	Circuit Public Defenders & Staff	4,238,278						4,238,278	32.00	4,238,278							4,238,278	32.00	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(6,686)								(6,686)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(497,430)								(497,430)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(221)								(221)	
-	Central Travel Office									(4,416)								(4,416)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																		
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(3,560)								(3,560)	
-	MMO and ITMO fees									(579)								(579)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(81,164)								(81,164)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)									(2,691)								(2,691)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(28,404)								(28,404)	
E23 Total		9,948,608		13,175,652				23,124,260	60.00	7,855,726		13,175,652					21,031,378	60.00	
E24 Adjutant General																			
165	Army Operations	1,651,222	1,434,563	1,002,000				4,087,785	14.30	1,651,222	1,434,563	1,002,000					4,087,785	14.30	
166	Army Support - Operations and Maintenance	60,048	17,090,425					17,150,473	16.00	60,048	17,090,425						17,150,473	16.00	
167	Army Support - Environmental		1,106,734					1,106,734			1,106,734						1,106,734		
168	Army Support - Security		574,460					574,460			574,460						574,460		
169	Army Support - Telecommunications		920,000					920,000			920,000						920,000		
170	Army Support - Sustainable Range Program		1,096,259					1,096,259			1,096,259						1,096,259		
171	Army Support - Full-Time Dining Facility		200,000					200,000			200,000						200,000		
172	Army Support - Supplemental Transportation		5,000					5,000			5,000						5,000		
173	Army Support - Distance Learning		300,000					300,000			300,000						300,000		
174	Army Support - Youth Challenge		3,832,000	444,034				4,276,034			3,832,000	444,034					4,276,034		
175	Air Support - Operations and Maintenance	409,870	5,914,549					6,324,419	34.00	409,870	5,914,549						6,324,419	34.00	
176	Air Support - Environmental		89,640					89,640			89,640						89,640		
177	Air Support - Security		405,000					405,000			405,000						405,000		
178	Air Support - Firefighting		1,180,007					1,180,007			1,180,007						1,180,007		
179	Air Support - Natural Resources		85,072					85,072			85,072						85,072		
180	Air Support - Starbase Swamp Fox		240,000					240,000			240,000						240,000		
181	EMD - Homeland Security		551,680					551,680	4.00		551,680						551,680	4.00	
182	EMD - Public Information	66,805	229,617	20,000				316,422	1.25	2	229,617	20,000					249,619	1.25	
183	EMD - Natural Hazards Preparedness	615,310	403,919					1,019,229	14.75	615,310	403,919						1,019,229	14.75	
184	EMD - Natural Hazards Response	868,201	518,780	32,186				1,419,167	21.00	868,201	518,780	32,186					1,419,167	21.00	
185	EMD - Hazardous Materials	21,620	354,165					375,785	0.75	21,620	354,165						375,785	0.75	
186	EMD - Fixed Nuclear Facility Operations			1,189,581				1,189,581	12.75			1,189,581					1,189,581	12.75	
187	EMD - Natural Hazards Recovery	119,885	405,464					525,349	7.00	119,885	405,464						525,349	7.00	
188	EMD - Natural Hazards Mitigation	55,228	138,970					194,198	2.00	55,228	138,970						194,198	2.00	
189	EMD - Local Pass Through	46,205	10,500,662					10,546,867		46,205	10,500,662						10,546,867		
190	EMD - Operations Support	311,990	533,116					845,106	8.00	311,990	533,116						845,106	8.00	
191	State Guard	172,733						172,733	2.50		172,733						172,733	2.50	
193	Enterprise Operations			5,809,021				5,809,021	2.00			5,809,021					5,809,021	2.00	
194	Funeral Caisson	105,479						105,479									105,479		
195	Military Personnel Support	28,599						28,599	0.50	28,599							28,599	0.50	
196	Operations & Training	20,111						20,111									20,111	</	

FY 2010-11 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									FY 2010-11 Agency Funding								
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs
-	Central Travel Office											(5,916)							(5,916)
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																		5,078,849
-	Fleet Bid Structure											(21,235)	5,800,261						(21,235)
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction											(28,146)							(28,146)
-	MMO and ITMO fees											(10,501)							(10,501)
-	Nightly Custodial Services											(37,343)							(37,343)
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds											(157,184)							(157,184)
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)											(4,259)							(4,259)
-	Two-Day State Furlough											(49,096)							(49,096)
E24 Total		5,735,217	48,771,373	8,515,262				63,021,852	165.50	4,876,518	54,571,634	7,791,850					67,240,002	165.50	
E28 Election Commission																			
200	Administration	487,257		305,700				792,957	7.50	487,257		305,700						792,957	7.50
201	Voter Services	450,843						450,843	9.00	450,843								450,843	9.00
202	Public Information - Training	108,499		35,000				143,499	3.00	108,499		35,000						143,499	3.00
203	Help America Vote Act (HAVA)																		
204	Special Primaries/Elections			100,000				100,000				100,000						100,000	
205	Distribution to Subdivisions	449,017						449,017											
207	2008 General Election																		
1537	2010 Statewide Primaries																		
-	15% Travel Reduction											(1,114)							(1,114)
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction											(52,330)							(52,330)
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use											(261)							(261)
-	Central Travel Office											(3,388)							(3,388)
-	CVRP Surcharge											(28)							(28)
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																		
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction											(2,195)							(2,195)
-	MMO and ITMO fees											(391)							(391)
-	Nightly Custodial Services											(3,926)							(3,926)
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds											(16,436)							(16,436)
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)											(719)							(719)
-	Two-Day State Furlough											(4,764)							(4,764)
E28 Total		1,495,616		440,700				1,936,316	19.50	951,047		440,700					1,401,747	19.50	
F01 General Reserve Fund																			
-	Repay General Deposit Account																		98,216,617
F01 Total																			98,216,617
F03 Budget & Control Board																			
208	Statewide Budget Development, Analysis and Implementation	2,283,097						2,283,097	25.00	2,283,097									2,283,097
209	Health & Demographics	986,952	277,210	3,362,479				4,626,641	28.75	986,952	277,210	3,362,479							4,626,641
210	Successful Children Project (Kids Count)			381,675				381,675	1.00										381,675
211	Board of Economic Advisors & Economic Research	1,087,487						1,087,487	10.50	1,087,487									1,087,487
212	Redistricting & Precinct Demographics	303,558		8,960				312,518	4.75	303,558		8,960							312,518
213	Enhanced 911			423,308				423,308	4.00			423,308							423,308
214	Geodetic Network	955,197		367,229				1,322,426	12.75	955,197		367,229							1,322,426
215	Training and Development Services	331,084		475,411				806,495	9.48	331,084		475,411							806,495
216	Temporary Employment Services			1,531,808				1,531,808	1.75			1,531,808							1,531,808
217	Recruitment Services	84,463						84,463	1.58	84,463									84,463
218	Workforce Planning	36,909						36,909	0.35	36,909									36,909
219	Human Resource Consulting Services	1,760,096						1,760,096	18.92	1,760,096									1,760,096
220	Grievance and Mediation Services	405,271						405,271	5.09	405,271									405,271
222	Confederate Relic Room & Military Museum Services	807,491		28,100				835,591	8.00	807,491		28,100							835,591
223	Facilities Management	1,645,653		25,648,566		1,800,000		29,094,219	163.10	1,645,653		25,648,566							28,339,219
224	State Fleet Management			31,571,698				31,571,698	45.59			31,571,698							31,571,698
225	Print Shop			900,247				900,247	8.22			900,247							900,247
226	Surplus Property			1,779,090				1,779,090	26.79			1,779,090							1,779,090
227	Leasing			1,015,108				1,015,108	11.74			1,015,108							1,015,108
228	Parking Services	159,781		264,487				424,268	3.20	159,781		264,487							424,268
230	Intra Agency Mail			1,357,834				1,357,834	14.43			1,357,834							1,357,834
232	Procurement	592,808		1,534,487				2,127,295	25.70	592,808		1,534,487							2,127,295
233	Audit and Certification	422,508		157,209				579,717	7.24	422,508		157,209							579,717
234	State Engineer	381,351		301,288				682,639	8.87	381,351		301,288							682,639
235	Property & Liability Self-Insurance			7,835,125				7,835,125	60.34			7,835,125							7,835,125
236	Employee Insurance Financial Services			5,650,082				5,650,082	41.94			5,650,082							5,650,082
237	Employee Insurance Customer Services			5,543,693				5,543,693	46.27			5,543,693							5,543,693
238	Adoption Assistance			507,617				507,617	0.09			507,617							507,617
239	Local Government Infrastructure Grants	2,328,027		3,605,000				5,933,027	3.77	2,328,027		3,605,000							5,933,027
240	State Revolving Fund Loans	1,254,177	500,000	731,850				2,486,027	6.45	1,254,177	500,000	731,850							2,486,027
243	State Energy Program-Facilities Energy Efficiency		577,064	354,813				931,877	8.50		577,064	354,813							931,877
244	Radioactive Waste Disposal Program			417,695				417,695	3.20			417,695							417,695
245	Network Services-Local Services			5,111,032				5,111,032	28.15			5,111,032							5,111,032
246	Network Services- Long Distance, Internet and Network			18,447,790				18,447,790	23.69			18,447,790							18,447,790
247	Network Services- Other	2,306,625		6,229,612				8,536,237	21.07	2,306,625		6,229,612							8,536,237
248	Data Processing Services			20,884,134				20,884,134	102.53			20,884,134							20,884,134
249	Data Processing Services - Applications Development			1,996,102				1,996,102	23.20			1,996,102							1,996,102
250	Data Processing Services - Desktop and Mid Range Server Support			5,713,885				5,713,885	41.18			5,713,885							5,713,885
251	Information Technology Procurement (ITMO)	185,026		1,660,895				1,845,921	20.72	185,026		1,660,895							1,845,921
252	IT Planning & Project Management			2,995,808				2,995,808	26.68			2,995,808							2,995,808
253	Enterprise Projects	5,242,908		11,450,000				16,692,908	73.00	5,242,908		11,450,000							16,692,908
255	Retirement Systems Financial Services			5,771,701				5,771,701	61.00			5,771,701							5,771,701
256	Retirement Systems Customer Services			7,333,598				7,333,598	74.00			7,333,598							7,333,598

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Activity Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									FY 2010-11 Agency Funding								
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs
257	Retirement Systems Information Technology			5,525,405					5,525,405	31.00								5,525,405	31.00
258	Retirement Systems Service/Imaging			1,985,442					1,985,442	26.00								1,985,442	26.00
259	Legal Services			1,275,075					1,275,075	10.00								1,275,075	10.00
262	Internal Audit Services	126,486		356,236					482,722	6.00	126,486							482,722	6.00
264	Civil Contingent Fund																		
267	Comptroller and Treasurer Data Processing Support	804,525							804,525		804,525							804,525	
268	Southern Maritime																		
270	Administration	1,563,365		3,203,804					4,767,169	52.13	1,418,365							4,622,169	52.13
1543	Heritage Corridor																		
1621	State Energy Program- Renewable Energy and Transportation		242,842	343,908			1,450,800		2,037,550	4.52			242,842		343,908			586,750	4.52
	- 15% Travel Reduction												(30,947)					(30,947)	
	- B&CB Agency Base Reduction												(1,193,870)					(1,193,870)	
	- Cell Phone/Pager Use												(25,843)					(25,843)	
	- Central Travel Office												(22,545)					(22,545)	
	- CVRP Surcharge												(1,030)					(1,030)	
	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments														44,803,775	(18,792,144)		26,011,631	
	- Fleet Bid Structure												(3,406)					(3,406)	
	- Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction												(53,466)					(53,466)	
	- Nightly Custodial Services												(51,179)					(51,179)	
	- Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds												(1,137,876)					(1,137,876)	
	- State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)												(9,137)					(9,137)	
	- TERI Savings												(203,580)					(203,580)	
	- Two-Day State Furlough												(94,438)					(94,438)	
	F03 Total	26,054,845	1,597,116	196,039,286			3,250,800		226,942,047	1,242.23	19,825,873		46,400,891		177,247,142			243,473,906	1,242.23
F27	Budget & Control Board - Auditor																		
271	Audit the State's Basic Financial Statements	181,199		345,000					526,199	4.00								526,199	4.00
272	Single Audit	416,363							416,363	9.20	181,199							416,363	9.20
273	Medicaid Audits	939,135							939,135	21.40								939,135	21.40
274	State Agency Audits	718,908							718,908	16.40	718,908							718,908	16.40
275	Court Audits			250,000					250,000						250,000			250,000	
276	Administration (Overhead Costs)	195,947							195,947	5.00	195,947							195,947	5.00
	- 15% Travel Reduction												(1,083)					(1,083)	
	- B&CB Agency Base Reduction												(122,578)					(122,578)	
	- Central Travel Office												(3,668)					(3,668)	
	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments														(10,000)			(10,000)	
	- Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction												(3,052)					(3,052)	
	- M/MO and T/MO fees												(137)					(137)	
	- Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds												(18,566)					(18,566)	
	- State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)												(1,718)					(1,718)	
	- Two-Day State Furlough												(12,854)					(12,854)	
	F27 Total	2,451,552		595,000					3,046,552	56.00	2,287,896				585,000			2,872,896	56.00
F30	Budget & Control Board - Employee Benefits																		
277	Employee Benefits	8,891,229		277,640			3,245,659		12,414,528		8,891,229				277,640	28,110,000		37,278,869	
	- B&CB Agency Base Reduction												(241,956)					(241,956)	
	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																		
	F30 Total	8,891,229		277,640			3,245,659		12,414,528		8,649,273				277,640	28,110,000		37,036,913	
F31	Budget & Control Board - Capital Reserve																		
278	Reserve Funds										110,883,455							110,883,455	
	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																		
	F31 Total										110,883,455							110,883,455	
H03	Commission on Higher Education																		
279	Administration	1,881,766		997,557					2,879,323	22.70	1,881,766				997,557			2,879,323	22.70
280	SC Alliance for Minority Participation	238,254							238,254						238,254			238,254	
281	Greenville Technical College-University Cnt	781,501							781,501		781,501							781,501	
282	Greenville Higher Ed Center	86,406							86,406									86,406	
283	University Center of Greenville - Operations	258,844					135,560	364,440	758,844									758,844	
284	Lowcountry Graduate Center	1,032,244							1,032,244									1,032,244	
285	Access and Equity	529,285							529,285		352,857							352,857	
286	SREB Contractual Scholarships	1,371,930							1,371,930		1,371,930							1,371,930	
287	SREB Fees and Assessments	1,506,801							1,506,801		1,506,801							1,506,801	
288	Gear Up	398,735							5,028,151		398,735				4,629,416			5,028,151	
289	SC Manufacturing Extension Partnerships	896,755							896,755		896,755							896,755	
290	Arts Program	7,813							7,813									7,813	
291	Training for Math & Science Teachers		1,115,720						1,115,720					1,115,720				1,115,720	
292	Centers of Excellence			537,526					537,526						537,526			537,526	
293	Youth Leadership Conference	19,272							19,272									19,272	
294	EIA-Teacher Recruitment			4,376,394					4,376,394						4,376,394			4,376,394	
295	Cutting Edge	112,888							112,888	2.00								112,888	2.00
296	Professor of the Year	380							380		380							380	
297	Educational Endowment	21,572,425		2,427,575					24,000,000		21,572,425				2,427,575			24,000,000	
298	State Approving Section	57,034	359,854	143,545					560,433	8.30	57,034		359,854		143,545			560,433	8.30
299	Higher Education Awareness	198,484							198,484	1.00								198,484	1.00
301	African American Loan Program	154,275							154,275					154,275				154,275	
302	Performance Funding	1,799,325							1,799,325		1,799,325							1,799,325	
303	Experimental Program to Stimulate Cooperative Research	265,118							265,118		265,118							265,118	
304	National Guard Tuition Repayment Program	104,732					1,700,000		1,804,732		104,732				1,700,000			1,804,732	
305	Academic Endowment	313,742							313,742		313,742							313,742	
306	LIFE Scholarships	71,032,307							156,288,989		71,032,307				87,101,424			158,133,731	
307	Electronic Library	169,674							169,674		169,674							169,674	
308	Research Centers of Excellence																		
309	Excellence Enhancement						4,700,000		4,700,000						4,700,000			4,700,000	
310	HOPRE Scholarships						7,823,474		7,823,474						7,210,398				

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Activity Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									FY 2010-11 Agency Funding								
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs
1545	Service Learning Engagement			48,452					48,452									48,452	
1546	Think Tech/Fastrac	168,832							168,832										
1547	National Foundation of Teaching Entrepreneurship (NFTE)	196,318							196,318										
1690	Education and Economic Development (EEDA) funding for CHE and Institutions	1,276,910							1,276,910										
1797	Critical Needs Nursing Initiative																		
1798	Charleston Transition Coll. Connection	235,582							235,582										
1933	Research Authority - Hydrogen Grants																		
-	15% Travel Reduction								(18,774)									(18,774)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction								(559,208)									(559,208)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use								(1,024)									(1,024)	
-	Central Travel Office								(12,492)									(12,492)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																		
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction								(6,267)									(6,267)	
-	Lobbyists								(16,398)									(16,398)	
-	MMO and ITMO fees								(1,797)									(1,797)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds								(25,316)									(25,316)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)								(1,901)									(1,901)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough								(7,794)									(7,794)	
H03 Total		106,667,632	6,104,990	8,531,049	194,918,869	1,635,560	364,440	318,222,540	34.00	101,851,378	6,104,990	8,531,049		208,006,868			324,624,285	34.00	
H06 Higher Education Tuition Grants																			
316	Tuition Grants	21,741,037	691,259	5,419,173		7,766,604		35,618,073	5.00	21,741,037	691,259	5,419,173		7,766,604			35,618,073	5.00	
317	South Carolina Student Legislature																		
318	Administration	322,760						322,760		322,760								322,760	
-	15% Travel Reduction								(881)									(881)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction								(14,677)									(14,677)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use								(210)									(210)	
-	Central Travel Office								(1,224)									(1,224)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																		
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction								(425)		12,967	(281,032)						(286,065)	
-	MMO and ITMO fees								(44)									(44)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds								(4,998)									(4,998)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)								(220)									(220)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough								(1,456)									(1,456)	
H06 Total		22,063,797	691,259	5,419,173	7,766,604			35,940,833	5.00	22,039,662	704,226	5,138,141		7,766,604			35,648,633	5.00	
H09 The Citadel																			
319	Citadel Graduate College	922,351		1,597,824				2,520,175	5.00	922,351		1,597,824					2,520,175	5.00	
320	ROTC Departments	73,064		126,572				199,636	3.00	73,064		126,572					199,636	3.00	
321	School of Business Administration	1,756,022		3,042,027				4,798,049	24.90	1,756,022		3,042,027					4,798,049	24.90	
322	School of Education	895,245		1,550,869				2,446,114	16.15	895,245		1,550,869					2,446,114	16.15	
323	School of Engineering	1,013,024		1,754,901				2,767,925	17.00	1,013,024		1,754,901					2,767,925	17.00	
324	School of Humanities and Social Sciences	3,192,558		5,530,594				8,723,152	58.75										
325	School of Science and Mathematics	2,746,393		4,757,684				7,504,077	47.75	2,305,979		4,757,684					7,063,663	47.75	
326	Research		55,211	461,698				516,909			55,211	461,698					516,909		
327	Public Service		256,823	1,111,500				1,368,323			256,823	1,111,500					1,368,323		
328	Academic Support			9,006,182				9,006,182	62.50			9,006,182					9,006,182	62.50	
329	Student Services	1,110,000		7,267,944				8,377,944	81.41	10,000		7,267,944					7,277,944	81.41	
330	Institutional Support	140,000	15,000	8,967,520				9,122,520	110.19	140,000	15,000	8,967,520					9,122,520	110.19	
331	O&M of Plant			14,680,469			2,161,240	16,841,709	110.00			14,680,469				2,346,032	17,026,501	110.00	
332	Scholarships and Fellowships		20,442,859	3,642,007				24,084,866			20,442,859	3,642,007					24,084,866		
333	Athletics			6,990,517				6,990,517	45.75			6,990,517					6,990,517	45.75	
334	Gift Shop Enterprises			2,501,502				2,501,502	12.00			2,501,502					2,501,502	12.00	
335	Director of Auxiliary Activity			94,614				94,614				94,614					94,614		
336	Barracks			5,475,636				5,475,636				5,475,636					5,475,636		
337	Cadet Store			4,853,735				4,853,735	6.00			4,853,735					4,853,735	6.00	
338	Dining Hall			5,721,839				5,721,839				5,721,839					5,721,839		
339	Faculty/Staff Quarters			590,545				590,545	3.00			590,545					590,545	3.00	
340	Infirmary			1,175,986				1,175,986	10.00			1,175,986					1,175,986	10.00	
341	Laundry/Dry Cleaning			1,144,343				1,144,343	23.75			1,144,343					1,144,343	23.75	
343	Tailor Shop			1,351,319				1,351,319	10.00			1,351,319					1,351,319	10.00	
344	Telephone			380				380	1.00			380					380	1.00	
-	15% Travel Reduction								(94,830)									(94,830)	
-	Administration - 15% Reduction								(1,366,128)									(1,366,128)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction								(592,433)									(592,433)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use								(7,949)									(7,949)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										1,916,611	3,847,091					5,763,702		
-	Fleet Bid Structure								(3,807)									(3,807)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction								(82,642)									(82,642)	
-	Lobbyists								(160,537)									(160,537)	
-	MMO and ITMO fees								(4,541)									(4,541)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)								(12,521)									(12,521)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough								(79,754)									(79,754)	
H09 Total		11,848,657	20,769,893	93,398,207			2,161,240	128,177,997	648.15	6,866,045	22,686,504	97,245,298				2,346,032	129,143,879	648.15	
H12 Clemson University (E&G)																			
346	Auxiliary - Student Housing			28,519,517				28,519,517	147.16			28,519,517					28,519,517	147.16	
347	Auxiliary - Other			24,887,991				24,887,991	159.69			24,887,991					24,887,991	159.69	
351	Research			32,159,497				32,159,497	277.81			32,159,497					32,159,497	277.81	
352	Sponsored Research		55,259,349	21,286,130				76,545,479	311.53			21,286,130		55,259,349			76,545,479	311.53	
353	Public Service			5,155,898				5,155,898	54.06			5,155,898					5,155,898	54.06	
354	Academic Support			65,261,531				65,261,531	393.21			65,261,531					65,261,531	393.21	
355	Student Services			23,430,606				23,430,606	199.13			23,430,606					23,430,606	199.13	

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Activity Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									FY 2010-11 Agency Funding									
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs	
364	Instruction-College of Agriculture, Forestry and Life Sciences	8,362,897		9,419,961																
365	Instruction-College of Engineering and Science	29,773,673		33,212,666				517,663	18,300,521	157.95										
366	Instruction-College of Health, Education and Human Development	8,812,353		9,718,744				1,842,988	64,829,327	400.36										
1691	CU ICAR							540,680	19,071,777	184.56										
1692	Call Me Mister	1,300,000																		
1800	SC Light Rail								1,300,000											
1934	Facilities Renovations							10,000,000	10,000,000								15,948,117	15,948,117		
-	- 1% Collaboration - Higher Education												(825,520)						(825,520)	
-	- 15% Travel Reduction												(1,363,756)						(1,363,756)	
-	- B&CB Agency Base Reduction												(4,131,481)						(4,131,481)	
-	- Cell Phone/Pager Use												(91,000)						(91,000)	
-	- CVRP Surcharge												(1,556)						(1,556)	
-	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments													17,597,067			186,773,405		204,370,472	
-	- Fleet Bid Structure												(160,159)						(160,159)	
-	- Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction												(188,575)						(188,575)	
-	- Lobbyists												(360,634)						(360,634)	
-	- IMMO and ITMO fees												(27,385)						(27,385)	
-	- State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)												(70,119)						(70,119)	
-	- TERI Savings												(520,674)						(520,674)	
-	- Two-Day State Furlough												(654,500)						(654,500)	
	H12 Total	82,629,613	63,225,580	438,140,957				14,691,917	598,688,067	3,472.48			70,774,830	80,822,647	624,914,362		15,948,117	792,459,956	3,472.48	
H15	University of Charleston																			
367	Instruction	375,224	212,500	2,064,473					2,652,197	21.28				375,224	212,500	2,064,473			2,652,197	21.28
368	Instruction	1,350,519		6,282,103					7,632,622	50.17				1,350,519		6,282,103			7,632,622	50.17
369	Instruction	2,474,757		11,384,523					13,859,280	64.00				2,474,757		11,384,523			13,859,280	64.00
370	Instruction	1,429,287		6,634,724					8,064,011	59.50				1,429,287		6,634,724			8,064,011	59.50
371	Instruction	4,042,963		18,484,220					22,527,183	146.63				4,042,963		18,484,220			22,527,183	146.63
372	Instruction	3,431,434		15,780,248					19,211,682	126.94				3,431,434		15,780,248			19,211,682	126.94
373	Research	110,012	4,172,500	2,203,980					6,486,492	5.00				110,012	4,172,500	2,203,980			6,486,492	5.00
374	Public Service	42,505	615,000	508,174					1,165,679	3.00					615,000	508,174			1,123,174	3.00
375	Academic Support-Other	1,385,146		6,295,187					7,680,333	80.90				1,385,146		6,295,187			7,680,333	80.90
376	Academic Support-Libraries	877,592		3,988,467					4,866,059	49.93				877,592		3,988,467			4,866,059	49.93
377	Student Services	1,850,195		9,408,734					11,258,929	108.95						9,408,734			11,258,929	108.95
378	Institutional Support	4,300,454		19,544,625					23,845,079	278.06				4,300,454		19,544,625			23,845,079	278.06
379	Operation/Maintenance of Plant	2,115,223		9,613,228				4,692,447	16,420,898	173.30						9,613,228	5,093,664		16,470,262	173.30
380	Scholarships/Fellowships		6,000,000	12,350,000					18,350,000						6,000,000	12,350,000			18,350,000	
381	Hospitality and Tourism																			
382	Avery Center																			
384	Auxiliary - Residence Halls			14,242,056					14,242,056	57.00						14,242,056			14,242,056	57.00
385	Auxiliary - Food Service			8,945,885					8,945,885							8,945,885			8,945,885	
386	Auxiliary - Health Services			1,275,730					1,275,730	11.00						1,275,730			1,275,730	11.00
387	Auxiliary - Other Rentals			83,338					83,338							83,338			83,338	
388	Auxiliary - Vending			85,000					85,000	3.00						85,000			85,000	3.00
389	Auxiliary - Bookstore			525,000					525,000							525,000			525,000	
390	Auxiliary - Parking			1,562,059					1,562,059	4.00						1,562,059			1,562,059	4.00
391	Auxiliary - Athletics			10,030,932					10,030,932	36.77						10,030,932			10,030,932	36.77
1694	Instruction	1,217,328		5,588,856					6,806,184	50.75						5,588,856			6,806,184	50.75
1696	Marine Genomics																			
-	- 15% Travel Reduction												(182,373)						(182,373)	
-	- Administration - 15% Reduction												(3,576,762)						(3,576,762)	
-	- Administration Standards - Higher Education												(221,327)						(221,327)	
-	- B&CB Agency Base Reduction												(1,250,132)						(1,250,132)	
-	- Cell Phone/Pager Use												(8,576)						(8,576)	
-	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments													1,000,000		9,358,046			10,358,046	
-	- Fleet Bid Structure												(1,261)						(1,261)	
-	- Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction												(101,875)						(101,875)	
-	- Lobbyists												(132,641)						(132,641)	
-	- IMMO and ITMO fees												(8,184)						(8,184)	
-	- State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)												(25,582)						(25,582)	
-	- TERI Savings												(265,320)						(265,320)	
-	- Two-Day State Furlough												(173,488)						(173,488)	
	H15 Total	25,002,639	11,000,000	166,881,542				4,692,447	207,576,628	1,330.18			14,920,832	12,000,000	176,239,588		5,093,664	208,254,084	1,330.18	
H17	Coastal Carolina University																			
392	Book Store			1,541					1,541										1,541	
393	General Instruction			3,112,991					3,112,991	5.44									3,112,991	5.44
394	Specific Instruction Program			3,304,295					3,304,295	40.92									3,304,295	40.92
395	College of Business	2,468,369		6,130,371				203,816	8,802,556	57.31				2,468,369		6,130,371			8,596,740	57.31
396	College of Education	1,702,583		4,228,486				140,584	6,071,653	36.50				1,702,583		4,228,486			5,633,656	36.50
397	College of Hum. & Fine Arts	4,319,193		10,727,026				356,641	15,402,860	112.31				4,319,193		10,727,026			13,983,872	112.31
398	College of Natural Science	3,673,359		9,123,050				303,314	13,099,723	95.28				3,673,359		9,123,050			12,796,409	95.28
399	Research		4,432,663	886,533					5,319,196	1.23					4,432,663	886,533			5,319,196	1.23
400	Public Service		3,107,337	932,201					4,039,538	2.46					3,107,337	932,201			4,039,538	2.46
401	Academic Support			6,472,117					6,472,117	89.07						6,472,117			6,472,117	89.07
402	Student Services			7,600,147				238,333	7,838,480	99.98						7,600,147			7,600,147	99.98
403	Athletics			12,278,689					12,278,689	73.39						12,278,689			12,278,689	73.39
40																				

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Activity Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									FY 2010-11 Agency Funding								
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs
H27	University of South Carolina - Columbia																		
457	School of Medicine	17,549,188	18,869,613	38,222,357			3,873,506	78,514,664	744.10	16,749,188	18,869,613	38,222,357					73,841,158	744.10	
458	Research		64,018,164	61,185,427				125,183,591	121.48		64,018,164	61,185,427					125,183,591	121.48	
459	Public Service		16,745,275	17,696,772				34,442,047	207.07		16,745,275	17,696,772					34,442,047	207.07	
460	Academic Support	3,221,641	93,849	50,410,114			20,072,381	73,797,985	466.04	3,221,641	93,849	50,410,114				25,993,327	79,718,931	466.04	
461	Student Services		2,413,250	27,640,747				30,053,997	174.32		2,413,250	27,640,747					30,053,997	174.32	
462	Operations & Maintenance		536,278	53,113,833				53,650,111	427.12		536,278	53,113,833					53,650,111	427.12	
463	Scholarships		49,324,152	79,585,142				128,909,294			49,324,152	79,585,142					128,909,294		
464	Institute for Public Service and Policy Research																		
465	Instruction: Arts and Sciences	47,207,873	374,503	53,718,713				101,301,089	778.13	45,792,634	374,503	53,718,713					99,885,850	778.13	
466	Instruction: Business and Hospitality, Retail, and Sports Management	15,555,067	154,845	22,211,043				37,920,955	231.56								37,920,955	231.56	
467	Instruction: Education	8,667,245	53,097	7,616,288				16,336,630	123.67	15,555,067	154,845	22,211,043					16,336,630	123.67	
468	Instruction: Engineering & Computing	11,702,360	65,455	9,388,814				21,156,629	123.35	11,702,360	65,455	9,388,814					21,156,629	123.35	
469	Instruction: Law School	6,613,830	56,166	8,056,447				14,726,443	91.10	6,613,830	56,166	8,056,447					14,726,443	91.10	
470	Instruction: Mass Communications and Library Science	3,711,851	30,120	4,320,402				8,062,373	72.52								8,062,373	72.52	
471	Instruction: Public Health to include Public Health, Pharmacy, Nursing, and Social Work	15,648,407	127,932	18,350,512				34,126,851	335.42								34,126,851	335.42	
472	African American Professors Program	178,805						178,805		15,617,404	127,932	18,350,512					33,995,848	335.42	
473	USC NanoCenter	744,267						744,267						178,805			178,805		
474	Small Business Development Center	697,031						697,031									697,031		
475	Law School Books and Publications	344,074						344,074									344,074		
476	Institutional Support		53,628	55,417,938				55,471,566	577.80								55,471,566	577.80	
477	Auxiliary: Athletics			54,139,658				54,139,658	189.21								54,139,658	189.21	
478	Auxiliary: Housing			28,539,058				28,539,058	99.74								28,539,058	99.74	
479	Auxiliary: Student Health Services			6,658,132				6,658,132	23.27								6,658,132	23.27	
480	Auxiliary: Bookstore			1,086,643				1,086,643									1,086,643		
481	Auxiliary: Other			8,928,566				8,928,566	35.00								8,928,566	35.00	
1557	Instruction: Honors College	1,784,353	11,299	1,620,770				3,416,422	11.78	1,784,353	11,299	1,620,770					3,416,422	11.78	
1558	Instruction: Graduate School and University 101	291,999	11,441	1,641,146				1,944,586	18.77								1,944,586	18.77	
1559	Hydrogen Fuel Cell Research	744,267						744,267									744,267		
1560	Palmetto Poison Control Center	186,066						186,066									186,066		
1703	Technology Incubator	148,853						148,853									148,853		
1704	Freshwater Initiative	287,880						287,880									287,880		
1811	SC Lighthouse																		
1812	South Carolina Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology																		
1813	Emergency																		
-	1% Collaboration - Higher Education									(1,317,046)								(1,317,046)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(1,084,422)								(1,084,422)	
-	Archeology and Anthropology Program Restructuring									(496,812)								(496,812)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(6,764,253)								(6,764,253)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(69,102)								(69,102)	
-	Consolidate Maintenance Facilities in Columbia									(36,453)								(36,453)	
-	CVRP Surcharge									(252)								(252)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										5,933,300	48,322,581						54,255,881	
-	Fleet Bid Structure									(141,828)								(141,828)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(390,198)								(390,198)	
-	Lobbyists									(378,648)								(378,648)	
-	MMO and ITMO fees									(33,975)								(33,975)	
-	Nightly Custodial Services									(12,469)								(12,469)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)									(137,975)								(137,975)	
-	TERI Savings									(823,268)								(823,268)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(1,170,964)								(1,170,964)	
H27 Total		135,285,057	152,939,067	609,528,522			23,945,887	921,698,533	4,851.45	115,905,598	158,872,367	657,851,103		178,805			25,993,327	958,801,200	4,851.45
H29	University of South Carolina - Aiken																		
482	Instruction: Arts and Sciences	5,259,976	213,765	3,270,359				946,332	9,690,432	115.00	5,175,691	213,765	3,270,359				1,595,479	10,255,294	115.00
483	Instruction: Business and Hospitality, Retail, and Sports Management	1,042,067		1,751,934				187,480	2,981,481	21.69	1,042,067		1,751,934				2,794,001	21.69	
484	Instruction: Education	773,885		1,505,620				139,231	2,418,736	15.21	662,832		1,505,620				2,168,452	15.21	
485	Instruction: Public Health to include Public Health, Pharmacy, Nursing, and Social Work	1,105,555		1,591,797				196,763	2,894,115	21.50							1,591,797	21.50	
486	Institutional Support			3,530,672					3,530,672	42.14	1,093,662		1,591,797				2,685,459	42.14	
487	Auxiliary: Bookstore			1,694,673					1,694,673	6.23			1,694,673				1,694,673	6.23	
488	Auxiliary: Other			1,317,239					1,317,239	4.86			1,317,239				1,317,239	4.86	
489	Auxiliary: Other			1,287,232					1,287,232	4.74			1,287,232				1,287,232	4.74	
490	Research		95,681	248,251				343,932			95,681	248,251					343,932		
491	Public Service		343,518	2,085,498				2,429,016	17.00		343,518	2,085,498					2,429,016	17.00	
492	Academic Support			3,208,236				3,208,236	36.83			3,208,236					3,208,236	36.83	
493	Student Services		61,143	5,468,632				5,529,775	58.16		61,143	5,468,632					5,529,775	58.16	
494	Operations & Maintenance		43,873	3,701,757				3,745,630	36.91		43,873	3,701,757					3,745,630	36.91	
495	Scholarships		3,909,387	9,896,241				13,805,628			3,909,387	9,896,241					13,805,628		
-	15% Travel Reduction									(34,950)								(34,950)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(409,074)								(409,074)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										190,190	157,571						347,761	
-	MMO and ITMO fees									(2,089)								(2,089)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)									(8,073)								(8,073)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(55,934)								(55,934)	
H29 Total		8,181,483	4,667,367	40,558,141			1,469,806	54,876,797	380.26	7,464,132	4,857,557	40,715,712				1,595,479	54,832,880	380.26	
H34	University of South Carolina - Upstate																		
496	Research		14,927	120,644				135,571			14,927	120,644					135,571		
497	Public Service		696,616	1,249,227				1,945,843	18.62		696,616	1,249,227					1,945,843	18.62	
498	Academic Support			4,920,431				4,920,431	33.67			4,920,431					4,920,431	33.67	
499	Student Services		262,889	8,955,940				9,218,829	88.35		262,889	8,955,940					9,218,829	88.35	
500	Operations & Maintenance			8,190,084				8,190,0											

FY 2010-11 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding								FY 2010-11 Agency Funding									
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs
503	Instruction: Business and Hospitality, Retail, and Sports Management	1,100,019		1,429,480				202,619	2,732,118	23.35									
504	Instruction: Education	1,246,830	116,103	1,620,261				229,861	3,212,855	26.47	1,100,019		1,429,480					2,629,499	23.35
505	Instruction: Public Health to include Public Health, Pharmacy, Nursing, and Social Work	1,950,800		2,491,221				353,114	4,795,135	40.70	1,001,128	116,103	1,620,261					2,737,492	26.47
506	Institutional Support			7,161,340					7,161,340	65.72			2,491,221					4,408,276	40.70
507	Auxiliary: Bookstore			2,022,593					2,022,593	8.44			2,022,593					2,022,593	8.44
508	Auxiliary: Housing			1,698,659					1,698,659	7.09			1,698,659					1,698,659	7.09
509	Auxiliary: Other			266,130					266,130	1.11			266,130					266,130	1.11
	- 15% Travel Reduction								(71,861)									(71,861)	
	- B&CB Agency Base Reduction								(533,611)									(533,611)	
	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										1,382,515	4,146,601						5,629,116	
	- Lobbyists								(6,259)									(6,259)	
	- MMO and ITMO fees								(3,125)									(3,125)	
	- State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)								(9,564)									(9,564)	
	- Two-Day State Furlough								(76,266)									(76,266)	
H34 Total		10,672,227	8,293,043	60,367,140				1,959,567	81,291,977	506.00	9,406,477	9,675,558	64,513,741				2,127,115	85,722,891	506.00
H36 University of South Carolina - Beaufort																			
510	Instruction	1,930,782	146,128	5,462,565				481,777	8,021,252	61.60	1,697,662	146,128	5,462,565				522,970	7,829,325	61.60
511	Research		185,012	279,379					464,391	1.65		185,012	279,379					464,391	1.65
512	Public Service		118,324	230,504					348,828	0.68		118,324	230,504					348,828	0.68
513	Academic Support			2,585,177					2,585,177	21.61			2,585,177					2,585,177	21.61
514	Student Services		152,817	2,787,607					2,940,424	23.19		152,817	2,787,607					2,940,424	23.19
515	Operations & Maintenance			2,424,673					2,424,673	11.88			2,424,673					2,424,673	11.88
516	Scholarships		1,488,245	1,948,670					3,436,915			1,488,245	1,948,670					3,436,915	
518	Penn Center - LINE ITEM																		
519	Institutional Support			1,579,354					1,579,354	17.73			1,579,354					1,579,354	17.73
	- 15% Travel Reduction								(18,953)									(18,953)	
	- B&CB Agency Base Reduction								(96,539)									(96,539)	
	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										83,848	2,183,671						2,267,519	
	- MMO and ITMO fees								(814)									(814)	
	- State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)								(1,111)									(1,111)	
	- Two-Day State Furlough								(12,852)									(12,852)	
H36 Total		1,930,782	2,090,526	17,297,929				481,777	21,801,014	138.34	1,567,393	2,174,374	19,481,600				522,970	23,746,337	138.34
H37 University of South Carolina - Lancaster																			
520	Instruction: Arts & Sciences	2,036,988	42,520	3,588,218				356,295	6,024,021	42.50	1,957,030	42,520	3,588,218				386,759	5,974,527	42.50
521	Research		21,368	156,654					178,022			21,368	156,654					178,022	
522	Public Service		4,361	1,120,489					1,124,850	12.50		4,361	1,120,489					1,124,850	12.50
523	Academic Support		261,878	507,285					769,163	7.12		261,878	507,285					769,163	7.12
524	Student Services			1,277,307					1,277,307	10.17			1,277,307					1,277,307	10.17
525	Operations & Maintenance			1,064,983					1,064,983	16.10			1,064,983					1,064,983	16.10
526	Scholarships		1,850,370	2,521,419					4,371,789			1,850,370	2,521,419					4,371,789	
528	Institutional Support			1,217,799					1,217,799	8.64			1,217,799					1,217,799	8.64
	- 15% Travel Reduction								(6,019)									(6,019)	
	- B&CB Agency Base Reduction								(101,849)									(101,849)	
	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										386,246	1,566,610						1,952,856	
	- MMO and ITMO fees								(599)									(599)	
	- State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)								(1,375)									(1,375)	
	- Two-Day State Furlough								(16,180)									(16,180)	
H37 Total		2,036,988	2,180,497	11,454,154				356,295	16,027,934	97.03	1,831,028	2,566,743	13,020,764				386,759	17,805,294	97.03
H38 University of South Carolina - Salkehatchie																			
529	Instruction: Arts & Sciences	1,736,015	52,462	678,195				310,271	2,776,963	24.50	1,530,791	52,462	678,195				336,800	2,598,268	24.50
530	Research			66,662					66,662				66,662					66,662	
531	Public Service		392,693	515,446					908,139	5.23		392,693	515,446					908,139	5.23
532	Academic Support			457,894					457,894	5.50			457,894					457,894	5.50
533	Student Services		137,189	960,008					1,097,197	6.00		137,189	960,008					1,097,197	6.00
534	Operations & Maintenance			1,176,973					1,176,973	10.00			1,176,973					1,176,973	10.00
535	Scholarships		1,719,469	1,744,789					3,464,258			1,719,469	1,744,789					3,464,258	
536	Auxiliary: Bookstore			437,130					437,130	0.43			437,130					437,130	0.43
537	Leadership Institute																		
538	Institutional Support			780,277					780,277	5.61			780,277					780,277	5.61
	- 15% Travel Reduction								(6,928)									(6,928)	
	- B&CB Agency Base Reduction								(86,801)									(86,801)	
	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										378,596	379,918						758,514	
	- MMO and ITMO fees								(398)									(398)	
	- State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)								(1,257)									(1,257)	
	- Two-Day State Furlough								(10,844)									(10,844)	
H38 Total		1,736,015	2,301,833	6,817,374				310,271	11,165,493	57.27	1,424,563	2,680,429	7,197,292				336,800	11,639,084	57.27
H39 University of South Carolina - Sumter																			
539	Instruction: Arts & Sciences	3,222,438	132,795	1,558,083				575,463	5,488,779	46.92	3,089,467	132,795	1,558,083				624,667	5,405,012	46.92
540	Public Service		337	6,556					6,892			337	6,556					6,892	
541	Academic Support			1,215,703					1,215,703	19.32			1,215,703					1,215,703	19.32
542	Student Services		107,348	1,242,055					1,349,403	19.43		107,348	1,242,055					1,349,403	19.43
543	Operations & Maintenance		1,428,555	878,008					2,306,563	12.36		1,428,555	878,008					2,306,563	12.36
544	Scholarships			1,825,726					1,825,726				1,825,726					1,825,726	
545	Auxiliary: Bookstore and Food Service			689,174					689,174	2.12			689,174					689,174	2.12
546	Institutional Support			1,298,404					1,298,404	16.91			1,298,404					1,298,404	16.91
1705																			

FY 2010-11 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									FY 2010-11 Agency Funding								
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs
598	Miscellaneous Other Funds			1,757,211					1,757,211									1,757,211	
600	Recruitment - Rural Physician Program	89,512							89,512	1.00								89,512	1.00
601	Recruitment - Rural Physician Program	435,874						179,064	614,938									435,874	
602	Recruitment - Nursing Recruitment Center	36,007							36,007	0.25									0.25
605	Instruction-Model AHEC	193,386	386,773						580,159	1.00								580,159	1.00
607	Miscellaneous Federal Grant Opportunities		659,875						659,875									659,875	
608	Instruction-Family Medicine Residency	5,515,803						438,222	5,954,025	11.03								5,515,803	11.03
609	Instruction-Graduate Doctor Education Residency Training Programs (excluding Family Medicine Residency Training Programs)	2,501,652						1,395,283	3,896,935	2.00									2.00
610	System Wide Administration/Coordination	517,327							517,327	3.33								517,327	3.33
1567	Health Careers Program (Other Funds)			154,217					154,217	0.20								154,217	0.20
1708	Infrastructure Development	393,974							393,974	0.75			154,217					154,217	0.75
1901	Junior Doctors of Health Comprehensive Obesity Prevention			160,425					160,425									160,425	
1935	South Carolina Office of Health Workforce Analysis and Planning			571,564					571,564	1.00								571,564	1.00
-	15% Travel Reduction								(6,264)									(6,264)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction								(614,807)									(614,807)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments												(244,875)	(105,907)				(350,782)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction								(248,740)									(248,740)	
-	MMO and ITMO fees								(859)									(859)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)								(1,590)									(1,590)	
-	Two Day State Furlough								(30,122)									(30,122)	
	H53 Total	12,296,149	1,046,648	2,643,417				2,012,569	17,998,783	26.32	8,197,906	801,773	2,537,510				2,184,649	13,721,859	26.32
H59	Technical & Comprehensive Education																		
611	INSTRUCTION: Agriculture, Agriculture Operations, and Related Sciences (CIP 01)	380,132		622,866				61,807	1,064,805	9.75									9.75
612	INSTRUCTION: Natural Resources and Conservation (CIP 03)	109,369		124,938				17,783	252,090	2.25	380,132		622,866					1,002,998	2.25
613	INSTRUCTION: Communication, Journalism, and Related Programs (CIP 09)	81,655		135,782				13,276	230,713	2.25	109,369		124,938					234,307	2.25
614	INSTRUCTION: Communications Technologies/Technicians and Support Services (CIP 10)	356,298		493,356				57,932	907,586	6.00	81,655		135,782					217,437	6.00
615	INSTRUCTION: Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services (CIP 11)	5,265,781	65,968	6,280,553				856,184	12,468,486	97.75	356,298		493,356					849,654	97.75
616	INSTRUCTION: Personal and Culinary Services (CIP 12)	1,198,929	3,604	2,256,178				194,939	3,653,650	27.75	5,265,781	65,968	6,280,553					11,612,302	27.75
617	INSTRUCTION: Engineering (CIP 14)	210,545		327,579				34,233	572,357	4.50	1,198,929	3,604	2,256,178					3,458,711	4.50
618	INSTRUCTION: Engineering Technologies/Technicians (CIP 15)	4,479,931	49,304	6,334,353				728,410	11,591,998	83.75	210,545		327,579					536,124	83.75
619	INSTRUCTION: Foreign Languages, Literatures, and Linguistics (CIP 16)	679,465	13,698	1,143,110				110,477	1,946,750	13.25	4,479,931	49,304	6,334,353					10,863,588	13.25
620	INSTRUCTION: Family and Consumer Sciences/Human Sciences (CIP 19)	1,493,436	92,901	1,717,476				242,824	3,546,637	33.00	679,465	13,698	1,143,110					1,836,273	33.00
621	INSTRUCTION: Legal Professions and Studies (CIP 22)	861,071	2,883	941,863				140,005	1,945,822	15.25	1,493,436	92,901	1,717,476					3,303,813	15.25
622	INSTRUCTION: English Language and Literature/Letters (CIP 23)	7,466,548	43,890	9,726,070				1,214,016	18,450,524	124.88	861,071	2,883	941,863					1,805,817	124.88
623	INSTRUCTION: Liberal Arts and Sciences, General Studies and Humanities (CIP 24)	1,329,965	8,754	1,556,067				216,244	3,111,030	27.18	7,466,548	43,890	9,726,070					17,236,508	27.18
624	INSTRUCTION: Biological and Biomedical Sciences (CIP 26)	4,509,755	46,476	6,138,395				733,259	11,427,885	79.25	1,329,965	8,754	1,556,067					2,894,786	79.25
625	INSTRUCTION: Mathematics and Statistics (CIP 27)	5,531,133	55,507	6,644,634				899,329	13,130,603	108.00	4,509,755	46,476	6,138,395					10,694,626	108.00
626	INSTRUCTION: Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies (CIP 30)	57,905		192,716				9,415	260,036	1.50	5,531,133	55,507	6,644,634					12,231,274	1.50
628	INSTRUCTION: Basic Skills (CIP 32)	3,238,397	7,209	5,256,869				526,544	9,029,019	68.75	57,905		192,716					250,621	68.75
629	INSTRUCTION: Interpersonal and Social Skills (CIP 35)	212,849	6,215	396,985				34,608	650,657	5.75	3,238,397	7,209	5,256,869					8,502,475	5.75
630	INSTRUCTION: Philosophy and Religion Studies (CIP 38)	224,065	4,326	470,848				36,432	735,671	5.35	212,849	6,215	396,985					616,049	5.35
631	INSTRUCTION: Physical Sciences (CIP 40)	1,474,213	11,535	1,937,123				239,698	3,662,569	32.00	224,065	4,326	470,848					699,239	32.00
632	INSTRUCTION: Science Technologies/Technicians (CIP 41)	39,056		2,077				6,350	47,483	0.50	1,474,213	11,535	1,937,123					3,422,871	0.50
633	INSTRUCTION: Psychology (CIP 42)	1,931,942	18,811	3,019,598				314,122	5,284,473	34.00	39,056		2,077					41,133	34.00
634	INSTRUCTION: Security and Protective Services (CIP 43)	1,288,618	12,403	1,508,069				209,522	3,018,612	19.25	1,931,942	18,811	3,019,598					4,970,351	19.25
635	INSTRUCTION: Public Administration and Social Service Professions (CIP 44)	548,419	4,926	830,689				89,170	1,473,204	9.25	1,288,618	12,403	1,508,069					2,809,090	9.25
636	INSTRUCTION: Social Sciences (CIP 45)	2,701,282	13,777	2,913,311				439,212	6,067,582	47.75	548,419	4,926	830,689					1,384,034	47.75
638	INSTRUCTION: Mechanic and Repair Technologies/Technicians (CIP 47)	4,687,621	171,302	5,760,278				762,179	11,381,380	84.75	2,701,282	13,777	2,913,311					5,628,370	84.75
639	Auxiliary Enterprises - Food Services		34,100	1,336,794					1,370,894	5.25	4,687,621	171,302	5,760,278					10,619,201	5.25
640	Auxiliary Enterprises - Bookstores		11,821	30,638,571					30,650,392	56.52		34,100	1,336,794					1,370,894	56.52
641	Auxiliary Enterprises - Residence Halls			640,434					640,434	1.00		11,821	30,638,571					30,650,392	1.00
642	Auxiliary Enterprise - Vending			163,320					163,320				640,434					640,434	

FY 2010-11 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									FY 2010-11 Agency Funding								
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs
643	Sales & Services of Education Departments			74,997				74,997										74,997	
646	Midlands Tech Nursing Program	466,771					79,036	545,807	8.00	466,771								466,771	8.00
647	Pathways to Prosperity	760,722					128,810	889,532		760,722								760,722	
648	Florence-Darlington - Entrepreneurial Operations Equipment	380,360					64,405	444,765											
649	Trident Technical College Culinary Arts	589,559					99,828	689,387											
650	System Office President's Office	906,753					147,433	1,054,186	10.00	906,753								906,753	10.00
651	System Office Human Resource Services (HRS)	388,828					63,221	452,049	7.00	388,828								388,828	7.00
652	System Office Finance and General Administration	960,800					222,316	1,183,116	22.95	960,800								960,800	22.95
653	System Office Academic Affairs	669,253	166,655				108,817	944,725	14.00	669,253	166,655							835,908	14.00
655	System Office Information Technology Services	1,654,775					269,056	1,923,831	20.00	1,654,775								1,654,775	20.00
657	System Office: Economic Development Administration	1,946,818					316,541	2,263,359	30.00	1,946,818								1,946,818	30.00
661	System Office: Center for Accelerated Technology Training (formerly Special Schools)	1,663,267		238,172			270,437	2,171,876	9.00	1,663,267		238,172						1,901,439	9.00
662	INSTRUCTION: Precision Production (CIP 48)	2,031,151	22,923	3,148,942			330,253	5,533,269	41.25	2,031,151	22,923	3,148,942						5,203,016	41.25
663	INSTRUCTION: Transportation and Materials Moving (CIP 49)	68,422	7,209	411,773			11,125	498,529	3.00	68,422	7,209	411,773						487,404	3.00
664	INSTRUCTION: Visual and Performing Arts (CIP 50)	1,077,173	11,535	1,818,192			175,140	3,082,040	20.75	1,077,173	11,535	1,818,192						2,906,900	20.75
665	INSTRUCTION: Health Professions and Related Clinical Sciences (CIP 51)	19,493,738	663,900	26,751,638			3,104,626	50,013,902	391.57	19,077,540	663,900	26,751,638				23,676,177		70,169,255	391.57
666	INSTRUCTION: Business, Management, Marketing, and Related Support Services (CIP 52)	6,541,955	38,817	7,624,009			1,063,683	15,268,464	132.00	6,541,955	38,817	7,624,009						14,204,781	132.00
667	Occupational Upgrading	3,121,327	209,386	15,186,415			507,509	19,024,637	106.15	3,121,327	209,386	15,186,415						18,517,128	106.15
668	Community Service Programs	697,927	746,058	3,470,586			113,479	5,028,050	16.85	697,927	746,058	3,470,586						4,216,644	16.85
669	Academic Support - Library	2,613,979	64,563	6,094,027			425,017	9,197,586	101.84	2,613,979	64,563	6,094,027						8,772,569	101.84
670	Academic Support - Other	8,659,194	7,139,319	42,518,599			1,658,920	59,976,032	563.15	8,659,194	7,139,319	42,518,599						58,317,112	563.15
671	Student Services	7,497,100	24,093,698	38,538,760			1,438,597	71,568,155	735.41	7,497,100	24,093,698	38,538,760						70,129,558	735.41
672	Institutional Support	11,088,753	2,682,478	64,655,305			2,116,698	80,543,234	777.08	11,088,753	2,682,478	64,655,305						78,426,536	777.08
673	Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,944,892	79,564	56,556,904			3,116,228	58,997,588	408.35	1,944,892	79,564	56,556,904						58,581,360	408.35
674	Scholarships		4,966,318	4,505,070				9,471,388			4,966,318	4,505,070						1,141,081	
1573	Spartanburg Cherokee Expansion	1,141,081					193,215	1,334,296	3.50	1,141,081								1,141,081	3.50
1575	INSTRUCTION: History (CIP 54)	455,463					74,056	1,136,766	9.75	455,463								1,062,710	9.75
1576	INSTRUCTION: Education (CIP 13)	64,639		21,998			10,510	97,147	0.75	64,639		21,998						86,637	0.75
1710	Florence-Darlington - SIMT	1,141,082					193,215	1,334,297											
1712	Allied Health Initiative								19.61										19.61
1825	Apprenticeship	744,880					121,113	865,993	8.00										8.00
1936	System Office: Communication and Marketing/Research																		
-	15% Travel Reduction									(431,328)								(431,328)	
-	Administration - Establish Three Regions									(22,600,000)								(22,600,000)	
-	Administration Standards - Higher Education									(1,623,287)								(1,623,287)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(6,456,452)								(6,456,452)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(37,182)								(37,182)	
-	Central Travel Office									(53,115)								(53,115)	
-	CVRP Surcharge									(66)								(66)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										(4,283,248)	30,438,873						26,155,625	
-	Fleet Bid Structure									(1,513)								(1,513)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(371,727)								(371,727)	
-	Lobbyists									(146,123)								(146,123)	
-	IMMO and ITMO fees									(3,506)								(3,506)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(35,366)								(35,366)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)									(167,257)								(167,257)	
-	TERI Savings									(641,423)								(641,423)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(700,882)								(700,882)	
H59 Total		129,129,042	41,571,833	371,733,536			21,811,254	564,245,665	4,466.39	91,889,809	37,288,585	402,172,409				23,676,177	555,026,980	4,466.39	
H63 State Department of Education																			
675	Foundation Education Program - Education Finance Act (EFA)	1,178,410,838					185,922,339	1,364,333,177		1,184,999,317								1,359,429,963	
676	Employer Contributions	482,943,402						482,943,402		482,943,402						174,430,646		482,943,402	
677	Retiree Insurance	79,476,772						79,476,772		79,476,772								79,476,772	
680	Increase Credits for High School Diploma					17,117,711		17,117,711											
683	Junior Scholars			128,018				128,018					17,117,711					17,117,711	
686	Teacher Salary Supplement			77,061,350				77,061,350					77,061,350					77,061,350	
687	Teacher Salary Supplement Employer Contributions			15,766,752				15,766,752					15,766,752					15,766,752	
688	National Board Certification (NBC) Incentive Supplies	20,697,198				41,236,385		61,933,583		20,697,198			43,938,802					64,636,000	
689	Teacher Supplies			12,999,520				12,999,520					12,999,520					12,999,520	
690	Professional Development and Support for Math and Science	366,833	3,267,290					3,634,123		366,833	3,267,290							3,634,123	
693	Teacher Quality - ADEPT	1,881,035						1,881,035											
694	Services to Students with Disabilities - Special Needs - Children w/ Disabilities P.L. 108-446 (formerly P.L. 99-457)					2,878,146		2,878,146											
695	Services to Students with Disabilities - Special Needs - Children	38,294						38,294		38,294								38,294	
696	Service to Students with Disabilities - Special Needs Children	106,575						106,575		106,575								106,575	
697	Service to Students with Disabilities					3,045,778		3,045,778					3,045,778					3,045,778	

FY 2010-11 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									FY 2010-11 Agency Funding								
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs
698	Career and Technology Education (CATE) - Modernize Equipment	4,068,812			2,946,296				7,015,108									2,946,296	2,946,296
699	Work-Based Learning		1,731,378		3,021,348			4,752,726										1,731,378	4,752,726
700	High Schools That Work (HSTW) and Making Middle Grades Work (MMGW)	1,756,516			743,354			2,499,870											743,354
701	Nursing Program	506,952						506,952		506,952									506,952
702	School Lunch Program Aid	350,890						350,890		350,890									350,890
703	Principal Salary Supplement				2,244,030			2,244,030					2,244,030						2,244,030
704	School Facilities - Buildings			10,300,000				10,300,000				10,300,000							10,300,000
706	Safe Schools - Middle School Initiative				3,576,330			3,576,330					3,576,330						3,576,330
708	School Transportation System - State Supplement for Bus Drivers - Salary, Employer's Contribution, and Workers Compensation	41,462,985						41,462,985											41,462,985
709	Standards and Learning - Curriculum and Standards Services	1,574,352	16,009,130	758,708	258,007			18,600,197	32.00	1,574,352	16,009,130	758,708	258,007					18,600,197	32.00
711	Professional Development on Reading to Teachers	874,604						874,604		874,604									874,604
712	SAT/ACT Improvement and High School Redesign	321,841						321,841	1.00										321,841
713	Enhance Teacher Skills and Student Performance in English, Math, Science and Social Studies in Grades K-5 and 6-8					49,614,527		49,614,527	0.50										49,614,527
714	Academic / Instructional Assistance to High Poverty Schools and Students (Title I, Part A, of NCLB (Basic Grants))		203,159,665					203,159,665	14.00										203,159,665
715	Academic/Instructional Assistance to Migrant Children (Title I, Part C, of NCLB (Migrant))		554,037					554,037	1.00										554,037
716	Academic/Instructional Assistance to Neglected and Delinquent Children (Title I, Part D, of NCLB (Neglected and Delinquent))		1,732,026					1,732,026	1.00										1,732,026
718	Charter School Program	393,572	2,577,831		372,712			3,344,115	2.00	393,572	2,577,831		372,712					3,344,115	2.00
719	Character Education Program	190,478	648,870					839,348	1.00	4	648,870							648,874	1.00
720	Reduce Dropouts and Truancy - Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention		1,000,000					1,000,000	2.00										1,000,000
722	21st Century Community Learning Center Program (Competitive Grants)		13,775,264					13,775,264											13,775,264
723	Technical Assistance and Support to Below Average and Unsatisfactory Schools				61,690,956			61,690,956	29.00										61,690,956
725	External Reviews - External Review Teams				1,019,880			1,019,880					1,019,880						1,019,880
726	Palmetto Gold and Silver Awards Program				2,230,061			2,230,061											2,230,061
730	OSL-School Leadership On-Line Campus				7,500			7,500					7,500						7,500
731	English Speakers of Other Languages - ESOL (Title III, of NCLB)		4,299,408					4,299,408	1.00				4,299,408						4,299,408
732	Innovative Programs (Title V-Chapter 2 of NCLB)		1,335,779					1,335,779	5.00										1,335,779
733	Rural Education Achievement Program - REAP (Title VI of NCLB)		3,734,061					3,734,061	0.50				3,734,061						3,734,061
734	Arts Curricula Instruction				1,199,551			1,199,551	1.00										1,199,551
735	Arts Scholarship - Archibald Rutledge Scholarship	12,565						12,565											12,565
736	Early Childhood Education-Four-Year Old Early Childhood	66,300	2,420,838		16,785,963			19,273,101	10.00										19,273,101
737	Parenting and Family Literacy Services		1,106,422					1,106,422											1,106,422
738	Competitive Teacher Grants				956,728			956,728											956,728
739	Services to Students with Disabilities - Special Education	228,173	172,545,862					172,774,035	26.00										172,774,035
740	Adult Education (AE)	3,744,598	7,863,680	1,268,249	10,613,381			23,489,908	15.00	3,744,598	7,863,680	1,268,249	10,613,381					23,489,908	15.00
741	Career and Technology Education (CATE)	940,608	18,949,906					19,890,514	34.00										19,890,514
742	Teacher Certification	1,164,812		400,000	1,952,618			3,517,430	35.00	1,164,812	18,949,906	400,000	1,952,618					3,517,430	35.00
743	Teacher Recognition (Teacher of the Year)				123,473			123,473					123,473						123,473
744	Alternative Certification Programs (PACE)	835,155						835,155	7.00										835,155
745	Teacher Education, Preparation, Support, Assessment				426,747			426,747											426,747
746	Teacher Evaluation (ADEPT)				79,000			79,000	1.00										79,000
747	Teacher Quality - Title II A of the No Child Left Behind Act		36,136,312					36,136,312	2.00										36,136,312
748	Teacher Advancement Program (TAP) NON-EAA		6,561,000	789,669				7,350,669	0.50										7,350,669
749	School Transportation System	55,401,104		7,168,370				62,569,474	486.00	55,401,104			7,168,370					62,569,474	486.00
750	School Transportation System - EAA & EEDA	4,048,512						4,048,512											4,048,512
751	School Transportation System - Bus Purchase	18,595						18,595											18,595
752	Technology Support and Assistance	3,049,723	1,929,935	860,193	1,579,810			7,419,661	51.00	3,049,723	1,929,935	860,193	1,579,810					7,419,661	51.00
754	Enhancing Education Through Technology (E2T2); Title II Part D of NCLB		3,822,729					3,822,729											3,822,729
755	Data Collection-SASI and Power School				1,217,947			1,217,947											1,217,947

FY 2010-11 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									FY 2010-11 Agency Funding								
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs
756	Student Identifier and LDS Technology Initiative (K-12 Technology Partnership)				987,203				987,203				987,203					987,203	
757	Conduct Research and Prepare Reports	883,849			722,385			1,606,234	19.00				10,171,826					10,171,826	
759	Assessment and Testing Activities	8,111,391	7,657,819		18,544,413			34,313,623	30.00	8,111,391	7,657,819		18,544,413					34,313,623	30.00
760	Instructional Materials - Textbooks	22,480,684		1,580,089	17,304,366			41,365,139	7.00	22,480,684		1,580,089	9,328,057					33,388,830	7.00
761	School Facilities Support	413,516		90,000				503,516	8.00	413,516		90,000						503,516	8.00
762	Safe and Drug-Free Program	331,513	4,444,833					4,776,346	14.00	331,513	4,444,833							4,776,346	14.00
763	School Food Services and Food Distribution System	134,888	182,275,849					182,410,737	18.00									182,410,737	18.00
764	Coordinated School Health Programs	316,704	661,242					977,946		316,704	661,242							977,946	
766	School Health Finance System (Medicaid)			3,020,830				3,020,830	6.00					3,020,830				3,020,830	6.00
768	GEAR-UP (Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs)			20,000				20,000										20,000	
769	Commission on National and Community Service		1,831,503					1,831,503			1,831,503							1,831,503	
770	Parental and Community Partnerships	79,611						79,611	1.00	79,611								79,611	1.00
771	OSL-Foundational Leadership				33,180			33,180					33,180					33,180	
772	OSL-Principal Evaluation, Induction, and Assessment				60,040			60,040					60,040					60,040	
773	OSL-Executive Institute -- Tapping Executive Educators (OSL-TEE)				19,750			19,750					19,750					19,750	
774	OSL-Technical Assistance				723,445			723,445	14.00				723,445					723,445	14.00
775	OSL-Institute for District Administrators (SLEI DA)				15,010			15,010					15,010					15,010	
776	OSL-Leadership Sustainment and Enhancement Programs				15,800			15,800					15,800					15,800	
777	Teacher Quality - Teacher Recruitment - CHE				4,424,846			4,424,846					4,424,846					4,424,846	
778	Teacher Loan (Treasurer)				4,000,722			4,000,722					4,000,722					4,000,722	
779	Career Changer Loan	1,277,268						1,277,268		1,277,268								1,277,268	
780	Archives & History	26,835						26,835		26,835								26,835	
781	Status Offender	415,481						415,481		415,481								415,481	
783	Aid Sch Dist-Felton Lab	130,394						130,394										130,394	
784	Holocaust	37,383						37,383		37,383								37,383	
785	Youth in Government																		
786	EOC Family Involvement				33,781			33,781					33,781					33,781	
787	State Agency Teacher Pay				11,220,057			11,220,057					11,220,057					11,220,057	
788	Writing Improvement Network (USC)				215,013			215,013					215,013					215,013	
789	Education Oversight Committee (EOC)				1,016,289			1,016,289					1,016,289					1,016,289	
790	SC Geographic Alliance				183,375			183,375					183,375					183,375	
791	School Improvement Council				149,768			149,768										149,768	
792	Centers Of Excellence (CHE)				537,526			537,526					537,526					537,526	
793	EOC Public Relations				168,438			168,438					168,438					168,438	
794	State Board of Education and SCSBA	51,337						51,337		51,337								51,337	
795	Ombudsman Services	43,524						43,524	1.00										1.00
796	Governmental Services - Policy, Planning, Legislation	151,967						151,967	2.00									151,967	2.00
797	Finance and Operations (Budget, Disbursements, Audit, Procurement, HR)	3,877,340		231,530	786,743			4,895,613	74.00									4,895,613	74.00
798	Administration	1,627,090		388,000	90,518			2,105,608	31.52	3,489,606		231,530	786,743					4,507,879	74.00
799	FIRST STEPS - EARLY EDUCATION	3,000,523			675,000	292,500		3,968,023		3,000,523		675,000	292,500					3,968,023	
800	FIRST STEPS - CHILD CARE	4,201,955			951,000	412,100		5,565,055		4,201,955		951,000	412,100					5,565,055	
801	FIRST STEPS - PARENTING/FAMILY LITERACY	4,280,863			972,000	421,200		5,674,063				972,000	421,200					5,674,063	
802	FIRST STEPS - HEALTH	1,493,017			339,000	146,900		1,978,917		1,493,017		339,000	146,900					1,978,917	
803	FIRST STEPS - ADMINISTRATION	1,102,602		921,366		190,848		2,214,816	30.00			921,366	190,848					2,214,816	30.00
804	FIRST STEPS - FEDERAL PROGRAM			733,720				733,720	1.00									733,720	1.00
1577	Robert C. Byrd Scholarship		650,000					650,000					650,000					650,000	
1714	FIRST STEPS - PRE-KINDERGARTEN PROGRAM - CDEPP PRIVATE	2,303,105						2,303,105										2,303,105	
1715	Public School Child Development Education Pilot Program (CDEPP)	17,300,000						17,300,000										17,300,000	
1716	Student Health and Fitness Education (Student Health and Fitness Act of 2005)	28,665,985						28,665,985	4.00									28,665,985	4.00
1717	Educational Services to Homeless (Safe Schools-McKinney-Vento Homeless Program)		894,867					894,867										894,867	
1718	FIRST STEPS - SCHOOL TRANSITION	277,463		63,000	27,300			367,763		277,463		63,000	27,300					367,763	
1719	Education and Economic Development (Education and Economic Development Act)	30,593,494						30,593,494	7.00									30,593,494	7.00
1827	Virtual Learning	2,462,298						2,462,298	28.00									2,462,298	28.00
1937	Reading				6,542,052			6,542,052					6,542,052					6,542,052	
1938	Students at Risk of School Failure				136,163,204			136,163,204					136,163,204					136,163,204	
1939	High Achieving Students				26,628,246			26,628,246					26,628,246					26,628,246	
1940	Professional Development				6,515,911			6,515,911					6,515,911					6,515,911	
-	1st Steps - BabyNet														1,600,000			1,600,000	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(97,597)								(97,597)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(101,496,331)								(101,496,331)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(11,944)								(11,944)	
-	Central Travel Office									(44,362)								(44,362)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											7,000,000						7,000,000	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction																		
-	IMMO and ITMO fees									(55,034)								(55,034)	
-	Nightly Custodial Services									(41,868)								(41,868)	
										(64,009)								(64,009)	

FY 2010-11 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding								FY 2010-11 Agency Funding									
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(1,239,188)								(1,239,188)	
-	School District Consolidation									(13,000,000)								(13,000,000)	
-	Staff Reductions									(6,549,797)								(6,549,797)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)									(3,176,665)								(3,176,665)	
-	TERI Savings									(139,693)								(139,693)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(278,952)								(278,952)	
H63 Total		2,021,004,174	705,232,622	29,875,638	532,044,107	49,614,527		185,922,339	3,523,693,407	1,054,02	1,892,464,175	705,232,622	36,875,638	522,234,107	49,962,527	1,600,000	174,430,646	3,382,789,715	1,054,02
H64 Governor's School for Arts and Humanities																			
806	Academic Programs	1,495,852		25,000					1,520,852	16.66	1,495,852		25,000				1,520,852	16.66	
807	Art Programs	1,789,631		50,000					1,839,631	21.00	1,789,631		50,000				1,839,631	21.00	
808	Residential Life	1,315,430		50,000					1,365,430	19.00	1,315,430		50,000				1,365,430	19.00	
809	Admissions, Outreach, Recruiting, and Special Programs (Summer Programs)	434,806		379,771					814,577	3.00	434,806		379,771				814,577	3.00	
810	Library	280,759							280,759	3.00								3.00	
811	Institutional Advancement			250,000					250,000				250,000				250,000		
812	Administration	549,025		250,000					799,025	23.68	549,025		250,000				799,025	23.68	
-	Two-Day State Furlough												(20,666)						
H64 Total		5,865,503		1,004,771					6,870,274	86.34	5,564,078		1,004,771				6,568,849	86.34	
H65 Governor's School for Math and Science																			
813	Academics-Instruction	1,380,228		82,029					1,462,257	17.30	1,380,228		82,029				1,462,257	17.30	
814	Life in Residence	1,117,563		153,022					1,270,585	11.57	1,117,563		153,022				1,270,585	11.57	
815	Statewide Outreach	419,892		511,449					931,341	2.00	419,892		511,449				931,341	2.00	
816	Administrative Overhead	139,263							139,263	2.05	139,263						139,263	2.05	
-	Two-Day State Furlough												(12,812)						
H65 Total		3,056,946		746,500					3,803,446	32.92	2,624,242		746,500				3,370,742	32.92	
H67 Educational Television Commission																			
824	Agency Fundraising	333,197		456,533					789,730	12.77	299,877		456,533				756,410	12.77	
825	Pre K - 12 Educational Services	4,853,303		895,198		172,800			5,921,301	84.88	4,853,303		895,198				5,748,501	84.88	
826	Educational Radio	158,159	127,004	1,274,331					1,559,494	9.45		127,004	1,274,331				1,401,335	9.45	
827	Higher & Medical Education Services	825,276		418,515		253,800			1,497,591	14.95	825,276		418,515				1,243,791	14.95	
828	Educational Television - National Programming	94,846		2,377,139					2,471,985	2.10	94,846		2,377,139				2,471,985	2.10	
829	Education Services to City, County and State Government	680,634		499,491		75,600			1,255,725	16.74	680,634		499,491				1,180,125	16.74	
830	Educational Television - Local Programming	3,769,281		1,252,844		37,800			5,059,925	73.31							4,833,444	73.31	
831	Administration	1,675,468		400,949					2,076,417	29.00	1,675,468		400,949				2,076,417	29.00	
-	15% Travel Reduction												(18,388)					(18,388)	
-	IB&CB Agency Base Reduction												(619,508)					(619,508)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use												(5,817)					(5,817)	
-	Central Travel Office												(23,816)					(23,816)	
-	Consolidate Maintenance Facilities in Columbia												(24,465)					(24,465)	
-	CVRP Surcharge												(365)					(365)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments												(44,543)	2,589,539			2,544,996		
-	Fleet Bid Structure												(8,593)					(8,593)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction												(11,597)					(11,597)	
-	MMO and ITMO fees												(4,167)					(4,167)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds												(144,446)					(144,446)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)												(8,713)					(8,713)	
-	TERI Savings												(100,700)					(100,700)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough												(60,636)					(60,636)	
H67 Total		12,390,164	127,004	7,575,000		540,000		20,632,168	243.20	10,978,793	82,461	10,164,539					21,225,793	243.20	
H71 Wil Lou Gray Opportunity School																			
832	Administration Program	410,755		6,524					417,279	5.00	410,755		6,524				417,279	5.00	
833	Academic Program	664,387		917,644					1,582,031	21.34	664,387		917,644				1,582,031	21.34	
834	Vocational Program	152,481		131,202					283,683	4.04	152,481		131,202				283,683	4.04	
835	Library Program	41,083		42,196					83,279	0.81	41,083		42,196				83,279	0.81	
836	Student Services Program (Residential Program)	578,563		8,000					586,563	16.39	578,563		8,000				586,563	16.39	
837	Support Services Program	1,036,144	240,000	325,049		500,000			2,101,193	16.61	1,036,144	240,000	325,049				1,601,193	16.61	
-	15% Travel Reduction												(546)					(546)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction												(144,171)					(144,171)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use												(536)					(536)	
-	Central Travel Office												(977)					(977)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments												(10,044)					(10,044)	
-	Fleet Bid Structure												(6,991)					(6,991)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction												(1,482)					(1,482)	
-	MMO and ITMO fees												(47,314)					(47,314)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds												(2,025)					(2,025)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)												(13,874)					(13,874)	
-	TERI Savings																		
-	Two-Day State Furlough																		
H71 Total		2,883,413	240,000	1,430,615		500,000		5,054,028	64.19	2,655,753	240,000	1,430,615					4,326,368	64.19	
H73 Vocational Rehabilitation																			
838	Administration	1,390,318	5,677,224	36,117					7,103,659	73.00	926,253	5,677,224	36,117				6,639,594	73.00	
839	Direct Client Services	8,751,461	32,864,054	161,904					43,777,419	741.76	8,751,461	32,864,054	161,904				41,777,419	741.76	
840	Case Services, Purchased		8,723,245						8,723,245			8,723,245					8,723,245		
841	In-Service Training	25,000	225,000						250,000		25,000	225,000					250,000		
842	Supported Employment		524,502						524,502	15.00		524,502					524,502	15.00	
843	Independent Living	30,000	270,000						300,000		30,000	270,000					300,000		
844	Workshop Contracts		1,845,000	455,000					2,100,000	9.00		1,845,000	455,000				2,100,000	9.00	
845	SSA Program		2,000,000						2,000,000	1.50		2,000,000					2,000,000	1.50	
846	WIPA Grant	15,000	270,000						285,000		15,000	270,000					285,000		
847	Extended Rehabilitation	3,000							3,000		3,000						3,000		
848	Miscellaneous Grants		618,685	326,000															

FY 2010-11 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									FY 2010-11 Agency Funding								
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(4,686)								(4,686)	
-	Central Travel Office									(9,286)								(9,286)	
-	CVRP Surcharge									(6,150)								(6,150)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										6,322,817	4,757,757						11,080,574	
-	Fleet Bid Structure									(76,868)								(76,868)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(47,046)								(47,046)	
-	MMO and ITMO fees									(23,784)								(23,784)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(489,430)								(489,430)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)									(11,040)								(11,040)	
-	TERI Savings									(138,615)								(138,615)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(395,598)								(395,598)	
H73 Total		10,688,460	90,831,119	21,286,042						2,000,000								124,805,621	1,201.27
H75 School for the Deaf & the Blind										8,411,989	97,153,936	26,043,799						131,609,724	1,201.27
851	EDUCATION	2,143,226	195,116	11,043,614		200,000		500,000		14,081,956	2,143,226	195,116	11,043,614					13,381,956	181.23
852	STUDENT SUPPORT	1,425,161	116,041	766,435						2,307,637	44,85	1,425,161	116,041	766,435				2,307,637	44.85
853	AFTERSCHOOL (formerly Residential)	1,947,565	158,308	1,379,583						3,485,456	58.65							3,485,456	58.65
854	STATEWIDE SERVICE DELIVERY (formerly Outreach)	1,265,549	831,210	488,162						2,584,921	51.75							2,584,921	51.75
855	ADMINISTRATION	2,824,536	13,665	221,964						3,060,165	27.60	2,824,536	13,665	221,964				3,060,165	27.60
856	PHYSICAL SUPPORT	2,362,217	125,000	296,984						2,784,201	24.15	2,362,217	125,000	296,984				2,784,201	24.15
-	15% Travel Reduction									(12,893)								(12,893)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(598,413)								(598,413)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(1,967)								(1,967)	
-	Central Travel Office									(17,615)								(17,615)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments												2,604,150					2,604,150	
-	Fleet Bid Structure									(19,194)								(19,194)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(34,076)								(34,076)	
-	MMO and ITMO fees									(11,967)								(11,967)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(187,390)								(187,390)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)									(12,657)								(12,657)	
-	Technology Replacement													200,000				200,000	
-	TERI Savings									(65,306)								(65,306)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(58,932)								(58,932)	
H75 Total		11,968,254	1,439,340	14,196,742		200,000		500,000		28,304,336	388.23	10,024,637	1,439,340	16,800,892		200,000		28,464,869	388.23
H79 Department of Archives & History																			
857	Archival Services	550,330	96,586	65,500				50,000		762,416	20.00	550,330	96,586	65,500				712,416	20.00
858	Records Management Services	591,832		60,232				50,000		702,064	12.00	591,832		60,232				652,064	12.00
859	Micrographics and Photocopy Services	244,498		588,828				100,000		933,326	10.00							933,326	10.00
860	State Historic Preservation Program			626,420						1,158,289	16.00			430,575				1,158,289	16.00
861	State Historical Marker Program	101,294	430,575	11,040						11,040	1.00	101,294	430,575	11,040				1,158,289	16.00
862	National History Day Program			8,041						8,041	1.00							8,041	1.00
863	Teaching American History in South Carolina Program		252,666							252,666	2.00							252,666	2.00
864	Publication Program	41,000		8,512						49,512	1.00	41,000		8,512				49,512	1.00
865	Administration	1,420,054		325,097				300,000		2,045,151	9.00	1,255,448		325,097				1,580,545	9.00
866	Hunley Project			415,000						415,000				415,000				415,000	
1580	PASS THROUGH	145,500								145,500								145,500	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(3,333)								(3,333)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(154,725)								(154,725)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(67)								(67)	
-	Central Travel Office									(4,616)								(4,616)	
-	CVRP Surcharge									(29)								(29)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments												853,785	(670,512)				183,273	
-	Fleet Bid Structure									(2,557)								(2,557)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(1,211)								(1,211)	
-	MMO and ITMO fees									(4,016)								(4,016)	
-	Nightly Custodial Services									(58,408)								(58,408)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(30,292)								(30,292)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)									(2,634)								(2,634)	
-	TERI Savings									(21,058)								(21,058)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(16,370)								(16,370)	
H79 Total		3,094,508	779,827	2,108,670				500,000		6,483,005	71.00	2,630,386	1,633,612	1,438,158				5,702,156	71.00
H87 State Library																			
867	Administration	1,521,057	5,000	5,000						1,531,057	8.00	1,430,936	5,000	5,000				1,440,936	8.00
868	Talking Book Services		443,390	25,000						468,390	10.00		443,390	25,000				468,390	10.00
869	Information Technology Services (ITS)	205,322		632,063						837,385	3.00	205,322		632,063				837,385	3.00
870	DISCUS - South Carolina's Virtual Library	1,987,978		94,725						2,082,703	2.00			94,725				2,082,703	2.00
871	Collection Management Services (CMS)	230,144		60,000						290,144	5.00			60,000				290,144	5.00
872	Library Services to State Government			11,200						11,200	5.00			11,200				11,200	5.00
873	Public Library Development and Support	300,232		136,386						436,618	6.00							436,618	6.00
874	Continuing Education (CE)			10,000						10,000	1.00			10,000				10,000	1.00
875	Pass Through: State Aid and other Public Grants to County Libraries	6,183,242		197,001				1,685,045		8,065,288	1.00	6,183,242		197,001				6,380,243	1.00
1725	DISCUS - Content Enhancement			100,000						100,000				100,000				100,000	
1902	South Carolina State Library Consumer Health Initiative			1,500						1,500				1,500				1,500	
1903	Talking Book Services Summer Reading Program			1,000						1,000	1.00			1,000				1,000	1.00
1904	State Documents Collection and Access	60,000								60,000	1.00							60,000	1.00
1905	Talking Book Services Format Transition			6,000						6,000	1.00			6,000				6,000	1.00
1906	Talking Book Services Recording Program			500						500	1.00			500				500	1.00
1907	Public Library Summer Reading Program			25,000						25,000	1.00			25,000				25,000	1.00
1909	South Carolina Library Network (SCLENDS)			182,000						182,000	2.00			182,000				182,000	2.00
1910	South Carolina Workforce Development			450,000						450,000	2.00			450,000				450,000	2.00

FY 2010-11 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									FY 2010-11 Agency Funding								
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs
1911	Family Literacy Calendar		30,000					30,000										30,000	
1912	SC Center for the Book and Literary Arts Partnerships		77,093					77,093										77,093	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(3,459)								(3,459)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(524,399)								(524,399)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(35)								(35)	
-	Central Travel Office									(524)								(524)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											170,867						170,867	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(4,156)								(4,156)	
-	MMO and ITMO fees									(1,099)								(1,099)	
-	Nightly Custodial Services									(53,967)								(53,967)	
-	Reduce SCETS Operating Funds									(31,970)								(31,970)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)									(990)								(990)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(12,978)								(12,978)	
	H87 Total	10,487,975	2,462,858	30,000				1,685,045	14,665,878	50.00	9,764,277	2,633,725	30,000				12,428,002	50.00	
H81 Arts Commission																			
876	Arts Education	569,174	217,854	80,662			93,891	961,581	5.86		217,854	80,662					298,516	5.86	
877	Community Arts Development	1,313,188	681,506	478,344			295,674	2,768,712	18.11		681,506	478,344					1,159,850	18.11	
878	Artist Development	135,673	4,594	84,524				224,791	3.47		4,594	84,524					89,118	3.47	
879	Contributions						110,435	110,435											
880	Administration	565,107	6,000					571,107	11.12								135,157	11.12	
-	15% Travel Reduction																		
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(129,157)								(129,157)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use																		
-	Central Travel Office																		
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											59,046	(298,857)					(239,811)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction																		
-	MMO and ITMO fees																		
-	Nightly Custodial Services																		
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)																		
-	TERI Savings																		
-	Two-Day State Furlough																		
	H81 Total	2,583,142	909,954	643,530			500,000	4,636,626	38.56		969,000	344,673					1,313,673	38.56	
H95 State Museum																			
881	Collections	450,036		11,160				461,196	5.00				11,160				11,160	5.00	
882	Education	691,811		147,053				838,864	8.00				147,053				147,053	8.00	
883	Exhibits	599,178		52,176				651,354	7.00				52,176				52,176	7.00	
884	Operations	370,822		1,228,137				1,598,959	6.00			1,228,137					1,228,137	6.00	
885	Facilities	602,715		154,804				757,519	7.00				154,804				154,804	7.00	
886	Administration	580,837		25,170				606,007	7.00	109,864			25,170				135,034	7.00	
1736	SC Hall of Fame	19,850						19,850											
-	15% Travel Reduction																		
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(109,864)								(109,864)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use																		
-	Central Travel Office																		
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											50,000						50,000	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction																		
-	Lease Savings																		
-	MMO and ITMO fees																		
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)																		
-	Two-Day State Furlough																		
	H95 Total	3,315,249		1,618,500				4,933,749	40.00				1,668,500				1,668,500	40.00	
J02 Health & Human Services Finance Commission																			
887	Integrated Personal Care Administration	120,356	248,822	19,778				388,956	5.50								388,956	5.50	
888	Clinic Services	24,825,144	74,112,790				4,803,421	103,741,355		120,356	248,822	19,778					388,956		
889	Clinic Services Administration	115,979	239,775	19,058				374,812	5.30	115,979	239,775	19,058					374,812	5.30	
890	Durable Medical Equipment	12,524,502	39,410,857				3,926,580	55,861,939		12,524,502	39,410,857						51,935,359		
891	Durable Medical Equipment Administration	118,167	244,299	19,418				381,884	5.40	118,167	244,299	19,418					381,884	5.40	
892	Coordinated Care	53,579,859	217,299,028			93,330,007		364,208,884		53,579,859	302,847,133		17,109,621				373,536,613		
893	Coordinated Care Administration	448,598	927,433	73,714				1,449,745	20.50	448,598	927,433	73,714					1,449,745	20.50	
894	DMH Medicaid Services		151,824,476	54,736,701			8,627,034	215,188,210			151,824,476	54,736,701					206,561,176		
895	DSN Medicaid Services		391,167,765	139,494,864			24,042,785	554,705,414			391,167,765	139,494,864					530,662,629		
896	DHEC Medicaid Services		48,039,554	12,321,904			1,412,509	61,773,967			48,039,554	12,321,904					60,361,458		
897	MUSC Medicaid Services		46,522,657	17,867,643			1,908,403	66,298,703			46,522,657	17,867,643					64,390,300		
898	USC Medicaid Services		9,609,415	3,552,460			441,675	13,603,550			9,609,415	3,552,460					13,161,875		
899	DAODAS Medicaid Services		13,224,155	4,813,281			697,330	18,734,766			13,224,155	4,813,281					18,037,436		
900	Continuum of Care		8,735,699	3,156,523			487,996	12,380,218			8,735,699	3,156,523					11,892,222		
901	Hospital Services	140,141,739	815,362,009	127,575,126			65,418,700	1,148,497,574		140,141,739	1,160,846,924	127,575,126			69,096,983		1,497,660,772		
902	Hospital Services Administration		314,237	649,655			51,636	1,015,528	14.36		314,237	649,655					1,015,528	14.36	
903	Nursing Facility Services	121,359,916	403,361,085	3,774,249			30,452,630	558,947,880		121,359,916	572,162,735	3,774,249			33,760,330		731,057,230		
904	Nursing Facility Administration		511,860	5,074,504			2,587,059	8,173,423	9.75		511,860	5,074,504					8,173,423	9.75	
905	Pharmaceutical Services	22,403,751	300,928,273	70,122,214			19,186,750	412,640,988		22,403,751	425,504,833	70,122,214			24,915,312		542,946,110		
906	Pharmaceutical Services Administration		147,928	305,827			24,308	478,063	6.76		147,928	305,827					478,063	6.76	
907	Physician Services	81,802,766	277,286,693	5,193,113			19,174,753	383,457,325		81,802,766	394,328,518	5,193,113			23,408,365		504,732,762		
908	Physician Services Administration		233,709	483,170			38,403	755,282	10.68		233,709	483,170					755,282	10.68	
909	Dental Services	19,281,401	82,316,018	4,611,633			8,404,283	114,613,335		19,281,401	82,316,018	4,611,633					106,209,052		
910	Dental Services Administration		103,943	214,893			17,080	335,916	4.75		103,943	214,893					335,916	4.75	
911	Community Long Term Care	31,863,749	116,143,592	647,249			10,332,903	158,987,493	180.00	31,863,749	159,323,292	647,249			8,635,940		200,470,230	180.00	
912	Community Long Term Care Administration		934,746	3,195,545			559,088	4,689,379	27.00		934,746	3,195,545					4,689,379	27.00	
913	Home Health Services		11,104,852				1,360,809	14,543,325			11,104,852						13,182,516		
914	Home Health Services Administration		32,824	67,861	5,394			106,079	1.50		32,824	67,861	5,394				10		

FY 2010-11 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									FY 2010-11 Agency Funding								
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs
922	Lab and X-Ray Services Administration	54,707	113,102	8,989				176,798	2.50								176,798	2.50	
923	Family Planning Services	2,137,303	21,581,244	18,000			1,045,120	24,781,667		54,707	113,102	8,989					23,736,547		
924	Family Planning Services Administration	43,766	90,481	7,191				141,438	2.00										
925	Medicare Premium Payments	51,534,068	129,182,768	4,665,609			8,089,717	193,472,162		51,534,068	129,182,768	4,665,609					185,382,445		
926	Hospice Care	3,451,945	14,100,810				889,889	18,442,644		3,451,945	14,100,810	4,665,609					17,552,755		
927	Hospice Care Administration	65,648	135,722	10,788				212,158	3.00	65,648	135,722	10,788					212,158	3.00	
928	Optional State Supplemental	18,872,251						18,872,251		18,872,251							18,872,251		
929	Optional State Supplemental Administration	49,236	101,791	8,090				159,117	2.25	49,236	101,791	8,090					159,117	2.25	
930	Integrated Personal Care	602,157	1,769,706				1,102,227	3,474,090		602,157	1,769,706						2,371,863		
931	School for the Deaf and Blind		3,957,428	1,469,551			174,131	5,601,110			3,957,428	1,469,551					5,426,979		
932	DSS Medicaid Services	31,739,977	11,398,030				1,856,972	44,994,979		31,739,977	11,398,030						43,138,007		
933	DJJ Medicaid Services	35,682,765	13,295,118				1,517,097	50,494,980		35,682,765	13,295,118						48,977,883		
934	Dept of Education Medicaid	53,729,708	19,035,271				3,451,076	76,216,055		53,729,708	19,035,271						72,764,979		
935	Commission for the Blind		232,838	95,103				327,941			232,838	95,103					327,941		
936	Emotionally Disturbed Children		59,557,904	22,000,000			3,588,041	85,145,945			59,557,904	22,000,000					81,557,904		
937	Disproportionate Share	18,683,328	526,032,178	178,225,796			7,500,000	730,441,302	2.50	18,683,328	526,032,178	178,225,796					722,941,302	2.50	
938	Other Entities Medicaid Ser		20,017,831	7,669,325			890,313	28,577,469			20,017,831	7,669,325					27,687,156		
939	Palmetto Senior Care	3,044,308	10,478,144	899			646,053	14,169,404	0.25	3,044,308	10,478,144	899					13,523,351	0.25	
940	MUSC Manufacturing Services	238,237						238,237									238,237		
941	Other Agencies Administration	2,333,519	63,740,745	26,664,161				92,738,425	29.50	2,333,519	63,740,745	26,664,161					92,738,425	29.50	
942	Medicaid Eligibility	8,652,990	27,882,771	8,386,851				44,922,612	450.00	8,652,990	27,882,771	8,386,851					44,922,612	450.00	
943	Medicaid Eligibility Support	1,199,792	2,097,608	474,891				3,772,291	68.00	1,199,792	2,097,608	474,891					3,772,291	68.00	
944	Automated Claims Processing	4,806,281	32,724,901	5,192,525				42,723,707	18.00	4,806,281	32,724,901	5,192,525					42,723,707	18.00	
945	Special Projects						1,500,000	1,500,000											
946	Audits/Compliance	990,123	1,794,087	200,854				2,985,064	30.00	990,123	1,794,087	200,854			50,000		3,035,064	30.00	
947	Internal Information Technology	828,948	1,515,056	195,208				2,539,212	27.00	828,948	1,515,056	195,208					2,539,212	27.00	
948	Agency Administration	5,110,837	9,455,070	1,218,245				15,784,152	168.50	5,110,837	9,455,070	1,218,245					15,784,152	168.50	
1583	Regensis																		
1585	Prevention Partnership Grants																		
1586	Rural Hospital Grants																		
1740	GAPS Assist Program	2,844,198					4,000,000	6,844,198		2,844,198							2,844,198		
1741	John De La Howe School Medicaid		480,670	164,080			38,332	683,082			480,670	164,080					644,750		
1742	Department of Corrections Medicaid		1,774,685	642,910			97,179	2,514,774			1,774,685	642,910					2,417,595		
1743	Targeted Case Management																		
1744	MMA Phased Down Contributions	65,669,156					10,000,000	75,669,156		65,669,156							65,669,156		
1745	Wil Lou Gray Opportunity School Medicaid		91,681	33,503			4,676	129,860			91,681	33,503					125,184		
1839	A Child's Haven																		
1840	SC State Housing Authority		596,557	213,080			36,282	845,899			596,557	213,080					809,637		
1841	Child Health Insurance Program (CHIP)	23,205,246	78,708,878	316,433			176,462	102,407,019	88.00								100,487,016	88.00	
1914	Health Opportunity	10,941	1,772,620	751,798				2,535,359	0.50	21,461,705	78,708,878	316,433					2,535,359	0.50	
1941	Institute for Mental Disease Transition																		
-	15% Travel Reduction									(56,557)							(56,557)		
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(38,293,653)							(38,293,653)		
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(13,510)							(13,510)		
-	Central Travel Office									(21,126)							(21,126)		
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									(46,331)							(46,331)		
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(17,717)							(17,717)		
-	MMO and ITMO fees									(1,296,282)							(1,296,282)		
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(22,793)							(22,793)		
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)									(165,833)							(165,833)		
-	TERI Savings									(333,402)							(333,402)		
-	Two-Day State Furlough																		
J02 Total		765,873,054	4,276,271,339	753,689,143			353,359,634	6,149,193,170	1,196.00	723,818,543	5,160,904,094	753,689,143			176,976,551		6,815,388,331	1,196.00	
J04 Department of Health & Environmental Control																			
949	Administration	7,553,592	388,851	18,199,182				26,141,625	318.66	1,052,445	388,851	18,199,182					19,640,478	318.66	
950	Underground Storage Tanks		2,303,435	3,714,632				6,018,067	58.27		2,303,435	3,714,632					6,018,067	58.27	
951	Water Management - Drinking Water	3,000,404	3,203,074	5,160,914			1,376,199	12,740,591	178.66	3,000,404	3,203,074	5,160,914					11,364,392	178.66	
952	Water Management - Water Pollution Control Program	7,952,855	12,172,397	10,486,786				30,612,038	310.56								30,612,038	310.56	
953	Water Management Recreational Waters Program		1,164,152	1,164,152				2,328,304	14.69			1,164,152					2,328,304	14.69	
954	Coastal Resource Improvement	1,191,970	3,032,131	1,851,689				6,075,790	65.26	1,191,970	3,032,131	1,851,689					6,075,790	65.26	
956	Beach Renourishment Funding (pass through funds)																		
957	Air Quality Improvement	1,442,564	3,359,274	11,630,384				16,432,222	296.16	1,442,564	3,359,274	11,630,384					16,432,222	296.16	
958	Air Quality Improvement - Asbestos Program			374,432				374,432	7.11			374,432					374,432	7.11	
959	Land & Waste Management	2,436,124	11,315,832	17,556,702				31,308,658	267.42	2,436,124	11,315,832	17,556,702					31,308,658	267.42	
960	Land & Waste Management - Emergency Response	432,429	927,840	270,201				1,630,470	18.88								1,630,470	18.88	
962	Land & Waste Management - Mining Program	253,101		239,583				492,684	8.65			239,583					492,684	8.65	
963	Land & Waste Management - Radiological Waste Program	377,840	519,920	874,970				1,772,730	22.97			874,970					1,772,730	22.97	
966	Infectious Disease Prevention - General Sanitation Program	3,619,127	29,940	3,792,545			1,000,000	8,441,612	177.47	3,619,127	29,940	3,792,545					7,441,612	177.47	
967	Infectious Disease Prevention - Surveillance, Investigation and Control Program	7,664,789	42,349,773	6,190,185				57,204,747	167.83								57,204,747	167.83	
968	Infectious Disease Prevention - Immunization Program	2,914,250	2,663,104	2,774,079				8,351,433	55.48	7,664,789	42,349,773	6,190,185					56,204,747	167.83	
969	Palmetto Aids Life Support (pass through funds)	34,856						34,856		2,914,250	2,663,104	2,774,079					8,351,433	55.48	
970	Maternal and Infant Health	3,024,618	96,640,474	40,212,814															

FY 2010-11 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									FY 2010-11 Agency Funding								
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs
1013	Other Prevention		20,000	30,000				50,000										50,000	
1014	Early Intervention	4,894,537		10,069,584				16,315,124	2.00	4,894,537	20,000	10,069,584						14,864,121	2.00
1015	Center Based Child Development	217,594						217,594		217,594								217,594	
1016	Other Family Support - Summer Services		55,650					765,391			55,650							55,650	
1017	Special Olympics- state funds are passed through to Special Olympics Organization			250,000				250,000										250,000	
1018	In-Home Waiver Services	17,560,902		36,178,465				56,004,133	2.00	17,560,902		36,178,465						53,739,367	2.00
1019	Mental Retardation - Family Support	831,115	75,350					1,181,465										906,465	
	Stipends									831,115	75,350							906,465	
1020	Adult Development			44,345,446				56,577,342	1.00			44,345,446			1,000,000			53,224,154	1.00
1021	Service Coordination	7,878,708		17,138,763				20,489,594	9.00	7,878,708		17,138,763						17,138,763	9.00
1022	Autism Family Support	829,038	25,000	990,119				1,844,157	14.00	829,038	25,000	990,119						1,844,157	14.00
1023	Head and Spinal Cord Injury Service Coordination	536,866		1,451,527				1,988,393		536,866		1,451,527						1,988,393	
1024	Head and Spinal Cord Injury Waiver Services	4,134,690		12,154,456				17,011,108		4,134,690		12,154,456						16,289,146	
1025	Head and Spinal Cord Injury Family Support	494,061	100,000	1,589,897				2,183,958	4.00	494,061	100,000	1,589,897						2,183,958	4.00
1026	Intermediate Care Facility/Mental Retardation (ICF/MR) - Community	13,732,549		32,619,742				46,352,291	19.00	13,732,549		32,619,742						46,352,291	19.00
1027	Mental Retardation - Community Training Homes	48,046,423		106,377,147				156,707,570	33.00	48,046,423		106,377,147						154,423,570	33.00
1028	Mental Retardation - Assisted Living	6,300,305		5,779,493				12,079,798	5.00	6,300,305		5,779,493						12,079,798	5.00
1029	Autism Community Training Homes	5,940,053		12,033,662				17,973,715	51.00	5,940,053		12,033,662						17,973,715	51.00
1030	Head and Spinal Cord Injury Community Training Homes	889,064		1,936,107				2,825,171		889,064		1,936,107						2,825,171	
1031	Head and Spinal Cord Injury Assisted Living	69,699		90,689				160,388		69,699		90,689						160,388	
1032	Regional Centers - Intermediate Care Facility/Mental Retardation (ICF/MR)	29,202,215	219,000	67,215,184				96,636,399	2,206.40	29,202,215	219,000	67,215,184						96,636,399	2,206.40
1033	Administration	2,637,624		5,318,933				7,956,557	103.00	2,637,624		5,318,933						5,903,856	103.00
1862	Traumatic Brain or Spinal Cord Injury Post-Acute Rehabilitation							1,650,000											
1863	Pervasive Developmental Disorder Waiver	7,200,000		13,300,000				20,500,000		7,200,000		13,300,000						20,500,000	
1921	Supported Employment	1,419,388		1,568,797				2,988,185		1,419,388		1,568,797						2,988,185	
1922	Autism Service Coordination	771,014		1,312,810				2,083,824		771,014		1,312,810						2,083,824	
1923	Autism Waiver Services	1,059,212		8,884,451				9,943,663		1,059,212		8,884,451						9,943,663	
1924	Respite	821,903						1,096,903		821,903								821,903	
1946	Community Supports Waiver	1,056,000		8,464,000				9,520,000		1,056,000		8,464,000						9,520,000	
	15% Travel Reduction							(10,824)										(10,824)	
	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(7,938,925)										(7,938,925)	
	Cell Phone/Pager Use							(4,792)										(4,792)	
	Central Travel Office							(8,999)										(8,999)	
	CVRP Surcharge							(4,071)										(4,071)	
	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																	1,413,750	
	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction										(155,000)	1,568,750						(93,451)	
	MMO and IMO fees																	(2,161)	
	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds																	(751,600)	
	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)																	(152,113)	
	TERI Savings																	(109,589)	
	Two-Day State Furlough																	(360,492)	
	J16 Total	158,778,505	495,000	395,147,703			17,235,491	571,656,699	2,449.40	147,288,787	340,000	396,716,453			1,000,000		545,345,240	2,449.40	
J20	Department of Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Services																		
1034	Chemical Dependency Service Accountability	156,066	812,271	462,542			200,000	1,630,879	11.35	156,066	812,271	462,542					1,430,879	11.35	
1035	Chemical Dependency Community-Based Prevention Services	728,055	5,794,630	207,586			103,000	6,833,271	6.50	728,055	5,794,630	207,586					6,730,271	6.50	
1036	Chemical Dependency Community-Based Intervention Services	824,443	1,580,302	14,982			105,000	2,524,727	1.00	824,443	1,580,302	14,982					2,419,727	1.00	
1037	Chemical Dependency Community-Based Treatment Services	6,017,372	15,408,913	752,439			792,000	22,970,724	3.25	6,017,372	15,408,913	752,439					22,178,724	3.25	
1038	Direct Chemical Dependency Services		909,398	519,000				1,428,398	1.00		909,398	519,000					1,428,398	1.00	
1039	Gambling Services	7,053	8,685	502,604				518,342	0.20	7,053	8,685	502,604					518,342	0.20	
1040	Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration	360,654	391,717	92,097				844,468	10.51			391,717	92,097				483,814	10.51	
	B&CB Agency Base Reduction											(404,682)						(404,682)	
	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											885,036						(639,618)	
	J20 Total	8,093,643	24,905,916	2,551,250			1,200,000	36,750,809	33.81	7,328,307	25,790,952	1,911,832					35,930,891	33.81	
K05	Department of Public Safety																		
1041	Core Administration and Office of Professional Resp	4,824,986		5,913,174			1,950,000	12,688,160	121.00	4,824,986		5,913,174					10,738,160	121.00	
1043	Office of Justice Programs	259,778	18,711,970	897,000			63,000	19,931,748	14.75	259,778	18,711,970	897,000					19,868,748	14.75	
1044	Office of Highway Safety	372,891	13,899,849	570,000			97,552	14,940,292	17.00	372,891	13,899,849	570,000					14,842,740	17.00	
1045	School Bus Transportation Safety								2.00									2.00	
1049	Uninsured Motor Vehicle Enforcement			3,028,560				3,028,560	1.00			3,028,560					3,028,560	1.00	
1050	Special Operations	296,095		65,000				361,095	4.00	296,095		65,000					361,095	4.00	
1055	Communication and Intelligence	7,269,634		700,000				7,969,634	126.00	7,269,634		700,000					7,969,634	126.00	
1056	Aggressive Criminal Enforcement			6,544,159				6,544,159	84.00			6,544,159					6,544,159	84.00	
1058	Highway Traffic Enforcement	40,360,509	500,000	10,552,841			2,050,000	67,210,378	1,115.00	48,830,746	500,000	10,552,841			2,000,000	7,500,000	69,383,587	1,115.00	
1059	Commercial Motor Vehicle (CMV) Safety Inspections	1,165,530	2,062,256	550,596				3,778,382	53.05			550,596					3,778,382	53.05	
1060	CMV Traffic Enforcement	793,443	391,418	287,650				1,472,511	20.60	793,443	391,418	287,650					1,472,511	20.60	
1061	Size & Weight Enforcement	1,015,234		4,493,897			642,420	6,151,551	75.50	1,015,234		4,493,897					5,509,131	75.50	
1062	Compliance Reviews		402,706	100,676				503,382	8.00		402,706	100,676					503,382	8.00	
1065	Data Collection & Reporting		358,919	135,270				494,189	9.60		358,919	135,270					494,189	9.60	
1067	Dyed Fuel Inspections			72,000				72,000	1.00			72,000					72,000	1.00	
1081	State House and Complex	1,028,798	100,000	455,809			450,000	2,034,607	33.85	1,028,798	100,000	455,809					1,584,607	33.85	
1082	Judicial Division	181,366		230,282				411,648	7.92										

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Activity Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding										FY 2010-11 Agency Funding						
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds
1130	Older Blind & Independent Living	20,000	391,179					411,179	6.50	20,000	391,179						411,179	6.50
1131	Radio Reading Services	129,990						129,990	3.00	129,990							129,990	3.00
1132	Children's Services	161,186						161,186	4.00	161,186							161,186	4.00
1133	Administration	751,120	268,755					1,019,875	23.25	566,254	268,755						835,009	23.25
-	- 15% Travel Reduction									(4,062)							(4,062)	
-	- B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(137,279)							(137,279)	
-	- Cell Phone/Pager Use									(1,913)							(1,913)	
-	- Central Travel Office									(1,242)							(1,242)	
-	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										1,237,325						1,237,325	
-	- Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(7,777)							(7,777)	
-	- MMO and ITMO fees									(6,893)							(6,893)	
-	- Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(163,362)							(163,362)	
-	- State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)									(1,999)							(1,999)	
-	- TERI Savings									(8,829)							(8,829)	
-	- Two-Day State Furlough									(32,870)							(32,870)	
L24 Total		2,745,585	7,054,000	193,000				10,132,585	136.85	2,044,493	8,291,325	193,000					10,528,818	136.85
L32 Housing Finance and Development Authority																		
1134	Rental Assistance		11,768,459					11,768,459	17.00		11,768,459						11,768,459	17.00
1135	Housing Initiatives -- HOME		15,808,070	5,000,000				20,808,070	6.50		15,808,070	5,000,000					20,808,070	6.50
1136	Homeownership			3,864,849				3,864,849	28.00		3,864,849						3,864,849	28.00
1137	Contract Administration		110,000,000	1,749,999				111,749,999	21.00		110,000,000	1,749,999					111,749,999	21.00
1138	Tax Credit			554,391				554,391	4.00			554,391					554,391	4.00
1139	Administration		50,657	4,047,838				4,047,838	32.00		50,657	4,047,838					4,047,838	32.00
1595	Special Initiatives			4,100,500				4,100,500				4,100,500					4,100,500	
1947	Housing Initiatives -- Housing Trust Fund			618,591				618,591	7.50			618,591					618,591	7.50
1948	Housing Initiatives -- Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP)		25,409,771					25,409,771	5.00								25,409,771	5.00
1949	Compliance Monitoring and Inspections			485,945				485,945	6.00			485,945					485,945	6.00
-	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										69,724,913	3,297,874					73,022,787	
L32 Total			163,036,957	20,371,456				183,408,413	127.00		232,761,870	23,669,339					256,451,209	127.00
L36 Human Affairs Commission																		
1140	Board of Commissioners	6,500						6,500		6,500							6,500	
1141	Administration	498,575		3,500				502,075	8.00	280,740		3,500					284,240	8.00
1142	Legal	167,470						167,470	2.00	167,470							167,470	2.00
1143	Technical Services & Training	259,340		66,243				325,583	5.00	259,340		66,243					325,583	5.00
1144	Community Relations	8,411		90,396				98,807	1.00	8,411		90,396					98,807	1.00
1145	Intake & Referral	162,272		122,085				284,357	6.00	162,272		122,085					284,357	6.00
1146	Employment Discrimination Receipt, Processing & Resolution	259,099		366,417		50,000		675,516	16.00			366,417					625,516	16.00
1147	Mediation	91,688		74,859				166,547	4.00	91,688		74,859					166,547	4.00
1148	Fair Housing Investigations	73,366	177,528					250,894	5.00	73,366	177,528						250,894	5.00
-	- 15% Travel Reduction									(1,676)							(1,676)	
-	- B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(76,336)							(76,336)	
-	- Cell Phone/Pager Use									(44)							(44)	
-	- Central Travel Office									(694)							(694)	
-	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																	
-	- MMO and ITMO fees									(219)							(219)	
-	- Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(14,120)							(14,120)	
-	- State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)									(1,494)							(1,494)	
-	- TERI Savings									(6,870)							(6,870)	
-	- Two-Day State Furlough									(8,216)							(8,216)	
L36 Total		1,526,721	177,528	723,500		50,000		2,477,749	47.00	1,200,217	177,528	723,500					2,101,245	47.00
L46 Commission on Minority Affairs																		
1150	Hispanic/Latino Affairs			114,616				114,616	1.00			114,616					114,616	1.00
1151	Native American Affairs			97,584				97,584	1.00			97,584					97,584	1.00
1152	African American Affairs	63,400		40,000				103,400	2.00	63,400		40,000					103,400	2.00
1153	Research	85,938		39,400				125,338	1.00			39,400					39,400	1.00
1154	Administration (Overhead Cost)	240,545				20,000		260,545	4.00	138,487							138,487	4.00
1925	Minority Business Enterprise	71,837		39,400				111,237	1.00	71,837		39,400					111,237	1.00
-	- 15% Travel Reduction									(743)							(743)	
-	- B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(23,086)							(23,086)	
-	- Cell Phone/Pager Use									(123)							(123)	
-	- Central Travel Office									(1,823)							(1,823)	
-	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																	
-	- Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(2,144)							(2,144)	
-	- MMO and ITMO fees									(256)							(256)	
-	- Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(6,082)							(6,082)	
-	- State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)									(308)							(308)	
-	- TERI Savings									(21,631)							(21,631)	
-	- Two-Day State Furlough									(2,536)							(2,536)	
L46 Total		461,720		331,000		20,000		812,720	10.00	214,992		331,000					546,992	10.00
N04 Department of Corrections																		
1155	Incarcerate Offenders	204,683,852		1,110,000			22,000,000	227,793,852	4,914.00	217,325,263		1,110,000				38,539,485	256,974,748	4,914.00
1156	Provide Inmate Health Care	58,957,563		5,800,000				64,757,563	423.00	59,457,563		5,800,000					65,257,563	423.00
1157	Institutions Canteen Operations			18,500,000				18,500,000	30.00			18,500,000					18,500,000	30.00
1158	Vehicle Maintenance	3,610,580		5,000				3,615,580	37.00	3,110,580		5,000					3,115,580	37.00
1159	Agency Training Academy	2,012,742						2,012,742	43.00	2,012,742							2,012,742	43.00
1160	Recycling Operation			500,000				500,000	4.00			500,000					500,000	4.00
1161	Work and Vocational	1,587,912		2,300,000				4,224,243	43.00	1,587,912		2,300,000					4,224,243	43.00
1162	Prison Industries-Traditional		336,331	10,200,000				10,200,000	42.00			10,200,000					10,200,000	42.00
1163	Prison Industries "PIE" Program			15,686,000				15,686,000	19.00			15,686,000					15,686,000	19.00
1164	Prison Industries-Service			2,000,000				2,000,000	23.00			2,000,000					2,000,000	23.00
1165	Agriculture Operation		4,500,000					4,500,000	28.00			4,500,000					4,500,000	28.00
1166	Pal																	

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Activity Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									FY 2010-11 Agency Funding								
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs
1197	Pass-through Programs		144,150					144,150			144,150							144,150	
1198	Forest Renewal Program Financial Assistance	200,000		800,000				1,000,000	1.50									800,000	1.50
1199	Community Forestry Assistance	38,290	260,000					298,290	5.00	38,290	260,000							298,290	5.00
1200	Forest Resource Development	126,575	291,383	84,203				502,161	10.00	126,575	291,383	84,203						502,161	10.00
1201	Nurseries and Tree Improvement		15,000	856,000				871,000	7.00		15,000	856,000						871,000	7.00
1202	Forestry Best Management Practices		215,000	117,158				332,158	5.00		215,000	117,158						332,158	5.00
1203	State Forest Education			455,721				455,721	2.50			455,721						455,721	2.50
1204	State Forest Resource Management			5,976,485				5,976,485	26.50			5,976,485						5,976,485	26.50
1205	Forestry Program Outreach	50,426	15,000	139,933				205,359	5.80		15,000	139,933						154,933	5.80
1206	Administration	774,698						774,698	14.00	321,258								321,258	14.00
1623	Wildland Fire Dispatch		1,194,079					1,194,079	33.00									1,194,079	33.00
1624	Wildland Fire Equipment	670,677		200,000				870,677	10.00	670,677		200,000						870,677	10.00
-	- 15% Travel Reduction									(31,045)								(31,045)	
-	- B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(635,819)								(635,819)	
-	- Cell Phone/Pager Use									(9,860)								(9,860)	
-	- Central Travel Office									(13,212)								(13,212)	
-	- CVRP Surcharge									(89)								(89)	
-	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										1,544,396	(2,583,000)						(1,038,604)	
-	- Fleet Bid Structure									(68,156)								(68,156)	
-	- Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(26,149)								(26,149)	
-	- MMO and ITMO fees									(8,164)								(8,164)	
-	- Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(191,816)								(191,816)	
-	- State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)									(15,617)								(15,617)	
-	- TERI Savings									(78,371)								(78,371)	
-	- Two-Day State Furlough									(75,230)								(75,230)	
P12 Total		12,716,382	4,562,349	9,201,000				500,000	26,979,731	410.30	9,611,628	6,106,745	6,618,000				500,000	22,836,373	410.30
P16 Department of Agriculture																			
1207	Soybean Board (Pass Thru)			567,478				567,478	1.00			567,478						567,478	1.00
1208	Pork Board (Pass Thru)			121,750				121,750				121,750						121,750	
1209	Cotton Board (Pass Thru)			420,450				420,450				420,450						420,450	
1210	Peanut Board (Pass Thru)			237,750				237,750				237,750						237,750	
1211	Watermelon Board (Pass Thru)			81,750				81,750				81,750						81,750	
1212	Tobacco Board (Pass Thru)			154,750				154,750				154,750						154,750	
1213	S. C. Beef Board (Pass Thru)			284,750				284,750				284,750						284,750	
1214	Laboratory Services	1,167,680		312,000				1,479,680	23.50	1,167,680		312,000						1,479,680	23.50
1215	Consumer Services	569,122		1,326,565				1,895,687	34.00	569,122		1,326,565						1,895,687	34.00
1216	Marketing & Promotions	1,148,533	314,168	3,275,500				4,738,201	17.00		314,168	3,275,500						3,889,668	17.00
1217	Market Services			1,847,509				1,847,509	24.00			1,847,509						1,847,509	24.00
1218	Inspection Services	227,200	8,000	2,040,445				2,275,645	32.81	227,200	8,000	2,040,445						2,275,645	32.81
1219	Market Bulletin			379,500				379,500	4.25			379,500						379,500	4.25
1220	Administrative Services	1,010,204		20,000			250,000	1,280,204	15.00	1,010,204		20,000						1,030,204	15.00
-	- 15% Travel Reduction									(21,877)								(21,877)	
-	- B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(206,137)								(206,137)	
-	- Cell Phone/Pager Use									(1,906)								(1,906)	
-	- Central Travel Office									(24,705)								(24,705)	
-	- CVRP Surcharge									(657)								(657)	
-	- Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											382,996						382,996	
-	- Fleet Bid Structure									(4,085)								(4,085)	
-	- Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(10,744)								(10,744)	
-	- Lobbyists									(83,900)								(83,900)	
-	- MMO and ITMO fees									(1,511)								(1,511)	
-	- Nightly Custodial Services									(22,161)								(22,161)	
-	- Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(146,458)								(146,458)	
-	- State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)									(2,920)								(2,920)	
-	- TERI Savings									(18,220)								(18,220)	
-	- Two-Day State Furlough									(17,502)								(17,502)	
P16 Total		4,122,739	322,168	11,070,197			250,000	15,765,104	151.56	2,020,817	322,168	11,453,193					13,796,178	151.56	
P20 Clemson PSA																			
1474	Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education: Master Wildlifer/Master Naturalist		9,686	32,246				41,932	1.00									41,932	1.00
1475	Rural Community Enhancement and Improvement		238,639	317,430				556,069	10.00		9,686	32,246						556,069	10.00
1476	Government and Public Affairs Research and Education		33,243	64,927				98,170	2.00		238,639	317,430						98,170	2.00
1477	Agricultural Education Teachers' Salaries (pass-thru)	304,199		419,228				723,427				419,228						419,228	
1478	Administration	3,789,927	453,874	264,159				4,507,960	34.00	2,722,652	453,874	264,159				872,275		4,312,960	34.00
1479	Distance Education: Radio Productions			120,305				120,305	2.00									120,305	2.00
1480	Distance Education: Television, Web and Print Productions	1,294,726	228,373					1,523,099	30.47					228,373				1,294,726	30.47
1481	Bioengineering Alliance																		
1482	Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems: Horticultural Crops	3,695,497	1,158,119	571,873				5,425,489	55.04		1,158,119	571,873						1,729,992	55.04
1483	The South Carolina Institute for Energy Studies																		
1484	Rural Community Leadership Development	349,778	288,440	57,157				695,375	8.00		288,440	57,157						345,597	8.00
1485	Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education: Recreation and Tourism	121,065	66,959	136,065				324,089	2.20	121,065	66,959	136,065						324,089	2.20
1486	Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education: Alternative Income Opportunities for Landowners	32,437	21,446	19,348				73,231	2.00									73,231	2.00
1487	Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education: Water Quality and Quantity	1,400,679	560,785	607,867				2,569,331	21.85									1,168,652	21.85
1488	Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education	1,292,395	587,692	118,953				1,999,040	27.10									706,645	27.10
1489	Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems: Nutraceuical Crops	230,806	57,586	35,117				323,509	5.73		57,586	35,117						92,703	5.73
1490	Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems: Organic Crops	129,427	45,858	37,568				212,853	1.50		45,858	37,568						83,426	1.50

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Activity Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									FY 2010-11 Agency Funding								
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs
1491	Reducing the Impact of Animal Agriculture on the Environment	286,591	70,337	92,631				449,559	4.40										
1492	Agro Medicine (pass-thru)										70,337	92,631						162,968	4.40
1493	Agricultural Biosecurity	218,580	75,783	60,190				354,553	5.00	218,580	75,783	60,190						354,553	5.00
1494	Environmental Horticulture Education		215,778	392,674				608,452	10.62		215,778	392,674						608,452	10.62
1495	Agricultural Biotechnology	2,240,124	425,839	818,439				3,484,402	27.54		425,839	818,439						1,244,278	27.54
1496	Risk Management Systems for Agricultural Firms	641,368	345,264	332,255				1,318,887	22.00										
1497	Integrated Pest Management (IPM) for Agriculture and Forestry	1,000,424	259,168	197,728				1,457,320	17.01		345,264	332,255						677,519	22.00
1498	Sustainable Forestry Management and Environmental Enhancement	1,551,891	338,868	301,325				2,192,084	26.52		259,168	197,728						456,896	17.01
1499	Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education: Nuisance Species	76,375	36,620	21,769				134,764	2.00									134,764	2.00
1500	Rural Community Public Issues Education		62,741	57,165				119,906	3.59	76,375	36,620	21,769						119,906	3.59
1502	Rural Community Economic Development	957,719	542,593	46,089				1,546,401	23.14									588,682	23.14
1503	Livestock-Poultry Health Programs: Meat Inspection	949,672	1,459,548	509,876				2,919,096	42.08									2,444,260	42.08
1504	Livestock-Poultry Health Programs: Animal Health and Diagnostic Laboratory	852,714		296,334				1,149,048	37.25	474,836	1,459,548	509,876						1,149,048	37.25
1505	Regulatory and Public Service Programs: Plant and Seed Certification	697,229		556,079				1,253,308	31.33									1,253,308	31.33
1506	Boll Weevil Eradication Programs (pass-thru)	45,000						45,000		697,229	556,079							1,253,308	31.33
1507	Regulatory and Public Service Programs: Pesticide Regulation	180,094	429,635	2,900,000				3,509,729	38.09									45,000	
1508	4-H and Agricultural & Natural Resource Programs for Youth	3,960,002	1,178,206	6,095,512			1,000,000	12,233,720	139.29		429,635	2,900,000						3,329,635	38.09
1509	Food Safety and Nutrition	3,300,202	1,852,997	86,546				5,239,745	67.00		1,178,206	6,095,512				3,300,202		7,273,718	139.29
1510	Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems: Animal Production Systems	3,327,523	1,107,311	1,270,319			1,500,000	7,205,153	58.42		1,852,997	86,546						5,239,745	67.00
1511	Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education: Urban wildlife		77,656	8,515				86,171	2.40								3,327,523	5,705,153	58.42
1512	Growth and Population Research and Education			3,168				3,168	0.20		77,656	8,515						86,171	2.40
1513	Community and Economic Affairs Research and Education			46,089				46,089	1.12									3,168	0.20
1514	Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems: Agronomic Crops	3,430,945	1,154,705	971,694				5,557,344	97.56									46,089	1.12
1515	Household and Structural Pest Control and Pesticide Training	342,309	147,608	113,351				603,268	8.50		1,154,705	971,694						2,126,399	97.56
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(1,834,985)								(1,834,985)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									483,304	2,271,864							2,755,168	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)									(29,230)								(29,230)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(265,378)								(265,378)	
P20 Total		36,699,698	13,531,357	17,979,991			2,500,000	70,711,046	867.95	3,111,295	14,014,661	20,251,855				7,500,000	44,677,811	867.95	
P21 South Carolina State PSA																			
1221	Sustainable Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment	923,792	1,120,103				88,160	2,132,055	13.00									1,120,103	13.00
1222	Nutrition Education, Diet, and Health	170,362	327,513				100,000	597,875	10.00	11,336	327,513							338,849	10.00
1223	Youth and Family Development	655,490	964,308				100,000	1,719,798	13.00	655,490	964,308							1,619,798	13.00
1224	Community Leadership and Economic Development	316,161	514,617				150,000	980,778	10.00									514,617	10.00
1225	Administration	628,601	430,370				61,840	1,120,811	9.00	628,601	430,370							1,056,971	9.00
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(134,720)								(134,720)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										367,416							367,416	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)									(468)								(468)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(16,444)								(16,444)	
P21 Total		2,694,406	3,356,911				500,000	6,551,317	55.00	1,143,795	3,724,327							4,868,122	55.00
P24 Department of Natural Resources																			
1226	Environmental Conservation	184,646	12,628,588	1,635,266				14,448,500	11.00	184,646	12,628,588	1,635,266						14,448,500	11.00
1227	Marine Shellfish Monitoring and Management	253,394	772,993	1,228,268				2,254,655	12.00	253,394	772,993	1,228,268						2,254,655	12.00
1228	Marine Finfish Monitoring and Management	590,227	5,324,644	2,242,026				8,156,897	57.00	590,227	5,324,644	2,242,026						8,156,897	57.00
1229	Marine Crustacean Resources Monitoring and Management	115,588	424,020	170,030				709,638	6.50	115,588	424,020	170,030						709,638	6.50
1230	Mariculture Aquaculture	685,251	1,519,718	234,730				2,439,699	2.70	685,251	1,519,718	234,730						2,439,699	2.70
1231	Marine Education and Outreach	73,985	536,592	437,780				1,048,357	14.75	73,985	536,592	437,780						1,048,357	14.75
1232	Marine Environmental Monitoring and Management	544,371	2,885,589	1,493,493				4,923,453	20.20										
1233	Special Marine Projects	100,932	1,044,416	183,491				1,328,839	3.60	544,371	2,885,589	1,493,493						4,923,453	20.20
1234	Game and fish licensing (Charleston Office)			132,478				132,478	2.25	100,932	1,044,416	183,491						1,328,839	3.60
1235	Game and fish licensing (Columbia Office)			638,347				638,347	11.00									132,478	2.25
1236	Agency Support Services (Administration)	1,809,576		1,897,031				3,706,607	44.00									638,347	11.00
1237	Provide public information	383,201						383,201	13.00	851,969	1,897,031							2,749,000	44.00
1238	Provide outreach and education services	297,810	164,375	45,000				507,185	9.00	287,400								287,400	13.00
1239	South Carolina Wildlife (SCW) Magazine			866,500				866,500	8.00		164,375	45,000						209,375	9.00
1240	Manage and grow the Wildlife Shop			466,580				466,580	2.00			866,500						866,500	8.00
1241	Watercraft/Outboard Motor Titling and Registration			2,020,709				2,020,709	29.00									466,580	2.00
1242	Wildlife - Regional Operations		3,124,073	7,337,700				10,461,773	95.00									2,020,709	29.00
1243	Wildlife - Statewide Projects	341,971	2,382,805	2,531,770				5,256,546	30.00	341,971	2,382,805	2,531,770						10,461,773	95.00

FY 2010-11 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding								FY 2010-11 Agency Funding									
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs
1244	Fisheries - District Operations		1,747,456	1,252,842				3,000,298	30.00									3,000,298	30.00
1245	Fisheries - Hatchery Operations		937,191	1,799,750				2,736,941	27.00									2,736,941	27.00
1246	Fisheries - Rediversion		190,654	243,308				433,962	2.00									433,962	2.00
1247	Enforcement - game, fish and related inatural resource laws	8,484,556	425,000	8,004,239				16,913,795	289.20	8,484,556	425,000	8,004,239						16,913,795	289.20
1248	Enforcement - aviation services			667,000				667,000	2.00									667,000	2.00
1249	Enforcement - staff development and training for agency law enforcement officers.			547,000				547,000	3.00									547,000	3.00
1251	Services, activities or equipment provided through County Game & Fish Funds			887,000				887,000										887,000	
1252	Provide hunter education and promote hunter safety.		750,000	269,000				1,019,000	10.00		750,000	269,000						1,019,000	10.00
1253	Enforce boating safety laws and investigate boating accidents.		2,469,033	941,016				3,410,049	10.00		2,469,033	941,016						3,410,049	10.00
1255	Provide public boating access facility assistance			630,987				630,987	5.00			630,987						630,987	5.00
1256	Heritage Trust Program/Habitat Protection	212,241	23,431	553,434				789,106	22.00									789,106	22.00
1257	Conservation Districts	692,744						692,744	26.00	212,241	23,431	553,434						789,106	22.00
1258	South Carolina State Climatology Office (SCO)	192,864						192,864	5.00									192,864	5.00
1260	Geological Survey	375,697	224,644					600,341	10.00	375,697	224,644							600,341	10.00
1261	Hydrology Section	1,014,301						1,014,301	14.00	1,014,301								1,014,301	14.00
1620	Water Recreation Resources Fund (pass-thru)			1,148,215				1,148,215				1,148,215						1,148,215	
1754	Aid to Conservation Districts (pass-thru)	656,104						656,104		656,104								656,104	
1926	Technology Development and GIS Services	1,089,818		980,043				2,069,861	27.00	1,089,818		980,043						2,069,861	27.00
1950	Stimulus Money (pass-thru)						250,000	250,000											
-	15% Travel Reduction							(25,140)										(25,140)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(904,964)										(904,964)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use							(18,830)										(18,830)	
-	Central Travel Office							(14,607)										(14,607)	
-	CVRP Surcharge							(3,914)										(3,914)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments												(10,073,367)		3,437,889			(6,635,478)	
-	Fleet Bid Structure																	(219,828)	
-	Lobbyists							(92,410)										(92,410)	
-	MMO and ITMO fees							(26,894)										(26,894)	
-	Nightly Custodial Services							(41,208)										(41,208)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds							(544,532)										(544,532)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)							(17,691)										(17,691)	
-	TERI Savings							(205,726)										(205,726)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough							(151,184)										(151,184)	
P24 Total		18,099,277	37,575,222	41,485,033			250,000	97,409,532	853.20	14,731,131	27,501,855	44,922,922					87,155,908	853.20	
P26 Sea Grant Consortium																			
1262	Research and Education	19,968	5,012,454	201,752				5,234,174	1.00	19,968	5,012,454	201,752						5,234,174	1.00
1263	Communications	102,704	133,222	20,000				255,926	5.00	102,704	133,222	20,000						255,926	5.00
1264	Sea Grant Extension Program		482,381	45,748				528,129	1.00		482,381	45,748						528,129	1.00
1265	Administration	304,128	191,943	15,000				511,071	7.00	304,128	191,943	15,000						511,071	7.00
-	15% Travel Reduction							(9,310)										(9,310)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(21,340)										(21,340)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use							(167)										(167)	
-	Central Travel Office							(1,642)										(1,642)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																		
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(1,132)										(1,132)	
-	MMO and ITMO fees							(57)										(57)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds							(16,044)										(16,044)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)							(533)										(533)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough							(4,960)										(4,960)	
P26 Total		426,800	5,820,000	282,500				6,529,300	14.00	371,595	5,820,000	282,500					6,474,095	14.00	
P28 Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism																			
1266	Administration - Executive Office - Tourism	284,311						284,311	5.00									284,311	5.00
1267	Administration - Tourism	512,820						512,820	9.00	284,311								512,820	9.00
1268	Communications & Public Relations & Information - Tourism	98,446						98,446	2.00	512,820								98,446	2.00
1269	State Parks-Central Support	2,304,082						2,304,082	40.00	98,446								2,304,082	40.00
1270	State Parks-Field Operations	4,607,150		19,786,873				24,394,023	310.92	2,304,082			19,786,873					24,394,023	310.92
1271	Interpretive & Resource Management	220,177		248,631				468,808	10.00				248,631					468,808	10.00
1272	Recreation & Grants - SCPR combined the Recreation & Planning aspect of Recreation, Planning & Engineering with Community & Economic Development to form Tourism & Recreation Development - See Activity 1279 & 1273.	670,591	2,669,580	1,720,000				5,060,171	14.00									5,060,171	14.00
1274	Media Placement & Productions	8,597,343		1,800,000				10,397,343			2,669,580	1,800,000						10,082,423	
1275	Tourism Partnership Fund	1,961,381						1,961,381	2.00									1,961,381	2.00
1276	Marketing & Sales	735,803						735,803	17.00									735,803	17.00
1277	Welcome Centers - Visitor Services	206,500		1,492,660				1,699,160	43.00			1,492,660						1,699,160	43.00
1278	Research	231,171						231,171	2.75									231,171	2.75
1280	Heritage Corridor & Discovery Centers		717,530					717,530			717,530							717,530	
1281	Regional Promotions (Pass Through Funds)	1,375,000						1,375,000											
1283	Palmetto Pride (Pass Through Funds)			2,400,400				2,400,400				2,400,400						2,400,400	
1288	Executive Office - Parks	926,287						926,287	10.00									926,287	10.00
1289	Administration - Parks	1,685,172		400,591				2,085,763	19.00	1,685,172		400,591						2,085,763	19.00
1290	Communications & Public Relations - Parks	320,739						320,739	3.00									320,739	3.00
1770	Destination Specific Competitive Grants Marketing Program-Advertising						8,000,000	8,000,000											

FY 2010-11 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									FY 2010-11 Agency Funding								
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs
1927	SC Film Commission - Motion Picture Incentive Fund			9,121,349				9,121,349										9,121,349	
1928	South Carolina Film Commission	387,584						387,584	6.00	154,584								154,584	6.00
-	15% Travel Reduction									(44,869)								(44,869)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(1,256,227)								(1,256,227)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(6,547)								(6,547)	
-	Central Travel Office									(50,262)								(50,262)	
-	CVRP Surcharge									(5,638)								(5,638)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										1,272,000	427,000						1,699,000	
-	Fleet Bid Structure									(22,845)								(22,845)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(27,770)								(27,770)	
-	MMO and TMO fees									(6,156)								(6,156)	
-	Nightly Custodial Services									(20,857)								(20,857)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(415,918)								(415,918)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)									(17,185)								(17,185)	
-	TERI Savings									(17,300)								(17,300)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(69,968)								(69,968)	
P28 Total		25,124,537	3,387,110	36,970,504				73,482,151	493.67	18,192,946	4,659,110	37,397,504					60,249,560	493.67	
P32 Department of Commerce																			
1291	Business Development - Project Management	1,877,650						1,877,650	23.00	1,877,650								1,877,650	23.00
1292	Marketing and Communications	430,357						430,357	6.00	2,930,357								2,930,357	6.00
1293	Business Development - Foreign Offices	590,000						590,000		590,000								590,000	
1294	Business Services - International Trade	289,450		28,500				317,950	4.00	289,450		28,500						317,950	4.00
1295	Business Services - Existing and Small Business	289,450						289,450	4.00	289,450								289,450	4.00
1297	Business Services - Recycling			375,000				375,000	4.00			375,000						375,000	4.00
1298	Community and Rural Development			693,000				693,000	9.00			693,000						693,000	9.00
1299	Community Development Corporation			2,500				2,500				2,500						2,500	
1300	Grants and Incentives - Highway Set Aside			20,474,000				20,474,000	6.00			20,474,000						20,474,000	6.00
1301	Grants and Incentives - Enterprise Zone			295,000				295,000	4.00			295,000						295,000	4.00
1302	Grants and Incentives - Tourism Infrastructure Fund			4,000,000				4,000,000				4,000,000						4,000,000	
1303	Grants and Incentives - Rural Infrastructure Fund			13,745,000				13,745,000				13,745,000						13,745,000	
1304	Grants and Incentives - CDBG		30,646,000	1,500,000				32,146,000	11.13		30,646,000	1,500,000						32,146,000	11.13
1307	Agency Pass Through	135,000						135,000											
1308	Administration	657,720		510,000				1,167,720	24.97	657,720		510,000						1,167,720	24.97
1605	Workforce Development -Workforce Investment Act		79,599,000					79,599,000	25.82		79,599,000							79,599,000	25.82
1777	Research	743,100						743,100	12.00	743,100								743,100	12.00
1778	Business Services - Small Business Regulatory Committee																		
1779	Grants and Incentives - Deal Closing Fund									4,000,000								4,000,000	
1929	Workforce Development -Trade Adjustment Act (TAA)		5,124,000					5,124,000	4.45		5,124,000							5,124,000	4.45
1930	Research - Labor Market Information (LMI)			646,000				646,000	9.00			646,000						646,000	9.00
1951	Regional Economic Development Organizations - Pass Through						3,450,000	3,450,000											
-	15% Travel Reduction									(31,264)								(31,264)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(250,636)								(250,636)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(9,477)								(9,477)	
-	Central Travel Office									(16,948)								(16,948)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										19,982,000	535,000						20,517,000	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(25,483)								(25,483)	
-	MMO and TMO fees									(5,937)								(5,937)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(85,624)								(85,624)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)									(2,940)								(2,940)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(37,388)								(37,388)	
P32 Total		5,012,727	115,369,000	42,269,000			3,450,000	166,100,727	147.37	10,912,030	135,351,000	42,804,000					189,067,030	147.37	
P34 Jobs - Economic Development Authority																			
1607	Administration		23,500	350,000				373,500	1.00		201,690	171,810						373,500	1.00
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									18,441	15,709							34,150	
P34 Total			23,500	350,000				373,500	1.00	220,131	187,519							407,650	1.00
P36 Patriots Point Development Authority																			
1312	Operations/Maintenance			2,882,049				2,882,049	49.00			2,882,049						2,882,049	49.00
1313	Retail Operations			1,509,299				1,509,299	5.00			1,509,299						1,509,299	5.00
1314	Education/Overnight Camping			1,234,150				1,234,150	4.00			1,234,150						1,234,150	4.00
1315	Collections			236,003				236,003	2.00			236,003						236,003	2.00
1316	Visitor Services			1,337,873				1,337,873	12.00			1,337,873						1,337,873	12.00
1317	Administration			1,145,263				1,145,263	8.00			1,145,263						1,145,263	8.00
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																		
P36 Total				8,344,637				8,344,637	80.00			8,344,637						8,344,637	80.00
P40 SC Conservation Bank																			
1318	To make grants and loans to qualified public and private entities to acquire interests in real property worthy of conservation.			207,050				2,207,050	2.00										
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									200,000		207,050						407,050	2.00
P40 Total				207,050			2,000,000	2,207,050	2.00	200,000		207,050						200,000	2.00
R04 Public Service Commission																			
1319	Utility Regulation			3,257,541				3,257,541	28.00			3,257,541						3,257,541	28.00
1321	Administration			971,767				971,767	10.00			971,767						971,767	10.00
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									432,091	170,000							602,091	
R04 Total				4,229,308				4,229,308	38.00	432,091	4,399,308							4,831,399	38.00
R06 South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff																			
1520	Utilities-Electric			776,927				776,927	7.50			776,927						776,927	7.50
1521	Transportation			694,657				694,657	8.00			694,657						694,657	8.00
1522	Telecommunications			578,291				578,291	6.00			578,291						578,291	6.00

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Activity Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									FY 2010-11 Agency Funding								
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs
1523	Consumer Services			505,000					505,000	8.00			505,000					505,000	8.00
1524	Dust Party Relay			4,165,696					4,165,696				4,165,696					4,165,696	
1525	Administration			1,549,889					1,549,889	11.00			1,549,889					1,549,889	11.00
1609	Legal			1,144,446					1,144,446	9.00			1,144,446					1,144,446	9.00
1610	Utilities-Natural Gas			581,141					581,141	6.50			581,141					581,141	6.50
1611	Audit			1,243,070					1,243,070	15.00			1,243,070					1,243,070	15.00
1612	Water/Wastewater			245,642					245,642	3.00			245,642					245,642	3.00
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																		
R06 Total				11,484,759					11,484,759	74.00			11,484,759					11,484,759	74.00
R08 Workers' Compensation Commission																			
1323	Administration	379,254		576,855					956,109	13.00	379,254		576,855					956,109	13.00
1324	Judication	2,058,637		1,523,145					3,581,782	52.00	2,058,637		1,523,145					3,581,782	52.00
-	15% Travel Reduction								(6,966)				(6,966)					(6,966)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction								(121,895)				(121,895)					(121,895)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use								(89)				(89)					(89)	
-	Central Travel Office								(3,511)				(3,511)					(3,511)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments												600,000					600,000	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction								(4,396)				(4,396)					(4,396)	
-	MMO and ITMO fees								(99)				(99)					(99)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds								(22,210)				(22,210)					(22,210)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)								(1,716)				(1,716)					(1,716)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough								(8,580)				(8,580)					(8,580)	
R08 Total		2,437,891		2,100,000					4,537,891	65.00	2,268,429		2,700,000					4,968,429	65.00
R12 State Accident Fund																			
1325	Administration			1,028,753					1,028,753	10.60			1,028,753					1,028,753	10.60
1326	Workers' Compensation Insurance Services			5,670,768					5,670,768	75.40			5,670,768					5,670,768	75.40
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments								(10,000)				(10,000)					(10,000)	
R12 Total				6,699,521					6,699,521	86.00			6,699,521					6,699,521	86.00
R14 Patient's Compensation Fund																			
1327	Membership Services			517,333					517,333	3.00			517,333					517,333	3.00
1328	Risk Management Services			60,863					60,863				60,863					60,863	
1329	Claims Service			91,294					91,294	1.00			91,294					91,294	1.00
1330	Administration			152,156					152,156	1.00			152,156					152,156	1.00
1331	Contracted Services			192,732					192,732				192,732					192,732	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																		
R14 Total				1,014,378					1,014,378	5.00			1,014,378					1,014,378	5.00
R16 Second Injury Fund																			
1332	Claims Administration			716,549					716,549	9.00			716,549					716,549	9.00
1333	Legal			387,386					387,386	5.00			387,386					387,386	5.00
1334	Recoveries			109,110					109,110	1.00			109,110					109,110	1.00
1335	Administration			517,357					517,357	8.00			517,357					517,357	8.00
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments												84,300					84,300	
R16 Total				1,730,402					1,730,402	23.00			1,814,702					1,814,702	23.00
R20 Department of Insurance																			
1336	Solvency Monitoring	135,057		1,976,479					2,111,536	18.00	135,057		1,976,479					2,111,536	18.00
1337	Licensing	97,035		643,846					740,881	10.50	97,035		643,846					740,881	10.50
1338	Taxation	134,402							134,402	1.00	134,402							134,402	1.00
1339	Consumer Services	186,561							186,561	10.50	186,561							186,561	10.50
1340	Form and Rate Review	673,673							673,673	12.50	673,673							673,673	12.50
1341	Pass Through Funds			2,555,000					2,555,000				2,555,000					2,555,000	
1342	Captive Formation	82,643		2,247,289					2,329,932	13.50	82,643		2,247,289					2,329,932	13.50
1344	Executive Services	170,911							170,911	4.00	170,911							170,911	4.00
1345	Legal and Investigations	384,549							384,549	9.00	384,549							384,549	9.00
1346	Administration	634,325		57,000					691,325	16.25	634,325		57,000					691,325	16.25
1931	Loss Mitigation			2,260,151					2,260,151	2.75			2,260,151					2,260,151	2.75
-	15% Travel Reduction								(31,249)				(31,249)					(31,249)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction								(124,958)				(124,958)					(124,958)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use								(2,275)				(2,275)					(2,275)	
-	Central Travel Office								(13,916)				(13,916)					(13,916)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments												(4,817)					(4,817)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction								(3,670)				(3,670)					(3,670)	
-	MMO and ITMO fees								(44,004)				(44,004)					(44,004)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds								(2,629)				(2,629)					(2,629)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)								(75,388)				(75,388)					(75,388)	
-	TERI Savings								(13,358)				(13,358)					(13,358)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough																		
R20 Total		2,499,156		9,739,765					12,238,921	98.00	2,182,892		9,739,765					11,922,657	98.00
R23 Board of Financial Institutions																			
1347	Bank Examining			2,005,912					2,005,912	25.00			2,005,912					2,005,912	25.00
1348	Consumer Finance			1,490,566					1,490,566	17.00			1,490,566					1,490,566	17.00
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments												572,597					572,597	
R23 Total				3,496,478					3,496,478	42.00			4,068,075					4,068,075	42.00
R28 Department of Consumer Affairs																			
1349	Consumer Services	550,446		86,250					636,696	19.00	550,446		86,250					636,696	19.00
1350	Legal Division	73,005	67,500	1,309,000					1,449,505	20.00	73,005	67,500	1,309,000					1,449,505	20.00
1351	Advocacy Division	205,294		154,000					359,294	6.00	205,294		154,000					359,294	6.00
1352	Public Information	126,894		7,500					134,394	5.00	126,894		7,500					134,394	5.00
1353	Administration	619,927		286,000					905,927	15.00	619,927		286,000					905,927	15.00
-	15% Travel Reduction								(1,857)				(1,857)					(1,857)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction								(78,778)				(78,778)					(78,778)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use								(770)				(770)					(770)	
-	Central Travel Office								(2,343)				(2,343)					(2,343)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments												393,500					393,500	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction								(1,267)				(1,267)					(1,267)	
-	MMO and ITMO fees				</														

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Activity Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									FY 2010-11 Agency Funding								
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs
1357	Elevator and Amusement Ride Inspection			975,000				975,000	14.00								975,000	14.00	
1358	Board of Chiropractic Examiners			135,000				135,000	1.25			975,000					975,000	1.25	
1359	Board of Medical Examiners			1,400,000				1,400,000	22.00			1,400,000					1,400,000	22.00	
1360	Board of Nursing			1,750,000				1,750,000	26.00			1,750,000					1,750,000	26.00	
1361	Board of Occupational Therapy			110,000				110,000	1.70			110,000					110,000	1.70	
1362	Board of Examiners in Opticianry			100,000				100,000	1.25			100,000					100,000	1.25	
1363	Board of Examiners in Optometry			110,000				110,000	1.25			110,000					110,000	1.25	
1364	Board of Physical Therapy			125,000				125,000	2.10			125,000					125,000	2.10	
1365	Board of Podiatry Examiners			10,000				10,000	0.50			10,000					10,000	0.50	
1366	Board of Examiners for Licensure of Professional Counselors, Marriage and Family Therapists and Psycho-Educational Specialists			185,000				185,000	2.20										
1367	Board of Examiners in Psychology			110,000				110,000	1.10			185,000					185,000	2.20	
1368	Board of Social Work Examiners			160,000				160,000	2.75			110,000					110,000	1.10	
1369	Board of Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology			105,000				105,000	1.75			160,000					160,000	2.75	
1370	Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners			65,000				65,000	1.10			105,000					105,000	1.75	
1371	Board of Architectural Examiners			335,000				335,000	2.75			65,000					65,000	1.10	
1372	Building Codes Council			475,000				475,000	4.00			335,000					335,000	2.75	
1373	Contractors' Licensing Board			1,133,400				1,133,400	12.42			475,000					475,000	4.00	
1374	Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors			755,000				755,000	7.00			1,133,400					1,133,400	12.42	
1375	Environmental Certification Board			425,000				425,000	7.25			755,000					755,000	7.00	
1376	Manufactured Housing Board			312,500				312,500	7.25			425,000					425,000	7.25	
1377	Board of Pyrotechnic Safety			66,600				66,600	1.00			312,500					312,500	7.25	
1378	Real Estate Commission			1,292,000				1,292,000	20.00			66,600					66,600	1.00	
1379	Real Estate Appraisers Board			485,000				485,000	6.02			1,292,000					1,292,000	20.00	
1380	Residential Builders Commission			1,120,000				1,120,000	18.50			485,000					485,000	6.02	
1381	Board of Accountancy			450,000				450,000	5.30			1,120,000					1,120,000	18.50	
1382	State Athletic Commission			50,000				50,000				450,000					450,000	5.30	
1383	Auctioneers Commission			175,000				175,000	2.15			50,000					50,000		
1384	Board of Barber Examiners			425,000				425,000	4.90			175,000					175,000	2.15	
1385	Board of Cosmetology			1,100,000				1,100,000	10.90			425,000					425,000	4.90	
1386	Board of Dentistry			455,000				455,000	4.40			1,100,000					1,100,000	10.90	
1387	Board of Registration for Foresters			60,000				60,000	0.65			455,000					455,000	4.40	
1388	Board of Funeral Service			190,000				190,000	1.90			60,000					60,000	0.65	
1389	Board of Registration for Geologists			80,000				80,000	0.85			190,000					190,000	1.90	
1390	Board of Long Term Health Care Administrators			210,000				210,000				80,000					80,000	0.85	
1391	Massage Bodywork Therapy Panel			180,000				180,000	1.90			210,000					210,000		
1392	Perpetual Care Cemetery Board			80,000				80,000	0.85			180,000					180,000	1.90	
1393	Board of Pharmacy			1,550,500				1,550,500	15.20			80,000					80,000	0.85	
1394	Pilotage Commission			7,000				7,000				1,550,500					1,550,500	15.20	
1395	State Fire Marshal's Office - Field Services			1,953,000				1,953,000	21.50			7,000					7,000		
1396	Fire Education			150,000				150,000	1.50			1,953,000					1,953,000	21.50	
1397	State Fire Marshal's Office - Engineering Section			650,000				650,000	7.50			150,000					150,000	1.50	
1398	Fire Training		155,000	7,275,000				7,430,000	46.75			650,000					650,000	7.50	
1399	Administration	230,791		4,750,000				4,980,791	56.37			7,430,000	155,000				7,430,000	46.75	
1614	State Emergency Preparedness			250,000				250,000	1.00		230,791	4,750,000					4,980,791	56.37	
1780	Boiler Inspection Program			100,000				100,000	1.00			250,000					250,000	1.00	
-	Illegal Immigration											100,000					100,000	1.00	
-	15% Travel Reduction										2,000,000						2,000,000		
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction										(153,549)						(153,549)		
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use										(93,416)						(93,416)		
-	Central Travel Office										(10,528)						(10,528)		
-	CVRP Surcharge										(75,596)						(75,596)		
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										(178)						(178)		
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction										(25,911)		415,000	4,775,000			5,190,000		
-	MMO and ITMO fees										(6,191)						(6,191)		
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds										(237,196)						(237,196)		
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)										(2,148)						(2,148)		
-	TERI Savings										(47,787)						(47,787)		
-	Two-Day State Furlough										(23,572)						(23,572)		
R36 Total		1,868,322	2,632,006	31,880,000				36,380,328	413.91		3,192,250	3,047,006	36,655,000				42,894,256	413.91	
R40 Department of Motor Vehicles																			
1400	Administration			5,373,504				5,373,504	89.00			5,373,504					5,373,504	89.00	
1401	Customer Service Centers (There are 69 customer service centers throughout the state. All but three offer full service transactions - which total over 500 different types of services/transactions.)			56,346,906				56,346,906	961.00								56,346,906	961.00	
1402	Customer Service Delivery / Alternative Media			2,393,159				2,393,159	7.00			56,346,906					56,346,906	961.00	
1405	Customer Service Delivery / Call Center			2,594,024				2,594,024	60.00			2,393,159					2,393,159	7.00	
1406	Product Development and Partnerships			2,065,041				2,065,041	14.00			2,594,024					2,594,024	60.00	
1407	Driver Services - Driver Records & DL Issuance			4,330,433				4,330,433	73.00			2,065,041					2,065,041	14.00	
1408	Driver Services - Driver Improvement and Medical Review			1,096,983				1,096,983	14.00			4,330,433					4,330,433	73.00	
1410	Vehicle Services - Dealer Licensing, Regulation, and Enforcement			1,377,524				1,377,524	25.00			1,096,983					1,096,983	14.00	
1411	Vehicle Services - Motor Carrier Services - State Highway Fuel Tax Funding			1,343,833				1,343,833	5.00			1,377,524					1,377,524	25.00	
1615	Vehicle Services - Motor Carrier Services - Regulation		135,491	2,976,711				3,112,202	37.00			1,343,833					1,343,833	5.00	
											135,491						3,112,202	37.00	

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Activity Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									FY 2010-11 Agency Funding								
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs
1616	Driver Services - Commercial Drivers License Regulation		377,844	410,668				788,512	9.00									788,512	9.00
1617	Driver Services - Financial Responsibility			4,515,985				4,515,985	55.00		377,844	410,668							
1618	Administration - Internal Affairs / Document Review and Fraud			827,690				827,690	13.00			4,515,985						4,515,985	55.00
1891	Vehicle Services - Titles & Registration		29,813	4,110,811				4,140,624	53.00				827,690					827,690	13.00
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										29,813	4,110,811			(65,148)	(6,696,174)		4,140,624	53.00
R40 Total			543,148	89,763,272				90,306,420	1,415.00		478,000	85,067,098						83,545,098	1,415.00
R44 Department of Revenue																			
1413	Collections	5,390,077		2,036,861				7,426,938	110.00	5,390,077		2,036,861						7,426,938	110.00
1414	Compliance	9,702,140		3,666,358				13,368,498	182.00	9,702,140		3,666,358						13,368,498	182.00
1415	Processing	3,952,724		1,493,700				5,446,424	74.00	3,952,724		1,493,700						5,446,424	74.00
1416	Taxpayer Assistance	3,234,047		1,222,118				4,456,165	61.00	3,234,047		1,222,118						4,456,165	61.00
1417	Legal	1,437,354		543,164				1,980,518	27.00	1,437,354		543,164						1,980,518	27.00
1418	Property	1,437,354		543,164				1,980,518	46.50	1,437,354		543,164						1,980,518	46.50
1419	Regulatory	718,677		271,582				990,259	13.00	718,677		271,582						990,259	13.00
1420	Technology Services	6,468,093		5,144,237				11,612,330	121.00	6,468,093		5,144,237						11,612,330	121.00
1421	Administrative Support	3,593,385		1,357,909				4,951,294	67.00	3,593,385		1,357,909						4,951,294	67.00
-	15% Travel Reduction									(104,620)								(104,620)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(23,106)								(23,106)	
-	Central Travel Office									(72,262)								(72,262)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											5,600,000						5,600,000	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(30,314)								(30,314)	
-	Lease Savings									(558,700)								(558,700)	
-	MMO and ITMO fees									(37,716)								(37,716)	
-	Nightly Custodial Services									(80,886)								(80,886)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(185,624)								(185,624)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)									(32,052)								(32,052)	
-	TERI Savings									(181,851)								(181,851)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(208,724)								(208,724)	
R44 Total		35,933,851		16,279,093				52,212,944	701.50	34,417,596		21,879,093						56,297,069	701.50
R52 State Ethics Commission																			
1422	LOBBYING ACTIVITIES	14,392		16,780				31,172	0.80	14,392		16,780						31,172	0.80
1423	CAMPAIGN FINANCE	57,826		5,745				63,571	2.30	57,826		5,745						63,571	2.30
1424	FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE	57,826		5,745				63,571	2.30	57,826		5,745						63,571	2.30
1425	ENFORCEMENT	45,688		107,270				152,958	2.70	45,688		107,270						152,958	2.70
1426	ADMINISTRATION	207,659		140,551				348,210	1.90	207,659		140,551						348,210	1.90
-	15% Travel Reduction									(255)								(255)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(19,170)								(19,170)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(82)								(82)	
-	Central Travel Office									(316)								(316)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											91,417						91,417	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(1,143)								(1,143)	
-	MMO and ITMO fees									(155)								(155)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(3,220)								(3,220)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)									(347)								(347)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(2,246)								(2,246)	
R52 Total		383,391		276,091				659,482	10.00	356,457		367,508						723,965	10.00
R60 Employment Security Commission																			
1427	Administration		8,682,383	3,095,735				11,778,118	149.38			3,095,735						11,778,118	149.38
1428	Employment Services		13,338,012	36,344,044				49,682,056	277.09		8,682,383	3,095,735						49,682,056	277.09
1430	Labor Market Information Department		1,609,476					1,609,476	21.34		1,609,476							1,609,476	21.34
1431	Unemployment Insurance (UI)		36,624,421	1,390,894				38,015,315	515.19		36,624,421	1,390,894						38,015,315	515.19
1432	SC Occupational Information	539,766		50,000				589,766	4.00	26,988		50,000						589,766	4.00
-	Repay Interest on Unemployment Compensation Loan														40,000,000			40,000,000	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(26,988)								(26,988)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										20,157,274	(4,671,257)						15,486,017	
R60 Total		539,766	60,254,292	40,880,673				101,674,731	967.00		80,411,566	36,209,416			40,000,000			156,620,982	967.00
S60 Procurement Review Panel																			
1435	Administration	18,620						18,620	0.15	4,493								4,493	0.15
1436	Hearings	71,241		3,000				74,241	1.85			3,000						3,000	1.85
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(4,493)								(4,493)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																		
-	Two-Day State Furlough																		
S60 Total		89,861		3,000				92,861	2.00			3,000						3,000	2.00
U12 Department of Transportation																			
1437	General Administration			48,025,265				48,025,265	303.00			48,025,265						48,025,265	303.00
1438	Engineering Operations			36,254,083				36,254,083	523.00			36,254,083						36,254,083	523.00
1439	Engineering - Preliminary Design, Planning and Rights of Way Acquisition			39,652,903				39,652,903	562.00									39,652,903	562.00
1440	Engineering - Construction			481,858,028				481,858,028	534.00			481,858,028						481,858,028	534.00
1441	Maintenance	53,453		276,975,982				277,029,435	3,467.96	53,453		276,975,982						277,029,435	3,467.96
1442	Acquisition of maintenance equipment			20,000,000				20,000,000				20,000,000						20,000,000	
1443	Highway Safety Programs			60,000,000				60,000,000				60,000,000						60,000,000	
1444	Keep S.C. Beautiful			200,000				200,000				200,000						200,000	
1445	Mass Transit Administration			1,914,419				1,914,419	16.00			1,914,419						1,914,419	16.00
1446	Toll Operations			3,398,396				3,398,396	2.00			3,398,396						3,398,396	2.00
1447	Capital Facilities - Land and Buildings			4,000,000				4,000,000				4,000,000						4,000,000	
1448	Allocation to Municipalities - Restricted			10,000,000				10,000,000					10,000,000					10,000,000	
1449	Allocation to Counties - Restricted			2,000,000				2,000,000					2,000,000					2,000,000	
1450	Allocation to Other Entities - Restricted																		

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Activity Number	Activity Name	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									FY 2010-11 Agency Funding								
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring Provisos	Part III (ARRA Funding)	Total Funds	Total FTEs
U15 Infrastructure Bank Board																			
1453	Provide financial assistance for construction of major transportation projects			50,000,000					50,000,000									50,000,000	
1454	Administration			334,450					334,450									334,450	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																29,972,200	29,972,200	
	U15 Total			50,334,450					50,334,450								80,306,650		
U20 County Transportation Fund																			
1455	County Administration			35,000,000					35,000,000									35,000,000	
1456	Allocation Municipal - Restricted			5,000,000					5,000,000									5,000,000	
1457	Allocation County - Restricted			65,000,000					65,000,000									65,000,000	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																(19,000,000)	(19,000,000)	
	U20 Total			105,000,000					105,000,000								86,000,000		
U30 Division of Aeronautics																			
1305	Aeronautics - Flight Operations	73,102		200,000					273,102	4.00		73,102					200,000	273,102	4.00
1306	Aeronautics - Airport Development	566,234	410,000	1,890,000					2,866,234	10.00		206,234	410,000				1,890,000	2,506,234	10.00
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction										(31,967)							(31,967)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments												(335,000)				1,339,638	1,004,638	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Maintenance Medication)										(550)							(550)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough										(2,988)							(2,988)	
	U30 Total	639,336	410,000	2,090,000					3,139,336	14.00		243,831	75,000				3,429,638	3,748,469	14.00
V04 Debt Service																			
1459	Debt Service	190,480,976							190,480,976			213,653,736						213,653,736	
	V04 Total	190,480,976							190,480,976			213,653,736						213,653,736	
X22 Aid to Subdivisions - Treasurer																			
1460	Pay Supplements	2,766,667							2,766,667			2,766,667						2,766,667	
1461	Aid to Subdivisions	241,413,945							241,413,945			213,800,765						213,800,765	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction										(45,003)							(45,003)	
	X22 Total	244,180,612							244,180,612			216,522,429						216,522,429	
X44 Aid to Subdivisions - Dept. of Revenue																			
1952	Homestead Exemption	26,419,132					81,038,902		107,458,034			124,274,043				1,231,080		125,505,123	
	X44 Total	26,419,132					81,038,902		107,458,034			124,274,043				1,231,080		125,505,123	
Grand Total		5,385,723,234	7,805,963,626	6,387,060,251	532,044,107	255,000,000	549,388,245	348,004,163	21,263,183,626	71,590.01	6,135,187,395	9,148,027,240	6,976,923,350	522,234,107	268,614,804	361,239,248	346,056,109	22,758,282,253	71,590.01

Executive Budget Savings Plan

Improve our K-12 Student Performance

Activity Number		Agency Name	Activity Name	Rationale	Savings Amount
SAVINGS PROPOSALS					
797	H63	State Department of Education	Finance	The Finance and Operations Office provides financial, procurement, and human resources support for the State Department of Education. We believe this function can be performed at lower costs. Carry forward funds should be available to offset any reductions.	387,734
798	H63	State Department of Education	Administration	This is a worthwhile yet lower priority function. We believe that this office can carry out its duties with reduced funds. Numerous other agencies carry out executive, legal, and public information duties with substantially fewer than 30 full-time staff members. We recommend reducing funds in this area and redirecting the savings to classrooms.	162,709
	H63	State Department of Education	Staff Reductions	The recent budget cuts have reduced the amount of funding going to classrooms across our state. While we understand that eliminating jobs at the State Department of Education is a difficult decision to make, we believe that staff positions at DOE should be cut to allow more dollars to flow into the classroom—particularly when the average compensation for SDE administrators is over \$70,000. Reducing administrative staff by 15% will produce cost savings of over \$6.5 million.	6,549,797
	H63	State Department of Education	School Districts Consolidation	We have long advocated for school district consolidation. In 2003, the EOC released a report stating that, if districts would consolidate to reach a minimum population of 2,500 students, then S.C. could save nearly \$26 million in administrative costs. Forcing taxpayers in counties that meet this standard to pay for multiple school districts in counties that do not meet this standard is not fair. We recommend reducing funding by \$26 million over two years. The state will realize cost savings of \$13,000,000 in FY 2010-11.	13,000,000
824	H67	Educational Television Commission	Agency Fundraising	This funding goes toward agency fundraising to support ETV's programming services, and is a worthwhile program. We recommend reducing funding for this activity because we believe that the Commission can raise funds effectively without these general funds.	33,320
854	H75	School for the Deaf & the Blind	Statewide Service Delivery (formerly Outreach)	These funds support training for parents with a child who has a vision or hearing disability, and supports school districts, state agencies, and other public entities as they comply with federal mandates such as the ADA. This is a worthwhile function that falls outside the school's core mission. In lean budget years, funding should be focused on providing educational, residential, and vocational services to the school's K-12 and adult students.	923,207
				Cost Savings Subtotal	21,056,767
Making Tough Choices - Below the Line Savings					
1704	H27	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Freshwater Initiative	This activity has not been tied to student achievement. Schools wishing to take advantages of the services provided through this activity should do so using existing programmatic funding devoted to curriculum mastery. In a tight budget year, we recommend eliminating funding for this program.	287,880
693	H63	State Department of Education	Teacher Quality - ADEPT	This is an ineffective professional development program that is not tied directly to raising student achievement. Additionally, the professional development offered by the ADEPT program is duplicative of other professional development models such as the Teacher Advancement Program—which is supported predominately by federal grants.	1,881,035
698	H63	State Department of Education	Career and Technology Education (CATE)- - Modernize Technology	This program is a pass-through that provides Career and Technology Education equipment for school districts and Area Career Centers. While preparing students to enter the job market is an important function of our education system, we should delay providing new equipment until the budget situation improves.	4,068,812

700	H63	State Department of Education	High Schools That Work and Making Middle Grades Work	High Schools That Work and Making Middle Grades Work are non-mandatory school assessment tools that examine whether students are prepared for the next level of education. Like last year, we recommend cutting funding for these programs because South Carolina has several other school-assessment programs and college preparatory courses and activities. We believe this money should be directed back to the classroom.	1,756,516
712	H63	State Department of Education	SAT Improvement	We believe that, because this funding amount is relatively small, the State Department of Education can fund this program from its budget—independent of additional funding. Otherwise, we recommend eliminating this funding because it is too little money to be effective in all 85 school districts. Districts already fund SAT improvement efforts, so cutting this funding does not eliminate all SAT improvement efforts.	321,840
719	H63	State Department of Education	Character Education Program	Last year, we supported the State Department of Education's recommendation to eliminate this funding, and we believe the circumstances surrounding this program have not changed over the past year. Although we believe that character education programs are important, the current funding level is not enough to be effective in all 85 school districts. Additionally, the Education and Economic Development Act mandates character education activities, which makes this activity redundant.	190,474
783	H63	State Department of Education	Felton Lab	The Felton Lab is located on the campus of S.C. State University, and serves 194 students in K-8. The school receives substantial funding in addition to the students' tuition payment of \$1,000 each. We support Felton Lab's mission, offering professional development to aspiring educators, but we believe the program's tuition revenue and special appropriations provide sufficient support. Additionally, other agency school districts at the Department of Juvenile Justice and the School for the Deaf and Blind do not receive similar special line items. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	130,394
795	H63	State Department of Education	Ombudsmen Services	This line item funds a single employee at the Department of Education who fields complaints and concerns about the public education system. We recognize the importance of responding to constituent complaints; however, we believe this service could be effectively provided through the Department of Education's Office of Communications. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	43,524
810	H64	Governor's School for Arts & Humanities	Library	This funding supports 3 library staff for the residential and summer programs. The school receives \$5,865,000 in general funds—and charges student fees—for awareness, recruitment, and operations of its summer program. We believe this funding could be better spent toward the library program and that any shortfall should be made up by student fees.	280,759
815	H65	Governor's School for Math & Science	Statewide Outreach	This program is at the Governor's School for Math & Science and provides professional development for K-12 teachers in science and math, which is duplicative of Department of Education efforts. These funds also support a summer science program for middle school students, that falls outside the core mission of the school, which is a residential school for 11th and 12th graders. The program also receives grant funds, so we suggest the school seek more grants or other funding to continue this outreach program.	419,892
826	H67	Educational Television Commission	Educational Radio	ETV funds eight radio stations around the state: five news stations and three classical music/news stations. Not-for-profit educational radio fills an important gap left by the for-profit radio industry. However, when competing for scarce dollars, K-12 and public safety activities are higher priorities than educational radio. In fact, most of ETV's funding comes from private sources: ETV currently holds membership drives three times a year. ETV could increase the number of membership drives or sell more advertising to offset this funding loss.	158,159
1593	L12	John de la Howe	Therapeutic Wilderness Camping	This activity teaches life skills through a one-year, full-time outdoor living experience. This year, there are only 13 boys enrolled in the program. While the intent of this program is worthy, in a tight budget year, we recommend that the agency seek alternative funding.	371,291

1477	P20	Clemson PSA	Agricultural Education Teachers' Salaries	This line item is a pass-through to the K-12 school districts to fund Future Farmers of America teaching positions. According to the S.C. Department of Education, there are no other special teacher line items in the K-12 budget (including other vocational courses such as computer or business technology); therefore, it would be unfair to continue to support this special funding. While agricultural courses have merit, in tough budget years, our focus must be on funding core subject areas such as reading, writing, and math—which are required to receive a high school diploma. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	304,199
1508	P20	Clemson PSA	4-H and Agricultural & Natural Resource Programs for Youth	This is a low-priority activity that, if worthwhile, should be funded through vocational or Education and Economic Development Act funding.	3,960,002
1271	P28	Dept of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Interpretive & Resource Management	This activity provides technical assistance to the state's parks concerning park attendance, and provides educational programs to park visitors. Because this activity is not essential to raising student achievement, we believe schools wishing to take advantage of this activity's services should do so using existing programmatic funding devoted to curriculum mastery.	220,177
				Below the Line Savings Subtotal	14,394,954
				TOTAL GOAL AREA SAVINGS	35,451,721

Improve our Higher Education System and Cultural Resources

Activity Number		Agency Name	Activity Name	Rationale	Savings Amount
SAVINGS PROPOSALS					
285	H03	Commission on Higher Education	Access and Equity	The Access & Equity program supports efforts to recruit and retain minority students. We support the program's goal, but we recommend reducing funding because we believe the Commission should focus on higher-priority funding areas.	176,428
1690	H03	Commission on Higher Education	Education and Economic Development (EEDA) funding for CHE and Institutions	This funding pays for a national consultant and a computerized course-articulation system to ensure students have a smooth transition between high school and college. The course-articulation efforts are worthwhile, but our state cannot afford consultant fees at a time when all resources need to be focused in the classroom. Eliminating the funding for the consultant results in \$1,189,452 in savings.	1,249,643
324	H09	The Citadel	Advertising/Marketing	Although we recognize that advertising and marketing is important for colleges and universities, we firmly believe that these activities should not be funded by higher education institutions during the tough economic times we now face. S.C. has one of the highest in-state tuition rates in the region--and is among the highest in the nation. Therefore, we do not believe it is fair for students to bear the cost of funding the schools' advertising campaigns. At a time when many colleges are furloughing employees and laying off instructors, these funds could be better used to keep professors in the classroom.	1,037,056
	H09	Citadel	Administration - 15% Reduction	We recommend reducing administrative costs by consolidating administrative functions with nearby institutions.	1,366,128
365	H12	Clemson University	Advertising/Marketing	Although we recognize that advertising and marketing is important for colleges and universities, we firmly believe that these activities should not be funded by higher education institutions during the tough economic times we now face. S.C. has the highest in-state tuition in the region—which is among the highest in the nation. Therefore, we do not believe it is fair for students to bear the cost of funding the schools' advertising campaigns. At a time when many colleges are furloughing employees and laying off instructors, these funds could be better used to keep professors in the classroom.	1,053,801
	H12	Clemson	Collaboration and Cooperation	We recommend reducing administrative costs at our three research institutions by one percent and encourage these three universities to collaborate on ways to share programs or offer services with reduced funding. We selected these three research institutions because these universities are able to apply for federal research grants and they are eligible to receive funding for endowed chairs. In lean budget years—when Clemson is furloughing employees—we must reduce administrative overhead and direct funding to the classrooms.	825,520
371	H15	College of Charleston	Advertising/Marketing	Although we recognize that advertising and marketing is important for colleges and universities, we firmly believe that these activities should not be funded by higher education institutions during the tough economic times we now face. S.C. has the highest in-state tuition in the region—which is among the highest in the nation. Therefore, we do not believe it is fair for students to bear the cost of funding the schools' advertising campaigns. At a time when many colleges are furloughing employees and laying off instructors, these funds could be better used to keep professors in the classroom.	1,889,733
	H15	College of Charleston	Administration - 15% Reduction	We recommend reducing administrative costs by consolidating administrative functions with nearby institutions.	3,576,762
397	H17	Coastal Carolina	Advertising/Marketing	Although we recognize that advertising and marketing is important for colleges and universities, we firmly believe that these activities should not be funded by higher education institutions during the tough economic times we now face. S.C. has the highest in-state tuition in the region—which is among the highest in the nation. Therefore, we do not believe it is fair for students to bear the cost of funding the schools' advertising campaigns. At a time when many colleges are furloughing employees and laying off instructors, these funds could be better used to keep professors in the classroom.	1,062,347

	H17	Coastal Carolina	Administration - 15% Reduction	We recommend reducing administrative costs by consolidating administrative functions with nearby institutions.	2,010,689
425	H18	Francis Marion University	Advertising/Marketing	Although we recognize that advertising and marketing is important for colleges and universities, we firmly believe that these activities should not be funded by higher education institutions during the tough economic times we now face. S.C. has the highest in-state tuition in the region—which is among the highest in the nation. Therefore, we do not believe it is fair for students to bear the cost of funding the schools' advertising campaigns. At a time when many colleges are furloughing employees and laying off instructors, these funds could be better used to keep professors in the classroom.	120,500
	H18	Francis Marion University	Administration - 15% Reduction	We recommend reducing administrative costs by consolidating administrative functions with nearby institutions.	777,209
428	H21	Lander University	Advertising/Marketing	Although we recognize that advertising and marketing is important for colleges and universities, we firmly believe that these activities should not be funded by higher education institutions during the tough economic times we now face. S.C. has the highest in-state tuition in the region—which is among the highest in the nation. Therefore, we do not believe it is fair for students to bear the cost of funding the schools' advertising campaigns. At a time when many colleges are furloughing employees and laying off instructors, these funds could be better used to keep professors in the classroom.	92,000
	H21	Lander University	Administration - 15% Reduction	We recommend reducing administrative costs by consolidating administrative functions with nearby institutions.	503,907
445	H24	South Carolina State University	Advertising/Marketing	Although we recognize that advertising and marketing is important for colleges and universities, we firmly believe that these activities should not be funded by higher education institutions during the tough economic times we now face. S.C. has the highest in-state tuition in the region—which is among the highest in the nation. Therefore, we do not believe it is fair for students to bear the cost of funding the schools' advertising campaigns. At a time when many colleges are furloughing employees and laying off instructors, these funds could be better used to keep professors in the classroom.	1,654,082
	H24	South Carolina State University	Administration - 15% Reduction	We recommend reducing administrative costs by consolidating administrative functions with nearby institutions.	2,732,744
457	H27	USC Columbia	School of Medicine	Like many states, our state's difficult financial position this year has forced us to make some equally difficult funding decisions. While this program is worthy, we recommend discontinuing the Child Abuse Response Program (CARP) due to the fact that it is similar to the financial and support services offered by the State Office of Victim Assistance (SOVA). Because of the laws regulating SOVA, everyone who would have benefitted from CARP is eligible for aid from SOVA.	800,000
465	H27	USC Columbia	Advertising/Marketing	Although we recognize that advertising and marketing is important for colleges and universities, we firmly believe that these activities should not be funded by higher education institutions during the tough economic times we now face. S.C. has the highest in-state tuition in the region—which is among the highest in the nation. Therefore, we do not believe it is fair for students to bear the cost of funding the schools' advertising campaigns. At a time when many colleges are furloughing employees and laying off instructors, these funds could be better used to keep professors in the classroom.	1,415,239
	H27	University of South Carolina	Program Restructuring	We propose consolidating the Institute for Archeology and Anthropology—currently located at USC-Columbia—into the Department of Archives and History (DAH). This function could be easily absorbed and housed at DAH as there is adequate physical space and the Institute is consistent with the overall mission of cultural preservation of DAH. Most of our neighboring states house their Archeology programs at their equivalent of our Department of Archives and History.	496,812

	H27	University of South Carolina	Collaboration and Cooperation	We recommend reducing administrative costs at our three research institutions by one percent and encourage these three universities to collaborate on ways to share programs or offer services with reduced funding. We selected these three research institutions because these universities are able to apply for federal research grants and they are eligible to receive funding for endowed chairs. In lean budget years—when USC is furloughing employees—we must reduce administrative overhead and direct funding to the classrooms.	1,317,046
482	H29	USC Aiken	Advertising/Marketing	Although we recognize that advertising and marketing is important for colleges and universities, we firmly believe that these activities should not be funded by higher education institutions during the tough economic times we now face. S.C. has the highest in-state tuition in the region—which is among the highest in the nation. Therefore, we do not believe it is fair for students to bear the cost of funding the schools' advertising campaigns. At a time when many colleges are furloughing employees and laying off instructors, these funds could be better used to keep professors in the classroom.	84,285
502	H34	USC Upstate	Advertising/Marketing	Although we recognize that advertising and marketing is important for colleges and universities, we firmly believe that these activities should not be funded by higher education institutions during the tough economic times we now face. S.C. has the highest in-state tuition in the region—which is among the highest in the nation. Therefore, we do not believe it is fair for students to bear the cost of funding the schools' advertising campaigns. At a time when many colleges are furloughing employees and laying off instructors, these funds could be better used to keep professors in the classroom.	285,617
510	H36	USC Beaufort	Advertising/Marketing	Although we recognize that advertising and marketing is important for colleges and universities, we firmly believe that these activities should not be funded by higher education institutions during the tough economic times we now face. S.C. has the highest in-state tuition in the region—which is among the highest in the nation. Therefore, we do not believe it is fair for students to bear the cost of funding the schools' advertising campaigns. At a time when many colleges are furloughing employees and laying off instructors, these funds could be better used to keep professors in the classroom.	233,120
520	H37	USC-Lancaster	Advertising/Marketing	Although we recognize that advertising and marketing is important for colleges and universities, we firmly believe that these activities should not be funded by higher education institutions during the tough economic times we now face. S.C. has the highest in-state tuition in the region—which is among the highest in the nation. Therefore, we do not believe it is fair for students to bear the cost of funding the schools' advertising campaigns. At a time when many colleges are furloughing employees and laying off instructors, these funds could be better used to keep professors in the classroom.	76,815
529	H38	USC-Salkehatchie	Advertising/Marketing	Although we recognize that advertising and marketing is important for colleges and universities, we firmly believe that these activities should not be funded by higher education institutions during the tough economic times we now face. S.C. has the highest in-state tuition in the region—which is among the highest in the nation. Therefore, we do not believe it is fair for students to bear the cost of funding the schools' advertising campaigns. At a time when many colleges are furloughing employees and laying off instructors, these funds could be better used to keep professors in the classroom.	72,815
529	H38	USC-Salkehatchie	Pass Through Savings - Leadership Institute	While this local economic development program has merit, we do not believe it is wise to have multiple agencies performing independent development activities. The S.C. Department of Commerce conducts development activities across our state, and we believe the Department is best suited to handle the state's economic development responsibilities.	100,460

539	H39	USC Sumter	Advertising/Marketing	Although we recognize that advertising and marketing is important for colleges and universities, we firmly believe that these activities should not be funded by higher education institutions during the tough economic times we now face. S.C. has the highest in-state tuition in the region—which is among the highest in the nation. Therefore, we do not believe it is fair for students to bear the cost of funding the schools' advertising campaigns. At a time when many colleges are furloughing employees and laying off instructors, these funds could be better used to keep professors in the classroom.	106,631
547	H40	USC - Union	Advertising/Marketing	Although we recognize that advertising and marketing is important for colleges and universities, we firmly believe that these activities should not be funded by higher education institutions during the tough economic times we now face. S.C. has the highest in-state tuition in the region - which is among the highest in the nation. Therefore, we do not believe it is fair for students to bear the cost of funding the schools' advertising campaigns. At a time when many colleges are furloughing employees and laying off instructors, these funds could be better used to keep professors in the classroom.	24,538
556	H47	Winthrop University	Advertising/Marketing	Although we recognize that advertising and marketing is important for colleges and universities, we firmly believe that these activities should not be funded by higher education institutions during the tough economic times we now face. S.C. has the highest in-state tuition in the region—which is among the highest in the nation. Therefore, we do not believe it is fair for students to bear the cost of funding the schools' advertising campaigns. At a time when many colleges are furloughing employees and laying off instructors, these funds could be better used to keep professors in the classroom.	450,000
	H47	Winthrop University	Administration - 15% Reduction	We recommend reducing administrative costs by consolidating administrative functions with nearby institutions.	1,059,195
573	H51	MUSC	Advertising/Marketing	Although we recognize that advertising and marketing is important for colleges and universities, we firmly believe that these activities should not be funded by higher education institutions during the tough economic times we now face. S.C. has the highest in-state tuition in the region—which is among the highest in the nation. Therefore, we do not believe it is fair for students to bear the cost of funding the schools' advertising campaigns. At a time when many colleges are furloughing employees and laying off instructors, these funds could be better used to keep professors in the classroom.	851,115
	H51	Medical University of South Carolina	Collaboration and Cooperation	We recommend reducing administrative costs at our three research institutions by one percent and encourage these three universities to collaborate on ways to share programs or offer services with reduced funding. We selected these three research institutions because these universities are able to apply for federal research grants and they are eligible to receive funding for endowed chairs. In lean budget years—when MUSC is furloughing employees—we must reduce administrative overhead and direct funding to the classrooms.	700,389
	H59	Board for Technical & Comprehensive Education	Administration - Establishing Three Regions	By consolidating the administrative functions of the technical colleges at three regional centers, we can save over \$22 million.	22,600,000
830	H67	Educational Television Commission	Making It Grow	We believe that funding "Making It Grow" is a low priority when compared to health care, law enforcement, K-12 education, and other critical state functions. We recommend eliminating this production and focusing remaining funds on the delivery of educational programming to students.	188,681
865	H79	Consolidating Cultural Agencies - Archives & History	Administration	The State Library, State Museum, and Department of Archives and History have discussed sharing human resource functions, and we would like to see this discussion turn into action. By consolidating administrative functions, we will reduce each agency's state administration funds by 18%. We believe that consolidating administration functions will not compromise the mission of our cultural agencies.	164,606

867	H87	Consolidating Cultural Agencies - State Library	Administration	The State Library, State Museum, and Department of Archives and History have discussed sharing human resource functions, and we would like to see this discussion turn into action. By consolidating administrative functions, we will reduce each agency's state administration funds by 18%. We believe that consolidating administration functions will not compromise the mission of our cultural agencies.	90,121
Multiple Activities		Statewide	OM Maintenance	We recommend reducing operations and maintenance by three percent for higher education institutions within a 25 mile radius of one other. These savings are based on the centralization of facilities management that will afford a reduction in overhead.	7,684,524
Multiple Activities		Statewide - Four-Year and Technical Higher Education Institutions	Administration	As we have advocated in the past, we recommend that our state's higher education institutions share administrative responsibilities. Because most higher education institutions in South Carolina are located within 25 miles of one another, we think it makes no sense for each institution to have separate administrations. Our plan proposes to consolidate administrative responsibilities over two years.	2,456,904
				Cost Savings Subtotal	61,387,462
Making Tough Choices - Below the Line Savings					
280	H03	Commission on Higher Education	S.C. Alliance for Minority Participation	This Higher Education Commission program is designed to increase the number of minorities pursuing doctoral degrees in science, technology, engineering, and math. We recommend continuing to fund the program at the current level, but we recommend shifting the funding source to lottery funds currently designated to go to historically black colleges. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	238,254
282	H03	Commission on Higher Education	The University Center of Greenville	The University Center of Greenville is a consortium of public and private colleges and universities offering degree programs to the citizens of the Upstate and surrounding areas. We support the University Center's premise—providing high quality education through a public/private partnership—but we believe the seven institutions that comprise the Center can coordinate adequately to support this program from their existing funds without additional state revenue.	86,406
283	H03	Commission on Higher Education	Pass Through Savings - University Center of Greenville	The University Center of Greenville is a consortium of public and private colleges and universities offering degree programs to the citizens of the Upstate and surrounding areas. We believe the seven institutions (one of which is private) that comprise the Center can coordinate adequately to support this program from their existing funds without additional state revenue.	258,844
284	H03	Commission on Higher Education	Pass Through Savings - Lowcountry Graduate Center	The Lowcountry Graduate Center is a consortium of four public colleges in the Charleston area that offer graduate degree programs, and we strongly support the graduate center's efforts; however, we believe that funding should come from the participating institutions now that the Center has been operating for eight years. Additionally, we recommend reducing these pass-through funds because the agency has no control over how the funds are spent and because pass-through funding diminishes governmental accountability.	1,032,244
290	H03	Commission on Higher Education	Arts Program Tuition Assistance	We recommend eliminating unnecessary funding for students attending the North Carolina School of the Arts because we have established the S.C. Governor's School for the Arts in Greenville.	7,813
293	H03	Commission on Higher Education	Youth Leadership Conference	While this program is worthy, we believe that expenditures should be focused toward the Commission on Higher Education's (CHE) core mission. We recommend that private sector support be sought for this activity.	19,272
295	H03	Commission on Higher Education	Cutting Edge	In the past, "Cutting Edge" funded several academic programs. Due to funding cuts, all programs other than research have been eliminated. The remaining funds support research by CHE on institutional effectiveness, planning, and assessment research, which is already conducted by higher education institutions in the process of renewing accreditation. Since the only remaining activity in this funding is duplicative of other activities, we recommend eliminating this funding. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	112,888

299	H03	Commission on Higher Education	Higher Education Assistance	The Higher Education Awareness Program (HEAP) provides grants to middle schools for college awareness materials. We recommend eliminating this program because HEAP duplicates career and postsecondary awareness efforts of the Education and Economic Development Act. Additionally, students can research college opportunities for free on CHE's web site (www.che.sc.gov) and through the U.S. Department of Education (www.college.gov). This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	198,484
301	H03	Commission on Higher Education	African American Loan Program	This CHE program recruits black teachers to S.C. State University and Benedict College. We recognize this program's importance, but the current budgetary issues require us to limit this program to its current commitments. We recommend that enrollment in this program be capped at the 20 students currently enrolled in the program and be funded from lottery money currently directed to historically black colleges. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	154,275
1546	H03	Commission on Higher Education	Think Tec/Fastrac	This pass-through funds a 10-week course that teaches potential entrepreneurs how to start and grow businesses. While this program has worthy intentions, we believe this program is duplicative of the Department of Commerce's efforts to assist small businesses, such as the Small Business Ombudsman Office and the Business One Stop internet service, which offer free online information for prospective business owners. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	168,832
1547	H03	Commission on Higher Education	National Foundation of Teaching Entrepreneurship (NFTE)	In a tight budget year, resources should be focused on the CHE's core mission. Private sector support should be sought for this activity.	196,318
1798	H03	Commission on Higher Education	Charleston Transition College Connection	This funding supports a nonprofit corporation committed to helping students with significant mental disabilities transition from school to the workforce. Higher education currently receives close to 20 percent of the total state budget, ranking second in the Southeast in such spending. Nationwide, only six states dedicate a greater percentage of their state budget to higher education than S.C. This type of proviso may, once again, ultimately lead to increasing the tuition burden on students. If CHE believes that this program has merit, then it should fund the program out of its existing budget.	235,582
329	H09	Citadel	Student Services	Student Services programs contribute to the students' well-being and intellectual, cultural, and social development outside the context of the formal instructional program. This line may also include admissions and registration activities. Most of the state's institutions of higher education fund this line item without any state general funds (Clemson, Lander, USC-Columbia, USC-Aiken, USC-Beaufort, USC-Lancaster, USC Sumter, USC-Union, USC-Upstate). All state universities should be able to fund their essential student services without state funds and prioritize the other non-instructional programs funded through this line item.	1,100,000
1692	H12	Clemson University	Call Me Mister	This program seeks to address the shortage of African American male teachers in elementary schools around the state. While we appreciate this program's purpose, we believe the funding for this program should be redirected to more critical areas within our educational system. Additionally, in the past, the Call Me Mister program has found financial support from the federal government and from such organizations as BMW, DuPont, Michelin and the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation.	1,300,000
374	H15	University of Charleston	Public Service	This program seeks to increase the number of faculty that are involved in economic and cultural development throughout the state. While we appreciate this program's efforts, we believe our state colleges should focus funding on classroom instruction and find alternative ways to fund service learning projects.	42,505
377	H15	University of Charleston	Student Services	Student Services programs contribute to the students' well-being and intellectual, cultural, and social development outside the context of the formal instructional program. This line may also include admissions and registration activities. Most of the state's institutions of higher education fund this line item without any state general funds (Clemson, Lander, USC-Columbia, USC-Aiken, USC-Beaufort, USC-Lancaster, USC Sumter, USC-Union, USC-Upstate). All state universities should be able to fund their essential student services without state funds and prioritize the other non-instructional programs funded through this line item.	1,850,195

447	H24	S.C. State University	Public Service	S.C. State University offers free courses to the community on small business development. We realize that public service is one of the top missions of public institutions, but in a tight budget year, we believe our state colleges cannot afford to offer educational classes free-of-charge. Additionally, this program is duplicative of the S.C. Department of Commerce's efforts to assist small businesses through the Small Business Ombudsman Office and the Business One Stop, which offer free online information for prospective business owners. We recommend eliminating the program, as the college may be able to offer this class under the 1890 Research & Extension program, which receives federal funds. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	176,855
449	H24	S.C. State University	Student Services	Student Services programs contribute to the students' well-being and intellectual, cultural, and social development outside the context of the formal instructional program. This line may also include admissions and registration activities. Most of the state's institutions of higher education fund this line item without any state general funds (Clemson, Lander, USC-Columbia, USC-Aiken, USC-Beaufort, USC-Lancaster, USC Sumter, USC-Union, USC-Upstate). All state universities should be able to fund their essential student services without state funds and prioritize the other non-instructional programs funded through this line item.	1,202,926
472	H27	University of South Carolina-Columbia	African American Professors Program	The University of South Carolina provides tuition assistance to black students in the Ph.D program at USC's School of Education that are seeking to become professors. This program duplicates the SREB Doctoral Scholars Program and the S.C. Alliance for Minority Participation. We believe it is important to support educating more minority professors, but we recommend not funding this activity from general funds. Currently, there are 17 students receiving scholarships through this program. We recommend keeping our commitments to these students. We also recommend that enrollment in this program be capped and funded from lottery money currently directed to historically black colleges. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	178,805
473	H27	University of South Carolina	Funding Source Change - NanoCenter	While we appreciate this program's purpose of providing high-technology learning opportunities through courses, research, and outreach programs, we believe the University should seek federal funding and private endowments for department-chair positions.	744,267
1558	H27	University of South Carolina-Columbia	Instruction: Graduate School, and University 101	Funding for this program supports several graduate faculty positions and the University 101 program, which helps freshman get acclimated to college life. Since many freshman do not take this non-mandatory course, we believe USC should fund this program out of its general budget. No other college receives a special line item to fund a University 101 course, and we do not believe USC should be treated differently.	291,999
563	H47	Winthrop University	Student Services	Student Services programs contribute to the students' well-being and intellectual, cultural, and social development outside the context of the formal instructional program. This line may also include admissions and registration activities. Most of the state's institutions of higher education fund this line item without any state general funds (Clemson, the Citadel, Lander, USC-Columbia, USC-Aiken, USC-Beaufort, USC-Lancaster, USC Sumter, USC-Union, USC-Upstate). All state universities should be able to fund their essential student services without state funds and prioritize the other non-instructional programs funded through this line item.	1,288,540
587	H51	Medical University of South Carolina	Public Assistance	MUSC provides non-instructional services benefiting individuals and groups within the community. While this program is admirable, in a tight budget year, we can mitigate the impact on classroom instruction by reducing appropriations to non-instructional services. This program receives substantial federal and other funds. We recommend eliminating the General Fund appropriation.	5,059,633

590	H51	Medical University of South Carolina	Student Services	Student Services programs contribute to the students' well-being and intellectual, cultural, and social development outside the context of the formal instructional program. This line may also include admissions and registration activities. Most of the state's institutions of higher education fund this line item without any state general funds (Clemson, Lander, USC-Columbia, USC-Aiken, USC-Beaufort, USC-Lancaster, USC Sumter, USC-Union, USC-Upstate). All state universities should be able to fund their essential student services without state funds and prioritize the other non-instructional programs funded through this line item.	1,814,842
1565	H51	Medical University of South Carolina	Pass Through Savings, Part 1A - Rural Dentist Incentive	This line item is a pass-through from HHS to MUSC and Area Health Education Consortium (AHEC). This program, requested by neither HHS, MUSC, nor AHEC, provides funding to incentivize dentists to serve rural populations. We acknowledge the challenge in attracting dentists to practice in the state's rural areas, but this money amounts to a little more than \$5,000 per county. We do not believe such a small amount is enough to attract young students leaving dental school to practice in rural areas, and we recommend eliminating funding for this activity.	250,000
649	H59	Board for Technical & Comprehensive Education	Trident Tech-Culinary Arts	We recommend suspending funding for this program. While the program may merit state funding, it was added by the General Assembly without appropriate program review imposed upon other potential programs. This bypass is an example of failure by our higher education governance structure.	589,559
668	H59	Board for Technical & Comprehensive Education	Community Service Programs	This program offers non-credit courses to community members at all 16 technical colleges. Participants pay for the courses, which are day-long community-focused seminars. General funds are used to pay a portion of the instructors' salaries. Because the program can be sustained by the \$3 million it generates annually, we recommended eliminating state funding for this program. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	697,927
1710	H59	Board for Technical & Comprehensive Education	Florence-Darlington-SIMT	This program, created in the last 4 years, was originally intended to equip the new Southeastern Institute of Manufacturing and Technology (SIMT) with state-of-the-art technologies. SIMT charges companies a fee in return for manufacturer training and support. This year, the program will bring in an estimated \$450,000, and will ultimately be self-sustaining. The success of this public-private partnership should cover future equipment costs and make funding unnecessary in FY 2010-11.	1,141,082
1825	H59	Board for Technical & Comprehensive Education	Apprenticeship	This new activity, added in the last 4 years, supports business-led initiatives for a statewide registered-apprenticeship process. The technical college system last year created a statewide registered-apprenticeship program. Agencies inform us that program funding can be reduced by \$363,294 without impacting their ability to accomplish the program's mission. We recommend reducing funding for personnel, overhead, and travel costs.	744,880
876	H91	Arts Commission	Arts Education	Like many states, our state's difficult financial position this year has forced us to make some equally difficult funding decisions. In this year's Executive Budget, we have proposed eliminating the Arts Commission. We recognize that artistic and cultural programs add great value to our state, but we simply cannot justify spending money on arts programs when law enforcement and core academic programs are facing steep budget cuts. We recommend transferring the Arts Commission's responsibility for grant administration to the State Department of Education.	569,174
877	H91	Arts Commission	Community Arts Development	Like many states, our state's difficult financial position this year has forced us to make some equally difficult funding decisions. In this year's Executive Budget, we have proposed eliminating the Arts Commission. We recognize that artistic and cultural programs add great value to our state, but we simply cannot justify spending money on arts programs when law enforcement and core academic programs are facing steep budget cuts. We recommend transferring the Arts Commission's responsibility for grant administration to the State Department of Education.	1,313,188

878	H91	Arts Commission	Artist Development	Like many states, our state's difficult financial position this year has forced us to make some equally difficult funding decisions. In this year's Executive Budget, we have proposed eliminating the Arts Commission. We recognize that artistic and cultural programs add great value to our state, but we simply cannot justify spending money on arts programs when law enforcement and core academic programs are facing steep budget cuts. We recommend transferring the Arts Commission's responsibility for grant administration to the State Department of Education.	135,673
880	H91	Arts Commission	Administration	Like many states, our state's difficult financial position this year has forced us to make some equally difficult funding decisions. In this year's Executive Budget, we have proposed eliminating the Arts Commission. We recognize that artistic and cultural programs add great value to our state, but we simply cannot justify spending money on arts programs when law enforcement and core academic programs are facing steep budget cuts. We recommend transferring the Arts Commission's responsibility for grant administration to the State Department of Education.	435,950
881	H95	State Museum	Collections	Given that our state has cut over \$1.5 billion from the budget since the economic downturn, we are forced to eliminate all but the most necessary programs from the state's activities. Although we recognize the State Museum's value and popularity, this year we recommend eliminating state funding for the Museum. Cultural activities are obviously important, but the vast majority of this year's budget is directed to core governmental functions like public safety, education, and health care. We certainly do not advocate closing the Museum, and we believe the Museum can make up the cut in state funding through grants, private donations, or increased admittance fees.	450,036
882	H95	State Museum	Education	Given that our state has cut over \$1.5 billion from the budget since the economic downturn, we are forced to eliminate all but the most necessary programs from the state's activities. Although we recognize the State Museum's value and popularity, this year we recommend eliminating state funding for the Museum. Cultural activities are obviously important, but the vast majority of this year's budget is directed to core governmental functions like public safety, education, and health care. We certainly do not advocate closing the Museum, and we believe the Museum can make up the cut in state funding through grants, private donations, or increased admittance fees.	691,811
883	H95	State Museum	Exhibits	Given that our state has cut over \$1.5 billion from the budget since the economic downturn, we are forced to eliminate all but the most necessary programs from the state's activities. Although we recognize the State Museum's value and popularity, this year we recommend eliminating state funding for the Museum. Cultural activities are obviously important, but the vast majority of this year's budget is directed to core governmental functions like public safety, education, and health care. We certainly do not advocate closing the Museum, and we believe the Museum can make up the cut in state funding through grants, private donations, or increased admittance fees.	599,178
884	H95	State Museum	Operations	Given that our state has cut over \$1.5 billion from the budget since the economic downturn, we are forced to eliminate all but the most necessary programs from the state's activities. Although we recognize the State Museum's value and popularity, this year we recommend eliminating state funding for the Museum. Cultural activities are obviously important, but the vast majority of this year's budget is directed to core governmental functions like public safety, education, and health care. We certainly do not advocate closing the Museum, and we believe the Museum can make up the cut in state funding through grants, private donations, or increased admittance fees.	370,822
885	H95	State Museum	Facilities	Given that our state has cut over \$1.5 billion from the budget since the economic downturn, we are forced to eliminate all but the most necessary programs from the state's activities. Although we recognize the State Museum's value and popularity, this year we recommend eliminating state funding for the Museum. Cultural activities are obviously important, but the vast majority of this year's budget is directed to core governmental functions like public safety, education, and health care. We certainly do not advocate closing the Museum, and we believe the Museum can make up the cut in state funding through grants, private donations, or increased admittance fees.	602,715

886	H95	State Museum	Administration	Given that our state has cut over \$1.5 billion from the budget since the economic downturn, we are forced to eliminate all but the most necessary programs from the state's activities. Although we recognize the State Museum's value and popularity, this year we recommend eliminating state funding for the Museum. Cultural activities are obviously important, but the vast majority of this year's budget is directed to core governmental functions like public safety, education, and health care. We certainly do not advocate closing the Museum, and we believe the Museum can make up the cut in state funding through grants, private donations, or increased admittance fees.	470,973
1736	H95	State Museum	Pass Through Savings - Hall of Fame (Redirected from PRT)	In remaining consistent in our efforts to eliminate pass-through funding, we recommend eliminating this pass-through to the Myrtle Beach Chamber of Commerce to support the S.C. Hall of Fame. While it is important to recognize the accomplishments of inductees into the Hall of Fame, we should focus state funding in lean budget years on critical areas such as education, public safety and healthcare. The Myrtle Beach Chamber should seek corporate sponsorship or private funding to support this program.	19,850
				Below the Line Savings Subtotal	26,842,597
				TOTAL GOAL AREA SAVINGS	88,230,059

Improve the Conditions for Economic Growth

Activity Number		Agency Name	Activity Name	Rationale	Savings Amount
SAVINGS PROPOSALS					
239	F03	Budget and Control Board	Local Government Infrastructure Grants	We recommend combining this program with the Rural Infrastructure Fund within the Department of Commerce. After reviewing this program, we believe the program could reduce the number of full time employees from eight to four without significantly impairing this program's success. Our recommendation reduces the necessary amount of general funding to half the current level.	133,472
1215	P16	Department of Agriculture	Consumer Services - Petroleum Inspection & Testing Program	We recommend supporting this program from \$1.3 million of the gasoline tax pursuant to code section 12-28-2355, which states, "for the purpose of providing funds for inspecting, testing, and analyzing petroleum products and for general state purposes, there must be paid to the department a charge of one-fourth cent a gallon ..." For further explanation, please see text.	390,606
1274	P28	PRT	Advertising-Media Placement of Production	The Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism (PRT) recommends cutting the budget for print advertisements in certain markets. PRT will continue to advertise in areas where the advertisements generate a reasonable return on the investment.	314,920
1277	P28	PRT	Tourism Sales & Marketing	The agency requests flexibility from Proviso 89.96, which restricts its ability to adjust funding for the Santee Welcome Center. During tough budget times, PRT should have flexibility to reduce costs as it sees fit. Of the three welcome centers along I-95, the Santee Welcome Center receives the fewest visitors and books the fewest accommodation reservations annually.	195,000
1928	P28	PRT	Film Office	The film office has typically been staffed by six employees. However, because the film incentives have been eliminated this year, we recommend that the agency employ only two staff members to handle film industry requests and technical needs over the next year. Cutting funding for the other positions, resulting in cost savings of \$233,000.	233,000
1353	R28	Department of Consumer Affairs	Administration	We recommend moving the Human Affairs Commission and the Department of Consumer Affairs to the Secretary of State's Office.	268,525
1306	U30	Aeronautics Commission	Airport Development	These provisos, which we vetoed last year, transfer Aeronautics to the Budget and Control Board to prevent the Department of Commerce's (Commerce) attempt to save money by cutting pilots, relocating operations, and contracting with private companies for maintenance work. We recommend eliminating this proviso and allowing Aeronautics to implement whatever changes it sees fit and thereby realize the available cost savings.	360,000
Multiple Activities		Higher Education Institutions	Critical Needs Nursing Initiative	We recommend eliminating the Critical Needs Nursing Initiative, which we initially vetoed in 2007. This program, in which funds are transferred to various higher education institutions, was a piecemeal approach to addressing problems in higher education. We continue to believe the higher education system needs to examine and reduce the duplications in the system that needlessly consume state funds. According to the Office of State Budget, full implementation of this initiative costs at least \$35.9 million. Additionally, the Commission on Higher Education reports that the Act "was passed in the absence of careful consideration of verifiable data" and that "what we possess are very good, reliable supply statistics; what we lack are significant amounts and types of demand statistics."	792,440
Cost Savings Subtotal					2,687,963
Making Tough Choices - Below the Line Savings					

1559	H27	University of South Carolina-Columbia	Hydrogen Fuel Cell Research	While we have supported this hydrogen research funding in the past, we believe that public money put toward such research efforts should be matched with significant private investment. Unfortunately, to date we have not seen this program draw down a lot of private investment. Given that this is a tight budget year, we recommend eliminating funding for this activity. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	744,267
1703	H27	University of South Carolina-Columbia	Technology Incubator	This program at USC leases space to companies in the Technology Incubator to conduct research and start businesses. This program is a part of Innovista, which should receive private-sector support. Additionally, the Incubator receives funding from Richland and Lexington counties, three different colleges, and millions in private grants. We believe that this program can be sustained without these general funds.	148,853
648	H59	Board for Technical & Comprehensive Education	Florence - Darlington Entrepreneurial Operations Equipment	The Technical & Comprehensive Education Board originally requested these funds to buy new equipment for the Southeastern Institute of Manufacturing Technology (SIMT). The SIMT is now up and running. We support SIMT's mission because it will spur economic development in the Pee Dee, but we believe the SIMT's success as a public-private partnership will cover future equipment costs. We recommend eliminating state funding from this self-sustaining program. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	380,360
1216	P16	Department of Agriculture	Marketing and Promotions	Through the S.C. Grown marketing campaign, the agency seeks to bring attention to agricultural products grown, processed, or manufactured in this state. We recommend eliminating this program because Clemson PSA conducts a similar program for about 1/3 of the cost.	1,148,533
1484	P20	Clemson PSA	Rural Community Leadership Development	We recommend suspending this activity because it is outside Clemson PSA's core mission, and because the program's goal is duplicative of services provided through the S.C. Department of Commerce. Additionally, this activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	349,778
1495	P20	Clemson PSA	Agricultural Biotechnology	Through this program, Clemson PSA collaborates with SC Bioengineering Alliance and the Department of Commerce to attract biotech companies to the state and assist in new company start ups. While we have advocated funding this activity in the past, the Department of Commerce is currently equipped to carry out these functions without additional funding in this tight budget year. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	2,240,124
1496	P20	Clemson PSA	Risk Management Systems for Agricultural Firms	This program, through which Clemson PSA provides economic analysis of agricultural firms, conducts market assessments, and educates farm owners on productive marketing strategies, duplicates existing efforts. The Department of Agriculture's programs assist farmers in exporting products to local, national, and international markets, as well as the various Commodity Board's activities to promote specific products.	641,368
1502	P20	Clemson PSA	Rural Community Economic Development	With this program, Clemson PSA seeks to enhance economic development in rural areas through workforce analysis, business development strategies, policy formation, surveys to enhance workforce preparedness, and business retention efforts. Economic development falls outside of what we consider to be Clemson PSA's core mission: agrisystems productivity and profitability. This rural development program duplicates services already provided by the Department of Commerce's Community and Rural Development program and Grants and Incentives program. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	957,719
1224	P21	S.C. State PSA	Community Leadership and Economic Development	S.C. State University's public service activity program provides leadership development and economic development programs in financially disadvantaged communities. While we recognize the laudable goals of this program, economic development does not fit within the core mission of S.C. State PSA: agrisystems productivity and profitability. As we recommended in past budgets, all rural and community economic development programs should be consolidated under the Department of Commerce, which already successfully conducts these activities. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	316,161

1275	P28	Parks, Recreation and Tourism	Advertising-Tourism Partnership Fund	We agree with the agency's recommendation to eliminate funding for this program. This program partners with local organizations to fund destination-specific marketing, and supports grants to smaller tourism groups and local festivals. We believe the businesses that benefit from this advertising should bear these advertising costs.	1,961,361
1281	P28	Parks, Recreation and Tourism	Regional Promotions	This program passes revenue through PRT to fund regional tourism promotions. Because PRT does not have flexibility in allocating these funds, and regional tourism districts have alternative revenue streams in the form of local grants and funding, we support the agency's recommendation to eliminate this program. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	1,375,000
1307	P32	Department of Commerce	Pass Through Funds - Contributions	This program is pass-through funding provided for public private partnerships as directed from the appropriations act. We recommend eliminating this funding because, like other pass-throughs, the agency has no control over how the funds are spent.	135,000
1432	R60	Employment Security Commission	SC Occupational Information	The S.C. Occupational Information System is a worthwhile system, but already receives \$385,600 from the EEDA. Additionally, other career information systems are available, such as Kuder career information system. The Kuder system is available for use in One-Stop Employment Offices, and school districts generally prefer the Kuder system to SCOIS. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	512,778
				Below the Line Savings Subtotal	10,911,302
				TOTAL GOAL AREA SAVINGS	13,599,265

Improve the Health and Protection of our Children and Adults

Activity Number		Agency Name	Activity Name	Rationale	Savings Amount
SAVINGS PROPOSALS					
1645	D17	Continuum of Care (Governor's Office - OEPP)	Procurement Services	We can capture these administrative savings from restructuring. For further information, see the text.	78,434
838	H73	Vocational Rehabilitation	Administrative Savings	By merging the Vocational Rehabilitation Department and the Commission for the Blind, we can realize efficiencies and lower costs without adversely affecting the quality of service provided by both agencies, as recommended by a 2002 LAC report. Both agencies agree that they have similar primary missions and that a merger of administrative functions is appropriate. For further explanation, please see text.	464,065
1841	J02	Department of Health and Human Services	Children's Health Insurance Program	Due to a lack of funds, and with more than 40 percent of the children in our state already receiving Medicaid benefits, we recommend an enrollment cap for the expanded CHIP program starting July 1, 2010. An enrollment cap would allow us to establish a certain number of eligibility slots for children: as some children leave the program, new children are enrolled to take their place. In previous executive budgets, we have recommended capping the CHIP program. By doing so this year, the state is able to save \$1,743,541.	1,743,541
949	J04	Department of Health and Environmental Control - Health	Administration	We can capture these administrative savings from restructuring our health agencies. For further information, see the text.	4,501,147
949	J04	Department of Health and Environmental Control	Administration	We can capture these administrative savings from restructuring our environmental agencies. For further information, see the text.	1,000,000
	J04	Department of Health and Environmental Control	Collections	The Legislative Audit Council (LAC) recommends increasing the rate of collections by 10 percent. This increase can be achieved by verifying income for reduced fee patients, implementing a uniform billing and collection policy for health districts, and participating in the Department of Revenue's programs for debt collection in health service programs.	180,000
1010	J12	Department of Mental Health	Administration	We can capture these administrative savings from restructuring. For further information, see the text.	5,563,376
	J12	Department of Mental Health	Collections	Increase Rate of Collections by 10 percent per LAC Report recommendations. This can be done by verifying income for reduced fee patients, using Setoff Debt and GEAR programs, and having community mental health centers utilize the lien process against estates similar to the process within DMH headquarters.	840,000
1033	J16	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Administration	We can capture these administrative savings from restructuring. For further information, see the text.	2,052,701
1040	J20	Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services	Administration	We can capture these administrative savings from restructuring. For further information, see the text.	360,654
1109	L04	Department of Social Services	Contract / Pass Through Funds	The agency recommends cutting this pass-through, and we agree. In 2008, we vetoed this proviso because it created the illusion of a competitive process, which in reality would likely steer money to two nonprofits, Heritage Community Services and Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy. As we have stated in the past, we do not believe government should pick winners and losers among non-profit organizations. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	1,151,520
1126	L24	Commission for the Blind	Vocational Rehabilitation Services	We recommend transferring the training programs to a newly established S.C. Center of the Blind. This same training programs can be accomplished at a reduced cost outside of the public sector.	150,000
1133	L24	Commission for the Blind	Administrative Savings	By merging the Vocational Rehabilitation Department and the Commission for the Blind, we can realize efficiencies and lower costs without adversely affecting the quality of service provided by both agencies as recommended by a 2002 LAC report. Both agencies agree that they have similar primary missions and that a merger of administrative functions is appropriate. For further explanation, please see text.	184,866
1141	L36	Commission on Human Affairs	Administration	We recommend moving the Human Affairs Commission and the Department of Consumer Affairs to the Secretary of State's Office.	217,835

1154	L46	Commission on Minority Affairs	Administration (Overhead Cost)	The Department of Social Services, the Employment Security Commission, and the Department of Education each provides services to the Commission on Minority Affairs' clients, in addition to efforts by several non-profit organizations. We recommend that the Commission on Minority Affairs consolidate some of its administrative responsibilities with these other agencies, thereby saving over \$100,000.	102,058
				Cost Savings Subtotal	18,590,197
Making Tough Choices - Below the Line Savings					
109	E04	Lieutenant Governor's Office	Local Provider Salary Supplement	This funding provides salary supplements to non-state employees working for the local aging service providers. We recommend diverting salary supplements to non-state aging employees to the Long Term Ombudsman.	80,340
1535	E04	Lieutenant Governor	State Level Activity Geriatric Physician Program	This program funds loan forgiveness for doctors who agree to practice geriatrics in South Carolina for at least 5 years. While we believe this is a worthy goal, and recognize S.C. is the only state to give this type of incentive, we recommend that the program seek alternate funding. For example, the American Geriatric Society supports the National Health Service Corps Loan Repayment Program, which recruits health professionals to provide primary health services in areas that lack adequate medical care. In return, the federal government offers to forgive the doctors' student loans. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	140,000
1657	E04	Lieutenant Governor	Silver Haired Legislature	In past years, this activity was funded by private donations. In addition, this group often lobbies the Legislature for programs that they believe benefit our state's senior population. We issued an executive order during our first year prohibiting cabinet agencies from hiring lobbyists and recommended eliminating all state-funded lobbyists because we do not believe that taxpayer funds should be used to advocate for more public funds.	15,000
1560	H27	University of South Carolina - Columbia Campus	Palmetto Poison Control Initiative	The Palmetto Poison Center (PPC) serves as the regional poison control center and is the only poison control resource in the State. The PPC is a cooperative effort of Palmetto Richland Memorial Hospital and the USC College of Pharmacy, which provides free services to the public and health professionals. Although this is a worthwhile program, it should be run by one of the state's health agencies, not a state university.	186,066
1814	H51	Medical University of South Carolina	Hypertension Initiative	DHEC's Bureau of Community Health and Chronic Disease Prevention is part of a network of chronic disease prevention programs aimed at improving the health of our communities across South Carolina. Additionally, SC was one of 20 states which received funding for a new five-year cycle for a Capacity Building Heart Disease and Stroke Program. This activity duplicates these efforts and should therefore be eliminated.	512,741
596	H53	Area Health Education Consortium	Health Careers Program	This program, formerly known as the Student Development and Diversity Program, is a well-intended statewide program to get more students interested in health professions. For three years, the Duke Endowment has funded more than half of the initiative. However, AHEC has difficulty collecting the pertinent data to determine whether or not the program is successful. Additionally, this program is less critical than other, core health services competing for scarce taxpayer dollars and should therefore be eliminated.	264,229
602	H53	Area Health Education Consortium	Recruitment - Nursing Recruitment Center	The agency recommends cutting this activity, and we agree. The Nursing Recruitment Center was originally initiated to address the shortage of nursing professionals. However, some of this money has been used to sponsor a conference. These funds are not large enough to make a difference in recruiting, and we cannot afford to spend our limited dollars on conferences. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	36,007

609	H53	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals-AHEC	Instruction-Graduate Doctor Education Residency Training Programs (excluding Family Medicine Residency Training Programs)	Because the agency ranked this program as a low priority in the past, we recommend eliminating this program. This program falls outside the Consortium's core mission, which is to recruit primary care physicians. In this residency training program, the physicians are more likely to become "specialists" instead of primary care physicians.	2,501,651
1708	H53	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	Infrastructure Development	This activity funds salaries for eight regional coordinators, lease payments for four regional facilities, and services to health care providers and students in all 46 counties. While this program's purpose—to encourage clinical experiences in rural and underserved community settings—is laudable, we propose eliminating this funding. We recommend that the agency combine efforts and seeking private funds. For example, in the past, the Duke Endowment has funded this activity. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	393,974
924	J02	Health & Human Services	Family Planning Services Administration	Medicaid Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Services (MAPPS) is available to all at-risk Medicaid youths, through community or school-based programs that have contracts with HHS. Currently, there are 30 MAPPS providers throughout South Carolina, with an average allocation of a little more than \$3,300 per provider. However, HHS recommends eliminating this pass through—the agency has little control over how this money is spent. We agree with the agency's assessment and further reiterate that government should not choose winners and losers among non-profits. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	43,766
969	J04	Health and Environmental Control	Palmetto Aids Life Support	This line item is a pass-through appropriation to Palmetto AIDS Life Support. DHEC recommends cutting the funding for this program, and we agree. Unfortunately, the state provides no direction on how these funds are to be used—and there is no accountability after they are spent. Furthermore, South Carolina currently receives more than \$47 million dollars annually from the federal programs (Ryan White Program, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Office of Minority Health) and \$5 million from other state sources to combat AIDS. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	34,856
1153	L46	Minority Affairs	Research	The purpose of this division at the Minority Affairs Commission is to conduct research of minority populations. However, this activity duplicates services currently provided by the SC Office of Research and Statistics. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	85,938
1222	P21	S C State PSA	Nutrition, Education, Diet and Health	S.C. State University's public service activity program provides low-income families with nutrition education that promotes healthy living and allows the opportunity to assess and detect obesity. Our administration has been very vocal in support for health and exercise programs and recognizes the important service provided by this program. However, we recommend eliminating this program because it duplicates DHEC's obesity awareness campaign (SCCOPE), which fosters statewide efforts to promote healthy lifestyles. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	159,026
				Below the Line Savings Subtotal	4,453,594
				TOTAL GOAL AREA SAVINGS	23,043,791

Improve the Quality of our Natural Resources

Activity Number		Agency Name	Activity Name	Rationale	Savings Amount
SAVINGS PROPOSALS					
1206	P12	Forestry Commission	Agency Consolidation	Among our restructuring recommendations, we propose consolidating DHEC functions, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and the Forestry Commission into the newly formed Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Details on total administrative savings, please see text.	453,440
1478	P20	Clemson PSA	Administration	Clemson PSA should be able to reduce administrative staff as a result of fewer responsibilities. Proviso 35.4 authorizes Clemson PSA to spend up to \$75,000 on the Dairy Day Exhibition. Although we appreciate this exhibition's contribution to the agricultural industry, we recommend eliminating this proviso. Given the current budgetary circumstances, we believe Clemson should redirect the Dairy Day funds back to the classroom.	195,000
1503	P20	Clemson PSA	Livestock-Poultry Health Programs: Meat Inspection	This activity should be transferred to DHEC, thereby saving an estimated half of its current general fund needs.	474,836
1236	P24	Department of Natural Resources	Agency Consolidation	Among our restructuring recommendations, we propose consolidating DHEC functions, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and the Forestry Commission into the newly formed Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Details on total administrative savings, please see text.	957,607
1237	P24	Department of Natural Resources	Provide Public Information	DNR funds provide public information as required by the Administrative Procedures Act, and funds news releases, publications, public speaking, and the creation of the ETV S.C. Wildlife Show. We recommend continuing funding for information required by the APA. However, in a tough budget year, we recommend eliminating funds not tied to APA mandated information--roughly 25% of this activity's funding. Additionally, this activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	95,801
				Cost Savings Subtotal	2,176,684
Making Tough Choices - Below the Line Savings					
214	F03	Budget and Control Board	Geodetic Network	The Budget and Control Board works with the State Department of Transportation to update state maps and boundaries for GPS users and surveyors. Boundary projects include local mapping projects for counties and the South Carolina-North Carolina Joint Boundary Commission. Due to our current budgetary concerns, we believe our counties should bear the expense of funding the remaining mapping projects or otherwise suspend the projects until such time as sufficient revenue is available. Regarding the NC-SC boundary mapping, we believe we should suspend the program for this year.	955,197
993	J04	DHEC	Emergency Medical Services	This program allocates funds, through DHEC, to county and regional emergency service providers to improve and upgrade emergency medical systems. We support DHEC's recommendation to eliminate this pass-through, and we recommend service providers postpone any non-essential system improvements for one year. In lieu of general funds, counties and EMS providers may request county funds as needed. Additionally, local jurisdictions receive nearly \$49 million annually through Homeland Security Grant Programs, which could be used to replace this funding. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	1,157,279
1194	P12	Forestry Commission	Enforcement - Timber Theft and Fraud	We recommend consolidating forestry-specific law enforcement, dedicated to timber fraud and theft, with DNR law enforcement. DNR officers are capable of performing this function, along with their current responsibilities, without any additional general funds.	247,360

1196	P12	Forestry Commission	Forest Management Assistance	This program provides direct assistance to public and private landowners for woodland development and management. Given the state's current fiscal situation, and because private forestry consultants provide similar services, we believe the individuals or entities that benefit from this service should fund this service without the aid of state funds. Any non-core government activity that can be handled by the private sector generally should be handled by the private sector. Critical needs in other budget areas take precedence over the state's contribution to this program. Finally, this activity was ranked a low priority by previous budget results teams.	1,000,000
1198	P12	Forestry Commission	Forest Renewal Program Financial Assistance	We recommend discontinuing the Forest Management Assistance subsidy, which pays for a portion of replanting the first 100 acres of private lands. Planning services from the Forestry Commission will continue to provide significant assistance in expertise for private landowners.	200,000
1205	P12	Forestry Commission	Outreach	This program informs citizens about the state's forest resources services. Forestry commission personnel design and conduct forestry educational classes for teachers and school groups. While teaching our students about the state's natural resources is important, in tough budget times, we believe that critical needs in other budget areas take precedence over the state's contribution to this activity. Additionally, the Environmental Protection Agency awards \$2-\$3 million dollars annually in Environmental Education grants. We recommend the agency apply for this federal funding. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	50,426
1480	P20	Clemson PSA	Television, Web, and Print Productions	We have previously recommended reducing funding for this program, and we recommend eliminating funding for this program altogether.	1,294,726
1482	P20	Clemson PSA	Horticultural Crops	We have already reduced funding for the portion of this activity that goes towards turf-grass research. We recommend eliminating funding for this program altogether. This activity conducts research and educational activities concerning vineyards, vegetables, herbs, and fruit. Additionally, some of the funding goes to research disease and pest management practices, pesticide use, and crop production. In light of the challenges our state is facing, crop research is not a sufficiently high priority this year.	3,695,497
1487	P20	Clemson PSA	Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education	This Clemson PSA program focuses on research and education programs that address the impact of land use on our state's water resources. Currently, CPSA and DHEC coordinate research and together regulate water-use. Because DHEC receives substantial funding to oversee water quality and use, we believe DHEC is presently equipped to manage our water resources without assistance from CPSA. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	1,400,679
1488	P20	Clemson PSA	Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education	Clemson PSA performs research and educational services relating to agriculture, forestry, wildlife habitat conditions in the Southeast, and the effects of climate change on coastal communities. Although we recognize this research is valuable, we recommend reducing state funding for this program. In such a tight budget year, we believe state funding should focus on core functions of government like public safety. Cutting this line item will not eliminate Clemson PSA's research funding, which exceeds \$9 million (not counting this line item).	1,292,395
1489	P20	Clemson PSA	Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems; Nutraceutical Crops	This program provides research and education programs about the health benefits of nutraceutical crops, which are crops primarily incorporated into pharmaceutical products like vitamin supplements. We believe this program should be eliminated because it duplicates similar research and education programs currently available from the United States Department of Agriculture. Currently, the USDA Agricultural Research Service Division conducts readily-available research on nutraceutical crops. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	230,806
1490	P20	Clemson PSA	Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems; Organic Crops	Clemson PSA conducts research and educational programs about the benefits and methods of organic farming. We recommend eliminating this funding because this program duplicates the USDA's National Organic Program and the EPA's Organic Farming Program. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	129,427

1491	P20	Clemson PSA	Reducing the Impact of Animal Agriculture on the Environment	We have previously recommended reducing funding for this program. This year, we recommend eliminating funding altogether. This line provides statewide research and educational programs for animal agriculture producers in an effort to reduce the environmental impact of animal waste. We believe the industries and individuals that benefit from this program should support the program through fees.	286,591
1497	P20	Clemson PSA	Integrated Pest Management (IPM) for Agriculture and Forestry	Clemson PSA conducts research and educational programs for farmers and landscapers to adopt alternative pest management systems. We recommend eliminating state funding for this program because alternative fundings sources, like federal or private grants, could go to support this program. For example, the USDA's Pest Management Alternatives Grant Program awarded Clemson \$113,432 in 2008. Additionally, the individuals or businesses that benefit from this research could be required to pay a fee for the service. The program also receives \$259,168 in federal funding, which has no state matching requirement.	1,000,424
1498	P20	Clemson PSA	Sustainable Forestry	Clemson PSA provides "best management" forestry programs, but the Forestry Commission already provides similar sustainable forestry programs. We recommend integrating all forestry programs under the Forestry Commission.	1,551,891
1507	P20	Clemson PSA	Regulatory and Public Service Programs: Pesticide Regulation	Clemson PSA regulates pesticides, pesticide licensure, and agroterrorism. We propose moving the licensure responsibilities to LLR, not only to allow the program to be self-sufficient but the agency is better suited to oversee licensing of professions. Additionally, the pesticide regulation responsibilities would be transferred to DHEC, the endangered species protection program to DNR, and the agroterrorism responsibilities to SLED. The related federal funding would be allocated pro rata to the appropriate agencies.	180,094
1514	P20	Clemson PSA	Sustainable Agricultural Productions Systems	This Clemson PSA program conducts research and educational programs for farmers. The research focuses on new technology and management systems to improve crop yield and resistance to disease and pests. This program duplicates readily-available research on agronomic crops that is conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Plant and Physiology and Genetics Research Division. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	3,430,945
1515	P20	Clemson PSA	Pesticide Applicator Licenses	The pesticide licensure program should be self-sufficient, as are most licensed professions under LLR. By providing license applications and license renewal online through LLR and extending renewal cycles to the maximum feasible period, this program can achieve self-sufficiency within two years. This amount represents half of the general funds appropriated for this activity.	342,309
1221	P21	SC State PSA	Sustainable Agriculture	This SC State University PSA program assists minority owners of small farms develop effective farming and management practices. While this program provides a worthy service, we believe that the USDA's Small Farms programs and grants provide owners of small farms with sufficient training and support. Additionally, the USDA Center for Minority Farmers opened in September 2004. The Center has become a one-stop help program for minority farmers, limited resource farmers, community based organizations and others. In a tough budget year, we recommend eliminating this funding. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	923,792
1238	P24	Department of Natural Resources	Outreach and Education Services	This program funds staff at DNR to teach about animal and wildlife conservation in state schools. In lean budget years, we should focus state funding toward core education subject areas, such as reading and math. Additionally, many privately and federally funded programs provide teachers and students with similar educational materials. We recommend eliminating state funding, in part because the state's matching funds necessary to receive a federal grant of \$164,375 do not come from general fund revenue, and thus the grant will not be affected by a budgetary cut. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	297,810

1272	P28	Parks, Recreation and Tourism	Recreation & Grants - PRT combined the Recreation & Planning aspect of Recreation, Planning & Engineering with Community & Economic Development to form Tourism & Recreation Development Office	This program works to enhance tourism-related economic development efforts, provides PRT-related support to local communities, and performs planning and research for park development and facilitates federal grants for local projects. Activity receives over \$5 million in funding, of which only \$670,591 is state funding (remainder is federal and "other"). The \$670,591 goes toward FTE's and other administrative costs associated with administering the various grants and conducting research. The state funds are not part of any federal matching requirements, and PRT can use federal funds for administrative costs.	670,591
				Below the Line Savings Subtotal	20,338,239
				TOTAL GOAL AREA SAVINGS	22,514,923

Improve the Safety of People and Property					
Activity Number		Agency Name	Activity Name	Rationale	Savings Amount
SAVINGS PROPOSALS					
1058	K05	Department of Public Safety	Highway and Traffic Enforcement	We recommend eliminating Proviso 49.1, which prevents the Department of Public Safety (DPS) from charging a fee for providing traffic control at football games and other special events. DPS spends \$983,133 per year providing these services, but is not allowed to recover these costs.	983,133
1058	K05	Department of Public Safety	Highway and Traffic Enforcement	We recommend changing the oil in state vehicles every 5,000 miles (per the manufacturer's recommendation) instead of every 3,000 miles (as recommended by oil-change shops). The state of Arizona has implemented this recommendation, and realized cost savings. If S.C. were to do so, we would realize cost savings of \$46,630.	46,630
1158	N04	Department of Corrections	Vehicle Maintenance	We recommend shifting a portion of funding for vehicle maintenance provided by the Department of Corrections from recurring general fund sources to other fund sources. As we phased out the general fund subsidy to agencies several years ago for security services provided by the Department of Public Safety, we believe that agencies which benefit from this activity should pay the Department of Corrections for these services.	500,000
1177	N08	Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	Parole Board	We recommend combining the parole boards at the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) and the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services (DPPP). The parole board at DPPP has seven members and a general fund budget of \$709,292 (including board support services). The DJJ parole board, with 10 members and a general fund budget of \$753,208, hears far fewer cases per year.	160,951
1179	N08	Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services	Core Administration	Reducing administrative costs through the consolidation of the Department of Corrections and the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services will produce a cost savings. For further explanation, please see text.	584,828
1178	N09	Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	Parole Board	We recommend combining the parole boards at the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) and the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services (DPPP). The parole board at DPPP has seven members and a general fund budget of \$709,292 (including board support services). The DJJ parole board, with 10 members and a general fund budget of \$753,208, hears far fewer cases per year.	45,093
1190	N12	Department of Juvenile Justice	Parole Board	We recommend combining the parole boards at the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) and the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services (DPPP). The parole board at DPPP has seven members and a general fund budget of \$709,292 (including board support services). The DJJ parole board, with 10 members and a general fund budget of \$753,208, hears far fewer cases per year.	218,956
				Cost Savings Subtotal	2,539,591
Making Tough Choices - Below the Line Savings					
182	E24	Adjutant General's Office	Public Information	This program helps to disseminate emergency and disaster-related information to the public. We recommend suspending general funding for this activity because other state agencies and the media provide similar information. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	66,803

194	E24	Adjutant General	Funeral Caisson	The caisson unit performs funerals for military personnel and law enforcement officers killed in line of duty, and provides military history education for civic events. Because the unit's personnel are volunteers, funding provides mainly for upkeep of horses and the unit's transportation. In the past, the Director of the Department of Corrections has offered to house the eight member caisson team at the Wateree Correctional Institute Prison Farm outside of Camden. This facility can absorb a great deal, if not all, of the expenses associated with the care of the horses. As we have mentioned in previous vetoes of this activity, we are hopeful that through this type of creative thinking, state funding for the caisson can be shifted to other pressing priorities without diminishing the benefits of this special program. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	105,479
196	E24	Adjutant General's Office	Operations & Training	This program facilitates communication between National Guard personnel, the State Emergency Operations Center, and local officials for operations and training for emergency/disaster operations. We recommend suspending general funds for this activity because this activity is redundant of existing Adjutant General's Office operations and training efforts.	20,111
				Below the Line Savings Subtotal	192,393
				TOTAL GOAL AREA SAVINGS	2,731,984

Improve the Efficiencies and Effectiveness of Central State Government Support and Other Governmental Services

Activity Number		Agency Name	Activity Name	Rationale	Savings Amount
SAVINGS PROPOSALS					
1	A01	Senate	Legislative Policy Setting	We have long advocated shortening the legislative session, as many other states have already done. Shortening the session from 66 legislative days to 33 legislative days, as Senators Darrell Jackson, Greg Ryberg, Chip Campsen, Phil Shoopman, and Tom Davis have proposed, will result in a total cost savings of \$668,100.	182,000
2	A05	House of Representatives	Legislative Policy Setting	We have long advocated shortening the legislative session, as many other states have already done. Shortening the session from 66 legislative days to 33 legislative days, as Senators Darrell Jackson, Greg Ryberg, Chip Campsen, Phil Shoopman, and Tom Davis have proposed, will result in a total cost savings of \$668,100.	486,100
80	E04	Lieutenant Governor's Office	Executive Operations of the Lieutenant Governor's Office	To be clear, we are not eliminating funding for the Lt. Governor's Office. As we have said previously, we believe Lt. Governor Bob Peeler set a good example when he refused his Security Detail. Given our current budgetary circumstances, we believe Lt. Governor Peeler's is the correct approach.	112,173
159	E23	Appellate/Indigent Defense	Merger	By capturing the administrative savings resulting from the consolidation of the Offices of Appellate and Indigent Defense that occurred during the FY 2005-06 legislative session, we can produce cost savings of \$268,701	273,361
232	F03	Budget and Control Board	Change Procurement Protest Laws	We recommend reviewing the bid protest process and determining solutions to make the protests less time-consuming and disruptive to agency operations. Creating a hierarchy of protests, so that not all are handled in the same manner, will allow agencies to continue awarding contracts for protests at certain priority levels. Further, this hierarchy will allow for quick analysis as to which protests warrant further consideration. Assessing a protest filing fee—which will be refunded if the protest is upheld—will encourage vendors to protest only when there is sufficient cause. This recommendation will produce first year cost savings of \$150,000	150,000
270	F03	Budget and Control Board	Reduce the Board-wide Allocation	The fees that the Budget and Control Board divisions and offices pay for central administration increased dramatically earlier this decade, likely as a way to counteract mid-year budget cuts. In FY 2001, the fees totaled just under \$1.1 million, but that number doubled after FY 2002 and jumped again to over \$3 million in FY 2003. After topping out at \$3.2 million in FY 2005, the number has averaged around \$2.9 million the past two years. If every division within the Budget and Control Board—excluding the Retirement System—can find a way to reduce their own charges by a similar five percent, the total annual savings to the agencies and taxpayers of South Carolina would be approximately \$95 million. This process should start with the Executive Director reducing the Board-wide allocation by a minimum 5 percent. This reduction would produce first year savings of \$145,000.	145,000
949	J04	Department of Health and Environmental Control	Reduce the DB2 system processing cost to DHEC.	The GEAR Report suggests, in Recommendation # 32, that the Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) processing costs for the DB2 database can be reduced to the costs proposed to DHEC by IBM. We support this recommendation because we believe DHEC should be allowed to work directly with the vendor and that other state agencies that use the current DB2 database should be allowed to choose whether to continue with their current arrangements or use more efficient arrangements. DHEC is currently paying \$1.7 million per year to the state data center for DB2 processing. IBM has proposed that, for \$1 million in one-time costs, DHEC could get the same services for \$79,000 per year, resulting in cost savings of \$600,000 in FY 2010-2011.	1,000,000
	R44	Department of Revenue	Lease Savings	The Department of Revenue, the State Museum, and the Confederate Relic Room are together housed at the former Columbia Mill. Currently, these agencies lease space at this state-owned building from the Budget and Control Board for \$12 per square foot. Because we believe that these agencies could operate and maintain their office space for less money, we recommend turning this building over to these agencies. This recommendation will result in total cost savings of \$558,700.	558,700

Multiple Activities		All Agencies with TERI employees		The second class of TERI participants hit the five-year mark this past calendar year. We recommend that the agencies do not hire the majority of these employees back—as many agencies already plan to do—and disburse job duties among remaining employees, while also hiring new individuals who will be trained for the long-run.	5,556,729
Multiple Activities		All Agencies	Two Day Statewide Furlough	By implementing a two-day furlough for all state employees, we can achieve over \$12 million in savings.	12,793,234
Multiple Activities		All Agencies	Central Travel Office	We propose establishing a Central Travel Office, which will put us in line with federal government and other state travel guidelines. This office will be responsible for the purchase of bulk airline travel and mandate that agencies do not exceed the newly established cap for hotel/motel purchases. The savings will be realized within each agency for the purchasing of cheaper airline tickets and the new limitation for reimbursement in lodging.	6,573,666
Multiple Activities		Multiple Agencies	Nightly Custodial Services	The Facilities Management Office of the General Services Division currently provides daytime custodial services five days a week for most buildings that it manages. The Facilities Management Office reports that it would be more efficient and cost effective to clean offices at night when they are not occupied, resulting in first year cost savings of \$988,357. These savings were also proposed by the GEAR Report (Recommendation #12).	988,357
Multiple Activities		Budget and Control Board	Procurement Office	During the Agency Budget Summit in October of 2008, many agency heads requested that the Procurement Office at the Budget and Control Board waive the MMO and ITMO fees during FY 2009-10. We believe it is wise to suspend the MMO and ITMO fees during FY 2010-11 as well.	1,163,594
Multiple Activities		All Agencies	EIP-State Health Plan	GEAR Commission Recommendation #55 encourages State Health Plan members to fill routine prescription maintenance-drugs through mail-order pharmacies. Since it is less costly to fill prescriptions via mail order than in a retail setting, there are greater discounts on prescription drugs for the state and the plan members. If a member chooses to continue to purchase prescription maintenance-drugs from a retail pharmacy, then we recommend requiring the member to pay 50 percent of the drug cost after the third refill. According to the state's Pharmacy Benefits Manager, our state health plan uses mail orders for maintenance drugs less frequently than programs in other states.	4,908,065
Multiple Activities		Multiple Agencies	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds	The South Carolina Enterprise Information System (SCEIS) is a business process system for state agencies and will replace a number of existing operations and programs. Funding for the operation of SCEIS is provided by direct appropriation to the state Chief Information Officer (CIO). Once SCEIS comes online, all of these old systems will be turned off, and almost all of the functions will be assumed by the CIO. Once SCEIS applications come online, existing appropriations for replaced applications should be returned to the state treasury. Agencies are coming online intermittently, and this line reflects savings of over \$17 million.	17,521,264
Multiple Activities		Multiple Agencies	Consolidate Columbia Maintenance Facilities	The GEAR Report (Recommendation # 8) suggests consolidating the seven repair facilities located in Columbia into no more than three. Implementing this recommendation will produce cost savings of \$2.1 million in FY 2010-2011.	360,000
Multiple Activities		All Agencies	5 day/30 Day Fleet Bid Structure	Currently, the state bid calls for payment within 30 days of delivery. However, in the private sector, a dealer is required to pay off his floor plan source within five days of delivery or that dealer will be "out of trust." Moreover, floor plan interest charges are significant, especially if allowed to run for the full 30 days allowed for payment. As the average floor plan cost is \$200 per vehicle, a dealer, knowing that he can be paid in a timely manner, can lower his bid by 30 days of floor plan expense. Therefore, we recommend modifying the state bid structure to provide for two bid prices: one for payment within five days of delivery and one for payment within 30 days of delivery. We estimate that the five day payment will occur with half of the vehicles purchased equals an annual savings of \$200,000.	200,000

Multiple Activities		Budget and Control Board	State Fleet management	We suggest adopting Recommendations #4 and #5 from the GEAR Report. Recommendation #4 suggests that vehicle acquisition bids should be revised to ensure lowest price-including rebates throughout the year. Recommendation #5 suggests modifying the bid structure to provide flexible bid prices. These changes will attract more bids and allow the state to benefit from competition. Implementation of Recommendations #4 and #5 will produce first-year savings of \$2,000,000.	2,000,000
Multiple Activities		All Agencies	Travel	We recommend a 15 percent reduction in travel budgets for all agencies. Some of this funding could be recouped if the General Assembly would consider adjusting the gas per diem, which was raised to 50.5 cents/mile in 2008 when gas prices were roughly \$3.79/gallon. The current per diem rate remains at 50.5 cents/mile, even though gas is averaging \$2.49/gallon in South Carolina.	969,718
Multiple Activities		State Agencies and Universities	Lobbyists	We have long advocated eliminating taxpayer-funded lobbying. Twenty-eight state agencies and higher education institutions employ registered lobbyists, paying them not only lobbying fees, but also among the highest state salaries within their respective agencies. This unfortunate arrangement has helped spur the astronomical growth in state spending in recent years, forcing more difficult cuts in tough budget years. By eliminating funding for agency lobbyists, we can realize immediate savings from lobbying fees, Columbia office space, and lobbyist salaries, but more importantly, we can realize future savings when state spending decisions are based on merit—not on which agencies hire the best lobbyists.	2,784,880
Multiple Activities		All Agencies	Insurance Reserve Fund	As a result of implementing the GEAR committee's Recommendation #15, the Insurance Reserve Fund (IRF) opened the bidding for the property reinsurance broker contract to private brokers, which saved the state \$2.1 million. The new broker was able to obtain reinsurance on the secondary market, which saved an additional \$1.7 million. While we applaud the IRF for implementing this recommendation, these savings should be passed on to state agencies, which the IRF has not done to date.	3,794,714
Multiple Activities		All CRP Agencies	CVRP Surcharge	GEAR Report Recommendation #6 suggests lowering the Commercial Vehicle Repair Program surcharge from 16 percent to a maximum of 13 percent, with a maximum cap of \$75.	115,000
Multiple Activities		All agencies	Cell phone/pager use	In June 2008, the LAC issued a report of state agency usage of cell phones and other wireless communication devices. This report found state agencies spent over \$7 million on cell phones, \$790,000 on pagers, and \$68,000 on satellite phones in FY 2005-06. Unfortunately, many agencies waste thousands per year on cell phones and other devices because the agencies' policies are inefficient or because the agencies fail to adequately monitor employees' usage. The LAC made recommendations that will reduce the state's total expenditures on cell phones and other devices. We recommend implementing the LAC report's recommendations.	777,253
				Cost Savings Subtotal	63,413,808
Making Tough Choices - Below the Line Savings					
1660	E23	Commission on Indigent Defense	Criminal Domestic Violence	In 1993, Indigent Defense was established as a way for the state to help offset counties' expenses in death penalty cases. Since that time, growth in this program has far outpaced the growth in the number of death penalty cases in South Carolina. The role of the Indigent Defense Commission has morphed into one in which the state funds an ever-increasing portion of what had traditionally been—and should continue to be—the counties' responsibility. This additional funding also sends a problematic message. This state has the unfortunate distinction of being near the top of the nation in domestic-violence-related deaths; given this fact, it seems odd that we dedicate substantial funds toward defending these offenses.	757,184

1791	E23	Commission on Indigent Defense	DUI Defense of Indigents	In 1993, Indigent Defense was established as a way for the state to help offset counties' expenses in death penalty cases. Since that time, growth in this program has far outpaced the growth in the number of death penalty cases in South Carolina. The role of the Indigent Defense Commission has morphed into one in which the state funds an ever-increasing portion of what had traditionally been -- and should continue to be -- the counties' responsibility. This additional funding also sends a problematic message. This state has the unfortunate distinction of being near the top of the nation in DUI-related deaths; given this fact, it seems odd that we dedicate substantial funds toward defending these offenses.	437,186
205	E28	Election Commission	Distribution to Subdivisions	We recommend eliminating the state salary supplement of up to \$1,500 for County Registration Board Members. We believe local governments should be responsible for compensating county election officers.	449,017
215	F03	Budget and Control Board	Training and Development Services	This program can achieve self-sufficiency through reliance on other funds. Several services offered by the Budget and Control Board are supplemented by general fund dollars, but provide direct services to agencies. Any of these areas, especially those that have market competition, should price their services to be self-sufficient. If the cost charged to the agency were more transparent and truly reflected the cost of the service provided, the agency would be able to make a business decision to use that service or not.	331,084
217	F03	Budget and Control Board	Recruitment Services	The Budget and Control Board performs staff recruitment and workforce planning activities for state agencies. We recommend allowing the agencies to perform their own recruitment and planning activities.	84,463
218	F03	Budget and Control Board	Workforce Planning	The Budget and Control Board performs staff recruitment and workforce planning activities for state agencies. We recommend allowing the agencies to perform their own recruitment and planning activities.	36,909
219	F03	Budget and Control Board	Human Resource Consulting	This activity funds human resource consulting services for state agencies. Given the hiring freezes in place at most state agencies, not to mention the reductions in force, we do not believe human resource consulting services should be a high priority this year.	1,760,096
223	F03	Budget and Control Board	Facilities Management	Currently, Facilities Management has 47 vacant positions. We recommend cutting the funding for these positions for the next fiscal year.	1,645,653
229	F03	Budget and Control Board	Parking Services	The Budget and Control Board oversees the state's parking facilities. This program is funded by parking fee revenue and an appropriation of general funds. We believe this service can be performed more cost-effectively by the private sector. We recommend that the state enter into a lease agreement with private investors to operate and maintain the state parking facilities. Entering into a lease agreement will not only allow the state to eliminate this line in the budget, but will also save the state future costs of capital improvements to parking facilities. Additionally, the state will receive an up-front payment from investors, which can be directed toward other state needs. This activity has been ranked as a low priority by past budget results teams.	159,781
1435	S60	Procurement Review Panel	Administration	In order to streamline administrative procedure functions, eliminate duplication of effort, and provide further coordination of resources, we recommend transferring the authority and responsibilities of the Procurement Review Panel to the Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) Division. The Procurement Review Panel receives a limited number of protests each year—only 11 in the last two years—and the ALJ Division can easily assume these functions.	14,127
1436	S60	Procurement Review Panel	Hearings	In order to streamline administrative procedure functions, eliminate duplication of effort, and provide further coordination of resources, we recommend transferring the authority and responsibilities of the Procurement Review Panel to the Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) Division. The Procurement Review Panel receives a limited number of protests each year—only 11 in the last two years—and the ALJ Division can easily assume these functions.	71,241
				Below the Line Savings Subtotal	5,746,741

				TOTAL GOAL AREA SAVINGS	69,160,549
				Total Cost Savings	171,852,472
				Total Below the Line Savings	82,879,820
				Total FY 2010-11 Executive Budget Savings	254,732,292

Education Lottery Budget

EDUCATION LOTTERY BUDGET

For Fiscal Years FY 2006-07 Through FY 2010-11 Executive Budget

	<u>FY 2006-07</u>	<u>FY 2007-08</u>	<u>FY 2008-09</u>	<u>FY 2009-10</u>	Executive Budget FY 2010-11
<u>Revenue Estimates</u>					
BEA Revenue Estimate	244,000,000	244,000,000	244,000,000	244,000,000	244,000,000
BEA Interest Estimate	4,300,000	3,500,000	3,400,000	2,600,000	2,500,000
BEA FY 2004-05 Interest Earnings Estimate					
DAODAS Remittance					
BEA Unclaimed Prize Estimate	8,400,000	8,400,000	8,400,000	8,400,000	8,400,000
Estimated Carry Forward from Previous Fiscal Year	30,600,000	10,500,000			
FY 2007-08 Surplus Cash			4,922,729		
Limit Advertising to One-Half of 1% of Sales					4,183,870
Additional Transfer from the Education Lottery Commission					
Limit Retailer Commission to 6% of Sales					9,530,934
Unclaimed Prizes					
Total South Carolina Education Lottery Revenue	287,300,000	266,400,000	260,722,729	255,000,000	268,614,804
<u>Appropriations</u>					
CHE - Tuition Assistance Two-Year Institutions	45,000,000	47,000,000	47,000,000	47,000,000	47,000,000
CHE - LIFE Scholarships	87,911,636	62,604,207	85,256,682	85,256,682	87,101,424
CHE - HOPE Scholarships	7,144,909	7,767,606	8,076,110	7,823,474	7,210,398
CHE - Palmetto Fellows Scholarships	17,830,758	28,915,490	30,277,240	30,277,240	41,084,688
CHE - Need-Based Grants	11,246,093	11,631,566	11,631,566	11,631,566	12,287,922
CHE - National Guard Tuition Repayment Program	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
CHE - Higher Education Excellence Enhance. Program	4,700,000	4,700,000	4,700,000	4,700,000	4,700,000
CHE - S. C. Alliance for Minority Participation	-	-	-	-	238,254
CHE - African American Loan Program	-	-	-	-	154,275
USC - African American Professors Program	-	-	-	-	178,805
Technology: Public 4-Year Univ, 2-Year Inst., & Tech Coll.	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,852,636	3,852,636
Tuition Grants Commission - Tuition Grants	7,766,604	7,766,604	7,766,604	7,766,604	7,766,604
South Carolina State University	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
SDE - K-5 Reading, Math, Science, & Social Studies Prog	46,500,000	47,614,527	47,614,527	41,891,798	41,891,798
SDE - 6-8 Reading, Math, Science, & Social Studies Prog	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
SDE - Adult Education General Educational Development (GED)					348,000
School for Deaf & Blind - Technology Replacement	-	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Unclaimed Prizes - SDE - K-5 Reading, Math, Science and Social Studies	-	-	-	5,722,729	5,722,729
Unclaimed Prizes - CHE - Tech. Public 4 & 2 Year Inst.	8,400,000	8,400,000	8,400,000	2,677,271	2,677,271
Unclaimed Prizes - CHE - State Electronic Library	-	-	-	-	-
Total South Carolina Education Lottery Appropriations	287,300,000	266,400,000	260,722,729	255,000,000	268,614,804
Balance	-	-	-	-	-

EIA Budget

EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT ACT

<u>FY 2010-11 BEA Estimate (11/10/09)</u>	<u>FY 2010-11</u>
EIA Sales Tax Revenues	521,794,107
EIA Interest Earnings	440,000
Total Estimated Revenues	<u>522,234,107</u>
 Less: FY2008-09 Beginning Base	 532,044,107
 "New" EIA Recurring Revenue	 <u>\$ (9,810,000)</u>
 <u>Adjustments to Appropriated Base</u>	
National Board Certification (NBC)	2,702,417
Palmetto Gold & Silver Awards Program	(2,230,061)
Arts Curricula Instruction	(1,199,551)
Teacher Grant Program	(956,728)
Instructional Materials	(7,976,309)
School Improvement Council	<u>(149,768)</u>
Total	<u>\$ (9,810,000)</u>
 Balance	 <u><u>\$ -</u></u>

American Recovery and
Reinvestment Act – Part III

A.R.R.A. Appropriation

In February, 2009 the U. S Congress passed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (A.R.R.A.) which provided funding for the purpose of creating jobs and promoting economic growth. Part III of South Carolina's FY 2009-10 Appropriation Act recognized \$694,060,272 in federal funds pursuant to the State Fiscal Stabilization fund established by title XIV of the A.R.R.A.

	<u>Activity Number</u>	<u>Activity Name</u>	<u>Education Stabilization Funds</u>	<u>FY 2009-10</u>	<u>FY 2010-11</u>	<u>Total</u>
H63	675	Education Finance Act (EFA)	School District Stabilization Funding	184,922,339	174,430,646	359,352,985
H09	331	Operation/Maintenance of Plant	The Citadel	2,161,240	2,346,032	4,507,272
H12	1934	Facilities Renovations	Clemson	14,691,917	15,948,117	30,640,034
H15	379	Operation/Maintenance of Plant	University of Charleston	4,692,447	5,093,664	9,786,111
H17	405	Operation/Maintenance of Plant	Coastal Carolina	2,270,097	2,464,197	4,734,294
H18	416	Facilities Maintenance	Francis Marion	2,588,272	2,809,576	5,397,848
H21	437	Operation/Maintenance of Plant	Lander	1,440,348	1,563,502	3,003,850
H24	451	Operation/Maintenance of Plant	S.C. State	3,253,587	3,531,778	6,785,365
H27	460	Academic Support	USC - Columbia	23,945,887	25,993,327	49,939,214
H29	482	Instruction	USC - Aiken	1,469,806	1,595,479	3,065,285
H34	502	Instruction	USC - Upstate	1,959,567	2,127,115	4,086,682
H36	510	Instruction	USC - Beaufort	481,777	522,970	1,004,747
H37	520	Instruction	USC - Lancaster	356,295	386,759	743,054
H38	529	Instruction	USC - Salkehatchie	310,271	336,800	647,071
H39	539	Instruction	USC - Sumter	575,463	624,667	1,200,130
H40	547	Instruction	USC - Union	138,095	149,903	287,998
H47	556	Instruction	Winthrop	3,092,270	3,356,668	6,448,938
H51	573	Instruction	MUSC	12,671,177	13,754,598	26,425,775
H53	609	Instruction	Area Health Educ Consortium	2,012,569	2,184,649	4,197,218
H59	665	Instruction	SC Tech & Comp Education Board	21,811,254	23,676,177	45,487,431
			Subtotal	284,844,678	282,896,624	567,741,302

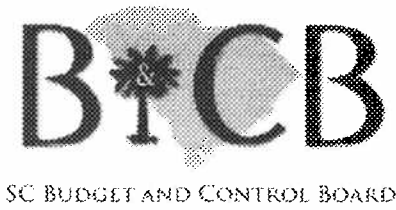
A.R.R.A. Appropriation

In February, 2009 the U. S Congress passed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (A.R.R.A.) which provided funding for the purpose of creating jobs and promoting economic growth. Part III of South Carolina's FY 2009-10 Appropriation Act recognized \$694,060,272 in federal funds pursuant to the State Fiscal Stabilization fund established by title XIV of the A.R.R.A.

<u>Activity Number</u>		<u>Activity name</u>	<u>Government Services Funds</u>	<u>FY 2009-10</u>	<u>FY 2010-11</u>	<u>Total</u>
N04	1155	Incarcerate Offenders	Corrections	22,000,000	38,539,485	60,539,485
N12	1180	Incarceration Services	Juvenile Justice	5,000,000	5,120,000	10,120,000
N20	1070	Training	Criminal Justice Academy	120,000		120,000
N08	1172	Community Supervision	Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
K05	1058	Highway Traffic Enforcement	Public Safety	15,000,000	7,500,000	22,500,000
H87	875	Aid to County Libraries	State Library	1,685,045		1,685,045
H91	877	Community Arts Development	Arts Commission	500,000		500,000
H79	865	Administration	Archives & History	500,000		500,000
H64	806	Academic Programs	Gov School - Arts & Humanities	500,000		500,000
H65	813	Academics-Instruction	Gov School - Science & Math	500,000		500,000
H71	837	Support Services Program	Wil Lou Gray Opportunity School	500,000		500,000
H75	851	Education	School for the Deaf & Blind	500,000		500,000
D10	30	Investigative Services	SLED	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
B04	19	Family Court	Judicial Department	4,000,000		4,000,000
H67	827	Medical Education	ETV	540,000		540,000
P20	1478	Administration	Clemson University - PSA		872,275	872,275
P20	1509	Food Safety and Nutrition	Clemson University - PSA		3,300,202	3,300,202
P20	1510	Agricultural Production Systems	Clemson University - PSA	2,500,000	3,327,523	5,827,523
P21	1222	Nutrition Education	SC State - PSA	500,000		500,000
P32	1951	Economic Development	Commerce	3,450,000		3,450,000
H03	283	University Center of Greenville	Commission on Higher Education	364,440		364,440
P12	1192	Wildland Firefighting	Forestry Commission	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
P16	1220	Administrative Services	Agriculture	250,000		250,000
P24	1950	Pass-through funds	Natural Resources	250,000		250,000
			Subtotal	63,159,485	63,159,485	126,318,970
			Total	348,004,163	346,056,109	694,060,272
				Available	346,056,109	694,060,272
				Balance	-	-

South Carolina Budget and
Control Board – Office of State
Budget – Executive Budget
Certification Letter

MARK SANFORD, CHAIRMAN
GOVERNOR
CONVERSE A. CHELLIS, III, CPA
STATE TREASURER
RICHARD ECKSTROM, CPA
COMPTROLLER GENERAL



HUGH K. LEATHERMAN, SR.
CHAIRMAN, SENATE FINANCE
COMMITTEE
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COMMITTEE
FRANK W. FUSCO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Office of State Budget
Les Boles
DIRECTOR

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January 6, 2010

The Honorable Mark Sanford
Governor, State of South Carolina
The State House
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Governor Sanford:

The purpose of this letter is to certify that the proposed FY 2010-11 Executive Budget is in balance as follows:

General Fund Revenue per Section 88	\$ <u>5,135,187,395</u>
Appropriation of General Fund Expenditures	<u>5,135,187,395</u>
Balance	\$ <u>-0-</u>

Sincerely,

Les Boles

LB:gs

Per the requirements of Section 1-11-425 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, a total of 50 copies of this public document were printed by the Print Shop of the General Services Division of the Budget and Control Board at a cost of \$831.00 or \$16.62 per copy and 275 copies of this public document were converted to electronic media at a cost of \$566.50 or \$2.06 per copy, for a grand total of \$1397.50.