

# **The Executive Budget**

## **Fiscal Year 2009-10**



**January 9, 2009**

*Submitted by*  
**Mark Sanford**  
**Governor**  
**State of South Carolina**

*to the*  
**118<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of South Carolina,**  
**First Session**



# State of South Carolina

## Office of the Governor

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January 9, 2009

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

In the pages that follow is this administration's FY 2009-10 Executive Budget, and it is my earnest hope that it serves as a starting point in this year's difficult deliberations over the budget.

Our goal in this executive budget and each of the last five remains consistent - to present to the General Assembly a balanced state budget that, without raising taxes, provides essential services to the citizens of South Carolina in the priority areas of education, health care and social services, economic development, public safety and natural resources. However, reaching this goal was difficult given the serious financial challenges facing our state.

Regrettably, the FY 2009-10 Executive Budget we present makes cuts that we would not have *chosen* to make, but are now *forced* to make because the majority in the Legislature chose not to use this administration's recommendations, as set forth in five previous executive budgets, that would have kept our fiscal house on more solid footing to better manage the current national economic decline. These budgets provided a blueprint to build a stronger financial foundation by limiting spending growth, reorganizing our inefficient and unaccountable structure and using results-based budgeting practices. When economic times were good, calls for fiscal restraint were roundly ignored. In the hope that crisis creates opportunity, we renew our call once again to adopt a course of sustainable spending rather than go through these tough and damaging cuts as revenue rises and falls.

What is happening with our state's finances has certainly been amplified by events in the global economy. But to be clear, the situation we find ourselves in was predictable, preventable, and, in many ways, guaranteed based on the run-up in state spending we've seen over the past several years. Prior to the various mid-year reductions, South Carolina's state government had grown by 43 percent since 2004, **leading** the Southeast in year-to-year government growth. Our state also continues to have outstanding liabilities of almost \$20 billion. In FY 2006-07 and FY 2007-08 combined, the General Assembly spent an **additional \$1.3 billion in surplus revenues**, which our proposed population plus inflation spending cap, if adopted by the Legislature, would have prevented nearly all of the mid-year cuts to date and would have done far less damage to our government than the current cuts. While the opportunity to act will no longer prevent massive spending cuts, we do believe that such spending limits could prevent this problem in future years. As a result, it is critical that the General Assembly finally adopt legislation limiting spending.

The following pages lay out this administration's spending and policy initiatives. From a spending perspective, the FY 2009-10 Executive Budget prioritizes \$5.8 billion in spending by breaking down each activity in government, ranking them to adequately fund our most critical and effective services, and identifying cost savings measures. Our budgeting approach is based on the performance and results of each agency activity rather than on subjective, agency-driven or political considerations. With this budget we again seek to limit annualizations which continue to harm the financial stability of our state. Simply put, using one-time revenue to pay for recurring services is not a sound way to operate the state. The FY 2008-09 Appropriations Act contained about \$270 million in annualizations, starting us effectively that much further in the hole. Over the last two years, we have proposed limiting annualizations to no more than one percent of the total budget and we repeat that call again this year.

From a policy perspective, we continue to push for a reformed tax code so that we are more competitive with regard to economic development, a reformed education system that provides more choices to parents and puts more dollars into the classroom, a restructured state government that is more efficient and accountable to the taxpayer, a reformed retirement system that helps repay \$20 billion in outstanding liabilities, and improvements to the quality of life for all South Carolinians.

We believe that a flatter, simpler, and lower income tax rate is vital if we are going to attract jobs and investment to the state. In particular, we believe it is time to simplify our overall tax code. To this end, we are recommending two things. One, use the current economic development incentives that relate to corporate income tax to eliminate that tax on all businesses – becoming only the fifth state in the United States to do so. The plan would phase down the corporate income tax over ten years and would ultimately be used to retain current and attract prospective businesses to South Carolina. Two, give South Carolina taxpayers the option of paying a 3.65 percent flat income tax. In turn, we are proposing to offset the decrease in income tax revenue with a cigarette tax increase to 37 cents, implementing a \$3 per ton tipping fee, and eliminating our state's three sales tax holidays. Amid the current economic challenges, this reduced corporate rate, optional rate and simplified code will allow income tax dollars to be invested more efficiently through the private sector, rather than flow through Columbia.

We are also again calling for the General Assembly to enact comprehensive restructuring legislation that would increase accountability to the taxpayers and reduce duplicative government. Fractured government with limited accountability does not serve the taxpayers' interests. According to *Governing* magazine's Fact Book, South Carolina government operates with a ratio of 234 state employees per 10,000 residents – 35 percent higher than the U.S. average of 174 state employees per 10,000 in population. The costs associated with this unusually high ratio of state employees take dollars away from direct benefits for the citizens served by South Carolina government and demand more in the way of funding from taxpayers. Duplication, waste and unaccountability are unacceptable given the limited resources we have to fund basic, critical services.

Maintaining funding for teachers and the classroom remains a high priority in our executive budget, even with significantly less resources. Accordingly, we propose giving local school districts flexibility to put education dollars in the classroom by restoring the recent cut to the base student cost. Fewer state resources does not mean that quality should suffer; but rather it presents an opportunity to ensure that every student has access to high-quality instruction. In addition, we believe that parents and children should have a path out of failing or low performing schools in South Carolina and again urge the General Assembly to enact greater choices for them. In 2007, 42 percent of

South Carolina public schools were deemed “Unsatisfactory” by the Education Oversight Committee’s School Report Card. Until we can ensure that every student has access to a high-quality education, parents should have the freedom to enroll their children in a school that gets the results they need right now.

Providing basic health care services to our state’s most needy citizens also remains a high priority for our administration. Accordingly, we propose to fully fund the maintenance of effort for the Medicaid program, recognizing that demand grows when the economy weakens. Last year, the General Assembly chose to do a couple of things that hampered the Department of Health and Human Services’ (DHHS) ability to provide Medicaid services to these citizens. First, over our objections, they raided the agency’s reserves of over \$100 million to pay for other operations, rather than use it to address the expected growth in the program. Next, the Rescissions Appropriations Act passed in October also carved out several exceptions leaving DHHS to more stringently cut direct service programs when the Budget and Control Board imposed across-the-board cuts in December. As such, we ask that the General Assembly fund the Medicaid maintenance of effort in FY 2009-10.

Finally, this executive budget pays down the \$45 million deficit that the Department of Corrections will incur, due to a lack of sufficient funding by the General Assembly. For too long, the Department of Corrections has been asked to safely incarcerate inmates with less funding per inmate than nearly any other jurisdiction in the nation. We call upon the General Assembly to fully fund the Department of Corrections in FY 2009-10.

The above recommendations highlight only some of the changes we believe will afford long-term benefits to the people of this state. Imposing a limit on spending and acting on a plan to repay outstanding state debt is essential if South Carolina is to return to a course of fiscal stability. We present this budget, the result of hundreds of man hours by citizens from around the state, and urge you to join us in setting state government on a path toward greater affordability and accountability.

I would like to express my thanks to all who gave time, talents, and focus to this effort, and I look forward to working with the General Assembly on ways we can make such initiatives work for the taxpayers of South Carolina.

Mark Sanford

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# Executive Summary

## Executive Summary

Regrettably, the FY 2009-10 Executive Budget we present makes cuts that we would not have *chosen* to make, but are now *forced* to make because the majority in the Legislature chose not to follow many of the recommendations set forth in our five previous executive budgets that would have kept our fiscal house on more solid footing to better manage the current national economic decline. These budgets provided a blueprint to build a stronger financial foundation by limiting spending growth, reorganizing our inefficient and unaccountable structure and using results-based budgeting practices. When economic times were good, calls for fiscal restraint were roundly ignored. In the hope that crisis creates opportunity, we renew our call once again to adopt a course of sustainable spending rather than go through these tough and damaging cuts as revenue grows and falls.

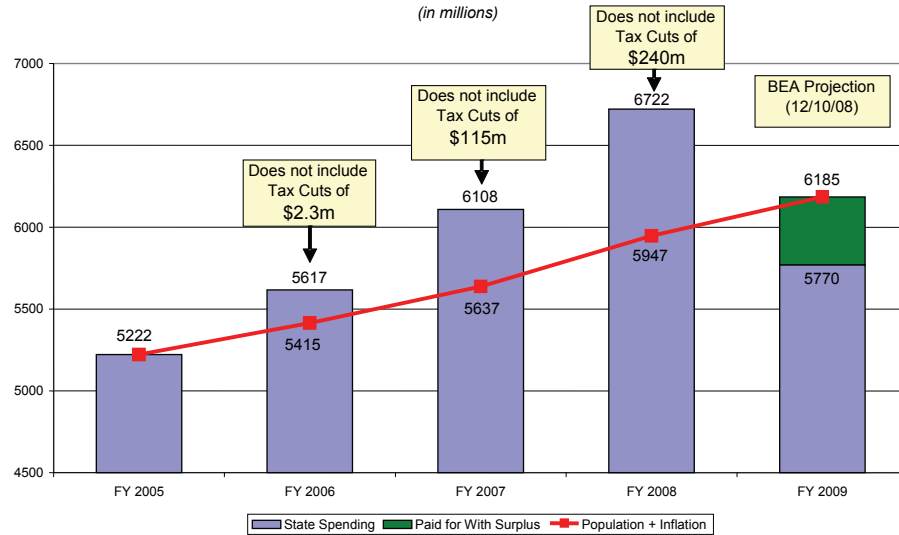
### Objectives

While the objectives of this executive budget strike a similar tone to the five previous, the current economic situation at both a national and state level makes this year's budget that much more important for the way we deal with less revenue coming into government and more demand for many government services. Our first goal is to present to the General Assembly a balanced state budget that does not raise taxes and at the same time 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 items we intend to push this coming year.

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

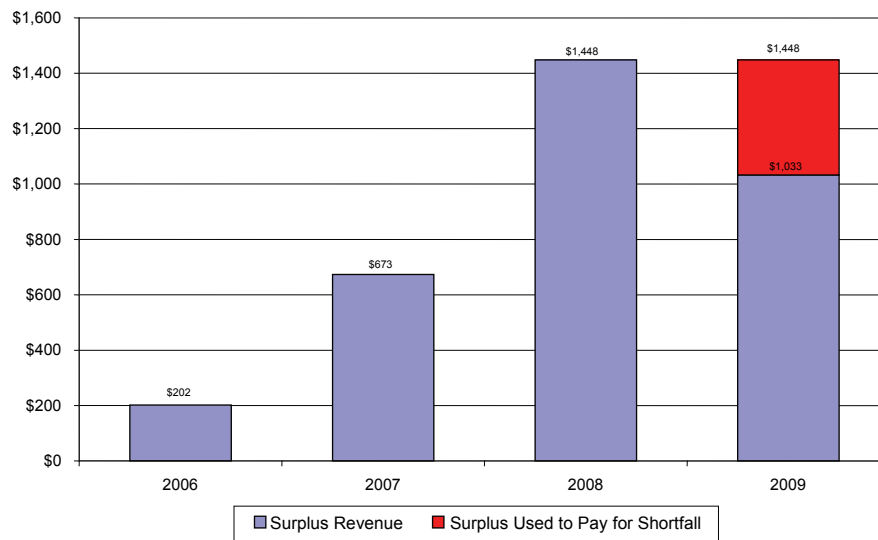
Take, for instance, our administration's repeated calls for spending caps – in essence, limiting budget writers to growing government by at most population plus inflation, or some other recognized measure, each year. The argument for spending caps is both theoretical in that there is always a bias for politicians to increase spending no matter if it's a year of feast or famine, and practical, since having this cap in place during the past five years would have mitigated the severe cuts to government of the past few months. In the end, the chief aim is to set a more sustainable spending pattern over the entire course of a business cycle to avoid damaging cuts in the down years.

**State Government Growth - Just Recurring Dollars**  
**FY 2005 – FY 2009**  
*(in millions)*



It is important to point out that in the years leading up to the current year, there were *excess funds over the population plus inflation cap*.

**Surplus Revenue Under Population + Inflation Spending Cap**  
*(in millions)*



Our point is that these monies should have gone into a long-term rainy day fund or toward paying down the state's unfunded liabilities of over \$20 billion, or sent directly back to the taxpayers – the best economic stimulus of them all. Unfortunately, our argument for fiscal prudence was met with



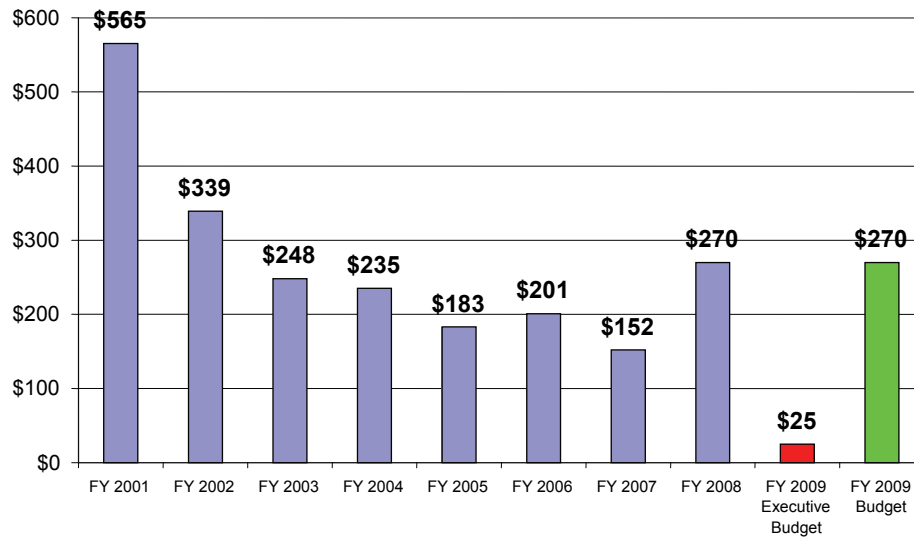
silence or, even worse, ridicule from some powerful players in the budgeting process. The legislative budget writers' failure to respond to our calls for fiscal discipline has created an unstable financial condition for our state that demands change in the way we approach budgeting the taxpayers' money. Accordingly, we believe that we need to capitalize on the current economic challenges and finally institute some common-sense budgeting principles that will go a long way toward making state government spending more sustainable in the future and make South Carolina more competitive in the global marketplace.

### 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 2009-10 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 2009-10 Executive Budget are as follows:

1. **Limit the annual growth of general fund spending by not exceeding population growth plus the rate of inflation.** Echoing the thoughts above, 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 40 percent over the previous four years, a rate many times faster than the growth of the underlying economy. As evidenced by the painful spending cuts we are making now, it should be very clear that we cannot grow government faster than people's ability to pay for it without it catching up with you at some point. To that end, we are calling for legislation to limit spending increases to the growth in population plus inflation. Similar measures have passed the House numerous times, and one sponsored by Senator Glenn McConnell was narrowly defeated in the Senate just this past year.
2. **Limit annualizations to one percent of revenue.** 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, only serve to delay tough decisions by putting off budget pain for another year. This problem is evident as annualizations nearly doubled in the preceding two years, making the hole we have to climb out of this year even deeper. With the passage of the FY 2008-09 Appropriations Act, we were concerned that the General Assembly had pushed the state's annualization total for the year back to a seven-year high of around \$270 million – ultimately meaning South Carolina is starting the next fiscal year in a very deep hole that has grown deeper with the declining national economy. This proposal is modeled on the Florida Constitution that limits annualizations to three percent of revenue, requiring a three-fifths vote of both Houses to exceed that limit.

**South Carolina Annualizations Since FY 2000-01**



We believe there needs to be a limit on annualization spending, which is why we continue to ask that annualizations not exceed one percent of total estimated revenue for a fiscal year. This executive budget falls below this level at only \$32.8 million, 0.52% percent of the total revenue.

3. **Provide tax cuts for individuals and businesses to spur investment and job creation.** There has never been a more important time to discuss where we want to go as a state with respect to growing our economy. We believe staying competitive amid today's challenges means two things. One, a lowered and flattened income tax would represent a significant step toward making our state more attractive and improving our competitive position when it comes to growing our economy. Two, we have to get away from our current piecemeal approach to economic development that selectively provides tax incentives to some businesses but not to others. We believe a better approach would be 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. This is particularly important to avoid the unintended consequence that comes with much of today's incentives system, wherein we have one set of incentives for businesses coming into our state, and much less in the way of help for small and mid-size businesses already here in our state to invest and grow.

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

- First, enact an optional income tax cut of nearly 50 percent, cutting the state's top marginal rate from the current 7 percent to a flat 3.65 percent. 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.
- Third, form a committee to evaluate the inequities in the current property tax structure that adversely impact businesses.

4. **Appropriate funds based on a rational assessment, from the citizen's perspective, of the relative importance of the activities of government.** 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.

In addition to public budget hearings, we worked with our "results teams" made up of state employees and volunteers from the private sector to compile a list of more than 1,600 activities performed in our state. Using the Budgeting for Results process, we then worked with the results teams to rank all of these activities as they relate to the core outcomes we think government should provide. Instead of "funding" agencies, we "purchased" the activities and outcomes we believed would deliver the greatest results for our citizens.

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 **\$266.6 million in specific general fund savings** to the taxpayers through operational efficiencies realized by state agencies and by not purchasing lower priority activities.

We are also recommending purchasing higher priority activities in the areas of education, health care and social services, economic development, public safety, natural resources, and, finally, constitutional and statewide needs described as follows.

a) **K-12 Education – \$2.23 Billion General Funds/\$3.57 Billion Total Funds –**

To provide for the state's K-12 needs during FY 2009-10, 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 \$2,339. This funding also holds teacher salaries harmless; however, we once again propose that teachers be rewarded based on results in the classroom or their willingness to teach core subjects in critical needs areas and not simply on their longevity. In this budget, K-12 represents 38.7 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: \$2,339.**
- **Concur with the proposal of State Education Superintendent Jim Rex and the EOC to 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: \$29.3 million.**
- **Rewarding students who graduate earlier than the traditional four-year high school program with a scholarship: \$1.2 million**
- **Funding Student Health and Fitness Act obligations: \$31 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. The Education Oversight Committee recommends, and we concur, that our students in 151 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: \$860,000.**
- **Funding for 4K Child Development Education Pilot Program: \$21 million.**
- **Funding school bus operations: \$94.6 million.**
- **Funding to lease school buses: \$8.4 million.**

- b) **Higher Education and Cultural Resources – \$614.7 Million General Funds / \$4.04 Billion Total Funds** – Our primary goal for higher education is to provide a 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. Adding to these challenges is the current economic downturn coupled with a recent national rating of “F” in college affordability 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 increasing funding for our needs-based scholarships and maintaining the total funding to the state’s other scholarship programs:

- **Needs-based scholarships** for total funding of \$17.8 million.
- **LIFE Scholarships** for total funding of \$148.7 million.
- **Palmetto Fellows Scholarships** for total funding of \$37.4.

- c) **Health Care and Protections of Children and Adults – \$1.5 Billion General Funds / \$9.2 Billion Total Funds** – South Carolina is currently ranked 42<sup>nd</sup> in the nation in the overall health status of its citizens. One of our primary goals is to meet the maintenance of effort (Medicaid) for core health benefits to our most vulnerable citizens. We also need to continue preventing and treating substance abuse. Since the prevalence of smoking ranks our state 37<sup>th</sup> in the nation with 23 percent – a slight increase from 36<sup>th</sup> a year ago at 22.5 percent – we need to continue our focus on chronic disease prevention. With that in mind, we remain concerned that South Carolina ranks 6<sup>th</sup> in adult obesity, 18<sup>th</sup> in heart disease, and 1<sup>st</sup> in the stroke death rate. Moreover, in 2007, 16 percent of our population lacked health insurance. With such serious health concerns, during FY 2009-10, we propose health care spending as a percentage of the total budget at 25.9 percent. Specifically, to provide support for the state’s health care and protections of children and adults during FY 2009-10, we propose:

- **Maintaining maintenance of effort (Medicaid) for core health care benefits for the poor, elderly, and persons with disabilities through the Department of Health and Human Services: \$137.3 million.**
- **Preventing and treating substance abuse by funding chemical dependency community-based prevention and treatment services: \$8 million.**
- **Continuing our focus on chronic disease prevention at the Department of Health and Environmental Control: \$2.21 million for chronic disease prevention.**
- **Continuing development of the Child Support Enforcement System and the Family Court Case Management System: \$17.5 million.**

d) **Economic Development – \$43 Million General Funds / \$1.58 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. We believe that with the right soil conditions, South Carolina can flourish in attracting capital and creating new jobs. Much of this groundwork has already been done by this administration and our Department of Commerce. As a case in point, more than 132,000 South Carolinians are working now than when we took office in 2003. Nevertheless, with a rapidly changing world, there is always room for improvement. Specifically, to assist with the state's economic development during FY 2009-10, we propose:

- **Eliminating our corporate income tax which, coupled with our flat tax and indexation of tax brackets proposal, would move us from 25<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> in terms of overall best Business Climate in the country, according to The Tax Foundation.**
- **Implementing an optional income tax of 3.65 percent and fully indexing our tax bracket to inflation for total tax relief of \$133 million.**
- **Funding \$5.1 million in interest owed on the \$161 million federal loan for unemployment compensation benefits requested for the Employment Security Commission.**
- **Funding Local Workforce Investment: \$79.6 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.**
- **Repealing the special incentives granted to retailers like Cabela's and Bass Pro Shop.**

e) **Public Safety – \$593 Million General Funds / \$1.06 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 committed troopers, officers, and employees working in its public safety agencies. Despite these efforts, South Carolina continues to face many challenges in the area of public safety, demonstrated by crime, natural or man-made disasters, and accidents at rates higher than most of its Southeastern neighbors.

Specifically, to assist with the state's public safety needs during FY 2009-10, 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: \$45 million.
- Maintaining the current level of funding at the Department of Public Safety, allowing Highway Patrol officers to provide greater highway traffic enforcement and to further reduce the response times to collisions: \$68.8 million.
- Maintaining funding for the state's seven high-security, eight medium-security, eleven minimum-security, and three female institutions: \$342.7 million.
- Maintaining funding for community supervision of 49,797 adult jurisdictional offenders: \$18.6 million.

- f) **Natural Resources – \$70.25 Million General Funds / \$322 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 2009-10, we recommend funding for the following activities:

- Preserving historic sites and natural resources by redirecting a portion of film incentive funds to the Conservation Bank: \$4.9 million.
- Monitoring and preserving South Carolina's marine infrastructure: \$801,470.
- Protecting and managing water resources: \$1.2 million.

- g) **Improve Central State Government Support – \$528 Million General Funds/\$788 Million Total Funds** – Government should be 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 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 that 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 \$1 million.**
- **Moving participants from non-preferred drugs to clinically equivalent generic or preferred drugs – savings of \$16.4 million.**
- **Establishing a network management approach along with a \$1000 per participant maximum for chiropractic care – savings of \$4.7 million.**
- **Creating a Central State Travel Division within the Comptroller General's Office to manage and monitor agency travel – savings of \$831,218.**

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 \$800,000.**
  - **Reducing insurance premiums paid to the Insurance Reserve Fund – savings of \$3.8 million.**
  - **Eliminating vendor preferences in the procurement code – savings of \$130,000.**
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 the legacy of Governor Carroll Campbell 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 for all citizens 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 with two different reports highlighting millions of tax dollars being wasted – 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. 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.

Last year, a Department of Administration bill passed the House unanimously before stalling in the Senate. Representatives Jim Harrison and Garry Smith prefiled legislation reintroducing this measure in the House this year, and Senators Larry Martin, Chip Campsen, and Vincent Sheheen did so in the Senate. We believe passage of this 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 join with the sponsors named above, and other members, to advance the restructuring proposals in our executive budget including streamlining healthcare agencies.

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 over \$21 million during FY 2009-10.**

6. **Honor the promises and obligations of prior years.** Our retirement system's last reported unfunded liability as of the end of June 2007 was over \$10 billion. However, this number is only a part of the picture as it does not include \$8.6 billion of unfunded Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB) costs for retirees' health care. The combined \$18.6 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.

Unfortunately, the \$18.6 billion number has gotten substantially worse over the past 18 months. Although we were unsuccessful in our efforts to prevent the Budget and Control Board from adopting Treasurer Chellis' plan to assume a higher 8 percent rate of return for our state's investment portfolio, our investment performance has (like that of most investments) been quite weak since those numbers were reported.

While our state's portfolio outperformed the market overall, the Investment Commission still reported losing 15.1 percent plus fees over the twelve month period ending last September and 10.9 percent in the first quarter of FY 2008-09 alone. Thus, in one quarter alone, the Retirement System has lost over \$2 billion of its holdings.

The bottom line is that our \$18.6 billion in unfunded liabilities has increased by billions of dollars over the past 18 months. While updated numbers will not be reported for a while – partially due to “smoothing” techniques, which will still mask the true depth of

the problem – the frightening reality is that our combined retirement accounts likely have less than half of the assets needed to pay our total anticipated long-term costs. These numbers will become even worse if we continue to underperform the unlikely 8 percent return benchmark that the Treasurer led the Budget and Control Board to adopt as our assumed rate of return last summer.

South Carolina's retirement system is underfunded, much like several other public pension systems across the United States. In his annual letter to shareholders, America's most famed investor Warren Buffett wrote last year that public pension "funding is woefully inadequate" and that "problems will only become apparent long after" public officials who made the promises have left office. He goes on to write that "promises involving...generous cost-of-living adjustments are easy for these officials to make....those promises will be anything but easy to keep." To increase the solvency of our system, we must make long overdue changes now to lessen the potential of severe future pain for both taxpayers and retirees.

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 as ways to help stop the financial bleeding, 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 2009, retiree's total health cost is projected to be near \$360 million, which means that taxpayers will be paying over \$250 million this year for retiree's 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 \$62 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 only pay a maximum of \$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 2 percent annual cost of living increase for retirees. Unfortunately South Carolina is still a relatively poor state ranking in the bottom 20 percent in terms of income. While it is a noble goal to pursue, how can relatively low-income South Carolina taxpayers afford to pay benefits to public retirees who rank in the top 10 percent in the country? 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 their website, the President of the South Carolina State Employees Association writes the following about how their benefits have been obtained (emphasis added):

*demonstrations 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 hundreds of thousands of public retirees.

We must act now if we are to keep these promises to future generations of retirees and the implied promise of a better future for all of our children. Given the significant unfunded liabilities partially brought about in large part by the increases in overall retiree benefits granted over the past decade, it is both reasonable and necessary to ask that

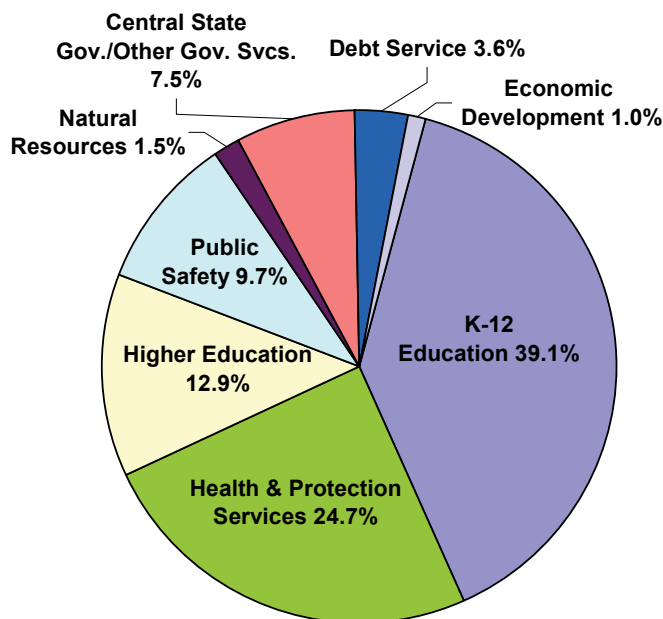
retirees shoulder a larger percentage of their insurance costs – especially since the change is being made to help save their long-term benefits.

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. Two 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 \$81.5 million for FY 2009-10 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

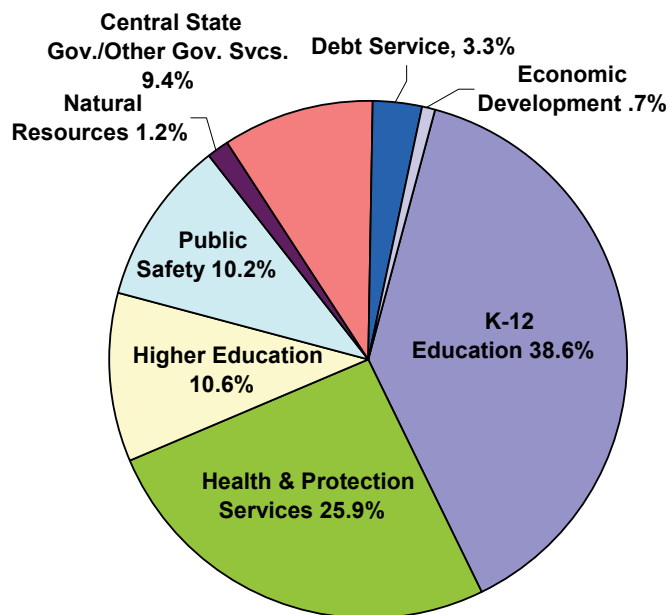
Current Budget – FY 2008-09 General Fund Expenditures



Category	Dollars in Millions
- K-12 Education	2,225.0
- Health & Protection Services	1,404.9
- Higher Ed. & Cultural Resources	731.9
- Central State Government / Other Governmental Services	425.4
- Public Safety	551.4
- Debt Service	203.8
- Natural Resources	87.4
- Economic Development	56.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,686.6</b>

Note: Numbers include Rescission Bill and December 2008 7% across the board cuts

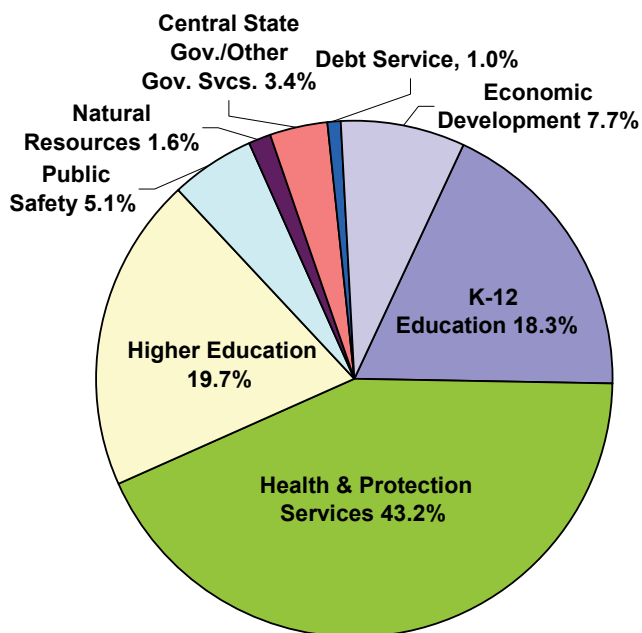
Governor's Purchase Plan – FY 2009-10 General Fund Expenditures



Category	Dollars in Millions
- K-12 Education	2,237.8
- Health & Protection Services	1,498.0
- Higher Ed. & Cultural Resources	614.7
- Central State Government / Other Governmental Services	528.1
- Public Safety	593.5
- Debt Service	190.5
- Natural Resources	70.2
- Economic Development	43.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,775.8</b>

Summary Comparison of Total Fund Expenditures

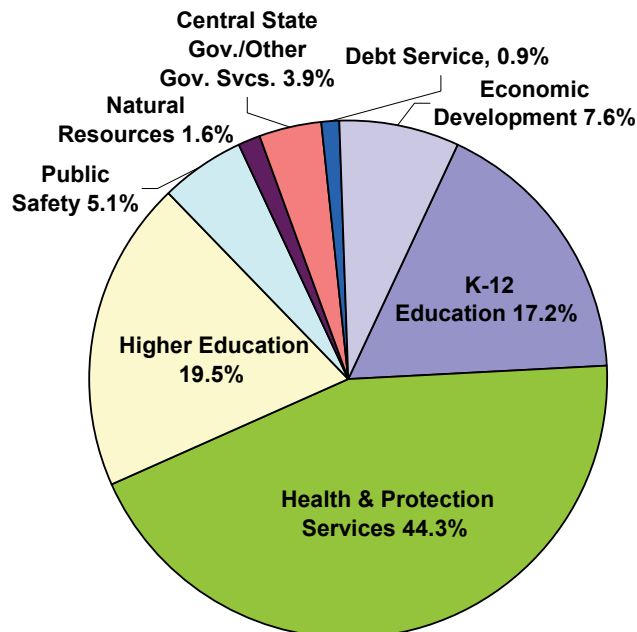
Current Budget – FY 2008-09 Total Fund Expenditures



Category	Dollars in Millions
- Health & Protection Services	8,591.8
- Higher Ed. & Cultural Resources	3,912.5
- K-12 Education	3,642.2
- Economic Development	1,530.9
- Public Safety	1,011.6
- Central State Government /Other Governmental Services	679.9
- Natural Resources	320.1
- Debt Service	203.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,892.7</b>

Note: Numbers include Rescission Bill and December 2008 7% across the board cuts

Governor's Purchase Plan – FY 2009-10 Total Fund Expenditures



Category	Dollars in Millions
- Health & Protection Services	9,202.1
- K-12 Education	3,568.0
- Higher Ed. & Cultural Resources	4,043.2
- Economic Development	1,581.5
- Public Safety	1,059.4
- Central State Government /Other Governmental Services	787.6
- Natural Resources	322.0
- Debt Service	190.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,754.3</b>

## \$20.75 Billion

Includes all funding such as the General Fund, Other & Federal Funds, Capital Reserve Fund, Surplus, Contingency Reserve Fund, EIA, Lottery, other Revenue Adjustments

Higher Priorities

Lower Priorities

### What our plan buys:

\$9.2 billion	Health care and protection for nearly a million children and adults
\$3.6 billion	K-12 education for almost 700,000 students
\$4.04 billion	Higher education for over 222,000 students & funding for cultural resources
\$1.58 billion	Economic development
\$1.06 billion	Public safety
\$787 million	Central state government/other governmental services
\$542 million	Property tax relief fund
\$273.2 million	Constitutional/statutory funding requirements
\$322 million	Protection of our natural resources
\$190.5 million	Debt service for General Obligation Bonds
\$62 million	Funding for OPEB liability
\$45 million	Funding for deficit at Department of Corrections

**\$20.75 billion TOTAL**

## \$266.6 Million General Funds

### Examples of what our plan does not buy:

\$48.2 million	Activities that have been determined by the Budget Results Teams to either have spending inefficiencies or that are low priorities for the goal area
\$31.5 million	A fragmented system at the state's higher education institutions
\$21.4 million	Duplicative administrative costs that can be saved by restructuring
\$17.2 million	Full salaries of TERI employees leaving state government
\$10.2 million	Excess Agency Travel
\$1.0 million	Daily custodial services
\$983,133	Free DPS traffic control at special events
\$668,100	Full Legislative Session
\$360,000	Excess vehicle maintenance facilities in the Columbia area

**\$266.6 million TOTAL**

**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 104. 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 fifth 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, that 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
<b>Goal Areas</b> – Seven broad result or priority areas that the administration believes South Carolinians want most from their state government.
<b>Indicators</b> – Key measures or indices that provide the best evidence to the citizen that a statewide goal area is being achieved.
<b>Strategies</b> – Proven or promising approaches, influences, or factors for achieving goals or results.
<b>Activities</b> – 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 aimed toward bringing about positive consequences, again, both for the short- and long-term. In effect, the purpose of BFR and our executive budget for FY 2009-10 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.

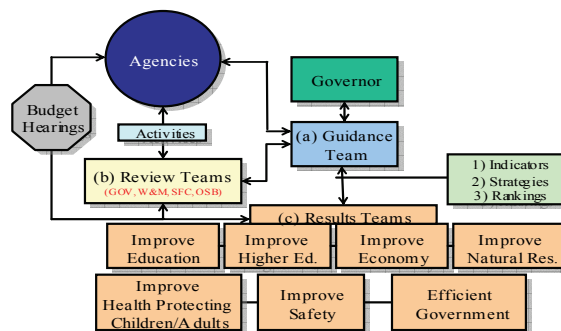
### The Budgeting for Results Organizational Structure

**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.

This year, each RT 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 2009-10 Executive Budget. In addition, these indicators will allow our administration, the General Assembly, and the public to determine if the strategies we have



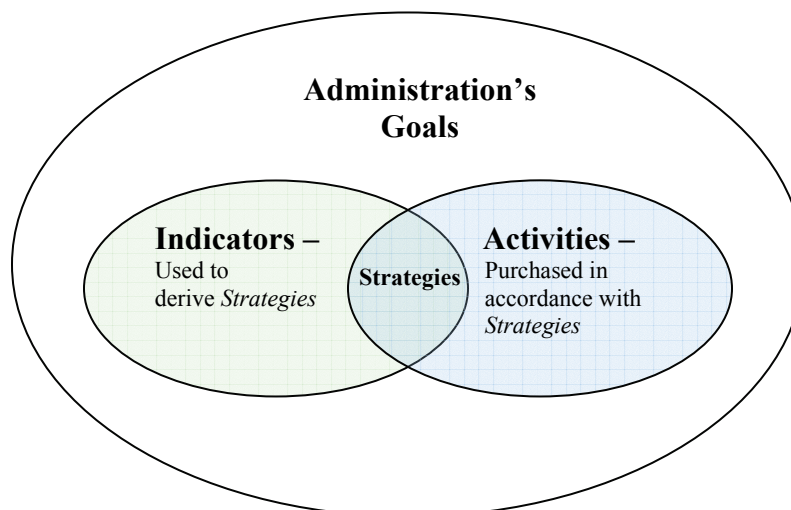
identified in achieving the statewide goals are effective, especially for both short-term and, more importantly, *long-term* evaluative purposes.

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 RT's 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?"; and
- 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. This year there were seven meetings held for each of the major budget groups. The hearings typically lasted two to three hours and can be accurately depicted as interactive, providing a forum for conversation rather than formal presentations by agencies. 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?

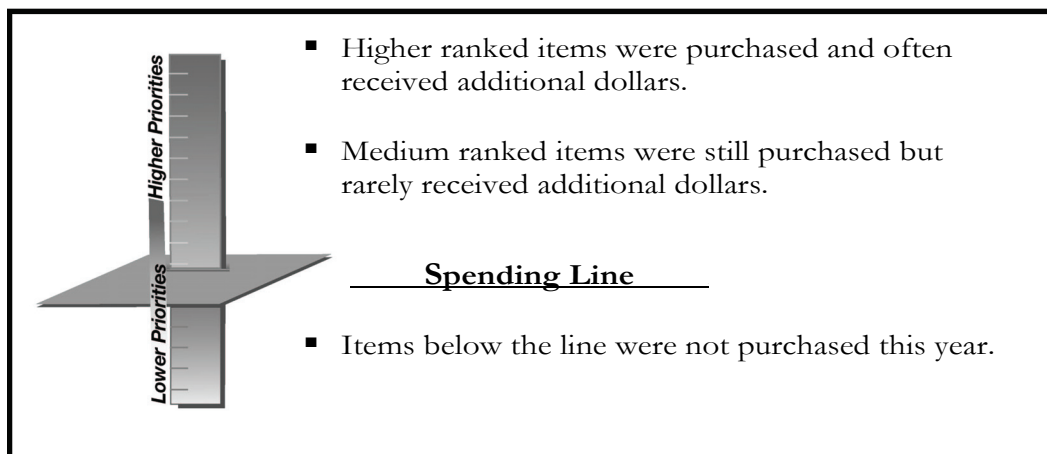
- What activities appear to be excessively funded, especially those ranked on the lower end of the prioritization list?
- In the final analysis, is this purchase plan for education, health, etc., the best possible budget – given the circumstances – for purposes of advancing the quality of life for all 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 2009-10 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 2009-10 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 2009-10 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

### Economy Continues to Recede

This year marks a stark turning point for the economy on a national and state level, with many states facing significant budget shortfalls. More than 40 states are dealing with more than \$30 billion in shortfalls in their current budgets, while 25 are looking at deficits of \$60 billion for FY 2009-10. Most states, including South Carolina, will continue to be impacted by the weakening national economy, which means FY 2009-10 could prove to be more challenging than FY 2008-09.

At the end of 2008, South Carolina's general fund reductions for FY 2008-09 totaled almost \$1 billion. Unfortunately, more reductions are expected in 2009 due to further deceleration of the economy and a lack of spending restraint in previous years when times were good.

There are a couple of items, among many, that can be highlighted as the cause of the economic situation. First, the financial troubles caused by sub-prime lending practices have led to a host of risky investments by major financial institutions. A number of these institutions have become insolvent or have had to write-down billions of dollars in lending losses already – and now have turned to the federal government to help bail them out.

In addition, a weak housing market has made credit problems worse simply because of the securitization of the mortgages. The success of these securities depends on house prices not falling. They are falling, however, and are expected to continue falling at an even faster pace. The decline in housing construction and home values, with attendant losses in personal wealth, will have an immediate negative impact on consumer spending, and there are no indications that this trend will be reversed any time soon.

The weakened economy is something we have said has been coming for quite some time. In fact, we said that the Board of Economic Advisors (BEA) and, by extension, the General Assembly's revenue projections last year were far too optimistic. In addition to two previous letters to the State Chief Economist warning of the economic downturn, we wrote a February 9, 2008, letter encouraging BEA Chairman John Rainey to lower the revenue estimate and stated, "...the starting point is to cut out around \$100 million... and I think the further north you go from there, the more prudent you should become." Interestingly enough, two months later the BEA was forced to cut their estimates by roughly \$90 million.

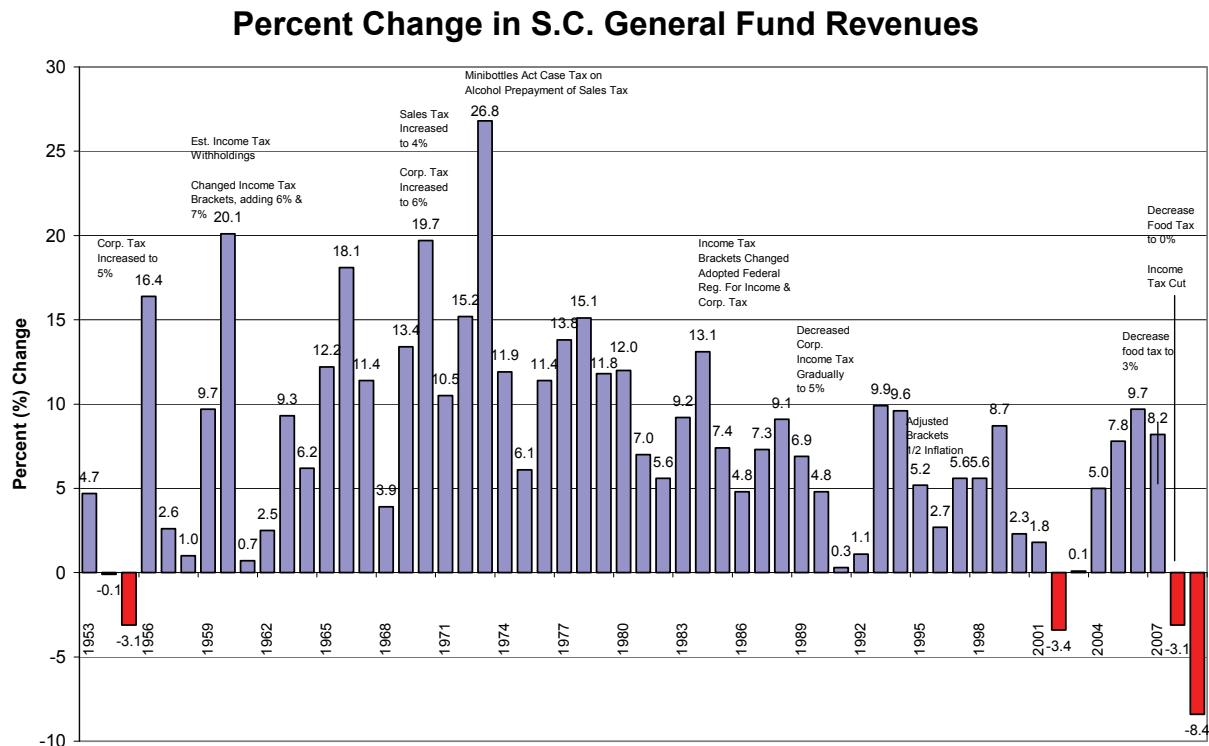
Go back to the last economic downturn and you will see that the February estimates for revenue projections from FY 2000-01 to FY 2002-03 were a total of \$1.185 billion higher than actual revenues. Not surprisingly, this administration entered office with a \$1 billion shortfall that included an unconstitutional deficit and raided trust and reserve funds. More prudent forecasting is vital to eliminating these sorts of financial holes.

Given the over \$1 billion dollar shortfall in the current fiscal year, our state's economists must make more realistic and reasonable forecasts of the economy as they consider future revenue projections. 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 take the political influences out of the process in order to make forecasting more accurate and realistic.

Currently, the BEA is forecasting that revenue will decline in 2009 by over eight percent, which is the largest revenue decrease in the past 50 years for South Carolina.

For FY 2009-10, the BEA estimated general fund revenue to be the same as this current year at \$6.325 billion – revenue numbers similar to four years ago. Accordingly, we must prioritize the state's needs and determine how we can fulfill them in light of strapped resources and avoid previous spending habits.



Source: Board of Economic Advisors

### Increases to General Fund Revenue

In our past budgets, we took an in-depth look at the benefit of the Job Development Fees that continue to be dedicated for the Redevelopment Authorities (RDA) of Charleston, Myrtle Beach, and the Savannah River Site. These monies have been dedicated since 1994 for the purpose of redeveloping military bases that have closed. Each year the state is forced to remit to the RDAs a portion of their individual income tax withholding even though these entities have fulfilled their original mission. To this end, we believe it is time the taxpayers stop supplementing a project that has been completed. Specifically, we recommend suspending these RDAs for FY 2009-10, which will lead to **an increase of \$4.6 million in general fund revenue next year.**

During the late 1990's, the four largest cigarette manufacturers reached an agreement with 46 states, known as the Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement (MSA), to settle state suits 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 2009-10.

The GEAR report found several cost savings at the Budget and Control Board that would generate nonrecurring revenue for the new fiscal year. We have identified two that can easily generate millions to help pay for some nonrecurring budget priorities. First, because of our recommendation for a statewide contract for temporary staffing services, the building that the Tempo program operates out of could be sold for approximately **\$2 million** in one-time revenue. Second, the Budget and Control Board should operate as a "break-even" agency rather than a profit center of state government, which is why we believe carry-forward dollars at the Board should be used for other, more vital services. Given the fact that the Board finished last year with over \$1 billion in cash, we do not feel that this recommendation is unreasonable. The two above recommendations from the GEAR report will generate a total of **\$42,000,000** in nonrecurring revenue.

The remaining revenue generators can be identified in the "Nonrecurring Revenue" section of the following chart.



## FY 2009-10 Executive Budget

<b>Recurring Revenue</b>	
<b>FY 2009-10 BEA Estimate Gross General Fund Revenue (Dec. 10, 2008)</b>	6,324,559,868
<b>Less:</b> Tax Relief Trust Fund	(542,519,869)
<b>Plus:</b> Tax Relief Trust Fund Carryforward	1,451,372
<b>Net General Fund Revenue Estimate FY 2008-09</b>	<b>5,783,491,371</b>
<b>Revenue Adjustments:</b>	
Transfer of Excess Cash from B&C Board	40,000,000
Transfer Cash – DHEC Waste Funds	4,500,000
Transfer of Cash from DMV (10-Year License)	773,000
Transfer of Cash from DMV (Close 6 Field Offices)	500,800
Diversion of South Carolina Launch Funds	6,000,000
Taxes and Fees Redirected from RDA's to General Funds	4,600,000
<b>Adjusted General Fund Revenue Estimate</b>	<b>5,856,190,171</b>
<b>Less: FY 2008-09 Base Appropriations (After vetoes-Mid-Yr Rescission Bill)</b>	<b>6,247,807,776</b>
<b>Less: FY 2008-09 Across-the-Board Reductions (B&amp;CB 12/11/08 Actions)</b>	<b>(383,475,665)</b>
<b>"New" Recurring Revenue</b>	<b>(8,141,940)</b>
<b>Cost Savings:</b>	
Agency "Savings"	218,844,273
Below-the-Line "Savings"	47,724,773
EFA Scholarship Change in Source of Funding to Lottery (net gain)	4,165,000
Subtotal, Cost Savings	266,569,046
<b>TOTAL "NEW" FUNDS</b>	<b>537,303,092</b>
<b>Incremental Statewide Items:</b>	
General Reserve Fund <i>(1% of FY2007-08 actual revenues) (paid with nonrecurring dollars)</i>	63,923,944
Capital Reserve Fund	(5,322,170)
Local Government Fund	(49,947,911)
Debt Service	(28,601,864)
Homestead Exemption Fund – BEA Est. Shortfall (Dec. 10, 2008)	81,548,694
<b>Total Statewide Items</b>	<b>(61,600,693)</b>
<b>"New" Funds Less Statewide Items</b>	<b>475,702,399</b>
<b>Nonrecurring Revenue Sources</b>	
B&C Board – Sale of Property (Elimination of Tempo Program)	2,000,000
Transfer of Cash from DMV Carry-Forward Funds	4,000,000
Transfer of Cash from DMV (Notices/Correspondence)	325,000
<b>Total Nonrecurring Sources</b>	<b>16,325,000</b>
<b>Other Funds</b>	
Tobacco Deallocation	10,000,000

### Education Lottery Revenues

It has been argued that the commencement of the North Carolina lottery has and will continue to cause South Carolina lottery sales to decrease. The BEA predicts that this amount will be about the same as last year's lottery appropriation at \$255 million.

With lottery revenue in competition with other states, it is more important than ever that we make every effort to run our lottery as efficiently as possible to maximize dollars going to educate our children. 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 are recommending 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.

<b>LOTTERY REVENUES</b>	<b>FY 2008-09</b>	<b>FY 2009-10</b>
BEA Revenue Estimate	244,000,000	244,000,000
BEA Interest Estimate	3,400,000	2,600,000
Unclaimed Prizes	8,400,000	8,400,000
Surplus Cash	4,922,729	
Limit Retailer Commissions to 6 Percent of Sales		9,597,974
Limit Advertising Budget		4,165,000
<b>Education Lottery Revenue</b>	<b>260,722,729</b>	<b>268,762,974</b>

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**

The overarching goal of this executive budget is to eliminate spending that we believe is inconsistent with the priorities of South Carolinians in these challenging economic times – all the while respecting the fundamental belief that excessive increases in state government spending are not sustainable in the long run.

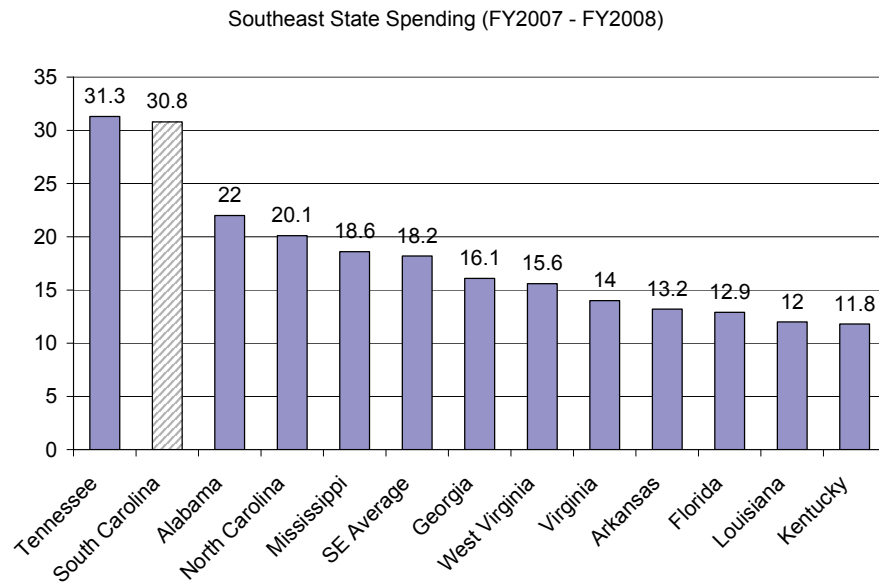
We have said for six years now that there should be a wholesale change to budgeting that requires legislators in Columbia to take a longer term approach and stop growing government faster than the underlying economy. Budgets of previous years simply spent all of the money coming to Columbia with what seemed very little consideration of a future economic downturn. This notion of good times and bad times dates all the way back to the Biblical story of the seven fat cows and the seven skinny cows. During times of prosperity, we failed to restrain spending and, as a result, we are forced to cut programs to the bone when times get tough.

Times are now tough. Our current budget problems were predictable, preventable and guaranteed based on the run-up in state spending over the past four years and ignoring our call for spending limits. State spending has increased by 40 percent over the past four years alone, and the simple reality that gravity always works and trees don't grow to the sky has been ignored. What goes up must come down, and our state is now learning that lesson at the expense of taxpayers, those who work in government and those served by government.

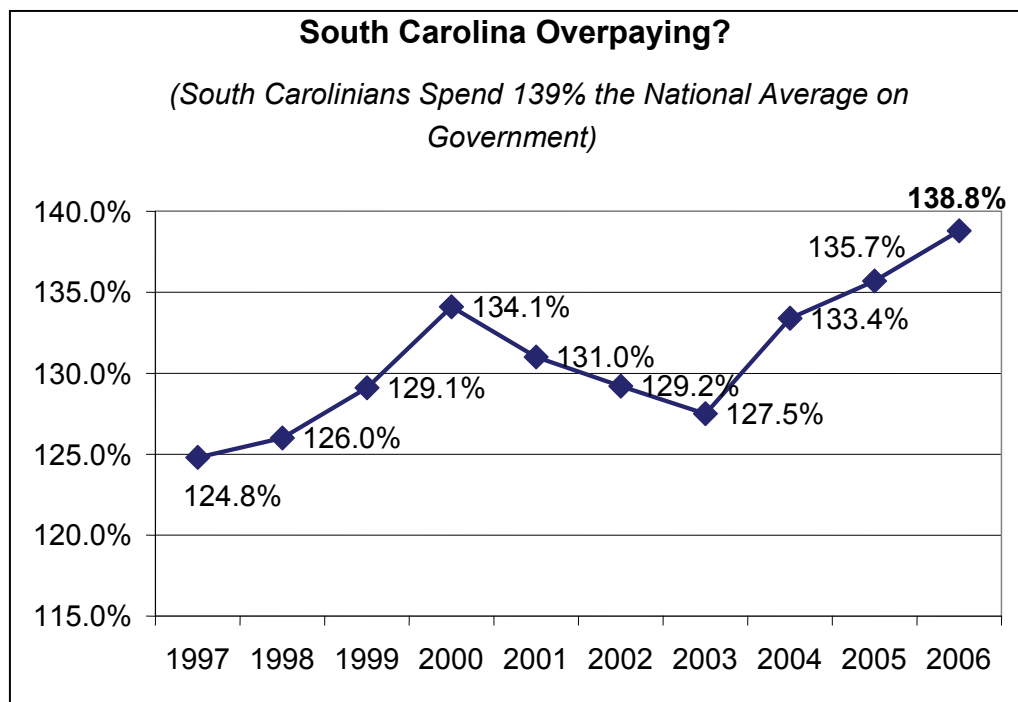
Even as the economy was clearly on the decline last year, the General Assembly appropriated money with the full expectation that anticipated revenues would be sufficient to cover all state government expenditures. Unfortunately, today state agencies are paying dearly for past bad budgeting practices as the good times are over. In fact, tax revenues are falling short and are set to decrease for only the third time in 50 years. That is why a fundamental belief of this administration is that excessive government spending cannot be sustained in the long run.

### Outspending the Competition

It is important for us to remain competitive in this ever-changing global marketplace, and to do this, we must be held accountable for every tax dollar spent. Prior to the current fiscal year, South Carolina grew the size of government the second fastest in the Southeast from FY 2007 to FY 2008. In fact, government spending increased by over 30 percent during this time period, according to the National Association of State Budget Officers.



At a national level, the story is not much better. Government in South Carolina costs 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.



### All Services Not Created Equal

In October of last year, the General Assembly, to its credit, reconvened in special session to take up targeted cuts instead of simply taking the politically expedient route of allowing the Budget and Control Board to order across-the-board cuts. We were very pleased to see the House and Senate adopt a targeted plan that recognized all services are not created equal and made cuts accordingly. On the other hand, we were disappointed that the majority of the Budget and Control Board voted against this practice with, instead, a seven percent across-the-board cut last December. It is our hope and expectation that using a targeted method will be the rule rather than the exception in addressing future budget shortfalls.

We believe we have yet to see the worst of the financial storm our state and country will experience. This administration has been warning for years about the dangers of unsustainable spending, an inefficient and unaccountable structure, and poor budgeting practices leading up to these tough times. Our state found itself in the red last year, and we do not believe this is the last of the budget shortfalls for FY 2008-09. The outlook for the next fiscal year appears to be the same. This means that we must continue to evaluate our core governmental functions and programs and prioritize them based on their importance. All functions and programs are not created equally, and that is why this administration has consistently opposed across-the-board budget cuts. This type of budgeting makes it difficult to eliminate the least vital government functions and programs and to fully protect those that are most essential.

Bottom line, given the continued deceleration in the national economy, we urge the General Assembly to make reduction decisions using responsible targeted cuts.

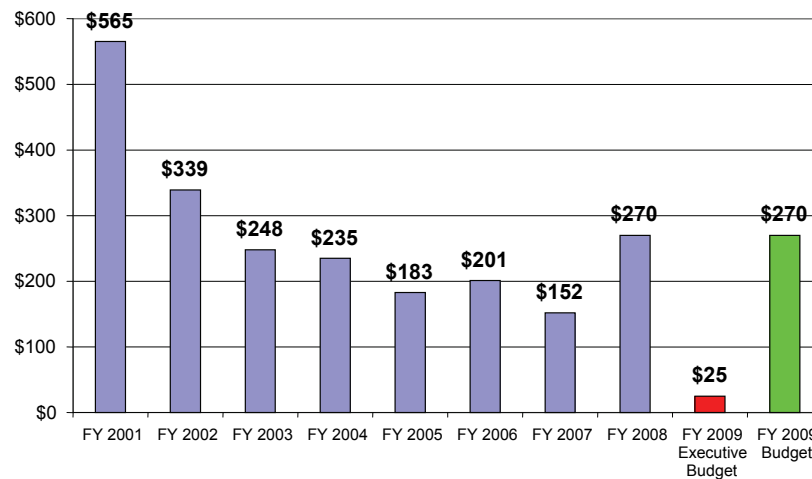
### Annualizations on the Rise

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 only serve to delay tough decisions by putting off budget pain for another year. The problem with doing so is evident as annualizations nearly doubled in the preceding two years, making the hole we have to climb out of this year even deeper. With the passage of the FY 2008-09 Appropriations Act, we are concerned that the state's annualization total for the year is back to a seven year high of around \$270 million – ultimately meaning we are starting the next fiscal year in a very deep hole that has grown deeper with the declining national economy.

Even more distressing, a large portion of last year's annualizations were a result of budget raids on the Department of Health and Human Services Medicaid reserves in the amount of \$100 million. We believed raiding the reserve funds was especially inappropriate because it came right on the heels of a massive expansion of over \$21 million in the Medicaid SCHIP program in the last appropriations act. Using Medicaid reserve funds to fulfill other recurring obligations was especially shortsighted given the weakening economy – as unemployment rises, the Medicaid-eligible population grows and the state's costs increase.

We believe there needs to be a limit on annualization spending, which is why we continue to ask that annualizations not exceed one percent of total estimated revenue for a fiscal year. This executive budget falls below this level at only **\$32.8 million**.

South Carolina Annualizations Since FY 2000-01



## Unfunded Liabilities

**Public pension....funding is woefully inadequate. Because the fuse on this time bomb is long, politicians flinch from inflicting tax pain, given that problems will only become apparent long after these officials have departed. Promises involving....generous cost-of-living adjustments are easy for these officials to make....those promises will be anything but easy to keep.**

- Warren Buffett (2007 letter to shareholders, writing about pension managers' projections of 8 percent returns)

Our retirement system's last reported unfunded liability as of the end of June 2007 was over \$10 billion. However, this number is only a part of the picture as it does not include \$8.6 billion of unfunded Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB) costs for retirees' health care. The combined \$18.6 billion in unfunded liabilities is a key reason this administration was against the proposal last year to double the guaranteed cost-of-living increase for retirees as it added over billions more in costs to the system.

Put another way, South Carolinians now hold an almost \$20 billion "I.O.U." for unpaid political promises for retiree salaries and health care. This invisible mortgage totals \$10,000 per taxpayer, and will only increase if we choose to pass it on to our children and grandchildren.

Specifically, H. 4876 changed the way mandatory and *ad hoc* Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA) are approved for state retirees. This new law potentially adds another \$2.6 billion to the \$20 billion unpaid-for political promise, while artificially boosting expected returns, to bizarrely justify more spending. Specifically, the eight percent investment return assumption is out of line with other states facing similar retirement issues. Factoring in inflation, our rate of return would move to five percent – higher than the national average and that of neighboring states. In fact, according to the

actuary group, Milliman, South Carolina's optimistic expectations are 11 percent higher than the national median for public funds, 33 percent higher than Georgia's retirement system, and 43 percent higher than North Carolina's.

Unfortunately, the \$18.6 billion number has gotten substantially worse over the past 18 months simply because our investment performance has (like that of most investments) been weak. For example, the Investment Commission reported losing 2.6 percent plus fees over the 12-month period ending last June. Our state has not yet reported its performance over the last six months of 2008, but considering the S&P 500 has dropped over 29 percent during this period, it can be expected that our portfolio has similar returns.

The bottom line is that our \$18.6 billion in unfunded liabilities has increased by billions of dollars over the past 18 months. While updated numbers will not be reported for a while, the frightening reality is that our combined retirement accounts likely will have less than half of the assets needed to pay our total anticipated long-term costs. These numbers will be even worse if we continue to under perform the 8 percent assumed rate of return adopted last summer.

In order to increase the solvency of our system, we must make long overdue changes now to lessen the potential of severe future pain for both taxpayers and retirees. The GEAR Report made the following common-sense recommendations for non-vested employees in order 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.
- 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 as ways to help staunch the financial bleeding, 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 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 2009, retirees' total health cost is projected to be near \$360 million, which means that taxpayers will be paying over \$250 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 \$62 million in recurring funds that could be allocated to reducing the total unfunded liability of retirees' health care system 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 only pay a maximum of \$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 employee's 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 2 percent annual cost of living increase for retirees.

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

*demonstrations 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.*

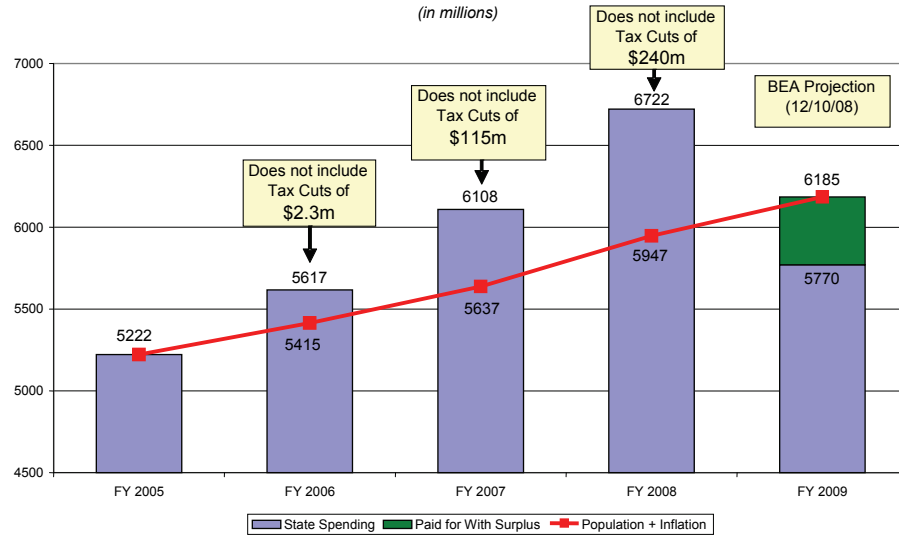
The reality is that benefits accruing to government retirees have to come from somewhere – in this case, current taxpayers. However, the tens of billions in unfunded future benefits – political promises that have been made but not funded – will either have to come from our children and grandchildren 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.

We continue to believe greater steps need to be taken so that the state's financial burdens are not handed to the next generation of taxpayers, and we urge the General Assembly to consider our concerns in the next legislative session with the above recommended reforms.

### **Population Plus Inflation**

In past years, we have laid out our case for holding the growth in government 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 three budgets where it was needed the most.

**State Government Growth - Just Recurring Dollars**  
**FY2005 - FY2009**  
*(in millions)*



Regrettably, the failure to adhere to a spending limit has made a bad budget situation even worse due to the unprecedented economic downturn. We believe that when economic times are good, budget writers must resist the temptation to spend excessive tax dollars on new programs that cannot be sustained when challenging financial times are upon us.

We will again push for permanent legislation that caps spending in the upcoming session. Our proposal is simple: we must keep spending in line with population plus inflation. Specifically, the population plus inflation limit must apply to all recurring and nonrecurring appropriations during a fiscal year – excluding federal and other funds; EIA revenue; Education Lottery revenue; Capital Reserve Fund yearly funding requirements; General Reserve Fund yearly funding requirements; Local Government Fund yearly funding requirements; Capital Reserve Fund appropriations; Department of Transportation revenue; and general fund revenue used for the tax relief trust fund, to replenish any trust or reserve accounts, or to prepay debt. We believe that any excess revenue over the cap should be used in one of the following ways: (1) to be deposited into an additional reserve fund to pay down existing debt, or (2) to be returned to taxpayers across the state.

### 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 easy access to full and complete information regarding how their hard-earned tax dollars are being spent by state government. Increasing transparency of state government spending leads to more accountability to taxpayers of South Carolina.

In this vein, we announced this past session the completion of a new state Spending Transparency website aimed at providing citizens with 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 developed in concert with Comptroller General Richard Eckstrom's office. The site, which is found at <https://ssl.sc.gov/SpendingTransparency>, contains reports collected by the Comptroller General's Office on all agencies' funds expended and their sources.

These websites give voters the ability to hold government accountable for the decisions it makes. The new site provides another tool for our citizens to have the maximum amount of information about how their government operates and how their tax dollars are being spent.

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 2008, South Carolina's government structure still largely resembles the government first established by a 113-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 be left behind if we continue to hold on to the vestiges of the past and fail to modernize and restructure state government.

The 1895 state Constitution was adopted as a response to two things: 1) the 1865 state Constitution failed to meet Congress' requirement that all states adopt the 14<sup>th</sup> 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. In 1890, Tillman was elected governor, and in his inaugural address he best summed up the purpose and intent of the 1895 Constitution stating, "The whites ... have absolute control of the State government, and we intend any and all hazards to retain it."<sup>1</sup> 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. Ironically, this constitution also afforded the governor a "chief executive" role, and yet the long ballot and other measures adopted by the General Assembly prevented him from carrying out his duty to ***actually be a chief executive*** and manage the administrative and executive functions of state government. For example, even though many other states were in the midst of budget 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, made up of the governor and the chairmen of House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees to ensure legislative dominance over spending policy.<sup>2</sup> Remarkably, this mindset continues almost a century later.

In addition to creating the archaically-structured Budget and Control Board, the General Assembly also diluted executive power by creating numerous state agencies without direct accountability to the Chief Executive. Up until 1993, state government amassed ***145 agencies*** and not one was directly

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

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

under the control of the governor. Most were governed by a board or commission appointed by the governor, Legislature, or both.

This menagerie of governance forms has resulted in fragmentation, confusion, redundancy, and a lack of accountability in state government that continues today. Fourteen major restructuring studies conducted over the course of 87 years came to the same conclusion and recommended that the General Assembly consolidate state government and centralize executive authority.

Amazingly, just fifteen years ago a movement to restructure and modernize state government began. Now fourteen 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 19<sup>th</sup> century, we have a long way to go to modernize state government and join the rest of the nation in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

### **An Inefficient Government – The Numbers**

This administration has said for six years now that government should be reorganized to run like a business focused on both its customers and its costs, not its own interests. Becoming more efficient, effective and accountable to the taxpayer ultimately results in less waste, better services, and surpluses being returned to the taxpayer.

Unfortunately, despite this administration's persistent calls for restructuring and spending restraint, 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.
- In South Carolina we pay more than 17.2 percent of our 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 2007-08, 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 \$1.001 billion budget shortfall that could have been mitigated if the state had already 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 salve the current budget crisis but will also 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 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; and
- Seeks continuous improvement of the quality of policies and procedures.

The study also 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 fifteen 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 to fully 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.<sup>3</sup>

In 2007, the Government Efficiency and Accountability Review (GEAR) Committee focused its study on the Budget and Control Board and found ways to reduce costs, increase accountability, improve services, consolidate functions, return functions to the private sector, 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 over the next few years – a significant amount that could have helped relieve our current budget shortfall problems.

Study after study has concluded that our current government structure is cumbersome, fragmented, inefficient and unaccountable. Each of these studies has shown that meaningful government restructuring is the prescription for these ailments. To the General Assembly's credit, part of the prescription was implemented and has proven the cabinet form of government works. It is time for the General Assembly to take the next step to fully 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, provided customers with online alternatives to visiting physical offices, and all the while returned over \$40 million in savings to the General Fund from FY 2005 to FY 2007. As recently as the passage of the FY 2008-09 Rescission Appropriations Act, 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 the agency 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 personal 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 less FTE's 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 operation for eggs, saving taxpayers \$750,000 annually. The agency also

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<sup>3</sup> 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.



cut 70 teachers and administrative staff and replaced them with TV lessons beamed in by satellite, 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, a 5.2 percent savings from their FY 2003-04 General Fund Appropriation of \$90 million, which includes the following: 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 contracts for two lobbyists which had cost \$20,000 per month.
- The Department of Motor Vehicles, which joined the cabinet in 2003, continues to prove that a government agency can provide quality services at low cost and meet expectations that consumers demand of private-sector businesses. DMV has transformed itself into a self-sustaining agency, returning over \$50 million in surpluses since 2005 to the General Fund. It has also dramatically improved services by integrating technology allowing drivers to renew and make changes to their drivers' licenses online, pay fees with credit cards, and receive a new license in the mail in just a couple of days.

These are just a few examples that prove a cabinet structure leads to better government. Such a structure facilitates leadership, direction, supervision, and evaluation from a responsible chief executive who is directly accountable to the citizens he serves. We believe, and our cabinet agencies' performance shows, that an elected chief executive, bound by the Constitution and accountable to voters to perform successfully, is in the best position to achieve effectiveness and political accountability.

### A Government Ready for Change

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

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

This year South Carolina is struggling through a severe budget shortfall and economic downturn with no signs of ending in the near future. While the weakened national economy has deepened our budget shortfall, it is undeniable that spending restraint, better budgeting practices, and a more efficient and accountable government structure could have softened the economic blow. Unfortunately, our state is learning that lesson at the expense of taxpayers, those who work in government and those served by government.

While this moment is challenging, it is also an opportunity to permanently streamline and simplify government and make the chief executive directly responsible for government's performance, or lack thereof, to the taxpayers and the citizens it serves. 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."

It is time for the General Assembly to rise above parochial and political interests and make the necessary changes, including the Restructuring Plan outlined in this budget, which will have a lasting impact for the taxpayers, the next economic downturn, and improved government services.

We have been very pleased to see the House of Representatives pass several parts of our restructuring plans over the years, and in 2008, the House unanimously passed measures to consolidate health care agency functions and overhaul the Budget and Control Board into an accountable, efficient 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 of 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 quasi-legislative/executive board, the Budget and Control Board, to oversee the state's administrative support functions. To establish accountability and better manage support services to state agencies, we propose the placement of crucial Budget and Control Board-managed administrative functions within a cabinet-level Department of Administration.

As discussed earlier, the Board was created out of an archaic system grounded in legislative dominance and fear of a modern centralized government. In 1919, during a nationwide movement to centralize budgetary policy making in the executive branch, the South Carolina General Assembly instead "compromised" by creating 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.<sup>4</sup>

Today, the Budget and Control Board, now a five-member board, is an enormous institution which 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 five-headed structure of the board is dominated by legislative influence that undermines the constitutionally-based principles of separation of powers and checks and balances of the legislative and executive branches.

This cumbersome structure also results in a lack of accountability and contributes to many services of the Board costing too much. The chief executive of any well-run company or well-run state must have a direct line of authority to have the accountability necessary for success. As previously mentioned, to highlight the inefficiencies that exist under the current Budget and Control Board framework, we established the Government Efficiency and Accountability Review Committee in 2007. In addition to finding \$500 million in potential savings, the committee also found that the Budget and Control Board could release at least \$20 million in carry-forward funds to the General Fund, a surplus formed by 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

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

government. As the state's chief executive officer, the governor should be responsible for the central administration of the executive branch – a responsibility given to every other governor in the nation.

### **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 recently 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 institutional branch power, along with accountability and responsibility, 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 inconsistent and conflicting public policy. While feigning voter engagement, the current Executive Branch structure actually results in a bifurcated system with no clear lines of responsibility. South Carolina will be better served by having these officers appointed by the governor.

For an example, look to 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, so our citizens naturally want clear lines of accountability for the reasons behind those struggles – yet no clear lines exist. The governor has little authority to implement any reforms, no matter how desperately they are needed and no matter how loud 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. A gubernatorial appointment of the Superintendent of Education will not solve all of our education problems, and we are not suggesting it will. However, a cabinet-level Superintendent will provide one coherent education policy throughout South

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

Another more current example is our administration's concerns over the recent program created by the Lieutenant Governor's office called Senior Shield that would help senior citizens identify legitimate businesses in the state. While our administration supports the good intentions of this program, we do not believe the state should be spending scarce dollars on an endeavor 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.

The House of Representatives, in 2005 and 2008, adopted measures to reduce the number of constitutional officers. We hope this legislative session the Senate will finally follow suit. We propose, once more, the reduction and restructuring 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).

**Make the following cabinet positions appointed by the Governor, 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 reorganization 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 it disjointed, unwieldy, and unaccountable. We have a hodgepodge of 70 independent agencies, commissions, and departments, which provide hundreds of public programs or services, many of them redundant.

While a cabinet form of government was in some measure created in 1993, consolidating 76 agencies into 13 cabinet offices, more than 80 percent of our state government remains outside the management and oversight of the state's chief executive – the governor. To provide better service and better value to our clients – the taxpayers – we need to consolidate departments with similar missions under the cabinet.

As discussed earlier in this section, a 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; and
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 over \$21 million for FY 2009-10.

**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 a more coordinated education reorganization plan as follows:



**State Department of Education**

1. Transfer the powers of the State Board of Education 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**

The powers of the current boards at ETV, 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 would be given to the Superintendent of Education, and the members of the boards would serve as an advisory board.

**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, finding that five of the eight agencies are outside the governor's cabinet. The LAC also found that similar services are provided by multiple agencies, causing the expenditure of extra resources – in a state without extra resources to spend – on service coordination. Predictably, the costs were due to administrative overlap and were primarily found in the areas of finance, personnel, and information technology.

The LAC report also found, as 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. More than four years later, similar services are still provided by multiple agencies, and there is still no single point of accountability for their performance.

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 their findings. Our main concern is the need for services to efficiently and effectively meet the needs and choices of consumers – which our current system clearly fails to do.

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.

#### 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: \$5,672,714**
2. Division of Mental Health (currently Department of Mental Health). **Savings: \$6,874,703**
  - 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: \$152,315**
3. Division of Disabilities and Special Needs (currently Department of Disabilities and Special Needs) **Savings: \$2,259,107**
  - 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: \$501,920**

**Department of Rehabilitative Services**

1. Merge the Vocational Rehabilitation Department and the Commission for the Blind. **Savings: \$654,826**
2. The administrative responsibilities of the Vocational Rehabilitation Department and the Commission for the Blind would be given to one 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 a cabinet-level director is 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 cutting off spending for a Washington lobbyist.

While these results are encouraging, we understand that true reform may take more than one attempt. The DOT Commission remains intact 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 remaining quasi-accountable system by eliminating the Commission.

The following proposed system will allow the Department of Transportation to be more accountable, more cost effective, and most importantly, will provide for improved transportation services for our citizens.

**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 to better protect our environmental resources and our citizens from health hazards, the Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) should be split and managed in two separate entities under a more accountable cabinet structure.

The inefficiencies of our current system 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 approach to this crucial state resource. Additionally, the need for more accountability at DHEC is easily apparent due to numerous incidents where the agency has failed to balance business interests and their duty to prevent health hazards and adequately regulate environmental pollution. Without a direct line of accountability to the governor, DHEC will continue to be shielded from responsibility for its mistakes.

We believe that consolidating agencies with similar missions of protecting the environment and natural resources into a single agency under the governor – as we have proposed for the last several years – will increase accountability, reduce duplication, provide cost savings, and bring us in line with our neighboring states. For example, the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources both provide environmental regulation and enforcement of wildlife laws.

We propose the creation of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources under a cabinet-level director, appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate. In light of recent events indicating DHEC's inability to adequately protect our citizens from health and environmental hazards, we also propose in the near term to bring DHEC into the cabinet, with a director appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate.

#### 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: \$1,095,026**
  - 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: \$541,941**
  - 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 separates the functions of the Department of Corrections from those of the Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services (PPP). The agency will be led by a cabinet-level director, appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

A unified Department of Corrections and Probation will ensure that offenders are managed and measured by one agency from admission to final release, whether that release is directly from prison or from another degree of state supervision. Further, a unified corrections system will ensure consistent decisions about behavior and risk assessment for clients. 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 control similar budgets, even though the DJJ Parole Board hears far fewer cases each year. As both boards have similar missions, their merger presents an opportunity to gain efficiencies and cost savings.

Department of Corrections and Probation
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Division of Corrections.</li><li>2. Division of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services. <b>Savings: \$622,126</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– The PPP Parole Board would be combined with the DJJ Parole Board to perform probation, parole, and pardon functions. <b>Savings: \$425,000</b></li></ul></li></ol>



### Economic Development Reform Plan

South Carolina's business leadership recognizes an 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 21<sup>st</sup> century economic realities. Through cooperation, reflection, research, study, and planning, a modern comprehensive strategy can stabilize and energize South Carolina's economic engines. 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:

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

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 minimally-distinguishable missions, along with our tendency to allow powerful legislators to spend significant resources on local projects that do nothing to promote economic development, minimizes the effect of these resources.

For an example of more effective use of resources, look to the Workforce Investment Act (WIA), which 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 \$70 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
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Retain the current functions of the Department of Commerce.</li><li>2. Office of Local Government (currently at the Budget and Control Board).</li></ol>



**Literary and Cultural Resources Restructuring Plan**

In 1991, the Commission on Government Restructuring recommended merging all four of our cultural and literary agencies under the administration of one agency. Unfortunately, the General Assembly did not include this change in its Restructuring Act of 1993. North Carolina consolidated its arts and cultural agencies in 1971. The North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources was formed 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 the merger of these agencies will streamline management and reduce administrative costs, and accordingly, we submit the following proposal:

#### Department of Literary and Cultural Resources

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: \$198,858.** We also propose moving the Institute for Archeology and Anthropology from USC to this division. **Savings: \$496,812**
3. Division of Arts (currently the Arts Commission). **Savings: \$202,893**
4. State Library. **Savings: \$114,151**
5. State Museum. **Savings: \$114,438**

#### 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 and one administrator. 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 uses. 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

1. State Accident Fund.
2. Insurance Reserve Fund.

### Create a Sunset Commission

“Nothing is so permanent as a temporary government program,” said the eminent economist Milton Friedman. Government programs in South Carolina have proven to be no different, even if the activity is something the public no longer needs.

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. An example: Texas enacted one of our country’s most progressive sunset programs in 1977.<sup>5</sup> The Texas Sunset Advisory 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 Legislature adopted 207 out of 230 recommendations made by the Texas Sunset Advisory Commission, which resulted in \$17 million in taxpayer savings.<sup>6</sup> 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.<sup>7</sup> In those states, the creation of 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.<sup>8</sup>

South Carolina officials interested in running our government more effectively and more efficiently can learn some lessons from the experiences of Texas and Florida. A South Carolina Sunset

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<sup>5</sup> Under the Texas Sunset Advisory Commission statute, the charter of nearly every state agency expires every 12 years (excluding a possible 1-year grace period), unless renewed by the Legislature. The agency reviews are on a 12-year cycle, with one agency reviewed each year.

<sup>6</sup> The recommendations adopted afforded savings ranging from \$3 million to less than \$200,000 per recommendation, involving agencies ranging from the Department of Economic Development to the State Board of Plumbing Examiners.

<sup>7</sup> As previously stated, South Carolina operates with a ratio of 234 state employees per 10,000 residents, while the United States average is 174, an increase of 35 percent. Texas operates with 45 percent fewer state employees, with 157 per 10,000, while Florida’s ratio is barely half of South Carolina’s, at 120 state employees per 10,000.

<sup>8</sup> 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.



Commission could identify and eliminate waste, duplication, and inefficiency in government agencies, while improving the quality and lowering the costs of government services. Twice, the House of Representatives has passed a measure to create a sunset commission under the Legislative Audit Council, but both times the bill, unfortunately, stalled in the Senate. We strongly believe that a regular review of existing laws will provide substantial benefits to the taxpayers of South Carolina.

We recommend a South Carolina Sunset Commission chartered with the responsibility of assessing the need for each agency, looking for potential duplication of public services or programs, and considering innovative changes to improve each agency's operations and activities.



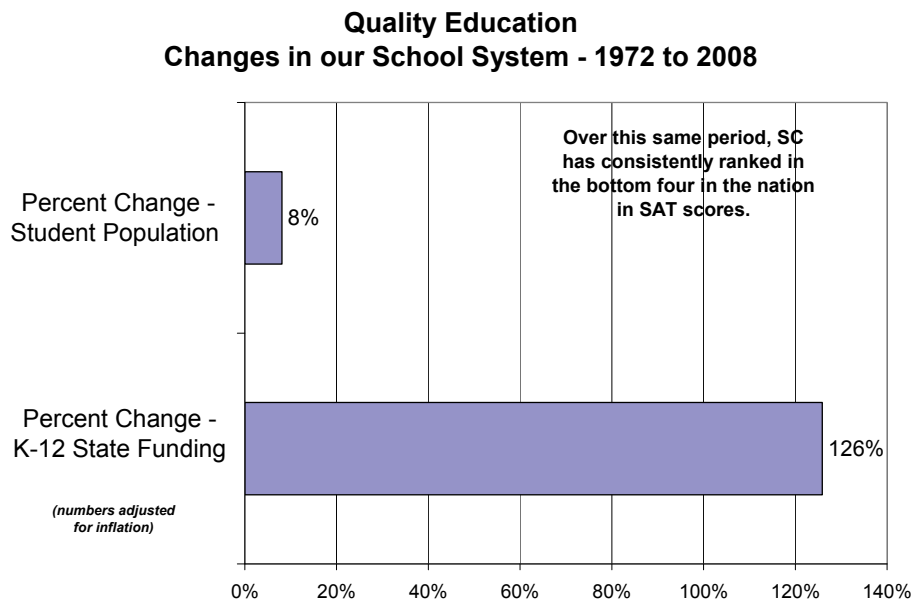
Innovate Education

## 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 more and more 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 period of time, South Carolina has ranked in the bottom four in the nation in SAT scores each year.



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. While many changes have been put in place recently – such as the creation of the Offices of Public School Choice at the state Department of Education – it remains to be seen whether this initiative and others will truly produce the deep change that we need in order to propel our students forward in global competition. We know that incremental increases are not enough, and we must focus our energy on developing a seamless system of education that maximizes the return on our educational investment and is more responsive to the needs of students and parents.

### Challenges in Student Performance

Parents send their children to school with the expectation that at the end of each school year their children will be ready for the next grade. 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 result is unacceptable in today's highly competitive world, where students must be prepared to meet the challenges of the modern economy.

### ***Falling Short of the 2010 Goal***

The Education Accountability Act (EAA) set an ambitious goal that requires South Carolina's student achievement to be ranked in the top half of states nationally in five target areas by 2010. To achieve this goal, we must become one of the five fastest improving systems in the country in our scores on the NAEP, SAT/ACT, on-time graduation rate, closing achievement gaps, and Advanced Placement programs. While student performance has improved in some areas, the current rate of progress is insufficient to reach the goal set by the General Assembly in 1998. Here's 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 21<sup>st</sup> in the nation. Only 23 percent of our eighth-grade students score proficient on the writing portion of NAEP, well below the national average. Our fourth-grade math scores are ranked 33<sup>rd</sup> nationally, while our eighth-grade math scores place us 28<sup>th</sup>. Nationally we are ranked 42<sup>nd</sup> in fourth-grade reading and 41<sup>st</sup> in eighth-grade reading, and our ranking among Southeastern states in reading remains near the bottom.

<b>NAEP Reading Results 2007: Ranking of Southeastern States</b>				
<b>State</b>	<b>4th Grade</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>8th Grade</b>	<b>Rank</b>
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
<b>South Carolina</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>8</b>
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 and ACT scores – two key indicators of whether a student is adequately prepared for college. We rank at the bottom (11<sup>th</sup>) among Southeastern states and 48<sup>th</sup> among all states.

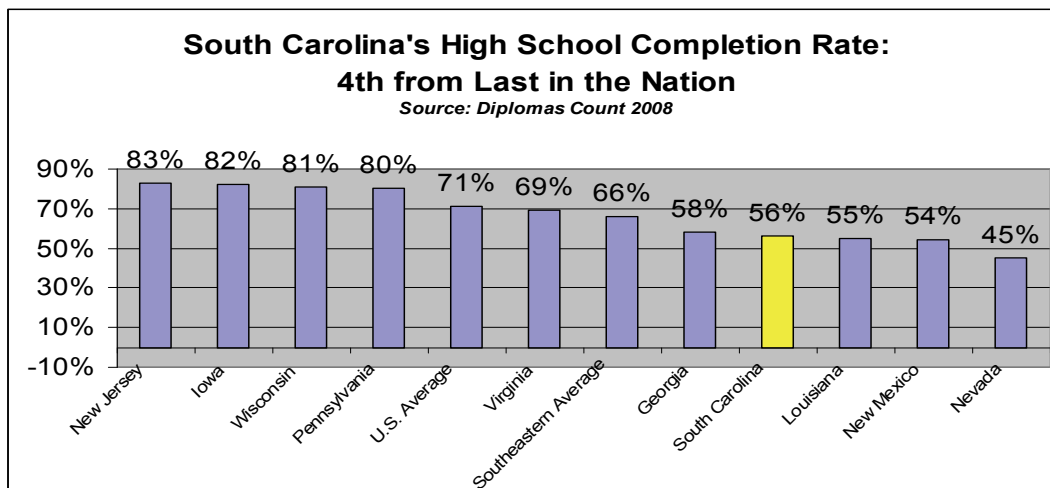
Some argue that South Carolina tests more students in the SAT than other states do, which may result in a lower average score. However, North Carolina and Virginia have a higher percentage of SAT test takers than South Carolina, yet these states still have higher SAT scores. These two states each had 63 percent of high school students participating in the 2008 SAT while South Carolina had 61 percent, yet both states had average scores higher than South Carolina (1,489 in North Carolina and 1,522 in Virginia, compared with South Carolina's score of 1,461. The SAT now includes a writing section, making the highest possible score a 2,400). During the past five years, South Carolina's composite reading and math score has remained virtually constant while the Southeastern average has increased by seven points. We fall 50 points below the national average of 1,511. Our state still falls short of the EAA goal of ranking in the top half of all states on this measure, as we are ranked 48<sup>th</sup> – falling ahead only of Hawaii, Maine, and the District of Columbia.

### 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 – 75 percent of AP participants in 2007 were Caucasian, 12 percent were African American, and less than three percent were Hispanic. Racial data was not available for the remaining 10 percent.

### 4. Graduation Rate

No matter how it is calculated, high school completion rates in the Palmetto State are abysmal. You could flip a coin to determine whether or not a student in a South Carolina public high school will graduate on time – only about half do, while the other half drop out or take more than four years to finish. The completion rate – which is the percentage of ninth-graders who finish high school on time – has plummeted over the years. According to *Diplomas Count*, a study performed for The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, our state loses an average of 158 students per day.

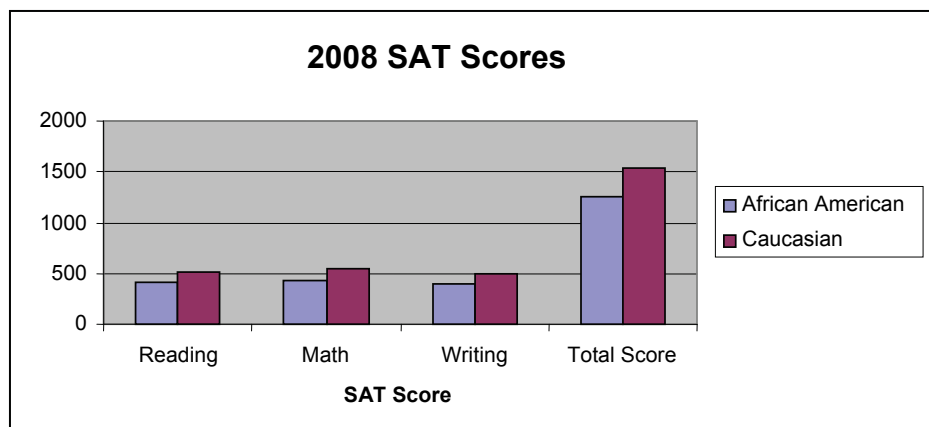
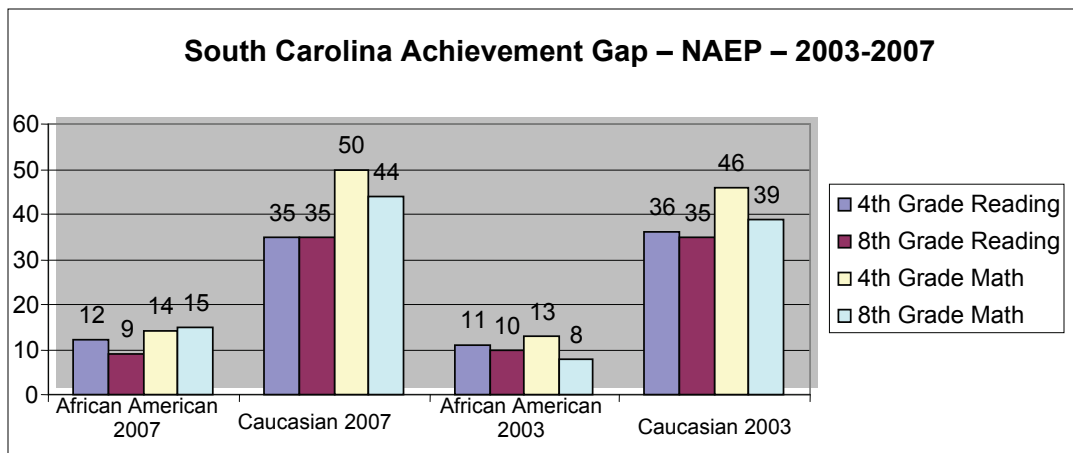


For the 55.6 percent who do make it through the system on time, many still do not go on to attain a college degree. According to the state's College Freshman Report – produced by the Department of Education – 65.5 percent of the 38,000 graduates in the Class of 2006 went on to

postsecondary education. Of those students who entered college, eight percent failed or did not receive credit in English Language Arts courses, while that figure jumped to nearly 14 percent for math and computer science courses.

## 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 2008, there was a 100-point difference between reading, math, and writing scores of African American and Caucasian students in South Carolina on the SAT. On a national scale, South Carolina's achievement gap between racial and socioeconomic groups on NAEP math and reading is in line with the national average in these subject areas, which underscores that this is a problem plaguing all states. 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.



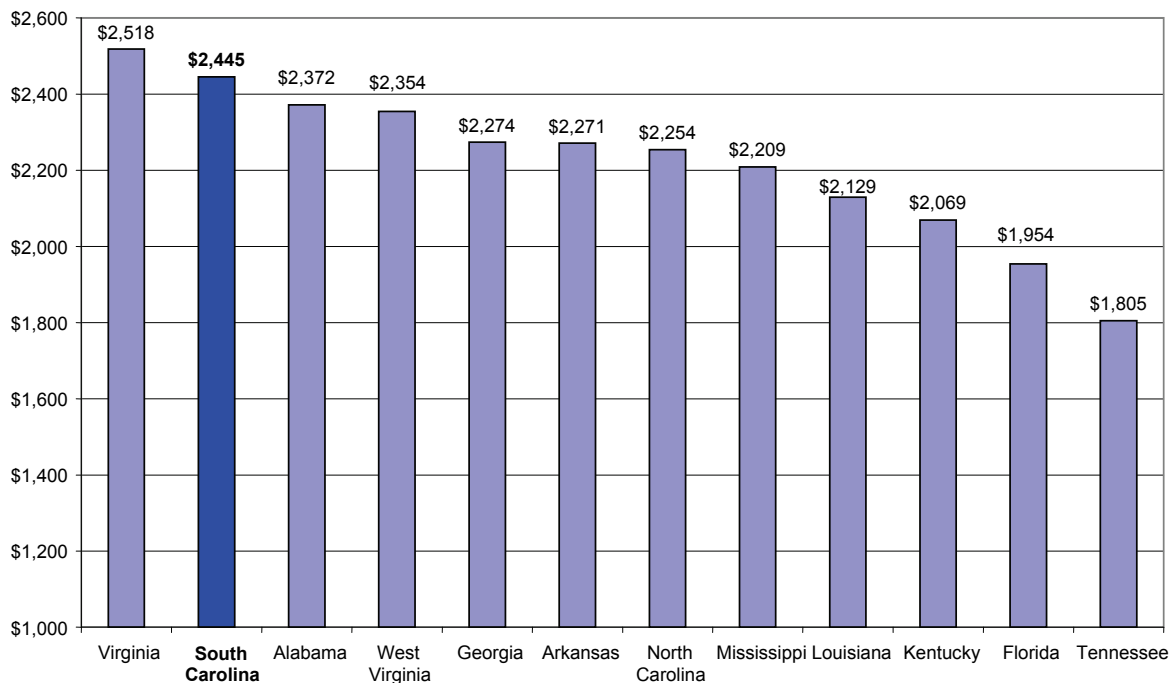
### *The Need for A Postsecondary Education*

For many years, South Carolinians were able to find decent paying jobs in manufacturing or other industries requiring a high school diploma or less. A high school diploma alone, however, is no longer sufficient to find a job in our competitive world. Lacking a postsecondary education also leads to a drain of state resources for several reasons. 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). 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, our state would save more than \$320 million in health care costs over the course of these dropouts' lives had they earned their diplomas. We believe much more needs to be done to improve the likelihood that students finish high school on time and are ready for life in the postsecondary world.

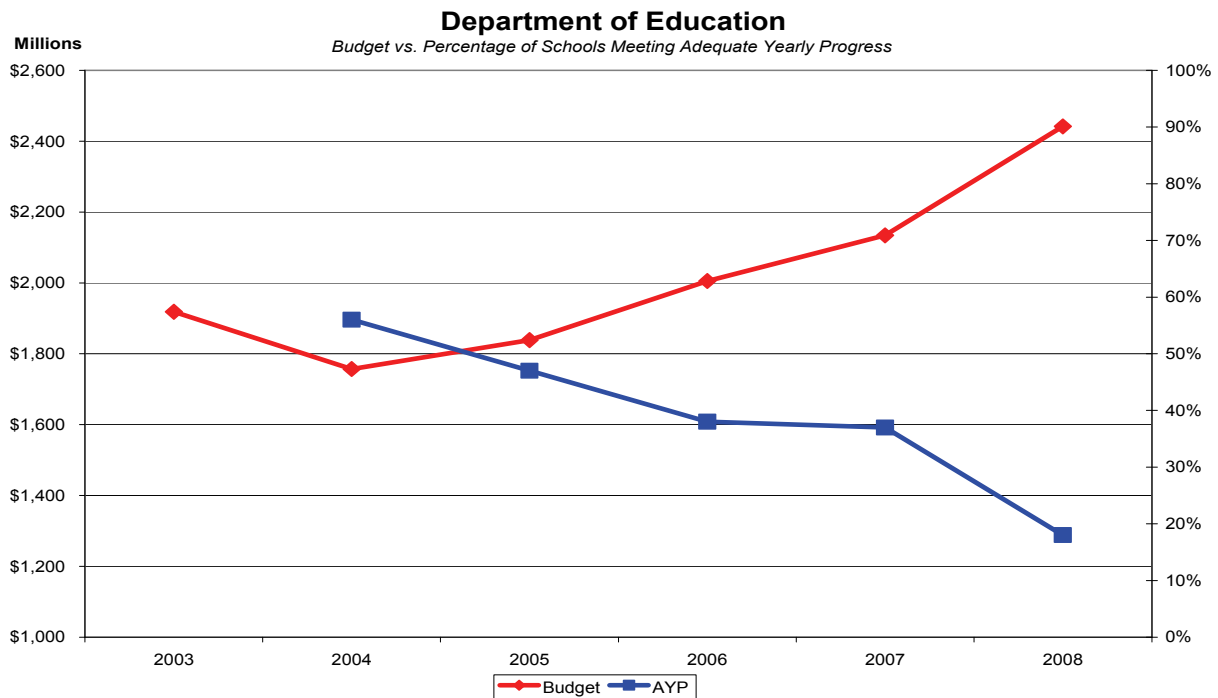
### *Spending More, Getting Less*

Adjusted for inflation, education spending in our state has increased 126 percent since 1972. During that same period, student population has grown by only eight 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.

**Per-Capita Education Spending, Southeast**



Source: Public Policy Institute Analysis of Census Bureau State and Local Government Finances: 2005-06



Throwing ever-increasing amounts of money into a flawed system will not change the quality of our system's educational product. We need reform in the academic system – as well as reform in the funding system – to improve our academic achievement. We believe that streamlining funding so that more money gets to the classrooms would go a long way toward achieving these goals.

### **Providing a 21<sup>st</sup>-Century Education**

If we expect our students to compete in an ever-changing global society, then we must equip them with a 21<sup>st</sup>-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 changes that will take South Carolina to the next level is long overdue, and we understand that mediocrity is not good enough. In order to move toward offering a comprehensive 21<sup>st</sup>-century education program, we propose implementing 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

It is estimated that 74 percent of American students remain in government-assigned public schools, and the majority of South Carolina's students are bound to a particular public school because of the students' zip code. Unfortunately, too many of our students are zoned to public schools that are failing to meet their academic needs. According to School Report Cards – which are issued annually to districts and schools by the Education Oversight Committee – in 2007 only nine percent of schools in our state were rated “Excellent,” while 42 percent of schools in South Carolina were rated “Unsatisfactory” or “Below Average.” While the Report Card isn't 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. Some of our state's students receive a high-quality education; however, the same is not true for students in the 296 failing schools deemed “Unsatisfactory.” 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 choices must be given to our neediest students, the Education Oversight Committee (EOC) has recommended school choice 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 show declines or no change in the Absolute Rating of their 2008 School Report Card, students in these schools will be allowed to transfer to a different public school with a higher Absolute Rating inside or outside the district of residence. The child's district of residence would provide to the receiving district an amount equal to the local revenues per pupil of the receiving district. 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 credit to this group for putting the needs of students first. 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 to attend – whether it be inside or outside of their district of residence.

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.

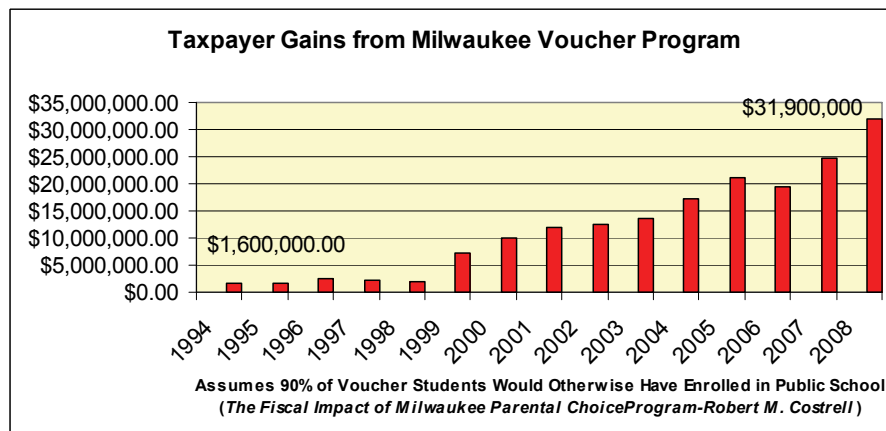
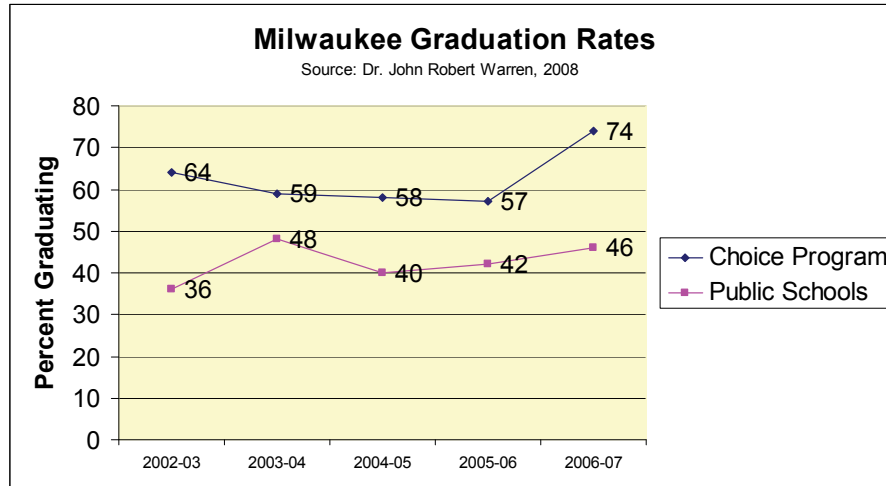
Many other states are giving parents the flexibility they are demanding for their children's education. Eight states and the District of Columbia have policies that provide taxpayer-funded scholarships to help students attend private elementary or secondary schools of choice: Georgia, Arizona, Florida, Maine, Ohio, Vermont, 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, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, 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.

One example of the positive effect of education scholarships can be seen in Florida, where scholarships were introduced 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.

In Milwaukee – the nation's largest and oldest scholarship program – graduation rates and achievement have improved and achievement gaps have narrowed compared with students who remained in the Milwaukee public school system. The Milwaukee program has also achieved substantial savings for taxpayers.



South Carolina provides scholarships to four-year-olds through the Child Development Education Pilot Program. We'd like to see scholarships 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 been stymied by the South Carolina General Assembly. Each year since 2003 there has been an education scholarship introduced in the General Assembly. In 2004, "Put Parents in Charge" was introduced to offer a tax credit of \$3,600 to all parents in the state. In 2005, "Put Parents in Charge" was modified to target low-income students in failing schools by providing them with a scholarship at the beginning of the school year. These scholarships were available for private sector use as well as public use – as public school districts charge tuition for students who reside out-of-district. The Education Opportunity Scholarship was introduced in 2006 and reintroduced in 2007, creating a tax credit for middle-income families and a scholarship for low-income families of students in failing schools. The Education Opportunity Scholarship also offered a scholarship to

special needs students, regardless of income or school, and a tax credit to parents of homeschooled children.

Other attempts have been made to provide choice in our state, including the introduction of the public school choice program known as the Open Enrollment Bill in 2007. The fact that the Open Enrollment Bill was able to pass both the House and the Senate speaks to the recognition in the Legislature that more educational choices are needed. Unfortunately, the bill was rife with capacity limitations and student transfer acceptance 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. At the end of the day, this bill likely would have had – at best – an insignificant impact on expanding choices for students most in need of improved educational options. As a result, this administration vetoed this legislation, and it was sustained by the General Assembly.

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 model in Illinois and the scholarship donation program 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 such as 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 uses 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	--	<b>Total Impact: \$1,080,516,318</b>

The issue of school choice has long been advocated by conservatives who want to see true reform. Now, more and more Democrats are realizing the potential positive impact that school choice can bring. In 2008, Reverend Al Sharpton, who had always opposed school choice, cited continuously seeing achievement scores of African Americans and Hispanics lag behind achievement scores of white students as the reason he has joined the choice movement. Last June, Sharpton joined New York City Schools Chancellor Joel Klein in co-chairing the newly-formed 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 that includes private school choice as well.

***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 that gave parents, educators, business leaders, and community members the flexibility to collaborate to create schools that offer innovative opportunities for students.

As a result, South Carolina has been able to create a variety of charter schools. However, there are some places in the state where such creative educational opportunities are blocked by local school boards of trustees or district officials. We advocated for the creation of an alternative authorizer, the South Carolina Public Charter School District (SCPCSD), to offer prospective charter schools another sponsor. In the spring of 2006, the General Assembly enacted legislation that allowed for the creation of the statewide district. The SCPCSD 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 2008-09 school year, there were two "brick-and-mortar" charter schools under the SCPCSD jurisdiction, and three virtual schools, serving nearly 2,600 students. Two more schools have been approved to open in the 2009-10 school year.

In order to continue the work of the SCPCSD 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 2008-09, state funding for students in the SCPCSD is estimated at \$3,400 per student while that figure jumps to \$4,867 for traditional public school students. Including federal funds and local funds, the statewide charter school district receives about \$5,000 per student while traditional public school districts average \$11,480 per student. We must do more to equalize funding for students enrolled in the charter school district.

## 2. Offer Students Incentives to Succeed

It has been culturally accepted for decades in many South Carolina public high schools for seniors to expect their last year of high school to be full of social interaction with few academic challenges. This holds particularly true of 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 still 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, the full per-pupil expenditure of \$11,867 is still being taken out of the wallets of taxpayers. 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, it’s possible that many students have been an entire year without math or science courses, which makes it difficult to draw upon these essential skills during their postsecondary studies.

Several states have found ways to address the lack of rigor in the senior year. 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"> <li>◆ Successfully complete high school curriculum in 36 consecutive months (spring of junior year)</li> <li>◆ Graduate with at least 15 hours of college credit</li> </ul>
\$2,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Successfully complete high school curriculum in 36 consecutive months (spring of junior year)</li> </ul>
\$1,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Successfully complete high school curriculum in 36 – 41 consecutive months (fall of senior year)</li> <li>◆ Graduate with at least 30 hours of college credit</li> </ul>
\$1,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Successfully complete the high school curriculum in 41 – 45 months (spring of senior year)</li> <li>◆ Graduate with at least 30 hours of college credit</li> </ul>
\$500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Successfully complete the high school curriculum in 36 – 41 consecutive months (fall of senior year)</li> </ul>

During the 2007-08 school year, more than 5,700 students in Texas earned the Early High School Graduation Scholarship, with award amounts totaling \$5.5 million.

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 master the required course of study in a shorter period of time than the traditional four-year program of study. At the same time, it reduces the cost of educating that child. By extending student scholarships worth up to **\$2,000** (for finishing in six semesters) **or \$1,000** (for finishing in seven semesters), we provide students with true 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 <b>six</b> semesters</i>
\$1,000	<i>Complete South Carolina High School curriculum in <b>seven</b> 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, it is estimated total funding per student will be \$11,867— providing more than enough to fund fully 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 \$3 million. We thank Rep. Nathan Ballentine for his effort in including the early graduation scholarship in last year's General Appropriations Act. Along those same lines, we hope both bodies 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 still believes that more consolidation is needed to 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 2006 – 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 more than 70,000 students in Greenville County Schools down to fewer than 860 students in Dillon School District One.

Similar to the inefficiencies of having too many independent state agencies, we find that so many separate school districts require 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 only have 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 emotions to run high as the smaller towns felt they were losing their identity, the first school year of consolidation went smoothly and district officials estimate \$1 million in savings by not operating the facilities of the smaller high schools.

Unnecessary expenditures on district and program-level management hinder the impact of the educational investment made by taxpayers. While we are optimistic that financial and economic realities will cause more district consolidations, the fact remains that until there is initiative to reduce the number of smaller districts in our state, districts must become more effective at reducing administrative costs. 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 increase buying power in purchasing 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 the service provision of 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 a facility on site at a newly planned school. 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 other districts, other schools, institutions of higher education, municipalities, nonprofits, and privately owned businesses. This concept was supported in the South Carolina Education Reform Council Report to the Governor in which the Council recommended providing "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 district size that will allow more direct spending on teacher salary and instructional support. 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.

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 State 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.

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

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 43,000 students and has one superintendent, as well as chief administrators for instruction, finance, and human resources, to name a few. In Spartanburg County, which also serves 43,000 students, there are seven districts that all have a superintendent and other district-level administrators. Funding salaries for seven districts is excessive in such tight financial times when we are losing funding to pay teachers to remain in our classrooms. 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 for the purpose of resource savings, 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. In the Task Force



proposal, incentives were offered to districts that consolidate, and we agree with the incentives 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 be innovative in their 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 system that funds the child – not one that solely funds programs.

Last year, the state’s Board of Economic Advisors estimated that we spend \$11,480 per pupil – which is \$2,220 more than the national average and higher than neighboring states. Yet, we have still seen no dramatic gains on national assessments. Funding estimates are expected to increase to \$11,867 by FY 2009-10. These examples show that we are spending enough on K-12 education – *how* these resources are spent is what this administration aims to address.

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;
- Allow school funding to arrive at the school as real dollars and not as staff positions or teaching ratios; and
- Simplify the funding system, make it more transparent, and make it more accountable to taxpayers.

This administration supports a simplified funding stream for schools based on an updated Education Finance Act formula that includes factors for family poverty (using the Department of Social Service’s qualifications for Food Stamps to define poverty), student disability, and gifted and talented students. The current system has weightings for students with disabilities, and the weighting unit depends on each student’s particular special need. We think this system should remain intact. Schools would be given the flexibility to select and purchase the services they believe best meet their students’ needs.

The funding system we propose would not only allow greater spending flexibility for districts but also greater transparency for the public. Our funding plan would allow 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 that we propose 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 the most academic improvement. The bottom line is that moving to a more simplified funding system can address the inequities produced by current budgetary practices, reduce the impact of perverse incentives established by programmatic funding, and force schools and districts to focus on responding to students’ needs rather than sustaining existing bureaucracies.

Our proposal for education funding reform will also fulfill a primary objective of our education budget proposal: driving more dollars directly to the classroom. In doing so, we propose measures that would give school districts greater flexibility in spending decisions. Attempts at offering districts financial flexibility have been proposed. For the 2002-03 school year, the General Assembly adopted the flexibility proviso, which offered school districts the flexibility to transfer up to 100 percent of the funds between programs to any instructional program, provided the funds are used for direct classroom instruction. The idea behind adding such a proviso is that it would offer district leaders the flexibility to make less regulated spending decisions. When given greater flexibility, districts reallocate resources to funding categories that are less restrictive.

District funding flexibility is certainly a move in the right direction, but we believe this particular proviso is still too restrictive. First, the proviso permits district-level flexibility, which is simply not the same as school-level or site-based flexibility. Second, while well-intended, the flexibility proviso simply does not go far enough to truly demonstrate how school leaders would reallocate resources given student performance goals and real flexible spending. Of the \$3.7 billion in education appropriations for FY 2008, only \$345.6 million was subject to the flexibility proviso, representing only 9.34 percent of district revenue. In FY 2008, 70 school districts and one special school district utilized the flexibility proviso. These districts transferred a total of \$31.4 million, which is nine percent of the total funding available for transferring. According to the Department of Education’s 2008-09 Funding Manual, several programs are excluded from this flexibility.

Programs Excluded from the Flexibility Proviso
♦ EEDA 8 <sup>th</sup> Grade Career Awareness
♦ EEDA Career Specialists
♦ Refurbishment of K-8 Science Kits
♦ Child Development Education Pilot Program
♦ School Employer Contributions
♦ Junior Scholars Program
♦ 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, rather than dictating policy from Columbia. First introduced by Representative Roland Smith in 2004, SMART Funding was later co-sponsored by Former Speaker David Wilkins and former House Ways and Means Chairman Bobby Harrell. It passed overwhelmingly in the House in 2003 and came very close to passing in the Senate. The SMART Funding bill faded away in the Senate and was not enacted by the General Assembly in the 2006 legislative session. Under the leadership of House Speaker Bobby Harrell and Representative Jeff Duncan, Joint Resolution 3531 was introduced in 2007 in order to create a study committee to review how best to allow the state's portion of education funding to be allocated to schools through a weighted student formula. 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, and offering competitive pay is one way to reward teachers for their dedicated service. This administration also realizes the importance of teacher pay in influencing 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. Unfortunately, this budget year produced deep and painful budget cuts, which affected K-12 education. We believe teachers are the most vital factor in educating children. However, even by concurring with the proposal of State Education Superintendent Jim Rex and the EOC to maintain the existing funding level for 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 pay teachers that rewards success. Several urban areas have implemented pay-for-performance plans, but 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 \$35,568 salary in 2007)
Knowledge and Skills	Professional Development Units	\$711 (2 percent )
	Graduate Degree/National Certificate	\$3,201 (9 percent )
	Tuition Reimbursement	\$1,000 (3 percent)
Professional Evaluation	Probationary	\$356 (1 percent )
	Non-probationary	\$1,067 (3 percent )
Student Growth	Meeting Annual Objectives	\$356 (1 percent )
	Exceeding Student Performance Expectations	\$1,067 (3 percent )
	Distinguished Schools	\$711 (2 percent )
Market Incentives	Hard to Staff Position	\$1,067 (3 percent )
	Hard to Staff Schools	\$1,067 (3 percent )

The Denver ProComp system reflects current knowledge about merit-pay systems. First, it is imperative that teachers feel they have a choice to participate in the program. ProComp allows teachers to opt-into the program over a seven-year phase-in period or to continue with the traditional teacher salary schedule that bases salary increases on years of experience accompanied

with inflationary adjustments. 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 areas, increasing their 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 but has been modified to fit our state's needs. TAP is currently in 45 schools in 14 districts. 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.

The TAP program builds on four elements that include merit-based compensation, multiple career paths for teachers, ongoing professional growth, and instructionally-focused accountability. Under the TAP model, teachers work along self-selected career paths that differentiate master teachers – who are more experienced – from novice teachers. Master teachers instruct fewer courses and spend more time offering novice teachers targeted professional input on ways to raise the student achievement levels. Career paths are not determined by years in the profession, but by demonstrating the ability to raise student achievement. Thus, young professionals have a real incentive to enter and stay in teaching. South Carolina's TAP model is so strong that when creating the Minnesota Compensation plan – QComp for Quality Compensation – Governor Tim Pawlenty based the statewide initiative on the services being offered under the 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. 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.

Rather than expanding this expensive bonus system, we propose limiting National Board Certification salary bonuses to teachers who complete the application process prior to June 30, 2009. Going forward, 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 transporting students to and from schools continue to be some 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. The effectiveness of our purchasing practices are of particular concern, as the average age of South Carolina's school bus fleet is well above what would be acceptable in the private sector.

In 2006, the state 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 state Department of Education would gain by leasing a portion of its buses from a private provider rather than making outright purchases. In 2006, 89 percent of the state's school bus fleet was older than 10 years or had been driven more than 100,000 miles. 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. The average life of a school bus is 15 years, so we could send students to school in newer buses at a lower cost with a shorter replacement cycle by leasing.

We recommend that the state Department of Education strongly consider the possible benefits of leasing a portion of the new school buses. This would save time and money for our state and would provide us a more stable and up-to-date fleet of buses to take our children safely to school.

We also recommend that the use of buses that run on natural gas and hybrid electric diesel technology be considered. The hybrid buses average 13 miles per gallon versus seven miles per gallon for traditional diesel buses. At a time when gas prices are so volatile, we should find more efficient and cost-effective means of transportation.

## **Conclusion**

This administration's education proposal is quite simple: provide multiple options for all students to get the best possible education so that all of our students can graduate from high school ready for college or the workplace. We believe this can be accomplished through a combination of reforms, including getting more dollars to the classroom and providing choices so each child can thrive in the educational environment that is best for them. While we have made progress over the last few years on some measurements of education, we still lag in many critical areas – primarily in high school graduation rates. With the growth of educational options in other states and nations, we simply cannot afford to rely on incremental change to improve our competitiveness. We should aim to get to the top of the list, and we believe our initiatives offer the transformational opportunity to succeed.

Emphasize Economic  
Development



## Emphasize Economic Development

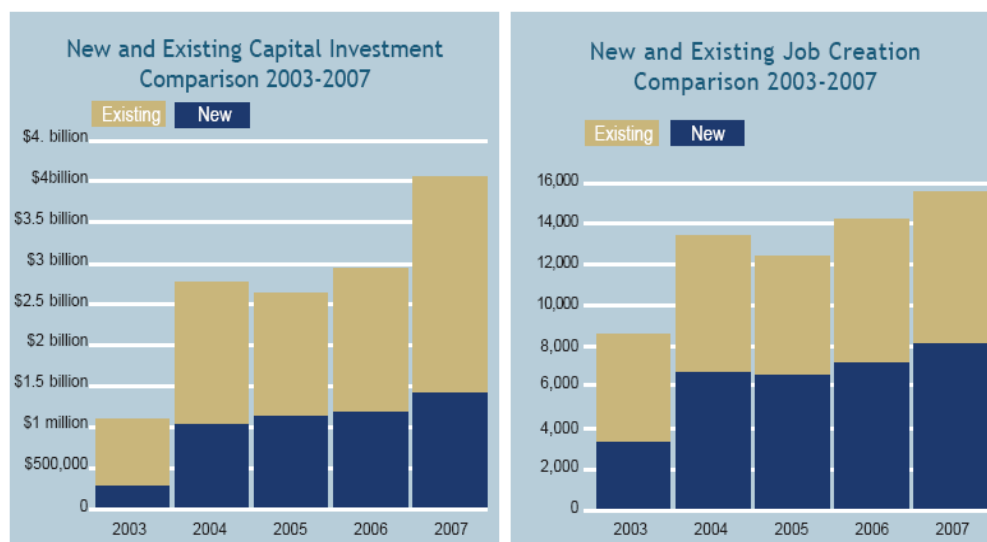
**The world is changing very fast. Big will not beat small anymore. It will be the fast beating the slow.**

– 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 this competition, and even with the current fiscal situation, our state has met this challenge and continues to have success in attracting new business while allowing existing businesses to grow and compete in an increasingly global marketplace.

South Carolina consistently is recognized for its business climate by one of the nation's leaders in providing site selection and corporate relocation services. In 2008, the Pollina Corporation again named South Carolina among "America's Top Ten Pro-Business States." In this study, South Carolina was honored for its progressive, pro-business policies that result in job growth. The state has been ranked either #1 or #2 in the Pollina study each of the past four years. The continued push by this administration and the Department of Commerce is at the root of this success, as the state continues to yet another year of record levels of capital investment, job creation, and opportunities for South Carolinians.

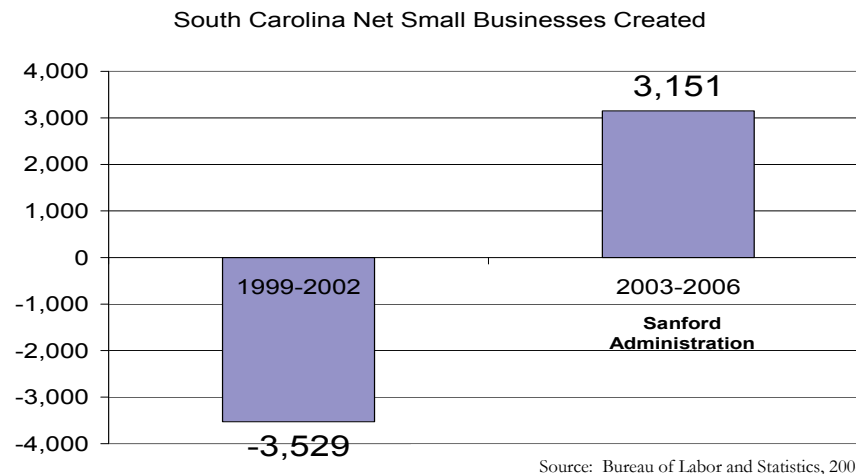
From the beginning of our administration, the Department of Commerce has been recruiting jobs and capital investment to South Carolina at a robust pace. In 2008, the Department of Commerce had another record year for investment and job creation – recruiting more than \$4 billion in capital investment and more than 16,000 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 reduction increased opportunities for small businesses in the state to grow, as well as created new investment and jobs. We believe that this pro-business reform will continue to foster small business growth in South Carolina. The state now has over 3,000 more small businesses than it had when our administration began. During the four years prior to our administration, the state lost over 3,500 small businesses.



During the State of the State address last January, we called on the General Assembly to pass legislation that would give small businesses greater opportunity to provide health insurance to their employees. We applaud the General Assembly for passing this legislation, which allows small employers to form non-profit cooperatives to provide employee health insurance. By grouping together, small employers are able to gain the buying power of large companies.

Attention to the importance of small business in enhancing our overall economic climate continues to pay dividends, and we look forward to advocating for changes that will add to this success.

### 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 continues to sell its strengths and existing framework for business while working to minimize or eliminate our weaknesses. An emphasis on the state’s access to markets, transportation and power infrastructure, available sites for development, nationally recognized worker training programs, and a strong technical college system will continue to be major points of interest for

companies seeking to relocate to or expand in South Carolina. Fortunately, South Carolina's weaknesses are identifiable and can be solved with the right approach. This administration firmly holds to the idea of making 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 large and small seeking to locate or expand here – 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 recent *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 – in to 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 we have advocated are devoted to transforming South Carolina into an economy poised for the 21<sup>st</sup> century and beyond. These changes include reducing taxes to stimulate the economy, reforming the judicial system to stop frivolous litigation that costs businesses millions of dollars, 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 has far too many incentives carved out 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 they reported back 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 counties or businesses out 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 are neither creating permanent jobs for South Carolinians nor developing a sustainable, self-sufficient film production industry. Rather, in many cases film producers have used the generous wage rebates offered under the current program to provide jobs to out-of-state film crews that temporarily locate to South Carolina during filming and then leave the state. A recent study conducted by economist Frank Hefner of the College of Charleston confirms that film incentives are not producing positive returns for the state. For instance, Hefner's study

shows that the state's general fund loses what amounts to 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 are effective in creating jobs and encouraging economic development, as several other states are presently considering eliminating or modifying their film incentives. Moreover, we are pleased that the South Carolina Senate has joined us in our efforts to improve the film incentive program by creating a study committee this year to review the program's effectiveness. We hope the Senate – and the General Assembly as a whole – 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. Cabela's and Bass Pro Shop Incentives**

When incentives are designed to heavily favor large job tax credits for one specific company, like Cabela's, but give no equal incentives to smaller competing businesses, there is the need to examine which incentives work and which do not. The original Cabela's incentive package allowed it to qualify for the job tax credit for the first time and entitled it to a possible 50 percent rebate of its sales tax revenue for reinvestment in its infrastructure – which could total an additional \$1.4 million per year. These incentives also included a \$2,500 per-job tax break every year for five years – amounting to \$3.75 million in incentives that the average small business or chain retailer does not get. Despite our objections, the provision became law. And instead of repealing these unfair incentives during the following legislative session, the General Assembly made a bad provision worse by applying these incentives statewide, lowering the standards necessary to qualify for state money, and guaranteeing the 50 percent rebate of the sales tax – all in an effort to recruit Bass Pro Shops.

We would love for these retailers to come to our state. Our only objection lies in paying them to come, which effectively gives their companies unfair advantages over smaller competitors around the state. This administration is not alone in our hesitancy. For example, Kentucky's legislative body rejected legislation that would have provided some \$20 million in tax incentives to Cabela's. For these reasons, we are attaching proviso language in this budget that will repeal the special incentives granted to retailers like Cabela's and Bass Pro Shops.

This administration is committed to allowing fair and equitable competition among businesses in the Palmetto State – no matter their size or capital investment. We believe that creating incentives for an individual business to come to South Carolina – while asking existing business in the state to subsidize those incentives – is unfair and contrary to the ideas of a market economy. Government should not be in the business of choosing winners and losers in the marketplace. Moreover, we believe that economic development legislation would be more efficient and better coordinated if it were vetted by the Department of Commerce.

### 3. Economic Impact Zone Incentives

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



In the end, we believe it is time to stop looking at economic development in a vacuum and instead look at it from a holistic approach. That is why we support legislation that eliminates special incentives in our tax code and instead replaces them with a complete elimination of our five percent corporate income tax. 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 9-year period.

#### *A Simpler, Lower, and Flat Taxation Rate*

During the 2005 legislative session, the General Assembly recognized the administration's long-standing position on the current tax rate for the almost 100,000 South Carolina small businesses, and rightfully sought to decrease the tax burden on small business. Together, we reduced the income tax rate paid by S-corporations, LLCs, and sole proprietors from 7 percent to 5 percent over a four-year period. When fully implemented, this reduction will put nearly \$124 million each year back into the hands of small-business owners. While this is 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 tax code.

Currently, South Carolinians are burdened by the 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. Offering an optional flat tax will not only cut much of the red tape out of the current tax code, which includes confusing paperwork for exemption and deductions, but also attract economic and human capital to the state.

A flat tax is a simple reform that will make South Carolina more competitive in the ever-evolving global marketplace, attracting jobs and capital. Currently, seven states have a flat tax: Colorado (4.63%); Illinois (3.0%); Indiana (3.4%); Massachusetts (5.3%); Michigan (4.35%); Pennsylvania (3.07%); and Tennessee (6%).

We believe it is time South Carolina taxpayers have the choice of a lower, flat income tax rate. Two other states have recently gone down this path by opting to give their taxpayers this choice. Rhode Island is currently in the process of phasing in an optional flat 5.5 percent rate as an alternative to their current "progressive" tax schedule. Current Rhode Island House Speaker William Murphy, a Democrat, said of the flat tax that "the ultimate goal is to put more money directly into people's pockets both by giving relief to those who need it and by making Rhode Island a more attractive place for business." Likewise, in Utah taxpayers now have the choice to calculate their individual income taxes based on a flat tax rate of 5.35 percent. Both of these flat tax options make for a simple calculation – exempting the need for deductions and exemptions.

Other countries have also experienced success by implementing a flat tax as a means of improving their economic climate. Currently, over 20 nations have some form of a flat tax. Lithuania and Estonia adopted the flat tax only a few years after the collapse of the Soviet Union in the mid-1990s. These nations have reported increased tax revenues and a decline in unemployment. Lithuania has experienced some of the fastest growth in Europe since adopting the flat tax. Subsequently, Russia introduced a flat income tax in 2001, and four years after implementation, total real receipts from personal income taxes have more than doubled.

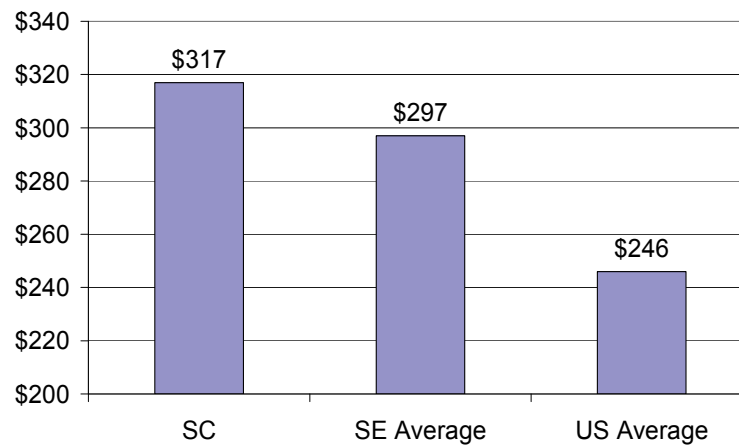
The benefits of our plan would end complex tax compliance and tax returns. The flat tax option is simply about giving the choice of a simpler, lower, and flatter income tax rate to the taxpayer. Our plan specifically calls for a 3.7 percent optional flat income tax rate with no deductions or exemptions – ultimately providing \$95 million in income tax relief. We also recommend full indexation of the individual income tax brackets – giving all income taxpayers relief for a total of \$7.2 million. We propose to offset the income tax revenue decrease with a cigarette tax increase of 30 cents.

### ***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. 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." 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 in a larger framework, the agency's total budget has outpaced the total state budget since FY 1995 – at 123 percent versus 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.

State Highway Spending Per Person (FY 2004)



Indiana and Texas are examples of states already advancing this goal. In Indiana, the state Legislature and Governor Mitch Daniels authorized the 75-year lease of the 157-mile Indiana Toll Road to private investors for \$3.85 billion in up-front cash. In Texas, Governor Rick Perry 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. But not just Republican governors are advancing public-private partnerships. In Pennsylvania, Democratic Governor Ed Rendell proposed entering into a long-term lease agreement for the Pennsylvania turnpike. The 75-year lease agreement, which was ultimately rejected by the state Legislature, would have ultimately netted the state \$12.8 billion from private investors. The private company would have also paid to operate and maintain the facility over the course of the lease.

Ultimately, entering into public-private partnerships to build and improve our roads and infrastructure would not only provide alternative means by which 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 while helping to improve the quality of our infrastructure – allowing us to better compete in a global economy.

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 \$1.4 billion project, with \$100 million currently raised. 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.

We are encouraged by the formation of the Public-Private Partnership study committee. We hope that this committee produces meaningful legislation that will allow the Department of Transportation to explore the most effective way to utilize the private sector in ensuring all South Carolinians have safe roads.



### ***Workers' Compensation***

Two 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.

Businesses had 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.

Key provisions of the workers' compensation reforms signed into law by this administration included abolishment of the Second Injury Fund, stronger language for costly repetitive trauma claims, stricter requirements for medical expert testimony, and reversal of a court decision that denied the employee's physician or health care provider from contacting the employer about the employee's injury.

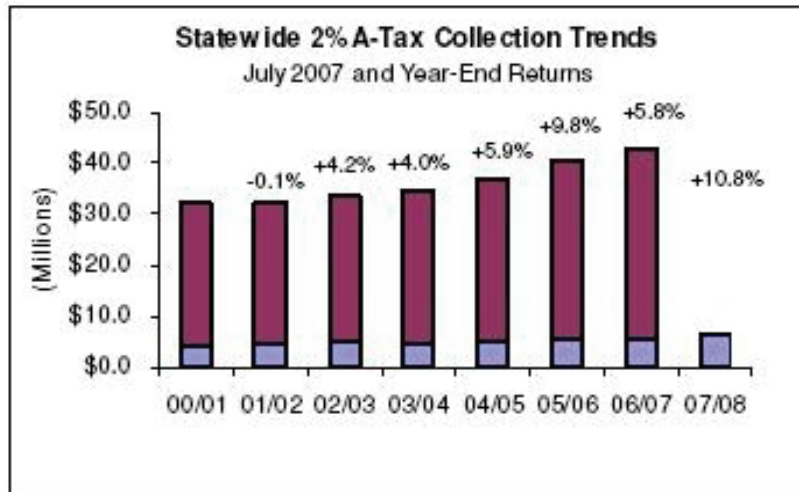
One critical marker that has not been reached by the Legislature is the adoption of objective standards. We fell short of truly comprehensive reform by not introducing a strict American Medical Association (AMA) provision – a requirement that commissioners must use objective standards in making disability award determinations. The current objective practice of awards 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.

While this marker was not met, we are very encouraged that reforms have had an 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.

With these cost-lowering moves in the workers' compensation system, we believe more advances are possible for South Carolina's business community with a meaningful set of standards by which to evaluate workers' compensation injury claims.

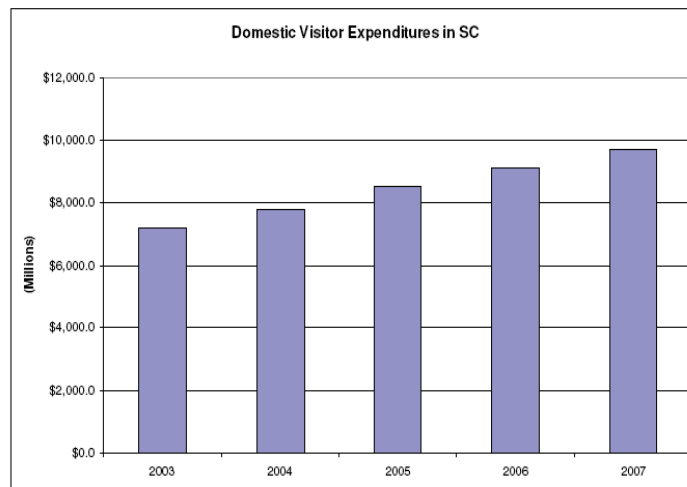
### ***Tourism***

The Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism excels at promoting South Carolina, while also providing jobs and opportunities for our workforce. Our state's \$16.7 billion tourism industry generates new dollars for the state's economy rather than recycling existing dollars. Tourism generates employment for 11 percent of the entire workforce and is the leading industry in our state.



Each year, more than 32 million people take trips in South Carolina, and tourism represents nine percent of our total Gross State Product or \$14.6 billion. In fact, when looking into the details of this overwhelming number, the tourism industry is only getting better. Last year, South Carolina had its highest level of hotel occupancy in the past seven years – and in May and June 2008, state accommodations tax collections were up 6.3 percent.

Continuing to focus tourism resources to provide the greatest impact to South Carolina's economy remains a priority of this administration. Further development of effective marketing techniques is critical to attracting out-of-state visitors. PRT continues to improve in this area as can be seen in total visitor spending. Since 2003, domestic travel expenditures in South Carolina have continued to grow a total of 26.3 percent. Domestic travel expenditures totaled more than \$9.7 billion in 2007, up 6.5 percent over 2006.



Whether it is informing international visitors about all that South Carolina has to offer for their vacations, or making folks in Georgia aware of our 46 state parks, publicizing the South Carolina brand brings visitors into our state and increases our state's revenue stream.

Moving the state's economy forward into the future by improving our state's underlying soil conditions for business is a significant priority of this administration. Maintaining a robust small business community, eliminating inherent regulatory barriers for companies when conducting business in South Carolina, making thoughtful government reform, and continuing to emphasize limited government spending and a low tax burden on the citizens of the state will all prove worthwhile in providing South Carolina with further opportunity in job creation and economic growth.



# Meet the Health Care Challenge

## Meet the Health Care Challenge

The blockbuster 2000 hit movie, *The Perfect Storm*, was based on a book written about ‘the storm of the century’ that hit off the coast of Maine in 1991. The strongest storm in recorded history, this perfect storm was actually two separate storms and one hurricane that combined into a single fury of 100-foot, unnavigable seas. America’s health care system is nearing the edge of its own perfect storm. The system is broken.

– Newt Gingrich, *Saving Lives & Saving Money*, 2003

Health care greatly impacts the quality of life in South Carolina. Overall, it encompasses more than a third of the entire state budget. In preparing this budget, one of the biggest challenges we face is dealing with the rising cost of all aspects of health care.

The National Association of State Budget Officers predicts double-digit growth nationwide in state spending on Medicaid over the next few years. South Carolina already spends roughly 20 percent of its state budget on Medicaid. In the next decade that number could rise to 30 percent, according to the South Carolina Department of Health and Human Services.

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.

In this section of the executive budget, we will emphasize “Where We Are Succeeding” by highlighting several health initiatives touching the lives of our citizens – whether they be newborns, new parents, students, small business owners, patients, or senior citizens. The second section focuses on several “Opportunities for Improvement.” These topics include smoking cessation and surcharge, adoption and foster care, offering “mandate free” insurance, encouraging more government transparency, and health care restructuring.

### **Where We Are Succeeding**

South Carolina is leading the nation when it comes to giving more health care options to Medicaid recipients that best fit their needs and implementing innovative and cost-saving reforms. Over the past five years, South Carolina has made significant headway in addressing health care costs – implementing a preferred drug list to save on Medicaid prescription costs, reducing fraud and abuse in the Medicaid system, implementing Medicaid fee-for-service co-payments, supporting a life-saving organ donor registry which conserves an estimated \$24 million Medicaid dollars, and becoming the second state in the nation to offer Health Savings Accounts (HSAs) to state employees as part of the State Health Plan.

This past year we have had additional accomplishments that will have a positive effect on the health of our citizens which, in turn, will help save taxpayers money. Accomplishments we are highlighting relate to the areas of health insurance, mental health, prevention, early detection and treatment efforts, rehabilitation, and nutrition.

### ***Health Insurance Options***

To provide another tool in helping make insurance more affordable for workers and small businesses in our state, we supported and signed Senate bill 588 that allows small businesses to band together to purchase health insurance for their employees. This reform is an important step toward helping small businesses compete and making health care more accessible to our state's workforce.

Our Medicaid recipients also now have more health care options. Medicaid is no longer a one-size-fits-all program. By implementing “South Carolina Healthy Connections,” we can now 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 ten available options.

- To allow market-driven competition, South Carolina has engaged eight health plans that compete to serve our Medicaid beneficiaries which, ultimately, may provide extra benefits beyond traditional Medicaid. A key component of this reform is that beneficiaries will get connected to one primary care physician, or “medical home,” to help them better coordinate their care and get better quality care.
- To offer even more individualized services and encourage responsible use of Medicaid health dollars, the state designed 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 effort of their kind in the country. HOAs encourage prudent use of health care services and can 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 more public and private efforts and programs, the number of South Carolinians being screened is increasing. We have succeeded on many levels during the past year.

- To treat those living in medically underserved areas, the Hollings Cancer Center’s Mobile Health Unit traveled throughout 12 Lowcountry counties, providing more than 2,000 screenings. The center is working to expand partnerships with employers as well as school districts.
- To improve the health of our citizens, raise awareness of health issues, and encourage healthier decisions in day-to-day life, we continue to support the “Healthy South Carolina Challenge.” 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.

- To give free vaccines for underinsured children and youth, DHEC continues to work with many partners by developing agreements with the 20 Federally Qualified Primary Care Centers. DHEC is developing a Memorandum of 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. South Carolina is the pilot state for this program.
- To conduct the "WISEWOMAN" (Well-Integrated Screening and Evaluation for WOMen Across the Nation) program that provides screening and lifestyle interventions for many low-income, uninsured, or underinsured women aged 40–64, DHEC received a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention five-year grant. In addition, the "Best Chance Network" was expanded to enroll an additional 9,000 women for breast and cervical screenings, cardiovascular risk assessment, and follow-up. 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. The Department of Mental Health (DMH) and the Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services (DAODAS) took the following steps to help alleviate this on-going problem:

- To help solve the difficulty in placing mental health patients waiting in emergency rooms, DMH was awarded a \$3.7 million grant from the Duke Endowment to use telemedicine technology for psychiatric consultations. South Carolina is the first state to use this type of telemedicine statewide. With video and voice equipment placed in emergency departments in hospitals throughout the state, hospitals will be directly linked to DMH where psychiatrists will be available 24 hours a day to conduct "face-to-face" consultations.
- By working through partnerships with private non-profits and local mental health centers, DMH is financing affordable housing for clients. Since its inception, almost 1,600 housing units have been established. People who have serious mental illnesses have better clinical success when treated in the community rather than living in state mental hospitals.
- By opening new beds in the community, stable mental health patients are able to move from psychiatric hospitals to community beds. These new community beds make more space available in psychiatric hospitals to admit those waiting in emergency rooms. In addition, DMH mental health centers established several projects geared toward providing crisis and other services, including providing on-call staff after hours, placing

mental health staff in local emergency rooms, and purchasing beds in local hospitals.

### ***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 a disability, the state has seen success in many areas.

- To allow cancer patients the opportunity to benefit from promising treatments that are not currently available to the general public, MUSC continues to participate in a large number of clinical research trials. For example, MUSC's pediatric bone and marrow transplant program, which recently celebrated its 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary, is the state's oldest and largest of its kind.
- 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 in an attempt to stop the disabling effects of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug abuse or dependence, and to prevent their recurrence. 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: more than 70 percent report no alcohol use following discharge from services (35 percent increase from 2007), and more than 75 percent report being employed following discharge from services (7 percent increase from 2007).
- 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 80 percent of the 29,000 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 indicate rehabilitated clients will pay back \$3.20 for every vocational rehabilitation dollar spent. That results in the client repaying the cost of rehabilitation within 5.6 years – which is an 18 percent annual rate of return.

- With support from DDSN and the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department (SCVRD), more than 250 workers with disabilities will be hired by Walgreens (42 percent of the facility's workforce), which is the nation's largest drugstore chain. Walgreens became a showcase for the employment of people with disabilities when it opened its new distribution center in Anderson, South Carolina, last year.

- Last year, SCVRD had the nation's second highest rate of persons rehabilitated (per 100,000 population). The department rehabilitated 8,520 people with disabilities into employment.

### ***Nutrition***

Unhealthy eating and inactivity contribute to between 300,000 to 600,000 deaths each year, according to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services – that's 13 times more people than 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. For senior citizens, we propose to do the following:

- Ensure access to proper food and nutrition. DSS has designed the "Elderly Simplified Application Project" which simplifies the Food Stamp application process for low-income elderly. Since the inception of the federally approved project, the number of cases in South Carolina has doubled in three years from 11,134 (Sept. 2005) to 22,144 (July 2008).
- Increase the consumption of fresh, locally grown fruits and vegetables by seniors 60 years and older. The Senior Farmer's 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 34 counties and provides benefits to approximately 24,000 low income seniors.

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 Coalition. This coalition is an ongoing collaboration between state agencies, business and industry, health care organizations, schools, and community members.

Additionally, First Lady Jenny Sanford and State Superintendent of Education Jim Rex joined together last year to promote the Healthy SC School Video Contest. This four-month contest, which offered cash and other prizes, challenged middle and high school students to create commercial-like videos about the importance of healthy lifestyles.

### ***AIDS Drugs and HIV Testing***

While investment in treatment and research is helping people with HIV/AIDS live longer and more productive lives, HIV continues to spread at a staggering national rate of more than 40,000 new infections a year. Last year, more than 700 South Carolinians were diagnosed with AIDS, bringing the total number of South Carolinians facing this disease to more than 9,000. 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 steps toward this mission.

To expand HIV testing primarily in clinic settings and to reach more African Americans, DHEC received a grant from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. This grant allows the department to create new partnerships with three hospital emergency departments to initiate routine

HIV testing in counties with the highest rates of infection. This grant also supports funding to three community-based organizations for expanding HIV rapid testing and other interventions to reach high-risk African American men.

### **Opportunities for Improvement**

While all of 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 almost 65,000 employees, state government is one of the largest employers 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 by controlling health care costs. For example, many private programs offer smoking cessation programs with premium incentives because it makes good business sense. It is no secret that healthier workers are more productive workers.

Since 2005, the Budget and Control Board has included smoking cessation as part of the State Employee Insurance Plan. Interest is growing, 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 3,300 participants. With a 45 percent quit rate, our hope is that more state employees will take advantage of this opportunity to beat their nicotine addiction.

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, the Budget and Control Board approved a \$25 monthly discount for employees who do not use tobacco products. We propose increasing this discount to \$40 to offset the \$115/month in tobacco-related costs to the State Health Plan. Although our administration recommended the discount begin January 1, 2009, it will be assessed in January 2010. With 400,000 participants, including employees and their family members, estimates show that around 75 percent of state workers will receive a discount.

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. However, the discount does not completely cover the estimated \$115 monthly cost to ensure tobacco users. Accordingly, we propose to increase the non-tobacco users' discount to \$40 per



month and begin implementation on July 1, 2009. If individuals choose to use tobacco, that is fine. But they should not expect everyone else to pay for their poor health decisions.

### ***Adoption and Foster Care***

Currently, it takes nearly four years to finalize the average child adoption process in South Carolina. This is six weeks longer than the national average. A recent study shows that South Carolinians expect the adoption process should not take more than two years.

This administration has consistently called for improvements in the state's adoption and foster care services – from leading the fight starting in 2004 to restore adoption incentives from \$250 to \$1,500 to looking for ways to give foster parents some of the same rights as biological parents, to pushing for more case workers.

Over the past 10 years, more than 4,000 children were adopted in South Carolina, with more than 400 of those adoptions occurring just this past year. Still, there remain about 1,600 children seeking an adoptive home in South Carolina.

To help identify ways to improve the efficiency and quality of the state's foster care and adoption processes and, in particular, to reduce the time it takes to find permanent adoptive homes for the most vulnerable children across our state, we created the Children in Foster Care and Adoption Services Task Force in 2007.

The task force report makes a number of recommendations, including:

1. creating a registry for birth fathers to help expedite the termination of parental rights process;
2. streamlining the process for serving notice in adoption hearings;
3. accelerating hearings for termination of parental rights;
4. more aggressively recruiting foster and adoptive parents; and
5. hiring more DSS and court personnel dedicated to reducing the termination of parental rights caseload.

We have long believed that one of the state's primary roles is to protect and provide for vulnerable children. We hope to see the General Assembly evaluate the task force recommendations, which we believe 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***

While we celebrate the final passage of the health insurance reform bill that makes it easier for small businesses to band together to purchase employee health insurance, 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 \$354 that the Kaiser Family Foundation states is the average monthly premium cost. Many of the uninsured are healthy young adults who could benefit from this type of coverage who 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 supports initiatives that increase transparency in government.

Recently, the South Carolina Department of Health and Human Services launched a searchable website that allows residents to see how much money individual Medicaid providers receive and how many patients they treat. The goal of the site is to provide a direct connection between Medicaid funding and purchasing.

Another goal of the site is to review and investigate any unusual provider billing patterns. It was quickly discovered that a pediatrician 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.

Using the transparency website, combined with several fraud algorithms, has allowed DHHS to open fraud and abuse reviews of multiple other health care providers. For example, data analysis revealed a top billing pharmacy was possibly “upcoding” in order to increase reimbursement. This case has also been referred to the Attorney General's Office, and similar investigations are currently on-going. As a result of this type of claims review process, DHHS expects to recoup at least a million dollars in state funds this fiscal year.

### ***Health and Human Services Agency Restructuring***

The Legislative Audit Council recommended in 2003 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. In October 2004, the LAC produced a follow-up report, which concluded none of the health and human service restructuring recommendations had 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.

Our recommendations include renaming the Department of Health and Human Services to the Department of Health Oversight and Finance. This agency will continue to be the lead agency for Medicaid oversight and finance of Medicaid expenditures.

Additionally, the Department of Health Services will consist of four divisions:

1. Division of Public Health (currently the health programs at the Department of Health and Environmental Control);
2. Division of Mental Health (currently Department of Mental Health);
3. Division of Disabilities and Special Needs (currently Department of Disabilities and Special Needs); and
4. Division of Addiction Services (currently Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services).

To better utilize limited resources, we also recommend creating the Department of Rehabilitative Services which merges the Vocational Rehabilitation Department and the Commission for the Blind.

While 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, this administration strongly supports the restructuring efforts taken by the House of Representatives in 2008. We look forward to working with both the House and Senate in 2009 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

The public education system is one of the most important functions of any state government – intertwined with a state’s economic development, healthcare, public safety, and quality of life. With the flattening of our world, 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, and this must be achieved at a time when our state and nation are facing unprecedented economic difficulties. During lean budget years we believe it is important to continue to focus the maximum amount of resources into the classroom – not on administrative programs. Now, more than ever, it is critical that we eliminate duplicative, non-performing programs and services and use our limited dollars to achieve our goals of raising scores on state and national assessments, closing the achievement gap between racial and socioeconomic groups, and producing more graduates who are ready for college and the workforce.

State Education Superintendent Jim Rex and the Education Oversight Committee have 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 deep budget shortfalls have prompted us to concur with the recommendation to freeze teacher salaries for FY 2009-10.

Operating our education system on limited resources does not mean that quality should suffer; rather it presents an opportunity to find innovative ways to teach our students, which we believe can be done by providing school choice. At the end of the day, we believe school choice is an important route to improving education in our state. Every child is unique, and we believe that parents are best positioned to determine what would most benefit their children. We want to introduce market competition and educational choice, restore parental control of education, improve public school performance, and expand educational opportunities for low and middle-income families by offering scholarships to help cover tuition costs.

### Developing Our Purchasing Priorities

Our goal since the beginning of this administration has been to see every child make academic gains in kindergarten through 12<sup>th</sup> grade and to obtain a high school diploma. To that end, we examined

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

- ✓ 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.

the major indicators of success to determine whether our state is reaching its goal. These indicators helped to determine our purchasing priorities. We have found that South Carolina is making some progress; however, there remain many opportunities for improvement.

### ***Where We Are Succeeding***

We have made some progress in K-12 education, especially during this past school year. Palmetto Achievement Challenge Test (PACT) scores improved in all grades, in all subjects, and for all demographic groups. Additionally, we are increasing participation, scores, and the number of students taking Advanced Placement exams.

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.

On a national level, we are delighted that nineteen of our schools earned recognition through the 2008 *U.S. News and World Report* rankings as “America’s Best High Schools.” 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 ninth among the nation’s top 100 “gold” schools, which is a jump from the school’s ranking of 27<sup>th</sup> in 2007.

Pickens High School in the Pickens County School District earned national recognition for drop-out 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 three 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 now expanded, as there are 14 Star Academies in 12 South Carolina districts.

Additionally, Jobs for South Carolina’s Graduates is another drop-out prevention model that has proven successful. Our office has been supportive of JAG-SC – which is adopted from the national model called “Jobs for America’s Graduates” – since its inception in 2005. Begun under the State Workforce Investment Board, 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 gains 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.

### ***Opportunities for Improvement***

Although we have made some progress in educational performance due to outstanding efforts of teachers, students, and parents on the frontlines, we cannot ignore the glaring statistics that indicate we have much farther to go to close the gap that exists between South Carolina and the rest of the nation. Ultimately, we want to see every child succeed. To accomplish this, we have established a

set of five goals, one of them being paramount: increase the high school completion rate. Our four other goals will aid in achieving our primary goal.

**1. Increase the high school completion rate.**

No matter how it is calculated or which research group reports it, South Carolina's high school completion rate is entirely too low. It is unreasonable to expect our state to progress if only half of South Carolina's students are completing high school on time. Our goal is to significantly increase the percentage of entering high school freshmen who complete the 24 credits required for high school graduation in eight semesters or less.

A 2008 report using the National Governor's Association (NGA) Graduation Counts Compact rate shows that only 55.6 percent of South Carolina's students graduated on time, which is 15 percentage points below the national average of 70.6 percent. This abysmal completion rate places South Carolina fourth from last in national rankings.

In this year's executive budget, we outline several major goals and invest in activities that increase the likelihood that a student 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 rigor 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. It's one task to get students through high school, and it's quite another to have our students finish high school ready for the workplace or college.

To increase participation and success in rigorous courses, our budget funds activities that challenges students who are proficient, remediates students who have fallen behind, and ensures that our youngest learners have a strong foundation. To measure South Carolina's progress toward these goals, 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 rigor 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.**

Though South Carolina's average test scores for graduating seniors on the SAT and ACT have increased slightly since 2007, these gains have had no major impact on the state's overall national ranking – indeed most other states are improving at a faster rate. 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. We are one year away from the target date set in the legislation and have made little progress toward meeting this goal.

We will continue to measure progress toward this goal 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. In 2008, there was a 100-point difference between reading, math and writing scores of African American and Caucasian students in South Carolina 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 second achievement gap is in the difference in the performance of more affluent students compared with those students from low-income homes. These gaps present our state with the challenge of understanding and closing these gaps by raising the performance levels of lower-achieving students.

We propose purchasing activities that help all students excel, while focusing on raising the achievement of lower-performing students. Progress toward this goal will be measured using scores from the new state assessment known as Palmetto Assessment of State Standards (PASS), the exit exam, NAEP, the SAT, and the ACT. We will also track high school completion rates among low-income and minority students – which have been historically lower on a national and state level than that of Caucasian and affluent students.

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

Our current fiscal state requires us to operate with significantly limited resources, and reaching our educational goals is directly tied to maximizing the percentage of the educational dollar spent directly in the classroom. This maximization is done by eliminating expenditures on services that are not linked to specific goals, reducing or eliminating expenditures associated with activities that have weak outcomes, minimizing duplicative services, and improving productivity. One recent example of poorly prioritized spending can be found in Richland School District One, which is spending more than \$400 million on a 17-school building program. Within this project, \$64 million will be spent on “architecture, engineering and professional services,” according to the Columbia Business Report. At a time when this school district and others are considering laying off certified teachers in the 2009-10 school year to deal with budget cuts, we think it is an unwise decision to be focusing on capital projects. In fact, we would be surprised if this were the only example in South Carolina where funding needs could be better prioritized. This is money that we believe could be better spent on teacher pay.



Reducing administrative overhead is another way that money could be saved and better spent in classrooms. For example, we believe there is wasteful spending on administrative salaries at the State Department of Education. The department employs a total of 961 personnel, 400 of whom are school bus shop employees. However, we are far from convinced that it requires the remaining 561 staff to run the Education Department, particularly when the school districts are largely independent in their program offerings and operations. At a time when state budget woes have eroded the base student cost, we should focus on keeping as many dollars as possible in the classroom and reducing funds in administration through elimination or consolidation of certain positions.

Our state budget shortfall left a hole that totaled close to \$1 billion in FY 2008-09. This resulted in multiple cuts to K-12 education, which eroded the Base Student Cost from \$2,578 to \$2,255.

Our purchase plan maintains many educational services but redirects some existing funding to activities that directly impact students and teachers in the classroom. Many activities that, while inherently good, are not essential to reaching the goals we have established. Overall, we recommend funding \$2.237 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 proposal of State Education Superintendent Jim Rex and the EOC to maintain teacher salaries at the current average of \$47,376. Rather than offering an across-the-board salary increase, we believe students are best served by requiring that districts institute merit-pay systems to determine each teacher's salary increase.

In the tough fiscal year that our state faced, across-the-board cuts proved detrimental to K-12 education. Millions of state dollars were depleted from school district budgets, which ultimately eroded the Base Student Cost. We are recommending restoring the Base Student Cost to \$2,339, and we believe it is important to emphasize that this number does not represent all funding dollars. Including local, state, and federal dollars, the Board of Economic Advisors has estimated total funding per student to be \$11,867 in FY 2009-10. Though the Base Student Cost is sometimes used as the ultimate measurement of education funding, we believe it is more important to consider all types of funding when making this analysis.

### **Purchasing Priorities**

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

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

If children are not adequately prepared to learn in their early years, it becomes increasingly difficult for them to catch up and meet academic challenges as they progress through the school system. Making sure that all children are well-prepared for formal schooling requires that 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. High-quality early childhood developmental education will evolve as standards for developmental education are more clearly defined and communicated.



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. Our investments in education activities cannot lose sight of the fact that a key purpose of an education system is to cultivate a productive workforce. A high-quality education is one that challenges 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.**

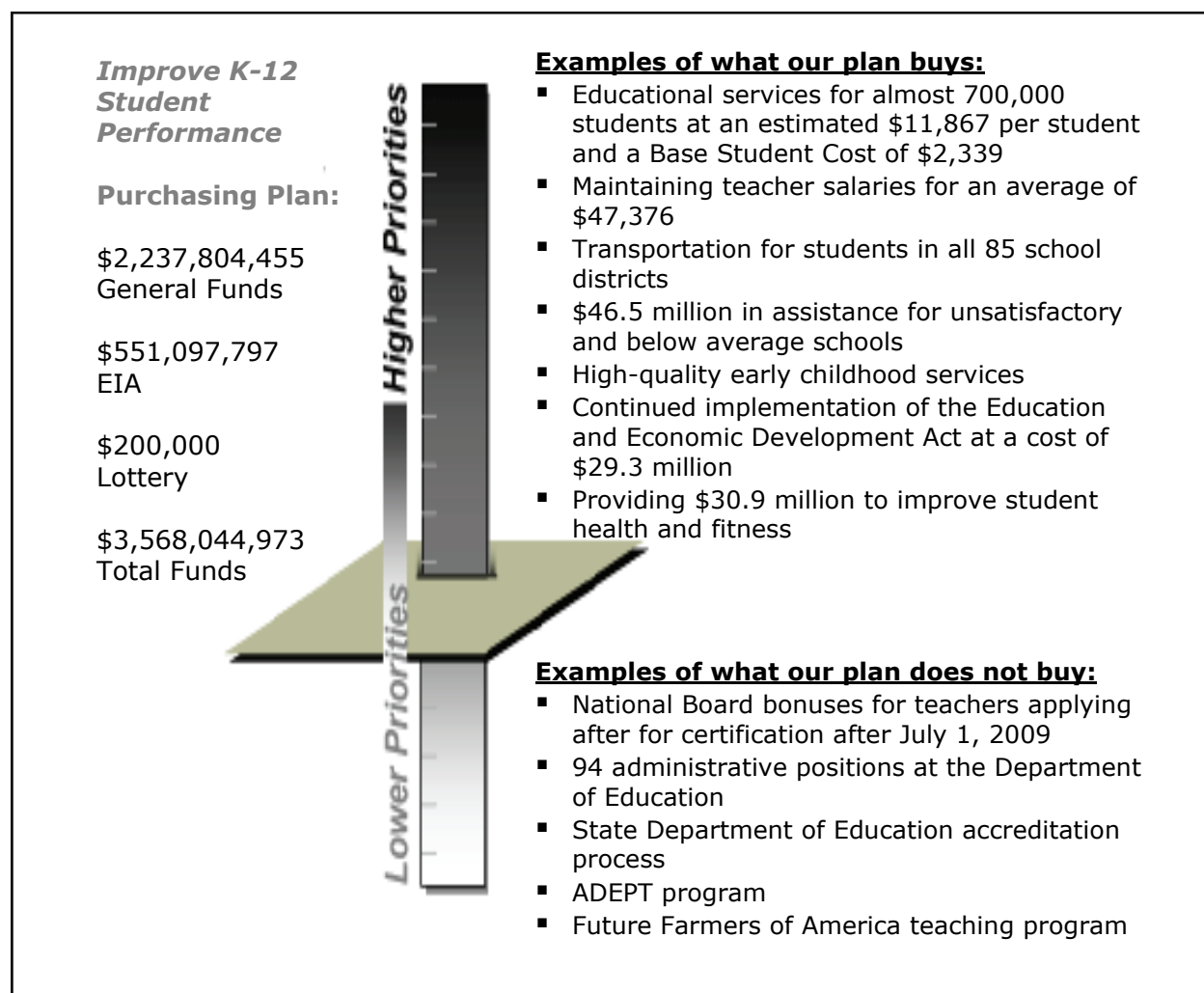
Before the school system can even begin to provide students with the skill set they need, their minds have already been shaped by various societal forces. These forces include family life, stress level, cultural factors, social life, health, emotions, and previous educational experiences, which all work together to shape how a child's mind works. Since there are so many factors that influence how, when, and whether a child learns any given lesson, it stands to reason that an effective school system is one that offers a multitude of learning environments so that parents have the options they need to find the right fit for their children.

4. **Provide public, clear, specific, 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 well their children's district or school fares in comparison to others. In the spring of 2008, major revisions to the accountability system were made. The state's standardized test, PACT, will be replaced with a new exam for students in third through eighth grades called the PASS, Palmetto Assessment of State Standards. With this exam, teachers and parents should now receive student performance data earlier than they received the PACT data. Although we have concerns about how the new scoring system and performance ratings system will affect our national competitiveness, this administration let legislation regarding the new standardized test and revised accountability measures become law without signature because we recognized teachers' desire for more diagnostic data in a timely fashion to assist students who are falling behind. While it is fine to change the assessment tool, we believe it is also vital 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 improving K-12 performance. 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 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 nearly 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 \$2,339 per weighted pupil unit distributed through the Base Student Cost formula, we are granting local school districts complete funding flexibility to provide educational services required for kindergarten through 12<sup>th</sup> grade students. We believe that this flexibility should be used to prioritize funds to the classroom first, with teacher salaries being a key part of this. Granting school districts maximum flexibility will allow us to **maintain teacher salaries for the FY 2009-10 year, as recommended by State Education Superintendent Jim Rex and the EOC**, 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 through the creation of grants that can offset the cost of attaining 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 educational 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 South Carolina Public Charter School District**, which offers parents more educational options for their children. 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 \$3,437,741 in total funds** to continue services offered through the statewide charter schools district.

**Addressing childhood obesity through the FitnessGram assessment.** Dr. Kenneth Cooper of the Cooper Clinic in Texas developed the FitnessGram, a health program that tests the strength, endurance, and agility of children. In 2007, Texas Governor Rick Perry signed into law new requirements for public school physical fitness classes and also mandated that each school test its students annually in the FitnessGram. After one year of implementation, preliminary surveys found that Texas 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 can realize the same positive results as Texas through this 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 obesity among our children. In 2008, this administration and Superintendent Jim Rex of the State Department of Education formed a partnership to promote FitnessGram. 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 early as the fall of 2009, schools can voluntarily give the FitnessGram assessment to students in grades 3 through 12, and a “report card” with each student’s results will be sent home to parents to encourage them to keep their children healthy and fit. We will fully support this initiative, as we realize the impact that healthy living has on academic performance.

**Funding the Student Health and Fitness Act of 2005 to address** the growing obesity epidemic among the youth of our state. The Student Health and Fitness Act is an effort to combat the

growing health concerns that are emerging as a result of the declining health of our students in South Carolina. Starting at an early age, increasing the awareness of citizens about health choices can lead to a healthier life. We propose **maintaining funds of \$30,929,614** for its continued implementation. Our appropriation is \$300,000 less than the previous fiscal year, as Superintendent Rex believes this amount could be offset through the private sponsorship of the FitnessGram software, which would aide in meeting physical fitness assessment requirements under this legislation.

**Funding the Education and Economic Development Act (EEDA)** in order to restructure elementary and secondary school curricula so that they are 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 \$29,255,091** for the fourth year of implementation of this legislation.

**Supporting the South Carolina Virtual School programs** in order 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 currently are limited to students in schools with large enrollment levels. At the same time, we provide the opportunity for lower-performing students to receive high-quality remedial education that is currently denied them simply because their assigned school lacks the expertise to address their specific learning need. While we recommend freezing vacant positions for this program in this difficult budget year, **we support maintaining \$2,574,005 for the South Carolina Virtual School program.**

**Providing transportation to and from school for more than 700,000 students.** We understand the need to provide support for a state 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 \$124,727,767.** In addition to fully funding fuel for our public school transportation system, our purchase plan provides more than \$48,164,212 in general funds for school bus and \$46,528,048 in maintenance staff salary adjustments. Even though we are laying these dollars on the table, 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 more of its fleet rather than by purchasing the fleet. To date the recommendations of the TransPar Group have gone largely ignored. During these tight budget times we, once again, propose that the State Department of Education issue a request for proposals for leasing agreements that could be used to accelerate the rate at which our older buses are replaced with newer, up-to-date vehicles. The leasing option will provide safer transportation for our children at a better price for the taxpayer.

**Assistance and accountability for underperforming schools.** The 2007 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 being 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 15 percent of students in South Carolina are enrolled in 172 schools with a rating of “Unsatisfactory,” while nearly

27 percent of students are enrolled in the 296 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 teacher and principal turnover rates that cripple the schools’ efforts to improve. In order to assist these schools in overcoming the obstacles that have limited their success, we concur with the EOC’s recommendation of reducing technical assistance funding by \$32 million, which leaves **\$46.5 million to fund this item**. With a reduced amount of technical assistance funding, and with more schools that will meet criteria to receive this funding in FY 2009-10, we concur with the EOC that the State Department of Education set levels of funding for “Unsatisfactory” (which will be known as “At-Risk”) and “Below Average” schools, with the Education Department working persistently with underperforming districts to implement innovative strategies for improved student achievement.

**High-quality pre-school programs** that provide direct services for almost 25,000 pre-kindergarten children throughout the state. First Steps works across our state to prepare youngsters for school. Although it is a program that was started by the previous administration, we feel that by coordinating the services provided by state agencies and by fostering 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 \$16.9 million** to support its efforts. Additionally, we will continue to support the Childhood Education Development Pilot Program, and we recommend funding **\$20.5 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, 2009. We accept the recommendation of the EOC, as 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 2009-10 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. In December 2008, there were 750 more teachers who earned the certification, which obligates our state to \$56.2 million over the next 10 years to support bonuses just for these new entrants. Discontinuing the bonus will result in a **cost savings of \$3,250,000 million**.

**Suspend funding for textbooks for one year.** We accept the Education Oversight Committee’s recommendation on suspending funding for textbooks for one year. They suggest that the Department of Education could look at other options to provide student materials, including

electronic versions of textbooks and online learning materials for the 2009-10 school year. This will result in a **cost savings of \$23,904,571.**

**Freeze Hiring at the Department of Education.** At a time when resources are limited, it is important that every dollar be focused first to the classroom. Currently, the Department of Education has 93 unfilled positions. In their FY 2008-09 budget projections, the department has taken into account freezing 40 of these positions. We recommend freezing the remaining 53 positions which results in a **cost savings of \$2,650,000.** Further, we believe that, by virtue of operating without these positions up until this point, the Department of Education has shown that these positions are superfluous and unnecessary. We recommend that the department eliminate these positions entirely.

**Reducing funding for assessments, evaluation and review of the High Schools that Work Model through the EEDA.** State Department of Education officials have recommended suspending any assessments during FY 2009-10 that are not required by federal regulations. The assessments required by High Schools that Work (HSTW) fall in this category. We recommend that these tests be suspended during FY 2009-10, resulting in a cost savings of \$438,480. Additionally, we recommend suspending professional development for the 175 high schools that have already implemented the HSTW model, which results in a savings of up to \$1,137,500. In FY 2009-10, we recommend funding HSTW in the amount of \$308,000 for professional development in the 28 schools implementing HSTW for the first time. This results in a net **cost savings of \$2,792,800.**

### **Making Tough Choices:**

The current economic challenges have forced many South Carolinians to make some serious decisions about how they will spend – or save – their personal income. Similar to the challenges facing households across South Carolina about how to prioritize spending, the finite resources of the state require that we make difficult choices about how we will direct the limited resources available to us. These choices better reflect our desire to be fiscally responsible with taxpayer dollars by limiting government spending only to activities that are of the highest necessity. Our choices are not a criticism of the merit of the forgone activities. The following items represent some of the difficult choices we've made on educational activities that we chose not to purchase in this year's executive budget.

**Reducing administrative costs at the Department of Education.** We strongly emphasize that our goal is to maximize the impact our education dollars have on South Carolina's children. To do that, these funds *must* make it to the classroom in the form of instructional dollars and teacher salaries. When times are tight, our first move should be to eliminate duplicative and non-essential administrative costs – particularly at the state level – rather than making cuts to the Base Student Cost. Unfortunately, the Department of Education has chosen to limit the difficult cuts that should be made in Columbia, and instead has slashed classroom funding. Accordingly, we propose cutting **94 positions out of the 961 administrative positions at the State Department Education saving \$6,806,248, and redirecting this funding to the base student cost.** In tough fiscal times, it is incumbent upon us to 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 the funding for the State Department of Education school accreditation process** and requiring the Department of Education to fully implement the 2004 recommendations of the Legislative Audit Council review. We commend the Department of Education for adopting a portion of the LAC recommendations, thus reducing annual state expenditures on this activity by \$280,000. However, we believe this agency should fully adopt the recommendations of the LAC by completely eliminating their accreditation process, and instead only use the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS) accreditation process. The State Department of Education should encourage all eligible schools to pursue SACS accreditation – which most schools already use – thus eliminating this duplicative regulatory function at the state level. Making these changes will result in a **cost savings of \$269,483.**

**Eliminating funds for Agricultural Education Teachers.** This funding comes to Clemson University and is a pass through to the K-12 school districts. It supports Future Farmers of America teaching positions. While the agricultural science lessons learned through the FFA courses are valuable, they reach only five percent of high school students and are not required courses. Additionally, the South Carolina Department of Education says 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. In the tough financial times our state is facing – when we are at the point of freezing salaries for all other classroom teachers – we should focus primarily on funding teaching positions that will aid our students in earning a high school diploma. While agricultural courses have merit, our focus must be on funding core subject areas such as reading, writing, and math. If a student cannot read or write, it is likely that they will not be successful in the business management aspect of farming, which is why we must focus on supporting core subjects in K-12 education. This will result in a **cost savings of \$405,599.**

**Eliminating the ADEPT program.** This program, which is similar to the National Board Certification process, is input-driven and is not tied to statistically-significant increases in student achievement. The Assisting, Developing, and Evaluating Professional Teaching (ADEPT) program has merit, as it can lead to more introspective teaching when properly implemented. However, the quality of program implementation varies significantly from school to school and district to district. Additionally, the professional development offered by the ADEPT program is duplicative of a specific professional development program that the state currently funds at the same time. It is less effective than other professional development models such as the Teacher Advancement Program and the South Carolina Teacher Incentive Grant, both of which we support, and both of which are directly tied to academic gains in student performance. In tough budget years, there is no need for our state to have duplicative teacher evaluation programs. This will result in a **cost savings of \$2,150,728.**

*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, and create economic development opportunities. The challenge is to achieve these goals with dwindling resources, as significant budget shortfalls resulted in cuts to higher education budgets by more than 22 percent during the 2008-09 Fiscal Year. We want more South Carolinians to be able to access our higher education system, so they can survive in an increasingly competitive job market, but this feat will be difficult to accomplish if current trends in tuition increases remain unchecked.

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. 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." Unfortunately, we 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 statewide plan, which is why we continue to support the creation of a Board of Regents to develop a coordinated higher education system.

Our mission for higher education is simple: to provide a quality education at an affordable price for the citizens in our state. 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 believe in the notion of maximizing private and non-profit resources to enhance our many wonderful community arts and cultural programs.

### Administration's Goals for Improving Our Higher Education System and Cultural Resources are to:

- ✓ Provide for greater access and affordability of our Higher Education system.
- ✓ Provide for employability and quality of life opportunities for graduates.
- ✓ Provide for an efficient and effective statewide Higher Education system by creating a Board of Regents.
- ✓ Provide for a greater level of South Carolina-based, derived cultural opportunities.

## **Developing Our Purchasing Priorities**

In order 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. This section identifies the measures that help explain whether our state is or is not achieving our goal.

### ***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:

- A few of our colleges received national recognition for the value of their programs through *U.S. News and World Report* rankings.
- The University of South Carolina-Upstate is in its second 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.
- Winthrop and Lander Universities have increased safety measures by alerting students of urgent news via cell phone text messages – a precaution that possibly could have saved lives during the Virginia Tech shootings in 2007.

Additionally, enrollment in South Carolina's higher education system is increasing. In the teaching and research universities, there are 7,700 more students enrolled now than in 1998 – a 17.3 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 24.1 percent increase in the total number of degrees awarded by our colleges, universities, and technical colleges. Additionally, minority enrollment went up nearly four percent between 2006 and 2007. Our technical college system saw a 5.2 percent increase in enrollment during the 2008-09 year, but the cause may be two-fold: first, more South Carolinians are realizing the value of obtaining a postsecondary degree to increase employability; and second, technical college enrollment has historically increased during economic downturns. The latter reason likely explains the enrollment increase for the 2008-09 school year, according to officials at the State Technical College System, which means it is crucial that we make higher education accessible and affordable to our citizens.

### ***Opportunities for Improvement***

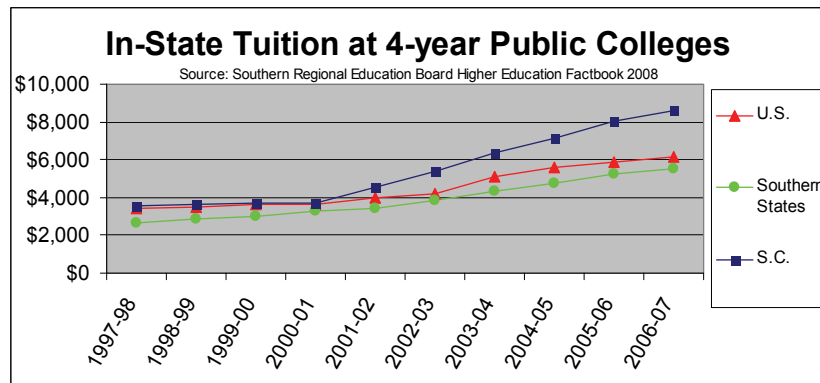
To achieve our goals of preparing the workforce for the global economy and creating economic development opportunities, our institutions of higher education must keep up with workforce needs. This administration has focused on attracting higher-paying, knowledge-based jobs. In order to be more successful at attracting businesses to our state, we need well-prepared graduates at varying

degrees of education levels. There are four primary levels of preparedness: high school graduation, two-year degree, four-year degree, and graduate degree completion. If our state is going to be more competitive, 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. Unfortunately, rising tuition costs are making college less accessible for many people in our state.

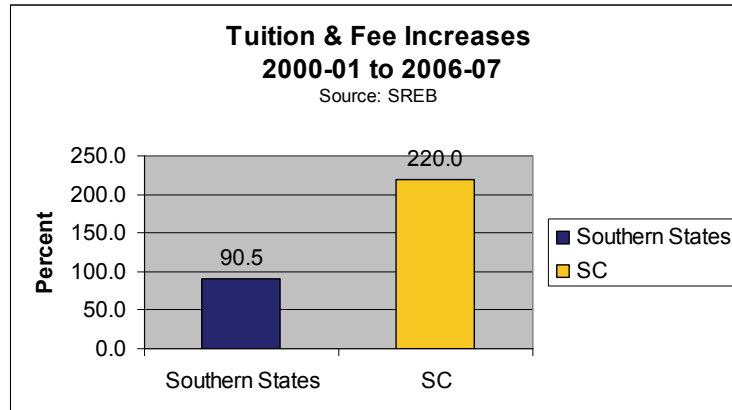
### *Rising Costs of Higher Education*

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.

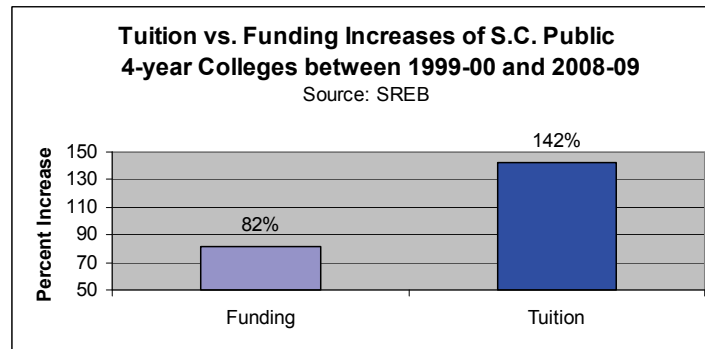
Offering a first-class, postsecondary program is useless if our citizens cannot afford to attend school. Nearly double-digit percentage hikes in tuition in recent years are putting higher education out of reach for many in our state. According to The College Board, the current national average of in-state tuition and fees at public four-year institutions is \$6,585, marking a 6.6 percent increase from the 2007-08 fiscal year. In South Carolina's public four-year colleges, in-state tuition grew by seven percent and averages \$8,965, which is \$2,380 higher than the national average and is almost double the average of other Southeastern states.



As illustrated by the chart below, tuition and fees in South Carolina increased at more than double the rate of average tuition and fees for other southern states in just a five-year period.



Despite the fact that total funding (including state, local, and supplemental) has increased for our state's four-year public colleges by 82 percent, tuition has increased by 142 percent over the past 10 years.



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), which was 3.6 percent in FY 2008-09.

### *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 a higher education 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. It is important to note that this report is published every two years, and this is the third consecutive report in which South Carolina has received the lowest possible grade regarding college affordability. Even after receiving aid, poor and working-class families devote 34 percent of their annual family income 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 4-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 18.3 percent of the total state 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 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, the unintended consequence is that higher tuition is needed to sustain our inefficient system of underutilized campuses, making higher education *less* accessible to many in our state. At a time when all state agencies weathered harsh budget cuts during FY 2008-09 and as economists project a grim economic outlook for FY 2009-10, it is critical that now, more than ever, 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 as follows:

Provide for an efficient and effective statewide higher education system by creating a Board of Regents. The current structure of our higher education system includes 17 public universities and 16 technical colleges, each independent in mission and focus, and each controlled by its own governing board of trustees. While each campus is unique and desires to establish its own identity, the absence of a unified plan for higher education has promoted mission creep and duplication. During the past few years, we have seen a few examples illustrating the need for a statewide plan for higher education:

- USC-Sumter circumvented the Commission on Higher Education (CHE) 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 has 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, either because the universities did not want the Commission's approval or because it was unnecessary to have the Commission's approval. This structural weakness and lack of planning will continue to contribute to rising costs and duplication in the higher education system. Therefore, we propose once again that a statewide plan for higher education in South Carolina be developed by establishing a Board of Regents.

Tennessee and Kansas each have a Board of Regents, and Louisiana has had one for more than 30 years. Georgia's university system has had a Board of Regents since 1931. With this act, public higher education in Georgia was unified under a single governing and management authority, 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.

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, which emphasizes why 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 2009 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.

Increase the employability of graduates. Earning a degree is certainly a measure of achievement and an indication of a base of knowledge. 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, and they must be prepared to become productive citizens. Also, from a different perspective, students should be made aware of employment opportunities in critical areas as well as employment opportunities associated with chosen majors. 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 is in its second year and apprenticeships have increased by 24 percent, giving technical college students on-the-job training with the prospect of a job offer upon graduation. This program is helping to create a larger pool of qualified workers in the areas of health care, tourism, and advanced manufacturing to name a few. 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.

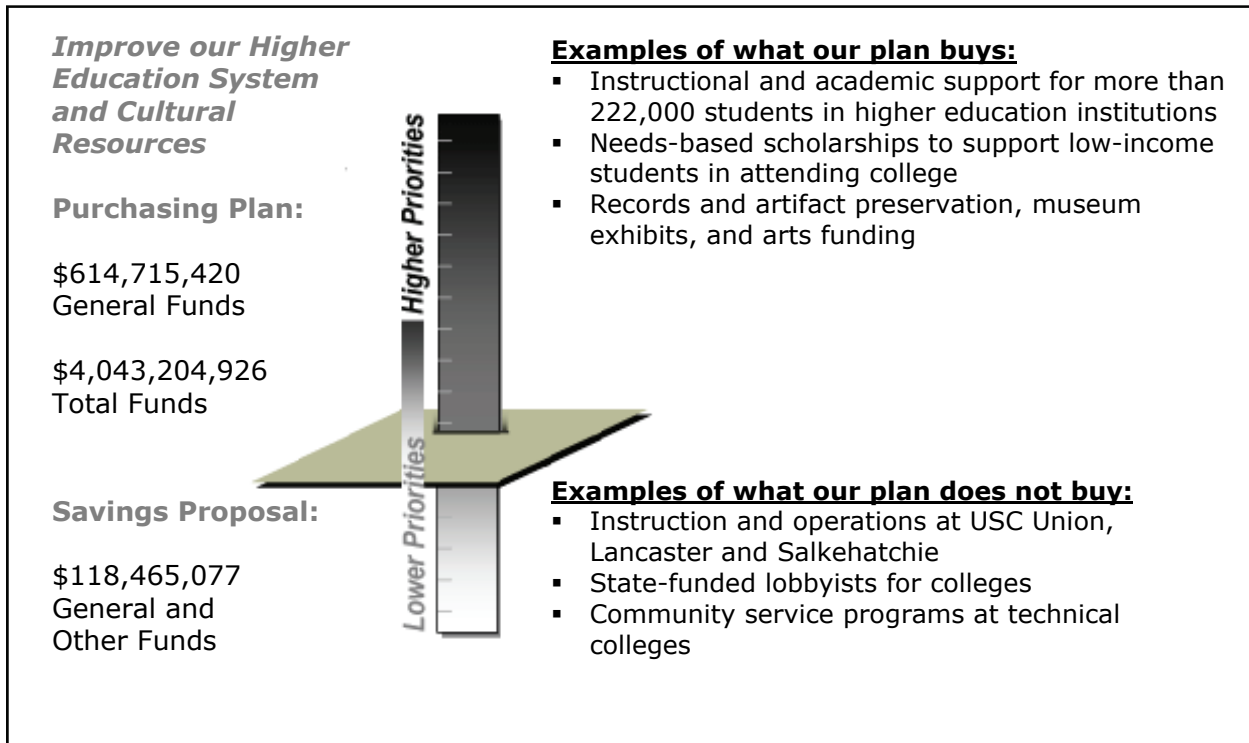
Increase the effectiveness and efficiency of cultural opportunities and agencies through consolidation of duplicative services. There are opportunities for consolidation among arts agencies and their administrative tasks that could prove beneficial. This administration continues to believe in the notion that duplicating services is not the most efficient use of taxpayer money. There are ways for this area of government to combine efforts and save taxpayer dollars – from cultural agencies sharing building space, to the same agencies 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.

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 and potential future 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 K-12 performance. 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 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 only support funding the two-year campuses of USC for the next three fiscal years, as we propose they phase out by 2013. 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 **\$502,643,526** in recurring general funds.

**Program coordination and oversight by the Commission on Higher Education.** The CHE, while limited in authority, provides reviews of academic and scholarship programs, comprehensive

data collection, and facilities coordination. Until the CHE is given more authority, or until a Board of Regents is established, we propose **maintaining the recurring general fund** in the amount of **\$49,415,109**.

**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. 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 underprepared 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 2008 will retain it in the fall of 2009. 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 **\$17,817,025**.
- **LIFE Scholarships** for total funding of **\$148,686,444**.
- **Palmetto Fellows Scholarships** for total funding of **\$37,435,700**.

**Tuition grants for students attending independent colleges** in South Carolina. This investment is returned many times over by using the capacity of these 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 290,000 South Carolina students, totaling \$600 million. We propose **funding in the amount of \$22,038,058 in recurring general funds and \$35,915,094 in total funds**.

**The Lottery Tuition Assistance Program** is designed to aid students bound for two-year technical colleges. Each student is awarded an amount based upon the number of eligible recipients and the amount of available funding each year limited to the cost of tuition. This program assists students by giving them an opportunity to achieve an education at a higher level. 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.** In the first six months of FY 2008-09, the technical colleges each received budget cuts in excess of 21 percent, which is why we believe that now is the time to consolidate administrative functions to realize cost savings. One way to do so 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 – as they have the largest enrollments – with the merger and proposed cost savings as follows:

**Upstate-region (Greenville):**

- Piedmont: \$993,561
- Spartanburg: \$983,375
- York: \$1,251,293
- Tri-County: \$2,010,356
- Northeastern: \$707,690

**Midlands-region (Midlands):**

- Aiken: \$1,049,995
- Orangeburg-Calhoun: \$1,034,237
- Denmark: \$592,355
- Central Carolina: \$993,963

**Low-Country-region (Trident):**

- Horry-Georgetown: \$1,753,378
- Williamsburg: \$289,967
- Florence-Darlington: \$2,998,466
- Technical College of the Lowcountry: \$1,166,958

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. After adding 30 percent to the savings above to represent employee benefits, our proposal would **save an estimated \$20.5 million**.

Georgia approved a similar consolidation in October 2008, which merged 13 technical colleges into six, and is estimated to save the state \$3.5 million. It is also important to note that the distance between schools should not discourage consolidation – Valdosta and Central technical colleges in Georgia will consolidate even though they are 70 miles apart.

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.** Each of South Carolina's higher education institutions faced cuts is excess of 21 percent during FY 2008-09, which is why we believe it is more important now than ever before to streamline resources and consolidate 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 \$11.5 million**.

In estimating cost savings for a consolidation of administrative functions with the four-year universities, we reduced each college's total amount of administrative funding by 15 percent. Reducing administrative funding by this amount would help realize similar savings calculated from technical colleges that have similar enrollment to the four-year colleges. For example, Spartanburg Community College serves just over 4,440 students, while South Carolina State University serves just under this amount. We estimated savings at Spartanburg to be \$983,375, and we applied a 15 percent cut in administrative costs to South Carolina State to realize a total of \$841,069 in savings. The other proposed college savings are as follows:

Citadel	\$1,340,775
Coastal Carolina	\$2,060,558
College of Charleston	\$2,469,273
Francis Marion	\$750,431
Lander	\$504,437
South Carolina State	\$841,069
Winthrop	\$894,449

After totaling the figures above – which represent salaries – we then added an additional 30 percent which represents employee benefits. This brings our **estimated total savings to \$11,519,290**.

We recommend that Clemson and the Medical University of South Carolina retain executive-level administration at their respective universities, as they are among our state's three research institutions. 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 is currently not being done.

**Phasing out the USC branches of Union, Lancaster, and Salkehatchie over a two-year period.** In a December 9, 2008, newspaper article, University of South Carolina President Harry Pastides said that closing regional campuses of USC may be considered in order to absorb deep budget cuts. We propose phasing out these three USC campuses over a two-year period, as we believe that students currently attending the underutilized two-year campuses could access existing larger campuses in nearby communities. Enrollment at some of these two-year colleges is not increasing at the rate of other nearby colleges and universities. For example, USC-Salkehatchie saw only 2.9 percent student growth between 2006 and 2007. Located less than 25 miles away from the Allendale campus of USC-Salkehatchie is Denmark Technical College, which has seen enrollment increase by 14.1 percent in a year. In the Upstate, USC-Union served fewer than 400 students in 2007 and in 2008. It is located within 25 miles of USC-Upstate and Spartanburg Community College. Additionally, USC-Lancaster is located within 30 miles of Winthrop University, two regional campuses of York Technical College, and the Pageland campus of Northeastern Technical College. First-year **savings for this phase out are \$2,371,657**, which we propose using to fund

needs-based scholarships to provide assistance to students who otherwise may not be able to afford postsecondary education.

**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 state funding continue to be spent on university lobbyists. For example, Clemson has three full-time lobbyists and one part-time lobbyist and has leased office space in Columbia for these staff members. 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 the cost savings will amount to **\$1,589,706** in general funds.

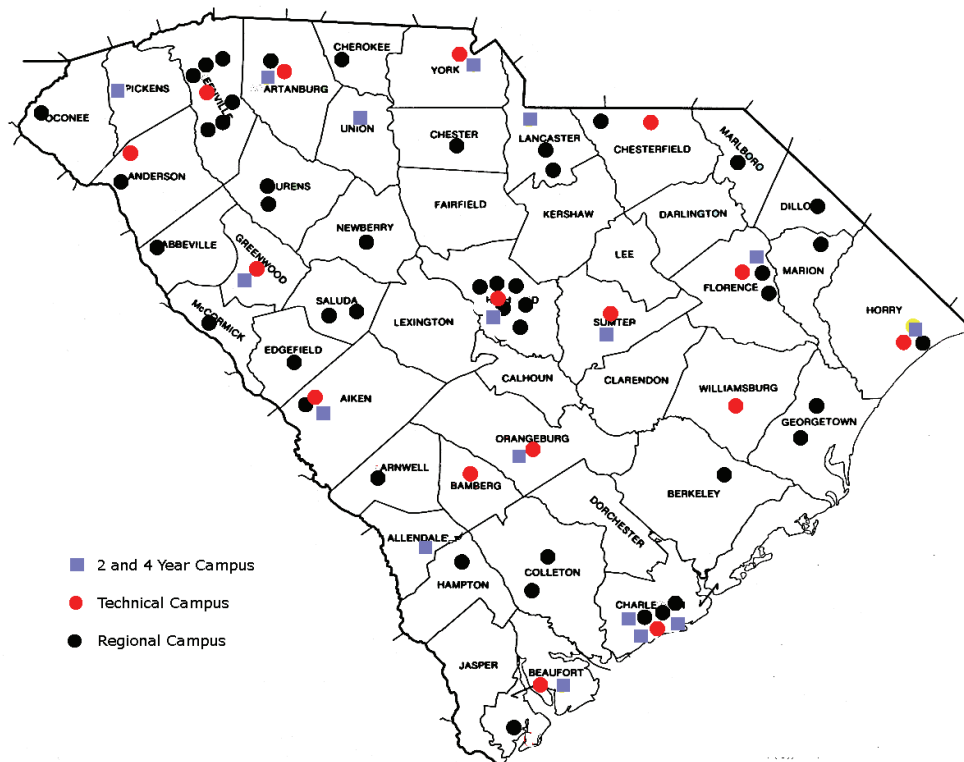
**Consolidating the Cultural and Arts Agencies.** By moving the Arts Commission into the State Museum, we project **savings of \$202,893** in recurring general funds by reducing space requirements, systems duplication, and equipment.

**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 should allow the Commission to cancel the terms of its current lease without penalty with 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 location off of Farrow Road until 2012. We think it is excessive and unnecessary for the state to pay operations, leasing, and maintenance costs on a building that only serves three people who could easily share space with another state agency like the State Department of Education, as they currently have 93 unfilled positions and may have extra office space. Cost savings from this consolidation will amount to **\$37,469**.

**Consolidating the Institute for Archeology and Anthropology** currently residing at USC-Columbia into the Department of Archives and History (DAH). This function could be easily absorbed and housed at DAH and is consistent with their overall mission of cultural preservation. DAH has adequate physical space available to incorporate this function, and it fits with DAH's defined mission. 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**.

**Facilities and Maintenance Cluster Initiative.** Collaborating maintenance and facility operations will yield significant savings to the state 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 entity. For example, in Charleston, MUSC, The Citadel, and the College of Charleston are all located within five miles of one another, yet all three have separate facilities and maintenance support 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 types of 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 solutions, resources, and find cost savings. We will closely monitor the formation of this collaboration. By reducing costs to the participating universities, we will prevent significant tuition increases for our state's students and families. This initiative will provide **\$7,635,592** of general fund **savings** based on the centralization of facilities and maintenance management that will afford a reduction in overhead.



### **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 comparing them with other activities in achieving our goal. 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 are faced with being able to fund only those activities which 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 on topics related to the community in which they live. Funds are used to pay a portion of salary for instructors, but the



program generates three million dollars annually in user fees. Therefore, we recommend that this program be self-sustained through user fees. This will result in a **savings of \$752,752** 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. This type of collaboration is what we support, particularly in tough financial times 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 operations costs of the University Center, or they should seek alternative sources of funding other than general funds. This will result in **savings of \$301,886** in general funds.

**National History Day in South Carolina.** This is an educational program that encourages students in grades four through 12 to study, research, and develop topics related to history, and to expand their knowledge through exhibits, performances, documentaries, or historical papers. While this program is valuable in educating students about history, it reaches less than two percent of students (less than 9,000) statewide. Furthermore, we believe that students could still continue their research projects on history with the aid of streaming history videos through ETV and by forming partnerships with the local communities to study historic sites within the county where they attend school. Reducing state funding for this program will result in **savings of \$56,829** in general funds.

*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

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## Improve the Conditions for Economic Growth

Since the beginning of our administration, we have been working toward making South Carolina as competitive as possible for attracting large capital investment and jobs, improving the business climate, and offering reforms that will keep South Carolina moving forward in this constantly evolving global economy.

These goals continue to be a high priority for our administration. Our commitment to economic development is reflected by our strong support of the economic development efforts of our Department of Commerce. We have made significant strides in improving the department's ability to attract large-scale capital investment projects. This year alone, we have secured multi-million dollar investments and recruited more jobs by bringing in companies like Google, Starbucks, Adidas, Monster.com, Heinz and URS Corporation, and have also facilitated increased expansions to existing businesses in the Palmetto State.

### 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.

The global economy continues to evolve on a daily basis, creating new markets and new ways of doing business. As we have emphasized in the past, South Carolina no longer competes just regionally or nationally, but globally with countries like China and India which continue to train their workforces and develop their abilities to compete across a diversity of industries. Given this ever-changing global economy and the current global financial crisis, we believe it is imperative, now more than ever, that we do what it takes to enhance South Carolina's competitive position.

It is crucial that we focus on providing the Department of Commerce with the necessary tools to compete with other states and nations when companies look to grow their operations or expand existing ones. Our administration has been consistent in its commitment to create a friendlier business climate in South Carolina.

### Developing Our Purchasing Priorities

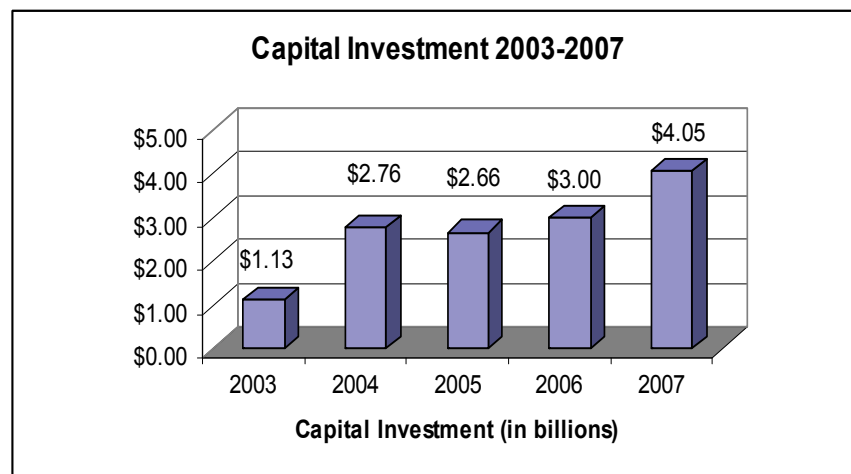
To develop our purchasing priorities, we first looked at the major indicators of success to determine whether state government is currently reaching its goal to improve the conditions for economic growth. We have found that South Carolina is making significant progress; however, there are areas that need improvement. This section identifies the measures that help explain whether our state is achieving our goals.

### *Where We Are Succeeding*

During the 2008 legislative session, we worked with the General Assembly on a number of pro-jobs and pro-growth initiatives, including the Small Business Healthcare Act, to continue improving South Carolina's overall business climate. Ninety-seven percent of businesses in South Carolina are small businesses, and the Small Business Healthcare Act gives them another tool to remain competitive in today's global economy by enabling employers to provide insurance to their employees at a lower cost. By supporting this and other reforms, we have sent a clear signal to all prospective job creators that we are not only open for business, but are also working to make South Carolina the preferred place to do business.

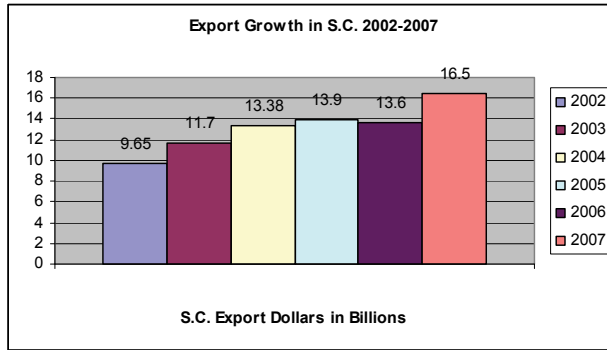
### Capital Investment

In 2007, South Carolina continued to experience rapid growth in the amount of capital investment and the number of new jobs created. Through the outstanding efforts of the Department of Commerce, 103 new firms and 76 existing firms invested over \$4 billion in South Carolina. This investment represents a 35 percent growth over 2006 and encompasses more than 15,000 new jobs in the Palmetto State. Since 2003, South Carolina's capital investment has grown over 250 percent from \$1.13 billion to \$4.05 billion in 2007. The department has also recruited more foreign companies from countries such as Germany, France, Switzerland, Canada and Sweden. Investments by foreign companies account for 50.9 percent of all capital investment and 30.8 percent of all new jobs.



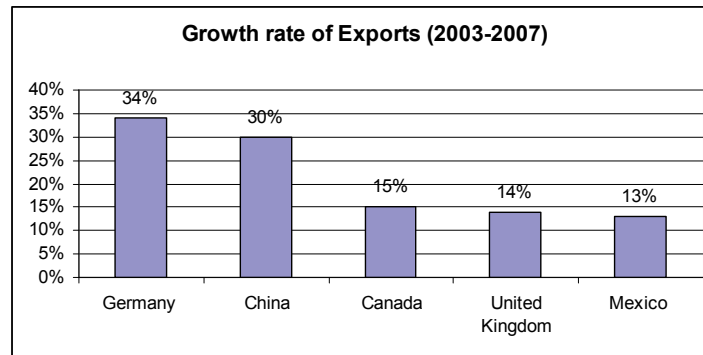
### Export Growth

South Carolina has seen significant growth in its export markets during this administration. In 2007 export growth increased by 21.6 percent to a record level of \$16.5 billion, which was substantially higher than the 12.1 percent growth rate of the United States and the 14.7 percent export growth rate of the Southeast.



As the state's exports grow, so do our opportunities. About 9 percent of South Carolina's total private sector manufacturing employment is supported by exports. In 2007, South Carolina exported goods to 198 countries with traditional trading partners like Canada and the United Kingdom, while also experiencing significant increases to quickly growing and emerging markets in China and Vietnam. Also, South Carolina is the second largest exporting state or U.S. territory to Germany. South

Carolina's export business has grown 147 percent from 1996 to 2007, ranking it 19th among the 50 states and all U.S. territories. Continuing to make export business growth and development a priority for the state will result in South Carolina becoming even more diverse in the global marketplace.



### *Opportunities for Improvement*

This administration continues to believe that job creation and business growth are predicated upon reforms that can provide a broader array of opportunity for all South Carolinians. With a reduction in the small business income tax, comprehensive tort reform, workers' compensation reform, and the small business healthcare reform, we believe some important strides have been made that give residents of our state more job opportunities.

With the influx of people coming to South Carolina, our labor force continues to grow and impact our state's employment. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), our labor force and employment growth are among the best in the nation, and South Carolina has over 145,000 more people employed now than just five years ago. With a continually growing labor force, it is incumbent upon us to work even harder to spur economic development and the creation of jobs in South Carolina.

**State-By-State Comparison, Labor Figures, Jan. 2003 to Aug. 2008**

(Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, seasonally-adjusted figures as of 9/26/08)

Labor Force				Employment			
Rank	State	Total Growth	%	Rank	State	Total Growth	%
1	Nevada	261,371	22.86%	1	Nevada	224,644	20.78%
2	Utah	185,610	15.49%	2	Utah	205,991	18.28%
3	Arizona	397,148	14.69%	3	Arizona	381,677	14.99%
4	Florida	1,148,056	14.05%	4	Florida	987,833	12.78%
5	Georgia	550,482	12.62%	5	Washington	359,658	12.38%
6	Colorado	274,905	11.13%	6	Colorado	273,376	11.76%
7	Washington	342,084	10.92%	7	Idaho	70,982	10.93%
8	Idaho	68,131	9.92%	8	Georgia	451,168	10.87%
9	Virginia	369,316	9.78%	9	New Mexico	81,983	9.86%
10	<b>S. Carolina</b>	<b>184,440</b>	<b>9.30%</b>	9	Texas	1,001,737	9.86%
11	New Mexico	74,947	8.49%	11	Virginia	333,226	9.20%
12	Wyoming	22,038	8.15%	12	Arkansas	106,401	8.66%
13	Alaska	27,072	8.10%	13	Alaska	27,317	8.64%
14	Hawaii	49,603	8.07%	14	Wyoming	22,453	8.69%
15	North Carolina	340,126	8.05%	15	<b>S. Carolina</b>	<b>145,191</b>	<b>7.82%</b>
16	Arkansas	102,157	8.04%	16	Hawaii	44,381	7.50%
17	Texas	862,663	7.93%	17	North Carolina	296,309	7.49%
18	Montana	35,139	7.48%	18	Montana	33,532	7.47%
19	North Dakota	24,499	7.04%	19	Oregon	122,563	7.19%
20	Delaware	27,947	6.67%	19	North Dakota	24,090	7.19%
21	Illinois	404,958	6.41%	21	South Dakota	24,155	5.94%
22	California	1,034,067	5.95%	22	Delaware	23,323	5.80%
23	Oregon	106,958	5.79%	23	Illinois	334,545	5.67%
24	South Dakota	24,294	5.77%	24	Maryland	146,472	5.36%
25	Maryland	159,597	5.59%	25	New Hampshire	35,386	5.23%
26	Connecticut	98,229	5.48%	26	California	810,210	5.01%
27	Tennessee	143,583	4.97%	27	Oklahoma	76,738	4.80%
28	New Hampshire	34,030	4.80%	28	Kansas	64,035	4.71%
29	Maine	29,593	4.34%	29	Iowa	56,920	4.34%
30	Kansas	59,376	4.14%	30	Connecticut	72,264	4.26%
31	Kentucky	79,994	4.08%	31	Alabama	80,502	4.05%
31	Pennsylvania	250,948	4.08%	32	Pennsylvania	232,457	4.01%
33	Iowa	65,242	4.03%	33	New Jersey	155,566	3.79%
34	New Jersey	164,947	3.78%	34	New York	326,914	3.75%
35	Alabama	78,012	3.72%	35	Tennessee	97,518	3.56%
36	Oklahoma	55,614	3.29%	36	West Virginia	26,350	3.54%
37	New York	284,133	3.05%	37	Maine	22,861	3.52%
38	Indiana	91,471	2.90%	38	Nebraska	30,517	3.28%
39	Nebraska	27,901	2.88%	39	Kentucky	59,819	3.25%
40	Ohio	149,553	2.56%	40	Louisiana	53,870	2.84%
41	Minnesota	56,185	1.95%	41	Wisconsin	60,316	2.11%
42	Mississippi	22,092	1.69%	42	Indiana	41,998	1.40%
43	Louisiana	32,440	1.61%	43	Ohio	54,936	1.00%
44	West Virginia	12,457	1.57%	44	Vermont	3,225	0.98%
45	Wisconsin	45,234	1.49%	45	Mississippi	7,952	0.65%
46	Vermont	4,619	1.33%	46	Minnesota	10,664	0.39%
47	Missouri	29,753	1.00%	47	Massachusetts	11,857	0.37%
48	Rhode Island	5,214	0.92%	48	Missouri	-9,836	-0.35%
49	Massachusetts	-3,411	-0.10%	49	Rhode Island	-13,587	-2.54%
50	Michigan	-77,806	-1.55%	50	Michigan	-181,367	-3.87%

Improving Economic Soil Conditions

This administration has mentioned numerous times that to increase South Carolina's global competitiveness, the playing field must be as level as possible. Rural South Carolina is still lagging behind in its access to high-speed internet connections. While the United States as a whole has over 75 million total broadband subscribers on a per capita basis, the United States is ranked 24<sup>th</sup> globally in broadband penetration. Countries like South Korea and the majority of the European Union countries have more broadband penetration per capita than this country. 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.

Previous steps to provide more affordable internet access have been taken by this administration – from signing legislation that deregulates broadband services to allowing more cable companies providing internet services into South Carolina. To that end, we are pleased that the South Carolina Educational Broadband Commission was put together to make this proposal a reality.

While we have made progress in improving some economic soil conditions, South Carolinians are still burdened by the highest effective income tax rate in the Southeast. 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 have proposed offering an optional flat tax that will not only cut much of the red tape out of the current tax code, which includes confusing paperwork for exemptions and deductions, but which will also attract economic and human capital to the 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.” Put another way, the lower the tax rate the greater the state’s economic growth.

We have also expressed concerns that our tax code has far too many incentives carved out for only one area of the state or for only one business that may come to our state. The Department of Commerce reviewed our incentive system and 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.” 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 some of the special incentives in our tax code and replacing them with a complete elimination of our five percent corporate income tax. Phasing out the corporate income tax over 10 years would make South Carolina only the fifth state to do so – 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. While some progress has been made due to the enactment of comprehensive workers’ compensation reform in 2007, the business community still needs the protection of objective standards for determining awards.

Finally, we remain committed to reducing the burden that frivolous lawsuits have on businesses in South Carolina. While the tort reform legislation enacted in 2005 has helped reduce the costs associated with litigation to businesses, there is still much work to be done. In the *2008 State Liability Systems Ranking Study* conducted for the U.S. Chamber Institute for Legal Reform, South Carolina ranked 43<sup>rd</sup> worst tort system in America – the worst ranking that the state has ever received. For South Carolina to remain competitive in a global economy, we need to continue to reduce these unnecessary costs incurred by businesses. We encourage the General Assembly to address tort reform in this 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:

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## **IMPROVE THE CONDITIONS FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH**



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.

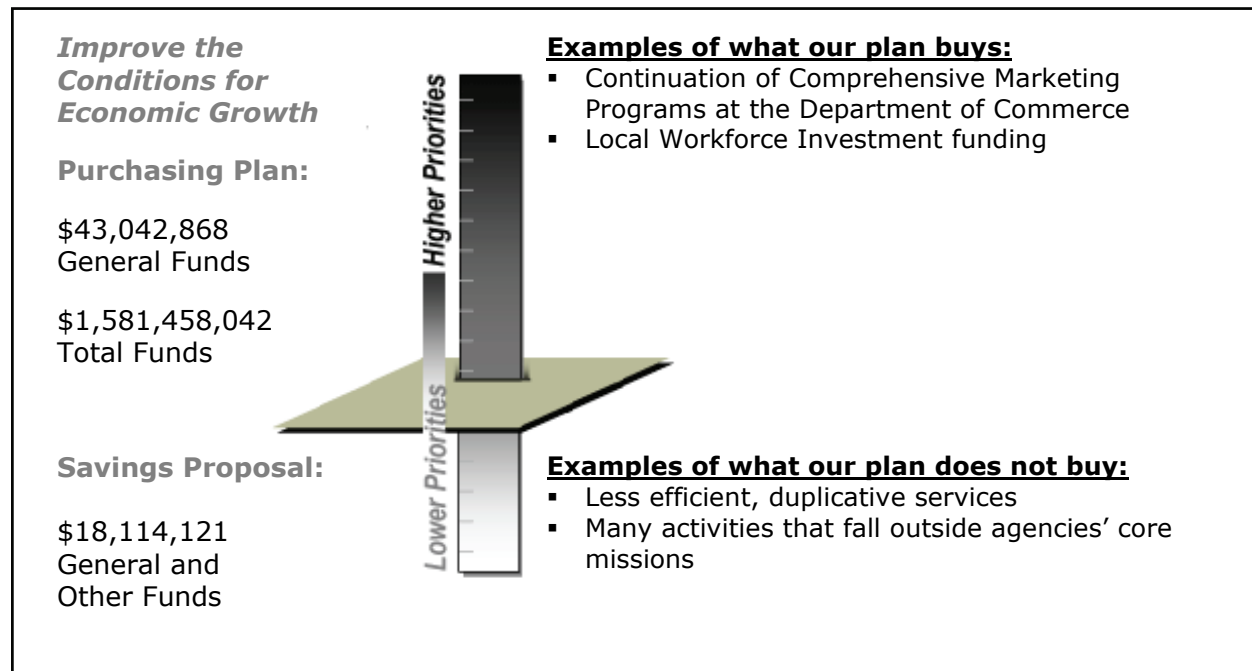
Provide a more unified and focused effort in marketing our state's assets. South Carolina will maintain its reputation as a business-friendly environment by continuing to promote its strengths while working to minimize or eliminate its weaknesses. Marketing dollars spent on promoting the positive aspects 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 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 economic development 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:**

**Making Interest Payment on Federal Loan for Unemployment Compensation Benefits.** In 2008, the Employment Security Commission (ESC) requested two loans amounting to \$161 million dollars to cover a shortfall in the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund. According to the terms set by the U.S. Department of Labor, if the state does not repay the loan in one year, then the interest begins to accrue increasing the liability to the state by approximately \$5.1 million in FY 2009-10. 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 **\$5.1 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, South Carolina's unemployment tax already ranks 9<sup>th</sup> worst in the nation. We believe that any attempt to address the loan or future shortfalls must be tied to significant reforms of the ESC, and we are pleased to see a large number of legislators agree and have requested a Legislative Audit Council review of the agency.

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

The Department of Commerce continues to make an impact on 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 in order to compete. We, therefore, propose maintaining **recurring funding of \$1,900,379** 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 2007 domestic travel expenditures in South Carolina totaled over \$9.7 billion, a 6.5 percent increase from 2006. 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 specific areas of our state's tourism industry that have the most potential for 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 tourism revenue from all parts of the globe. We propose maintaining recurring funding of **\$7,497,609** 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 **maintaining current funding of \$2,035,153** for this workforce training program.

**Local Workforce Investment.** This initiative will help to 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 2009-10 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 lead agency on economic development for the state, the Department of Commerce should be the agency in charge of all funds directed at growing the economy of our urban and rural areas. We have long advocated that 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 2007, more than 34 percent of jobs recruited to South Carolina went to rural communities. Further, in their 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. Looking

at the big picture, in 2005, rural capital investment in our state was \$842 million, up from \$635 million in 2004. We believe there is the ability for more success to occur by moving this program and all associated grant funds to the Department of Commerce. This move would generate **general fund savings of \$151,751.**

**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. We propose directing the state amount of funds from the gas tax to run this program because it is statutorily required. This will allow the agency to hire the needed inspectors to ensure this program is managed as expected. This will generate **general fund savings of \$390,606.**

### **Making Tough Choices:**

Given the state’s finite amount of resources, we had to make some difficult choices regarding which activities to fund. 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 goal. The following reflects these difficult choices:

**Reducing pass through funding.** This administration has always believed that any public-private endeavor should employ an open and objective process so that the most worthy projects receive public investment. An example of these funds is the Regional Promotions pass through at the Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, a pass through that the agency recommended should no longer be funded. We believe that in lean budget years, funds appropriated 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 that a process is needed to create a fairer way to fund these projects than with pass through funding. **General fund savings of \$1,375,000.**

**Public Service Activities reaching outside of their core mission of agriculture.** The administration continues to recognize the valuable role that Clemson's and South Carolina State's PSAs have played in our rural areas over the past several decades. 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. Those non-core activities identified include the Rural Community Leadership Development program at Clemson and the Community Leadership and Economic Development program at South Carolina State. These are examples of programs reaching outside their core mission when the intended goal is duplicative of services provided through the South Carolina Department of Commerce. These activities represent a **general fund savings of \$1,842,858.**

*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.*

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Improve the Health and  
Protections of Our Children and  
Adults

## Improve the Health and Protections of Our Children and Adults

Core functions of a fiscally and socially responsible government include helping our citizens maintain or regain their health, protecting vulnerable citizens from abuse, and providing opportunities for people to keep their independence and dignity. When done well, this leads to a better quality of life for our citizens while lowering costs to the taxpayer.

In South Carolina, one out of every three tax dollars is directed toward health care. Historically, however, that significant investment has not led to satisfactory health outcomes in our state. To help South Carolinians get more value for their health care dollar, we brought the benefit of marketplace principles to health care. South Carolinians deserve a health system that encourages cost-effective preventative care and offers a menu of health plans from which to choose for themselves and their families.

Another key ingredient of a high quality of life is the ability to live in a safe and stable environment. Improving the security of vulnerable citizens – reducing child poverty, finding permanent homes for foster children, decreasing the rate of child abuse and neglect, improving the living conditions of our seniors and those with disabilities, and improving rates of self-sufficiency among our low-income citizens – can improve employment rates, educational performance, health status, and quality of life. Against the backdrop of record budget deficits and a deep economic downturn, all of these outcomes can directly benefit our children and vulnerable adults and, therefore, indirectly benefit our taxpayers.

But these efforts will continue to be compromised until South Carolinians get the efficient and accountable service delivery system they deserve and that we have called for each of the past six years. If South Carolina's government were to be recreated today, it is virtually inconceivable to believe 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 are to:

- ✓ 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. Mammograms help detect breast cancer in its early stages; thus, it is critical that women have access to them. 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. To help in this regard, the first-ever state allocation of \$2 million last year provided an additional 9,000 women with access to life-saving cancer screenings. By lowering the “Best Chance Network” eligibility age from 47 to 40, the program is consistent with the American Cancer Society screening guidelines, allowing more lives to be saved.

Living in a safe, stable environment. The rate of South Carolinians living in a safe and stable environment is a direct indicator of the economic and physical well-being of children and adults.

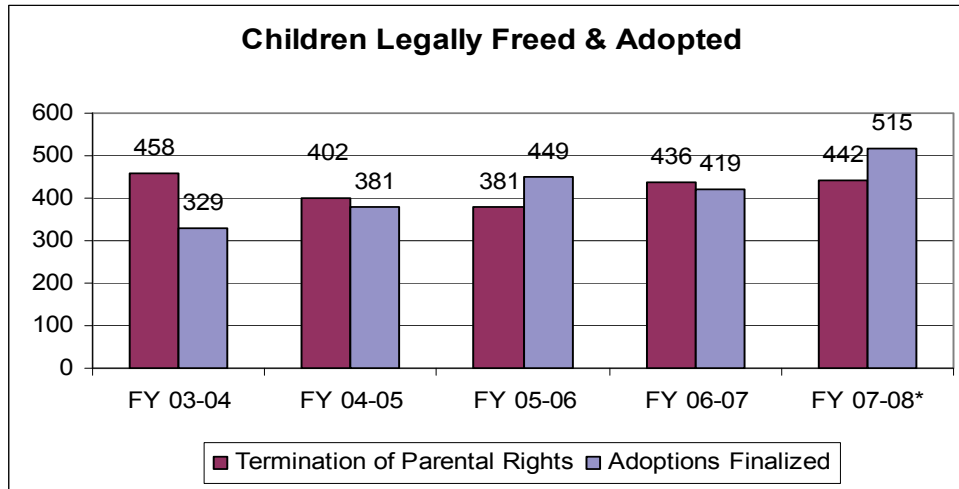
Key measures of this indicator include lower rates of child abuse and neglect. South Carolina is meeting some goals to ensure the safety of our children, adults with disabilities, and senior citizens. According to the most recent Department of Health and Human Services Child Maltreatment Report, South Carolina's child victimization rate is consistently lower than the national rate.

Year	Child Victims	Total State Child Population	Victims Per 1,000 Children (South Carolina Rate)	Victims Per 1,000 Children (National Rate)
2000	11,246	1,009,641	11.1	12.2
2001	11,199	1,018,000	11.0	12.5
2002	10,738	1,016,427	10.6	12.3
2003	11,143	1,019,266	10.9	12.2
2004	9,950	1,023,278	9.7	12.0
2005	10,759	1,030,036	10.4	12.1
2006	10,795	1,039,653	10.4	12.1
U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services Child Maltreatment Report				

As of July 2008, the percentage of children who are re-abused after the state returns them to the home has decreased from 3.4 percent in 2002 to 2.6 percent. While any abuse is unacceptable, the Department of Social Services' top priority is protecting vulnerable children.

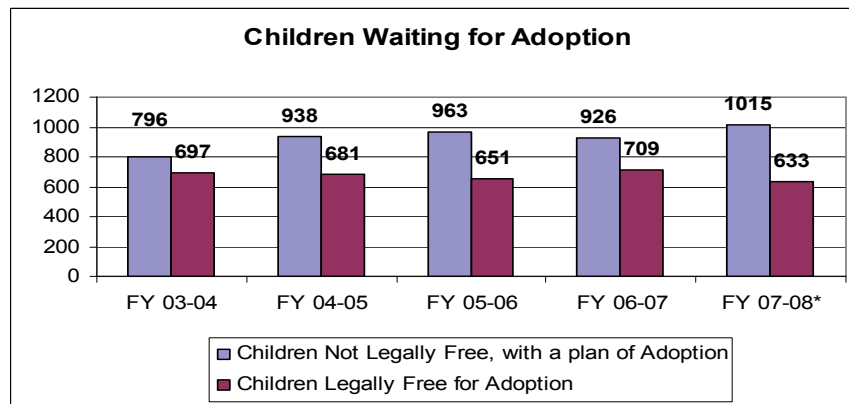
We have also seen some improvement in the area of adoption. In FY 2007-08, 631 children were placed in adoptive homes and 515 children had their adoptions finalized. This is the first time in a

state fiscal year the number of adoptions finalized has exceeded 500. To increase the number of adoptive families available, a recruiter has been added to each of the four regional adoption offices.



The amount of time it takes for a child to be adopted is at one of its lowest levels in five years.

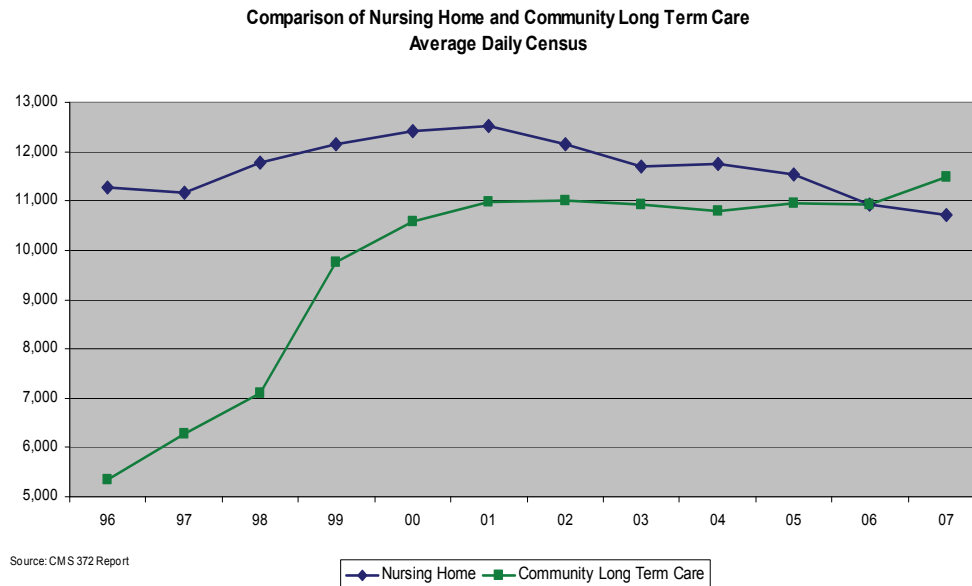
In FY 2007-08, 19.4 percent of the agency's foster children were adopted within 24 months, which is an improvement from the previous fiscal year but remains well below the 32 percent national standard.



Self-sufficiency rates. Improved rates of self-sufficiency and independence 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, families are the major providers of long-term care for seniors, providing 80 percent of care at home.



The following chart shows a comparison of nursing home care versus community (family) care. In 2007, we have seen community care surpass nursing home care. By receiving at-home community care, seniors and disabled persons are not only happier, but they help save taxpayer dollars.

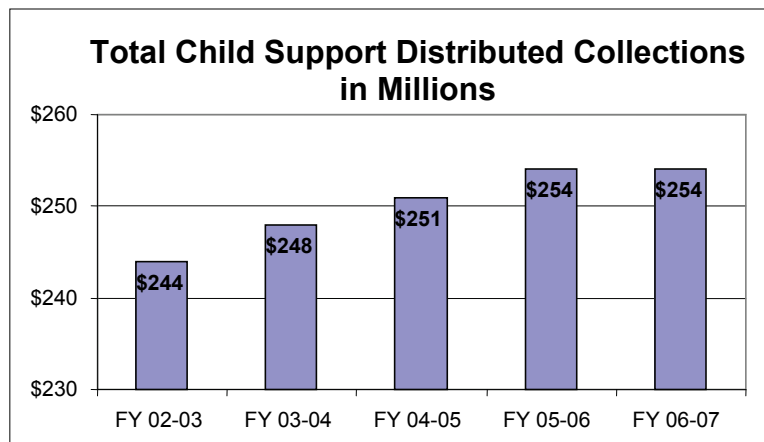


South Carolina is meeting some of its goals of increasing opportunities for self-sufficiency among low-income families and adults with disabilities by providing basic needs. For example, efforts to maximize the number of eligible persons receiving food stamps in South Carolina have been very effective – approximately 90 percent of South Carolinians in poverty are receiving food stamps, up from 50 percent in FY 2000-01. An average of 248,314 households received food stamps in FY 2007-08.

Success should not be measured simply in the number of South Carolinians receiving assistance, but also in the number of those who are able to leave the system. The number of South Carolinians who obtain employment, leave the state assistance program, and remain off assistance for at least one year continues to improve and climbed over 95 percent for the first time this century.

TANF cases closed and remained off assistance for at least a year	
Year Exited	Percent
2002	76.4
2003	78.9
2004	77.3
2005	84.1
2006	90.6
2007	95.5

In addition, child support-distributed collections have steadily increased from \$142 million in 1997 to \$254 million in 2007.



### *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 poor across the South, South Carolinians generally rank worse (42<sup>nd</sup> nationally in overall health) than our neighbors in North Carolina and Georgia, who rank 36<sup>th</sup> and 40<sup>th</sup> respectively. This is despite the fact that we outrank both states in per capita public health spending. As seen in the “Public Health Spending” chart, we are clearly not getting enough value for our health care dollars – a result of the antiquated system.

Public Health Spending		
State	Dollars per Person	Ranking per Capita
SC	\$219	10
GA	\$138	28
NC	\$128	31

Increase the number of citizens leading healthy lives. Unhealthy lifestyle choices made by too many South Carolinians 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 18<sup>th</sup> highest smoking rate in the nation (22 percent) and the 11<sup>th</sup> highest rate of adults who engage in no physical activity (47 percent). We rank 45<sup>th</sup> with regard to the number of women receiving appropriate prenatal care and 44<sup>th</sup> 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' life spans – from infancy to death.

2007 Health Outcomes Rankings (SC, NC, GA)			
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

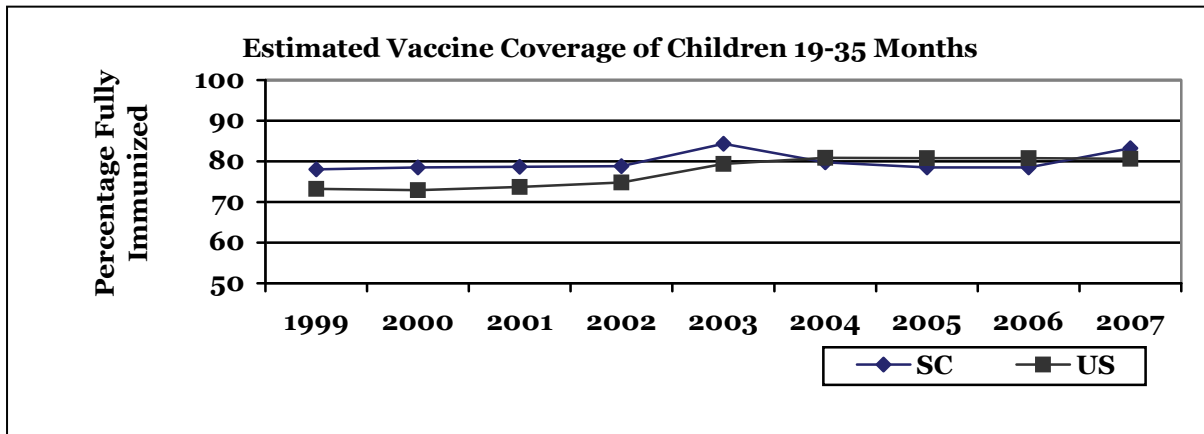
<b>Lack of Health Insurance (Overall State Population)</b>	
<b>State</b>	<b>% Uninsured</b>
Virginia	13.3
Alabama	15.2
<b>U.S. Average</b>	<b>15.8</b>
<b>South Carolina</b>	<b>15.9</b>
Georgia	17.7
North Carolina	17.9
Mississippi	20.8
Florida	21.2

Access to care. About 46 million Americans, nearly 15 percent of the population, are without health insurance. Although in the past year the rate of uninsured South Carolinians decreased by 8 percent, we still have significant room for improvement in the area of health care coverage. Overall, the uninsured rate in South Carolina (15.9 percent) sits above the national average. 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.

Increase the number of children living in a safe and stable environment. According to national standards, we should not have more than 9.9 percent of children entering foster care who had been returned home from a previous foster care placement, re-entering foster care within a 12-month period. In South Carolina for FY 2007-08, the percentage of children who re-entered care due to re-abuse was 7.25 percent, which is 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 2008, South Carolina was at 74 percent, still short of the national standard. There has been some progress in this area, however, as the overall length of time children spend in foster care has decreased by 27 percent since FY 2005-06 (from 3.3 years to 2.4 years).

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 14<sup>th</sup> in the nation with 83.2 percent of South Carolina's children ages 19-35 months being immunized in 2007, which is higher than the national average of 80.6 percent.



The state Occupational Safety and Health Act requires employers to provide their employees with a safe and healthy worksite that is free of hazards that may cause injuries and illnesses to workers. In 2007, our state had 8.5 occupational fatalities (per 100,000 workers), an increase from 6.7 occupational fatalities (per 100,000 workers) in 2005.

Among children, accidents are the number one cause of death in South Carolina. Approximately 45 percent of unintentional injury deaths, according to the National Safety Council, 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 and standards, 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. Disparities between races 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 remain direct indicators of economic well-being of children and adults, and are closely linked to physical well-being. Last year the percentage of children in poverty decreased from 19.4 in 2006 to 15.6 percent in 2007. The percentage of South Carolina seniors living below the poverty line is equal to the Southeastern average of 15 percent, but above the national average of 13 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 underinsured or without insurance. Health insurance coverage increases the likelihood that people will receive the preventive care they need to stay healthy. A high rate of uninsured individuals puts a strain on emergency care and increases the likelihood that health issues will go unaddressed until they are at a critical point. It has been estimated that the national cost of un-insurance is up to \$130 billion dollars. 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 2007 U.S. Department of Agriculture report reveals that 36.2 million Americans, including 12.4 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 ten states with the highest "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 2007 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 \$140,000 on one child up to the age of 17. The year before high school graduation, that child costs about \$8,800. 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.

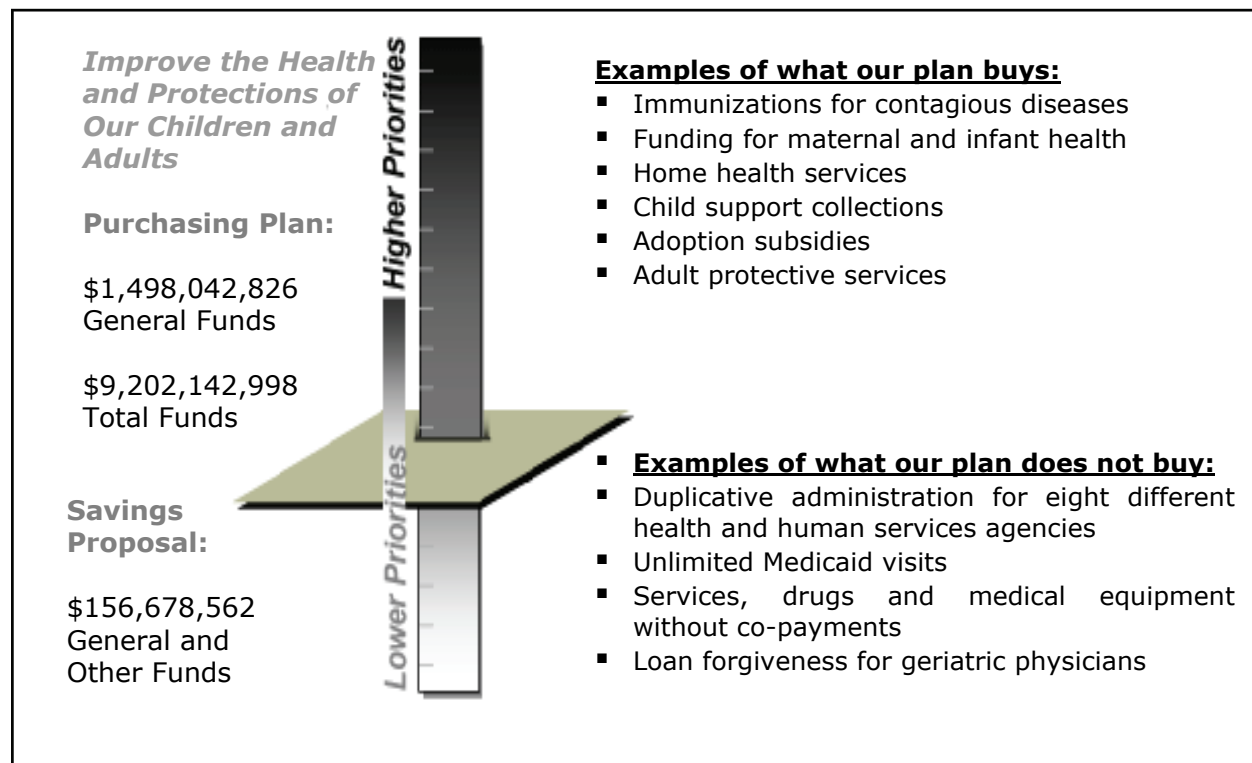
Provide measures to reduce time for foster children to be adopted. By reducing the amount of time for South Carolina children to be adopted, we can increase the number of children in stable and safe environments and reduce the number of children in institutional settings. Another long-term consequence 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**

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.



### **Our Plan Buys:**

#### ***Increased emphasis on prevention and promoting 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 community 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 \$3,390,721 in general funds and \$7,936,357 in total 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 **support current funding for this activity amounting to \$3,836,045 in general funds and \$130,846,126 in total 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 **maintain current funding for this activity, amounting to \$11,672,343 in general funds and \$47,883,939 in total 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 **maintain current funding for this activity, amounting to \$101,367,187 in general funds and \$430,847,288 in total funds.**

*Disease prevention and disease 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 \$189,360,286 million in recurring funds and \$5 million in nonrecurring funds – amounting to \$194,360,286 in general funds and \$1,166,953,601 in total 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 **maintain funding for this activity, amounting to \$42,675,311 in general funds and \$457,197,602 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 to **maintain recurring funding for this activity amounting to \$15,938,650 in general funds and \$27,824,606 in total 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 \$22,587,644 in general funds and \$39,000,927 in total 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 treatment to specialized treatment 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 to **maintain funding for this activity, amounting to \$7,188,225 in general funds and \$23,376,262 in total 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 to **maintain current funding for this activity amounting to \$11,165,815 in general funds and \$682,827,631 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 \$7,464,141 in general funds and \$26,349,638 in total 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 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 \$6,962,037 in general funds and \$119,963,154 in total 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 5.6 years. We propose using administrative savings derived from restructuring the Vocational Rehabilitation Department and the Commission for the Blind to **maintain recurring funding for this activity, amounting to \$10,289,248 in general funds and \$43,492,482 in total funds.**

Rehabilitation services for eligible blind and visually impaired individuals. Vocational rehabilitation services led 313 blind and visually impaired citizens to competitive job placements in FY 2007-08. We propose to **maintain current funding for this activity amounting to \$815,918 in general funds and \$6,494,970 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 to **maintain current funding to help reduce the waiting list for the mentally challenged, amounting to \$4,637,820 in general funds and \$10,510,201 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 10,000 jobs last fiscal year. We propose to **maintain funding for this activity amounting to \$14,328,813 in general funds and \$147,207,405 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 \$254 million in FY 2006-07. In actual performance, for every \$1 spent in child support activities, it returns \$6.87. We propose to **maintain recurring funding for this activity, amounting to \$17,463,011 in general funds and \$82,659,280 in total 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 to **maintain recurring funding for this activity, amounting to \$11,700,718 in general funds and \$45,382,816 in total 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 to **maintain recurring funding for this activity, amounting to \$2,969,388 in general funds and \$11,814,478 in total 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 to **maintain funding for this activity, amounting to \$9,866,719 in general funds and \$25,303,129 in total 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 1,500 foster children with a plan for adoption. We propose to **maintain current funding at \$750,000 for this activity, amounting to \$1,500,000 in total funds.**

#### **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 to **maintain current funding for this activity, amounting to \$7,437,391 in general funds and \$33,539,693 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 to **maintain recurring funding for this activity, amounting to \$632,265 in general funds and \$7,759,775 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 **\$15.4 million in general fund savings in the first fiscal year.** The administrative savings are delineated as follows:

- Department of Health and Environmental Control: \$5,672,714
- Department of Mental Health: \$6,874,703
- Department of Disabilities and Special Needs: \$2,259,107
- Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services: \$501,920
- Continuum of Care: \$152,315

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 an enrollment cap for the expanded SCHIP program starting July 1, 2009. 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 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 capping the number of enrollees as of July 1, 2009, and saving \$14,275,806.**

**Allowing Medicaid beneficiaries to participate in cost-sharing.** A 2003 Legislative Audit Council report encourages the Department of Health and Human Services to take full advantage of federal options for cost-sharing by Medicaid recipients. A new federal rule provides parameters for what states may charge Medicaid beneficiaries for co-payments for physicians' services, hospital care, and prescriptions drugs. The rule allows states to implement a sliding scale for premiums and co-pays, the total of which cannot exceed five percent of a family's income, with the cost sharing adjusted for inflation each year. Under the new rule, states can enforce the collection of the cost sharing for services rendered, in certain cases.

One possible way to reduce Medicaid expenditures is to increase the co-payments that Medicaid beneficiaries must pay when receiving medical care. According to the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, there is a national trend to do so. In fact, four states raised Medicaid co-payments in 2002, seventeen states increased them in 2003, twenty states raised them in 2004, and nine states did so in 2005.

During the budget process in 2007, the House of Representatives included such a provision in the SCHIP stand alone program, which we supported, that required co-payments based on income for participants in the Medicaid system to make the cost of this expansion more affordable.

Given our current financial situation, we think it is reasonable to ask eligible beneficiaries to contribute a small portion toward their own health care. These co-payments allow the agency to offset reductions and ultimately provide services to more people. By requiring co-payments, **we save \$125,000.**

**Eliminating the Office on Aging Geriatric Physician Program.** Since this loan forgiveness program began, 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 \$105,000.**



**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, it was also necessary to make substantive changes to services provided to beneficiaries.

For example, in December 2008, as a result of significant state revenue shortfalls, the Department of Health and Human Services notified providers that Medicaid was limiting hospice coverage to those eligible for Medicare, cutting the service by **\$1,500,000**. Home health visits were reduced from 75 to 50 visits per year, cutting the service by **\$700,000**. In addition, Medicaid no longer covers adult dental procedures (**\$2,000,000**), vision services (**\$500,000**), and podiatry services (**\$500,000**). Waiver beneficiaries are receiving a maximum of seven home-delivered meals per week, down from 14 meals a week (**\$787,000**).

The Department of Disabilities and Special Needs, which serves more than 20,000 South Carolinians with mental retardation and related disabilities, autism, traumatic brain injury, and spinal cord injury, also experienced harsh cuts. For example, child development centers (five around the state) serving 108 children with special needs have been closed, resulting in a reduction of **\$357,160** in state funds. Additionally, summer services providing specialized recreational/camp opportunities for children and adults, usually lasting one week, have been cut. This results in a reduction of **\$354,870**. The Department has also decreased early intervention service programs. These in-home programs instruct families how to work and play with disabled children, younger than six, to help stimulate and strengthen the child's development. After the age of six, the child is school age and similar therapy is provided in the school setting. This decrease reduces agency costs by **\$989,267**.

While the activity below has merit, when compared to other activities, we did not think its anticipated outcome would be effective in achieving our goal.

**South Carolina State's Nutrition, Diet and Health program that is duplicative of DHEC's obesity awareness campaign.** South Carolina 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 this 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 \$270,362**.

*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 manage land use development. 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.

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 will focus on activities that deliver positive outcomes and preserve South Carolina for future generations.

### Administration's Goals for Improving the Quality of Our Natural Resources provide for:

- ✓ Managing state resources for public benefit.
- ✓ Minimizing the negative effects related to business and population growth, industrialization, and development.
- ✓ Regulating and enforcing quality standards.
- ✓ Producing outcome-driven solutions for citizen stewardship.

### 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, the flagrant abuse of our environment by litterbugs and arsonists, and public indifference toward recycling and neighborhood conservation threatens the future of South Carolina's natural beauty.

### *Where We Are Succeeding*

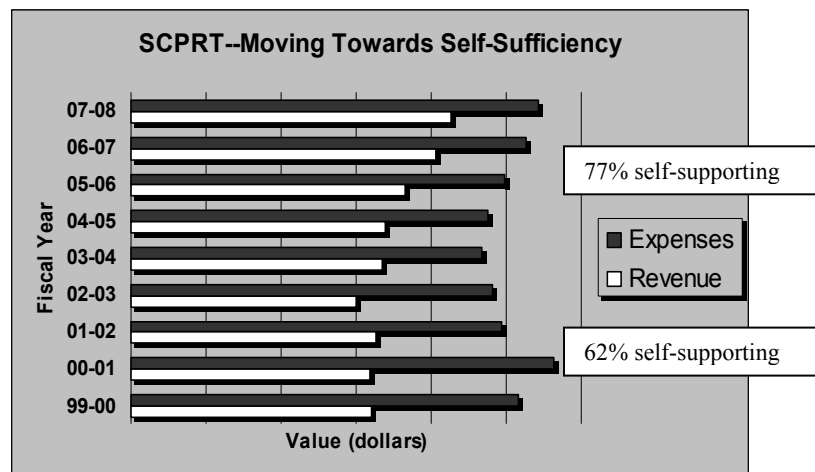
One of the state's most successful efforts in preserving our natural resources was the creation of the South Carolina Conservation Bank. The Bank works with private foundations, land trusts, and other government agencies to conserve natural resources in South Carolina by giving landowners incentives to create conservation easements on their property and by purchasing interests in land from willing sellers. The Bank decides to purchase land based on objective evaluations of the land's natural resource value, financial leverage, and relative benefit to the public. Since its creation, the

Bank has conserved a total of 43,468.89 acres of forest lands/wetlands, 268.59 acres of urban parks, 1,334.52 acres of farm lands, and 165.7 acres of historical lands. In its four years of funding, the Bank has conserved 152,720 acres of land – 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. 2007 was a very good year for the Bank – conserving an additional 45,237.7 acres at an average cost of \$446.03 per acre.

In 2008, the General Assembly cut the Conservation Bank's entire funding except for pending contractual obligations. While we understood the need to cut some funding due to budget shortfalls, we believe the Bank should not be zeroed out since preservation of our state's natural resources is important to ensuring the qualities that attract tourism, economic development, and retirees to South Carolina.

In addition to conservation of land, 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 your home runs on solar fuel cells and you use less power than you generate, you can sell the excess back 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.

During this administration, 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.



The recent developments surrounding the State Farmer's Market present new opportunities for agricultural commerce within our state. A public-private partnership to build a new market in Lexington County broke ground on the project in August 2008. While there have been many delays in finding the appropriate site for the market, we are hopeful that this public-private partnership will develop a successful market and save South Carolina taxpayer dollars. When it opens in April 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.

Because of the expected increase in land development, we will be presented with the task of balancing private property rights with South Carolinians' interest in protecting our state's natural

beauty. We are pleased that the General Assembly worked with us to address one such challenge by passing H.3575 to simplify the permitting process. When a regulatory agency considers whether to issue a land-use permit, the agency gives interested parties the opportunity to have input in the permitting process. Unfortunately, the previous public input process allowed for serious abuse, which some people exploited in an effort to hinder beneficial development. Among other things, H.3575 gives citizens input into an agency's decision of whether to grant a permit, yet avoids some of the unnecessary delays and costs that can harm developers. This law strikes a good balance between making the permitting process more efficient while also ensuring that the permitting outcomes are fair.

### ***Opportunities for Improvement***

An enterprise cannot be successful when its management lacks sufficient freedom to make smart decisions. While SCPRT's State Park Service has significantly improved its fiscal performance under this administration, the General Assembly refuses to give the agency the option to explore privatization of Hickory Knob or Cheraw state parks. Privatization is important because it would give the agency, through the efforts of private management, greater ability to attract tourists and provide public recreation to our citizens. Privatization would also allow the agency more freedom to manage state parks in ways that use state revenue more efficiently. We again urge the General Assembly to lift budget Proviso 39.7 and allow the agency to decide how to best manage state parks.

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. As documented by several recent articles in *The State* newspaper, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) has not adequately carried out its mission of protecting our citizens from harmful pollutants – including failing to monitor pollutants coming from a coal-power plant in Georgetown, failing to protect the Little Pee Dee River from a hog farm in Dillon County, and failing to prevent sewage pollution from contaminating the Saluda River. DHEC's environmental oversight is compromised at times by its potentially conflicting objectives: weighing health and environmental protection against economic and industrial development. Unfortunately, DHEC's current structure does not give the governor direct control over the agency's policy decisions or execution, and the current structure insulates DHEC from real accountability. This is yet another example – seen all too often in state government – of 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.

The Governor's Climate, Energy, and Commerce Advisory Committee (CECAC) recently completed a comprehensive study of South Carolina's current level of green house gas emissions and recommended energy and economic policy objectives. For instance, CECAC recommended reducing emissions by state agencies, encouraging utilities to invest in energy-efficient practices, and supporting the expansion of nuclear power production. The problem of global warming threatens us just as much as our nation's current financial crisis, and we cannot afford to put off our responsibility any longer. The CECAC report is a tool that our state can use to form intelligent energy policy goals to meet our state's energy needs.

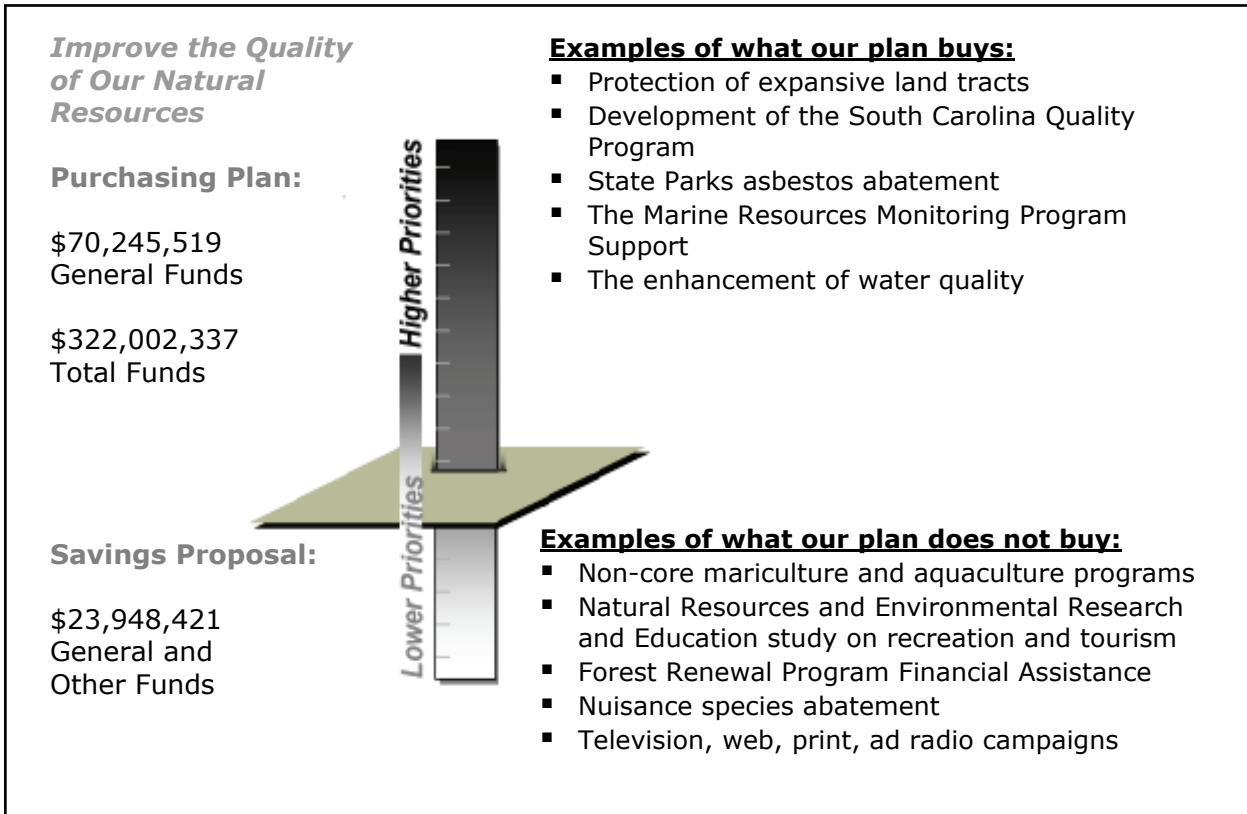
## Purchasing Priorities

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.

1. 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.
2. Create statewide policies, incentives, and programs aimed at ecological sustainability. Ecological sustainability demands programs that offer flexible, creative, and rapid responses to conservation and preservation issues; pursue beneficial partnerships between citizens, nonprofits, and the state; enable landowners to manage and pursue conservation opportunities; and support land use planning efforts that respect 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.
3. Minimize the negative effects of population growth, industrialization, and development on our natural resources. 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. It is vital that we carefully consider the long-term effects of current development patterns and plan accordingly.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.



## **Our Plan Buys:**

**Funding the Conservation Bank from a Portion of the Film Incentives Program.** South Carolina's natural beauty has made it an attractive site for movie making, which is why our administration has long supported reasonable incentives to create a vibrant film market in our state. We recognize the important impact the film industry has on the quality of life in South Carolina and support the future existence of the film industry in our state. However, the Department of Commerce and a recent College of Charleston study confirm that the current film incentives program is not producing positive returns for the state. Rather, in many cases film producers have used the generous wage rebates offered under the current program to provide jobs to out-of-state film crews that temporarily locate to South Carolina during filming and then leave the state. The



South Carolina Senate also recognized flaws in the program and has created a study committee to determine whether it benefits the state's taxpayers.

Accordingly, while changes are being made to correct the flaws in the film incentives program, we recommend redirecting a portion of these funds to a program that can greatly benefit our citizens and future generations by securing the scenic landmarks that are so attractive to the film industry – the Conservation Bank. Now is an ideal time to buy land due to falling prices, and yet in the fall of 2008, the General Assembly cut the Bank's funding in its entirety, except for pending contractual obligations. For FY 2009-10 we propose **redirecting \$4.1 million** from the film incentives program to the Conservation Bank. Once the changes to the program have been implemented, we will revisit fully funding the film incentives program. Additionally, we propose maintaining current law which requires that deed recording fees go toward funding of the Conservation Bank.

**Marine infrastructure and resources monitoring program support.** This program strengthens marine infrastructure in South Carolina. Marine monitoring provides South Carolina with profitable tourism-related industries while promoting a sustainable ecosystem. We propose maintaining the current funding level of **\$801,470** 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 maintaining the current funding level of **\$1,155,000** for this program.

### ***Our Plan Saves By:***

**Consolidating select DHEC functions, DNR, and the Forestry Commission into the newly formed Department of Environment and Natural Resources.** Only 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 **\$1,636,968** of general funds.

**Continuing to encourage the golf course industry to fund turf-grass research.** Because the industry derives such value from this service, we feel it should be responsible for funding the continued research, thereby eliminating the need for a state subsidy of **\$145,200**.

**Making pesticide licensure programs self-sufficient.** Nearly all of the South Carolina Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation's licensing regimes are self-sufficient. To further the effort of creating a self-sufficient pesticide licensure program, we have pushed to 1) enable LLR to provide more efficient online certificates and renewals, and 2) extend renewal cycles to two years. Our proposal would result in a cost savings of **\$280,345**.

**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 **\$1,620,778** of general funds.

**Integrating our state's food-processing regulatory system is necessary to ensure that two or more agencies are not performing the same regulatory function.** While testing and inspecting South Carolina's food-processing operations are 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 DHEC's exclusive responsibility, thereby saving an estimated **\$592,443** 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.

**Supplementing our current funding for wildland firefighting efforts with a fee-based system.** Our proposal maintains the Forestry Commission's role in protecting our citizens and private and public property at a lower cost to South Carolinians. We think the current funding should be decreased by **\$1,000,000** and offset by charging private landowners who receive the state's services or by opening up this activity to private sector competition.

**Eliminating duplicative programs currently being performed by Clemson PSA and the Department of Agriculture.** The Department of Agriculture's "Certified South Carolina Grown" program and a similar program operated by Clemson PSA work to provide marketing services for South Carolina's agricultural industry. Because of the current budgetary needs, and because the department receives separate funding to support the State Farmers Markets, we believe funding two separate programs that render similar marketing services is not a wise use of state revenue. We recommend eliminating the funding for "Certified South Carolina Grown" because we don't think spending general funds on advertising is the most responsible way to spend the few dollars we have in this difficult budget year. Our proposal saves **\$2,758,807** 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 – particularly in a difficult budget year.

**Non-core mariculture and aquaculture programs.** We propose limiting DNR's role in mariculture and aquaculture to issuing permits, ensuring regulatory compliance, and conducting relevant research. For instance, we believe research for species like red drum is important to a viable state industry, but such research should be performed by industries and other entities that profit from such research – allowing us to rededicate **\$611,930** of general funds to more critical needs in this tight budget year.

**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 **\$1,406,613** of general funds.

**Television, web, print, and radio campaigns.** Our need to fund productions like “Making It Grow” is a lower priority than other areas, such as health care and law enforcement. We believe we should coordinate with the Department of Agriculture regarding the state’s media campaigns and that we should reevaluate PSA’s communications strategy. We propose to reduce funding for television, web, print, and radio by one-third – saving **\$421,299** 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 “quality of life” in South Carolina a priority. South Carolina provides a unique look and feel that most other states and countries cannot provide. It is important to continually work to not only maintain but also improve our state’s quality of life for many reasons including protecting citizens from dangers and disasters – a core responsibility of government. Quality of life is also important to companies that are considering where they want to invest resources and create jobs. Finally, 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 whether a place has a high quality of life – the natural beauty of the environment, quality education, and the ease with which citizens live their daily lives. At a fundamental level, however, no factor is as 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. Individuals should not be forced to live in fear because of excess crime, and when disaster strikes, citizens should be confident that the state and local government will effectively respond to and resolve the current crisis.

South Carolina once again ranked second in the nation in violent crimes per 100,000 people (trailing only Washington, D.C.), according to a recent Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) report. Many factors contribute to the struggles that South Carolina has experienced in this area including population density, concentration of youth, climate, economic conditions, strength of local law enforcement agencies, education levels, crime reporting practices of citizens, and family cohesiveness. However, lack of consistent support through the budgetary process has played a disproportionate role in continuing this discouraging trend. 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 every year, but the state has also been heavily impacted by droughts for the past several years. Charleston’s port and the eight nuclear power facilities spread across the state are also vulnerable to terrorist activity.

### Administration’s Goals for **Improving the Safety of People and Property** are to:

- ✓ Decrease personal injuries and property damage that result from natural and man-made disasters (non-criminal) 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.

South Carolina continues to face challenges in the area of transportation safety in terms of automobile accidents. South Carolina has been cited as having the second most deadly roads in the nation and continues to rank high among states in the number of alcohol-related fatalities.

The tie that public safety has to our state's quality of life makes it a core government function and, therefore, a priority in our executive budget.

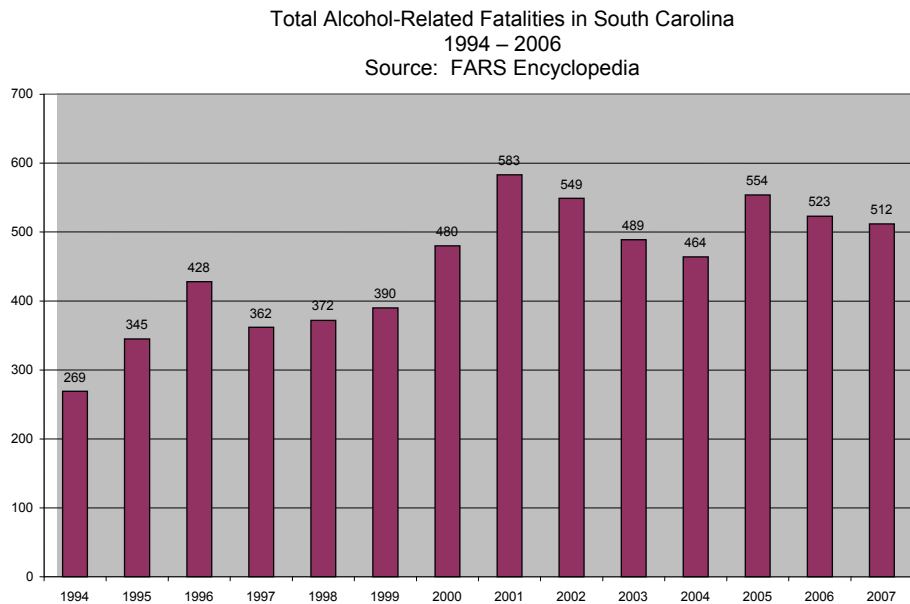
### **Developing Our Purchasing Priorities**

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. We found South Carolina is performing well in some areas; however, there are many opportunities for improvement.

#### ***Where We Are Succeeding***

We commend the General Assembly for answering the call to pass legislation strengthening our state's DUI laws. We believe the enactment of H.3496 in 2008 will help reduce the number of alcohol-related highway fatalities in the state. We plan to improve enforcement of drunk driving laws by continuing to increase highway traffic enforcement through the funding of new officers for the fourth year in a row. This year, we propose maintaining the current level of funding for Highway Patrol officers, continuing our administration's attempt to reverse years of field officer declines at the Department of Public Safety. For example, the number of commissioned Highway Patrol officers was at an all-time low just five years ago, but if the General Assembly had followed our budget recommendations the last two years, the number of troopers would be at an all-time high.

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 523 in 2006 to 512 in 2007. While the state remains well above the national average for percentage of highway fatalities involving alcohol, we are making continued progress. We believe the legislation we signed this year will help continue this progress.



In 2007, we enacted a law stating that South Carolina would not participate in the implementation of the federal REAL ID Act. This unfunded mandate by the federal government would force every state to issue licenses in a uniform format and contain 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, the Department of Homeland Security attempted to force every state to comply with REAL ID by threatening to not 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 resisted this tactic, and our citizens can still use their driver's license as a valid form of identification for federal purposes. We encourage the General Assembly to continue to resist REAL ID and every state to join South Carolina in opposing this top-down federal mandate.

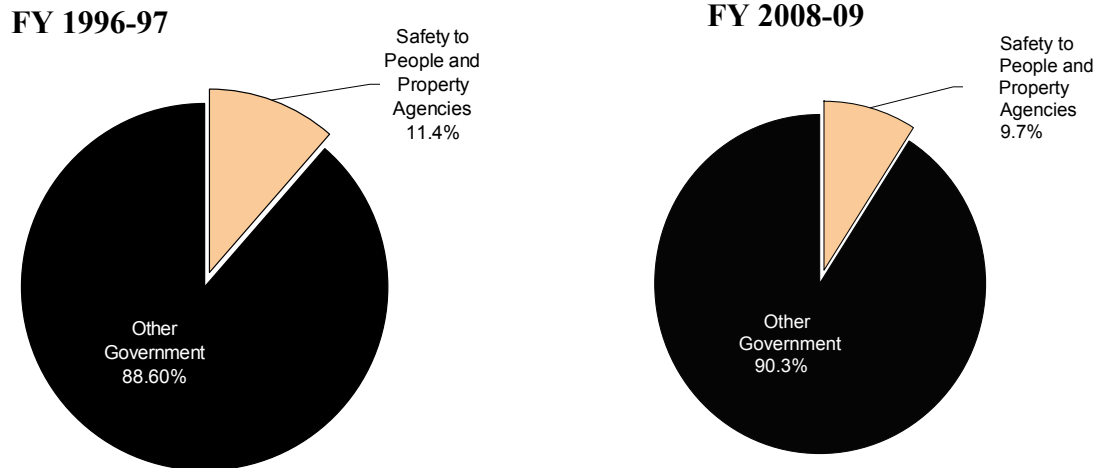
Last year in the State of the State address, we called for the General Assembly to pass strong immigration reform. While the federal government has failed to tackle this problem, states have been forced to take what action they can to combat illegal immigration. In May, after much debate, the General Assembly finally passed a bill that included what our administration had called for all along – strong worker verification requirements. South Carolina became 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. We commend the Legislature for taking this action.

Our administration has been very vocal about our belief that South Carolina must reduce the number of domestic violence incidents. To assist in this effort, our administration signed a bill allowing courts to recognize domestic violence convictions in other states when judges are sentencing offenders in South Carolina.



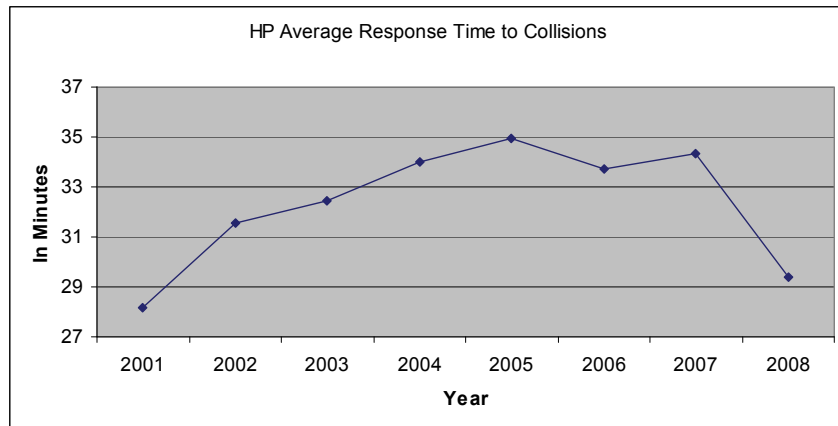
## FY 2009-10 Executive Budget

From FY 1996-97 to FY 2008-09, 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 2.63 percent.

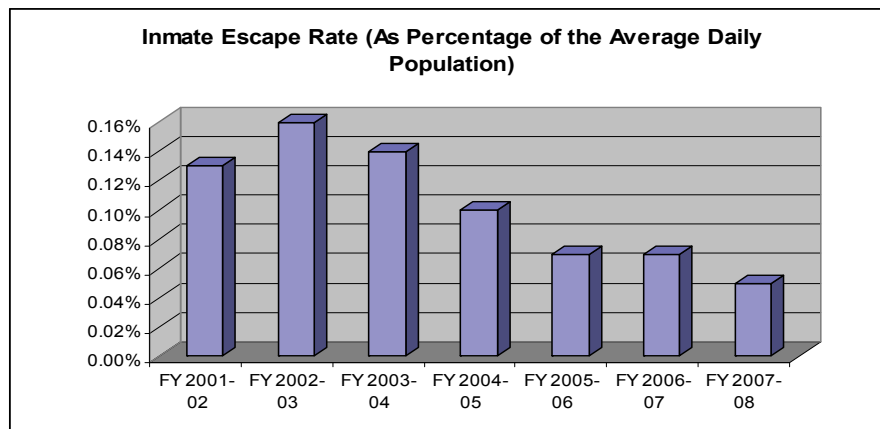


This reduced percentage of the overall budget resulted mainly from a “crowding out” of funds available to the major law enforcement and correctional agencies due to significant growth in the state’s other core areas – primarily health care and education. The impact of this reduction is a decrease in the ability of law enforcement agencies to retain staff and the inability to replace older, broken-down equipment.

Despite receiving a smaller portion of the state’s budget, South Carolina continues to make progress in several of the established indicators to improve the safety of people and property. For example, decreases in the average response time to collisions, the mileage death rate, and the drunk driving fatality rate indicate continued progress in the administration’s goals to *decrease preventable injury and loss, increase emergency response and recovery, and increase citizens’ confidence in their safety*. The state made additional improvements in *increasing citizens’ confidence* regarding forensic casework management, vehicle crime property recovered, and fugitives arrested.



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 526 prisoners per 100,000 population. The state's prisoner incarceration rate ranked 8<sup>th</sup> in the nation and 7<sup>th</sup> in the Southern region. Due to managerial and policy changes, the state's inmate escape rate at the Department of Corrections has declined from 0.16 percent in 2002 to 0.05 percent in 2007.



Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) reports that its Broad River Road Complex, which houses the state's most serious long-term committed juvenile offenders, has been escape-free for nearly five years.

The Department of Corrections recently executed a contract for energy savings at five of its institutions with a private company. 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

## **FY 2009-10 Executive Budget**

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estimated annual savings of well over \$1 million in reduced energy costs. The estimated total net savings to the taxpayers will be \$11 million over the next 20 years in reduced energy costs.

The combined assault rate at the Department of Corrections – the number of inmate assaults on fellow inmates, inmate assaults on guards, and inmate assaults on other persons – has decreased from 4.3 percent in FY 2004-05 to 3.7 percent in FY 2007-08.

Additional offender management success is reflected in DJJ's School District receiving an "excellent" rating for the fifth consecutive year, as well as an "excellent" improvement rating for the fourth time in the last five years. With these ratings, DJJ received a Palmetto Gold Award for the sixth 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 school year 2003. The 170 GEDs earned by DJJ students in FY 2007-08 represents a five-year high, up from 104 in 2003. The DJJ average for completing the GED is 64 percent compared to the state average of 59 percent.

DJJ measures to alleviate overcrowding and meet minimal constitutional standards to ensure the safety of juveniles within its facilities have resulted in a significant decrease in the number of lawsuits brought against the department. In 2003, DJJ had 31 pending lawsuits brought by inmates in its care, and 12 additional lawsuits were brought by inmates in FY 2004-05. Currently, there are no pending lawsuits against the agency.

DJJ's community division now has 35 Teen After-School Centers (TASC) in 26 counties sponsored by churches, non-profits, a law enforcement agency, a municipal government agency, and a public school. The centers provide safe places for recreation, tutoring, mentoring, and cultural enrichment during hours when youth are most at risk to engage in delinquent behavior. TASCs served 506 youth in FY 2007-08. DJJ's partnerships with the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church, the Women's Missionary Union of the South Carolina Baptist Convention, and Brookland Baptist Church in West Columbia have brought to the agency a host of resources including donations, volunteers, auxiliary probation officers, and donated space/sponsorship for employment program sites and teen after-school centers.

DJJ is also succeeding in preventing juvenile recidivism while serving probation or 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 2007-08, DNR's Law Enforcement Division identified and resolved 34,772 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 12,000 man-hours of support to law enforcement agencies that prosecute public safety violations and conduct search-

## FY 2009-10 Executive Budget

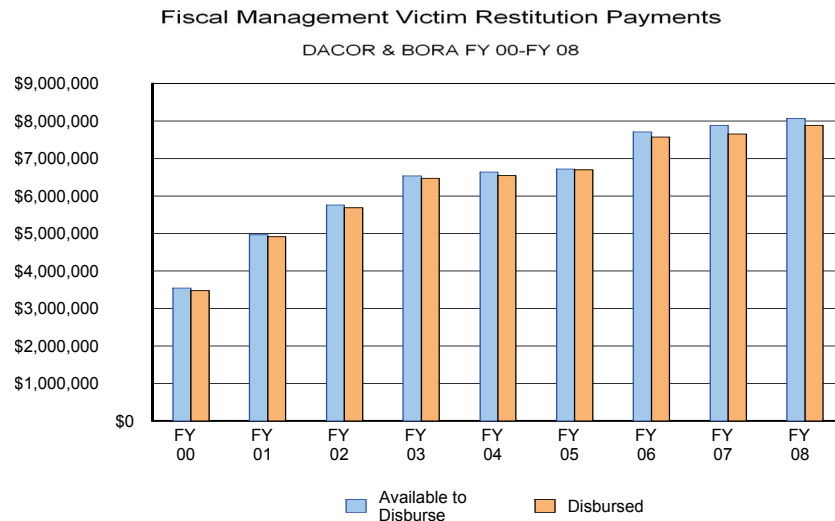
and-rescue operations. Finally, DNR's hunting and boating safety classes, which drew over 18,000 students last year, exhibit DNR's proactive approach to public safety.

SLED has also made progress in *increasing citizens' confidence in their safety*, based upon several achievements realized at the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division's Forensic Laboratory, the Vehicle Crime Unit, and the Fugitive Task Force. During FY 2007-08, case backlogs were reduced in seven of the forensic laboratory units, and forensic laboratory personnel were able to complete over 19 percent more cases compared to the number of cases completed the previous year.

SLED has steadily increased the number of criminal DNA profiles that it maintains from 63,300 in FY 2005-06 to 87,163 in FY 2006-07, to 125,206 in FY 2007-08 – a 43 percent increase from the previous year. Due to this increase, over the same period of time, the number of offender hits increased from 258 in FY 2005-06 to 406 in FY 2006-07 to 709 in 2007-08 – a 74 percent increase from the previous year.

During FY 2007-08, the Vehicle Crime Unit at SLED conducted 492 investigations, made 153 arrests, and recouped approximately \$5.3 million in stolen property. The Fugitive Task Force investigated 362 cases, which resulted in the arrest of 346 fugitives.

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 \$7,887,339 to victims. Since July 1, 1998, PPP has collected and disbursed \$58,169,525 to victims.



### *Opportunities for Improvement*

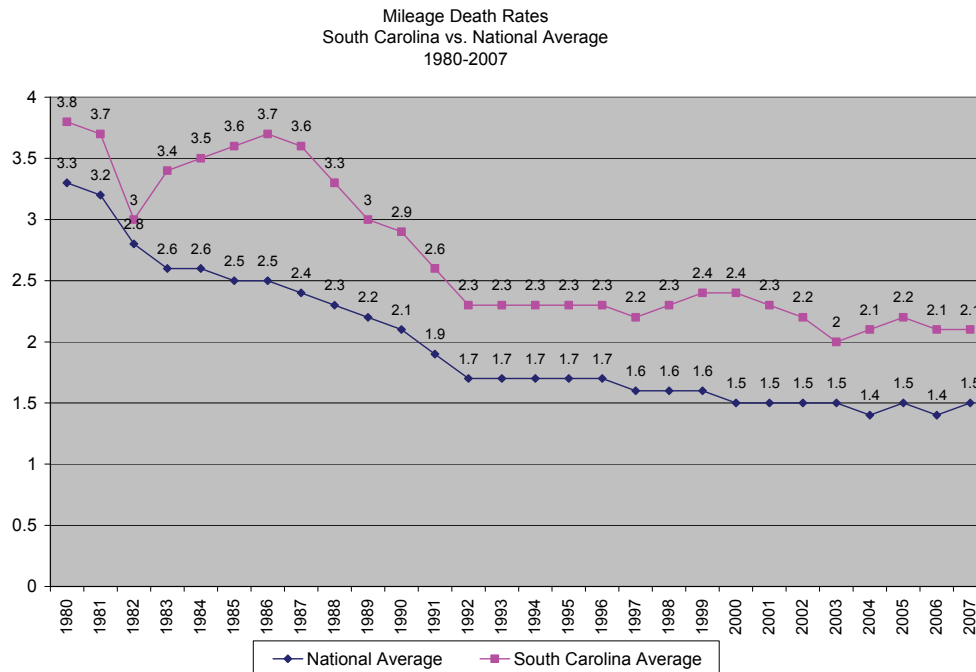
South Carolina must still improve in a number of critical areas to achieve our goals for public safety. As previously mentioned, the FBI recently ranked South Carolina as the state having the highest

violent crime rate in the nation – trailing only Washington, D.C. According to the FBI, during 2007, the nation’s violent crime rate per 100,000 population dropped by approximately 1.4 percent, while South Carolina’s violent crime rate per 100,000 population increased by 3 percent. This statistic decreases *citizens’ confidence* in the public safety of their state.

With regard to *preventable injury and loss, emergency response and recovery* and *citizens’ confidence*, the number of alcohol-related fatalities has fallen over the past several years, but the state is still experiencing a spike that began in the late 1990s. South Carolina’s ratio of alcohol-related fatalities to overall fatalities is among the highest in the nation. As such, we remain committed to greater reduction in alcohol-related traffic deaths and have taken steps toward reducing such deaths by promoting tougher DUI laws in our state.

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. While there was a reduction of highway deaths in 2006, there was an increase of 33 fatalities in 2007 – leaving the state’s MDR at 2.1 for the second consecutive year.

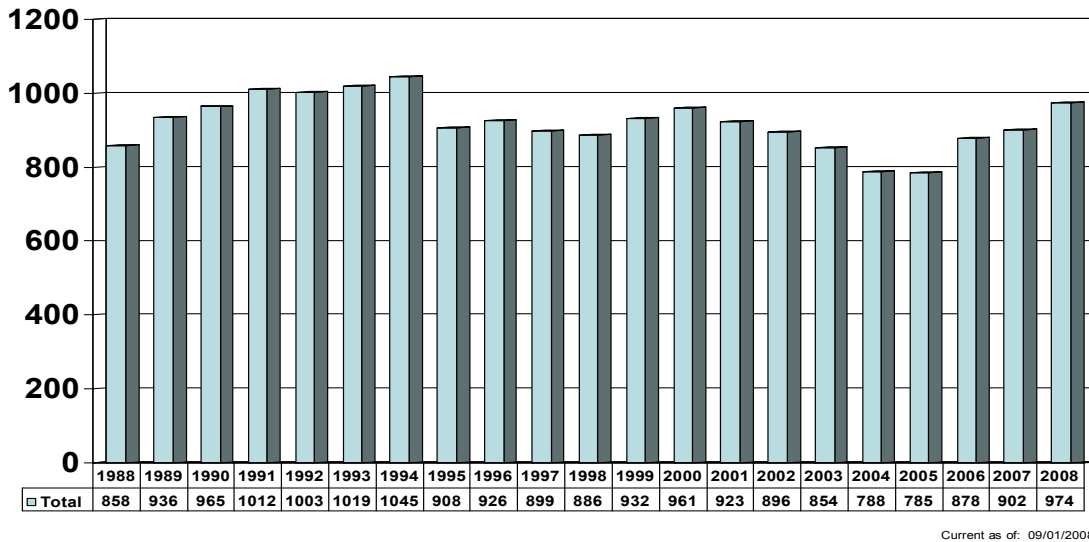
### MILEAGE DEATH RATE South Carolina vs. National Average



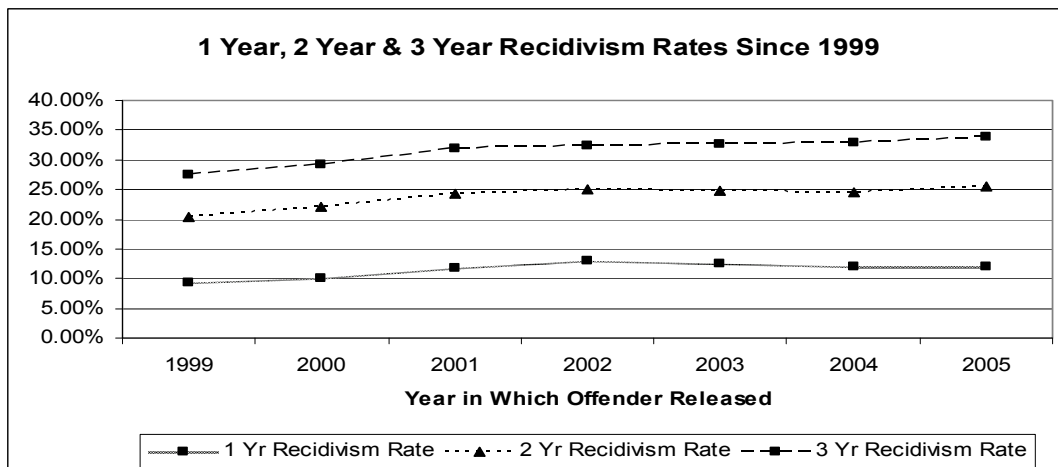
Highway officers currently patrol over 66,248 miles of state roadways, enforce traffic laws, investigate collisions, assist motorists, and provide a safe motoring environment for the public. An

increase in troopers will help combat the state's high drunk driving rate as well as improve the response time to collisions.

## Highway Patrol Commissioned Officer Manpower



Improvements are also needed in South Carolina's adult recidivism rates. The percentage of re-offenders from those who have spent time in the state's correctional system has risen steadily since 1999. While the state's recidivism rate of 33.9 percent is close to the national rate of 33.8 percent, it remains too high, particularly when compared with recidivism statistics from previous years.

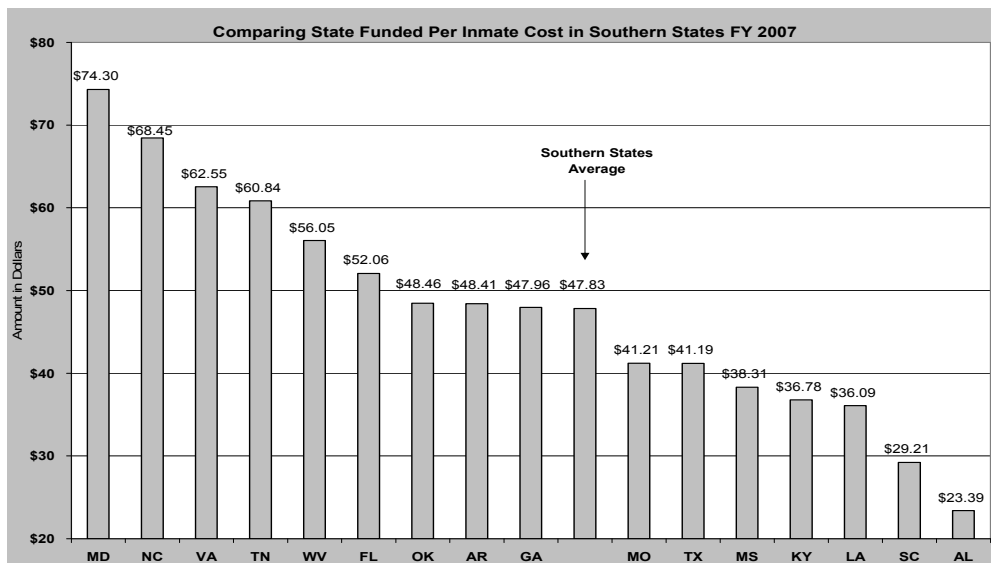


## FY 2009-10 Executive Budget

With an incarceration rate that ranks 8<sup>th</sup> 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 are hopeful 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 system. Despite continued underfunding, the agency has accomplished remarkable efficiencies – from 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. In fact, it is telling that critics of the agency have been unable to point to a single prison system across the 50 states that does more with less in any functional area. The Department of Corrections has gone beyond mere efficiency, reducing escapes and assaults and setting new records for GED completions. However, for too long, the state budget process has punished the good performance of this agency. As we did last year, our request this year would end that practice, fund corrections as a core function of government, and avoid another year of deficit spending.

South Carolina ranks second to last in the Southeast in funding per inmate per day at \$29.21 (Southeastern average is \$47.83) – a trend that must end.





Likewise, the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services has seen the portion of its budget that is composed of general funds decline from 59 percent in FY 2000 to 38 percent in FY 2009. This forces PPP to rely upon the collection of fees to run the agency – an unreliable source of revenue. Fees are particularly difficult to collect from offenders during difficult economic times. We believe PPP needs to be funded by a more reliable revenue source – 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 2009-10 Safety to People and Property results team, are defined as follows:

Prepare for and prevent criminal activities and natural and/or man-made events. To ensure that an agency is prepared to prevent or manage criminal activity and natural or man-made disasters, it must be adequately staffed, equipped, trained, and have a proven, executable plan in place to deliver its services.

Effectively manage the state's offender population. The goal of effectively managing offenders is the same as the crime prevention goal – reduce the risk of harm to people and property that are either associated with, or come in contact with, criminals.

To provide for the enforcement of state laws. The primary focus of this strategy is to ensure that agencies possess the tools necessary to enforce the laws of South Carolina. For example, additional law enforcement officers can prevent crime, resulting in greater compliance with state laws. The State Law Enforcement Division recognizes the need to address violent crime in our state. SLED will continuously reprioritize mission capabilities during these difficult economic times in an effort to address this substantial need. An example of this strategy includes embracing the formation of collaborative interagency law enforcement teams (local, state and federal) to better deal with violent crime in our state.

To provide for response and recovery activities following criminal activities and natural or man-made events. Once an event occurs, be it a criminal activity or a disaster, the state must be prepared to quickly execute a response and recovery plan. A recovery and response 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, it is important to focus on purchasing only those public safety services most needed by our citizens. 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 public safety spending plan as well as examples of what is not purchased. Detailed highlights of our purchasing plan are provided below the table.

<p><b><i>Improve the Safety of People and Property</i></b></p>	<p><b><u>Examples of what our plan buys:</u></b></p>
<p><b>Purchasing Plan:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Highway patrol troopers that will assist nearly 100,000 motorists and enforce commercial motor vehicle laws</li> <li>▪ Resources for incarceration of 23,958 adult criminals</li> <li>▪ Supervision of 47,797 adult jurisdictional offenders upon orders of the courts or Parole Board</li> <li>▪ Increased funding for drug testing of offenders</li> <li>▪ Funding for a Domestic Violence Fatality Review Project pilot program</li> <li>▪ \$45 million to pay down the deficit at the Department of Corrections in FY 2009-10</li> <li>▪ Funding for implementation of Ignition Interlock and Alcohol Enforcement Teams aimed at reducing underage drinking</li> </ul>
<p>\$593,458,301 General Funds</p>	
<p>\$1,059,351,519 Total Funds</p>	
<p><b>Savings Proposal:</b></p>	<p><b><u>Examples of what our plan does not buy:</u></b></p>
<p>\$42,423,090 General Funds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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</li> <li>▪ Duplicative parole boards for youths and adults</li> </ul>

**Our Plan Buys:**

**Funding to pay down the deficit at the Department of Corrections in FY 2009-10.** Due to a lack of funding by the General Assembly, the Department of Corrections was forced to run a \$45 million deficit in FY 2009-10. We propose including **\$45 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 2007-08, these troopers assisted 86,174 motorists, issued 9,671 DUI tickets, and investigated 77,726 collisions. Enforcement of commercial vehicle laws by State Transport Police (STP) resulted in driver violations totaling 41,196 with 1,882 drivers placed out-of-service, and vehicle violations totaling 48,862, with 5,595 vehicles placed out-of-service. We propose to **maintain recurring general funding of \$68.8 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 response time to collisions.

**Funding for a Domestic Violence Fatality Review Project pilot program.** In January 2006, the South Carolina Domestic Violence Fatality Review Task Force issued its report which recommended establishing the Domestic Violence Fatality Review Project. This program, which has been successful in other states, aims to formulate recommendations for collaboration on domestic violence investigation, intervention and prevention by coordinating with locally based review panels. Once again, we propose **providing non-recurring funding in the amount of \$100,000** to establish this pilot program.

**Funding for incarceration of 23,958 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 propose **maintaining general funding of \$342.7 million** for this activity.

**Community Supervision of 47,797 adult jurisdictional offenders.** These services include the regular supervision of adult jurisdictional offenders upon the orders of the courts or the PPP's Parole Board. In order to protect the safety of our agents in performing their duties, it is essential that the proper safety and equipment be provided. We propose to **increase recurring funding** for this activity by providing **\$150,000 in general funds** during FY 2009-10. This funding will replace safety items such as flashlights, holsters, and firearms. By replacing the department's weapons, we can provide agents with reliable weapons and reduce the costs of repair and upkeep.

**Offender Drug Testing Programs.** Probation, Parole and Pardon Services is required, by court order in some cases, to administer regular drug tests to offenders. However, lack of funding has made it difficult to perform this function, forcing funds to be taken from other activities. In FY 2007-08 PPP conducted 105,833 drug tests, with the cost being paid out of "other funds." We propose **increasing recurring funding** for this activity by **\$150,000** 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 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 for future years.

### **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 football games. Proviso 49.1 restricts the department from charging for these services. We recommend removing this proviso and allowing the department to charge for providing traffic control services in FY 2009-10. This change will lead to **cost savings of \$983,133 annually** in general funds.

**Reducing expenses associated with food services** at the Department of Corrections. In the FY 2004-05 Appropriations Act, the General Assembly included a proviso that allowed the Department of Corrections to secure private funding to build three egg-laying houses so that the Department could become self-sufficient with its egg-based needs. While the initial goal was self-sufficiency, early estimates pointed to a project that would generate excess cash which could then be used to reduce the general fund needs of the agency. In addition to the egg-laying operation, the agency has sought to achieve self-sufficiency in its dairy operations. In the FY 2005-06 Appropriations Act, the General Assembly included a proviso that allowed the Department to secure private funding to construct and maintain a dairy operation. Noting these initiatives, our budget proposes a two-year phase out of the general fund needs for agricultural operations at the Department. When factoring in the projected annual cost of production and estimated debt service for these projects, the agency should be able to **save \$100,000 annually** in general funds.

**Combining Parole Boards at DJJ and PPP.** Currently, the state has separate boards at PPP and DJJ. The parole board at PPP has seven members and a budget of \$699,350, while the DJJ board has a budget of \$806,862 with ten members. Despite having a larger budget, the DJJ board hears far fewer cases per year. Because these two parole boards have very similar missions, we feel this presents an opportunity to gain efficiencies and savings by merging them. Combining the two boards will **save \$425,000 annually** in general funds.

**Making Tough Choices:**

Given the state's finite amount of resources, we had to make some difficult choices regarding which activities to fund or not fund. While the activities listed below may well have merit, when comparing them with other activities, we did not think their anticipated outcome would be as effective in achieving our goal. Due to the budget cuts that the public safety agencies have already sustained, and the core function of state government that public safety represents, we are not proposing additional cuts to these agencies. However, the following is one example of a difficult choice:

**Seeking alternative funding for** the Adjutant General's Operations and Training and Public Information activities will result in a **reduction** of **\$125,288** in recurring general funds. We encourage those maintaining this unit to seek other funding in order that this service may continue. Crowd control is part of the core mission of the National Guard. We recommend that funding for this activity come from its base appropriations.

*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

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; a multitude of separate accounting systems used by each member of the cabinet, non-cabinet, "quasi-legislative" Budget and Control Board, and higher ed agencies that take additional technologies to communicate effectively; and a Chief Information Officer (CIO) 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.

### Developing Our Purchasing Priorities

To develop our purchasing priorities, we first determined 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.

#### 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.

## IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCIES AND EFFECTIVENESS OF CENTRAL STATE GOVERNMENT SUPPORT AND OTHER GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES



*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 June 2008, the Federation of Tax Administrators reported that 71 percent of all South Carolina taxpayers filed their tax returns electronically over the last year. That means that more than 1.3 million South Carolina taxpayers are filing by computer, which is an increase of 152,410 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 all South Carolina taxpayers who earn \$30,000 or less, who are 65 years of age or older, and 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 45,000 taxpayers were able to take advantage of the free file program in 2008.

As a result of DOR's efforts on this front 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 24<sup>th</sup> in 2008, whereas it did not reach this mark until April 4<sup>th</sup> in 2007. 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.

In addition, DOR, working with the Department of Commerce and other key agencies, has done an outstanding job in implementing and being the primary operator of South Carolina One Stop for Business (SCBOS). It goes without saying that 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 administration realizes the need to equip the small business community with the necessary tools to succeed in this global economy. 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.

*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 2008 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 this bill unanimously, the bill died on the Senate floor in the closing days of the session. 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 that employee from the state payroll after a standard probationary period. This 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. A recent *Governing* magazine comparison of state employees showed that 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

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**IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCIES AND EFFECTIVENESS OF CENTRAL  
STATE GOVERNMENT SUPPORT AND OTHER GOVERNMENTAL  
SERVICES**

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 policy that is vital to reducing the number of employees to a more efficient level is to address the rehiring of prior employees who 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. By the end of FY 2007-08, almost 800 state employees will be set to leave the TERI system. 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 that may be trained for the long run. According to numbers from 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, an annual cost savings of **\$17,180,713** in general and other fund dollars would be provided.

Over the last year, we made some progress in improving the way we fund health care for state employees. Upon our initiative, the Budget and Control Board adopted an incentive that provides employees with a twenty-five dollar premium discount if they do not use tobacco, which we believe will reduce health care costs in the long term by discouraging smoking. Also, upon the GEAR Committee's recommendation, we signed into law the creation of a trust fund for health care benefits for future retirees. This fund will allow the state to invest current funds to help fund future health care costs. Nevertheless, the state currently has an **\$8.5 billion** unfunded liability for future retiree health care. This is a situation that we need to improve, and our budget contains costs savings for the State Health Plan that will save approximately **\$21.1 million** annually.

### **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:

Provide effective and efficient central state human resources support. Managers and employees need more flexibility to provide effective service to citizens in the 21<sup>st</sup> 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 would push 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

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## **IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCIES AND EFFECTIVENESS OF CENTRAL STATE GOVERNMENT SUPPORT AND OTHER GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES**

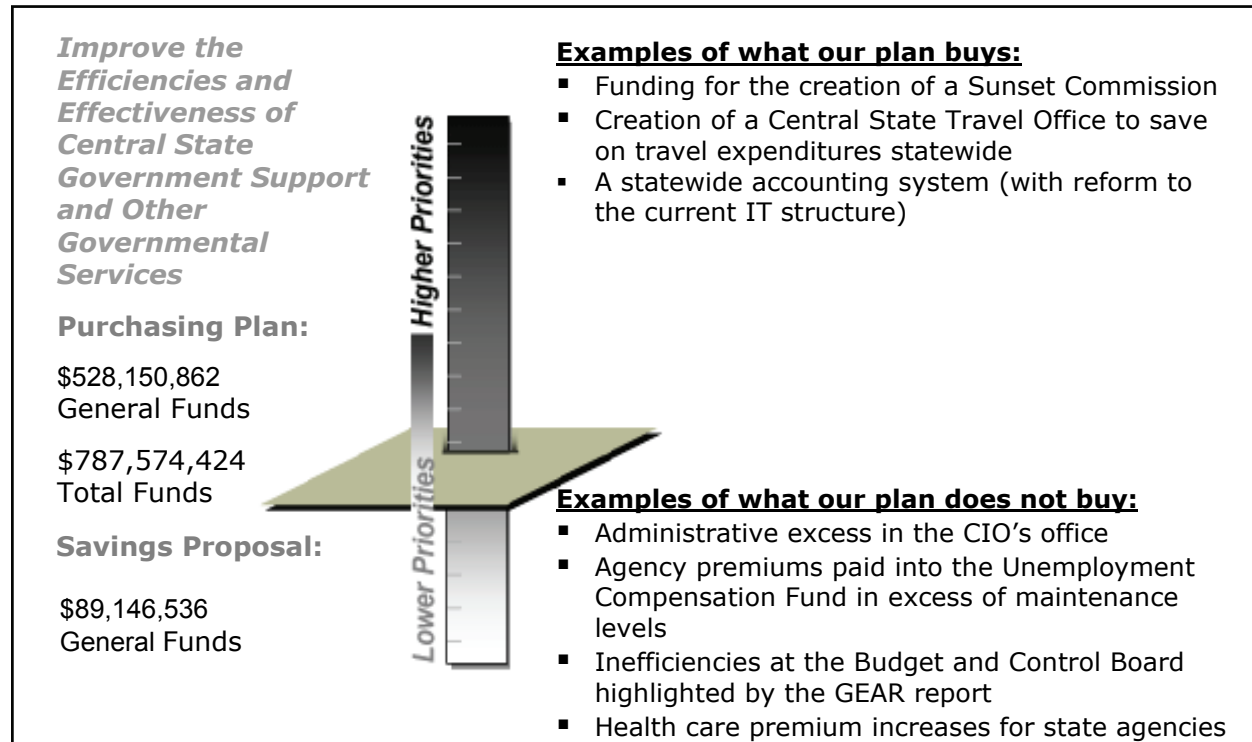
operations. With the recent contractual agreement between South Carolina Interactive and the state, it is essential that South Carolina Interactive effectively market the benefits of online services that will save the state and taxpayers money. We would push to reduce technology costs that all state 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 search through 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. It is imperative that we reduce the fractured lines of responsibility in the executive branch of government.

## **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.



### **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 \$585,000** 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 funding at \$6,134,587** in general funds for tax collections, compliance, and processing during FY 2009-10.

**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 to **maintain funding at \$3,680,753** in general funds for taxpayer assistance during FY 2009-10.

**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 \$2,527,542** in general funds for the OSB during FY 2009-10.

**A Central State Travel Office.** The LAC recently reported that inefficiencies in managing state travel are a result of our state not having a centralized office responsible for ensuring that agency travel expenditures are cost effective. This type of office will use the state's high volume of travel to reduce costs and oversee each agency's travel practices. Specifically, the newly created Central State Travel Office within the Comptroller General's Office, in conjunction with the Office of Procurement, will establish strict guidelines to ensure that each agency adheres to the contractual agreements established with airlines and hotels. We feel that the creation of this office will be consistent with the idea of utilizing taxpayer dollars in the most efficient manner for state travel needs. It will also be the responsibility of this new office to generate savings by negotiating bulk airline and hotel/motel purchases.

Other states, such as Louisiana and Mississippi, and the federal government have a central office that handles travel. Currently, Mississippi's central travel office consists of one employee. It is time for South Carolina to fall in line with the travel practices of other states and the federal government – as a centralized travel office will produce more efficient agency travel and save taxpayer money. Our budget provides **new funding of \$50,000** for the creation of a Central State Travel Office.

**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 with implementing the South Carolina Enterprise Information System (SCEIS) without reforming the structure of the Division of State Information Technology (DSIT) office and the responsibility of the state's Chief Information Officer (CIO). A CIO in our proposed Department of Administration would lead to innovation in technology, strategy, and oversight. A strengthened CIO could ensure cost-effective, reliable delivery of technology infrastructure and services, as well as governance that involves all stakeholders in technology decision-making in state government. A CIO accountable to one person rather than a board is also critical to successful implementation of the SCEIS project.



While this project offers a potential of up to \$120 million dollars in annual work process savings after five years of implementation, it also brings the potential for significant cost overruns and failure if not managed properly. Under the current structure, the CIO answers to the Director of the Budget and Control Board, who answers to five separately elected officials. In a report assessing the state's management of IT, the Gardner Group finds South Carolina to be the only state in the Southeast or the Middle Atlantic that has a CIO position with narrow influence and with structurally deficient depth of support.

If a restructuring plan to make the CIO more accountable to the governor is adopted by the General Assembly next legislative session, we will support **maintaining funding** in the amount of **\$5,689,821** for the continuation of completing the five-year SCEIS project. We believe this is a significant opportunity to reform South Carolina's government and make it more efficient.

### ***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, as well as private sector offices, receive janitorial services at night. State agencies that lease property from the private sector – including the many divisions within the Budget and Control Board with offices in the Capitol Center Building – receive standard nightly cleaning service with no reported problems. This simple and logical change would save the taxpayers approximately **\$1,000,000** annually.

**Moving health plan members to generic drugs.** For 2006, pharmacy costs were just over \$300 million and accounted for approximately 30 percent of the total State Health Plan expenditures. Currently, there are eight therapeutic classes that represent nearly 24 percent of Plan cost and 21 percent of claims utilization. As the state discovered through its 2003 creation of a Preferred Drug List, moving certain preferred drugs to equally effective, lower-priced drugs can lead to significant savings for the state. A logical continuation of that process involves adding these classes of drugs to the equation, and it is our understanding that the board has already taken steps to implement this plan. This would create a **cost savings of \$16,400,000**, which could be passed on to state agencies in the form of lower insurance contribution rates.

**Establishing a Network Management Approach and Capping Benefits for Chiropractic Care.** The State Health Plan currently offers unlimited chiropractic services without any medical or utilization management specifics for that benefit. Partially as a result, chiropractic is now the leading professional specialty in terms of claims payout, costing over \$23 million last year. From 2004 to 2006, growth in chiropractic expense per person has increased by an average annual rate of 16.8 percent, compared with 5.8 percent a year for the overall plan. Twenty-five percent of the plan's participants had expenses over \$1,000 a year, 126 patients (out of 350,000) spent over \$10,000 last year, fourteen patients exceeded \$20,000 last year, and three patients cost the State Health Plan over



\$30,000 each last year. In order to provide more accountability in the system, the State Health Plan is currently adopting a network management approach for chiropractic care as the GEAR report suggests. This option implements a plan for chiropractors to join the State Health Plan network and follow a specific set of guidelines in order to receive state business. The cost savings resulting from this change would be **\$4,700,000**, which could also be passed on to state agencies in the form of lower insurance contribution rates. Additionally, we propose limiting chiropractic care benefits to \$1,000 per participant, which will save an additional **\$8.3 million**, for a total savings of **\$13 million**.

**Further reducing DSIT charges.** All financial information included in the reimbursement system should be made available to anyone with a legitimate interest in access to the information. In addition, a detailed audit of the past five years' activities in the DSIT reimbursement system and the DSIT operations should be conducted with the goal of reducing charges to agencies to reflect their actual costs. In its FY 2007-08 activity-based budget report, the DSIT's office shows a total of \$49.6 million in revenue for telecommunication and data services. The DSIT's office has also provided information from a consultant they hired which reports that the agency only spent \$16.7 million for telecomm and data services. The result is a significant \$33.3 million gap between the DSIT's office anticipated receipts and what they say they will spend for what seems to be the same services. All or part of this gap appears to be primarily in charges to DSIT customers and pays for other functions within the office. It also helps explain the huge cash balances that the DSIT's office carries forward annually. The Board agreed to reduce the charges effective July 1, 2007. The Board only half implemented this recommendation. While a savings of \$1,900,000 annually is a step in the right direction, we **propose fully implementing this proposal and realizing a full cost savings of \$4,000,000 annually.**

**Eliminating costly, inefficient DSIT services.** As a result of the GEAR Committee recommendation that the DSIT allow DHEC to directly contract with an outside vendor for IBM DB2 database management services, which was previously provided by DSIT for approximately \$1.7 million annually, DHEC has now contracted with an outside contractor for DB2 services. Going forward, DHEC will purchase DB2 services for approximately \$100,000. This measure will save the agency **\$1.6 million**. DHEC's budget has already been reduced by \$600,000 because of these changes; therefore, we propose reducing DHEC's budget by an additional **\$1 million** to realize the full savings of this measure.

**Restructuring for a more accountable executive branch.** Many services throughout state government are being duplicated. This is not only inefficient but it also costs the taxpayers. LAC, members of the MAP Commission, the GEAR Committee and participants of the budget hearings all agree that restructuring is needed. The bottom line is our state government can function better and more efficiently. Restructuring will produce this by holding agencies more accountable and, in turn, provide better results at a lower cost. Specifically, the primary elements of our restructuring proposal are (1) reducing the number of elected constitutional officers, (2) consolidating agencies that deliver health care services into one cabinet-level agency, (3) restructuring the Department of Transportation further, and (4) moving administrative functions of the Budget and Control Board into a cabinet-level Department of Administration, like all other states in the country. The total

dollar **savings for one year – \$21,362,375 in state funds** – from adopting our restructuring proposals are recognized in the separate budget goal areas that would be impacted.

**Reducing lottery commissions to approximately the national average** is an idea that we have proposed in our last three budgets to provide significant new dollars for education in our state. Data from lotteries across the country show there is no correlation between a higher retail commission and higher lottery sales. In fact, a study shows 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 data shows the top-selling 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. Had sales for the lottery's first year been \$500 million as predicted, 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. But they have been rewarded with average annual commissions 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 **\$9,519,064 annually** that can be used for education in our state.

**Creating a central state travel office and instituting travel guidelines.** A recent LAC report on state travel shows that our state can better manage its travel. This is why we recommended in our past two budgets, and continue to do so, the creation of a Central State Travel Office. With no current centralized travel agency, we currently have over 70 agencies making travel decisions with no standard regulations – resulting in a very inefficient system. Several reports in recent years have found numerous examples of excessive spending of finite state resources. Even though our state spends tens of millions of dollars annually in travel-related costs and we have countless examples of employees staying in hotel rooms costing hundreds of dollars per night, South Carolina government has no maximum rate to limit an employee's hotel expenditures. The LAC discussed inefficiencies when it comes to agency airline purchases. Currently, each airline transaction is bought at the individual agency level and results in a more expensive ticket. This additional cost to the taxpayer can be avoided by taking advantage of bulk purchasing. According to the LAC report, other states and the federal government utilize pre-negotiated contracts with airlines for discount prices. We propose joining the federal government and other states by utilizing bulk purchases with airlines. The LAC estimates each agency will reduce airline expenditures by 25 percent if purchased through this mechanism.

We also propose that members of the Workers' Compensation Commission, the Employment Security Commission, and the Public Service Commission be covered by the same guidelines as other state employees when traveling 50 or more miles from their homes. The newly created Central State Travel Office within the Comptroller General's Office in conjunction with the Office of Procurement will ensure that each agency adheres to the state's travel provisions. This

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**IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCIES AND EFFECTIVENESS OF CENTRAL  
STATE GOVERNMENT SUPPORT AND OTHER GOVERNMENTAL  
SERVICES**

management, coupled with savings from bulk airline purchases, will provide an annual **savings of \$831,218** during FY 2009-10.

In addition, when looking at travel expenditures across all agencies, it is clear that some have not used taxpayer dollars in the most efficient manner during the past years. Specifically, total state travel expenditures have grown by almost 20 percent in just two years. Some agencies have done a good job in spending travel dollars, while others have not had the taxpayer's best interest in mind. For this reason, we are recommending all agencies reduce travel expenditures back to FY 2004-05 levels for a total cost **savings of \$10.4 million**.

**Savings from TERI employees leaving state government.** In many instances, the Teacher and Employee Retention Incentive (TERI) program 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 at lower rates of pay. The TERI program has, in essence, been unfair to the taxpayers of the state because it asks them to contribute more tax dollars to high-salaried managers simply because they were able to take advantage of a system. In fact, TERI employees are paid \$17,000 more than the average non-TERI state employee.

The first class of TERI participants has hit the five-year mark. We recommend that agencies rehire these employees only in extreme circumstances. Agencies should disburse job duties among remaining employees and concurrently look to hire and train qualified new hires so that the agency will be better prepared for the long term. This type of management will not only reduce duplication and create a more efficient office, but it will also create a savings for all agencies with TERI employees leaving. According to numbers from 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, an annual cost savings of **\$17,180,713** in general and other fund dollars would be provided. 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.

**Eliminating vendor preferences in the procurement code.** South Carolina's state procurement code provides vendors in South Carolina a seven percent preference when they bid for certain state government contracts. While these preferences give resident vendors a competitive advantage over vendors in other states that bid for state contracts, they add a significant expense to the state agencies' cost of doing business. Audit reports from the Materials Management Office in the Budget and Control Board show that these preferences have cost South Carolina state agencies more than **\$1.3 million** over the past ten years. Moreover, these preferences have cost our state in ways that cannot be counted by discouraging out-of-state vendors from competing for South Carolina government contracts and by penalizing South Carolina vendors who encounter retaliatory preferences in other states. Accordingly, we seek to save South Carolina state agencies money and to make South Carolina vendors more competitive in other states by eliminating the vendor preferences from the procurement code. This measure will save the state approximately **\$115,000** annually.

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**IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCIES AND EFFECTIVENESS OF CENTRAL  
STATE GOVERNMENT SUPPORT AND OTHER GOVERNMENTAL  
SERVICES**

**Implementing efficient cell phone, pager, and satellite phone policies.** In June 2008, the LAC issued its audit report of state agency usage of cell phones and other wireless communication devices. 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 their policies are inefficient or because they fail to adequately monitor their employees' usage. 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, therefore, we include them in our executive budget, which will result in cost savings of over **\$777,743** if implemented, according to the LAC.

**Reducing insurance premiums paid to the Insurance Reserve Fund.** On November 7, 2007, the Budget and Control Board implemented the GEAR Committee's recommendation that the Insurance Reserve Fund (IRF) competitively bid the property reinsurance broker contract for the first time in nineteen years. This recommendation realized an immediate savings of approximately \$2.1 million, and the broker who was awarded the contract saved the state an additional \$1.7 million by purchasing reinsurance on the secondary market. By implementing the GEAR Committee's recommendation on bidding the reinsurance program, the state saved a total of **\$3.8 million**. We propose that the IRF pass these savings along to the state agencies in the form of insurance premium reductions, which will allow for a corresponding cut in all agencies' general fund appropriations.

### **Making Tough Choices:**

Given the state's finite amount of resources and an anticipated revenue reduction for FY 2009-10, we had to make some difficult choices regarding which activities to fund or not fund. While the activities listed below may well have merit, when comparing them with other activities, we did not think their anticipated outcome would be as effective in achieving our goal of making central 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 FY2009-10. 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, the average number of paid holidays for state and local government employees nationwide is 11 days a 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 also taken a similar approach. In addition, several private corporations have begun imposing unpaid holidays. This proposal will save more money than a voluntary furlough because state offices would already be closed on holidays, which saves operational and utility expenses. Implementing this proposal for FY 2009-10 for nearly 65,000 state employees will result in a **cost savings of \$10 million**.

**Delaying supplemental, non-essential pension payments for retired National Guardsmen.** On June 11, 2008, we vetoed House Bill 4339, which allows National Guard members who joined after June 30, 1993, and have reached the age of 60 and have 20 years of service to receive a supplemental monthly pension of \$50. As we explained in the veto message, we have the deepest admiration for Guardsmen and the jobs they do, but we thought it was the wrong time to create new liabilities for the state in the face of tough budget times. In our view, it made no sense to create non-essential supplemental pension obligations when it was clear that we would be making serious cuts to existing health care and education spending. Unfortunately, our warning about the state's impending fiscal downturn was ignored, and the General Assembly enacted this measure anyway. Accordingly, we believe it is wise to revisit this newly granted obligation and delay funding the expansion of the National Guard Pension Plan until the state is on more solid financial footing. Delaying funding of this plan would save the state approximately **\$926,000**.

**Making ancillary human resources functions self-sufficient.** The Budget and Control Board provides a number of human resources services such as training and development, temporary employment services, and recruiting services to various state agencies. The Board charges agencies a fee for these services. In addition to the fees they collect, these services also receive a general fund appropriation. We propose removing the general fund appropriation for these ancillary services and require the Board to justify their expenditures entirely in terms of services provided to agencies. Removing the general fund supplement for Training and Development Services, Temporary Employment Services, Recruitment Services, Workforce Planning, and Executive Education Training will save a total of **\$568,746** 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 2009-10

### Governor's Purchase Plan

**FY 2009-10 BEA Estimate Gross General Fund Revenue (Dec. 10, 2008)**

**Less:** Tax Relief Trust Fund

6,324,559,868  
(542,519,869)

**Plus:** Tax Relief Trust Fund Carryforward

1,451,372

**Net General Fund Revenue Estimate FY 2009-10**

**5,783,491,371**

**Revenue Adjustments:**

Taxes and Fees Redirected from Redevelopment Authorities to General Fund

4,600,000

Transfer of Cash from B&C Board Carryforward Funds (NR)

40,000,000

Transfer of Cash from DHEC Waste Funds (NR)

4,500,000

Transfer of Cash from DMV (10-Year Licenses) (NR)

773,000

Transfer of Cash from DMV (Close 6 Field Offices) (NR)

500,800

Transfer of SC Launch Funds from SC Research Authority (NR)

6,000,000

**Adjusted General Fund Revenue Estimate**

**5,839,865,171**

**"New" Revenue**

**4,764,717**

**Incremental Statewide Items:**

General Reserve Fund

63,923,944

Capital Reserve Fund

(5,322,170)

Local Government Fund

(49,947,911)

Debt Service

(28,601,864)

Homestead Exemption Fund Shortfall (BEA Estimate 12/10/08)

81,548,694

**Total Statewide Items**

**61,600,693**

**"New" Revenue less Statewide Items**

**(56,835,976)**

**RESULT AREA**

Improve K-12 student performance

2,392,458,832

Improve the health and protections of our children & adults

1,510,685,006

Improve our higher education system & cultural resources

786,960,024

Improve the safety of people and property

592,886,360

Improve the quality of our natural resources

93,951,612

Improve central state government support & other governmental services

457,456,055

Debt Service

219,082,840

Improve the conditions for economic growth (incl. transportation)

61,156,989

**TOTAL**

**6,114,637,718**

	FY 2008-09 General Funds	% of General	FY 2008-09 Total Funds	% of Total	FY 2009-10 Executive Budget	% of General	FY 2009-10 Total Funds	% of Total
	2,392,458,832	39.1%	3,809,639,107	18.7%	2,237,804,455	38.7%	3,568,044,973	17.2%
	1,510,685,006	24.7%	8,697,570,724	42.8%	1,498,042,826	25.9%	9,202,142,998	44.3%
	786,960,024	12.9%	3,967,623,900	19.5%	614,715,420	10.6%	4,043,204,926	19.5%
	592,886,360	9.7%	1,053,072,381	5.2%	593,458,301	10.3%	1,059,351,519	5.1%
	93,951,612	1.5%	326,627,229	1.6%	70,245,519	1.2%	322,002,337	1.6%
	457,456,055	7.5%	711,900,328	3.5%	528,150,862	9.1%	787,574,424	3.8%
	219,082,840	3.6%	219,082,840	1.1%	190,480,976	3.3%	190,480,976	0.9%
	61,156,989	1.0%	1,535,168,798	7.6%	43,042,868	0.8%	1,581,458,042	7.6%
	<b>6,114,637,718</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>20,320,685,307</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5,775,941,227</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>20,754,260,195</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# Revenue and Allocation Summary

## FY 2009-10

### Governor's Purchase Plan

#### NONRECURRING GENERAL FUNDS

##### Nonrecurring Revenue Sources:

B&C Board - Sale of Property (Tempo Building)  
 Transfer of from DMV Carryforward Funds  
 Transfer of Cash from DMV (Notices/Correspondence)  
Total Sources

2,000,000  
 4,000,000  
 325,000  
6,325,000

##### Nonrecurring Revenue Appropriations:

Dept. of Social Services - Adoption Subsidy  
 Dept. of Corrections - Apply Towards Operating Deficit  
 Dept. of Juvenile Justice - Alternative Residential Placement Svcs. (Replace Medicaid Funding)  
Total Uses

2,000,000  
 325,000  
 4,000,000  
6,325,000

Balance – Nonrecurring General Fund

-

#### OTHER FUNDS

##### Transfers from Other Funds:

Tobacco Deallocation

10,000,000

##### Nonrecurring Appropriations:

Medicaid Maintenance of Effort

10,000,000

Balance – Other Funds Transfers

-

# Executive Budget Purchase Plan

FY 2009-10 Executive Budget New Funding - Cost Savings Overview Document	FY 2009-10 Recurring Base	New Funding	Cost Savings							FY 2009-10 Executive Budget	% Growth (GF)	% of Funds (GF)	FY 2009-10 Nonrecurring
			General Funds	K-12 Education	Higher Education/ Cultural	Economic Development	Health	Natural Resources	Public Safety	Central State Government	Total Savings		
A01 Senate	10,554,650									(1,075,933)	(1,075,933)	-10.2%	0.2%
A05 House	11,559,639									(1,538,305)	(1,538,305)	-13.3%	0.2%
A15 Codification and Laws	2,633,716									(210,802)	(210,802)	-8.0%	0.0%
A17 LPITR	3,448,054									(365,934)	(365,934)	-10.6%	0.1%
A20 LAC	1,188,676	585,000								(101,765)	(101,765)	-40.7%	0.0%
B04 Judicial	31,529,588									(2,819,773)	(2,819,773)	-8.9%	0.5%
C05 Admin Law	1,968,313									(174,265)	(174,265)	-8.9%	0.0%
D05 Gov Exec Ctrl	2,427,217									(214,003)	(214,003)	-8.8%	0.0%
D10 Gov SLED	31,641,711									(672,001)	(2,886,921)	-9.1%	0.5%
D17 Gov OEPP	9,302,184						(152,315)			(864,810)	(1,017,125)	-10.9%	0.1%
D20 Gov Mansion	585,793						(177,112)			(43,798)	(43,798)	-7.5%	0.0%
E04 Lt Gov	4,203,528									(503,409)	(680,521)	-16.2%	0.1%
E08 Sec of State	960,705									(95,099)	(95,099)	-9.9%	0.0%
E12 Comp General	3,334,332	50,000								(400,968)	(400,968)	-10.5%	0.1%
E16 State Treasurer	2,591,953									(339,198)	(339,198)	-13.1%	0.0%
E20 Atty Gen	6,749,117									(811,380)	(811,380)	-12.0%	0.1%
E21 Pros Coord Comm	13,125,469								(918,783)	(35,212)	(953,995)	-7.3%	0.2%
E23 Comm Indigent Def	7,564,961									(3,208,308)	(3,208,308)	-42.4%	0.1%
E24 Adj General	7,023,492								(385,073)	(758,485)	(1,143,558)	-16.3%	0.1%
E28 Elect Comm	1,627,046									(116,947)	(116,947)	-7.2%	0.0%
F03 B&C Board	31,349,144			(300,000)	(5,000)	(151,751)				(4,781,320)	(5,238,071)	-16.7%	0.5%
F27 State Auditor	3,261,710									(281,604)	(281,604)	-8.6%	0.1%
F30 Employee Benefits** (See Below)	12,479,124									(589,889)	(589,889)	-4.7%	0.2%
F31 Cap and Gen Res Fund** (See Below)	133,170,098				(5,030,705)	(869,475)				(72,605)	(5,972,785)	-54.7%	0.9%
H03 Comm Higher Ed	109,167,421	(53,779,527)											
H06 Tuition Grants	22,105,508				(59,287)					(8,163)	(67,450)	-0.3%	0.4%
H09 Citadel	13,547,453				(4,869,426)					(340,556)	(5,209,982)	-38.5%	0.1%
H12 Clemson	94,391,443				(11,396,199)					(5,302,593)	(16,698,792)	-17.7%	1.3%
H15 Univ of Charleston	28,587,379				(7,091,859)					(1,300,373)	(8,392,232)	-29.4%	0.3%
H17 Coastal Carolina	13,907,440				(4,369,183)					(665,762)	(5,034,945)	-36.2%	0.2%
H18 Francis Marion	16,107,563				(2,746,606)					(464,912)	(3,211,518)	-19.9%	0.2%
H21 Lander	9,117,938				(1,669,622)					(279,825)	(1,949,447)	-21.4%	0.1%
H24 SC State	19,821,304				(4,787,789)					(709,940)	(5,497,729)	-27.7%	0.2%
H27 USC Columbia	153,659,973			(300,000)	(17,395,978)	(1,026,000)	(200,000)			(5,679,255)	(24,601,233)	-16.0%	2.2%
H29 Aiken	9,341,450				(857,004)					(143,128)	(1,000,132)	-10.7%	0.1%
H34 Upstate	12,165,327				(1,354,583)					(210,875)	(1,565,458)	-12.9%	0.2%
H36 Beaufort	2,207,607				(387,652)					(51,360)	(439,012)	-19.9%	0.0%
H37 Lancaster	2,325,591				(1,354,699)					(28,360)	(1,383,059)	-59.5%	0.0%
H38 Salkehatchie	1,984,915				(1,184,975)					(23,659)	(1,208,634)	-60.9%	0.0%
H39 Sumter	3,684,454				(400,913)					(48,897)	(449,810)	-12.2%	0.1%
H40 Union	897,851				(504,889)					(9,500)	(514,389)	-57.3%	0.0%
H47 Winthrop	19,573,096				(3,039,896)					(680,712)	(3,720,608)	-19.0%	0.3%
H51 MUSC	81,287,610				(9,834,070)		(512,741)			(2,831,015)	(13,177,826)	-16.2%	1.2%
H53 Cons Comm Teach Hosp	14,059,102						(4,795,098)			(226,550)	(5,021,648)	-35.7%	0.2%
H59 Bd Tech and Comp Ed	147,186,192				(37,362,237)	(428,000)				(4,303,471)	(42,093,708)	-28.6%	1.8%
H63 Dept of Education	2,353,453,453	46,614,527		(190,573,825)						(12,905,777)	(203,479,602)	-6.7%	37.9%
H67 ETV	14,201,313			(1,313,595)						(405,229)	(1,718,824)	-12.1%	0.2%
H71 Wli Lou Gray	3,477,824			(275,877)						(79,556)	(355,433)	-10.2%	0.1%
H73 Voc Rehab	12,369,964	250,000					(1,322,702)			(821,794)	(2,144,496)	-15.3%	0.2%
H75 School Deaf and Blind	13,793,309			(2,770,718)						(418,879)	(3,189,597)	-23.1%	0.2%
H79 Archives and History	3,546,086									(128,593)	(632,506)	-17.8%	0.1%
H87 State Library	11,996,402				(503,913)					(116,370)	(1,086,918)	-9.1%	0.2%
H91 Arts Comm	3,084,161				(970,548)					(102,893)	(992,664)	-32.2%	0.0%
H95 State Museum	3,744,066				(889,771)					(841,491)	(1,239,764)	-33.1%	0.0%
J02 Health and Hum Svcs	873,224,007	127,320,800					(75,501,803)			(1,260,381)	(76,762,184)	5.8%	16.0%

FY 2009-10 Executive Budget New Funding - Cost Savings Overview Document	FY 2009-10 Recurring Base	New Funding	Cost Savings							FY 2009-10 Executive Budget	% Growth (GF)	% of Funds (GF)	FY 2009-10 Nonrecurring
			General Funds	K-12 Education	Higher Education/ Cultural	Economic Development	Health	Natural Resources	Public Safety	Central State Government	Total Savings		
J04 DHEC	123,892,194	1,000,000					(17,969,464)			(4,268,312)	(22,237,776)	-17.1%	1.8%
J12 Mental Health	195,753,638						(24,667,458)			(3,822,022)	(28,489,480)	-14.6%	2.9%
J16 DDSN	170,371,126						(18,739,036)			(1,752,454)	(20,491,490)	-12.0%	2.6%
J20 DAODAS	9,883,678	500,000					(1,771,137)				(1,771,137)	-12.9%	0.1%
K05 Public Safety	77,397,514								(6,447,589)	(2,158,953)	(8,606,542)	-11.1%	1.2%
L04 DSS	120,314,145	14,965,582					(9,621,990)			(2,790,968)	(12,412,958)	2.1%	2.1%
L12 John de la Howe	3,942,491									(94,586)	(822,239)	-20.9%	0.1%
L24 Comm for Blind	3,398,300			(727,653)			(585,902)			(209,744)	(795,646)	-23.4%	0.0%
L36 Human Affairs	1,901,881						(133,132)			(97,126)	(230,258)	-12.1%	0.0%
L46 Minority Affairs	573,500						(258,310)			(35,302)	(293,612)	-51.2%	0.0%
N04 Corrections	326,533,178	42,495,031							(23,357,322)	(2,935,439)	(26,292,761)	5.0%	5.9%
N08 PPP	21,182,307	300,000							(2,412,854)	(459,336)	(2,872,192)	-12.1%	0.3%
N12 DJJ	91,538,439	200,000							(6,634,412)	(1,290,306)	(7,924,718)	-8.4%	1.5%
N20 Criminal Justice Academy	744,818								(52,137)	(66,159)	(118,296)	-15.9%	0.0%
P12 Forestry	15,399,131							(3,284,889)		(664,317)	(3,949,206)	-25.6%	0.2%
P16 Agriculture	5,387,496					(2,784,732)		(377,125)		(306,530)	(3,468,387)	-64.4%	0.0%
P20 Clemson PSA	44,631,468			(4,595,685)		(4,428,386)		(15,044,822)		(107,925)	(24,176,818)	-54.2%	0.4%
P21 SC State PSA	3,319,908					(502,497)	(270,362)	(1,293,574)		(1,788)	(2,068,221)	-82.3%	0.0%
P24 Natural Resources	22,080,820							(3,727,347)		(1,284,593)	(5,011,940)	-22.7%	0.3%
P26 Sea Grant Cons	541,121							(37,878)		(24,964)	(62,842)	-11.6%	0.0%
P28 PRT	30,250,011			(411,551)		(4,727,951)		(182,786)		(643,620)	(5,965,908)	-19.7%	0.4%
P32 Commerce	12,370,505					(1,339,913)				(250,623)	(1,590,536)	-12.9%	0.2%
P40 Conservation Bank													
R08 Workers Comp	3,123,324					(218,633)				(61,133)	(279,766)	-9.0%	0.0%
R20 Insurance	4,323,634					(302,654)				(157,289)	(459,943)	-10.6%	0.1%
R28 Consumer Affairs	1,970,787					(193,028)				(144,349)	(337,377)	-17.1%	0.0%
R36 LLR	2,300,787					(414,159)				(418,073)	(832,232)	-36.2%	0.0%
R40 DMV													
R44 DOR	36,971,883									(4,179,531)	(4,179,531)	-11.3%	0.6%
R52 State Ethics	509,401									(44,168)	(44,168)	-8.7%	0.0%
R60 ESC	716,118					(716,118)					(716,118)	-100.0%	
S60 Proc Review Panel	119,221									(119,221)	(119,221)	-100.0%	
U12 DOT	154,629					(10,824)					(10,824)	-7.0%	0.0%
V04 Debt Service** (See Below)	219,082,840												
X12 Aid to Sub - CG	2,819,133									(208,431)	(208,431)	-7.4%	3.8%
X22 Aid to Sub - Treasurer** (See Below)	292,010,968									(83,590)	(83,590)	0.0%	5.1%
Y14 State Port Authority													
Statewide													
Debt Service		(28,601,864)											
Capital Reserve Fund (Exempt)		(5,322,170)									(28,601,864)		-0.5%
Local Government Fund (Exempt)		(49,947,911)									(5,322,170)		-0.1%
Homestead Exemption Fund (Exempt)		81,548,694									(49,947,911)		-0.9%
											81,548,694		1.4%
Total	6,247,807,776	178,178,162	(201,268,904)	(18,114,121)	(118,465,077)	(156,678,562)	(23,948,421)	(42,423,090)	(650,044,711)	5,775,941,227	99.9%		6,325,000

**SUMMARY OF FY 2009-10 BUDGET APPROVALS**

No.	Agency Name	Goal Area	Project Description	Activity	Activity Number	Non-Recurring State	Recurring State	Federal	Other	Total	FTEs		
											State	Federal	Other
<b>A20</b>	Legislative Audit Council	Statewide	Sunset Commission	Performance Auditing	NEW		585,000			585,000			-
							<b>585,000</b>	-	-	<b>585,000</b>	-	-	-
<b>E12</b>	Comptroller General's Office	Central Govt.	Central Travel Office		NEW		50,000			50,000			-
							<b>50,000</b>	-	-	<b>50,000</b>	-	-	-
<b>H03</b>	Commission on Higher Education	Higher Ed	Switch Life Scholarship Funding to Lottery	Life Scholarships	306		(53,779,527)		56,176,982	2,397,455			-
							<b>(53,779,527)</b>	-	<b>56,176,982</b>	<b>2,397,455</b>	-	-	-
<b>H63</b>	Dept. of Education	K-12	Increase Funding for EFA Divert Funding to EFA	Education Finance Act (EFA) Instructional Materials	675 760		70,519,098 (23,904,571)			70,519,098 (23,904,571)			-
							<b>46,614,527</b>	-	-	<b>46,614,527</b>	-	-	-
<b>H73</b>	Vocational Rehabilitation	Health	Annualization	Direct Client Services	839		250,000			250,000			-
							<b>250,000</b>	-	-	<b>250,000</b>	-	-	-
<b>J02</b>	Dept. of Health & Human Services	Health	Medicaid Maintenance of Effort	Clinic Services	889		2,546,416	6,888,055		9,434,471			-
				Durable Medical Equipment	890		2,546,416	6,888,053		9,434,469			-
				Coordinated Care	892		30,556,992	82,656,640	10,000,000	123,213,632			-
				Hospital Services	901		19,098,120	51,660,400		70,758,520			-
				Nursing Home Services	903		10,185,664	27,552,213		37,737,877			-
				Pharmacy Services	905		10,185,664	27,552,213		37,737,877			-
				Physician Services	907		8,912,456	24,108,187		33,020,643			-
				Dental Services	909		11,458,872	30,996,240		42,455,112			-
				Community Long-Term Care	911		7,639,248	20,664,160		28,303,408			-
				Home Health	913		3,819,624	10,332,080		14,151,704			-
				Medical Professional	917		10,185,664	27,552,213		37,737,877			-
				Transportation	919		2,546,416	6,888,053		9,434,469			-
				Lab & X-Ray	921		2,546,416	6,888,053		9,434,469			-
				Premiums Matched	925		5,092,832	13,776,107		18,868,939			-
							<b>127,320,800</b>	<b>344,402,667</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>481,723,467</b>	-	-	-
<b>J04</b>	Dept. of Health & Environmental Control	Health	Annualization	Colorectal Cancer Screening	1917		1,000,000			1,000,000			-
							<b>1,000,000</b>	-	-	<b>1,000,000</b>	-	-	-
<b>J20</b>	Dept. of Alcohol & Drug Abuse Svcs	Health	Annualization	Chemical Dependency Community-Based Prevention Services	1035		500,000			500,000			-
							<b>500,000</b>	-	-	<b>500,000</b>	-	-	-
<b>L04</b>	Dept. of Social Services	Health	Annualization	Adoption Subsidy	1090		2,000,000			2,000,000			-
				Child Support Enforcement	1101		12,256,108	28,593,500		40,849,608			-
				Child Enforcement System Penalty	1103		2,609,474			2,609,474			-
				Child Care Vouchers									-
		Health	Domestic Violence Fatality Review Program		-		100,000			100,000			-

## SUMMARY OF FY 2009-10 BUDGET APPROVALS

No.	Agency Name	Goal Area	Project Description	Activity	Activity Number	Non-Recurring State	Recurring State	Federal	Other	Total	FTEs			
											State	Federal	Other	Total
	Health & Protection		Agency Total			2,000,000	14,965,582	28,593,500	-	45,559,082	-	-	-	-
	Dept. of Corrections	Safety	Operating Funds	Incarcerate Offenders	1155	325,000	42,495,031			42,820,031				-
	Safety of People and Property		Agency Total			325,000	42,495,031	-	-	42,820,031		-	-	-
	Dept. of Probation, Pardon & Parole	Safety	Enhancement of Offender Drug Testing Programs	Community Supervision - Regular	1172		250,000			250,000				-
		Safety	Law Enforcement Safety Equipment Items	Community Supervision - Regular	1172		50,000			50,000				
	Safety of People and Property		Agency Total			-	300,000	-	-	300,000		-	-	-
	Dept. of Juvenile Justice	Safety	Replacement of Medicaid Funds	Alternative Residential Placement Services	1181	4,000,000	200,000			4,200,000				-
	Safety of People and Property		Agency Total			4,000,000	200,000	-	-	4,200,000		-	-	-
	Statewide Items:		General Reserve Fund Required Contrib. Capital Reserve Fund Formula Growth Local Government Fund Formula Growth Debt Service Homestead Exemption Fund - BEA Est. Shortfall (12/10/08) Statewide Total				63,923,944 (5,322,170) (49,947,911) (28,601,864) 81,548,694 61,600,693			-				
	GRAND TOTAL					6,325,000	242,102,106	372,996,167	66,176,982	687,600,255		-	-	-

### 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

(A) <i>Recurring General Fund - FY 2009-10</i>	<b>"New" Recurring Revenue Available</b>	(24,466,940)
	<b>FY 2009-10 Executive Budget Approvals</b>	242,102,106
	<b>Cost Savings / Below-The-Line Needs</b>	(266,569,046)
	- Cost Savings Recommendations	218,844,273
	- Below-The-Line Recommendations	47,724,773
	<b>FY 2009-10 Recurring General Funds</b>	-
(B) <i>Capital Reserve Fund - FY 2008-09</i>	<b>FY 2008-09 Capital Reserve Fund Availability</b>	-
	Capital Reserve Fund Needs	-
	<b>FY 2008-09 Capital Reserve Fund Surplus/Deficit</b>	-
(C) <i>Nonrecurring State Funds - FY 2009-10</i>	<b>FY 2009-10 Nonrecurring State Funds</b>	6,325,000
	Nonrecurring State Fund Needs	(6,325,000)
	<b>FY 2009-10 Nonrecurring State funds</b>	-



# Improve the Conditions for Our Economic Development FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding				
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
1642	Governor's Office - OEPP	Advocacy & Outreach Reports	102,985				102,985	-	102,985			102,985
1643	Governor's Office - OEPP	Administration	51,949				51,949	-	51,949			51,949
114	Secretary of State	Corporations	306,362		54,310		360,672	4.50	306,362		54,310	360,672
115	Secretary of State	Uniform Commercial Code	327,835		90,517		418,352	7.50	327,835		90,517	418,352
116	Secretary of State	Notaries and Apostilles	117,000		174,310		291,310	4.50	117,000		174,310	291,310
117	Secretary of State	Boards, Commissions, Acts & Resolutions	46,445		12,069		58,514	1.00	46,445		12,069	58,514
118	Secretary of State	Charities, Special Purpose Districts, Municipal Incorporations and Annexations	46,445		12,069		58,514	1.00	46,445		12,069	58,514
119	Secretary of State	Trademarks, Service of Process, Employment Agencies, and Business Opportunities										
120	Secretary of State	Computer System upgrade	62,168		18,103		80,271	1.50	62,168		18,103	80,271
1658	Secretary of State	Cable Franchise Authority			308,396		308,396	0.50			308,396	308,396
1788	Secretary of State	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	46,445		18,103		64,548	1.00	46,445		18,103	64,548
-	Secretary of State	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments	8,005				8,005		8,005			8,005
239	Budget & Control Board	Local Government Infrastructure Grants	2,761,690				2,761,690	3.81	2,628,218			2,628,218
240	Budget & Control Board	State Revolving Fund Loans	1,506,942	500,000	729,700		2,736,642	6.55	1,506,942	500,000	729,700	2,736,642
241	Budget & Control Board	Community Development Block Grants	18,279				18,279	-				-
263	Budget & Control Board	Brandenburg Coordination Committee						-				-
285	Budget & Control Board	Base Closure						-				-
1540	Budget & Control Board	Competitive Grants						-				-
1543	Budget & Control Board	Heritage Corridor						-				-
1797	Commission on Higher Education	Critical Needs Nursing Initiative	869,475				869,475	-				-
1799	Commission on Higher Education	SC Community Enterprise Center						-				-
1899	Commission on Higher Education	Research Authority - Hydrogen Grants						-				-
1559	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Hydrogen Fuel Cell Research	855,000				855,000	-				-
1703	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Technology Incubator	171,000				171,000	-				-
1813	University of South Carolina - Columbia	EngenuitySC						-				-
1817	Medical University of South Carolina	SC LightRail			700,000		700,000	-				-
648	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Florence-Darlington - Entrepreneurial Operations Equipment	428,000				428,000	-				-
657	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Economic Development - Administration	1,984,380				1,984,380	30.00	1,984,380			1,984,380
661	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Center for Accelerated Technology Training (formerly Special Schools)	2,035,153				2,035,153	9.00	2,035,153			2,035,153
981	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Biotechnology Center (pass through funds)			250,000	3,000,000	5,285,153	-				-
1844	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Facilities Improvements						-				-
1207	Department of Agriculture	Soybean Board (Pass Thru)			564,094		564,094	1.00			564,094	564,094
1208	Department of Agriculture	Pork Board (Pass Thru)			81,197		81,197	-			81,197	81,197
1209	Department of Agriculture	Cotton Board (Pass Thru)			379,897		379,897	-			379,897	379,897
1210	Department of Agriculture	Peanut Board (Pass Thru)			206,197		206,197	-			206,197	206,197
1211	Department of Agriculture	Watermelon Board (Pass Thru)			41,197		41,197	-			41,197	41,197
1212	Department of Agriculture	Tobacco Board (Pass Thru)			114,197		114,197	-			114,197	114,197
1213	Department of Agriculture	S. C. Beef Board (Pass Thru)			231,897		231,897	1.00			231,897	231,897
1215	Department of Agriculture	Consumer Services	494,944		1,386,565		1,881,509	40.00	104,338		1,386,565	1,490,903
1216	Department of Agriculture	Marketing & Promotions	2,394,126	125,000			2,642,626	24.75		125,000		248,500
1217	Department of Agriculture	Market Services					1,817,511	19.00			1,817,511	1,817,511
1219	Department of Agriculture	Market Bulletin			346,500		346,500	4.00			346,500	346,500

**Improve the Conditions for Our Economic Development  
FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan**

Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding				
			Adjusted General	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
1220	Department of Agriculture	Administrative Services	1,085,969		20,000		1,105,969	15.00	1,085,969		20,000	1,105,969
-	Department of Agriculture	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	29,853				29,853		29,853			29,853
-	Department of Agriculture	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-	-				
1475	Clenson PSA	Rural Community Enhancement and Improvement		236,276	317,430		553,706	11.00		236,276	317,430	553,706
1476	Clenson PSA	Government and Public Affairs Research and Education		32,914	65,576		98,490	2.00		32,914	65,576	98,490
1484	Clenson PSA	Rural Community Leadership Development	347,475	285,584	62,804		695,863	8.00		285,584	62,804	348,388
		Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education: Alternative Income Opportunities for Landowners										
1486	Clenson PSA			21,234	19,541		40,775	2.00		21,234	19,541	40,775
1495	Clenson PSA	Agricultural Biotechnology	3,088,025	362,217	635,023		4,085,265	26.54		362,217	635,023	997,240
1496	Clenson PSA	Risk Management Systems for Agricultural Firms	834,883	341,846	335,578		1,512,307	22.00	834,883	341,846	335,578	1,512,307
1500	Clenson PSA	Rural Community Public Issues Education		62,120	57,165		119,285	3.59		62,120	57,165	119,285
1502	Clenson PSA	Rural Community Economic Development	992,886	537,221	48,733		1,578,840	23.14		537,221	48,733	585,954
1513	Clenson PSA	Community and Economic Affairs Research and Education		28,452	76,400		104,852	1.12		28,452	76,400	104,852
1224	South Carolina State PSA	Community Leadership and Economic Development	502,497	554,668			1,057,165	10.00		554,668		554,668
1266	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Administration - Executive Office - Tourism	367,841				367,841	5.00	367,841			367,841
1267	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Administration - Tourism	806,678		5,000		811,678	9.00	806,678		5,000	811,678
1268	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Public Relations & Information - Tourism	125,004				125,004	2.00	125,004			125,004
1274	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Media Placement & Productions	8,547,343		1,800,000		10,347,343	-	7,497,609		1,800,000	9,297,609
1275	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Tourism Partnership Fund	2,441,858				2,441,858	2.00	2,441,858			2,441,858
1276	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Marketing & Sales	1,108,017				1,108,017	17.00	1,108,017			1,108,017
1277	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Welcome Centers - Visitor Services	2,478,356				2,478,356	43.00	2,292,640			2,292,640
1278	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Research	249,303				249,303	2.75	249,303			249,303
1279	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Tourism Community & Economic Development	118,623		155,000		273,623	7.00	118,623		155,000	273,623
1280	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Heritage Corridor & Discovery Centers		700,000			700,000	-		700,000		700,000
1281	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Regional Promotions (Pass Through Funds)	1,375,000				1,375,000	-				-
1282	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Palmetto Trails (Pass Through Funds)					-	-				-
1284	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Canadian Promotions (Pass Through Funds)					-	-				-
1287	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Contributions (Pass Through Funds)					-	-				-
1599	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	US Youth Games (Pass Through Funds)					-	-				-
1603	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Competitive Grants (Pass Through Funds)					-	-				-
1604	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Wildlife Expo (Pass Through Funds)					-	-				-

**Improve the Conditions for Our Economic Development  
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Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding				FY 2009-10 Agency Funding					
			Adjusted General	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
1755	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Gaston Collard Festival (Pass Through Funds)					-					-
1756	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Greenville Zoo (Pass Through Funds)					-					-
1757	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Gilbert Peach Festival (Pass Through Funds)					-					-
1758	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Oakley Park (Pass Through Funds)					-					-
1759	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	H Cooper Black Field Trial Area					-					-
1760	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Pelon Peanut Festival (Pass Through Funds)					-					-
1761	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Pendleton Agricultural Museum (Pass Through Funds)					-					-
1762	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Spoleto (Pass Through Funds)					-					-
1763	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Marion County Tourism Resource & Education Center (Pass Through Funds)					-					-
1764	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Riverbanks Zoo (Pass Through Funds)					-					-
1765	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	SC Jr Golf Association (Pass Through Funds)					-					-
1770	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Destination Specific Competitive Grants Marketing Program--Advertising				5,000,000						-
1772	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Walhalla-Stumphouse Tunnel (Pass Through Funds)					-					-
1773	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	SC Senior Sports Classic (Pass Through Funds)					-					-
1774	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Francis Marion Trail (Pass Through Funds)					-					-
1869	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Historic Duncan Park (Pass Through Funds)					-					-
1871	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Freedom Weekend Aloft (Pass Through Funds)					-					-
1927	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	SC Film Commission - Motion Picture Incentive Fund					-					-
1928	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	South Carolina Film Commission					-					-
-	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(2,117,501)			(2,117,501)
1291	Department of Commerce	Business Development - Project Management	2,714,150				2,714,150	23.00	2,714,150			23.00
1292	Department of Commerce	Marketing and Communications	1,900,379				1,900,379	6.00	1,900,379			6.00
1293	Department of Commerce	Business Development - Foreign Offices	900,000				900,000	-	900,000			-
1294	Department of Commerce	Business Solutions - International Trade	494,156		20,000		514,156	4.00	494,156		20,000	4.00
1295	Department of Commerce	Business Solutions - Small Business	471,648				471,648	5.00	471,648			5.00
1296	Department of Commerce	Business Solutions - Film	596,935		10,000		606,935	6.00	397,957		10,000	6.00
1298	Department of Commerce	Community and Rural Development	343,498		856,735		1,200,233	8.84	343,498		856,735	8.84
1299	Department of Commerce	Community Development Corporation			2,500		2,500	1.00			2,500	1.00
1300	Department of Commerce	Grants and Incentives - Highway Set Aside			20,000,817		20,000,817	7.16			20,000,817	7.16
1301	Department of Commerce	Grants and Incentives - Enterprise Zone			269,729		269,729	3.00			269,729	3.00

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# Improve the Conditions for Our Economic Development FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding				
			Adjusted General	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
1302	Department of Commerce	Grants and Incentives - Tourism Infrastructure Fund			1,200,000		1,200,000	-			1,200,000	1,200,000
1303	Department of Commerce	Grants and Incentives - Rural Infrastructure Fund			7,584,476		7,584,476	-			7,584,476	7,584,476
1304	Department of Commerce	Grants and Incentives - CDBG	500,000	30,396,304	1,000,000		31,896,304	13.00	500,000	30,396,304	1,000,000	31,896,304
1306	Department of Commerce	Aeronautics - Airport Development	975,964	410,000	1,009,000		2,394,964	9.00	975,964	410,000	1,009,000	2,394,964
1307	Department of Commerce	Agency Pass Through	275,000				275,000	-				-
1308	Department of Commerce	Administration	2,322,094		9,500		2,331,594	24.97	2,322,094		9,500	2,331,594
1605	Department of Commerce	Workforce Development -Workforce Investment Act		70,009,180			70,009,180	25.03		70,009,180		70,009,180
1776	Department of Commerce	Grants and Incentives - Motion Picture Incentive Fund			10,000,000		10,000,000	-			10,000,000	-
1777	Department of Commerce	Research	994,201				994,201	10.00	994,201			994,201
1779	Department of Commerce	Grants and Incentives - Deal Closing Fund					-	-				-
1889	Department of Commerce	SC Rural Infrastructure Authority					-	-				-
1929	Department of Commerce	Workforce Development - Trade Adjustment Act (TAA)		5,079,122			5,079,122	7.37		5,079,122		5,079,122
1930	Department of Commerce	Workforce Development -Labor Market Information (LMI)			566,906		566,906	12.00			566,906	566,906
-	Department of Commerce	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	68,770				68,770		68,770			68,770
-	Department of Commerce	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-	-		9,884,394	1,079,413	10,963,807
1607	Jobs - Economic Development Authority	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(865,935)			(865,935)
1608	Jobs - Economic Development Authority	Administration		23,500	346,000		369,500	1.00		23,500	346,000	369,500
-	Jobs - Economic Development Authority	Pass-through					-	-				-
-	Jobs - Economic Development Authority	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-	-			4,000	4,000
1319	Public Service Commission	Utility Regulation			3,257,541		3,257,541	28.00			3,257,541	3,257,541
1321	Public Service Commission	Administration			971,767		971,767	10.00			971,767	971,767
1520	South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff	Utilities-Electric			529,744		529,744	5.50			529,744	529,744
1521	South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff	Transportation			645,288		645,288	8.00			645,288	645,288
1522	South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff	Telecommunications			562,959		562,959	6.00			562,959	562,959
1523	South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff	Consumer Services			491,393		491,393	8.00			491,393	491,393
1525	South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff	Administration			1,664,709		1,664,709	12.00			1,664,709	1,664,709
1609	South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff	Legal			918,119		918,119	9.00			918,119	918,119
1610	South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff	Utilities-Natural Gas			579,347		579,347	6.50			579,347	579,347
1611	South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff	Audit			1,221,665		1,221,665	15.00			1,221,665	1,221,665
1612	South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff	Water/Wastewater			234,742		234,742	3.00			234,742	234,742
-	South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-	-			471,097	471,097
-	Workers' Compensation Commission	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(218,633)			(218,633)
1332	Second Injury Fund	Claims Administration			716,549		716,549	9.00			716,549	716,549
1333	Second Injury Fund	Legal			387,386		387,386	5.00			387,386	387,386
1334	Second Injury Fund	Recoveries			109,110		109,110	1.00			109,110	109,110
1335	Second Injury Fund	Administration			517,357		517,357	8.00			517,357	517,357
1336	Department of Insurance	Solvency Monitoring	384,958		1,990,285		2,375,243	18.00	384,958		1,990,285	2,375,243
1337	Department of Insurance	Licensing	110,027		648,732		758,759	10.50	110,027		648,732	758,759
1338	Department of Insurance	Taxation	164,492				164,492	1.00	164,492			164,492
1339	Department of Insurance	Consumer Services	543,832				543,832	10.50	543,832			543,832
1340	Department of Insurance	Form and Rate Review	896,156				896,156	12.50	896,156			896,156
1341	Department of Insurance	Pass Through Funds	2,555,000				2,555,000	-			2,555,000	2,555,000
1342	Department of Insurance	Captive Formation	129,410		1,421,260		1,550,670	13.50	129,410		1,421,260	1,550,670
1344	Department of Insurance	Executive Services	281,595				281,595	4.00	281,595			281,595
1345	Department of Insurance	Legal and Investigations	633,590				633,590	9.00	633,590			633,590
1346	Department of Insurance	Administration	1,143,981				1,143,981	16.25	1,143,981			1,143,981
1931	Department of Insurance	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation			2,238,238		2,238,238	2.75			2,238,238	2,238,238
-	Department of Insurance		35,593				35,593		35,593			35,593

# Improve the Conditions for Our Economic Development FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding				
			Adjusted General	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
-	Department of Insurance	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-			829,250	829,250	-
-	Department of Insurance	B&CB Agency Base Reduction						(302,654)			(302,654)	
1347	Board of Financial Institutions	Bank Examining			2,005,912		2,005,912			2,005,912	2,005,912	25.00
1348	Board of Financial Institutions	Consumer Finance			1,433,793		1,433,793			1,433,793	1,433,793	17.00
	Board of Financial Institutions	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-					
1349	Department of Consumer Affairs	Consumer Services	675,608		29,000		704,608	17.00	675,608	29,000	704,608	17.00
1350	Department of Consumer Affairs	Legal Division	98,526	67,500	1,167,164		1,333,190	22.00	98,526	67,500	1,333,190	22.00
1351	Department of Consumer Affairs	Advocacy Division	261,837		187,836		449,673	6.00	226,423		187,836	6.00
1352	Department of Consumer Affairs	Public Information	186,307		29,000		215,307	5.00	186,307		29,000	5.00
1353	Department of Consumer Affairs	Administration	730,271		335,000		1,065,271	15.00	710,612		335,000	15.00
-	Department of Consumer Affairs	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	18,238				18,238		18,238			
-	Department of Consumer Affairs	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-	-		94,750	94,750	-
-	Department of Consumer Affairs	B&CB Agency Base Reduction						(137,955)			(137,955)	
1354	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Occupational Safety & Health Program (OSHA)	1,783,585	2,473,829			4,257,414	63.15	1,783,585	2,473,829	4,257,414	63.15
1355	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Payment of Wages and Child Labor					-	-			-	-
1356	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Labor-Management Mediation	97,672				97,672	1.00	19,722		19,722	1.00
1357	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Elevator and Amusement Ride Inspection			975,000		975,000	14.00			975,000	14.00
1358	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Board of Chiropractic Examiners			135,000		135,000	1.25			135,000	1.25
1359	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Board of Medical Examiners			1,400,000		1,400,000	22.00			1,400,000	22.00
1360	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Board of Nursing			1,750,000		1,750,000	26.00			1,750,000	26.00
1361	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Board of Occupational Therapy			110,000		110,000	1.70			110,000	1.70
1362	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Board of Examiners in Opticianry			80,000		80,000	1.25			80,000	1.25
1363	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Board of Examiners in Optometry			90,000		90,000	1.25			90,000	1.25
1364	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Board of Physical Therapy			115,000		115,000	2.10			115,000	2.10
1365	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Board of Podiatry Examiners			10,000		10,000	0.50			10,000	0.50
1366	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Board of Examiners for Licensure of Professional Counselors, Marriage and Family Therapists and Psycho-Educational Specialists			175,000		175,000	2.20			175,000	2.20
1367	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Board of Examiners in Psychology			100,000		100,000	1.10			100,000	1.10
1368	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Board of Social Work Examiners			150,000		150,000	2.75			150,000	2.75
1369	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Board of Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology			95,000		95,000	1.75			95,000	1.75
1370	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners			55,000		55,000	1.10			55,000	1.10
1371	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Board of Architectural Examiners			275,000		275,000	2.75			275,000	2.75
1372	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Building Codes Council			475,000		475,000	4.00			475,000	4.00
1373	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Contractors' Licensing Board			1,200,000		1,200,000	12.42			1,200,000	12.42

# Improve the Conditions for Our Economic Development FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding					
			Adjusted General	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Total FTEs
	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors			650,000		650,000	7.00			650,000		7.00
1374	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Environmental Certification Board			400,000		400,000	7.25			400,000		7.25
1375	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Manufactured Housing Board			321,861		321,861	7.25			321,861		7.25
1376	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Board of Pyrotechnic Safety	66,599				66,599	1.00				-	1.00
1377	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Real Estate Commission			1,350,000		1,350,000	20.00			1,350,000		20.00
1378	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Real Estate Appraisers Board			415,000		415,000	6.02			415,000		6.02
1379	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Residential Builders Commission			1,050,000		1,050,000	18.50			1,050,000		18.50
1380	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Board of Accountancy			400,000		400,000	5.30			400,000		5.30
1381	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	State Athletic Commission			40,000		40,000	-			40,000		-
1382	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Auctioneers Commission			165,000		165,000	2.15			165,000		2.15
1383	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Board of Barber Examiners			400,000		400,000	4.90			400,000		4.90
1384	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Board of Cosmetology			1,035,923		1,035,923	10.90			1,035,923		10.90
1385	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Board of Dentistry			415,000		415,000	4.40			415,000		4.40
1386	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Board of Registration for Foresters			50,000		50,000	0.65			50,000		0.65
1387	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Board of Funeral Service			180,000		180,000	1.90			180,000		1.90
1388	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Board of Registration for Geologists			70,000		70,000	0.85			70,000		0.85
1389	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Board of Long Term Health Care Administrators			155,000		155,000	2.30			155,000		2.30
1390	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Massage Bodywork Therapy Panel			180,000		180,000	2.05			180,000		2.05
1391	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Perpetual Care Cemetery Board			70,000		70,000	1.15			70,000		1.15
1392	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Board of Pharmacy			1,250,000		1,250,000	13.20			1,250,000		13.20
1393	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Pilotage Commission			7,000		7,000	-			7,000		-
1394	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Administration	330,490		3,944,000		4,274,490	56.37	221,935		3,944,000		56.37
1399	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	State Emergency Preparedness			250,000		250,000	1.00			250,000		1.00
1614	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Boiler Inspection Program			100,000		100,000	1.00			100,000		1.00
1780	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	22,441				22,441		22,441				
-	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-	-			2,513,216		-
-	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(161,055)				(161,055)
1427	Employment Security Commission	Administration		8,477,430	3,322,020		11,799,450	161.38		8,477,430	3,322,020	11,799,450	161.38
1428	Employment Security Commission	Employment Services		16,679,127	20,082,848		36,761,975	272.52		16,679,127	20,082,848	36,761,975	272.52
1430	Employment Security Commission	Labor Market Information Department		1,700,815			1,700,815	19.43		1,700,815		1,700,815	19.43
1431	Employment Security Commission	Unemployment Insurance (UI)		38,801,249	1,787,540		40,588,789	510.30		38,801,249	1,787,540	40,588,789	510.30

**Improve the Conditions for Our Economic Development**  
**FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan**

Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding				
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
1432	Employment Security Commission	SC Occupational Information	716,118		50,000		766,118	4.00	50,128		50,000	100,128
-	Employment Security Commission	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-	-		(5,404,329)	15,638,265	10,233,936
-	Employment Security Commission	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(50,128)			(50,128)
1437	Department of Transportation	General Administration			48,947,669		48,947,669	300.00			48,947,669	48,947,669
1438	Department of Transportation	Engineering Operations			36,562,345		36,562,345	522.00			36,562,345	36,562,345
		Engineering - Preliminary Design, Engineering and Rights of Way										
1439	Department of Transportation	Acquisition			39,990,064		39,990,064	571.00			39,990,064	39,990,064
1440	Department of Transportation	Engineering - Construction			488,404,918		488,404,918	537.00			488,404,918	488,404,918
1441	Department of Transportation	Maintenance	70,911		277,864,435		277,935,346	3,464.96	70,911		277,864,435	277,935,346
		Acquisition of maintenance equipment			8,000,000		8,000,000	-			8,000,000	8,000,000
1442	Department of Transportation	Highway Safety Programs			60,000,000		60,000,000	-			60,000,000	60,000,000
1443	Department of Transportation	Keep S.C. Beautiful			200,000		200,000	-			200,000	200,000
1444	Department of Transportation	Mass Transit Administration			1,178,364		1,178,364	9.00			1,178,364	1,178,364
1445	Department of Transportation	Toll Operations			3,511,195		3,511,195	4.00			3,511,195	3,511,195
		Capital Facilities - Land and Buildings			5,265,000		5,265,000	-			5,265,000	5,265,000
1447	Department of Transportation	Allocation to Municipalities - Restricted			10,000,000		10,000,000	-			10,000,000	10,000,000
1448	Department of Transportation							-				
1449	Department of Transportation	Allocation to Counties - Restricted			2,000,000		2,000,000	-			2,000,000	2,000,000
		Allocation to Other Entities - Restricted						-				
1450	Department of Transportation	Mass Transit Allocation to Other Entities			200,000		200,000	-			200,000	200,000
1451	Department of Transportation	Mass Transit Allocation to Other Entities - Restricted	83,718				83,718	-	83,718			83,718
1452	Department of Transportation				18,975,020		18,975,020	-			18,975,020	18,975,020
1619	Department of Transportation	Statewide Secondary Resurfacing			50,000,000		50,000,000	-			50,000,000	50,000,000
-	Department of Transportation	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments						-			(5,068,589)	(5,068,589)
-	Department of Transportation	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(10,824)			(10,824)
		Provide financial assistance for construction of major transportation projects										
1453	Infrastructure Bank Board	Administration			20,000,000		20,000,000	-			20,000,000	20,000,000
1454	Infrastructure Bank Board				390,500		390,500	1.00			390,500	390,500
-	Infrastructure Bank Board	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-				29,943,950	29,943,950
1455	County Transportation Fund	County Administration			21,000,000		21,000,000	-			21,000,000	21,000,000
1456	County Transportation Fund	Allocation Municipal - Restricted			5,000,000		5,000,000	-			5,000,000	5,000,000
1457	County Transportation Fund	Allocation County - Restricted			60,000,000		60,000,000	-			60,000,000	60,000,000
1458	County Transportation Fund	Allocation Other Entities - Restricted					-	-				-
-	County Transportation Fund	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-				19,000,000	19,000,000
		TOTAL	61,156,989	177,905,588	1,287,406,221	8,700,000	1,535,188,798	7,599.62	43,042,868	182,582,821	1,355,832,353	1,581,458,042
												7,599.62



**Improve K-12 Student Performance  
FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan**

Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding								
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Total Funds
8	Education Oversight Committee	Agency Administration: overhead			153,841				153,841	1.00					153,841	1.00
9	Education Oversight Committee	Implementation and oversight of the educational accountability system			690,422				690,422	2.86					690,422	2.86
10	Education Oversight Committee	Evaluation of the functioning of public education			446,077				446,077	2.24					446,077	2.24
11	Education Oversight Committee	Family Involvement			76,025				76,025	0.65					76,025	0.65
12	Education Oversight Committee	Public Awareness			125,497				125,497	1.80					125,497	1.80
1625	Education Oversight Committee	Proviso-directed actions			474,826				474,826	1.45					474,826	1.45
-	Education Oversight Committee	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments							(250,669)						(250,669)	
82	Lieutenant Governor	Lieutenant Governor's Young Writer's Program								1.00						1.00
135	State Treasurer	Student Loans-Teachers			5,367,044				5,367,044	-					5,367,044	-
174	Adjutant General	Army Support - Youth Challenge		3,832,000	444,034				3,832,000	-					444,034	-
180	Adjutant General	Air Support - Starbase Swamp Fox		240,000					240,000	-						-
222	Budget & Control Board	Confederate Relic Room & Military Museum Services	903,007							8.00	603,007		28,100			8.00
1704	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Freshwater Initiative	300,000							-						-
675	State Department of Education	Foundation Education Program - Education Finance Act (EFA)	1,521,325,569							-	1,591,844,667				1,591,844,667	-
676	State Department of Education	Employer Contributions	482,943,402							-	482,943,402					-
677	State Department of Education	Retiree Insurance	79,476,772							-	79,476,772					-
678	State Department of Education	Reduce Class Size			27,996,866					-	27,996,866					-
679	State Department of Education	Summer Schools			14,855,931			12,000,000		-	14,855,931					-
680	State Department of Education	Increase Credits for High School Diploma			18,878,542					-	18,878,542					-
682	State Department of Education	Advanced Placement (AP)			3,254,683					-	3,254,683					-
683	State Department of Education	Junior Scholars			183,449					-	183,449					-
684	State Department of Education	Gifted and Talented (G&T) Instruction			28,641,513					-	28,641,513					-
685	State Department of Education	Early Child Development and Academic Assistance			96,341,866					-	96,341,866					-
686	State Department of Education	Teacher Salary Supplement			77,061,350					-	77,061,350					-
687	State Department of Education	Teacher Salary Supplement			15,766,752					-	15,766,752					-
688	State Department of Education	National Board Certification (NBC) Incentive	8,167,960							-	8,167,960					-
689	State Department of Education	Teacher Supplies			44,534,577			807,094		-	52,702,537					-
690	State Department of Education	Professional Development and Support for Math and Science			13,317,581					-	13,317,581					-
691	State Department of Education	Critical Teaching Needs	419,427	3,267,290						-	419,427	3,267,290				-
693	State Department of Education	Teacher Quality - ADEPT	2,150,728							-	2,150,728					-
		Services to Students with Disabilities - Special Needs - Children w/ Disabilities P.L.108-446 (formerly P.L. 99-457)								-						-
694	State Department of Education	Services to Students with Disabilities - Special Needs Children			3,174,209					-	3,174,209					-
695	State Department of Education	Service to Students with Disabilities - Special Needs Children	42,017							-	42,017					-
696	State Department of Education	Service to Students with Disabilities - Special Needs Children	116,935							-	116,935					-
697	State Department of Education	Service to Students with Disabilities - Career and Technology Education - Modernize Vocational Equipment	4,652,176							-						-
698	State Department of Education	Work-Based Learning			3,249,371					-	4,652,176					-
699	State Department of Education	High Schools That Work (HSTW) and Making Middle Grades Work (MMGW)		1,731,378						-		1,731,378				-
700	State Department of Education	School Lunch Program Aid	2,017,400							-	2,017,400					-
702	State Department of Education	School Lunch Program Aid	401,198							-	401,198					-
703	State Department of Education	Principal Salary Supplement			2,474,867					-						-
704	State Department of Education	School Facilities - Buildings			10,300,000					-				10,300,000		-
706	State Department of Education	Safe Schools - Middle School Initiative			3,944,212					-						-
707	State Department of Education	Safe Schools - Alternative Schools			9,582,686					-						-
		School Transportation System - State Supplement for Bus Drivers - Salary, Employer's Contribution, and Workers Compensation	46,528,048							-	46,528,048					-
708	State Department of Education	Curriculum and Standards Services	1,379,737							-	1,379,737					-
709	State Department of Education	Professional Development on Standards		16,009,130	758,708					31.00	1,379,737	16,009,130	758,708			31.00
710	State Department of Education				5,738,736					-						-

**Improve K-12 Student Performance  
FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan**

Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding						FY 2009-10 Agency Funding							
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Total Funds
711	State Department of Education	Professional Development on Reading to Teachers - Institute of Reading	1,000,000			2,429,021									3,429,021	-
712	State Department of Education	SAT/ACT Improvement and High School Redesign	335,970												335,970	1.00
713	State Department of Education	Enhance Teacher Skills and Student Performance in English, Math, Science and Social Studies in Grades K-3 and 6-8														
		Academic / Instructional Assistance to High Poverty Schools and Students (Title I, Part A, of NCLB (Basic Grants))				49,614,527									49,614,527	0.50
714	State Department of Education	Academic/Instructional Assistance to Migrant Children (Title I, Part C, of NCLB (Migrant))		202,199,121											202,199,121	14.00
715	State Department of Education	Academic/Instructional Assistance to Neglected and Delinquent Children (Title I, Part D, of NCLB (Neglected and Delinquent))		554,037											554,037	1.00
716	State Department of Education	Charter School Program	450,000	1,732,026											1,732,026	1.00
718	State Department of Education	Character Education Program	217,788	2,577,831		409,910									3,437,741	2.00
719	State Department of Education	Reduce Dropouts and Truancy - Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention		648,870											648,870	1.00
720	State Department of Education	Homework Centers, Before and After School Programs		1,000,000											1,000,000	2.00
721	State Department of Education	21st Century Community Learning Center Program (Competitive Grants)														-
722	State Department of Education	Technical Assistance and Support to Below Average and Unsatisfactory Schools		13,775,264											13,775,264	-
723	State Department of Education	Retraining Grants				67,887,996									67,887,996	29.00
724	State Department of Education	External Reviews - External Review Teams														-
725	State Department of Education	Palmetto Gold and Silver Awards Program				1,124,791									1,124,791	-
726	State Department of Education	Accreditation of Schools	269,483			2,459,459									2,459,459	-
727	State Department of Education	Principal Specialists, Mentors, Leaders													269,483	6.00
728	State Department of Education	OSL School Leadership Executive Institute (SLEI)													-	-
729	State Department of Education	OSL School Leadership On-Line Campus				743,269									743,269	-
730	State Department of Education	English Speakers of Other Languages - ESOL (Title III, of NCLB)				6,530									6,530	-
731	State Department of Education	Innovative Programs (Title V-Chapter 2 of NCLB)		4,299,408											4,299,408	1.00
732	State Department of Education	Rural Education Achievement Program - REAP (Title VI of NCLB)		1,335,779											1,335,779	5.00
733	State Department of Education	Arts Curricula Instruction		3,734,061											3,734,061	0.50
734	State Department of Education	Early Childhood Education-Four-Year Old Early Childhood				1,323,280									1,323,280	1.00
736	State Department of Education	Parenting and Family Literacy Services	75,733	2,420,838		18,405,889									20,902,460	10.00
737	State Department of Education	Competitive Teacher Grants		1,106,422		4,877,486									5,983,908	-
738	State Department of Education	Services to Students with Disabilities - Special Education				1,055,143									1,055,143	-
739	State Department of Education	Career and Technology Education (CATE)	244,974	171,652,662											171,897,636	26.00
741	State Department of Education	Teacher Certification	808,631	18,949,906											19,758,537	34.00
742	State Department of Education	Teacher Recognition (Teacher of the Year)	1,005,577	400,000		2,163,899									3,569,476	35.00
743	State Department of Education	Alternative Certification Programs (PACE)				136,174									136,174	-
744	State Department of Education	Teacher Education, Preparation, Support, Assessment	1,161,910												1,161,910	7.00
745	State Department of Education	Teacher Evaluation (ADEPT)				470,355									470,355	-
746	State Department of Education	Teacher Quality - Title II A of the No Child Left Behind Act				87,075									87,075	1.00
747	State Department of Education	Teacher Advancement Program (TAP) NON-EAA		36,136,312											36,136,312	2.00
748	State Department of Education	School Transportation System				789,669									789,669	0.50
749	State Department of Education		43,355,495			7,168,370									7,168,370	486.00

**Improve K-12 Student Performance  
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Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding						FY 2009-10 Agency Funding								
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Total Funds	Total FTEs
750	State Department of Education	School Transportation System- EAA & EEDA	4,808,717							4,808,717	-	4,808,717				4,808,717	-
751	State Department of Education	School Transportation System- Bus Purchase	8,491,908							8,491,908	-	8,491,908				8,491,908	-
752	State Department of Education	Technology Support and Assistance Enhancing Education Through Technology (E2T2); Title II Part D of NCLB	2,901,115	1,929,935		1,741,265				2,901,115	50.00	1,929,935	1,741,265			6,572,315	50.00
754	State Department of Education	Data Collection-SASI		3,822,729						3,822,729	-					3,822,729	-
755	State Department of Education	Student Identifier and LDS		1,343,233						1,343,233	-		1,343,233			1,343,233	-
756	State Department of Education	Technology Initiative (K-12 Technology Partnership)		1,088,752						1,088,752	-		1,088,752			1,088,752	-
757	State Department of Education	Conduct Research and Prepare Reports		11,218,161							-		11,218,161			11,218,161	-
758	State Department of Education	Assessment and Testing Activities	973,465			796,695				973,465	18.00		396,695			1,370,160	18.00
759	State Department of Education	Instructional Materials - Textbooks	4,414,003	7,963,279		17,884,967		1,000,000		4,414,003	30.00	7,963,279	17,884,967			30,262,249	30.00
760	State Department of Education	School Facilities Support	23,904,571	1,580,089		19,084,398		3,331,413		23,904,571	5.00	1,580,089			1,580,089	5.00	
761	State Department of Education	Safe and Drug-Free Program	470,603	90,000		90,000				470,603	8.00		90,000			560,603	8.00
762	State Department of Education	School Food Services and Food Distribution System	365,516	4,444,833						365,516	14.00	4,444,833			4,810,349	14.00	
763	State Department of Education		148,799	182,275,849						148,799	18.00	182,275,849			182,424,648	18.00	
764	State Department of Education	Coordinated School Health Programs	29,160	661,242						29,160	-	661,242			690,402	-	
766	State Department of Education	School Health Finance System (Medicaid)		3,881,023							5.00		3,881,023			3,881,023	5.00
768	State Department of Education	GEAR-UP (Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs)		20,000							-				20,000	-	
769	State Department of Education	Commission on National and Community Service		1,831,503						1,831,503	4.00				1,831,503	4.00	
770	State Department of Education	Parental and Community Partnerships	87,846							87,846	1.00				87,846	1.00	
771	State Department of Education	OSL-Foundational Leadership				36,571				36,571	-				36,571	-	
772	State Department of Education	OSL-Principal Evaluation, Induction, and Assessment				66,177				66,177	-				66,177	-	
773	State Department of Education	OSL-Executive Institute - Tapping Executive Educators (OSL-TEE)				21,769				21,769	-		21,769		21,769	-	
774	State Department of Education	OSL-Technical Assistance				797,367				797,367	13.00		797,367		797,367	13.00	
775	State Department of Education	OSL-Institute for District Administrators (SLI DA)				16,544				16,544	-		16,544		16,544	-	
776	State Department of Education	OSL-Leadership Sustainment and Enhancement Programs				17,415					-		17,415		17,415	-	
777	State Department of Education	Teacher Quality- Teacher Recruitment - CHE				4,867,821				4,867,821	-		4,867,821		4,867,821	-	
778	State Department of Education	Teacher Loan (Treasurer)				4,400,007				4,400,007	-		4,400,007		4,400,007	-	
779	State Department of Education	Career Changer Loan	1,460,396							1,460,396	-				1,460,396	-	
780	State Department of Education	Archives & History				30,683				30,683	-				30,683	-	
781	State Department of Education	Status Offender	475,051							475,051	-				475,051	-	
783	State Department of Education	Aid Sch Dist-Fellow Lab	148,909							148,909	-					-	-
784	State Department of Education	Holocaust	42,743							42,743	-				42,743	-	
785	State Department of Education	Youth in Government								-	-				-	-	
786	State Department of Education	EOC Family Involvement				37,153				37,153	-		37,153		37,153	-	
787	State Department of Education	State Agency Teacher Pay				10,764,837				10,764,837	-		10,764,837		10,764,837	-	
788	State Department of Education	Writing Improvement Network (USC)				236,472				236,472	-		236,472		236,472	-	
789	State Department of Education	Education Oversight Committee (EOC)				1,452,343				1,452,343	-		1,452,343		1,452,343	-	
790	State Department of Education	SC Geographic Alliance				201,677				201,677	-		201,677		201,677	-	
791	State Department of Education	School Improvement Council (CHE)				164,717				164,717	-				-	-	
793	State Department of Education	EOC Public Relations				185,765				185,765	-		185,765		185,765	-	
794	State Department of Education	State Board of Education and SCSEA	58,696							58,696	-				58,696	-	
795	State Department of Education	Ombudsman Services	48,497							48,497	1.00				-	1.00	
796	State Department of Education	Governmental Services - Policy, Planning, Legislation	162,712							162,712	2.00				162,712	2.00	
797	State Department of Education	Finance and Operations (Budget, Disbursements, Audit, Procurement, HR)	4,385,579			939,340				3,947,021	72.00		939,340		5,117,891	72.00	
798	State Department of Education	Administration	2,019,795			388,000				1,817,815	30.52		388,000		2,305,585	30.52	
799	State Department of Education	FIRST STEPS - EARLY EDUCATION				466,520				3,062,552	-		466,520		3,880,122	-	
800	State Department of Education	FIRST STEPS - CHILD CARE	3,062,552			606,600				5,295,066	-		606,600		6,708,332	-	
801	State Department of Education	FIRST STEPS - PARENTING/FAMILY LITERACY	5,973,303			806,600				5,973,303	-		806,600		7,386,569	-	

**Improve K-12 Student Performance  
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Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Total Funds	Total FTEs
802	State Department of Education	FIRST STEPS - HEALTH	472,263		71,939	53,942			598,144	-	472,263		71,939	53,942		598,144	-
803	State Department of Education	FIRST STEPS - ADMINISTRATION	2,165,078	1,456,015	820,000				4,441,093	21.00	1,948,570	1,456,015	820,000			4,224,585	21.00
804	State Department of Education	FIRST STEPS - FEDERAL PROGRAM		1,159,615						-		1,159,615				1,159,615	-
1714	State Department of Education	FIRST STEPS - PRE-KINDERGARTEN PROGRAM & CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE							-	-						-	-
1715	State Department of Education	Public School Child Development Education Pilot Program (CREEP)						15,774,750	15,774,750	-				20,500,000		20,500,000	-
1716	State Department of Education	Student Health and Fitness Education (Student Health and Fitness Act of 2005)								-							-
1717	State Department of Education	Educational Services to Homeless (Safe Schools-McKinney-Vento Homeless Program)	31,229,614						31,229,614	3.00	30,929,614					30,929,614	3.00
1718	State Department of Education	FIRST STEPS - SCHOOL TRANSITION	186,042	894,867	28,341	21,315			894,867	-						894,867	-
1719	State Department of Education	Education and Economic Development (Education and Economic Development Act)							235,698	-	186,042		28,341	21,315		235,698	-
1827	State Department of Education	Virtual Learning	32,186,748		50,000				32,186,748	7.00	29,255,091					29,255,091	7.00
1828	State Department of Education	Innovation: Public Choice Innovation Schools	3,048,010						3,048,010	28.00	2,574,005					2,574,005	28.00
-	State Department of Education	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments							-	-						-	-
-	State Department of Education	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	908,915						908,915	-						908,915	-
-	Department of Education	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(164,741,742)		(164,741,742)					(164,741,742)	
-	Department of Education	Staff Reductions							(6,806,248)		(6,806,248)					(6,806,248)	
-	Department of Education	Hiring Freeze							(2,650,000)		(2,650,000)					(2,650,000)	
-	Department of Education	School District Consolidation							(8,666,667)		(8,666,667)					(8,666,667)	
806	Governor's School for Arts and Humanities	Academic Programs	1,636,720		25,000				1,661,720	16.66	1,636,720		25,000			1,661,720	16.66
807	Governor's School for Arts and Humanities	Art Programs	1,911,746		50,000				1,961,746	21.00	1,911,746		50,000			1,961,746	21.00
808	Governor's School for Arts and Humanities	Residential Life	1,656,290		50,000				1,706,290	19.00	1,656,290		50,000			1,706,290	19.00
809	Governor's School for Arts and Humanities	Admissions, Outreach, Recruiting, and Special Programs (Summer Programs)	633,348		379,771				1,013,119	3.00	633,348		379,771			1,013,119	3.00
810	Governor's School for Arts and Humanities	Library	296,664						296,664	3.00	296,664					296,664	3.00
811	Governor's School for Arts and Humanities	Institutional Advancement			250,000				250,000	-			250,000			250,000	-
812	Governor's School for Arts and Humanities	Administration	523,307		250,000				773,307	23.68	470,976		250,000			720,976	23.68
-	Governor's School for Arts and Humanities	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments							-	-						-	-
813	Governor's School for Math and Science	Academics-Instruction	1,524,700		82,029				1,606,729	15.86	1,524,700		82,029			1,606,729	15.86
814	Governor's School for Math and Science	Life in Residence	1,297,049		153,022				1,450,071	11.56	1,297,049		153,022			1,450,071	11.56
815	Governor's School for Math and Science	Slatewide Outreach	388,990		511,449				900,439	3.05	388,990		511,449			900,439	3.05
816	Governor's School for Math and Science	Administrative Overhead	263,400						263,400	2.45	237,060					237,060	2.45
-	Governor's School for Math and Science	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments							-	-						-	-
824	Educational Television Commission	Agency Fundraising	499,567		473,416				972,983	11.88	449,610		473,416			923,026	11.88
825	Educational Television Commission	Pre K - 12 Educational Services	5,289,527		1,235,249				6,524,776	75.75	5,289,527		1,235,249			6,524,776	75.75
826	Educational Television Commission	Educational Radio	196,086		1,123,556				1,319,642	10.43			1,123,556			1,123,556	10.43
828	Educational Television Commission	Educational Television - National Programming	412,082		1,974,682				2,386,764	2.13	412,082		1,974,682			2,386,764	2.13
831	Educational Television Commission	Administration	734,599		214,094				948,693	30.00	661,139		214,094			875,233	30.00
-	Educational Television Commission	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments							-	-						-	-
-	Educational Television Commission	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	110,444						110,444	-	110,444					110,444	-
832	Will Lou Gray Opportunity School	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	324,287						324,287	5.00	(994,092)					(994,092)	
833	Will Lou Gray Opportunity School	Administration Program	824,685						1,894,961	17.46	824,685					1,894,961	17.46
834	Will Lou Gray Opportunity School	Academic Program	1,070,276		824,685				1,894,961	17.46	1,070,276		824,685			1,894,961	17.46
835	Will Lou Gray Opportunity School	Vocational Program	145,609		96,840				242,449	4.03	145,609		96,840			242,449	4.03
-	Will Lou Gray Opportunity School	Library Program	58,806		19,043				77,849	0.81	58,806		19,043			77,849	0.81
836	Will Lou Gray Opportunity School	Student Services Program (Residential Program)							427,148	19.77						427,148	19.77
837	Will Lou Gray Opportunity School	Support Services Program	419,148		8,000				427,148	19.77	419,148		8,000			427,148	19.77
-	Will Lou Gray Opportunity School	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments	1,433,614	240,000	828,048				2,501,662	17.12	1,433,614	240,000	828,048			2,501,662	17.12
-	Will Lou Gray Opportunity School	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation							-	-						(338,000)	-
-	Will Lou Gray Opportunity School	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	26,084						26,084	-	26,084					26,084	-
851	School for the Deaf & the Blind	EDUCATION	5,980,607	520,200	10,416,452		200,000	150,000	17,287,259	155.29	(243,448)					(243,448)	
852	School for the Deaf & the Blind	STUDENT SUPPORT	1,744,655	169,065	727,154				2,640,874	50.47	1,744,655	169,065	727,154			2,640,874	50.47
853	School for the Deaf & the Blind	RESIDENTIAL	2,436,104	221,085	1,308,878				3,966,067	66.00	2,436,104	221,085	1,308,878			3,966,067	66.00
854	School for the Deaf & the Blind	OUTREACH	2,249,494	195,075	872,585				3,317,154	58.23	519,591	195,075	872,585			1,887,251	58.23

**Improve K-12 Student Performance  
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Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Total Funds	Total FTEs
855	School for the Deaf & the Blind	ADMINISTRATION	752,831	104,040	436,293			1,293,164	31.06	677,548	104,040	436,293			1,217,881	31.06	
856	School for the Deaf & the Blind	PHYSICAL SUPPORT							-							-	
-	School for the Deaf & the Blind	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments	537,780	91,035	581,723			1,210,538	27.18	537,780	91,035	581,723			1,210,538	27.18	
-	School for the Deaf & the Blind	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation							-							-	
-	School for the Deaf & the Blind	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	91,838					91,838		91,838					91,838		
1908	State Library	School/Rooms		599,952						(965,532)					(965,532)		
997	Department of Mental Health		93,695					693,647	2.00	93,695	599,952				693,647	2.00	
1111	John de la Howe School	School-Based Services	9,063,466	1,164,672	9,812,246			20,040,384	386.96	9,063,466	1,164,672	9,812,246			20,040,384	386.96	
1112	John de la Howe School	Cottage Life	967,848		360,073			1,317,921	32.00	967,848		360,073			1,317,921	32.00	
1113	John de la Howe School	Social Services	146,040		59,855			205,895	9.00	146,040		59,855			205,895	9.00	
1114	John de la Howe School	Medical Care	121,232		21,144			142,376	3.00	121,232		21,144			142,376	3.00	
1115	John de la Howe School	Therapeutic Activities	282,947		5,000			287,947	7.00	282,947		5,000			287,947	7.00	
1116	John de la Howe School	Family Enrichment	221,829		29,067			250,896	10.22	221,829		29,067			250,896	10.22	
1118	John de la Howe School	Education	952,150	88,809	276,564			957,523	18.79	952,150	88,809	276,564			957,523	18.79	
1117	John de la Howe School	Buildings and Grounds	155,975		40,000			195,975	5.00	155,975		40,000			195,975	5.00	
1119	John de la Howe School	Dietary	156,482	90,000	74,512			320,994	6.00	156,482	90,000	74,512			320,994	6.00	
1119	John de la Howe School	Garage Pickup/Motor Vehicle Operations	93,750					93,750	1.00	93,750					93,750	1.00	
1120	John de la Howe School	Laundry/Supply/ Housekeeping Services	70,140					70,140	2.00	70,140					70,140	2.00	
1121	John de la Howe School	Business Operations	310,381					310,381	5.00	310,381					310,381	5.00	
1122	John de la Howe School	Administration	243,748					243,748	6.00	243,748					243,748	6.00	
1123	John de la Howe School	Public Relations & Alumni	40,251					40,251	1.00	40,251					40,251	1.00	
1124	John de la Howe School	Information Technology	53,242		14,649			67,891	1.00	53,242		14,649			67,891	1.00	
1593	John de la Howe School	Therapeutic Wilderness Camping	451,679					451,679	10.50							10.50	
-	John de la Howe School	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments						-	-						-	-	
-	John de la Howe School	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	34,797					34,797		34,797		160,561			162,112		
-	John de la Howe School	B&CB Agency Base Reduction								(275,974)					(275,974)		
1477	Clemson PSA	Agricultural Education Teachers' Salaries (pass-thru)	405,599		394,412			800,011	-			394,412			394,412	-	
1508	Clemson PSA	4-H and Agricultural & Natural Resource Programs for Youth	4,190,086	1,166,541	3,036,550			8,393,177	135.92		1,166,541	3,036,550			4,203,091	135.92	
1271	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Interpretive & Resource Management	411,551		242,722			654,273	10.00			242,722			242,722	10.00	
		TOTAL	2,392,458,832	698,292,676	73,662,018	562,347,797	49,814,527	33,063,257	3,809,639,107	2,401.28	2,237,804,455	705,708,811	73,233,910	551,097,797	200,000	3,568,044,973	2,401.28

**Improve Our Higher Education System and Cultural Resources  
FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan**

Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding								
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non- Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Total Funds
134	State Treasurer	South Carolina Tuition Prepayment Program / South Carolina College Investment Program			477,324			477,324	3.00						477,324	3.00
268	Budget & Control Board	Southern Maritime Administration	5,000					5,000	-						-	-
279	Commission on Higher Education	SC Alliance for Minority Participation	2,173,835		987,557			3,171,392	22.70	2,173,835		987,557			3,171,392	22.70
280	Commission on Higher Education	Greenville Technical College-University Center	272,414					272,414	-						272,414	-
281	Commission on Higher Education	Greenville Higher Ed Center	887,619					887,619	-	887,619					887,619	-
282	Commission on Higher Education	University Center of Greenville - Operations	98,795					98,795	-						-	-
283	Commission on Higher Education	Lowcountry Graduate Center	301,886				1,112,229	1,414,115	-						-	-
284	Commission on Higher Education	Access and Equity	1,199,097					1,199,097	-						-	-
285	Commission on Higher Education	SREB Contractual Scholarships	605,171					605,171	-	403,448					403,448	-
286	Commission on Higher Education	SREB Contractual Scholarships	1,371,930					1,371,930	-	1,371,930					1,371,930	-
287	Commission on Higher Education	SREB Fees and Assessments	1,506,801					1,506,801	-	1,506,801					1,506,801	-
288	Commission on Higher Education	Start Up	455,903	4,631,048				5,086,951	-	455,903	4,631,048				5,086,951	-
289	Commission on Higher Education	SC Manufacturing Extension Partnerships	1,025,327					1,025,327	-	1,025,327					1,025,327	-
290	Commission on Higher Education	Arts Program	8,933					8,933	-						-	-
291	Commission on Higher Education	Training for Math & Science Teachers		1,113,639				1,113,639	-	1,113,639					1,113,639	-
292	Commission on Higher Education	Centers of Excellence			721,101			721,101	-				721,101		721,101	-
293	Commission on Higher Education	Youth Leadership Conference	22,035					22,035	-						-	-
294	Commission on Higher Education	Electronic Library			5,871,014			5,871,014	-				5,871,014		5,871,014	-
295	Commission on Higher Education	Cutting Edge	125,812					125,812	2.00						2.00	-
296	Commission on Higher Education	Professor of the Year	436					436	-	436					436	-
297	Commission on Higher Education	Educational Endowment	21,572,425		2,427,575			24,000,000	-	21,572,425		2,427,575			24,000,000	-
298	Commission on Higher Education	State Approving Section	63,060		143,545			566,928	8.30	63,060	360,303		143,545		566,928	8.30
299	Commission on Higher Education	Higher Education Awareness	222,403					222,403	1.00					176,394	176,394	1.00
301	Commission on Higher Education	African American Loan Program	176,394					176,394	-						-	-
302	Commission on Higher Education	Performance Funding	2,057,303					2,057,303	-	2,057,303					2,057,303	-
303	Commission on Higher Education	Cooperative Research	303,130					303,130	-	303,130					303,130	-
304	Commission on Higher Education	National Guard Tuition Reimbursement Program	119,747					119,747	-	119,747				1,700,000	1,819,747	-
305	Commission on Higher Education	Academic Endowment	358,725					358,725	-	358,725					358,725	-
306	Commission on Higher Education	LIFE Scholarships	71,032,307					46,288,985	-	17,252,760				131,433,664	148,686,444	-
307	Commission on Higher Education	Electronic Library	194,000					194,000	-	194,000					194,000	-
308	Commission on Higher Education	Research Centers of Excellence						10,000,000	-	10,000,000				10,000,000	10,000,000	-
309	Commission on Higher Education	Excellence Enhancement						4,700,000	-	4,700,000					4,700,000	-
310	Commission on Higher Education	HOPE Scholarships						8,700,000	-	8,700,000				8,700,000	8,700,000	-
311	Commission on Higher Education	Need Based Grants						11,631,566	-	11,631,566				17,817,025	17,817,025	-
312	Commission on Higher Education	Palmetto Fellows Scholarships						30,277,240	-	30,277,240				37,435,700	37,435,700	-
314	Commission on Higher Education	Tuition Assistance						47,000,000	-	47,000,000				47,000,000	47,000,000	-
315	Commission on Higher Education	Technology Grants						12,000,000	-						-	-
1545	Commission on Higher Education	Service Learning Engagement			65,000			65,000	-						65,000	-
1546	Commission on Higher Education	Think Tec/Fastrac	208,752					208,752	-						-	-
1547	Commission on Higher Education	National Foundation of Teaching Entrepreneurship (NFTE)	208,752					208,752	-						-	-
1548	Commission on Higher Education	Education and Economic Development (EEDA) funding for CBE and Institutions							-						-	-
1690	Commission on Higher Education	OHE and Institutions	1,459,987					1,459,987	-	925,940					925,940	-
1798	Commission on Higher Education	Charleston Transition Coll. Connection	250,503					250,503	-						-	-
-	Commission on Higher Education	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments							-						-	-
-	Commission on Higher Education	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	14,444					14,444	-	14,444					(672,551)	(672,551)
-	Commission on Higher Education	Academic Program Review							-						-	-
-	Commission on Higher Education	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							-	(241,262)					(241,262)	-
316	Higher Education Tuition Grants	Tuition Grants	21,793,822	705,525	4,654,389			34,918,340	5.00	21,793,822	703,525	4,654,389		7,766,604	34,918,340	5.00
317	Higher Education Tuition Grants	South Carolina Student Legislature Administration	309,384					309,384	-						-	-
318	Higher Education Tuition Grants	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments							-	271,915					271,915	-
-	Higher Education Tuition Grants	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	2,302					2,302	-	2,302					2,302	-
-	Higher Education Tuition Grants	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							-						-	-
319	The Citadel	Citadel Graduate College	998,982					2,503,262	5.00	998,982		1,504,280			2,503,262	5.00
320	The Citadel	ROTC Departments	76,883					192,654	3.00	76,883		115,771			192,654	3.00
321	The Citadel	School of Business Administration	1,798,074					4,505,936	24.90	1,798,074					4,505,936	24.90
322	The Citadel	School of Education	982,139					2,410,941	16.15	982,139					2,410,941	16.15
323	The Citadel	School of Engineering	1,007,558					2,524,751	17.00	1,007,558					2,524,751	17.00
324	The Citadel	School of Humanities and Social Sciences	3,196,667					8,010,247	59.50	3,196,611					8,010,247	59.50
325	The Citadel	School of Science and Mathematics	2,704,699					6,777,470	47.75	2,704,689					6,777,470	47.75
326	The Citadel	Research						511,638	-						511,638	-
327	The Citadel	Public Service						1,093,619	-	57,367					1,254,153	-
328	The Citadel	Academic Support						8,569,284	62.00	160,534					8,569,284	62.00
329	The Citadel	Student Services						7,169,588	61.50	1,419,696					7,169,588	61.50
330	The Citadel	Institutional Support						6,785,511	113.34	6,785,511					6,785,511	113.34
332	The Citadel	Institutional Support						8,921,011	113.34	117,489					8,921,011	113.34
333	The Citadel	Institutional Support						8,921,011	113.34	15,000					8,921,011	113.34
330	The Citadel	Institutional Support						8,921,011	113.34	15,000					8,921,011	113.34



**Improve Our Higher Education System and Cultural Resources  
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Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding								
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Total Funds
331	The Citadel	O&M of Plant	14,444,310	20,700,727	14,444,310			14,444,310	109.00			20,700,727			14,444,310	109.00
332	The Citadel	Scholarships and Fellowships	3,583,419		3,583,419			3,583,419	-						3,583,419	-
333	The Citadel	Athletics	7,755,643		7,755,643			7,755,643	43.00						7,755,643	43.00
334	The Citadel	Gift Shop Enterprises	2,800,113		2,800,113			2,800,113	12.00						2,800,113	12.00
335	The Citadel	Director of Auxiliary Activity	96,052		96,052			96,052	-						96,052	-
336	The Citadel	Baracks	6,043,495		6,043,495			6,043,495	-						6,043,495	-
337	The Citadel	Cadet Store	4,386,368		4,386,368			4,386,368	6.00						4,386,368	6.00
338	The Citadel	Dining Hall	5,857,609		5,857,609			5,857,609	3.00						5,857,609	3.00
339	The Citadel	Faculty/Staff Quarters	1,142,675		1,142,675			1,142,675	10.00						1,142,675	10.00
340	The Citadel	Infirmary	1,101,332		1,101,332			1,101,332	24.75						1,101,332	24.75
341	The Citadel	Laundry/Dry Cleaning	1,382,960		1,382,960			1,382,960	9.00						1,382,960	9.00
343	The Citadel	Tailor Shop	622		622			622	1.00						622	1.00
344	The Citadel	Telephone	1,110,000		1,110,000			1,110,000	20.26						-	20.26
345	The Citadel	Coeducation Initiative							-						3,618,043	-
-	The Citadel	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments							-			(163,735)			3,618,043	-
-	The Citadel	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	155,266		155,266			155,266	-						155,266	-
-	The Citadel	Reduce Higher Education Operations & Maintenance by 3%							-						(433,273)	-
-	The Citadel	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							-			(948,322)			(948,322)	-
346	Clemson University (E&G)	Administration - 15% Reduction							-						(1,340,775)	-
347	Clemson University (E&G)	Auxiliary - Student Housing	24,130,886		24,130,886			24,130,886	147.16						24,130,886	147.16
348	Clemson University (E&G)	Auxiliary - Other	21,088,561		21,088,561			21,088,561	159.69						21,088,561	159.69
349	Clemson University (E&G)	Line Item-Municipal Services	931,747		931,747			931,747	75.11						931,747	75.11
349	Clemson University (E&G)	Line Item- Advanced Films and Fibers	185,251		185,251			185,251	3.68						185,251	3.68
350	Clemson University (E&G)	Line Item-Wireless Communication	500,000		500,000			500,000	-						500,000	-
351	Clemson University (E&G)	Research	25,573,363		25,573,363			25,573,363	269.90						25,573,363	269.90
352	Clemson University (E&G)	Sponsored Research	112,218,715		112,218,715			112,218,715	311.53						112,218,715	311.53
353	Clemson University (E&G)	Public Service	4,904,791		4,904,791			4,904,791	54.06						4,904,791	54.06
354	Clemson University (E&G)	Academic Support	46,408,415		46,408,415			46,408,415	393.21						46,408,415	393.21
355	Clemson University (E&G)	Student Services	20,730,324		20,730,324			20,730,324	199.13						20,730,324	199.13
356	Clemson University (E&G)	Institutional Support							-						-	-
357	Clemson University (E&G)	Operation and Maintenance of the Plant	31,050,942		31,050,942			31,050,942	389.17						31,050,942	389.17
358	Clemson University (E&G)	Scholarships and Fellowships	58,374,370		58,374,370			58,374,370	71,657.332						71,657.332	-
359	Clemson University (E&G)	Auxiliary - Intercollegiate Athletics	40,814,859		40,814,859			40,814,859	196.15						40,814,859	196.15
360	Clemson University (E&G)	Auxiliary - Food Services	14,036,680		14,036,680			14,036,680	15.00						14,036,680	15.00
361	Clemson University (E&G)	Auxiliary - Bookstores	1,513,322		1,513,322			1,513,322	1.46						1,513,322	1.46
362	Clemson University (E&G)	Instruction-College of Architecture, Arts and Humanities	10,825,082		10,825,082			10,825,082	286.92						10,825,082	286.92
363	Clemson University (E&G)	Instruction-College of Business and Behavioral Science	14,045,656		14,045,656			14,045,656	223.21						14,045,656	223.21
364	Clemson University (E&G)	Instruction-College of Agriculture, Forestry and Life Sciences	7,648,588		7,648,588			7,648,588	157.95						7,648,588	157.95
365	Clemson University (E&G)	Instruction-College of Engineering and Science	25,248,592		25,248,592			25,248,592	396.68						25,248,592	396.68
366	Clemson University (E&G)	Instruction-College of Health, Education and Human Development	7,198,846		7,198,846			7,198,846	184.56						7,198,846	184.56
1548	Clemson University (E&G)	COMSET	501,886		501,886			501,886	-						501,886	-
1691	Clemson University (E&G)	CU ICAR	1,000,000		1,000,000			1,000,000	7.91						-	7.91
1692	Clemson University (E&G)	Call Me Miller	500,000		500,000			500,000	-						-	-
1800	Clemson University (E&G)	SC Light Rail						700,000	-						-	-
-	Clemson University (E&G)	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments							-						-	-
-	Clemson University (E&G)	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	1,079,668		1,079,668			1,079,668	-						1,079,668	-
-	Clemson University (E&G)	Reduce Higher Education Operations & Maintenance by 3%							-						(831,406)	-
-	Clemson University (E&G)	1% Collaboration - Higher Education							-						(831,406)	-
367	Clemson University (E&G)	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	1,236,329		1,236,329			1,236,329	30.58						1,236,329	30.58
368	University of Charleston	Instruction	6,865,638		6,865,638			6,865,638	50.92						6,865,638	50.92
369	University of Charleston	Instruction	6,100,409		6,100,409			6,100,409	50.81						6,100,409	50.81
370	University of Charleston	Instruction	7,010,895		7,010,895			7,010,895	50.81						7,010,895	50.81
371	University of Charleston	Instruction	13,944,850		13,944,850			13,944,850	148.87						13,944,850	148.87
372	University of Charleston	Instruction	13,709,133		13,709,133			13,709,133	125.00						13,709,133	125.00
373	University of Charleston	Research	323,004		323,004			323,004	5.00						323,004	5.00
374	University of Charleston	Public Service	504,136		504,136			504,136	4.00						504,136	4.00
375	University of Charleston	Academic Support-Other	1,984,851		1,984,851			1,984,851	92.10						1,984,851	92.10
376	University of Charleston	Academic Support-Libraries	1,454,136		1,454,136			1,454,136	46.12						1,454,136	46.12
377	University of Charleston	Student Services	7,589,403		7,589,403			7,589,403	113.35						7,589,403	113.35
378	University of Charleston	Institutional Support	13,596,541		13,596,541			13,596,541	282.39						13,596,541	282.39
379	University of Charleston	Operation/Maintenance of Plant	16,791,408		16,791,408			16,791,408	136.30						16,791,408	136.30
380	University of Charleston	Scholarships/Fellowships	11,779,873		11,779,873			11,779,873	5.75						11,779,873	5.75
381	University of Charleston	Hospitality and Tourism							-						-	-
382	University of Charleston	Avery Center							-						-	-
383	University of Charleston	Governor's School							-						-	-
384	University of Charleston	Auxiliary - Residence Halls	13,263,476		13,263,476			13,263,476	50.00						13,263,476	50.00
385	University of Charleston	Auxiliary - Food Service	7,700,090		7,700,090			7,700,090	-						7,700,090	-



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Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2008-10 Agency Funding								
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Total Funds
386	University of Charleston	Auxiliary - Health Services			1,197,460			1,197,460	11.00						1,197,460	11.00
387	University of Charleston	Auxiliary - Other Rentals			77,394			77,394	-						77,394	-
388	University of Charleston	Auxiliary - Vending			70,000			70,000	3.00						70,000	3.00
389	University of Charleston	Auxiliary - Bookstore			460,000			460,000	-						460,000	-
390	University of Charleston	Auxiliary - Parking			1,536,434			1,536,434	3.00						1,536,434	3.00
391	University of Charleston	Auxiliary - Athletics			8,955,146			8,955,146	36.39						8,955,146	36.39
1549	University of Charleston	Effective Teaching and Learning							11.30							11.30
1550	University of Charleston	Office of Tourism Analysis							-							-
		Business - Economic Partnership							-							-
1551	University of Charleston	Instruction	1,286,167		4,873,822			6,159,989	7.15	1,286,167		4,873,822			6,159,989	7.15
1684	University of Charleston	Marine Genomics							52.25							52.25
1687	University of Charleston	Real Estate							-							-
1801	University of Charleston	Global Trade and Resource Center							3.00							3.00
-	University of Charleston	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments							-							-
-	University of Charleston	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	300,955					300,955	-	300,955					300,955	-
-	University of Charleston	Reduce Higher Education														
-	University of Charleston	Operations & Maintenance by 3%														
-	University of Charleston	B&CB Agency Base Reduction														
-	University of Charleston	Administration - 15% Reduction														
392	Coastal Carolina University	Book Store			1,839			1,839	-						1,839	-
393	Coastal Carolina University	General Instruction			2,779,334			2,779,334	7.81						2,779,334	7.81
394	Coastal Carolina University	Specific Instruction Program			3,141,270			3,141,270	38.29						3,141,270	38.29
395	Coastal Carolina University	College of Business	3,028,202		6,609,670			9,637,872	58.67	3,028,202		6,609,670			9,637,872	58.67
396	Coastal Carolina University	College of Education	1,825,347		3,984,193			5,809,540	44.10	1,825,347		3,984,193			5,809,540	44.10
397	Coastal Carolina University	College of Hum. & Fine Arts	4,833,952		10,551,090			15,385,042	104.28	4,833,952		10,551,090			14,322,695	104.28
398	Coastal Carolina University	College of Natural Science	4,058,603		8,858,733			12,917,336	92.80	4,058,603		8,858,733			12,917,336	92.80
399	Coastal Carolina University	Research			721,331			4,327,985	2.60						4,327,985	2.60
400	Coastal Carolina University	Public Service			950,504			6,209,020	6.51						6,209,020	6.51
401	Coastal Carolina University	Academic Support			3,168,346			7,358,614	98.11						7,358,614	98.11
402	Coastal Carolina University	Student Services			11,803,224			11,803,224	83.52						11,803,224	83.52
403	Coastal Carolina University	Athletics			9,093,079			13,737,056	169.87						13,737,056	169.87
404	Coastal Carolina University	Institutional Support			20,569,071			20,569,071	143.24						20,569,071	143.24
405	Coastal Carolina University	Oper. and Maint. Of Plant			20,569,071			20,569,071	16.93						20,569,071	16.93
406	Coastal Carolina University	Scholarship & Fellowship			2,898,683			2,898,683	94.901						2,898,683	94.901
407	Coastal Carolina University	Residence Halls			94,901			1,416,722	2.60						1,416,722	2.60
408	Coastal Carolina University	Food Serve / Vending							-							-
1900	Coastal Carolina University	Golf							-							-
-	Coastal Carolina University	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments	161,336					161,336	-	161,336		4,671,666			5,436,666	-
-	Coastal Carolina University	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation							-							-
-	Coastal Carolina University	Reduce Higher Education														
-	Coastal Carolina University	Operations & Maintenance by 3%														
-	Coastal Carolina University	B&CB Agency Base Reduction														
-	Coastal Carolina University	Administration - 15% Reduction														
410	Francis Marion University	Research		50,329	44,065			94,394	-						94,394	-
411	Francis Marion University	Public Service		139,802	1,802,723			1,942,525	11.65						1,942,525	11.65
412	Francis Marion University	Academic Support			4,799,181			4,799,181	42.19						4,799,181	42.19
413	Francis Marion University	Student Services			3,348,497			3,348,497	35.34						3,348,497	35.34
414	Francis Marion University	Athletics			1,569,918			1,569,918	18.37						1,569,918	18.37
415	Francis Marion University	Institutional Support			5,002,873			5,002,873	64.72						5,002,873	64.72
416	Francis Marion University	Facilities Maintenance			6,239,929			6,239,929	95.00						6,239,929	95.00
417	Francis Marion University	Scholarships and Fellowships		5,401,960	882,682			6,284,642	-						6,284,642	-
418	Francis Marion University	Auxiliary Enterprises - Dining							-							-
419	Francis Marion University	Auxiliary Enterprises - Bookstore			89,426			89,426	4.00						89,426	4.00
420	Francis Marion University	Auxiliary Enterprises - Bookstore			19,872			19,872	1.00						19,872	1.00
421	Francis Marion University	Auxiliary Enterprises - Housing			59,617			59,617	-						59,617	-
422	Francis Marion University	Omega Project							-							-
423	Francis Marion University	Instruction - Nursing Program	1,238,031					1,238,031	12.56	1,238,031					1,238,031	12.56
424	Francis Marion University	Instruction - School of Business	2,460,519					3,457,795	25.25	2,460,519					3,457,795	25.25
425	Francis Marion University	Instruction - School of Education	1,654,735					670,334	17.15	1,654,735					2,325,069	17.15
425	Francis Marion University	Instruction - College of Liberal Arts							138.13							138.13
1553	Francis Marion University	Small and Minority Business Assistance							-							-
1688	Francis Marion University	Program for Women & Minorities in Science & Mathematics							-							-
1698	Francis Marion University	Early Childhood Education & Child Development Program							-							-
1700	Francis Marion University	Accreditation & Program Enhancement Project							-							-
1803	Francis Marion University	Teaching Education Initiative	336,973						-	336,973						-
1804	Francis Marion University	Rural Assistance Initiative							-							-
1805	Francis Marion University	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments							-							-
-	Francis Marion University	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	143,559					143,559	-	143,559					143,559	-
-	Francis Marion University	Operations & Maintenance by 3%														
-	Francis Marion University	Reduce Higher Education														
-	Francis Marion University	Operations & Maintenance by 3%														
-	Francis Marion University	Administration Standards - Higher Education														
-	Francis Marion University	B&CB Agency Base Reduction														
-	Francis Marion University	Administration - 15% Reduction														

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Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Total Funds	Total FTEs
427	Lander University	College of Business & Public Affairs	1,807,589						1,807,589	19.50	1,807,589					1,807,589	19.50
428	Lander University	College of Science, Mathematics & Natural Sciences	2,735,506						2,735,506	35.08	2,643,506					2,643,506	35.08
429	Lander University	College of Arts and Humanities	2,532,145						2,532,145	31.50	2,532,145					2,532,145	31.50
430	Lander University	College of Education	1,627,438						1,627,438	22.83	1,627,438					1,627,438	22.83
431	Lander University	Instruction - Other	312,387		790,134				1,102,521	2.00	312,387		790,134			1,102,521	2.00
432	Lander University	Public Service		21,461	93,927				115,388	-		21,461	93,927			115,388	-
433	Lander University	Academic Support	223,679						2,464,850	23.00	223,679					2,464,850	23.00
434	Lander University	Student Services		3,095,513					3,095,513	51.50						3,095,513	51.50
435	Lander University	Intercollegiate Athletics	1,777,894						1,777,894	20.13	1,777,894					1,777,894	20.13
436	Lander University	Institutional Support		3,362,916					3,362,916	28.87						3,362,916	28.87
437	Lander University	Operation & Maintenance of Plant		4,332,928					4,332,928	73.00						4,332,928	73.00
438	Lander University	Scholarships and Fellowships		3,295,578					4,629,106	-		3,295,578				4,629,106	-
439	Lander University	Food Services		1,282,214					1,282,214	4.00						1,282,214	4.00
440	Lander University	Book Store		1,554,564					1,554,564	4.50						1,554,564	4.50
441	Lander University	Residence Halls		2,206,936					2,206,936	7.00						2,206,936	7.00
-	Lander University	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments								-		(232,587)				4,623,086	-
-	Lander University	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	102,873						102,873	-	102,873					102,873	-
-	Lander University	Reduce Higher Education Operations & Maintenance by 3%								-	(129,971)					(129,971)	-
-	Lander University	Administration Standards - Higher Education								-	(304,958)					(304,958)	-
-	Lander University	B&CB Agency Base Reduction								-	(638,256)					(638,256)	-
-	Lander University	Administration - 15% Reduction								-	(504,437)					(504,437)	-
442	South Carolina State University	Auxiliary Services-Food Services		7,867,140					7,867,140	41.00						7,867,140	41.00
443	South Carolina State University	Auxiliary Services-Housing		9,202,556					9,202,556	40.00						9,202,556	40.00
444	South Carolina State University	Auxiliary Services-Bookstore		2,660,758					2,660,758	14.00						2,660,758	14.00
445	South Carolina State University	Instruction	10,902,728		20,119,466		2,500,000		33,522,194	315.00	9,248,646				2,500,000	31,868,112	316.00
446	South Carolina State University	Research/Grants		30,230,781					30,230,781	75.00						30,230,781	75.00
447	South Carolina State University	Public Service	169,781						169,781	3.33	1,320,307					1,490,088	3.33
448	South Carolina State University	Scholarships	1,320,307		4,555,815				5,876,122	45.00	1,320,307					5,876,122	45.00
449	South Carolina State University	Operation & Maintenance of Plant	1,666,282		3,000,738				4,667,020	45.00	1,666,282					4,667,020	45.00
451	South Carolina State University	Plant & Deferred Maintenance		13,242,044					15,892,746	70.00						15,892,746	70.00
452	South Carolina State University	Administration	3,063,973		2,513,151				5,577,124	60.00	3,063,973					5,577,124	60.00
453	South Carolina State University	Access and Equity		129,000					129,000	-						129,000	-
454	South Carolina State University	School of Business Accreditation		410,635					410,635	-						410,635	-
455	South Carolina State University	Transportation								-							-
456	South Carolina State University	Fellon Laboratory		912,593					912,593	-						912,593	-
1807	South Carolina State University	SC State Bridge Program		250,000				250,000		-							-
1809	South Carolina State University	SC Alliance for Minority Participation								-							-
-	South Carolina State University	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments								-	24,270,474					43,948,064	-
-	South Carolina State University	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	207,531						207,531	-	207,531					207,531	-
-	South Carolina State University	Reduce Higher Education Operations & Maintenance by 3%								-	(470,721)					(470,721)	-
-	South Carolina State University	Administration Standards - Higher Education								-	(264,645)					(264,645)	-
-	South Carolina State University	B&CB Agency Base Reduction								-	(1,387,491)					(1,387,491)	-
457	University of South Carolina - Columbia	School of Medicine	18,990,914		16,034,777				35,025,691	740.75	18,990,914					35,025,691	740.75
458	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Research		64,672,955					118,199,845	123.79						118,199,845	123.79
459	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Public Service		13,226,105					28,579,418	211.01						28,579,418	211.01
460	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Academic Support	3,094,228		53,581,689				56,675,917	458.69	3,094,228					56,675,917	458.69
461	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Student Services		2,537,253					45,264,511	177.64						45,264,511	177.64
462	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Operations & Maintenance		53,111,460					53,111,460	435.26						53,111,460	435.26
463	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Scholarships		52,742,467					116,217,456	-						116,217,456	-
464	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Institute for Public Service and Policy Research		749,946						-							-
465	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Instruction: Arts and Sciences	55,896,763		44,343,470				100,990,184	792.96	54,481,529					99,574,945	792.96
466	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Instruction: Business and Hospitality, Retail, and Sports		286,286					37,472,636	235.97						37,472,636	235.97
467	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Management Education	20,258,570		286,286				20,544,856	120.03	20,258,570					20,544,856	120.03
468	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Instruction: Engineering & Computing	8,935,102		92,093				9,027,195	6.97	8,935,102					9,027,195	6.97
469	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Instruction: Law School	11,524,498		117,972				11,642,470	92.83	11,524,498					11,642,470	92.83
470	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Instruction: Mass Communications and Library Science	6,510,016		102,124				6,612,140	73.90	6,510,016					6,612,140	73.90
471	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Instruction: Public Health to include Public Health, Pharmacy, Nursing, and Social Work	4,478,779		64,537				4,543,316	73.90	4,478,779					4,543,316	73.90
472	University of South Carolina - Columbia	African American Professors Program	178,805						178,805	-	178,805					178,805	-
473	University of South Carolina - Columbia	USC NanoCenter	855,000						855,000	-							-
474	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Small Business Development Center	936,534						936,534	-	936,534					936,534	-

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Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2008-10 Agency Funding					Total FTEs
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	
476	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Law School Books and Publications	344,074					344,074					-
476	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Institutional Support			62,940,798			62,940,798					598.81
477	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Auxiliary: Athletics			50,465,098			50,465,098					188.76
478	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Auxiliary: Housing			23,956,298			23,956,298					98.74
479	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Auxiliary: Student Health Services			7,608,753			7,608,753					27.91
480	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Auxiliary: Bookstore			1,727,449			1,727,449					3.55
481	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Auxiliary: Other			7,101,821			7,101,821					34.93
1557	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Instruction: Honors College	1,669,018	18,832	1,113,524			2,801,374	12.00				12.00
1558	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Instruction: Graduate School, and											
1810	University of South Carolina - Columbia	OneCarolina	632,198	22,981	1,357,652			2,012,811	35.42				-
1812	University of South Carolina - Columbia	South Carolina Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology											-
-	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											-
-	University of South Carolina - Columbia	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	1,709,600					1,709,600					-
-	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Reduce Higher Education Operations & Maintenance by 3%											-
-	University of South Carolina	Program Restructuring											-
-	University of South Carolina	1% Collaboration - Higher Education											-
-	USC - Columbia	B&CB Agency Base Reduction											-
482	University of South Carolina - Aiken	Instruction: Arts and Sciences	5,945,572	270,793	2,452,201			8,668,566	105.93				105.93
483	University of South Carolina - Aiken	Hospitality, Retail, and Sports Management	1,177,892		1,313,647			2,491,539	19.98				19.98
484	University of South Carolina - Aiken	Instruction: Education	874,756		1,128,953			2,003,709	14.01				14.01
485	University of South Carolina - Aiken	Instruction: Public Health to include Public Health, Pharmacy, Nursing, and Social Work	1,236,212		1,193,571			2,429,783	19.80				19.80
486	University of South Carolina - Aiken	Institutional Support			4,182,142			4,182,142	36.82				36.82
487	University of South Carolina - Aiken	Auxiliary: Bookstore			1,553,870			1,553,870	5.70				5.70
488	University of South Carolina - Aiken	Auxiliary: Housing			1,590,438			1,590,438	5.57				5.57
489	University of South Carolina - Aiken	Auxiliary: Other			1,359,037			1,359,037	5.00				5.00
490	University of South Carolina - Aiken	Research		63,185	294,824			358,009	-				-
491	University of South Carolina - Aiken	Public Service		370,966	2,162,322			2,533,308	15.66				15.66
492	University of South Carolina - Aiken	Academic Support		3,292,209	33,92			3,326,131	33.92				33.92
493	University of South Carolina - Aiken	Student Services		5,361,440	53,57			5,415,017	53.57				53.57
494	University of South Carolina - Aiken	Operations & Maintenance		62,734	3,961,077			4,023,811	34.00				34.00
495	University of South Carolina - Aiken	Scholarships		3,693,161	9,115,333			12,808,494	-				-
-	University of South Carolina - Aiken	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											-
-	University of South Carolina - Aiken	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	107,018					107,018	-				-
-	University of South Carolina - Aiken	Reduce Higher Education Operations & Maintenance by 3%											-
496	University of South Carolina - Upstate	B&CB Agency Base Reduction											-
497	University of South Carolina - Upstate	Research		90,510	156,472			246,982	-				-
498	University of South Carolina - Upstate	Public Service		681,167	1,348,116			2,029,283	18.62				18.62
499	University of South Carolina - Upstate	Academic Support		249,683	9,094,433			9,344,116	69.35				69.35
500	University of South Carolina - Upstate	Operations & Maintenance		7,247,385	7,247,385			14,494,770	77.14				77.14
501	University of South Carolina - Upstate	Scholarships		6,621,285	11,230,901			17,852,186	-				-
502	University of South Carolina - Upstate	Instruction: Arts and Sciences	7,207,785	79,977	5,443,414			12,731,176	135.34				135.34
503	University of South Carolina - Upstate	Hospitality, Retail, and Sports Management	1,243,800		939,334			2,183,134	23.35				23.35
504	University of South Carolina - Upstate	Instruction: Education	1,409,801	79,976	1,064,700			2,554,477	26.47				26.47
505	University of South Carolina - Upstate	Instruction: Public Health to include Public Health, Pharmacy, Nursing, and Social Work	2,167,629										-
506	University of South Carolina - Upstate	Institutional Support			1,637,021			1,637,021	40.70				40.70
507	University of South Carolina - Upstate	Auxiliary: Bookstore			8,165,850			8,165,850	65.72				65.72
508	University of South Carolina - Upstate	Auxiliary: Housing			2,771,432			2,771,432	11.95				11.95
509	University of South Carolina - Upstate	Auxiliary: Other			852,603			852,603	3.68				3.68
-	University of South Carolina - Upstate	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											-
-	University of South Carolina - Upstate	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	136,312					136,312	-				-
-	University of South Carolina - Upstate	Reduce Higher Education Operations & Maintenance by 3%											-
-	USC - Upstate	B&CB Agency Base Reduction											-
510	University of South Carolina - Beaufort	Instruction	2,155,985	161,019	4,215,621			6,532,625	58.16				58.16
511	University of South Carolina - Beaufort	Research		189,270	620,619			810,889	1.65				1.65
512	University of South Carolina - Beaufort	Public Service		182,940	392,649			575,589	2.68				2.68
513	University of South Carolina - Beaufort	Academic Support		2,388,500				2,388,500	21.61				21.61
514	University of South Carolina - Beaufort	Student Services		108,992	2,458,979			2,567,971	21.19				21.19
515	University of South Carolina - Beaufort	Operations & Maintenance		2,030,225				2,030,225	11.88				11.88
516	University of South Carolina - Beaufort	Scholarships		901,580	2,380,669			3,282,249	-				-
517	University of South Carolina - Beaufort	Auxiliary: Bookstore											-
518	University of South Carolina - Beaufort	Penn Center - LINE/ITEM			783,115			783,115	3.44				3.44
519	University of South Carolina - Beaufort	Institutional Support											-
-	University of South Carolina - Beaufort	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	1,405,691					1,405,691	17.73				17.73

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Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Total Funds	Total FTEs
-	University of South Carolina - Beaufort	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments							-								-
-	USC - Beaufort	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	21,622						21,622		21,622					2,368,428	-
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction															21,622	
520	University of South Carolina - Lancaster	Instruction: Arts & Sciences	2,269,774	57,459	2,867,343				5,224,576	33.74	1,141,559	57,459	2,867,343			4,066,361	33.74
521	University of South Carolina - Lancaster	Research			2,968				2,968							2,968	
522	University of South Carolina - Lancaster	Public Service		12,022	1,117,174				1,129,196	9.92		12,022	1,117,174			1,129,196	9.92
523	University of South Carolina - Lancaster	Academic Support		68,420	774,396			100,000	842,816	5.65		68,420	774,396			842,816	5.65
524	University of South Carolina - Lancaster	Operations & Maintenance		170,432	1,018,117				1,188,549	8.07		170,432	1,018,117			1,188,549	8.07
525	University of South Carolina - Lancaster	Scholarships			1,123,260				1,123,260	6.87			1,123,260			1,123,260	6.87
526	University of South Carolina - Lancaster	Auxiliary: Bookstore		1,459,634	2,146,077				3,605,711	-		1,459,634	2,146,077			3,605,711	-
527	University of South Carolina - Lancaster	Institutional Support			1,329,513				1,329,513	12.78			1,329,513			1,329,513	12.78
-	University of South Carolina - Lancaster	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments							-							1,487,836	-
-	USC - Lancaster	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	25,817						25,817		25,817					25,817	
-	Operations & Maintenance by 3%																
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction										(33,693)					(33,693)	
-	USC - Lancaster	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(162,791)					(162,791)	
529	Sakethatche	Instruction: Arts & Sciences	1,467,447	88,873	529,515				2,085,835	22.07	521,876	88,873	529,515			1,140,264	22.07
530	Sakethatche	Research		45,289	130,163				175,452	-		45,289	130,163			175,452	-
531	Sakethatche	Public Service		338,435	592,552				930,987	5.23		338,435	592,552			930,987	5.23
532	Sakethatche	Academic Support	165,527		301,844				467,371	5.00	165,527		301,844			467,371	5.00
533	Sakethatche	Student Services	230,826	140,035	798,052				1,168,913	5.11	230,826	140,035	798,052			1,168,913	5.11
534	Sakethatche	Operations & Maintenance			1,126,085				1,126,085	9.12			1,126,085			1,126,085	9.12
535	Sakethatche	Scholarships		1,282,302	1,478,149				2,760,451	-		1,282,302	1,478,149			2,760,451	-
536	Sakethatche	Auxiliary: Bookstore			425,339				425,339	0.13			425,339			425,339	0.13
537	University of South Carolina - Sakethatche	Leadership Institute	100,460						100,460	-						-	-
538	Sakethatche	Institutional Support			1,051,651				1,051,651	5.61			1,051,651			1,051,651	5.61
-	University of South Carolina - Sakethatche	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments							-							790,923	-
-	USC - Sakethatche	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	20,655						20,655		20,655					20,655	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction										(138,944)					(138,944)	
539	University of South Carolina - Sumter	Instruction: Arts & Sciences	2,747,900	114,998	1,430,772				4,293,670	40.64	2,630,269	114,998	1,430,772			4,185,039	40.64
540	University of South Carolina - Sumter	Public Service		305	6,694				6,999	-		305	6,694			6,999	-
541	University of South Carolina - Sumter	Academic Support	488,758		779,392				1,268,150	16.84	488,758		779,392			1,268,150	16.84
542	University of South Carolina - Sumter	Student Services	405,356	93,675	744,311				1,243,342	16.94	405,356	93,675	744,311			1,243,342	16.94
543	University of South Carolina - Sumter	Operations & Maintenance		1,145,831	1,145,831				1,145,831	10.78		1,145,831	1,145,831			1,145,831	10.78
544	University of South Carolina - Sumter	Scholarships		1,298,955	1,779,277				3,078,232	-		1,298,955	1,779,277			3,078,232	-
545	University of South Carolina - Sumter	Auxiliary: Bookstore and Food Service			544,338				544,338	2.12			544,338			544,338	2.12
546	University of South Carolina - Sumter	Institutional Support			1,328,185				1,328,185	14.74			1,328,185			1,328,185	14.74
1705	University of South Carolina - Sumter	Research		15,232	44,646				59,878	-		15,232	44,646			59,878	-
-	University of South Carolina - Sumter	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments							-							1,099,056	-
-	USC - Sumter	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	42,440						42,440		42,440					42,440	
-	University of South Carolina - Sumter	Reduce Higher Education															
-	USC - Sumter	Operations & Maintenance by 3%									(34,370)					(34,370)	
547	University of South Carolina - Union	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	666,565	65,915	253,397				985,877	10.02	644,064	65,915	253,397			963,376	10.02
548	University of South Carolina - Union	Public Service		19,630	21,030				40,660	-		19,630	21,030			39,660	-
549	University of South Carolina - Union	Academic Support	108,366		132,473				240,839	2.95	108,366		132,473			240,839	2.95
550	University of South Carolina - Union	Student Services	112,790	131,199	296,594				540,583	5.39	88,252	131,199	296,594			516,045	5.39
551	University of South Carolina - Union	Operations & Maintenance			236,322				236,322	4.36			236,322			236,322	4.36
552	University of South Carolina - Union	Scholarships		575,658	657,425				1,233,083	-		575,658	657,425			1,233,083	-
553	University of South Carolina - Union	Auxiliary: Bookstore			163,545				163,545	0.73			163,545			163,545	0.73
554	University of South Carolina - Union	Institutional Support			493,497				493,497	6.37			493,497			493,497	6.37
-	University of South Carolina - Union	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments							-							294,506	-
-	USC - Union	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	10,130						10,130		10,130					10,130	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction										(62,850)					(62,850)	
555	Winthrop University	Instruction- General	464,280	402,173	1,793,720				2,660,173	10.00	464,280	402,173	1,793,720			2,660,173	10.00
556	Winthrop University	Sciences	4,468,695		7,549,226				12,017,921	141.87	4,018,695		7,549,226			11,567,921	141.87
557	Winthrop University	Instruction- College of Education			3,404,200				5,416,095	59.25			3,404,200			5,416,095	59.25
558	Winthrop University	Instruction- College of Business	1,779,704		3,016,100				4,795,804	44.58	1,779,704		3,016,100			4,795,804	44.58
559	Winthrop University	Instruction- College of Visual and Performing Arts															
560	Winthrop University	Research	1,702,392		2,875,000				4,577,392	54.63	1,702,392		2,875,000			4,577,392	54.63
561	Winthrop University	Public Service			934,880				1,762,557	9.00			934,880			1,762,557	9.00
562	Winthrop University	Academic Support	1,934,498		1,533,228				3,467,726	66.50	1,934,498		1,533,228			3,467,726	66.50
563	Winthrop University	Student Services			4,855,815				4,855,815	115.00			4,855,815			4,855,815	115.00
564	Winthrop University	Institutional Support Services	2,746,996		3,216,000				5,962,996	114.49	2,746,996		3,216,000			5,962,996	114.49



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Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery		Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Total Funds	Total FTEs	
565	Winthrop University	Scholarships and Fellowships		5,228,997	16,176,500					21,403,497	-		5,228,997	16,176,500			21,403,497	-
566	Winthrop University	Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,514,830		8,330,935					10,845,765	118.60	2,514,830		8,330,935			10,845,765	118.60
567	Winthrop University	Student Direct Lending Program		21,250,000						21,250,000	-		21,250,000				21,250,000	-
		Center for Education, Recruitment, Retention and Advancement (CERRA); Teaching Fellows Program		63,756	5,455,000					5,518,756	2.00		63,756	5,455,000			5,518,756	2.00
568	Winthrop University	Auxiliary Services- Housing			6,400,000					6,400,000	50.11			6,400,000			6,400,000	50.11
569	Winthrop University	Auxiliary Services- Health Center			1,100,000					1,100,000	12.00			1,100,000			1,100,000	12.00
570	Winthrop University	Auxiliary Services- Cafeteria			3,500,000					3,500,000	-			3,500,000			3,500,000	-
571	Winthrop University	Auxiliary Services- Bookstore and Vending			650,000					650,000	-			650,000			650,000	-
572	Winthrop University	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments								-	-						-	-
-	Winthrop University	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	228,107							-	-	228,107		2,198,599			5,236,678	-
-	Winthrop University	Reduce Higher Education Operations & Maintenance by 3%															228,107	
-	Winthrop University	B&CB Agency Base Reduction										(325,330)					(325,330)	
-	Winthrop University	Administration - 15% Reduction										(1,370,117)					(1,370,117)	
573	Medical University of South Carolina	Instruction: College of Medicine	23,697,197	952,044	28,189,448					52,838,689	368.08	22,846,082	952,044	28,189,448			51,997,574	368.08
574	Medical University of South Carolina	Instruction: College of Pharmacy	263,019	8,267	2,943,218					3,214,504	15.69	263,019	8,267	2,943,218			3,214,504	15.69
575	Medical University of South Carolina	Instruction: College of Nursing	405,221	12,736	4,534,463					4,952,420	24.09	405,221	12,736	4,534,463			4,952,420	24.09
		Instruction: College of Graduate Studies	90,525	2,846	1,012,989					1,106,360	4.71	90,525	2,846	1,012,989			1,106,360	4.71
576	Medical University of South Carolina	Instruction: College of Dental Medicine	693,741	21,804	7,763,037					8,478,582	36.10	693,741	21,804	7,763,037			8,478,582	36.10
577	Medical University of South Carolina	Instruction: College of Health Professions	890,450	27,988	9,964,212					10,882,650	58.34	890,450	27,988	9,964,212			10,882,650	58.34
578	Medical University of South Carolina	Instruction: College of Medicine		27,270,996	8,763,248					36,034,244	398.90		27,270,996	8,763,248			36,034,244	398.90
580	Medical University of South Carolina	Instruction: College of Pharmacy		236,801	312,892					549,693	3.46		236,801	312,892			549,693	3.46
581	Medical University of South Carolina	Instruction: College of Nursing		364,828	117,235					482,063	5.34		364,828	117,235			482,063	5.34
		Instruction: College of Graduate Studies		81,504	26,182					107,686	1.19		81,504	26,182			107,686	1.19
582	Medical University of South Carolina	Instruction: College of Dental Medicine		624,588	200,705					825,293	9.14		624,588	200,705			825,293	9.14
583	Medical University of South Carolina	Instruction: College of Health Professions		801,688	257,617					1,059,305	11.73		801,688	257,617			1,059,305	11.73
584	Medical University of South Carolina	Research	6,273,911	95,131,955	50,936,985					152,342,851	732.25	6,273,911	95,131,955	50,936,985			152,342,851	732.25
587	Medical University of South Carolina	Public Service	6,482,395	9,731,416	30,115,084					46,328,895	207.57	6,482,395	9,731,416	30,115,084			46,328,895	207.57
588	Medical University of South Carolina	Public Service - Diabetes Center	289,088							289,088	-	289,088					289,088	-
589	Medical University of South Carolina	Administration	24,581,715	758,699	127,774,368					153,114,782	731.90	24,581,715	758,699	127,774,368			153,114,782	731.90
590	Medical University of South Carolina	Student Services	2,115,819		9,897,392					12,013,211	53.13	2,115,819		9,897,392			12,013,211	53.13
591	Medical University of South Carolina	Operation & Maint of Plant	13,843,139		60,848,766					74,691,905	327.00	13,843,139		60,848,766			74,691,905	327.00
592	Medical University of South Carolina	Scholarships & Fellowships			1,545,737					1,545,737	-			1,545,737			1,545,737	-
593	Medical University of South Carolina	Auxiliary (Parking)			6,872,692					6,872,692	41.55			6,872,692			6,872,692	41.55
		Rural Dentist Incentive	250,000						250,000	500,000	-						-	-
1965	Medical University of South Carolina	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments								-	-						-	-
-	Medical University of South Carolina	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	898,649							898,649	-	898,649		28,102,447			30,102,447	-
-	Medical University of South Carolina	Reduce Higher Education Operations & Maintenance by 3%															898,649	
-	Medical University of South Carolina	1% Collaboration - Higher Education										(2,240,464)					(2,240,464)	
-	Medical University of South Carolina	B&CB Agency Base Reduction										(802,368)					(802,368)	
		INSTRUCTION: Agriculture, Agriculture Operations, and Related Sciences (CIP 01)	409,993		653,800					1,063,793	9.75	409,993		653,800			1,063,793	9.75
611	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Natural Resources and Conservation (CIP 03)			131,143					249,103	2.25			131,143			249,103	2.25
612	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Communication, Journalism, and Related Programs (CIP 09)	117,960							230,593	2.25	117,960					230,593	2.25
613	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Communications Technologies/Technicians and Support Services (CIP 10)	88,068		142,525					902,145	6.00	88,068		142,525			902,145	6.00
614	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services (CIP 11)			343,848					570,932	4.50			343,848			570,932	4.50
615	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Personal and Culinary Services (CIP 12)								11,516,289	83.75						11,516,289	83.75
616	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Engineering (CIP 14)																
617	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Foreign Languages, Literatures, and Linguistics (CIP 16)	4,831,850	35,501	6,648,938					1,942,584	13.25	4,831,850	35,501	6,648,938			1,942,584	13.25
618	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Family and Consumer Sciences/Human Sciences (CIP 19)								3,480,417	33.00						3,480,417	33.00
619	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Engineering Technologies/Technicians (CIP 15)								6,592,466	97.75						6,592,466	97.75
620	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Personal and Culinary Services (CIP 12)	5,679,432	47,500	2,368,227					3,663,933	27.75	5,679,432	47,500	2,368,227			3,663,933	27.75
		INSTRUCTION: Engineering (CIP 14)	1,293,111	2,595	343,848					570,932	4.50	1,293,111	2,595	343,848			570,932	4.50
617	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Engineering Technologies/Technicians (CIP 15)	227,084							11,516,289	83.75	227,084					11,516,289	83.75
618	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Foreign Languages, Literatures, and Linguistics (CIP 16)	732,840	9,863	1,199,881					1,942,584	13.25	732,840	9,863	1,199,881			1,942,584	13.25
619	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Family and Consumer Sciences/Human Sciences (CIP 19)								3,480,417	33.00						3,480,417	33.00
620	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Engineering Technologies/Technicians (CIP 15)	1,610,752	66,893	1,802,772					6,592,466	97.75	1,610,752	66,893	1,802,772			6,592,466	97.75

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Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Total Funds	Total FTEs
621	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Legal Professions and Studies (CIP 22)	928,712	2,076	988,639				1,919,427	15.25	928,712	2,076	988,639			1,919,427	15.25
622	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: English Language and Literature/Letters (CIP 23)	8,053,080	31,603	10,209,099				18,293,782	124.88	8,053,080	31,603	10,209,099			18,293,782	124.88
623	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Sciences, General Studies and Humanities (CIP 24)	1,434,440	6,303	1,633,346				3,074,089	27.18	1,434,440	6,303	1,633,346			3,074,089	27.18
624	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Biological and Biomedical Sciences (CIP 26)	4,864,017	33,465	6,443,248				11,340,730	79.25	4,864,017	33,465	6,443,248			11,340,730	79.25
625	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Mathematics and Statistics (CIP 27)	5,965,629	39,968	6,974,628				12,980,225	108.00	5,965,629	39,968	6,974,628			12,980,225	108.00
626	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies (CIP 30)	62,453		202,287				264,740	1.50	62,453		202,287			264,740	1.50
627	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Parks, Recreation, Leisure and Fitness Studies (CIP 31)							-	-					-	-	
628	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Basic Skills (CIP 32)	3,492,788	5,191	5,517,942				9,015,921	68.75	3,492,788	5,191	5,517,942			9,015,921	68.75
629	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Interpersonal and Social Skills (CIP 35)	229,569	4,475	416,697				650,741	5.75	229,569	4,475	416,697			650,741	5.75
630	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Philosophy and Religion Studies (CIP 38)	241,667	3,115	494,232				739,014	5.35	241,667	3,115	494,232			739,014	5.35
631	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Physical Sciences (CIP 40)	1,590,019	8,306	2,033,327				3,631,652	32.00	1,590,019	8,306	2,033,327			3,631,652	32.00
632	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Science Technologies/Technicians (CIP 41)	42,124		2,180				44,304	0.50	42,124		2,180			44,304	0.50
633	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Psychology (CIP 42)	2,083,705	13,545	3,169,561				5,266,811	34.00	2,083,705	13,545	3,169,561			5,266,811	34.00
634	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Security and Protective Services (CIP 43)	1,389,845	8,931	1,582,965				2,981,741	19.25	1,389,845	8,931	1,582,965			2,981,741	19.25
635	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Public Administration and Social Service Professions (CIP 44)	591,499	3,547	871,944				1,466,990	9.25	591,499	3,547	871,944			1,466,990	9.25
636	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Social Sciences (CIP 45)	2,913,480	9,920	3,057,996				5,981,396	47.75	2,913,480	9,920	3,057,996			5,981,396	47.75
637	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Construction Trades (CIP 46)							-	-					-	-	
638	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Mechanic and Repair Technologies/Technicians (CIP 47)	5,055,855	123,346	6,046,352				11,225,553	84.75	5,055,855	123,346	6,046,352			11,225,553	84.75
639	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Auxiliary Enterprises - Food Services		24,554	1,403,184				1,427,738	5.25		24,554	1,403,184			1,427,738	5.25
640	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Auxiliary Enterprises-Bookstores	188,415	8,512	32,160,183				32,357,110	56.52		8,512	32,160,183			32,168,695	56.52
641	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Auxiliary Enterprises-Residence Halls			672,240				672,240	1.00			672,240			672,240	1.00
642	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Auxiliary Enterprises - Vending			171,431				171,431	-			171,431			171,431	-
643	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Sales & Services of Education			78,722				78,722	-			78,722			78,722	-
644	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Departments			2,068,815				2,068,815	-			2,068,815			2,068,815	-
645	Technical & Comprehensive Education	F. E. Dubose Career Center	80,508						80,508	-	80,508					80,508	-
646	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Missing and Exploited Children	525,233						525,233	8.00	525,233					525,233	8.00
647	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Midlands Tech Nursing Program	856,000						856,000	-	856,000					856,000	-
649	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Pathways to Prosperity								-					-	-	
649	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Trident Technical College Culinary Arts	663,400						663,400	-						-	-
650	Technical & Comprehensive Education	System Office President's Office	1,094,580						1,094,580	10.00	1,094,580					1,094,580	10.00
651	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Human Resource Services (HRS)	406,109						406,109	7.00	406,109					406,109	7.00
652	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Finance and General Administration	1,400,567						1,400,567	22.95	1,400,567					1,400,567	22.95
653	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Academic Affairs	778,559	120,000					898,559	14.00	778,559	120,000				898,559	14.00
655	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Data Processing Support	1,873,987						1,873,987	20.00	1,873,987					1,873,987	20.00
656	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Innovative Technical Training	20,571						20,571	-	20,571					20,571	-
658	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Support Unit and Warehouse	287,084						287,084	7.00	287,084					287,084	7.00
660	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Multi Media	286,567						286,567	4.00	286,567					286,567	4.00
662	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Precision Production (CIP 48)	2,190,707	16,506	3,305,329				5,512,542	41.25	2,190,707	16,506	3,305,329			5,512,542	41.25
663	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Transportation and Materials Moving (CIP 49)	73,796	5,191	432,223				511,210	3.00	73,796	5,191	432,223			511,210	3.00
664	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Visual and Performing Arts (CIP 50)	1,161,790	8,306	1,908,489				3,078,585	20.75	1,161,790	8,306	1,908,489			3,078,585	20.75
665	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Health Professions and Related Clinical Sciences (CIP 51)	20,594,291	478,041	28,080,212				49,152,544	391.57	20,594,291	478,041	28,080,212			49,152,544	391.57
666	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Business, Management, Marketing, and Related Support Services (CIP 52)	7,055,856	27,950	8,002,642				15,086,448	132.00	7,055,856	27,950	8,002,642			15,086,448	132.00
667	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Occupational Upgrading	3,366,522	150,768	15,940,622				19,457,912	106.15	3,366,522	150,768	15,940,622			19,457,912	106.15
668	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Community Service Programs	752,752	537,199	3,642,947				4,932,898	16.85	752,752	537,199	3,642,947			4,180,146	16.85

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Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Total Funds	Total FTEs
669	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Academic Support - Library	2,819,319	46,488	6,396,676				9,262,483	101.84	2,819,319	46,488	6,396,676			9,282,483	101.84
670	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Academic Support - Other	10,815,898	5,140,664	44,630,212				60,586,774	563.15	10,815,898	5,140,664	44,630,212			60,586,774	563.15
671	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Student Services	9,542,818	17,348,657	40,452,721				67,344,196	725.41	9,542,818	17,348,657	40,452,721			67,344,196	725.41
672	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Institutional Support	14,040,948	1,931,517	67,866,299				83,838,764	776.08	14,040,948	1,931,517	67,866,299			83,838,764	776.08
673	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Operation and Maintenance of Plant		57,290	59,365,705				61,520,688	408.35	2,097,673	57,290	59,365,705			61,520,688	408.35
674	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Scholarships		3,575,995	4,728,807				8,304,802	-		3,575,995	4,728,807			8,304,802	-
1570	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Deferred Maintenance								-							-
1573	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Spartanburg Cherokee Expansion	1,284,000						1,284,000	3.50	1,284,000					1,284,000	3.50
1575	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: History (CIP 54)	491,242		637,405				1,128,647	9.75	491,242		637,405			1,128,647	9.75
1576	Technical & Comprehensive Education	INSTRUCTION: Education (CIP 13)	69,719		23,091				92,810	0.75	69,719		23,091			92,810	0.75
1710	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Florence-Darlington - SIMT	1,284,000						1,284,000	-							-
1712	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Allied Health Initiative								19.61							19.61
1825	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Apprenticeship	815,246						815,246	8.00	451,952					451,952	8.00
-	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments								-							-
-	Technical & Comprehensive Education	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	1,506,263						1,506,263	-	1,506,263		(20,530,320)			(8,892,268)	-
-	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Administration Standards - Higher Education								(1,126,075)						(1,126,075)	-
-	Technical & Comprehensive Education	B&CB Agency Base Reduction								(10,303,033)						(10,303,033)	-
-	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Administration - Establishing Three Regions								(22,681,268)						(22,681,268)	-
701	State Department of Education	Nursing Program	579,635						579,635	-	579,635					579,635	-
735	State Department of Education	Arts Scholarship - Archibald	14,367						14,367	-	14,367					14,367	-
740	State Department of Education	Rutledge Scholarship								-							-
792	State Department of Education	Adult Education (AE)	4,223,952	7,863,680	1,268,247	11,705,137			25,061,016	15.00	4,223,952	7,863,680	1,268,249	11,705,137		25,061,018	15.00
1577	State Department of Education	Centers Of Excellence (CHE)							591,173	-						591,173	-
-	State Department of Education	Robert C Byrd Scholarship		650,000					650,000	-		650,000				650,000	-
827	Educational Television Commission	Higher & Medical Education Services	1,263,105		324,220				1,587,325	14.02	1,263,105		324,220			1,587,325	14.02
830	Educational Television Commission	Educational Television - Local Programming	4,885,179		1,498,571				6,383,750	83.03	4,885,179		1,498,571			6,383,750	83.03
857	Department of Archives & History	Archival Services	524,066	141,586	65,500				731,172	19.00	524,066	141,586	65,500			731,172	19.00
858	Department of Archives & History	Records Management Services	733,102		60,232				793,334	12.00	733,102		60,232			793,334	12.00
859	Department of Archives & History	Microfilm and Photocopy Services	217,276		489,789				707,065	8.00	217,276		489,789			707,065	8.00
860	Department of Archives & History	State Historic Preservation Program	459,617	410,075					1,496,112	22.00	459,617	410,075				1,496,112	22.00
861	Department of Archives & History	State Historical Marker Program		11,040					11,040	1.00		11,040				11,040	1.00
862	Department of Archives & History	National History Day Program	56,829		1,000				57,829	1.00			1,000			1,000	1.00
863	Department of Archives & History	Teaching American History in South Carolina Program								-							-
864	Department of Archives & History	Publication Program	41,200	577,515	56,080				633,595	-	41,200	577,515	56,080			633,595	-
865	Department of Archives & History	Administration	1,332,177	325,097	325,097				1,982,371	7.00	1,332,177	325,097	325,097			1,982,371	7.00
866	Department of Archives & History	Hunley Project		415,000					415,000	-		415,000				415,000	-
1580	Department of Archives & History	PASS THROUGH	145,500						145,500	-	145,500					145,500	-
-	Department of Archives & History	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments								-							-
-	Department of Archives & History	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	26,299						26,299	-	26,299					(299,349)	-
867	State Library	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	1,351,774	5,000	5,000				1,361,774	10.00	1,351,774	5,000	5,000			(248,226)	-
868	State Library	Talking Book Services		387,104	25,000				412,104	8.00		387,104	25,000			(1,347,623)	10.00
869	State Library	Information Technology Services	34,000	312,343					346,343	3.00	34,000	312,343				412,104	8.00
870	State Library	DISCUS - South Carolina's Virtual Library	2,116,314	69,000					2,185,314	2.00	2,116,314	69,000				346,343	3.00
871	State Library	Collection Management Services (CMS)	213,813	209,000					422,813	5.00	213,813	209,000				2,185,314	2.00
872	State Library	Library Services to State Government	337,797	52,208					390,005	7.00	337,797	52,208				422,813	5.00
873	State Library	Public Library Development and Support	83,321	16,400					99,721	5.00	83,321	16,400				390,005	7.00
874	State Library	Continuing Education (CE)	28,986	51,600					80,586	1.00	28,986	51,600				99,721	5.00
875	State Library	Pass Through: State Aid and other Public Grants to County Libraries	7,561,572	400,000					7,961,572	1.00	7,561,572	400,000				80,586	1.00
1724	State Library	Pass Through: Public Library Construction Grants								-							-
1725	State Library	DISCUS - Content Enhancement								-							-
1726	State Library	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation Grants								-							-
1830	State Library	Web Junction's Rural Library Sustainability Grant							77,008	-			77,008			77,008	-
1902	State Library	South Carolina State Library Consumer Health Initiative	16,614	24,103					40,717	-	16,614	24,103				22,992	-
1903	State Library	Talking Book Services Summer Reading Program		35,096					35,096	1.00		35,096				22,992	-
1904	State Library	State Documents Collection and Access	72,436	37,096					109,532	1.00	72,436	37,096				40,717	-
1905	State Library	Talking Book Services Format Transition		55,717					55,717	1.00		55,717				35,096	1.00



**Improve Our Higher Education System and Cultural Resources  
FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan**

Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Total Funds	Total FTEs
1906	State Library	Talking Book Services Recording Program		47,622					47,622	1.00		47,622				47,622	1.00
1907	State Library	Public Library Summer Reading Program	16,649	2,500					19,149	1.00		2,500				2,500	1.00
1909	State Library	South Carolina Library Network (SCLN)	6,000	58,050					64,050	1.00	6,000	58,050				64,050	1.00
1910	State Library	South Carolina Virtual Business Library	16,615	32,482					49,097	-	16,615	32,482				49,097	-
1911	State Library	Family Literacy Calendar	16,615	32,482					49,097	-	16,615	32,482				49,097	-
1912	State Library	SC Center for the Book and Literacy								-							-
1913	State Library	Arts Partnerships	16,614	11,000					27,614	-	16,614	11,000				27,614	-
-	State Library	Cultural Heritage and Education		24,103					24,103	-						24,103	-
-	State Library	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments								-							-
-	State Library	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	13,587						13,587	-	13,587					(100,000)	-
876	State Library	B&CB Agency Base Reduction								-	(839,748)				(839,748)		-
876	Arts Commission	Arts Education	783,874						783,874	6.86	783,874		64,319			848,193	6.86
876	Arts Commission	Community Arts Development	1,235,496						1,235,496	5.11	1,051,672	94,848	285,751			2,372,271	18.11
879	Arts Commission	Arts Development	165,490						165,490	2.47	218,731	766,197				991,518	2.47
880	Arts Commission	Contributions	129,943						129,943	-						69,311	-
-	Arts Commission	Administration	759,971						759,971	11.12	557,078		27,094			584,172	11.12
-	Arts Commission	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments								-							-
-	Arts Commission	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	17,457						17,457	-	17,457		193,055			211,512	-
-	Arts Commission	B&CB Agency Base Reduction								-	(215,891)				(215,891)		-
881	State Museum	Collections	459,295						459,295	6.00	542,218		82,923			625,141	6.00
882	State Museum	Education	729,438						729,438	8.00	729,438		173,677			903,115	8.00
883	State Museum	Exhibits	648,936						648,936	8.00	648,936		165,992			814,928	8.00
884	State Museum	Operations	435,797						435,797	7.00	435,797		873,538			1,309,335	7.00
885	State Museum	Facilities	715,418						715,418	8.00	849,085		715,418			1,564,503	8.00
885	State Museum	Administration	717,295						717,295	7.00	602,857		95,093			812,388	7.00
1736	State Museum	SC Hall of Fame	21,750						21,750	-							-
-	State Museum	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments								-							-
-	State Museum	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	16,137						16,137	-	16,137		88,500			104,637	-
-	Museum Commission	B&CB Agency Base Reduction								-	(262,085)				(262,085)		-
1481	Clemson PSA	Biological Resources Alliance								1.05							1.05
1312	Parrotts Point Development Authority	Operations/Maintenance								45.00			2,750,503			2,750,503	45.00
1313	Parrotts Point Development Authority	Retail Operations								5.00			1,391,705			1,391,705	5.00
1314	Parrotts Point Development Authority	Education/Overnight Camping								6.00			1,030,376			1,030,376	6.00
1315	Parrotts Point Development Authority	Collections								2.00			66,833			66,833	2.00
1316	Parrotts Point Development Authority	Visitor Services								9.00			1,167,234			1,167,234	9.00
1317	Parrotts Point Development Authority	Administration								8.00			1,091,649			1,091,649	8.00
-	Parrotts Point Development Authority	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments								-			846,337			846,337	-
-	TOTAL	TOTAL	786,960,024	562,772,284	2,392,274,851	12,296,310	210,908,202	2,412,229	3,967,623,900	22,727.97	614,715,420	571,585,831	2,576,044,391	12,296,310	268,562,974	4,043,204,926	22,727.97

**Improve the Health and Protection for Our Children and Adults**  
**FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan**

Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding				
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring
51	Governor's Office - OEPP	Grant Making	58,375	2,062,723			2,121,098	6.75	58,375	2,062,723		
52	Governor's Office - OEPP	Pass Through Funds					-	-				
61	Governor's Office - OEPP	Advocacy		108,500			108,500	1.70		108,500		
65	Governor's Office - OEPP	Pass-Through Funds					-	-				
66	Governor's Office - OEPP	Constituent Services/ Ombudsman	198,527				198,527	7.50	198,527			
67	Governor's Office - OEPP	Constituent Services/ Children's Affairs	50,336				50,336	3.00	50,336			
68	Governor's Office - OEPP	Constituent Services/ CCRS	33,873				33,873	-	33,873			
73	Governor's Office - OEPP	Attorney Compensation	67,288		110,980		178,268	-	67,288	110,980		
74	Governor's Office - OEPP	Advocacy for Women					-	2.00				
76	Governor's Office - OEPP	Grants Administration (Competitive)		1,628,234			1,628,234	1.63		1,628,234		
1626	Governor's Office - OEPP	Office of Economic Opportunity Outreach		46,500			46,500	0.30		46,500		
1627	Governor's Office - OEPP	Review Board staff conduct internal trainings.	21,415		16,181		37,596	0.70	21,415		16,181	
1628	Governor's Office - OEPP	Promote public awareness and understanding about child welfare issues, and advocate for the safety and permanence of all children in foster care.	16,414				39,405	0.50	16,414			
1629	Governor's Office - OEPP	State Board of Directors Support	26,422				44,357	0.90	26,422			
1630	Governor's Office - OEPP	Ensure legislative and statutory compliance.	86,725				160,870	2.90	86,725			
1631	Governor's Office - OEPP	Court Hearing Attendance	21,965				46,576	0.50	21,965			
1632	Governor's Office - OEPP	Initiate referrals for advocacy and/or case follow-up.	109,600				231,876	4.15	109,600			
1633	Governor's Office - OEPP	Prepare and distribute review board recommendations to the Family Court, the Department of Social Services, and other interested parties.	96,639				231,581	2.15	96,639			
1634	Governor's Office - OEPP	Coordinate and attend review board meetings.	141,650				295,775	5.25	141,650			
1635	Governor's Office - OEPP	Review cases of children in foster care.	119,413				250,575	2.25	119,413			
1636	Governor's Office - OEPP	Grants Administration (CSGB)		11,661,648			11,661,648	7.20		11,661,648		
1637	Governor's Office - OEPP	Grants Administration (LHEAP)		16,185,537			16,868,037	9.31		16,185,537		
1639	Governor's Office - OEPP	Review Board staff conduct external trainings for child welfare stakeholders.	30,054				58,276	0.70	30,054			
1640	Governor's Office - OEPP	Coordinate statewide system of volunteer child advocates.	199,091				461,216	8.60	199,091			
1641	Governor's Office - OEPP	Citizen volunteer review board members increase public awareness, promote advocacy, and facilitate communication among stakeholders.	12,759				35,762	-	12,759			
1644	Governor's Office - OEPP	Care Coordination	864,161				2,458,371	31.70	864,161			
1645	Governor's Office - OEPP	Procurement Services	1,945,938				4,214,000	11.04	1,793,623			
1646	Governor's Office - OEPP	Advocacy	490,631				1,097,689	13.71	490,631			
1647	Governor's Office - OEPP	Monitoring	397,303				773,928	11.15	397,303			
1648	Governor's Office - OEPP	Training	225,658				383,449	5.91	225,658			
1649	Governor's Office - OEPP	Program Management	392,286				817,286	9.98	392,286			
1650	Governor's Office - OEPP	Collaboration	24,651				24,651	0.60	24,651			
1651	Governor's Office - OEPP	Communication	291,170				291,170	6.95	291,170			
1652	Governor's Office - OEPP	Advocacy	456,039				456,039	11.10	456,039			
1653	Governor's Office - OEPP	Recruit, train and supervise volunteer child advocates in cases of child abuse and neglect in family court.	1,113,402				3,590,115	15.00	1,113,402			
1654	Governor's Office - OEPP	Grants Administration (WAP)		2,205,283			2,205,283	2.86		2,205,283		
1784	Governor's Office - OEPP	Children's Trust Fund Pass-Through Funds				100,000	100,000	-				
1785	Governor's Office - OEPP	Attorney Compensation for representation of volunteer Guardians ad Litem.					318,400	0.40				
1897	Governor's Office - OEPP	Grants Administration (WIA)		500,000			500,000	-		500,000		
83	Lieutenant Governor	Quality Assurance	786,581				1,774,852	11.00	786,581			
84	Lieutenant Governor	Statistical Data Collection and Analysis	16,980				67,620	1.50	16,980			
85	Lieutenant Governor	Information Systems	96,010				127,263	3.00	96,010			
86	Lieutenant Governor	State Level Activity Home and Community-based Services	236,742				315,656	4.00	236,742			
87	Lieutenant Governor		78,737				314,947	3.00	78,737			

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Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding				FY 2009-10 Agency Funding							
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
88	Lieutenant Governor	Regional Level Activity Flow Thru Funding - Title III Part B Community-Based Supportive Services	786,432	5,755,434			6,541,866	-	786,432	5,755,434			6,541,866	-
89	Lieutenant Governor	State Level Activity Nutrition Services	97,913	277,125			375,038	1.60	97,913	277,125			375,038	1.60
90	Lieutenant Governor	Regional Level Activity - Flow Thru Funding Title III Part C and USDA - Group Dining and Home Delivered Nutrition Services	895,662	8,973,184	618,900		10,487,746	-	895,662	8,973,184	618,900		10,487,746	-
91	Lieutenant Governor	State Level Activity - Employment and Training Services	14,579	131,215			145,794	1.60	14,579	131,215			145,794	1.60
92	Lieutenant Governor	Regional Level Activity - Flow Thru Funding - Title V Employment and Training Services		1,193,242			1,193,242	-		1,193,242			1,193,242	-
93	Lieutenant Governor	State Level Activity - Medicare Counseling Program – I-CARE		204,664			204,664	2.70		204,664			204,664	2.70
94	Lieutenant Governor	State Level Activity - Medicare Fraud	36,619	109,859			146,478	0.50	36,619	109,859			146,478	0.50
95	Lieutenant Governor	Regional Level Activity - Medicare Fraud		96,758			96,758	-		96,758			96,758	-
96	Lieutenant Governor	Senior Center Development Permanent Improvement Projects			3,000,000		3,000,000	-			3,000,000		3,000,000	-
97	Lieutenant Governor	State Level Activity - Family Caregiver Support Program	19,484	58,449			77,933	1.00	19,484	58,449			77,933	1.00
98	Lieutenant Governor	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	State Level Activity - Information & Assistance		119,349			119,349	3.50		119,349			119,349	3.50
100	Lieutenant Governor	Regional Level Activity - Flow Thru Funding - Information and Assistance	29,384	531,032			560,416	-	29,384	531,032			560,416	-
101	Lieutenant Governor	State Level Activity - Summer School of Gerontology			127,000		127,000	-			127,000		127,000	-
103	Lieutenant Governor	State Level Activity - State Long Term Care Ombudsman Program	291,139	125,000			416,139	8.75	291,139	125,000			416,139	8.75
104	Lieutenant Governor	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	State Level Activity - Elder Abuse Prevention	2,500				2,500	-	2,500				2,500	-
106	Lieutenant Governor	State level Activity - Legal Assistance	5,000				5,000	0.25	5,000				5,000	0.25
107	Lieutenant Governor	State Level Activity - Advance Directives	20,000				20,000	0.50	20,000				20,000	0.50
109	Lieutenant Governor	Regional Level Activity - Local Provider Salary Supplement	57,112				57,112	-					-	-
110	Lieutenant Governor	State Level Activity - Alzheimer's Resource Coordination Center	5,000				5,000	-	5,000				5,000	-
111	Lieutenant Governor	Local Level Activity - Competitive Grant Awards	78,366				78,366	-	78,366				78,366	-
112	Lieutenant Governor	State Level Activity - Elder Care Trust Fund			9,100		9,100	-			9,100		9,100	-
113	Lieutenant Governor	Local Level Activity - Elder Care Trust Fund - Competitive Awards			75,000		75,000	-			75,000		75,000	-
1528	Lieutenant Governor	State Level Activity SC Access Special Purpose Developmental Grant from CMS	147,541				147,541	3.00	147,541				147,541	3.00
1530	Lieutenant Governor	State Level Activity - Aging Network Services Medication Management and Health Promotion	5,522	16,565			22,087	0.25	5,522	16,565			22,087	0.25
1531	Lieutenant Governor	Regional Level Activity - Flow Thru Funding - Health Promotion Programs		314,733			314,733	-		314,733			314,733	-
1532	Lieutenant Governor	Regional Level Activity - Flow Thru Funding - I-CARE		555,777			555,777	-		555,777			555,777	-
1533	Lieutenant Governor	Regional Level Activity - Flow Thru Funding - Elder Abuse Prevention Program under Title VII		78,096			78,096	-		78,096			78,096	-
1534	Lieutenant Governor	State Level Activity Emergency Rental Assistance Program	25,000		500,000		525,000	0.50	25,000		500,000		525,000	0.50
1535	Lieutenant Governor	State Level Activity Geriatric Physician Loan Program	105,000				105,000	-					-	-

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Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding				FY 2009-10 Agency Funding							
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
1655	Lieutenant Governor	Regional Activity- Flow Thru Funding - Home and Community Based Services				2,900,000	2,900,000	-					-	-
1656	Lieutenant Governor	System Transformation Grant	14,147	1,200,000			1,214,147	0.80	14,147	1,200,000			1,214,147	0.80
1657	Lieutenant Governor	Legislature	15,000				15,000	-					-	-
1786	Lieutenant Governor	State Level Activity- Flow-Thru funding for three regions in SC for Living Well South Carolina	4,763	14,291			19,054	0.25	4,763	14,291			19,054	0.25
1787	Lieutenant Governor	State Level Activity-Administration for Living Well South Carolina	3,573	310,010			313,583	-	3,573	310,010			313,583	-
-	Lieutenant Governor	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	23,883				23,883		23,883				23,883	
-	Lieutenant Governor	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-	-		(17,233)			(17,233)	-
139	Attorney General	Violence Against Women Grant	30,291	106,000			136,291	3.00	30,291	106,000			136,291	3.00
141	Attorney General	The Medicaid Fraud Control Sector	296,659	1,046,000	477,736		1,820,395	14.00	296,659	1,046,000	477,736		1,820,395	14.00
1781	Attorney General	Medicaid Fraud Recipient Control Unit			348,007		348,007	4.00			348,007		348,007	4.00
1782	Attorney General	Rural Domestic Violence Grant		451,500			451,500	6.00		451,500			451,500	6.00
209	Budget & Control Board	Health & Demographics	1,158,621	277,240	3,025,189		4,461,050	28.50	1,158,621	277,240	3,025,189		4,461,050	28.50
210	Budget & Control Board	Successful Children Project (Kids Count)			383,382		383,382	1.00			383,382		383,382	1.00
236	Budget & Control Board	Employee Insurance Financial Services			5,268,999		5,268,999	37.62			5,268,999		5,268,999	37.62
237	Budget & Control Board	Employee Insurance Customer Services			5,190,067		5,190,067	50.74			5,190,067		5,190,067	50.74
238	Budget & Control Board	Adoption Assistance			711,084		711,084	0.14			711,084		711,084	0.14
273	Budget & Control Board - Auditor	Medicaid Audits	1,068,478				1,068,478	18.90	1,068,478				1,068,478	18.90
1806	South Carolina State University	I-95 corridor Health, Education, and Economic Development Institute					-	-					-	-
1808	South Carolina State University	Obesity Program					-	-					-	-
1560	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Palmetto Poison Control Center	200,000				200,000	-					-	-
1561	University of South Carolina - Columbia	Epilepsy					-	-					-	-
1566	Medical University of South Carolina	Hollings Cancer Center					-	-					-	-
1814	Medical University of South Carolina	Hypertension Initiative	512,741				512,741	7.00					-	7.00
1815	Medical University of South Carolina	Reid House - Health Education & Disease Prevention Initiative					-	-					-	-
1816	Medical University of South Carolina	Charleston Breast Center - Equipment					-	-					-	-
594	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	Instruction-Continuing Education	1,295,128				1,295,128	2.00	1,295,128				1,295,128	2.00
595	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	Health Professions Student Programs	626,075				626,075	1.00	626,075				626,075	1.00
596	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	Health Careers Program (General Funds)	292,852				292,852	1.80					-	1.80
597	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	Regional Center Administration	384,466				384,466	-	384,466				384,466	-
598	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	Miscellaneous Other Funds					-	-					-	-
599	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	Recruitment - Palmetto Initiative for Excellence (PIE)		1,342,148			1,342,148	-		1,342,148			1,342,148	-
600	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	Recruitment - Rural Physician Program					-	-					-	-
600	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	Recruitment - Rural Physician Program	89,512				89,512	1.00	89,512				89,512	1.00
601	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	Recruitment - Rural Physician Program	459,455				459,455	-	459,455				459,455	-
602	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	Recruitment - Nursing Recruitment Center	37,955				37,955	0.25					-	0.25
603	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	Library Information Service					-	-					-	-
604	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	Instruction-DPRT		150,000			150,000	1.55		150,000			150,000	1.55
605	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	Instruction					-	-					-	-
606	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	Recruitment - National Health Service Corps Loan Repayment	150,569	320,000			470,569	0.91	150,569	320,000			470,569	0.91
606	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	Miscellaneous Federal Grant		65,000			65,000	0.50		65,000			65,000	0.50
607	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	Miscellaneous Federal Grant Opportunities		1,567,988			1,567,988	-		1,567,988			1,567,988	-
608	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	Instruction-Family Medicine Residency	6,118,212				6,118,212	11.03	6,118,212				6,118,212	11.03
609	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	Instruction-Graduate Doctor Education Residency Training Programs (excluding Family Medicine Residency Training Programs)					-	-					-	-
610	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	System Wide Administration/Coordination	3,549,737				3,549,737	2.00	549,737				549,737	2.00
			531,740				531,740	3.33	531,740				531,740	3.33

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Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name (Other Funds)	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding						
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
1567	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	Health Careers Program (Other Funds)	86,180		260,587		346,767	0.20			260,587		260,587	0.20
1708	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	Infrastructure Development	393,974				393,974	0.75					-	0.75
1901	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	Junior Doctors of Health Comprehensive Obesity Prevention			117,265		117,265	-			117,265		117,265	-
-	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	43,247				43,247		43,247				43,247	
-	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-	-		(1,056,340)	923,417		(132,923)	-
-	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(984,137)				(984,137)	
1578	State Department of Educator	Interpreter Recruitment	1,605,436	5,567,079	36,093		7,208,608	73.00		5,567,079	36,093		6,751,803	73.00
838	Vocational Rehabilitator	Administration	10,039,248	33,062,423	140,811	250,000	43,492,482	778.91	10,289,248	33,062,423	140,811		43,492,482	778.91
840	Vocational Rehabilitator	Direct Client Services	54,761	8,578,399			8,633,160	-	54,761	8,578,399			8,633,160	-
841	Vocational Rehabilitator	Case Services, Purchased	28,000				28,000	-	28,000				28,000	-
842	Vocational Rehabilitator	In-Service Training		237,000			237,000	-		237,000			237,000	-
843	Vocational Rehabilitator	Supported Employment		517,498			517,498	15.00		517,498			517,498	15.00
844	Vocational Rehabilitator	Independent Living	35,000	315,000			350,000	-	35,000	315,000			350,000	-
845	Vocational Rehabilitator	Workshop Contracts		1,645,000	455,000		2,100,000	9.00		1,645,000	455,000		2,100,000	9.00
846	Vocational Rehabilitator	SSA Program		2,000,000			2,000,000	1.50		2,000,000			2,000,000	1.50
847	Vocational Rehabilitator	WIPA Grant	18,500				18,500	-	18,500				18,500	-
848	Vocational Rehabilitator	Extended Rehabilitation	3,000				3,000	-	3,000				3,000	-
849	Vocational Rehabilitator	Miscellaneous Grants		618,685	325,000		943,685	1.50		618,685	325,000		943,685	1.50
		Workshop Production		17,000,000			17,000,000	-		17,000,000			17,000,000	-
850	Vocational Rehabilitation	Disability Determination Services		35,072,305	3,021,385		38,093,690	322.36		35,072,305	3,021,385		38,093,690	322.36
1516	Vocational Rehabilitation	Residential Substance Abuse						-						-
		Vocational Counseling Centers Case Services, Purchased	201	21,601			21,802	-	201	21,601			21,802	-
1517	Vocational Rehabilitation	Residential Substance Abuse	480,072	2,017,166			2,500,334	-	480,072	2,017,166			2,500,334	-
-	Vocational Rehabilitator	Vocational Counseling Centers	105,746		3,096		105,746		105,746		3,096		105,746	
-	Vocational Rehabilitator	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation					-						-	
-	Vocational Rehabilitator	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments								844,885	304,657		1,149,542	
-	Vocational Rehabilitator	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(865,897)				(865,897)	
887	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Integrated Personal Care	160,506	302,187	24,276		486,969	6.00	160,506	302,187	24,276		486,969	6.00
888	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Administration	26,937,765	64,973,928			91,911,693	-	26,937,765	64,973,928			91,911,693	-
889	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Clinic Services	93,629	176,275	14,160		284,064	3.50	2,640,045	7,064,330	14,160		9,718,535	3.50
890	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Clinic Services Administration	17,934,791	43,821,717			61,756,508	-	20,481,207	50,709,770			71,190,977	-
		Durable Medical Equipment												
		Durable Medical Equipment Administration	173,882	327,369	26,299		527,550	6.50	173,882	327,369	26,299		527,550	6.50
891	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Administration	70,810,195	236,823,461		13,450,000	321,083,656	-	101,367,187	319,480,101	10,000,000		430,847,288	-
892	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Coordinated Care												
893	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Coordinated Care Administration	374,516	705,103	56,642		1,136,261	14.00	374,516	705,103	56,642		1,136,261	14.00
894	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	DMH Medicaid Services		126,330,785	54,736,701		181,067,486	-		126,330,785	54,736,701		181,067,486	-
895	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	DDS Medicaid Services		321,950,270	139,494,864		461,445,134	-		321,950,270	139,494,864		461,445,134	-
896	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	DHEC Medicaid Services		28,438,612	12,321,904		40,760,516	-		28,438,612	12,321,904		40,760,516	-
897	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	MUSC Medicaid Services		42,692,003	17,867,643		60,449,646	-		42,692,003	17,867,643		60,449,646	-
898	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	USC Medicaid Services		8,198,979	3,552,460		11,751,439	-		8,198,979	3,552,460		11,751,439	-
899	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	DAODAS Medicaid Services		11,108,919	4,813,281		15,922,200	-		11,108,919	4,813,281		15,922,200	-
900	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Continuum of Care		7,285,167	3,156,523		10,441,690	-		7,285,167	3,156,523		10,441,690	-
901	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Hospital Services	175,282,166	773,357,789	147,575,126	5,000,000	1,101,195,081	-	194,360,286	825,018,189	147,575,126		1,166,953,601	-
902	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Hospital Services Administration	506,399	953,400	76,590		1,536,389	18.93	506,399	953,400	76,590		1,536,389	18.93
903	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Hospital Services Administration	136,599,600	364,847,537	3,774,249	7,100,000	512,321,386	-	146,785,264	392,399,750	3,774,249		542,959,263	-
		Nursing Facility Services												
904	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Nursing Facility Administration	1,471,392	5,204,037	2,597,840		9,273,269	11.33	1,471,392	5,204,037	2,597,840		9,273,269	11.33
905	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Pharmaceutical Services	32,489,647	296,847,864	90,122,214		419,459,725	-	42,675,311	324,400,077	90,122,214		457,197,602	-
906	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Pharmaceutical Services Administration	123,055	231,677	18,611		373,343	4.60	123,055	231,677	18,611		373,343	4.60
907	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Physician Services	96,743,063	264,254,278	5,193,113	3,000,000	369,190,454	-	105,655,519	288,362,465	5,193,113		399,211,097	-

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Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding				FY 2009-10 Agency Funding						
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Recurring & Non-F	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring	Total Funds
908	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Physician Services Administration	288,912	543,937	43,696		876,545	10.80	288,912	543,937	43,696	876,545	10.80
909	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Dental Services	25,151,643	72,913,867	4,611,633	1,283,965	103,981,108	-	36,610,515	103,910,107	4,611,633	145,132,255	-
910	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Dental Services Administration	173,882	327,369	26,299		527,550	6.50	173,882	327,369	26,299	527,550	6.50
911	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Community Long Term Care	35,922,905	94,332,087	720,173	1,950,000	132,925,165	178.00	43,562,153	114,986,247	720,173	159,278,573	178.00
912	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Community Long Term Care Administration	1,070,734	2,672,007	337,423		4,080,164	31.00	1,070,734	2,672,007	337,423	4,080,164	31.00
913	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Home Health Services	3,644,517	8,553,417			12,197,934	-	7,464,141	18,885,497		26,349,638	-
914	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Home Health Services Administration	26,751	50,365	4,046		81,162	1.00	26,751	50,365	4,046	81,162	1.00
915	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	EPSTD Screening	5,348,948	12,561,610			17,910,558	-	5,348,948	12,561,610		17,910,558	-
916	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	EPSTD Screening Administration	40,127	75,547	6,069		121,743	1.50	40,127	75,547	6,069	121,743	1.50
917	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Medical Professional Services	10,423,450	26,474,549			35,897,999	-	20,609,114	53,026,762		73,635,876	-
918	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Medical Professional Services Administration	66,878	125,912	10,114		202,904	2.50	66,878	125,912	10,114	202,904	2.50
919	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Transportation Services	17,937,227	43,291,473		250,000	61,478,700	-	20,483,643	50,179,526		70,663,169	-
920	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Transportation Services Administration	180,570	339,961	27,309		547,840	6.75	180,570	339,961	27,309	547,840	6.75
921	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Lab and X-Ray Services	12,389,439	30,012,411			42,401,850	-	14,935,855	36,900,464		51,836,319	-
922	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Lab and X-Ray Services Administration	66,877	125,912	10,114		202,903	2.50	66,877	125,912	10,114	202,903	2.50
923	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Family Planning Services	2,332,005	21,581,244	18,000		23,931,249	-	2,332,005	21,581,244	18,000	23,931,249	-
924	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Family Planning Services Administration	100,317	188,867	15,173		304,357	3.75	188,867	151,73		204,040	3.75
925	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Medicare Premium Payments	59,004,814	109,583,600	4,665,609		173,254,023	-	64,097,646	123,359,707	4,665,609	192,122,962	-
926	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Hospice Care	9,661,205	25,072,234			34,733,439	-	9,661,205	25,072,234		34,733,439	-
927	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Hospice Care Administration	53,502	100,729	8,091		162,322	2.00	53,502	100,729	8,091	162,322	2.00
928	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Optional State Supplemental	19,767,907				19,767,907	-	19,767,907			19,767,907	-
929	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Optional State Supplemental Administration	66,878	125,912	10,114		202,904	2.50	66,878	125,912	10,114	202,904	2.50
930	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Integrated Personal Care	645,338	1,567,720			2,213,058	-	645,338	1,567,720		2,213,058	-
931	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	School for the Deaf and Blind	3,391,683		1,469,551		4,861,234	-		3,391,683	1,469,551	4,861,234	-
932	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	DSS Medicaid Services	26,306,337	11,398,030			37,704,367	-		26,306,337	11,398,030	37,704,367	-
933	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	DJJ Medicaid Services	30,694,763	13,295,118			43,979,881	-		30,694,763	13,295,118	43,979,881	-
934	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Dept of Education Medicaid	43,932,877	19,035,271			62,968,148	-		43,932,877	19,035,271	62,968,148	-
935	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Commission for the Blind	219,495		95,103		314,598	-		219,495	95,103	314,598	-
936	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Emotionally Disturbed Children	50,775,388	22,000,000		13,000,000	85,775,388	-		50,775,388	22,000,000	72,775,388	-
937	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Disproportionate Share	414,303,131	158,216,807		7,000,000	600,812,714	-	21,292,776	414,303,131	158,216,807	593,812,714	-
938	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Other Entities Medicaid Ser	17,681,568	7,669,325			25,350,893	-		17,681,568	7,669,325	25,350,893	-
939	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Palmetto Senior Care	9,132,802				13,046,860	-	3,914,056	9,132,802		13,046,860	-
940	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	MUSC Maxillofacial Services	250,000				250,000	-		250,000		250,000	-
941	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Other Agencies Administration	3,015,188	40,013,987	29,509,281		72,538,456	26.00	3,015,188	40,013,987	29,509,281	72,538,456	26.00
942	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Medicaid Eligibility	11,672,343	27,453,953	8,757,643		47,883,939	497.50	11,672,343	27,453,953	8,757,643	47,883,939	497.50
943	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Medicaid Eligibility Support	1,251,693	2,071,502	548,621		3,871,816	73.50	1,251,693	2,071,502	548,621	3,871,816	73.50
944	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Automated Claims Processing	3,797,310	27,482,055	2,450,627		33,729,992	18.00	3,797,310	27,482,055	2,450,627	33,729,992	18.00
945	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Special Projects				700,000	700,000	-				-	-
946	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Audits/Compliance	869,245	1,400,813	152,060		2,422,118	30.00	869,245	1,400,813	152,060	2,422,118	30.00

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			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
947	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Internal Information Technology	842,360	1,161,623	164,488		2,168,451	27.00	842,360	1,161,623	164,488		2,168,451	27.00
948	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Agency Administration	5,314,357	7,328,547	1,037,607		13,680,511	170.34	5,314,357	7,328,547	1,037,607		13,680,511	170.34
1583	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Regensis					-	-					-	-
1584	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Trauma Center Fund					-	-					-	-
1585	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Prevention Partnership Grants	40,127	75,547	6,069		121,743	1.50	40,127	75,547	6,069		121,743	1.50
1586	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Rural Hospital Grants				3,000,000	3,000,000	-					-	-
1740	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	GAPS Assist Program	5,013,376	25,182	2,023		5,040,581	0.50	5,013,376	25,182	2,023		5,040,581	0.50
1741	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	John De La Howe School Medicaid		378,692	164,080		542,772	-		378,692	164,080		542,772	-
1742	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Department of Corrections Medicaid		1,483,818	642,910		2,126,728	-		1,483,818	642,910		2,126,728	-
1743	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Targeted Case Management					-	-					-	-
1744	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	MMA Phased Down Contributions	29,832,378				29,832,378	-	29,832,378				29,832,378	-
1745	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Will Lou Gray Opportunity School Medicaid		77,324	33,503		110,827	-		77,324	33,503		110,827	-
1839	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	A Child's Haven					-	-					-	-
1840	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	SC State Housing Authority		491,783	213,080		704,863	-		491,783	213,080		704,863	-
1841	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Child Health Insurance Program (CHIP)	22,215,846	81,095,763	141,607		103,453,216	35.00	7,940,040	81,095,763	141,607		89,177,410	35.00
1914	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Health Opportunity		1,750,000	750,000		2,500,000	-		1,750,000	750,000		2,500,000	-
-	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	191,142				191,142		191,142				191,142	
-	Health & Human Services Finance Commission	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-	-					(20,000,000)	-
-	Department of Health & Human Services	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(61,125,680)				(61,125,680)	
949	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Administration	9,213,808		17,022,598		26,236,406	294.17	1,541,094		17,022,598		18,563,692	294.17
950	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Underground Storage Tanks		2,259,746	1,299,567		3,559,313	52.78		2,259,746	1,299,567		3,559,313	52.78
950	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Infectious Disease Prevention - General Sanitation Program		35,501	3,927,901		8,937,901	146.20	4,974,499		3,927,901		8,937,901	146.20
966	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Infectious Disease Prevention - Surveillance, Investigation and Control Program	4,974,499											
967	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Infectious Disease Prevention - Immunization Program	13,389,428	46,986,664	1,642,298		62,018,390	197.21	13,389,428	46,986,664	1,642,298		62,018,390	197.21
968	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Palmetto Aids Life Support (pass through funds)	3,390,721	4,324,618	221,018		7,936,357	73.71	3,390,721	4,324,618	221,018		7,936,357	73.71
969	Department of Health & Environmental Control		43,500				43,500	-					-	-
970	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Maternal and Infant Health	3,836,045	85,680,596	41,329,485		130,846,126	522.65	3,836,045	85,680,596	41,329,485		130,846,126	522.65
971	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Kids Count (pass through funds)					-	-					-	-
971	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Maternal and Infant Health - Newborn Hearing and Screening Program												
972	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Chronic Disease Prevention	680,909				680,909	-	680,909				680,909	-
973	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Youth Smoking Prevention	2,221,691	5,540,806	152,975		7,916,472	54.24	2,221,691	5,540,806	152,975		7,916,472	54.24
974	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Assuring Public Health Services	43,366,508	24,919,502	23,093,194		91,379,204	1,151.99	43,366,508	24,919,502	23,093,194		91,379,204	1,151.99
975	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Injury and Violence Protection		542,232	45,167		587,399	1.26		542,232	45,167		587,399	1.26
976	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Minority Health	429,102	260,489	47,760		737,351	9.63	429,102	260,489	47,760		737,351	9.63
977	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Protection from Public Health Emergencies	43,187	21,134,102	1,443,315		22,620,604	196.53	43,187	21,134,102	1,443,315		22,620,604	196.53
978	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Family Health Centers (pass through funds)					-	-					-	-
979	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Drug Control		194,149	2,297,500		2,491,649	40.75		194,149	2,297,500		2,491,649	40.75
982	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Rape Violence Prevention		673,182			1,706,894	-		673,182			1,706,894	-
983	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Independent Living - Home Health Program	1,033,712				22,509,591	292.64	1,033,712				22,509,591	292.64
984	Department of Health & Environmental Control													



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			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
985	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Independent Living - Children with Special Health Care Needs Program	6,667,436	9,057,371	2,055,148		17,779,955	127.36	6,667,436	9,057,371	2,055,148		17,779,955	127.36
986	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Independent Living - Sickle Cell Program (pass thru funds)	1,478,012		33,236		1,511,248	5.43	1,478,012		33,236		1,511,248	5.43
987	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Camp Burnt Gn			37,931		37,931	0.75			37,931		37,931	0.75
988	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Radiological Health	772,049	65,322	1,596,133		2,433,504	36.47	772,049	65,322	1,596,133		2,433,504	36.47
989	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Health Facilities & Services Development	736,626	109,361	353,278		1,199,265	14.64	736,626	109,361	353,278		1,199,265	14.64
990	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Health Facilities Licensing	1,712,436		843,851		2,556,287	43.51	1,712,436		843,851		2,556,287	43.51
991	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Certification		4,897,894			4,897,894	73.19		4,897,894			4,897,894	73.19
992	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Emergency Medical Services - Emergency Medical Services - Counties and Regions (pass thru funds)	4,263,812	578,337	103,711		4,945,860	19.26	4,263,812	578,337	103,711		4,945,860	19.26
993	Department of Health & Environmental Control		1,400,796				1,400,796	-						-
994	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Laboratory	2,078,712	450,314	7,895,500		10,424,526	95.77	2,078,712	450,314	7,895,500		10,424,526	95.77
995	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Vital Records	236,489	1,783,281	5,606,149		7,625,919	88.88	236,489	1,783,281	5,606,149		7,625,919	88.88
1846	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Competitive Grants (pass through)					-	-					-	-
1916	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Best Chance Network			2,000,000		2,000,000	-					-	-
1917	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Colorectal Cancer Screening			1,000,000		1,000,000	-	1,000,000				1,000,000	-
1918	Department of Health & Environmental Control	AIDS Drug Assistance Program			2,400,000		2,400,000	-					-	-
1919	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Hemophilia			100,000		100,000	-					-	-
1920	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Vaccine Purchases for Under-Insured Children & Adolescents			2,397,192		2,397,192	-					-	-
-	Department of Health & Environmental Control	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	969,275				969,275		969,275		15,629,081		969,275	
-	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-	-		2,937,360			18,566,441	-
-	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Increase Collections Rate by 10%							(180,000)				(180,000)	
998	Department of Mental Health	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	913,239	117,505	989,970		2,020,714	35.06	913,239	117,505	989,970		2,020,714	35.06
999	Department of Mental Health	Crisis Stabilization	15,514,766	1,400,575	11,799,704		28,715,045	264.17	15,514,766	1,400,575	11,799,704		28,715,045	264.17
1000	Department of Mental Health	Intensive Family Services (Family Preservation)	1,194,296	214,876	1,810,312		3,219,484	76.63	1,194,296	214,876	1,810,312		3,219,484	76.63
1002	Department of Mental Health	Long Term Inpatient Psych	22,587,644	16,413,283	16,413,283		55,414,210	616.21	22,587,644	16,413,283	16,413,283		55,414,210	616.21
1003	Department of Mental Health	Acute Psych	15,938,650	11,885,956	11,885,956		39,710,562	464.68	15,938,650	11,885,956	11,885,956		39,710,562	464.68
1004	Department of Mental Health	Inpatient Psych for Children	8,302,762	310,001	6,075,450		14,688,213	304.92	8,302,762	310,001	6,075,450		14,688,213	304.92
1006	Department of Mental Health	Inpatient Alcohol & Drug	11,038,243	2,594,702	2,594,702		16,227,647	261.62	11,038,243	2,594,702	2,594,702		16,227,647	261.62
1007	Department of Mental Health	Nursing Home for Mentally Ill	9,996,633	21,066,104	9,996,633		31,062,737	508.94	9,996,633	21,066,104	9,996,633		31,062,737	508.94
1008	Department of Mental Health	Veterans Nursing Homes	12,227,065	19,571,233	19,571,233		51,369,531	170.64	12,227,065	19,571,233	19,571,233		51,369,531	170.64
1009	Department of Mental Health	Sexually Violent Predator Program	6,818,795		93,472		6,912,267	111.60	6,818,795		93,472		6,912,267	111.60
1010	Department of Mental Health	Administration	10,870,506	1,334,286	992,423		13,197,215	225.33	10,870,506	1,334,286	992,423		13,197,215	225.33
1011	Department of Mental Health	Pass Through Funds			300,000		300,000	-			300,000		300,000	-
1587	Department of Mental Health	Forensic - Community Mental Health	1,140,038	125,993	1,061,477		2,327,508	45.50	1,140,038	125,993	1,061,477		2,327,508	45.50
1588	Department of Mental Health	Assertive Community Treatment	2,403,538	376,146	3,168,995		5,948,679	129.24	2,403,538	376,146	3,168,995		5,948,679	129.24
1589	Department of Mental Health	Community Based Rehabilitation	4,637,820	623,071	5,249,310		10,510,201	167.25	4,637,820	623,071	5,249,310		10,510,201	167.25
1590	Department of Mental Health	Community Residential (Housing) Support	15,520,840	1,770,563	14,916,821		32,208,224	418.51	15,520,840	1,770,563	14,916,821		32,208,224	418.51
1591	Department of Mental Health	Day Treatment	2,043,106	303,159	2,554,075		4,900,340	94.63	2,043,106	303,159	2,554,075		4,900,340	94.63
1592	Department of Mental Health	Outpatient Services	37,811,787	4,399,849	37,068,299		79,279,935	79.27	37,811,787	4,399,849	37,068,299		79,279,935	79.27
-	Department of Mental Health	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	1,464,019				1,464,019		1,464,019				1,464,019	
-	Department of Mental Health	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-	-		(1,684,641)	1,500,000		(184,641)	-
-	Department of Mental Health	Increase Collections Rate by 10%							(840,000)				(840,000)	
-	Department of Mental Health	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(13,702,755)				(13,702,755)	
1012	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Greenwood Genetic Center	2,390,569		5,463,151		7,853,720	-	2,390,569		5,463,151		7,853,720	-
1013	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Other Prevention		20,000	30,000		50,000	-		20,000	30,000		50,000	-
1014	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Early Intervention	4,039,675		11,379,276		15,418,951	2.00	4,039,675		11,379,276		15,418,951	2.00

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Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding						
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
1015	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Center Based Child Development Services			833,371		833,371	-			833,371		833,371	-
1016	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Other Family Support - Summer Services	354,870	66,000			420,870	-		66,000			66,000	-
1017	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Special Olympics- state funds are passed through to Special Olympics Organization					-	-					-	-
1018	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	In-Home Waiver Services	20,384,728		39,093,694	3,333,000	62,811,422	2.00	20,384,728		39,093,694		59,478,422	2.00
1019	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Mental Retardation - Family Support Stipends	517,958	130,000		250,000	897,958	-	517,958	130,000			647,958	-
1020	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Adult Development	6,049,197		45,252,352	250,000	51,551,549	1.00	6,049,197		45,252,352		51,301,549	1.00
1021	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Service Coordination	3,539,552		14,284,818		17,824,370	10.00	3,231,595		14,284,818		17,516,413	10.00
1022	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Autism Family Support	1,286,037	25,000	310,535		1,621,572	14.00	1,286,037	25,000	310,535		1,621,572	14.00
1023	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Head and Spinal Cord Injury Service Coordination	608,108		1,418,915		2,027,023	-	608,108		1,418,915		2,027,023	-
1024	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Head and Spinal Cord Injury Waiver Services	4,885,550		10,741,116	920,000	16,546,666	-	4,885,550		10,741,116		15,626,666	-
1025	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Head and Spinal Cord Injury Family Support	28,376	115,000	1,300,000		1,443,376	4.00	28,376	115,000	1,300,000		1,443,376	4.00
1026	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Intermediate Care Facility/Mental Retardation (ICF-MR) -Community	14,902,125		32,290,559		47,192,684	21.00	14,902,125		32,290,559		47,192,684	21.00
1027	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Mental Retardation - Community Training Homes	37,134,182		137,985,999		175,120,181	37.00	34,885,382		137,985,999		172,871,381	37.00
1028	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Mental Retardation - Assisted Living	3,773,615		12,463,724		16,237,339	6.00	3,773,615		12,463,724		16,237,339	6.00
1029	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Autism Community Training Homes	4,403,816		12,819,932		17,223,748	51.00	4,403,816		12,819,932		17,223,748	51.00
1030	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Head and Spinal Cord Injury Community Training Homes	799,604		1,178,596		1,978,200	-	799,604		1,178,596		1,978,200	-
1031	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Head and Spinal Cord Injury Assisted Living	120,708		209,473		330,181	-	120,708		209,473		330,181	-
1032	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Regional Centers - Intermediate Care Facility/Mental Retardation (ICF/MR)	53,887,046	80,000	39,022,903		92,989,949	2,204.40	52,642,636	80,000	39,022,903		91,745,539	2,204.40
1033	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Administration	5,855,325		2,517,973		8,373,298	100.00	3,596,218		2,517,973		6,114,191	100.00
1862	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Traumatic Brain or Spinal Cord Injury Post-Acute Rehabilitation	1,157,740				1,157,740	-	1,157,740				1,157,740	-
1863	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Pervasive Developmental Disorder Waiver			12,558,650	4,500,000	17,058,650	-			12,558,650		12,558,650	-
1921	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Supported Employment	767,785		3,582,981	250,000	4,600,766	-	767,785		3,582,981		4,350,766	-
1922	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Autism Service Coordination	623,090		1,453,865		2,076,955	-	623,090		1,453,865		2,076,955	-
1923	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Autism Waiver Services	897,901		2,137,595		3,035,496	-	499,987		2,137,595		2,637,582	-
1924	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Respite	98,638		250,000		348,638	-	98,638				98,638	-
-	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	1,531,307				1,531,307		1,531,307				1,531,307	
-	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-	-		59,000	(11,738,775)		(11,679,775)	-
-	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(11,925,978)				(11,925,978)	
1034	Department of Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Services	Chemical Dependency Service Accountability	217,160	636,994	328,901	500,000	1,683,055	11.35	217,160	636,994	328,901		1,183,055	11.35
1035	Department of Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Services	Chemical Dependency Community-Based Prevention Services	317,396	5,138,436	501,504	1,000,000	6,957,336	6.50	817,396	5,138,436	501,504		6,457,336	6.50
1036	Department of Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Services	Chemical Dependency Community-Based Intervention Services	901,055	1,643,221	12,767		2,557,043	1.00	901,055	1,643,221	12,767		2,557,043	1.00
1037	Department of Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Services	Chemical Dependency Community-Based Treatment Services	7,821,225	14,979,450	1,208,587		24,009,262	3.25	7,186,225	14,979,450	1,208,587		23,376,262	3.25
1038	Department of Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Services	Direct Chemical Dependency Services	75,232	777,001			852,233	1.00	75,232	777,001			852,233	1.00
1039	Department of Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Services	Gambling Services	2,869	4,741	352,598		360,208	0.10			352,598		360,208	0.10
1040	Department of Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Services	Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration	446,280	354,889	159,143		960,312	10.61		354,889	159,143		514,032	10.61
1864	Department of Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Services	Pass Through					-	-					-	-

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Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding						
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
1865	Department of Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Services	Pass Through					-						-	
-	Department of Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Services	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	102,461				102,461					102,461	-	
-	Department of Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Services	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-		1,371,184	(12,250)		1,358,934	-	
-	Department of Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Services	B&CB Agency Base Reduction						(691,857)				(691,857)	-	
1088	Department of Social Services	Adoptions	2,969,388	7,519,861	1,325,229		11,814,478	159.97	2,969,388	7,519,861	1,325,229		11,814,478	159.97
1089	Department of Social Services	Adoption Subsidy- Legal Costs	750,000	750,000			1,500,000	-	750,000				1,500,000	-
1090	Department of Social Services	Adoption Subsidy- Special Needs	9,866,719	13,436,410			25,303,129	-	9,866,719	13,436,410		2,000,000	25,303,129	-
1091	Department of Social Services	Adult Protective Services	632,265	7,102,245	25,265		7,759,775	147.40	632,265	7,102,245	25,265		7,759,775	147.40
1092	Department of Social Services	Child Abuse and Neglect - Intake and Assessment												
1093	Department of Social Services	Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	366,972	1,780,451	145,074		2,292,497	-	366,972	1,780,451	145,074		2,292,497	-
1094	Department of Social Services	Child Protective Treatment Services												
1095	Department of Social Services	In-Home	7,437,391	25,441,641	660,661		33,539,693	551.58	7,437,391	25,441,641	660,661		33,539,693	551.58
1096	Department of Social Services	Foster Care Services	11,700,718	28,327,536	5,354,562		45,382,816	578.88	11,700,718	28,327,536	5,354,562		45,382,816	578.88
1097	Department of Social Services	Foster Home Payments	8,379,829	11,959,347	2,433,900		22,773,076	-	8,379,829	11,959,347	2,433,900		22,773,076	-
1097	Department of Social Services	Homemaker Services		5,954,196			5,954,196	113.86		5,954,196			5,954,196	113.86
1098	Department of Social Services	Licensing Services - Foster Care and Group or Institutional Facilities	1,339,424	2,991,076	79,343		4,409,843	72.61	1,339,424	2,991,076	79,343		4,409,843	72.61
1099	Department of Social Services	Domestic Placing Agencies		3,211,595	843,751		4,055,346	-		3,211,595	843,751		4,055,346	-
1100	Department of Social Services	Foster Care Treatment Services for Emotionally Disturbed Children	30,853,335	15,166,453	4,675,737		50,695,525	255.33	30,853,335	15,166,453	4,675,737		50,695,525	255.33
1101	Department of Social Services	Child Support Enforcement	5,206,903	42,920,788	22,275,481	9,000,000	79,403,172	301.52	17,463,011	42,920,788	22,275,481		82,059,280	301.52
1102	Department of Social Services	Child Care Licensing	84,714	2,868,534	320,000		3,263,248	30.06	84,714	2,868,534	320,000		3,263,248	30.06
1103	Department of Social Services	Child Care	4,352,563	78,762,123	5,645,494	2,609,474	91,369,654	80.48	6,962,037	107,355,623	5,645,494		119,963,154	80.48
1104	Department of Social Services	Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Family Independence	14,328,813	81,080,565	51,798,027		147,207,405	610.08	14,328,813	81,080,565	51,798,027		147,207,405	610.08
1105	Department of Social Services	Food Stamp Program	11,165,815	668,788,838	2,872,978		682,827,631	708.22	11,165,815	668,788,838	2,872,978		682,827,631	708.22
1106	Department of Social Services	Child and Adult Care Food, After School Snack Program, Emergency Shelters Food Program, Summer School Food Program												
1107	Department of Social Services	USDA Food Distribution	35,994,156				35,994,156	5.80		35,994,156			35,994,156	5.80
1108	Department of Social Services	Food Service Program												
1108	Department of Social Services	Administration	1,415,106	1,909,021	63,013	100,000	3,487,140	7.08	1,415,106	1,909,021	63,013		3,487,140	7.08
1109	Department of Social Services	Pass Through Funds	2,848,333				2,848,333	-	1,648,333				1,648,333	-
-	Department of Social Services	Domestic Violence Fatality Review Program												
-	Department of Social Services	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	573,905				573,905	-	100,000				100,000	-
-	Department of Social Services	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments							573,905				573,905	-
-	Department of Social Services	B&CB Agency Base Reduction						-		192,156,951	16,381,777		208,538,728	-
1125	Commission for the Blind	Adjustment to Blindness	390,000	1,006,660			1,396,660	30.50	(8,421,990)				(8,421,990)	30.50
1126	Commission for the Blind	Vocational Rehab Services	965,918	5,679,052	29,750		6,644,970	29.75	1,006,660	5,679,052			1,396,660	29.75
1127	Commission for the Blind	Business Enterprise Program	129,754	717,382	597,520		1,444,656	16.00	129,754	717,382	597,520		1,444,656	16.00
1128	Commission for the Blind	Training and Employment	377,429	489,718	80,000		947,147	16.10	377,429	489,718	80,000		947,147	16.10
1129	Commission for the Blind	Prevention of Blindness	412,626				412,626	7.00	412,626				412,626	7.00
1130	Commission for the Blind	Older Blind & Independent Living	20,000	391,179			411,179	6.50	20,000	391,179			411,179	6.50
1131	Commission for the Blind	Radio Reading Services	129,990				129,990	3.00	129,990				129,990	3.00
1132	Commission for the Blind	Children's Services	217,536	242,536	25,000		485,072	4.00	217,536	242,536	25,000		485,072	4.00
1133	Commission for the Blind	Administration	733,973	518,755			1,252,728	24.00	535,952	518,755			1,054,707	24.00
-	Commission for the Blind	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	21,074				21,074	-					21,074	-
-	Commission for the Blind	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments						-		(1,748,746)	(509,520)		(2,258,266)	-
-	Commission for the Blind	B&CB Agency Base Reduction								(237,881)			(237,881)	-
1134	Housing Finance and Development Authority	Rental Assistance		10,626,425			10,626,425	17.00		10,626,425			10,626,425	17.00
1135	Housing Finance and Development Authority	Housing Initiatives		15,706,460	5,624,275		21,330,735	15.00		15,706,460	5,624,275		21,330,735	15.00
1136	Housing Finance and Development Authority	Homeownership			3,943,875		3,943,875	24.00			3,943,875		3,943,875	24.00
1137	Housing Finance and Development Authority	Contract Administration and Compliance		97,000,000	2,061,375		99,061,375	27.00		97,000,000	2,061,375		99,061,375	27.00
1138	Housing Finance and Development Authority	Tax Credit			538,175		538,175	5.00			538,175		538,175	5.00
1139	Housing Finance and Development Authority	Administration		47,107	4,181,293		4,228,400	34.00		47,107	4,181,293		4,228,400	34.00
1595	Housing Finance and Development Authority	Special Initiatives		6,100,000			6,100,000	-			6,100,000		6,100,000	-

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Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding					
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring	Total Funds
-	Housing Finance and Development Authority	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-						
1140	Human Affairs Commissioner	Board of Commissioners	9,500				9,500	-	9,500	39,656,965	(2,077,537)		37,579,428
1141	Human Affairs Commissioner	Administration	597,668		3,500		601,168		597,668		3,500		601,168
1142	Human Affairs Commissioner	Legal	176,499				176,499	2.00	176,499				176,499
1143	Human Affairs Commissioner	Technical Services & Training	273,059		66,243		339,302	5.00	273,059		66,243		339,302
1144	Human Affairs Commissioner	Community Relations	8,411		90,396		98,807	1.00	8,411		90,396		98,807
1145	Human Affairs Commissioner	Intake & Referral	169,515		170,951		340,466	6.00	169,515		170,951		340,466
1146	Human Affairs Commission	Employment Discrimination Receipt, Processing & Resolution	422,199		315,963		738,162	16.00	422,199		315,963		738,162
1147	Human Affairs Commissioner	Mediation	155,055		76,447		231,502	4.00	155,055		76,447		231,502
1148	Human Affairs Commissioner	Fair Housing Investigations	72,687	177,528			250,215	5.00	72,687	177,528			250,215
1149	Human Affairs Commission	Fair Housing - Education & Outreach					-	-					-
-	Human Affairs Commissioner	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	17,288				17,288		17,288				17,288
-	Human Affairs Commission	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-	-					-
1150	Commission on Minority Affairs	B&CB Agency Base Reduction					116,516	1.00	(133,132)				(133,132)
1151	Commission on Minority Affairs	Hispanic/Latino Affairs			116,516		116,516	1.00			116,516		116,516
1152	Commission on Minority Affairs	Native American Affairs			99,484		99,484	1.00			99,484		99,484
1153	Commission on Minority Affairs	African American Affairs	148,000		50,000		198,000	2.00	148,000		50,000		198,000
1154	Commission on Minority Affairs	Research	117,231		50,000		167,231	1.00			50,000		167,231
1155	Commission on Minority Affairs	Administration (Overhead Cost)	215,252				215,252	4.00	114,318				114,318
1925	Commission on Minority Affairs	Minority Business Enterprise	88,347		15,000		103,347	1.00	88,347		15,000		103,347
-	Commission on Minority Affairs	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	4,670				4,670		4,670				4,670
-	Commission on Minority Affairs	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-	-					-
1214	Commission on Minority Affairs	B&CB Agency Base Reduction					1,669,604		(40,145)				(40,145)
1214	Department of Agriculture	Laboratory Services	1,382,604		287,000		1,669,604	21.00	1,382,604		287,000		1,669,604
1492	Department of Agriculture	Inspection Services			1,879,245		1,879,245	25.81			1,879,245		1,879,245
1509	Clemson PSA	Agro Medicine (pass-thru)					-	-					-
1509	Clemson PSA	Food Safety and Nutrition	4,073,377	1,834,650	173,091		6,081,118	67.00	4,073,377	1,834,650	173,091		6,081,118
1222	South Carolina State PSA	Nutrition Education, Diet, and Health	270,362	321,328			591,690	10.00		321,328			321,328
1223	South Carolina State PSA	Youth and Family Development	825,833	880,833			1,706,666	13.00	825,833	880,833			1,706,666
1524	South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff	Dual Party Relay			4,165,696		4,165,696	-			4,165,696		4,165,696
1327	Patient's Compensation Func	Membership Services			517,333		517,333	3.00			517,333		517,333
1328	Patient's Compensation Func	Risk Management Services			60,863		60,863	-			60,863		60,863
1329	Patient's Compensation Func	Claims Service			91,294		91,294	1.00			91,294		91,294
1330	Patient's Compensation Func	Administration			152,156		152,156	1.00			152,156		152,156
1331	Patient's Compensation Func	Contracted Services			192,732		192,732	-			192,732		192,732
		TOTAL	1,510,685,006	5,447,262,326	1,638,921,444	100,701,948	8,697,570,724	18,424.84	1,498,042,826	6,052,777,878	1,646,322,294	2,000,000	9,202,142,998
													18,424.84

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			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
1409	Administrative Law Court	Division of Motor Vehicle Hearings (DMVH)	129,881		504,082	633,963	10.00	129,881		504,082		633,963	10.00
28	Governor's Office - SLED	Counter Terrorism	1,000,451	5,704,683	437,179	7,142,313	18.00	1,000,451	5,704,683	437,179		7,142,313	18.00
29	Governor's Office - SLED	Missing Persons	102,765	1,684,477	48,575	1,835,817	2.00	102,765	1,684,477	48,575		1,835,817	2.00
30	Governor's Office - SLED	Investigative Services	6,681,104	564,472	3,108,828	10,354,404	128.00	6,681,104	564,472	3,108,828		10,354,404	128.00
31	Governor's Office - SLED	Arson/Bomb	1,057,632		655,768	1,713,400	27.00	1,057,632		655,768		1,713,400	27.00
32	Governor's Office - SLED	State Grand Jury/Insurance Fraud	663,642		291,453	955,095	12.00	663,642		291,453		955,095	12.00
33	Governor's Office - SLED	Tactical Services	485,631		340,028	825,659	14.00	485,631		340,028		825,659	14.00
34	Governor's Office - SLED	Special Operations	530,708	180,000	564,447	1,275,155	23.24	530,708	180,000	564,447		1,275,155	23.24
35	Governor's Office - SLED	Forensic Laboratory - DNA/Serology	635,974		777,207	1,413,181	32.00	635,974		777,207		1,413,181	32.00
36	Governor's Office - SLED	Data Center - Formerly "Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS)"	7,552,085	465,000	3,424,568	11,441,653	141.00	7,552,085	465,000	3,424,568		11,441,653	141.00
37	Governor's Office - SLED	Community Services	651,052		510,042	1,161,094	21.00	651,052		510,042		1,161,094	21.00
		Alcohol Licensing, Gambling, Lottery, and Tobacco Enforcement - Formerly											
38	Governor's Office - SLED	"Narcotics/Alcohol/Enforcement/Gambling (VICE)"	1,459,029		631,481	2,090,510	26.00	1,459,029		631,481		2,090,510	26.00
39	Governor's Office - SLED	Vehicle Crimes	986,393		437,179	1,423,572	18.00	986,393		437,179		1,423,572	18.00
40	Governor's Office - SLED	Regulatory	971,769		437,179	1,408,948	18.00	971,769		437,179		1,408,948	18.00
41	Governor's Office - SLED	Administration	703,166	100,000	510,042	1,313,208	21.00	703,166	100,000	510,042		1,313,208	21.00
		Pass Through Funds-Homeland Security Grants - Formerly included "Pee Dee Shoothouse/Town of Lexington Middle Schools Security Camera System"											
42	Governor's Office - SLED	Forensic Laboratory - Drug Analysis	280,582	18,579,434	121,439	18,981,455	5.00	280,582	18,579,434	121,439		18,981,455	5.00
43	Governor's Office - SLED	Forensic Laboratory - Evidence Control/Processing	841,747	290,041	364,316	1,496,104	15.00	841,747	290,041	364,316		1,496,104	15.00
44	Governor's Office - SLED	Forensic Laboratory - Firearms/Tool Marks	673,398	319,045	291,453	1,283,896	12.00	673,398	319,045	291,453		1,283,896	12.00
45	Governor's Office - SLED	Forensic Laboratory - Implined Consent (breath alcohol testing systems)	617,281	232,033	267,165	1,116,479	11.00	617,281	232,033	267,165		1,116,479	11.00
46	Governor's Office - SLED	Forensic Laboratory - Latent Prints/Crime Scene Processing	336,699	174,025	145,726	656,450	6.00	336,699	174,025	145,726		656,450	6.00
47	Governor's Office - SLED	Forensic Laboratory - Questioned Documents/Photography	906,062	522,074	437,179	1,865,315	18.00	906,062	522,074	437,179		1,865,315	18.00
48	Governor's Office - SLED	Forensic Laboratory - Toxicology	280,582	145,020	121,439	547,041	5.00	280,582	145,020	121,439		547,041	5.00
49	Governor's Office - SLED	Forensic Laboratory - Trace Evidence/Arson Analysis	1,041,213	435,061	461,467	1,937,741	19.00	1,041,213	435,061	461,467		1,937,741	19.00
50	Governor's Office - SLED	Professional Development - Training Unit	561,165	319,044	242,877	1,123,086	10.00	561,165	319,044	242,877		1,123,086	10.00
1893	Governor's Office - SLED	Professional Development - Human Resources Unit	392,815		170,014	562,829	7.00	392,815		170,014		562,829	7.00
1894	Governor's Office - SLED	Professional Development - Inspections Unit	392,818		170,012	562,830	7.00	392,818		170,012		562,830	7.00
1895	Governor's Office - SLED	Narcotics	336,699		145,726	482,425	6.00	336,699		145,726		482,425	6.00
1896	Governor's Office - SLED	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	1,177,029		655,768	1,832,797	27.00	1,177,029		655,768		1,832,797	27.00
-	Governor's Office - SLED	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments	322,220			322,220		322,220				322,220	
-	Governor's Office - SLED	B&OB Agency Base Reduction				-	-			(5,736,759)		(5,736,759)	-
-	Governor's Office - SLED							(2,214,920)				(2,214,920)	

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			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
53	Governor's Office - OEPP	Constituent Referral/Clearinghouse			18,348	18,348	3.00			18,348		18,348	3.00
54	Governor's Office - OEPP	Liaison Services			91,742	91,742	0.90			91,742		91,742	0.90
55	Governor's Office - OEPP	Formal Complaints			64,219	64,219	1.65			64,219		64,219	1.65
56	Governor's Office - OEPP	Training			9,174	9,174	0.15			9,174		9,174	0.15
69	Governor's Office - OEPP	Victim Compensation Claims Processing	126,312	3,620,884	10,242,215	13,989,411	29.00	126,312	3,620,884	10,242,215		13,989,411	29.00
70	Governor's Office - OEPP	Training to Victim Advocates		213,756	100,000	313,756	1.00		213,756	100,000		313,756	1.00
71	Governor's Office - OEPP	Pass Through Funds	162,727		869,241	1,031,968	-	162,727		869,241		1,031,968	-
140	Attorney General	Capital Litigation Sub-Section and the Post-Conviction Relief (PCR)	999,106	50,000	276,858	1,325,964	13.00	999,106	50,000	276,858		1,325,964	13.00
142	Attorney General	The State Grand Jury/Prosecution	1,979,331		1,442,083	3,421,414	51.00	1,979,331		1,442,083		3,421,414	51.00
143	Attorney General	The Internet Crimes Against Children Section	262,376	475,000		737,376	7.00	262,376	475,000			737,376	7.00
146	Attorney General	Grievance Section				-	-					-	-
147	Attorney General	Sexually Violent Predator Section	120,420		33,020	153,440	3.00	120,420		33,020		153,440	3.00
148	Attorney General	Securities Fraud Section			2,900,517	2,900,517	21.00			2,900,517		2,900,517	21.00
149	Attorney General	THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION	1,466,339		383,952	1,850,291	23.25	1,466,339		383,952		1,850,291	23.25
150	Attorney General	THE OPINIONS DIVISION	354,751		80,587	435,338	6.00	354,751		80,587		435,338	6.00
-	Attorney General	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	63,792			63,792		63,792				63,792	
-	Attorney General	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments				-	-		(467,000)	300,000		(167,000)	-
151	Prosecution Coordination Commission	Office of Solicitor State Appropriations	12,615,336			18,621,449	32.00	12,615,336		6,006,113		18,621,449	32.00
152	Prosecution Coordination Commission	Administration	330,156			330,156	7.00	330,156				330,156	7.00
153	Prosecution Coordination Commission	State Office of Pretrial Intervention	47,463			47,463	1.00	47,463				47,463	1.00
154	Prosecution Coordination Commission	Child Abuse Prosecution Unit:	89,560			89,560	1.00	89,560				89,560	1.00
155	Prosecution Coordination Commission	Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor		162,334		162,334	-		162,334			162,334	-
-	Prosecution Coordination Commission	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	42,954			42,954		42,954				42,954	
-	Prosecution Coordination Commission	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments				-	-			573,164		573,164	-
-	Prosecution Coordination Commission	B&CB Agency Base Reduction						(918,783)				(918,783)	
165	Adjutant General	Armory Operations	2,159,918	943,498	1,002,000	4,105,416	14.30	2,159,918	943,498	1,002,000		4,105,416	14.30
166	Adjutant General	Army Support - Operations and Maintenance	67,052	10,739,481		10,806,533	16.00	67,052	10,739,481			10,806,533	16.00
167	Adjutant General	Army Support - Environmental		1,106,734		1,106,734	-		1,106,734			1,106,734	-
168	Adjutant General	Army Support - Security		574,460		574,460	-		574,460			574,460	-
169	Adjutant General	Army Support - Telecommunications		920,000		920,000	-		920,000			920,000	-
170	Adjutant General	Army Support - Sustainable Range Program		1,096,259		1,096,259	-		1,096,259			1,096,259	-
171	Adjutant General	Army Support - Full-Time Dining Facility		200,000		200,000	-		200,000			200,000	-
172	Adjutant General	Army Support - Supplemental Transportation		5,000		5,000	-		5,000			5,000	-
173	Adjutant General	Army Support - Distance Learning		300,000		300,000	-		300,000			300,000	-
175	Adjutant General	Air Support - Operations and Maintenance	397,299	3,043,108	3,000	3,443,407	19.00	397,299	3,043,108	3,000		3,443,407	19.00
176	Adjutant General	Air Support - Environmental	31,401	89,640		121,041	-	31,401	89,640			121,041	-
177	Adjutant General	Air Support - Security		405,000		405,000	-		405,000			405,000	-
178	Adjutant General	Air Support - Firefighting		1,180,007		1,180,007	13.00		1,180,007			1,180,007	13.00
179	Adjutant General	Air Support - Natural Resources		85,072		85,072	-		85,072			85,072	-
181	Adjutant General	EMD - Homeland Security		893,609		893,609	4.00		893,609			893,609	4.00

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			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring	Total Funds
182	Adjutant General	EMD - Public Information	109,721	172,982	20,000	302,703	1.25		172,982	20,000		192,982
		EMD - Natural Hazards Preparedness	591,393	422,451		1,013,844	15.75	591,393	422,451			1,013,844
184	Adjutant General	EMD - Natural Hazards Response	1,117,494	414,093	31,582	1,563,169	22.00	1,117,494	414,093	31,582		1,563,169
185	Adjutant General	EMD - Hazardous Materials	23,000	217,366		240,366	0.75	23,000	217,366			240,366
		EMD - Fixed Nuclear Facility Operations			1,182,809	1,182,809	12.75			1,182,809		1,182,809
187	Adjutant General	EMD - Natural Hazards Recovery	170,625	251,893		422,518	7.00	170,625	251,893			422,518
188	Adjutant General	EMD - Natural Hazards Mitigation	74,079	92,135		166,214	2.00	74,079	92,135			166,214
189	Adjutant General	EMD - Local Pass Through	58,580	9,777,321		9,835,901	-	58,580	9,777,321			9,835,901
190	Adjutant General	EMD - Operations Support	485,238	321,147		806,385	8.00	485,238	321,147			806,385
191	Adjutant General	State Guard	207,996			207,996	2.50	103,996				103,996
193	Adjutant General	Enterprise Operations			2,712,922	2,712,922	2.00			2,712,922		2,712,922
194	Adjutant General	Funeral Caisson	144,495			144,495	-					-
195	Adjutant General	Military Personnel Support	32,834			32,834	0.50	32,834				32,834
196	Adjutant General	Operations & Training	26,857			26,857	-					-
197	Adjutant General	Burial Flags	1,950			1,950	-	1,950				1,950
199	Adjutant General	Administration	1,286,294	435,509	18,440	1,740,243	24.70	1,286,294	435,509	18,440		1,740,243
1662	Adjutant General	Army Appendix 4		206,400		206,400	-		206,400			206,400
1663	Adjutant General	Army Appendix 10		99,000		99,000	-		99,000			99,000
1794	Adjutant General	Air Appendix 29 - Family Readiness and Support Services				-	-					-
-	Adjutant General	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	32,266			32,266		32,266				32,266
-	Adjutant General	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments				-	-					-
213	Budget & Control Board	Enhanced 911		458,386		458,386	5.00		10,707,208	3,100,475		13,807,683
829	Educational Television Commission	Education Services to City, County and State Government	810,724			1,541,936	15.96	810,724		731,212		1,541,936
963	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Land & Waste Management - Radiological Waste Program	482,010	556,224		1,038,234	17.06	482,010	556,224			1,038,234
1005	Department of Mental Health	Inpatient Forensics	6,266,425		12,654,555	18,920,980	121.92	6,266,425		12,654,555		18,920,980
1041	Department of Public Safety	Core Administration and Office of Professional Resp	5,824,879		7,282,779	13,107,658	140.75	5,824,879		7,282,779		13,107,658
1043	Department of Public Safety	Office of Justice Programs	392,901	17,090,000	642,000	18,124,901	14.00	392,901	17,090,000	642,000		18,124,901
1044	Department of Public Safety	Office of Highway Safety	629,383	7,771,400	457,000	8,857,783	29.00	629,383	7,771,400	457,000		8,857,783
1045	Department of Public Safety	School Bus Transportation Safety				-	2.00					2.00
1049	Department of Public Safety	Uninsured Motor Vehicle Enforcement			4,759,000	4,759,000	-			4,759,000		4,759,000
1050	Department of Public Safety	Special Operations	278,534		31,868	310,402	2.00	278,534		31,868		310,402
1055	Department of Public Safety	Communication and Intelligence	5,193,941		1,975,816	7,169,757	124.00	5,193,941		1,975,816		7,169,757
1056	Department of Public Safety	Aggressive Criminal Enforcement	1,427,531		2,306,644	3,734,175	135.00	1,427,531		2,306,644		3,734,175
1058	Department of Public Safety	Highway Traffic Enforcement	56,575,707	500,000	17,303,396	74,379,103	1,031.00	55,545,944	500,000	17,303,396		73,349,340
1059	Department of Public Safety	Commercial Motor Vehicle (CMV) Safety Inspections	1,761,306	1,786,132	550,153	4,097,591	53.05	1,761,306	1,786,132	550,153		4,097,591
1060	Department of Public Safety	CMV Traffic Enforcement	1,068,180	391,418	227,460	1,687,058	21.60	1,068,180	391,418	227,460		1,687,058
1061	Department of Public Safety	Size & Weight Enforcement	1,020,579		4,414,446	5,435,025	67.50	1,020,579		4,414,446		5,435,025
1062	Department of Public Safety	Compliance Reviews	160,110	602,706		762,816	10.00	160,110	602,706			762,816
1065	Department of Public Safety	Data Collection & Reporting		358,919		358,919	7.00			358,919		358,919
1067	Department of Public Safety	Dyed Fuel Inspections			40,971	40,971	0.60			40,971		40,971
1081	Department of Public Safety	State House and Complex	1,369,021	100,000	464,039	1,933,060	37.13	1,369,021	100,000	464,039		1,933,060
1082	Department of Public Safety	Judicial Division	294,317		141,209	435,526	5.92	294,317		141,209		435,526
1083	Department of Public Safety	Governor's Mansion/Complex	717,641		91,189	808,830	12.12	717,641		91,189		808,830
1084	Department of Public Safety	Contractual Services			3,174,309	3,174,309	26.83			3,174,309		3,174,309
1085	Department of Public Safety	H. L. Hunley Commission				-	2.00					2.00
1086	Department of Public Safety	General Operations			308,000	308,000	3.00			308,000		308,000



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			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
-	Department of Public Safety	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	683,484			683,484		683,484				683,484	
-	Department of Public Safety	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments				-							
-	Department of Public Safety	B&CB Agency Base Reduction						(5,417,826)		7,826,543	(6,965,980)	860,563	-
1155	Department of Corrections	Incarcerate Offenders	211,794,419		1,017,152	212,811,571	4,914.00	254,289,450		1,017,152	325,000	(5,417,826)	4,914.00
1156	Department of Corrections	Provide Inmate Health Care	58,957,563		5,800,000	64,757,563	423.00	58,957,563		5,800,000		255,631,602	423.00
1157	Department of Corrections	Institutions Canteen Operations			18,500,000	18,500,000	30.00			18,500,000		18,500,000	30.00
1158	Department of Corrections	Vehicle Maintenance	4,110,580		300,000	4,410,580	37.00	3,610,580		300,000		3,910,580	37.00
1159	Department of Corrections	Agency Training Academy	2,012,742			2,012,742	43.00	2,012,742				2,012,742	43.00
1160	Department of Corrections	Recycling Operation				500,000	4.00			500,000		500,000	4.00
1161	Department of Corrections	Work and Vocational	1,587,912		2,323,633	4,548,844	43.00	1,587,912		2,323,633		4,548,844	43.00
1162	Department of Corrections	Prison Industries-Traditional			12,500,000	12,500,000	42.00			12,500,000		12,500,000	42.00
1163	Department of Corrections	Prison Industries "PIE" Program			18,047,000	18,047,000	19.00			18,047,000		18,047,000	19.00
1164	Department of Corrections	Prison Industries-Service	2,767,200		2,767,200	2,767,200	23.00	2,767,200		2,767,200		2,767,200	23.00
1165	Department of Corrections	Agriculture Operation			3,500,000	3,500,000	28.00			3,500,000		3,500,000	28.00
1166	Department of Corrections	Palmetto Pride			500,000	500,000	22.00			500,000		500,000	22.00
1167	Department of Corrections	Education of Inmates	3,227,402	2,501,685	3,950,436	9,679,523	94.00	3,227,402	2,501,685	3,950,436		9,679,523	94.00
1168	Department of Corrections	Inmate Program Services			242,540	242,540	150.00			242,540		242,540	150.00
1169	Department of Corrections	Penal Facilities Inspection	78,136			78,136	4.00	78,136				78,136	4.00
1170	Department of Corrections	Administration & Support	10,305,039	1,954,239	891,239	13,150,517	154.00	10,305,039	1,954,239	891,239		13,150,517	154.00
1171	Department of Corrections	Federal Grant Allocation				-	-					-	-
1622	Department of Corrections	Food Service	18,845,639	10,894		18,856,533	196.00	18,845,639	10,894			18,856,533	196.00
1866	Department of Corrections	Reception & Evaluation Offenders	13,375,767			13,375,767	57.00	13,375,767				13,375,767	57.00
-	Department of Corrections	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	2,237,979			2,237,979		2,237,979				2,237,979	
-	Department of Corrections	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments				-	-		(597,666)	(5,262,200)		(5,859,866)	-
-	Department of Corrections	B&CB Agency Base Reduction						(22,857,322)				(22,857,322)	
1172	Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	Community Supervision - Regular	15,009,076		20,939,109	35,948,185	666.00	15,309,076		20,939,109		36,248,185	666.00
1173	Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	Community Supervision - Intensive	1,335,835		1,540,989	2,876,824	34.00	1,335,835		1,540,989		2,876,824	34.00
1174	Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	Victim Services		20,750	257,557	278,307	21.00		20,750	257,557		278,307	21.00
1175	Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	Residential Programs			2,923,250	2,923,250	20.00			2,923,250		2,923,250	20.00
1176	Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	Statewide Emergency Operations Plan	109,688			407,289	8.00			297,601		297,601	8.00
1177	Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	Parole Board Support	554,062		515,516	1,069,578	18.00	399,177		515,516		914,693	18.00
1178	Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	Parole Board	155,230		35,000	190,230	-	111,836		35,000		146,836	-
1179	Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	Core Administration	1,372,121		1,022,629	2,394,750	34.00	749,995		1,022,629		1,772,624	34.00
1750	Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	Sex Offender Monitoring	2,453,203		1,332,617	3,785,820	54.00	2,453,203		1,332,617		3,785,820	54.00
-	Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	193,092			193,092		193,092				193,092	
-	Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments				-	-		29,250	(1,232,617)		(1,203,367)	-
-	Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services												
-	Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	B&CB Agency Base Reduction						(1,482,761)				(1,482,761)	
1180	Department of Juvenile Justice	Incarceration Services	24,883,141	352,763	221,674	25,457,578	513.97	24,883,141	352,763	221,674		25,457,578	513.97
1181	Department of Juvenile Justice	Alternative Residential Placement Services	19,351,072	201,730	5,842,064	25,394,866	105.03	19,551,072	201,730	5,842,064	4,000,000	29,594,866	105.03
1182	Department of Juvenile Justice	Evaluation Services	11,611,583	350,955	5,445,851	17,408,389	320.59	11,611,583	350,955	5,445,851		17,408,389	320.59
1183	Department of Juvenile Justice	Detention Services	641,771	201,730	4,237,088	5,080,589	145.29	641,771	201,730	4,237,088		5,080,589	145.29
1184	Department of Juvenile Justice	Medical Services	5,612,675		483,573	6,096,248	59.91	5,612,675		483,573		6,096,248	59.91
1185	Department of Juvenile Justice	Educational Services	2,693,641	1,505,513	7,406,396	11,605,550	235.56	2,693,641	1,505,513	7,406,396		11,605,550	235.56
1186	Department of Juvenile Justice	Other Community Services	18,504,420	333,281	1,808,028	20,645,729	348.50	18,504,420	333,281	1,808,028		20,645,729	348.50

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Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding				FY 2009-10 Agency Funding						
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
1187	Department of Juvenile Justice	Prevention and Diversion Services	2,002,486		605,112	2,607,598	15.48	2,002,486		605,112		2,607,598	15.48
1189	Department of Juvenile Justice	Victim Services	456,527	157,350	105,473	719,350	8.90	456,527	157,350	105,473		719,350	8.90
1190	Department of Juvenile Justice	Parole Board	753,208		31,164	784,372	15.37	526,487		31,164		557,651	15.37
1191	Department of Juvenile Justice	Administrative Services	4,409,516		216,971	4,626,487	67.51	4,409,516		216,971		4,626,487	67.51
1751	Department of Juvenile Justice	Sex Offender Electronic Monitoring	27,410			27,410	-	27,410				27,410	-
-	Department of Juvenile Justice	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	590,989			590,989		590,989				590,989	
-	Department of Juvenile Justice	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments				-	-		1,131,524	(6,232,999)		(5,101,475)	-
-	Department of Juvenile Justice	B&CB Agency Base Reduction						(6,407,691)				(6,407,691)	
1070	Law Enforcement Training Council	Training - Basic/Mandated Activity	55,675			2,959,638						2,959,638	
1072	Law Enforcement Training Council	Training - Advanced/Specialized Activity	451,545	200,000	517,428	1,168,973	14.00	451,545	200,000	517,428		1,168,973	14.00
1073	Law Enforcement Training Council	Training - Range Operations Activity	133,620		1,345,173	1,478,793	16.00	133,620		1,345,173		1,478,793	16.00
1074	Law Enforcement Training Council	Registrar Activity			691,837	691,837	11.00			691,837		691,837	11.00
1075	Law Enforcement Training Council	Media/Library Activity			532,287	532,287	7.00			532,287		532,287	7.00
1076	Law Enforcement Training Council	Standards and Testing Activity			322,917	322,917	5.00			322,917		322,917	5.00
1077	Law Enforcement Training Council	Food Service Activity			741,165	741,165	6.00			741,165		741,165	6.00
1078	Law Enforcement Training Council	Student Housing Activity			141,811	141,811	2.00			141,811		141,811	2.00
1079	Law Enforcement Training Council	Facilities Planning & Maintenance Activity			1,749,427	1,749,427	8.00			1,749,427		1,749,427	8.00
1080	Law Enforcement Training Council	Homeland Security Activity		100,000		100,000	-		100,000			100,000	-
1752	Law Enforcement Training Council	Administration			970,916	970,916	14.00			970,916		970,916	14.00
1753	Law Enforcement Training Council	Certification/Non-Compliance Support	96,484			96,484	3.00	96,484				96,484	3.00
-	Law Enforcement Training Council	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	7,494			7,494		7,494				7,494	
-	Law Enforcement Training Council	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments				-	-		700,000	3,709,076		4,409,076	-
-	Law Enforcement Training Council	B&CB Agency Base Reduction						(52,137)				(52,137)	
1247	Department of Natural Resources	Enforcement - game, fish and related natural resource laws	9,621,793	982,232	9,616,250	20,220,275	283.20	9,621,793	982,232	9,616,250		20,220,275	283.20
1248	Department of Natural Resources	Enforcement - aviation services		51,078	650,000	701,078	2.00		51,078	650,000		701,078	2.00
		Enforcement - staff development and training for agency law enforcement officers.											
1249	Department of Natural Resources	Hunter Education and safety	40,500				3.00	40,500				630,006	3.00
1252	Department of Natural Resources			688,495	172,124	860,619	10.00		688,495	172,124		860,619	10.00
1253	Department of Natural Resources	Boating Safety and Investigations		1,863,897	931,949	2,795,846	10.00		1,863,897	931,949		2,795,846	10.00
1254	Department of Natural Resources	Enforcement - Purchase law enforcement field equipment					-					-	-
1395	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	State Fire Marshal's Office - Field Services			1,953,000	1,953,000	21.50			1,953,000		1,953,000	21.50
1396	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Fire Education			150,000	150,000	1.50			150,000		150,000	1.50
1397	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	State Fire Marshal's Office - Engineering Section			650,000	650,000	7.50			650,000		650,000	7.50
1398	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Fire Training		158,177	6,525,000	6,683,177	46.00		158,177	6,525,000		6,683,177	46.00
1890	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	V-SAFE				-	-					-	-
1400	Department of Motor Vehicles	Administration			5,868,632	5,868,632	90.00			5,868,632		5,868,632	90.00

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Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding				FY 2009-10 Agency Funding						
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
		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.)											
1401	Department of Motor Vehicles	Customer Service Delivery / Alternative Media			55,394,223	55,394,223	959.00			55,394,223		55,394,223	959.00
1402	Department of Motor Vehicles	Customer Service Delivery / Call Center			2,387,233	2,387,233	7.00			2,387,233		2,387,233	7.00
1405	Department of Motor Vehicles	Product Development and Partnerships			3,499,629	3,499,629	60.00			3,499,629		3,499,629	60.00
1406	Department of Motor Vehicles	Driver Services - Driver Records & DL Issuance			2,077,719	2,077,719	14.00			2,077,719		2,077,719	14.00
1407	Department of Motor Vehicles				4,175,668	4,175,668	73.00			4,175,668		4,175,668	73.00
1408	Department of Motor Vehicles	Driver Services - Driver Improvement and Medical Review			1,088,409	1,088,409	14.00			1,088,409		1,088,409	14.00
		Vehicle Services - Dealer Licensing, Regulation, and Enforcement											
1410	Department of Motor Vehicles	Vehicle Services - Motor Carrier Services - State Highway Fuel Tax Funding			1,366,841	1,366,841	24.00			1,366,841		1,366,841	24.00
1411	Department of Motor Vehicles				1,341,700	1,341,700	5.00			1,341,700		1,341,700	5.00
1615	Department of Motor Vehicles	Vehicle Services - Motor Carrier Services - Regulation		493,970	2,697,381	3,191,351	38.00		493,970	2,697,381		3,191,351	38.00
1616	Department of Motor Vehicles	Driver Services - Commercial Driver's License Regulation		45,000	649,850	694,850	10.00		45,000	649,850		694,850	10.00
1617	Department of Motor Vehicles	Driver Services - Financial Responsibility			4,442,987	4,442,987	55.00			4,442,987		4,442,987	55.00
1618	Department of Motor Vehicles	Administration - Internal Affairs / Document Review and Fraud			854,728	854,728	12.00			854,728		854,728	12.00
1891	Department of Motor Vehicles	Vehicle Services - Titles & Registration		204,000	3,918,272	4,122,272	54.00		204,000	3,918,272		4,122,272	54.00
-	Department of Motor Vehicles	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments				-			(199,822)			(199,822)	
1419	Department of Revenue	Regulatory	817,945		271,582	1,089,527	13.00	817,945		271,582		1,089,527	13.00
		TOTAL	592,886,360	110,398,385	349,787,636	1,053,072,381	13,810.19	593,458,301	123,791,663	337,776,555	4,325,000	1,059,351,519	13,810.19

# Improve the Quality of Our Natural Resources FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding				FY 2009-10 Agency Funding						
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Total FTEs
1536	Adjutant General	Civil Air Patrol	5,000				5,000	-	5,000			5,000	-
214	Budget & Control Board	Geodetic Network	1,072,547	475,000	326,530		1,874,077	12.50	1,072,547	475,000	326,530	1,874,077	12.50
		State Energy Program-Facilities Energy Efficiency											
243	Budget & Control Board			392,273	401,146		793,419	6.80		392,273	401,146	793,419	6.80
		State Energy Program- Renewable Energy and Transportation											
1621	Budget & Control Board	Water Management - Drinking Water		307,727	455,955		763,682	6.48		307,727	455,955	763,682	6.48
951	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Water Management - Water Pollution Control Program	3,673,570	3,094,865	5,891,612		12,660,047	187.12	3,673,570	3,094,865	5,891,612	12,660,047	187.12
952	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Water Management Recreational Waters Program	10,050,445	9,689,970	9,016,112		28,756,527	297.64	10,050,445	9,689,970	9,016,112	28,756,527	297.64
953	Department of Health & Environmental Control				1,116,172		1,116,172	16.30			1,116,172	1,116,172	16.30
954	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Coastal Resource Improvement	1,318,315	4,202,826	1,330,808		6,851,949	62.91	1,318,315	4,202,826	1,330,808	6,851,949	62.91
955	Department of Health & Environmental Control	National Estuary Research Reserve (pass-thru)		105,651			105,651	-		105,651		105,651	-
956	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Beach Renourishment Funding (pass through funds)					-	-				-	-
957	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Air Quality Improvement	2,018,018	2,556,892	12,123,313		16,698,223	284.66	2,018,018	2,556,892	12,123,313	16,698,223	284.66
958	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Air Quality Improvement - Asbestos Program			365,268		365,268	7.60			365,268	365,268	7.60
959	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Land & Waste Management	2,568,595	14,901,143	19,194,407		36,664,145	265.92	2,568,595	14,901,143	19,194,407	36,664,145	265.92
960	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Land & Waste Management - Emergency Response	428,180	980,989	262,478		1,671,647	19.59	428,180	980,989	262,478	1,671,647	19.59
961	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Land & Waste Management - Waste Minimization Program		130,885	53,568		184,453	3.65		130,885	53,568	184,453	3.65
962	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Land & Waste Management - Mining Program	414,308		290,583		704,891	9.76	414,308		290,583	704,891	9.76
964	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Savannah River Plant					-	-				-	-
965	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Hazardous Waste Contingency Fund					-	-				-	-
1915	Department of Health & Environmental Control	SUPERB Fund				2,000,000	2,000,000	-				-	-
1192	Forestry Commission	Wildland Firefighting	8,994,512	1,316,000	148,000		10,458,512	227.45	7,994,512	1,316,000	148,000	9,458,512	227.45
1193	Forestry Commission	Wildland Fire Prevention	313,232	862,356			1,175,588	26.25	313,232	862,356		1,175,588	26.25
1194	Forestry Commission	Law Enforcement - Timber Theft, Fraud and Arson Investigation	245,757		30,000		275,757	5.00			30,000	30,000	5.00
1195	Forestry Commission	Forest Health - (Insects and Disease)	36,230	1,719,042			1,755,272	6.00	36,230	1,719,042		1,755,272	6.00
1196	Forestry Commission	Forest Management Assistance	1,419,948	433,744	425,000		2,278,692	27.60	1,419,948	433,744	425,000	2,278,692	27.60
1197	Forestry Commission	Pass-through Programs		161,650			161,650	-		161,650		161,650	-
1198	Forestry Commission	Forest Renewal Program Financial Assistance	200,000		800,000		1,000,000	1.50			800,000	800,000	1.50
1199	Forestry Commission	Community Forestry Assistance	244,355	320,000			564,355	5.00	244,355	320,000		564,355	5.00
1200	Forestry Commission	Forest Resource Development	199,972	458,851			658,823	10.00	199,972	458,851		658,823	10.00
1201	Forestry Commission	Nurseries and Tree Improvement		60,000	878,000		938,000	7.00		60,000	878,000	938,000	7.00
1202	Forestry Commission	Forestry Best Management Practices	114,849	215,000	6,000		335,849	5.00	114,849	215,000	6,000	335,849	5.00
1203	Forestry Commission	State Forest Education			508,750		508,750	2.50			508,750	508,750	2.50
1204	Forestry Commission	State Forest Resource Management			6,257,250		6,257,250	25.00			6,257,250	6,257,250	25.00
1205	Forestry Commission	Forestry Program Outreach	219,252				219,252	5.80				-	5.80
1206	Forestry Commission	Administration	1,145,036				1,145,036	15.00	603,095			603,095	15.00
1623	Forestry Commission	Wildland Fire Dispatch	1,282,213				1,282,213	31.20	1,282,213			1,282,213	31.20
1624	Forestry Commission	Wildland Fire Equipment	862,744		227,000		1,089,744	10.00	862,744		227,000	1,089,744	10.00

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Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding				FY 2009-10 Agency Funding						
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Total FTEs
-	Forestry Commission	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-			(984,294)	(79,000)	(1,063,294)	-
-	Forestry Commission	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	121,031				121,031		121,031			121,031	
-	Forestry Commission	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(1,077,939)			(1,077,939)	
-	Department of Agriculture	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(377,125)			(377,125)	
		Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education: Master Wildlifer/Master Naturalist											
1474	Clemson PSA			9,590	32,246		41,836	2.27		9,590	32,246	41,836	2.27
1478	Clemson PSA	Administration	3,406,795	326,292	246,400		3,979,487	34.00	3,406,795	326,292	246,400	3,979,487	34.00
1479	Clemson PSA	Distance Education: Radio Productions	22,375		100,201		122,576	2.00			100,201	100,201	2.00
1480	Clemson PSA	Distance Education: Television, Web and Print Productions	1,263,899	270,145	102,844		1,636,888	30.47	842,600	270,145	102,844	1,215,589	30.47
1482	Clemson PSA	Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems: Horticultural Crops	3,815,113	1,146,652	566,211		5,527,976	55.04	3,669,913	1,146,652	566,211	5,382,776	55.04
1483	Clemson PSA	The South Carolina Institute for Energy Studies					-	2.05				-	2.05
		Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education: Recreation and Tourism											
1485	Clemson PSA			66,296	129,586		195,882	2.20		66,296	129,586	195,882	2.20
1487	Clemson PSA	Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education: Water Quality and Quantity	1,622,395	488,639	378,769	275,000	2,764,803	21.85		488,639	378,769	867,408	21.85
1488	Clemson PSA	Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education	1,406,613	581,873	120,143		2,108,629	26.10	1,406,613	581,873	120,143	2,108,629	26.10
1489	Clemson PSA	Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems: Nutraceutical Crops	262,280	57,016	36,873		356,169	5.73		57,016	36,873	93,889	5.73
1490	Clemson PSA	Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems: Organic Crops	147,076	45,404	37,196		229,676	1.50		45,404	37,196	82,600	1.50
1491	Clemson PSA	Reducing the Impact of Animal Agriculture on the Environment	325,672	69,641	93,557		488,870	4.40	225,672	69,641	93,557	388,870	4.40
1493	Clemson PSA	Agricultural Biosecurity	248,386	75,033	60,792		384,211	5.00	248,386	75,033	60,792	384,211	5.00
1494	Clemson PSA	Environmental Horticulture Education			396,601		610,243	10.62		213,642	396,601	610,243	10.62
1497	Clemson PSA	Integrated Pest Management (IPM) for Agriculture and Forestry	1,136,845	256,602	195,770		1,589,217	17.01	1,136,845	256,602	195,770	1,589,217	17.01
1498	Clemson PSA	Sustainable Forestry Management and Environmental Enhancement	1,620,778	335,513	261,965		2,218,256	26.52		335,513	261,965	597,478	26.52
1499	Clemson PSA	Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education: Nuisance Species		36,257	21,769		58,026	2.00		36,257	21,769	58,026	2.00
		Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education: Coastal Natural Hazards					-	-				-	-
1501	Clemson PSA												
1503	Clemson PSA	Livestock-Poultry Health Programs: Meat Inspection	1,184,887	1,459,548	80,000		2,724,435	42.08	592,444	1,459,548	80,000	2,131,992	42.08
		Livestock-Poultry Health Programs: Animal Health and Diagnostic Laboratory											
1504	Clemson PSA		990,871		141,429		1,132,300	37.25	990,871		141,429	1,132,300	37.25

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Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding				FY 2009-10 Agency Funding						
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Total FTEs
1505	Clemson PSA	Regulatory and Public Service Programs: Plant and Seed Certification	840,025		253,544		1,093,569	31.33	840,025		253,544	1,093,569	31.33
1506	Clemson PSA	Boil Weevil Eradication Programs (pass-thru)					-	-				-	-
1507	Clemson PSA	Regulatory and Public Service Programs: Pesticide Regulation	66,649	425,381	2,000,000		2,492,030	38.09	66,649	425,381	2,000,000	2,492,030	38.09
1510	Clemson PSA	Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems: Animal Production	5,157,026	1,046,843	820,231		7,024,100	58.42	5,157,026	1,046,843	820,231	7,024,100	58.42
1511	Clemson PSA	Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education: Urban wildlife		79,241	8,600		87,841	2.40		79,241	8,600	87,841	2.40
1512	Clemson PSA	Growth and Population Research and Education		4,482	3,200		7,682	0.20		4,482	3,200	7,682	0.20
1514	Clemson PSA	Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems: Agronomic Crops	6,467,985	1,249,709	881,502		8,599,196	97.56		1,249,709	881,502	2,131,211	97.56
1515	Clemson PSA	Household and Structural Pest Control and Pesticide Training	280,345	146,145	114,484		540,974	8.50		146,145	114,484	260,629	8.50
-	Clemson PSA	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-	-				5,881,317	-
-	Clemson PSA	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	433,122				433,122		433,122			433,122	
-	Clemson PSA	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(3,124,203)			(3,124,203)	
1221	South Carolina State PSA	Sustainable Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment	1,057,295	1,223,395			2,280,690	13.00		1,223,395		1,223,395	13.00
1225	South Carolina State PSA	Administration	657,552	333,762		370,028	1,361,342	9.00	657,552	333,762		991,314	9.00
-	South Carolina State PSA	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-	-		42,925		42,925	-
-	South Carolina State PSA	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	6,369				6,369		6,369			6,369	
-	SC State PSA	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(232,394)			(232,394)	
1226	Department of Natural Resources	Environmental Conservation	161,529	10,276,222	1,526,372		11,964,123	10.00	161,529	10,276,222	1,526,372	11,964,123	10.00
1227	Department of Natural Resources	Marine Shellfish Monitoring and Management	347,345	658,036	1,115,518		2,120,899	12.00	347,345	658,036	1,115,518	2,120,899	12.00
1228	Department of Natural Resources	Marine Finfish Monitoring and Management	738,649	4,532,779	1,963,123		7,234,551	57.60	738,649	4,532,779	1,963,123	7,234,551	57.60
1229	Department of Natural Resources	Marine Crustacean Resources Monitoring and Management	105,712	360,961	150,492		617,165	6.50	105,712	360,961	150,492	617,165	6.50
1230	Department of Natural Resources	Mariculture Aquaculture	611,930	1,293,711	178,934		2,084,575	16.10		1,293,711	178,934	1,472,645	16.10
1231	Department of Natural Resources	Marine Education and Outreach	75,344	456,792	374,070		906,206	14.75	75,344	456,792	374,070	906,206	14.75
1232	Department of Natural Resources	Marine Environmental Monitoring and Management	801,470	2,456,453	1,138,748		4,396,671	20.20	801,470	2,456,453	1,138,748	4,396,671	20.20
1233	Department of Natural Resources	Special Marine Projects	71,346	889,093	139,875		1,100,314	3.60	71,346	889,093	139,875	1,100,314	3.60
1234	Department of Natural Resources	Game and fish licensing (Charleston Office)			126,917		126,917	2.25			126,917	126,917	2.25
1235	Department of Natural Resources	Game and fish licensing (Columbia Office)			450,000		450,000	9.00			450,000	450,000	9.00
1236	Department of Natural Resources	Agency Support Services (Administration)	3,617,936		1,004,540		4,622,476	44.00				3,527,450	44.00
1237	Department of Natural Resources	Provide public information	477,947				477,947	13.00	2,522,910		1,004,540	3,527,450	13.00
1238	Department of Natural Resources	Provide outreach and education services	346,952	160,939	293,846		801,737	9.00	39,500	160,939	293,846	494,285	9.00
1239	Department of Natural Resources	South Carolina Wildlife (SCW) Magazine			771,973		771,973	8.00			771,973	771,973	8.00
1240	Department of Natural Resources	Manage and grow the Wildlife Shop			407,988		407,988	2.00			407,988	407,988	2.00
1241	Department of Natural Resources	Watercraft/Outboard Motor Titling and Registration			1,228,809		1,228,809	27.00			1,228,809	1,228,809	27.00
1242	Department of Natural Resources	Wildlife - Regional Operations		3,098,704	6,676,966		9,775,670	90.00		3,098,704	6,676,966	9,775,670	90.00
1243	Department of Natural Resources	Wildlife - Statewide Projects	380,412	1,386,349	2,481,120		4,247,881	30.00	380,412	1,386,349	2,481,120	4,247,881	30.00

# Improve the Quality of Our Natural Resources FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding					
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Total FTEs
1244	Department of Natural Resources	Fisheries - District Operations		1,791,193	964,215		2,755,408	30.00		1,791,193	964,215	2,755,408	30.00
1245	Department of Natural Resources	Fisheries - Hatchery Operations		718,952	1,799,776		2,518,728	27.00		718,952	1,799,776	2,518,728	27.00
1246	Department of Natural Resources	Fisheries - Rediversion		190,654	243,308		433,962	2.00		190,654	243,308	433,962	2.00
		Services, activities or equipment provided through County Game & Fish Funds											
1251	Department of Natural Resources	Provide public boating access facility assistance			753,687		753,687	-			753,687	753,687	-
1255	Department of Natural Resources	Heritage Trust Program			655,984		655,984	4.00			655,984	655,984	4.00
1256	Department of Natural Resources	Conservation Districts	285,903	23,000	528,815		817,718	21.00	285,903	23,000	528,815	817,718	21.00
1257	Department of Natural Resources	South Carolina State Climatology Office (SCO)	1,034,534				1,034,534	38.00	1,034,534			1,034,534	38.00
1258	Department of Natural Resources	Geological Survey	200,000				200,000	4.00	200,000			200,000	4.00
1260	Department of Natural Resources	Hydrology Section	341,578	211,765			553,343	11.00	341,578	211,765		553,343	11.00
1261	Department of Natural Resources	Water Recreation Resources Fund (pass-thru)	1,155,000				1,155,000	6.00	1,155,000			1,155,000	6.00
1620	Department of Natural Resources	Aid to Conservation Districts (pass-thru)			1,148,265		1,148,265	-			1,148,265	1,148,265	-
1754	Department of Natural Resources	Pass Through Funds	690,000				690,000	-	690,000			690,000	-
1868	Department of Natural Resources	Technology Development and GIS Services						-					-
1926	Department of Natural Resources	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	794,644		844,461		1,639,105	27.00	794,644		844,461	1,639,105	27.00
-	Department of Natural Resources	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	200,296				200,296	-	200,296		2,557,402	8,041,319	-
-	Department of Natural Resources	Research and Education	18,970	5,371,202	210,663		5,600,835	1.00	(1,545,657)			(1,545,657)	
1262	Sea Grant Consortium	Communications	160,244	123,222	20,000		303,466	5.00	160,244	123,222	20,000	303,466	5.00
1263	Sea Grant Consortium	Sea Grant Extension Program		505,576	46,837		552,413	1.00		505,576	46,837	552,413	1.00
1264	Sea Grant Consortium	Administration	357,592	170,000	5,000		532,592	7.00	357,592	170,000	5,000	532,592	7.00
-	Sea Grant Consortium	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	4,315				4,315	-	4,315	(350,000)		(350,000)	-
-	Sea Grant Consortium	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(37,878)			(37,878)	
1269	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	State Parks--Central Support	2,310,062				2,310,062	34.00	2,310,062			2,310,062	34.00
1270	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	State Parks--Field Operations	5,905,803	75,000	19,792,782		25,773,585	310.92	5,723,017	75,000	19,792,782	25,590,799	310.92
1272	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Recreation & Grants	275,211	2,198,148	1,565,000		4,038,359	4.00	275,211	2,198,148	1,565,000	4,038,359	4.00
1273	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Engineering & Planning	148,425				148,425	9.00				148,425	9.00
1283	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Palmetto Pride (Pass Through Funds)			3,400,000		3,400,000	-			3,400,000	3,400,000	-
1288	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Executive Office - Parks	924,248				924,248	10.00				924,248	10.00
1289	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Administration - Parks	1,585,020				1,585,020	19.00	1,585,020			1,585,020	19.00
1290	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Communications & Public Relations - Parks	314,246				314,246	3.00	314,246			314,246	3.00
1596	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Recreation Land Trust Fund						-					-
-	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-	-		413,962	10,010,000	10,423,962	-
-	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	160,487				160,487	2.00	160,487			160,487	
1297	Department of Commerce	Business Solutions - Recycling			299,924		299,924				299,924	299,924	2.00
1775	Department of Commerce	Capital Investment Act						1.00					1.00
1778	Department of Commerce	Business Solutions - Small Business Regulatory Committee						1.00					1.00



Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding				FY 2009-10 Agency Funding					
			Non-		Total Funds	Total FTEs	Non-		Total Funds	Total FTEs		
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds			Other Funds	Recurring & Health Proviso			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds
		To make grants and loans to qualified public and private entities to acquire interests in real property worthy of conservation.			21,250,000		2.00			21,250,000		2.00
1318	SC Conservation Bank				21,250,000					21,250,000		
-	SC Conservation Bank	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments								(1,250,000)		
		TOTAL	93,951,612	89,280,716	140,749,873	2,645,028	3,132.74	70,245,519	94,119,584	157,637,234	322,002,337	3,132.74

# Improve the Effectiveness of Central State Government Support and Other Governmental Services FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding				
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
1	The Senate	Legislative Policy Setting	10,472,631				10,472,631	189.00	10,290,631			10,290,631
-	Senate	B&CB Agency Base Reduction					(738,826)		(738,826)			(738,826)
-	Senate	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction					(4,441)		(4,441)			(4,441)
-	The Senate	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments						-				-
-	The Senate	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	82,019				82,019		82,019			82,019
2	House of Representatives	Legislative Policy Setting	11,505,594				11,505,594	251.00	11,019,494			11,019,494
-	House	B&CB Agency Base Reduction					(809,176)		(809,176)			(809,176)
-	House	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction					(6,250)		(6,250)			(6,250)
-	House of Representatives	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments						-				-
-	House of Representatives	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	54,045				54,045		54,045			54,045
3	Codification of Laws & Legislative Council	Legislative Bill Drafting	2,376,740				2,376,740	42.00	2,376,740			2,376,740
4	Codification of Laws & Legislative Council	Law Codification Responsibilities	108,439		350,000		458,439	2.00	108,439		350,000	458,439
-		Administrative Procedures Act Responsibilities and publication of State Register	125,890				125,890	2.00	125,890			125,890
5	Codification of Laws & Legislative Council	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments						-		(50,000)		(50,000)
-	Codification of Laws & Legislative Council	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	24,647				24,647		24,647			24,647
-	Codification of Laws & Legislative Council	B&CB Agency Base Reduction					(184,360)		(184,360)			(184,360)
6	Legislative Council	Legislative Services	3,427,761				3,427,761	33.00	3,327,761			3,327,761
-	Legislative Printing	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments						-				-
-	Legislative Printing	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	20,293				20,293		20,293			20,293
-	Legislative Printing	B&CB Agency Base Reduction					(241,364)		(241,364)			(241,364)
-	Legislative Printing	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction					(731)		(731)			(731)
7	Legislative Audit Council	Performance Auditing	1,176,773				1,176,773	26.00	1,176,773			1,176,773
-	Legislative Audit Council	Sunset Commission					585,000		585,000			585,000
-	Legislative Audit Council	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments						-				-
-	Legislative Audit Council	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	11,903				11,903		11,903			11,903
-	Legislative Audit Council	B&CB Agency Base Reduction					(83,207)		(83,207)			(83,207)
-	Legislative Audit Council	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction					(2,163)		(2,163)			(2,163)
14	Judicial Department	Supreme Court	3,859,832		884,375		4,744,207	48.47	3,859,832		884,375	4,744,207
15	Judicial Department	Bar Examiners	92,000		350,074		442,074	1.00	92,000		350,074	442,074
16	Judicial Department	Disciplinary Counsel	532,490		928,383		1,460,873	20.00	532,490		928,383	1,460,873
17	Judicial Department	Appeals Court	1,874,336		3,257,243		5,131,579	62.00	1,874,336		3,257,243	5,131,579
18	Judicial Department	Circuit Court	11,737,617		4,628,360		16,365,977	205.00	11,737,617		4,628,360	16,365,977
19	Judicial Department	Family Court	9,777,382		3,062,566		12,839,948	188.00	9,777,382		3,062,566	12,839,948
20	Judicial Department	Court Administration	1,304,642		213,766		1,518,408	24.00	1,304,642		213,766	1,518,408
21	Judicial Department	Administration (Finance & Personnel)	54,709		47,524		102,233	15.00	54,709		47,524	102,233
22	Judicial Department	Information Technology	1,892,952		2,051,694		3,944,646	42.00	1,892,952		2,051,694	3,944,646
23	Judicial Department	Judicial Commitment			400,000		400,000	-			400,000	400,000
24	Judicial Department	Interpreters	90,000				90,000	-				90,000
1783	Judicial Department	Center for Fathers and Families						-				-
-	Judicial Department	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments						-		73,910	8,377,189	8,451,099
-	Judicial Department	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	313,628				313,628		313,628			313,628
-	Judicial Department	B&CB Agency Base Reduction					(2,207,071)		(2,207,071)			(2,207,071)
-	Judicial Department	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction										
25	Administrative Law Court	Due Process Hearings	1,604,225		185,146		1,789,371	31.00	1,604,225		185,146	1,789,371
26	Administrative Law Court	Administration Overhead	214,394				214,394	3.00	214,394			214,394
-	Administrative Law Court	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments						-			150,000	150,000
-	Administrative Law Court	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	19,813				19,813		19,813			19,813
-	Administrative Law Judges	B&CB Agency Base Reduction					(137,782)		(137,782)			(137,782)
-	Administrative Law Judges	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction					(614)		(614)			(614)
27	Governor's Office - ECS	Administration	2,406,395				2,406,395	37.00	2,406,395			2,406,395
-	Governor's Office - ECS	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments						-				-
-	Governor's Office - ECS	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	20,822				20,822		20,822			20,822
-	Governor's Office - ECS	B&CB Agency Base Reduction					(169,905)		(169,905)			(169,905)
-	Governor's Office - ECS	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction					(17,501)		(17,501)			(17,501)
-	Governor's Office - SLED	Consolidate Maintenance Facilities in Columbia										
-	Governor's Office - SLED	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction					(24,465)		(24,465)			(24,465)
77	Governor's Office - OEPP	Dues & Membership Fees	57,113				57,113	-	(35,725)			(35,725)
78	Governor's Office - OEPP	Administration	1,252,737		1,048,354		2,301,091	19.04	1,252,737		1,048,354	2,301,091
-	Governor's Office - OEPP	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments						-			1,942,079	3,059,025
-	Governor's Office - OEPP	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	56,576				56,576		56,576			56,576

# Improve the Effectiveness of Central State Government Support and Other Governmental Services FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding				
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
-	Governor's Office - OEPP	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(651,153)			(651,153)
-	Governor's Office - OEPP	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(72)			(72)
79	Governor's Office - Mansion	Administration	582,841		20,000		602,841	15.00	582,841		20,000	602,841
-	Governor's Office - Mansion	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-	-			255,000	255,000
-	Governor's Office - Mansion	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	2,952				2,952		2,952			2,952
-	Governor's Office - Mansion	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(41,006)			(41,006)
80	Lieutenant Governor	Executive Operations of the Lieutenant Governor's Office	252,407				252,407	3.30	140,234			140,234
81	Lieutenant Governor	Recognition Programs	35,069				35,069	1.00	35,069			35,069
-	Lieutenant Governor	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(294,247)			(294,247)
-	Lieutenant Governor	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(2,148)			(2,148)
-	Secretary of State	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(67,249)			(67,249)
-	Secretary of State	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(1,730)			(1,730)
121	Comptroller General	Satewide Payroll	558,396		30,877		589,273	10.50	558,396		30,877	589,273
122	Comptroller General	Satewide Accounts Payable	753,015		85,378		838,393	15.50	753,015		85,378	838,393
123	Comptroller General	Information Technology	775,082		142,129		917,211	12.00	775,082		142,129	917,211
124	Comptroller General	Statewide Financial Reporting	383,755		108,016		491,771	11.00	383,755		108,016	491,771
125	Comptroller General	Satewide Accounting Services	413,429		83,883		497,312	11.00	413,429		83,883	497,312
126	Comptroller General	Administrative Services	415,346		129,717		545,063	7.00	415,346		129,717	545,063
-	Comptroller General	Establish a Central Travel Office					-	-	50,000			50,000
-	Comptroller General	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-	-				-
-	Comptroller General	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	35,309				35,309		35,309			35,309
-	Comptroller General	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(233,403)			(233,403)
-	Comptroller General	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(2,184)			(2,184)
130	State Treasurer	Accounting and Banking	1,527,267		142,543		1,669,810	30.50	1,432,158		142,543	1,574,701
131	State Treasurer	Investments	169,312		1,004,508		1,173,820	10.00	169,312		1,004,508	1,173,820
132	State Treasurer	Debt Management	372,135		298,146		670,281	8.50	372,135		298,146	670,281
133	State Treasurer	Unclaimed Property Program			933,426		933,426	11.00			933,426	933,426
136	State Treasurer	Administration	501,660				501,660	7.00	501,660			501,660
1790	State Treasurer	Prosecutor / Public Defender Public Service					-	-				-
-	State Treasurer	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-	-			(539,004)	(539,004)
-	State Treasurer	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	21,579				21,579		21,579			21,579
-	State Treasurer	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(181,437)			(181,437)
-	State Treasurer	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(2,447)			(2,447)
1659	Retirement System Investment Commission	Investment Operations			4,774,949		4,774,949	19.00			4,774,949	4,774,949
144	Attorney General	The Criminal Appeals Section	483,365		133,154		616,519	9.00	483,365		133,154	616,519
145	Attorney General	Government Litigation Section	692,687		378,992		1,071,679	7.00	692,687		378,992	1,071,679
-	Attorney General	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(472,438)			(472,438)
-	Attorney General	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(4,823)			(4,823)
-	Prosecution Coordination Commission	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(2,822)			(2,822)
156	Commission on Indigent Defense	Direct Appeals	336,353		101,300		437,653	9.00	336,353		101,300	437,653
157	Commission on Indigent Defense	Post Conviction Relief Appeals	336,352		101,300		437,652	9.00	336,352		101,300	437,652
159	Commission on Indigent Defense	Administration	378,375		1,750,000		2,128,375	4.00	107,674		1,750,000	1,857,674
160	Commission on Indigent Defense	Legal Aid Funding			1,700,000		1,700,000	0.25			1,700,000	1,700,000
161	Commission on Indigent Defense	Death Penalty Fund			3,000,000		3,000,000	1.00			3,000,000	3,000,000
162	Commission on Indigent Defense	Conflict Fund			2,500,000		2,500,000	2.00			2,500,000	2,500,000
163	Commission on Indigent Defense	Civil Appointment Fund					-	2.00				2.00
164	Commission on Indigent Defense	Defense of Indigents Per Capita	4,148,295		4,023,052		8,171,347	0.25	4,148,295		4,023,052	8,171,347
1660	Commission on Indigent Defense	Criminal Domestic Violence	1,320,000				1,320,000	0.25				1,320,000
1791	Commission on Indigent Defense	DUI Defense of Indigents	1,000,000				1,000,000	0.25				1,000,000
1792	Commission on Indigent Defense	Death Penalty Trial Unit					-	-				-
1898	Commission on Indigent Defense	Circuit Public Defenders & Staff				3,993,844	3,993,844	32.00				32.00
-	Commission on Indigent Defense	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-	-				-
-	Commission on Indigent Defense	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	47,586				47,586		47,586			47,586
-	Commission on Indigent Defense	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(529,547)			(529,547)
-	Commission on Indigent Defense	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(2,699)			(2,699)
-	Commission on Indigent Defense	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(491,644)			(491,644)
-	Adjutant General	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(21,341)			(21,341)
200	Election Commission	Administration	552,769		305,700		858,469	7.50	552,769		305,700	858,469
201	Election Commission	Voter Services	542,877				542,877	9.00	542,877			542,877
202	Election Commission	Public Information - Training	132,349		35,000		167,349	3.00	132,349		35,000	167,349
203	Election Commission	Help America Vote Act (HAVA)					-	-				-

# Improve the Effectiveness of Central State Government Support and Other Governmental Services FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding				
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
204	Election Commission	Special Primaries/Elections			100,000		100,000	-			100,000	100,000
205	Election Commission	Distribution to Subdivisions	390,196				390,196	-	390,196			390,196
206	Election Commission	Distribution to Subdivisions					-	-				-
207	Election Commission	2008 General Election					-	-				-
1537	Election Commission	Statewide Primaries					-	-				-
-	Election Commission	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-	-				-
-	Election Commission	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	8,855				8,855		8,855			8,855
-	Election Commission	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(82,462)			(82,462)
-	Election Commission	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(1,664)			(1,664)
		Statewide Budget Development, Analysis and Implementation										
208	Budget & Control Board	Board of Economic Advisors & Economic Research	2,527,542				2,527,542	28.00	2,527,542			2,527,542
211	Budget & Control Board	Redistricting & Precinct Demographics	1,053,436				1,053,436	10.25	1,053,436			1,053,436
212	Budget & Control Board	Training and Development Services	383,923				383,923	4.50	383,923			383,923
215	Budget & Control Board	Temporary Employment Services	461,229		409,075		870,304	9.72			409,075	409,075
216	Budget & Control Board	Recruitment Services	30,601		1,554,902		1,585,503	2.55			1,554,902	1,554,902
217	Budget & Control Board	Workforce Planning	95,635				95,635	1.38				95,635
218	Budget & Control Board	Human Resource Consulting Services	42,336				42,336	0.40				42,336
219	Budget & Control Board	Grievance and Mediation Services	1,859,271				1,859,271	18.30	1,756,539			1,756,539
220	Budget & Control Board	Facilities Management	423,298				423,298	5.07	423,298			423,298
223	Budget & Control Board	Slate Fleet Management	1,852,264		26,331,224		28,183,488	168.72	1,543,957		26,331,224	27,875,181
224	Budget & Control Board	Print Shop			32,015,354		32,015,354	45.12			32,015,354	32,015,354
225	Budget & Control Board	Surplus Property			968,364		968,364	8.46			968,364	968,364
226	Budget & Control Board	Leasing			1,745,802		1,745,802	26.04			1,745,802	1,745,802
227	Budget & Control Board	Parking Services	179,771		253,366		433,137	4.14			253,366	253,366
229	Budget & Control Board	Procurement	1,048,988		1,514,921		2,563,909	32.00	898,988		1,514,921	2,413,909
230	Budget & Control Board	Audit and Certification	380,952		91,921		472,873	6.00	380,952		91,921	472,873
233	Budget & Control Board	State Engineer	419,696		137,804		557,500	6.50	419,696		137,804	557,500
235	Budget & Control Board	Property & Liability Self-Insurance			6,987,660		6,987,660	60.69			6,987,660	6,987,660
244	Budget & Control Board	Radioactive Waste Disposal Program			447,461		447,461	3.09			447,461	447,461
245	Budget & Control Board	Network Services- Local Services			7,525,359		7,525,359	37.89			7,525,359	7,525,359
		Network Services- Long Distance, Internet and Network										
246	Budget & Control Board	Network Services- Other	4,390,948		18,832,808		23,223,756	27.95	4,390,948		18,832,808	23,223,756
247	Budget & Control Board	Data Processing Services - Applications			6,583,929		6,583,929	26.02			6,583,929	6,583,929
248	Budget & Control Board	Data Processing Services - Desktop and Mid Range Server Support			18,737,116		18,737,116	87.07			18,737,116	18,737,116
249	Budget & Control Board	Information Technology Procurement (ITMO)			1,826,581		1,826,581	24.75			1,826,581	1,826,581
250	Budget & Control Board	IT Planning & Project Management			5,163,016		5,163,016	43.98			5,163,016	5,163,016
251	Budget & Control Board	Enterprise Projects			1,733,113		1,733,113	17.17			1,733,113	1,733,113
252	Budget & Control Board	Retirement Systems Financial Services	5,689,821		4,504,906		10,194,727	33.55			4,504,906	4,504,906
255	Budget & Control Board	Retirement Systems Customer Services			10,000,000		10,000,000	49.00			10,000,000	10,000,000
256	Budget & Control Board	Retirement Systems Information Technology			5,771,699		5,771,699	61.00			5,771,699	5,771,699
257	Budget & Control Board	Retirement Systems Service/Imaging			7,333,598		7,333,598	73.00			7,333,598	7,333,598
258	Budget & Control Board	Legal Services										
259	Budget & Control Board	Executive Education Training										
260	Budget & Control Board	Internal Audit Services	140,455		356,146		496,601	6.00			356,146	496,601
264	Budget & Control Board	Civil Contingent Fund					-	-				-
267	Budget & Control Board	Comptroller and Treasurer Data Processing Support	918,537				918,537	-	918,537			918,537
270	Budget & Control Board	Administration	1,884,014		3,142,845		5,026,859	52.32	1,739,014			1,739,014
-	Budget & Control Board	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-	-				-
-	Budget & Control Board	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	140,341				140,341	-				140,341
-	Budget & Control Board	Lease Savings					-	-				-
-	Budget and Control Board	B&CB Agency Base Reduction					-	-				-
-	Budget and Control Board	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction					-	-				-

**Improve the Effectiveness of Central State Government Support and Other Governmental Services  
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Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding				
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
271	Budget & Control Board - Auditor	Audit the State's Basic Financial Statements	96,456		330,000		426,456	1.50	96,456		330,000	426,456
272	Budget & Control Board - Auditor	Single Audit	601,554				601,554	9.30	601,554			601,554
274	Budget & Control Board - Auditor	State Agency Audits	1,224,542				1,224,542	21.30	1,224,542			1,224,542
275	Budget & Control Board - Auditor	Court Audits			250,000		250,000	-			250,000	250,000
276	Budget & Control Board - Auditor	Administration (Overhead Costs)	240,018				240,018	5.00	240,018			240,018
-	Budget & Control Board - Auditor	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-	-			15,000	15,000
-	Budget & Control Board - Auditor	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	30,662				30,662		30,662			30,662
-	Budget and Control Board - Auditor	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(228,320)		(228,320)	
-	Budget and Control Board - Auditor	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(2,314)			(2,314)
277	Budget & Control Board - Employee Benefits	Employee Benefits	32,192,397		944,000		33,136,397	-	32,192,397		277,640	32,470,037
-	Budget & Control Board - Employee Benefits	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-	-				-
-	Budget & Control Board - Employee Benefits	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	(19,713,273)				(19,713,273)		(19,713,273)			(19,713,273)
-	Budget and Control Board - Employee Benefits	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(589,889)			(589,889)
278	Budget & Control Board - Capital & General Reserve Funds	Reserve Funds					-	-	127,847,888			127,847,888
-	Commission on Higher Education	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(4,752)			(4,752)
-	Higher Education Tuition Grants	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(322)			(322)
-	The Citadel	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(62,661)			(62,661)
-	Clemson University (E&G)	Lobbyists							(275,485)			(275,485)
-	Clemson University (E&G)	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(142,982)			(142,982)
-	University of Charleston	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(77,244)			(77,244)
-	Coastal Carolina University	Lobbyists							(77,712)			(77,712)
-	Coastal Carolina University	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(44,736)			(44,736)
-	Francis Marion University	Lobbyists							(51,250)			(51,250)
-	Francis Marion University	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(28,842)			(28,842)
-	Lander University	Lobbyists							(61,247)			(61,247)
-	Lander University	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(28,212)			(28,212)
-	SC State University	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(25,212)			(25,212)
1811	University of South Carolina - Columbia	SC Lighthouse				700,000	700,000	-				-
-	University of South Carolina	Consolidate Maintenance Facilities in Columbia							(36,452)			(36,452)
-	University of South Carolina	Lobbyists							(319,602)			(319,602)
-	USC - Columbia	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(295,856)			(295,856)
-	Winthrop University	Lobbyists							(158,451)			(158,451)
-	Winthrop University	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(42,227)			(42,227)
-	Medical University of South Carolina	Lobbyists							(222,771)			(222,771)
-	Medical University of South Carolina	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(202,386)			(202,386)
-	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(188,600)			(188,600)
-	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Lobbyists							(82,817)			(82,817)
-	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(281,852)			(281,852)
-	Governor's School for Science & Mathematics	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(41,728)			(41,728)
-	Educational Television Commission	Consolidate Maintenance Facilities in Columbia										
-	Educational Television Commission	Lobbyists							(24,465)			(24,465)
-	Educational Television Commission	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(75,469)			(75,469)
-	Will Lou Gray Opportunity School	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(8,793)			(8,793)
-	Vocational Rehabilitation	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(5,073)			(5,073)
-	School for the Deaf & the Blind	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(35,671)			(35,671)
-	Archives & History	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(25,837)			(25,837)
-	State Library	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(918)			(918)
-	Arts Commission	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(3,151)			(3,151)
-	Museum Commission	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(1,593)			(1,593)
-	Museum Commission	Lease Savings							(2,415)			(2,415)
-	Department of Health & Human Services	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(882,973)			(882,973)
-	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Consolidate Maintenance Facilities in Columbia							(35,129)			(35,129)
-	Department of Health & Environmental Control								(61,162)			(61,162)

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Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding				
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
-	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Lobbyists							(107,463)			(107,463)
-	Department of Health & Environmental Control	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(193,657)			(193,657)
-	Department of Mental Health	Consolidate Maintenance Facilities in Columbia							(55,046)			(55,046)
-	Department of Mental Health	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(141,314)			(141,314)
-	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(70,857)			(70,857)
-	Department of Public Safety	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(85,882)			(85,882)
-	Department of Social Services	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(124,026)			(124,026)
-	John de la Howe School	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(6,226)			(6,226)
-	Commission for the Blind	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(5,897)			(5,897)
-	Commission on Minority Affairs	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(1,626)			(1,626)
-	Department of Corrections	Consolidate Maintenance Facilities in Columbia							(158,410)			(158,410)
-	Department of Corrections	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(247,724)			(247,724)
-	Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(43,259)			(43,259)
-	Department of Juvenile Justice	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(80,369)			(80,369)
-	Law Enforcement Training Council	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(8,395)			(8,395)
-	Forestry Commission	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(19,827)			(19,827)
-	Department of Agriculture	Lobbyists							(74,980)			(74,980)
-	Department of Agriculture	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(8,146)			(8,146)
-	Department of Natural Resources	Lobbyists							(82,459)			(82,459)
-	Sea Grant Consortium	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(858)			(858)
-	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(21,056)			(21,056)
1305	Department of Commerce	Aeronautics - Flight Operations	410,645		450,000		860,645	6.00	410,645		450,000	860,645
-	Department of Commerce	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(19,322)			(19,322)
1323	Workers' Compensation Commission	Administration	742,444		582,277		1,324,721	13.00	742,444		582,277	1,324,721
1324	Workers' Compensation Commission	Adjudication	2,351,632		1,317,723		3,669,355	52.00	2,351,632		1,317,723	3,669,355
1613	Workers' Compensation Commission	Computer Project					-	-				-
-	Workers' Compensation Commission	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-	-				-
-	Workers' Compensation Commission	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	29,248				29,248		29,248			29,248
-	Workers' Compensation Commission	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(3,333)			(3,333)
1325	State Accident Fund	Administration			1,037,669		1,037,669	10.60			1,037,669	1,037,669
1326	State Accident Fund	Workers' Compensation Insurance Services										
-	State Accident Fund	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					5,671,852	75.40				5,671,852
-	Department of Insurance	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction					-	-				(10,000)
-	Department of Consumer Affairs	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(3,652)			(3,652)
-	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(961)			(961)
1413	Department of Revenue	Collections	6,134,587		2,036,864		8,171,451	101.00	6,134,587		2,036,864	8,171,451
1414	Department of Revenue	Compliance	10,767,257		3,666,355		14,433,612	182.00	10,767,257		3,666,355	14,433,612
1415	Department of Revenue	Processing	4,054,805		1,493,700		5,548,505	74.00	4,054,805		1,493,700	5,548,505
1416	Department of Revenue	Taxpayer Assistance	3,680,753		1,222,118		4,902,871	61.00	3,680,753		1,222,118	4,902,871
1417	Department of Revenue	Legal	1,620,890		543,164		2,164,054	27.00	1,620,890		543,164	2,164,054
1418	Department of Revenue	Property	1,635,890		543,164		2,179,054	46.50	1,635,890		543,164	2,179,054
1420	Department of Revenue	Technology Services	4,361,505		5,144,237		9,505,742	121.00	4,361,505		5,144,237	9,505,742
1421	Department of Revenue	Administrative Support	3,589,725		1,357,909		4,947,634	67.00	3,589,725		1,357,909	4,947,634
-	Department of Revenue	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-	-				-
-	Department of Revenue	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	308,526				308,526		308,526			308,526
-	Department of Revenue	Lease Savings							(558,700)			(558,700)
-	Department of Revenue	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(2,588,032)			(2,588,032)
-	Department of Revenue	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(22,985)			(22,985)
1422	State Ethics Commission	LOBBYING ACTIVITIES	31,191				31,191	0.70	31,191			31,191
1423	State Ethics Commission	CAMPAIGN FINANCE	55,241		5,745		60,986	1.20	55,241		5,745	60,986
1424	State Ethics Commission	FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE	55,241		5,745		60,986	1.20	55,241		5,745	60,986
1425	State Ethics Commission	ENFORCEMENT	113,088		35,841		148,929	3.20	113,088		35,841	148,929
1426	State Ethics Commission	ADMINISTRATION	250,047		178,181		428,228	3.70	250,047		178,181	428,228
-	State Ethics Commission	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments					-	-				50,579
-	State Ethics Commission	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	4,593				4,593		4,593			4,593

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Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding				
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Non-Recurring Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
-	State Ethics Commission	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(35,658)			(35,658)
-	State Ethics Commission	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(867)			(867)
1435	Procurement Review Panel	Administration	24,512				24,512	0.15	7,424	3,000		10,424
1436	Procurement Review Panel	Hearings	93,788		3,000		96,788	1.85				-
-	Procurement Review Panel	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments						-				-
-	Procurement Review Panel	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	921				921		921			921
-	Procurement Review Panel	Debt Service							(8,345)			(8,345)
1459	Debt Service	Pay Supplements										
1460	Aid to Subdivisions - Comptroller General	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	219,082,840				219,082,840	-	190,480,976			190,480,976
-	Aid to Subdivisions - Comptroller General	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments	2,794,731				2,794,731		2,794,731			2,794,731
-	Aid to Subdivisions - Comptroller General	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation						-				-
-	Aid to Subdivisions - Comptroller General	B&CB Agency Base Reduction	24,402				24,402		24,402			24,402
-	Aid to Subdivisions - Comptroller General	Aid to Subdivisions							(197,339)			(197,339)
1461	Aid to Subdivisions - Treasurer	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	292,007,327				292,007,327	-	242,059,416			242,059,416
-	Aid to Subdivisions - Treasurer	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments						-				-
-	Aid to Subdivisions - Treasurer	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	3,641				3,641		3,641			3,641
-	Aid to Subdivisions - Treasurer	B&CB Agency Base Reduction							(83,590)			(83,590)
1932	Aid to Subdivisions - Dept. of Revenue	Homestead Exemption Fund							81,548,694			81,548,694
-	Statewide	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)							(17,911,000)			(17,911,000)
-	Statewide	MMO and ITMO Fees							(1,704,237)			(1,704,237)
-	Statewide	Two-Day State Furlough							(10,000,000)			(10,000,000)
-	Statewide	15% Travel Reduction							(9,226,269)			(9,226,269)
-	Statewide	Central Travel Office							(980,506)			(980,506)
-	Statewide	Nightly Custodial Services							(1,000,000)			(1,000,000)
-	Statewide	Cell Phone/Pager Use							(777,743)			(777,743)
-	Statewide	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds							(3,770,550)			(3,770,550)
-	Statewide	Fleet Bid Structure							(2,200,000)			(2,200,000)
-	Statewide	TERI Savings							(17,180,713)			(17,180,713)
-	Statewide	Reduce Commercial Vehicle Repair Surcharge							(115,000)			(115,000)
		TOTAL	676,538,895	8,346,854	240,003,575	6,093,844	930,983,168	3,449.00	718,631,838	9,182,586	250,240,976	978,055,400
												3,449.00



**FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan**

FY 2008-09 Agency Funding										FY 2009-10 Agency Funding								
Activity No.	Activity Name	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs	
<b>A01 The Senate</b>																		
1	Legislative Policy Setting	10,472,631						82,019	189.00	10,290,631							10,290,631	189.00
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																-	
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	82,019															82,019	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)																(28,216)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction																(738,826)	
-	MMO and TMO Fees																(647)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough																(45,531)	
-	15% Travel Reduction																(76,372)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction																(4,441)	
<b>A01 Total</b>		<b>10,554,650</b>							<b>189.00</b>	<b>10,554,650</b>							<b>9,478,717</b>	<b>188.00</b>
<b>A05 House of Representatives</b>																		
2	Legislative Policy Setting	11,505,594						54,045	251.00	11,019,494							11,019,494	251.00
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																-	
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	54,045															54,045	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)																(33,665)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction																(809,175)	
-	MMO and TMO Fees																(555)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough																(33,291)	
-	15% Travel Reduction																(189,269)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction																(6,250)	
<b>A05 Total</b>		<b>11,559,639</b>							<b>251.00</b>	<b>11,559,639</b>							<b>10,021,334</b>	<b>251.00</b>
<b>A15 Codification of Laws &amp; Legislative Council</b>																		
3	Legislative Bill Drafting	2,376,740							42.00	2,376,740							2,376,740	42.00
4	Law Codification Responsibilities	106,439		350,000					2.00	106,439		350,000					456,439	2.00
5	Administrative Procedures Act Responsibilities and publication of State Register	125,890							2.00	125,890							125,890	2.00
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																(50,000)	
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	24,647								24,647							24,647	
-	Central Travel Office																(633)	
-	Legislative Council Services																(4,766)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)																(6,227)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction																(184,360)	
-	MMO and TMO Fees																(117)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough																(14,212)	
-	15% Travel Reduction																(487)	
<b>A15 Total</b>		<b>2,633,716</b>	<b>350,000</b>						<b>46.00</b>	<b>2,983,716</b>	<b>300,000</b>						<b>2,722,914</b>	<b>46.00</b>
<b>A17 Legislative Printing</b>																		
6	Legislative Services	3,427,761							33.00	3,327,761							3,327,761	33.00
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																-	
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	20,293								20,293							20,293	
-	Central Travel Office																(305)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)																(4,476)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction																(241,364)	
-	MMO and TMO Fees																(2,925)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough																(13,192)	
-	15% Travel Reduction																(2,941)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction																(731)	
<b>A17 Total</b>		<b>3,448,054</b>							<b>33.00</b>	<b>3,082,120</b>							<b>3,082,120</b>	<b>33.00</b>
<b>A20 Legislative Audit Council</b>																		
7	Performance Auditing	1,176,773							26.00	1,176,773							1,176,773	26.00
-	Sunset Commission																-	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																585,000	
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	11,903															11,903	
-	Central Travel Office																(1,989)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)																(3,892)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction																(83,207)	
-	MMO and TMO Fees																(154)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough																(6,265)	
-	15% Travel Reduction																(4,095)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction																(2,163)	
<b>A20 Total</b>		<b>1,188,676</b>							<b>26.00</b>	<b>1,188,676</b>							<b>1,176,911</b>	<b>26.00</b>
<b>A85 Education Oversight Committee</b>																		
8	Agency Administration: overhead		153,841						1.00			153,841					153,841	1.00
9	Implementation and oversight of the educational accountability system		690,422						2.86			690,422					690,422	2.86
10	Evaluation of the functioning of public education		446,077						2.24			446,077					446,077	2.24
11	Family Involvement		76,025						0.65			76,025					76,025	0.65
12	Public Awareness		125,497						1.80			125,497					125,497	1.80
1625	Proviso-directed actions		474,826						1.45			474,826					474,826	1.45
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																(250,000)	
<b>A85 Total</b>		<b>1,966,688</b>							<b>10.00</b>	<b>1,966,688</b>							<b>1,716,019</b>	<b>10.00</b>
<b>B04 Judicial Department</b>																		
14	Supreme Court	3,859,832		884,375					48.47	3,859,832		884,375					4,744,207	48.47
15	Bar Examiners	92,000		350,074					1.00	92,000		350,074					442,074	1.00
16	Disciplinary Counsel	532,490		3,925,383					20.00	532,490		3,925,383					4,457,873	20.00
17	Appeals Court	1,874,336		3,257,243					62.00	1,874,336		3,257,243					5,131,579	62.00
18	Circuit Court	11,737,617		4,628,360					205.00	11,737,617		4,628,360					16,365,977	205.00
19	Family Court	9,777,382		3,062,566					188.00	9,777,382		3,062,566					12,839,948	188.00
20	Court Administration	1,304,642		213,766					24.00	1,304,642		213,766					1,518,408	24.00

# FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity No.	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding										
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
21	Administration (Finance & Personnel)	54,709	47,524					102,233	15.00	54,709	47,524					102,233	15.00
22	Information Technology	1,892,952	2,051,694					11,243,164	42.00	1,892,952	2,051,694					11,243,164	42.00
23	Judicial Commitment		400,000					400,000			400,000					400,000	
24	Interpreters	90,000						90,000		90,000						90,000	
1783	Center for Fathers and Families																
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation																
-	Central Travel Office	313,628						313,628		313,628		8,377,189			8,451,099		
-	Nightly Custodial Services																
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(121,553)					(121,553)		
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(59,991)					(59,991)		
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(3,171)					(3,171)		
-	MMO and ITMO Fees									(2,207,071)					(2,207,071)		
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(32,907)					(32,907)		
-	15% Travel Reduction									(38,479)					(38,479)		
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(289,070)					(289,070)		
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(12,956)					(12,956)		
B04 Total		31,529,588	7,298,500	15,823,985				54,652,073	585.47	28,709,815	7,372,410	24,201,174			60,283,399	585.47	
C05 Administrative Law Court																	
25	Due Process Hearings	1,604,225		185,146				1,789,371	31.00	1,604,225		185,146			1,789,371	31.00	
26	Administration Overhead		214,394					214,394	3.00		214,394					214,394	3.00
1409	Division of Motor Vehicle Hearings (DMV/H)			504,082				504,082	10.00			504,082				504,082	10.00
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									129,881		150,000			150,000		
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation									19,813					19,813		
-	Central Travel Office									(1,599)					(1,599)		
-	Nightly Custodial Services									(8,098)					(8,098)		
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)																
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(4,952)					(4,952)		
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(3,934)					(3,934)		
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(371)					(371)		
-	MMO and ITMO Fees									(137,782)					(137,782)		
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(2,350)					(2,350)		
-	15% Travel Reduction									(11,408)					(11,408)		
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(3,157)					(3,157)		
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(614)					(614)		
C05 Total		1,968,313		689,228				2,657,541	44.00	1,794,048		839,228			2,633,276	44.00	
D05 Governor's Office - ECS																	
27	Administration	2,406,395						2,406,395	37.00	2,406,395					2,406,395	37.00	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	20,822						20,822		20,822					20,822		
-	Central Travel Office									(2,057)					(2,057)		
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(4,865)					(4,865)		
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(4,005)					(4,005)		
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(169,905)					(169,905)		
-	MMO and ITMO Fees									(238)					(238)		
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(12,824)					(12,824)		
-	15% Travel Reduction									(2,608)					(2,608)		
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(17,501)					(17,501)		
D05 Total		2,427,217						2,427,217	37.00	2,213,214					2,213,214	37.00	
D10 Governor's Office - SLED																	
28	Counter Terrorism	1,000,451	5,704,683	437,179				7,142,313	18.00	1,000,451	5,704,683	437,179			7,142,313	18.00	
29	Missing Persons	102,765	1,684,477	48,575				1,835,817	2.00	102,765	1,684,477	48,575			1,835,817	2.00	
30	Investigative Services	6,681,104	3,108,828					10,354,404	128.00	6,681,104	3,108,828				10,354,404	128.00	
31	Arson/Bomb	1,057,632	655,768					1,713,400	27.00	1,057,632	655,768				1,713,400	27.00	
32	State Grand Jury/Insurance Fraud	663,642	231,453					955,095	12.00	663,642	231,453				955,095	12.00	
33	Tactical Services	465,631	340,026					825,657	14.00	465,631	340,026				825,657	14.00	
34	Special Operations	536,368	564,042					1,100,410	23.24	536,368	564,042				1,100,410	23.24	
35	Forensic Laboratory - DNA/Serology	635,974	777,207					1,413,181	32.00	635,974	777,207				1,413,181	32.00	
36	Data Center - Forensic Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS)	7,552,085	3,424,588					11,441,653	141.00	7,552,085	3,424,588				11,441,653	141.00	
37	Community Services	651,052	510,042					1,161,094	21.00	651,052	510,042				1,161,094	21.00	
38	Alcohol Licensing, Gambling, Lottery, and Tobacco Enforcement - Formerly Narcotics/Alcohol/Enforcement/Gaming (VICE)*	1,459,029	631,481					2,090,510	26.00	1,459,029	631,481				2,090,510	26.00	
39	Vehicle Crimes	986,393	437,179					1,423,572	18.00	986,393	437,179				1,423,572	18.00	
40	Regulatory	971,769	437,179					1,408,948	18.00	971,769	437,179				1,408,948	18.00	
41	Administration	703,166	510,042					1,313,208	21.00	703,166	510,042				1,313,208	21.00	
42	Pass Through Funds-HomeLand Security Grants - Formerly included "Pee Dee Shoothouse/Town of Lexington Middle Schools Security Camera System"	280,582	18,579,434	121,439				18,981,455	5.00	280,582	18,579,434	121,439			18,981,455	5.00	
43	Forensic Laboratory - Drug Analysis	841,747	290,041	364,316				1,496,104	15.00	841,747	290,041	364,316			1,496,104	15.00	
44	Forensic Laboratory - Document/Processing	673,398	319,046	291,453				1,283,896	12.00	673,398	319,046	291,453			1,283,896	12.00	
45	Forensic Laboratory - Firearms/Tool Marks	617,281	232,033	267,165				1,116,479	11.00	617,281	232,033	267,165			1,116,479	11.00	
46	Forensic Laboratory - Implied Consent (breath alcohol testing systems)	336,699	174,025	145,726				656,450	6.00	336,699	174,025	145,726			656,450	6.00	
47	Forensic Laboratory - Latent Prints/Crime Scene Processing	906,062	522,074	437,179				1,865,315	18.00	906,062	522,074	437,179			1,865,315	18.00	
48	Forensic Laboratory - Questioned Documents/Photography	280,582	145,020	121,439				547,041	5.00	280,582	145,020	121,439			547,041	5.00	
49	Forensic Laboratory - Toxicology	1,041,213	435,061	461,467				1,937,741	19.00	1,041,213	435,061	461,467			1,937,741	19.00	
50	Forensic Laboratory - Trace Evidence/Arson Analysis	561,165	319,044	242,877				1,123,086	10.00	561,165	319,044	242,877			1,123,086	10.00	
1893	Professional Development - Training Unit	392,815	170,014	170,014				732,843	7.00	392,815	170,014	170,014			732,843	7.00	
1894	Professional Development - Human Resources Unit	336,608	145,726	145,726				628,060	6.00	336,608	145,726	145,726			628,060	6.00	
1895	Professional Development - Inspections Unit	1,177,029	183,797	655,768				2,016,594	27.00	1,177,029	183,797	655,768			2,016,594	27.00	
1896	Narcotics																
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	322,220						322,220		322,220					322,220		

## FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity No.	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2008-10 Agency Funding										
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments															(5,736,759)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction															(2,214,920)	
-	Central Travel Office															(3,182)	
-	Consolidate Maintenance Facilities in Columbia															(24,465)	
-	Fleet Bid Structure															(144,440)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)															(96,080)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds															(46,463)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use															(22,903)	
-	MMO and ITMO Fees															(69,294)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough															(171,747)	
-	15% Travel Reduction															(57,812)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction															(33,723)	
-		31,641,711	29,714,409	15,768,557				77,124,877	649.24	28,754,790	23,977,650	15,768,557				68,500,997	649.24
D17	Governor's Office - OEPP																
51	Grant Making	58,375	2,062,723					2,121,098	6.75	58,375	2,062,723					2,121,098	6.75
52	Pass Through Funds																
53	Constituent Referral/Clearinghouse			18,348				18,348	3.00			18,348				18,348	3.00
54	Liaison Services			91,742				91,742	0.90			91,742				91,742	0.90
55	Formal Complaints			64,219				64,219	1.65			64,219				64,219	1.65
56	Training			9,174				9,174	0.15			9,174				9,174	0.15
61	Advocacy		108,500					108,500	1.70		108,500					108,500	1.70
65	Pass-Through Funds															-	
66	Constituent Services/ Ombudsman	198,527						198,527	7.50	198,527						198,527	7.50
67	Constituent Services/ Children's Affairs	50,336						50,336	3.00	50,336						50,336	3.00
68	Constituent Services/ CCRS	33,873						33,873								33,873	
69	Victim Compensation Claims Processing	126,312	3,620,884	10,242,215				13,989,411	29.00	126,312	3,620,884	10,242,215				13,989,411	29.00
70	Training to Victim Advocates	213,756		100,000				313,756	1.00		213,756	100,000				313,756	1.00
71	Pass Through Funds	162,727						162,727				869,241				1,031,968	
73	Attorney Compensation	67,288		110,980				178,268		67,288		110,980				178,268	
74	Advocacy for Women								2.00							-	2.00
76	Grants Administration (Competitive) Office of Economic Opportunity																
77	Diversity & Membership Fees	57,113						57,113	1.63		1,628,234					1,628,234	1.63
78	Administrative	1,252,737	1,048,354					2,301,091	19.04	1,252,737	1,048,354					2,301,091	19.04
1626	Outreach		46,500					46,500	0.30		46,500					46,500	0.30
1627	Review Board staff conduct internal trainings	21,415		16,181				37,596	0.70		21,415	16,181				37,596	0.70
	Promote public awareness and understanding about child welfare issues, and advocate for the safety and permanence of all children in foster care.																
1628	State Board of Directors Support	16,414		22,991				39,405	0.50	16,414		22,991				39,405	0.50
1629	Ensure legislative and statutory compliance.	28,422		17,935				46,357	0.90	28,422		17,935				46,357	0.90
1630	Court Hearing Attendance	86,725		74,145				160,870	2.90	86,725		74,145				160,870	2.90
1631	Initiate referrals for advocacy and/or case follow-up.	21,965		24,611				46,576	0.50	21,965		46,576				46,576	0.50
1632	Prepare and distribute review board recommendations to the Family Court, the Department of Social Services, and other interested parties.	109,600		122,276				231,876	4.15	109,600		122,276				231,876	4.15
1633	Coordinate and attend review board meetings.	96,639		134,942				231,581	2.15	96,639		134,942				231,581	2.15
1634	Review cases of children in foster care.	141,650		154,125				295,775	5.25	141,650		154,125				295,775	5.25
1635	Grants Administration (CSGB)	119,413		131,162				250,575	2.25	119,413		131,162				250,575	2.25
1636	Review Board staff conduct external trainings for child welfare stakeholders	11,661,648						11,661,648	7.20		11,661,648					11,661,648	7.20
1637	Grants Administration (LHCAP)	16,185,537		682,500				16,868,037	9.31		16,185,537	682,500				16,868,037	9.31
1638	Coordinate statewide system of volunteer child advocates.	30,054						30,054	0.70	30,054						30,054	0.70
1640	Coordinate statewide system of volunteer child advocates. Outreach to review board members, increase public awareness, promote advocacy, and facilitate communication among stakeholders.	199,091		262,125				461,216	8.60	199,091		262,125				461,216	8.60
1641	Advocacy & Outreach																
1642	Reports	12,759		23,003				35,762		12,759		23,003				35,762	
1643	Care Coordination	51,949						51,949		51,949						51,949	
1644	Procurement Services	864,161		1,594,210				2,458,371	31.70	864,161		1,594,210				2,458,371	31.70
1645	Monitoring	1,943,938		2,268,062				4,211,000	11.04	1,943,938		2,268,062				4,211,000	11.04
1646	Training	490,631		607,058				1,097,689	13.71	490,631		607,058				1,097,689	13.71
1647	Program Management	397,303		376,625				773,928	11.15	397,303		376,625				773,928	11.15
1648	Collaboration	225,658		157,791				383,449	5.91	225,658		157,791				383,449	5.91
1649	Communication	392,286		425,000				817,286	9.98	392,286		425,000				817,286	9.98
1650	Recruitment	24,651						24,651	0.60	24,651						24,651	0.60
1651	Advocacy	291,170						291,170	6.95	291,170						291,170	6.95
1652	Recruit, train and supervise volunteer child advocates in cases of child abuse and neglect in family court.	456,039						456,039	11.10	456,039						456,039	11.10
1653	Grants Administration (WAP)																
1654	Child's Trust Fund Pass-Through Funds		2,205,283						2.86		2,205,283						
1784	Attorney Compensation for representation of volunteer Guardians and Liaisons				100,000			100,000								-	
1785	Grants Administration (WIA)																
1897	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments		500,000					500,000	0.40		500,000					500,000	0.40
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation															3,098,025	
-	Central Travel Office															56,576	
-	Nightly Custodial Services															(37,818)	
-	Fleet Bid Structure															(17,830)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)															(24,291)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds															(3,726)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction															(24,599)	
-																(40,892)	
-																(651,153)	

# FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity No.	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding										
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
-	MMO and ITMO Fees									(933)						(933)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(32,629)						(32,629)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(30,867)						(30,867)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(72)						(72)	
D17 Total		9,302,184	39,281,419	21,423,996			100,000	70,107,599	243.13	8,285,059	40,398,365	23,366,075				72,049,499	243.13
D20 Governor's Office - Mansion																	
79	Administration	582,841		20,000				602,841	15.00	582,841		20,000				602,841	15.00
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments							2,952		2,952		255,000				255,000	
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation									(1,819)						(1,819)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(973)						(973)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(41,006)						(41,006)	
D20 Total		585,793		20,000				605,793	15.00	541,995		275,000				816,995	15.00
E04 Lieutenant Governor																	
80	Executive Operations of the Lieutenant Governor's Office	252,407						252,407	3.30	140,234		3.30				140,234	3.30
81	Recognition Programs	35,069						35,069	1.00							35,069	1.00
82	Lieutenant Governor's Young Writer's Program								1.00								1.00
83	Administration	786,581	988,271					1,774,852	11.00	786,581	988,271					1,774,852	11.00
84	Quality Assurance	16,980	50,640					67,620	1.50	16,980	50,640					67,620	1.50
85	Statistical Data Collection and Analysis	96,010	31,253					127,263	3.00	96,010	31,253					127,263	3.00
86	Information Systems	236,742	78,914					315,656	4.00	236,742	78,914					315,656	4.00
87	State Level Activity - Home and Community-based Services	78,737	236,210					314,947	3.00	78,737	236,210					314,947	3.00
88	Regional Level Activity - Flow Thru Funding Title III Part B																
88	Community-Based Supportive Services	786,432	5,755,434					6,541,866		786,432	5,755,434					6,541,866	
89	State Level Activity Nutrition Services	97,913	277,125					375,038	1.60	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	895,662	8,973,184	618,900				10,487,746		895,662	8,973,184	618,900				10,487,746	
91	State Level Activity - Employment and Training Services	14,579	131,215					145,794	1.60	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			1,193,242					1,193,242	
93	State Level Activity - Medicare Counseling Program - LCARE								2.70								2.70
94	State Level Activity - Medicare Fraud	36,619	204,684					241,303	0.50	36,619	204,684					241,303	0.50
95	Regional Level Activity - Medicare Fraud	96,758	96,758					193,516		96,758	96,758					193,516	
96	Senior Center Development Permanent Improvement Projects			3,000,000				3,000,000			3,000,000					3,000,000	
97	State Level Activity - Family Caregiver Support Program	19,484	58,449					77,933	1.00	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			2,055,648					2,055,648	
99	State Level Activity - Information & Assistance	119,349						119,349	3.50	119,349						119,349	3.50
100	Regional Level Activity - Flow Thru Funding - Information and Assistance	29,384	531,032					560,416		29,384	531,032					560,416	
101	State Level Activity - Summer School of Gerontology		127,000					127,000			127,000					127,000	
101	State Level Activity - State Long Term Care Ombudsman Program																
103	Regional Level Activity - Flow Thru Funding - Regional Long Term Care Ombudsman Program under Title III-B and Title VII and State Funds	291,139	125,000					416,139	8.75	291,139	125,000					416,139	8.75
104	State Level Activity - Elder Abuse Prevention	17,383	593,044					610,427		17,383	593,044					610,427	
105	State Level Activity - Legal Assistance	2,500						2,500		2,500						2,500	
106	State Level Activity - Advance Directives	5,000						5,000	0.25	5,000						5,000	0.25
107	State Level Activity - Local Provider Salary Supplement	20,000						20,000	0.50	20,000						20,000	0.50
109	Regional Level Activity - Alzheimer's Resource Coordination Center	57,112						57,112								-	
110	State Level Activity - Competitive Grant Awards	5,000						5,000		5,000						5,000	
111	Local Level Activity - Elder Care Trust Fund	78,366						78,366		78,366						78,366	
112	State Level Activity - Elder Care Trust Fund		9,100					9,100			9,100					9,100	
113	Local Level Activity - Elder Care Trust Fund - Competitive Awards		75,000					75,000			75,000					75,000	
1528	Grant from CMS	147,541						147,541	3.00	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	5,522	16,565					22,087	0.25
1531	Regional Level Activity - Flow Thru Funding - Health Promotion Programs		314,733					314,733			314,733					314,733	
1532	Regional Level Activity - Flow Thru Funding - LCARE	555,777						555,777			555,777					555,777	
1533	Prevention Program under Title VII		78,096					78,096			78,096					78,096	
1534	State Level Activity Emergency Rental Assistance Program	25,000	500,000					525,000	0.50	25,000	500,000					525,000	0.50
1535	State Level Activity Geriatric Physician Loan Program	105,000						105,000								-	
1655	Regional Activity - Flow Thru Funding - Home and Community Based Services															-	
1656	System Transformation Grant	14,147	1,200,000				2,900,000	2,914,147	0.80	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 for three regions in SC for Living Well South Carolina	4,763	14,291					19,054	0.25	4,763	14,291					19,054	0.25
1787	State Level Activity - Administration for Living Well South Carolina	3,573	310,010					313,583		3,573	310,010					313,583	
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	23,883						23,883		23,883						23,883	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									(62,009)						(62,009)	
-	TERI Savings									(2,921)						(2,921)	
-	Central Travel Office																
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(5,760)						(5,760)	

# FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity No.	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding										
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(2,002)						(2,002)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(1,521)						(1,521)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(294,247)						(294,247)	
-	MMO and ITMO Fees									(1,139)						(1,139)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(10,472)						(10,472)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(9,017)						(9,017)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(2,148)						(2,148)	
<b>E08 Secretary of State</b>		<b>4,203,528</b>	<b>24,098,763</b>	<b>4,330,000</b>			<b>2,900,000</b>	<b>35,532,291</b>	<b>53.00</b>	<b>3,523,007</b>	<b>24,081,530</b>	<b>4,330,000</b>				<b>31,834,537</b>	<b>53.00</b>
114	Administration	306,362		54,310				360,672	4.50	306,362		54,310				360,672	4.50
115	Corporations	327,835		90,517				418,352	7.50	327,835		90,517				418,352	7.50
116	Uniform Commercial Code	117,000		174,310				291,310	4.50	117,000		174,310				291,310	4.50
117	Notaries and Apostilles	46,445		12,069				58,514	1.00	46,445		12,069				58,514	1.00
118	Boards, Commissions, Acts & Resolutions	46,445		12,069				58,514	1.00	46,445		12,069				58,514	1.00
	Charities, Special Purpose Districts, Municipal Incorporations and Annexations			640,381					7.50			640,381				640,381	7.50
119	Trademarks, Service of Process, Employment Agencies, and Business Opportunities																
120	Computer System Upgrade	62,168		18,103				80,271	1.50	62,168		18,103				80,271	1.50
1658	Cable Franchise Authority	46,445		308,396				308,396	0.50	46,445		308,396				308,396	0.50
1788	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	8,005		18,103				8,005	1.00			18,103				64,548	1.00
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments															272,807	
-	Central Travel Office									(821)						(821)	
-	Nightly Custodial Services									(5,652)						(5,652)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(3,442)						(3,442)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(10,026)						(10,026)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(67,249)						(67,249)	
-	MMO and ITMO Fees									(689)						(689)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(4,440)						(4,440)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(1,050)						(1,050)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(1,730)						(1,730)	
<b>E08 Total</b>		<b>960,705</b>	<b>1,328,258</b>					<b>2,288,963</b>	<b>29.00</b>	<b>865,606</b>	<b>1,601,065</b>					<b>2,466,671</b>	<b>29.00</b>
<b>E12 Comptroller General</b>		<b>568,396</b>		<b>30,877</b>				<b>599,273</b>	<b>10.50</b>	<b>558,396</b>		<b>30,877</b>				<b>589,273</b>	<b>10.50</b>
121	Statewide Payroll																
122	Statewide Accounts Payable																
123	Information Technology																
124	Statewide Financial Reporting																
125	Statewide Accounting Services																
126	Administrative Services																
-	Establish a Central Travel Office																
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation																
-	TERI Savings																
-	Central Travel Office																
-	Nightly Custodial Services																
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)																
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds																
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction																
-	MMO and ITMO Fees																
-	Two-Day State Furlough																
-	15% Travel Reduction																
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction																
<b>E12 Total</b>		<b>3,334,332</b>	<b>580,000</b>					<b>3,914,332</b>	<b>67.00</b>	<b>2,983,364</b>	<b>580,000</b>					<b>3,563,364</b>	<b>67.00</b>
<b>E16 State Treasurer</b>		<b>1,527,267</b>	<b>142,543</b>					<b>1,669,810</b>	<b>30.50</b>	<b>1,432,158</b>		<b>142,543</b>				<b>1,574,701</b>	<b>30.50</b>
130	Accounting and Banking																
131	Investments																
132	Debt Management																
133	Unclaimed Property Program																
	South Carolina Tuition Prepayment Program / South Carolina College Investment Program																
134	Student Loans-Teachers																
135	Administration																
1790	Prosecutor / Public Defender Public Service																
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation																
-	Central Travel Office																
-	Nightly Custodial Services																
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)																
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds																
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use																
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction																
-	MMO and ITMO Fees																
-	Two-Day State Furlough																
-	15% Travel Reduction																
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction																
<b>E16 Total</b>		<b>2,591,953</b>	<b>8,222,991</b>					<b>10,814,944</b>	<b>70.00</b>	<b>2,252,755</b>	<b>7,683,987</b>					<b>9,856,742</b>	<b>70.00</b>
<b>E19 Retirement System Investment Commission</b>																	
1659	Investment Operations																
<b>E19 Total</b>								<b>4,774,949</b>	<b>19.00</b>			<b>4,774,949</b>				<b>4,774,949</b>	<b>19.00</b>
<b>E20 Attorney General</b>																	
139	Violence Against Women Grant																



**FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan**

FY 2008-09 Agency Funding										FY 2009-10 Agency Funding							
Activity No.	Activity Name	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
140	Capital Litigation Sub-Section and the Post-Conviction Relief (PCR)	999,106	50,000	276,658				1,325,964	13.00	999,106	50,000	276,658				1,325,964	13.00
141	The Medicaid Fraud Control Section	296,659	1,046,000	477,736				1,820,395	14.00	296,659	1,046,000	477,736				1,820,395	14.00
142	The State Grand Jury/Prosecution	1,979,331		1,442,083				3,421,414	51.00	1,979,331		1,442,083				3,421,414	51.00
143	The Internet Crimes Against Children Section	262,376	475,000					737,376	7.00	262,376	475,000					737,376	7.00
144	The Criminal Appeals Section	483,365		133,154				616,519	9.00	483,365		133,154				616,519	9.00
145	Government Litigation Section	682,687		378,992			1,400,000	2,471,679	7.00	682,687		378,992				1,071,679	7.00
146	Grievance Section																
147	Sexually Violent Predator Section	120,420		33,020				153,440	3.00	120,420		33,020				153,440	3.00
148	Securities Fraud Section	2,900,517		2,900,517				5,801,034	21.00	2,900,517		2,900,517				5,801,034	21.00
149	THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION	1,466,339		383,952				1,850,291	23.25	1,466,339		383,952				1,850,291	23.25
150	THE OPINIONS DIVISION	354,751		80,587				435,338	6.00	354,751		80,587				435,338	6.00
1781	Medicaid Fraud Recipient Control Unit			348,007				348,007	4.00			348,007				348,007	4.00
1782	Rural Domestic Violence Grant		451,500					451,500	6.00		451,500					451,500	6.00
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	63,792						63,792		63,792						63,792	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										(467,000)	300,000				(167,000)	
-	TERI Savings									(166,135)						(166,135)	
-	Central Travel Office									(17,041)						(17,041)	
-	Nightly Custodial Services									(34,416)						(34,416)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(22,180)						(22,180)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(13,958)						(13,958)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(1,979)						(1,979)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(472,438)						(472,438)	
-	MMO and ITMO Fees									(13,913)						(13,913)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(34,849)						(34,849)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(29,648)						(29,648)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(4,823)						(4,823)	
<b>E20 Total</b>	<b>Prosecution Coordination Commission</b>	<b>6,749,117</b>	<b>2,128,500</b>	<b>6,454,906</b>			<b>1,400,000</b>	<b>16,732,523</b>	<b>167.25</b>	<b>5,937,737</b>	<b>1,661,500</b>	<b>6,754,906</b>				<b>14,354,143</b>	<b>167.25</b>
151	Office of Solicitor State Appropriations	12,615,336		6,006,113				18,621,449	32.00	12,615,336		6,006,113				18,621,449	32.00
152	Administration - Criminal Intervention	330,156						330,156	1.00	330,156						330,156	1.00
153	Child Abuse Prosecution Unit	89,560						89,560	1.00	89,560						89,560	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	
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	42,954						42,954		42,954						42,954	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									(918,783)		573,164				(345,619)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(2,397)						(2,397)	
-	Central Travel Office									(1,438)						(1,438)	
-	Fleet Bid Structure									(7,200)						(7,200)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(8,103)						(8,103)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(327)						(327)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(124)						(124)	
-	MMO and ITMO Fees									(7,807)						(7,807)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(4,994)						(4,994)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(2,822)						(2,822)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction																
<b>E21 Total</b>	<b>Commission on Indigent Defense</b>	<b>13,125,469</b>	<b>162,334</b>	<b>6,006,113</b>				<b>19,293,916</b>	<b>41.00</b>	<b>12,171,474</b>	<b>162,334</b>	<b>6,579,277</b>				<b>18,913,085</b>	<b>41.00</b>
156	Direct Appeals	336,353		101,300				437,653	9.00	336,353		101,300				437,653	9.00
157	Post Conviction Relief Appeals	336,352		101,300				437,652	9.00	336,352		101,300				437,652	9.00
159	Administration	376,375		1,750,000				2,126,375	4.00	376,375		1,750,000				2,126,375	4.00
160	Legal Aid Funding			1,700,000				1,700,000	0.25			1,700,000				1,700,000	0.25
161	Deaf Penalty Fund			3,000,000				3,000,000	1.00			3,000,000				3,000,000	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																
164	Defense of Indigents Per Capita	4,148,295		4,023,052				8,171,347	0.25	4,148,295		4,023,052				8,171,347	0.25
1660	Criminal Domestic Violence	1,320,000						1,320,000	0.25							1,320,000	0.25
1791	DUI Defense of Indigents	1,000,000						1,000,000	0.25							1,000,000	0.25
1792	Death Penalty Trial Unit																
1898	Circuit Public Defenders & Staff						3,993,844	3,993,844	32.00								32.00
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									47,586						47,586	
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation							47,586								47,586	
-	Central Travel Office									(4,416)						(4,416)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(7,978)						(7,978)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(60,873)						(60,873)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(221)						(221)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(529,547)						(529,547)	
-	MMO and ITMO Fees									(703)						(703)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(7,771)						(7,771)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(5,399)						(5,399)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(2,699)						(2,699)	
<b>E23 Total</b>	<b>Adjudant General</b>	<b>7,564,961</b>	<b>13,175,652</b>	<b>13,175,652</b>			<b>3,993,844</b>	<b>24,734,457</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>4,596,663</b>		<b>13,175,652</b>				<b>17,532,305</b>	<b>60.00</b>
165	Army Operations	2,159,918	943,498	1,002,000				4,105,416	14.30	2,159,918	943,498	1,002,000				4,105,416	14.30
166	Army Support - Operations and Maintenance	67,052	10,739,481					10,806,533	16.00	67,052	10,739,481					10,806,533	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		1,996,259					1,996,259			1,996,259					1,996,259	
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	

# FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity No.	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding						FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
174	Army Support - Youth Challenge		3,832,000	444,034				4,276,034	19.00		3,832,000	444,034				4,276,034	
175	Air Support - Operations and Maintenance	397,299	3,043,108	3,000				3,443,407	19.00	397,299	3,043,108	3,000				3,443,407	19.00
176	Air Support - Environmental	31,401	89,640					121,041		31,401	89,640					121,041	
177	Air Support - Security		405,000					405,000			405,000					405,000	
178	Air Support - Firefighting		1,180,007					1,180,007	13.00		1,180,007					1,180,007	13.00
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		893,609					893,609	4.00		893,609					893,609	4.00
182	EMD - Public Information	108,721	172,982	20,000				302,703	1.25		172,982	20,000				192,982	1.25
183	EMD - Natural Hazards Preparedness	591,393	422,451					1,013,844	15.75	591,393	422,451					1,013,844	15.75
184	EMD - Natural Hazards Response	1,117,494	414,093	31,582				1,563,169	22.00	1,117,494	414,093	31,582				1,563,169	22.00
185	EMD - Hazardous Materials	23,000	217,366					240,366	0.75		217,366					240,366	0.75
186	EMD - Fixed Nuclear Facility Operations			1,182,809				1,182,809	12.75			1,182,809				1,182,809	12.75
187	EMD - Natural Hazards Recovery		251,893					251,893			251,893					251,893	
188	EMD - Natural Hazards Mitigation		92,135					92,135	2.00		92,135					92,135	2.00
189	EMD - Local Parks Through	58,580	9,777,321					9,835,901	8.00	58,580	9,777,321					9,835,901	8.00
190	EMD - Operations Support	485,238	321,147					806,385	2.50	485,238	321,147					806,385	2.50
191	State Guard	207,996						207,996	2.50		103,996					103,996	2.50
193	Enterprise Operations			2,712,922				2,712,922	2.00			2,712,922				2,712,922	2.00
194	Federal Caisson	144,495						144,495								-	
195	Military Personnel Support	32,834						32,834	0.50							32,834	0.50
196	Operations & Training	26,857						26,857								-	
197	Burial Flags	1,950						1,950		1,950						1,950	
199	Administration	1,286,294	435,509	18,440				1,740,243	24.70	1,286,294	435,509	18,440				1,740,243	24.70
1536	Civil Air Patrol		5,000					5,000			5,000					5,000	
1662	Army Appendix 4		206,400					206,400			206,400					206,400	
1663	Army Appendix 10		99,000					99,000			99,000					99,000	
1794	Air Appendix 29 - Family Readiness and Support Services															-	
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	32,266						32,266		32,266		3,100,475				32,266	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments															13,807,683	
-	Central Travel Office									(5,916)						(5,916)	
-	Nightly Custodial Services									(52,002)						(52,002)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance)									(18,943)						(18,943)	
-	Medication									(16,784)						(16,784)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(39,296)						(39,296)	
-	Non-Paper Use Reduction									(10,718)						(10,718)	
-	BACB Agency Base Reduction									(491,644)						(491,644)	
-	MMO and TMO Fees									(13,220)						(13,220)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(18,856)						(18,856)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(39,705)						(39,705)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(21,341)						(21,341)	
<b>E24 Total</b>		<b>7,023,462</b>	<b>38,064,165</b>	<b>5,414,787</b>				<b>50,502,444</b>	<b>165.50</b>	<b>5,879,934</b>	<b>48,771,373</b>	<b>8,515,262</b>				<b>63,166,569</b>	<b>165.50</b>
<b>E28 Election Commission</b>																	
200	Administration	552,769		305,700				858,469	7.50	552,769		305,700				858,469	7.50
201	Voter Services	542,877						542,877	9.00	542,877						542,877	9.00
202	Public Information - Training	132,349		35,000				167,349	3.00	132,349		35,000				167,349	3.00
203	Help America Vote Act (HAVA)															-	
204	Special Primaries/Elections			100,000				100,000				100,000				100,000	
205	Distribution to Subdivisions	390,196						390,196								390,196	
206	Distribution to Subdivisions															-	
207	2008 General Election															-	
1537	Statewide Primaries															-	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments															-	
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	8,855						8,855		8,855						8,855	
-	Central Travel Office									(3,388)						(3,388)	
-	Nightly Custodial Services									(3,527)						(3,527)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance)															-	
-	Medication									(2,874)						(2,874)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(28)						(28)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(12,327)						(12,327)	
-	BACB Agency Base Reduction									(261)						(261)	
-	MMO and TMO Fees									(82,482)						(82,482)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(474)						(474)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(5,280)						(5,280)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(4,652)						(4,652)	
-										(1,664)						(1,664)	
<b>E28 Total</b>		<b>1,827,046</b>		<b>440,700</b>				<b>2,067,746</b>	<b>19.50</b>	<b>1,510,099</b>		<b>440,700</b>				<b>1,950,799</b>	<b>19.50</b>
<b>F03 Budget &amp; Control Board</b>																	
208	Statewide Budget Development, Analysis and Implementation	2,527,542						2,527,542	28.00	2,527,542						2,527,542	28.00
209	Health & Demographics	1,158,621		3,025,189				4,183,810	28.50	1,158,621		3,025,189				4,183,810	28.50
210	Successful Children Project (Kids Count)			383,382				383,382	1.00			383,382				383,382	1.00
211	Board of Economic Advisors & Economic Research	1,053,436						1,053,436	10.25	1,053,436						1,053,436	10.25
212	Redistricting & Precinct Demographics	383,923						383,923	4.50	383,923						383,923	4.50
213	Enhanced 911			458,386				458,386	5.00			458,386				458,386	5.00
214	Geodetic Network	1,072,547		326,530				1,399,077	12.50	1,072,547		326,530				1,399,077	12.50
215	Training and Development Services	461,229		409,075				870,304	9.72	461,229		409,075				870,304	9.72
216	Temporary Employment Services	30,601						30,601	2.55	30,601						30,601	2.55
217	Recruitment Services	42,336						42,336	0.40	42,336						42,336	0.40
218	Workforce Planning															-	
219	Human Resource Consulting Services	1,859,208						1,859,208	18.30	1,859,208						1,756,539	18.30
220	Grievance and Mediation Services	423,268						423,268	5.07	423,268						423,268	5.07
222	Confederate Relic Room & Military Museum Services	903,007		28,100				931,107	8.00	903,007		28,100				931,107	8.00
223	Facilities Management	1,862,264		26,331,224				28,193,488	168.72	1,862,264		26,331,224				27,875,181	168.72



**FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan**

		FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding										
Activity No.	Activity Name	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
224	State Fleet Management			32,015,354				32,015,354	45.12			32,015,354				32,015,354	45.12
225	Print Shop			968,364				968,364	8.46			968,364				968,364	8.46
226	Surplus Property			1,745,802				1,745,802	26.04			1,745,802				1,745,802	26.04
227	Leasing			1,018,960				1,018,960	11.91			1,018,960				1,018,960	11.91
229	Parking Services	179,771		253,386				433,157	4.14			253,386				253,386	4.14
230	Intra Agency Mail			1,359,724				1,359,724	15.55			1,359,724				1,359,724	15.55
232	Procurement	1,048,988		1,514,921				2,563,909	32.00			1,514,921				2,413,909	32.00
233	Audit and Certification	380,952		91,921				472,873	6.00			380,952				91,921	6.00
234	State Engineer	419,686		137,804				557,500	6.50			137,804				95,500	6.50
235	Property & Liability Self-Insurance			6,987,660				6,987,660	60.69			6,987,660				6,987,660	60.69
236	Employee Insurance Financial Services			5,268,999				5,268,999	37.62			5,268,999				5,268,999	37.62
237	Employee Insurance Customer Services			5,190,067				5,190,067	50.74			5,190,067				5,190,067	50.74
238	Adoption Assistance			711,084				711,084	0.14			711,084				711,084	0.14
239	Local Government Infrastructure Grants	2,761,690		3,605,000				6,366,690	3.81	2,628,218		3,605,000				6,233,218	3.81
240	State Revolving Fund Loans	1,506,942	500,000	729,700				2,736,642	6.55	1,506,942	500,000	729,700				2,736,642	6.55
241	Community Development Block Grants	18,279						18,279									
243	State Energy Program-Facilities Energy Efficiency		392,273	401,146				793,419	6.80			401,146				793,419	6.80
244	Radioactive Waste Disposal Program			447,461				447,461	3.09			447,461				447,461	3.09
245	Network Services-Local Services			7,525,359				7,525,359	37.89			7,525,359				7,525,359	37.89
246	Network Services-Long Distance, Internet and Network			18,832,808				18,832,808	27.95			18,832,808				18,832,808	27.95
247	Network Services-Other	4,390,948		6,583,929				10,974,877	26.02	4,390,948		6,583,929				10,974,877	26.02
248	Data Processing Services			18,737,116				18,737,116	87.07			18,737,116				18,737,116	87.07
249	Data Processing Services - Applications Development			1,826,581				1,826,581	24.75			1,826,581				1,826,581	24.75
250	Data Processing Services - Desktop and Mid Range Server Support																
251	Information Technology Procurement (ITMO)			5,163,016				5,163,016	43.98			5,163,016				5,163,016	43.98
252	IT Planning & Project Management			1,733,113				1,733,113	17.17			1,733,113				1,733,113	17.17
253	Enterprise Projects	5,689,821		4,504,906				10,194,727	33.55			4,504,906				4,504,906	33.55
255	Retirement Systems Financial Services			10,000,000				10,000,000	49.00	5,689,821						15,689,821	49.00
256	Retirement Systems Customer Services			5,771,699				5,771,699	61.00			5,771,699				5,771,699	61.00
257	Retirement Systems Information Technology			7,333,598				7,333,598	73.00			7,333,598				7,333,598	73.00
258	Retirement Systems Service Imaging			5,525,406				5,525,406	31.00			5,525,406				5,525,406	31.00
259	Legal Services			1,985,443				1,985,443	20.00			1,985,443				1,985,443	20.00
260	Executive Education Training			1,084,307				1,084,307	10.00			1,084,307				1,084,307	10.00
261	Internal Audit Services	140,455		356,146				496,601	6.00	140,455		356,146				496,601	6.00
262	Brandenburg Coordination Committee																
263	Civil Contingent Fund																
265	Base Closure																
267	Controller and Treasurer Data Processing Support	918,537						918,537		918,537						-	
268	Southern Maritime	5,000						5,000								-	
270	Administration	1,884,014		3,142,845				5,026,859	52.32	1,739,014		3,142,845				4,881,859	52.32
1540	Competitive Grants																
1543	Heritage Corridor																
1621	State Energy Program- Renewable Energy and Transportation																
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments			455,955				455,955	6.48			455,955				455,955	6.48
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	140,341						140,341								140,341	
-	TERI Savings			(491,819)				(491,819)								(491,819)	
-	Central Travel Office			(22,545)				(22,545)								(22,545)	
-	Nightly Custodial Services			(63,032)				(63,032)								(63,032)	
-	Fleet Bid Structure			(3,868)				(3,868)								(3,868)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)																
-	CVRP Surcharge			(34,301)				(34,301)								(34,301)	
-	Lease Savings			(1,030)				(1,030)								(1,030)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds			(48,267)				(48,267)								(48,267)	
-	Honor-ager Use			(284,469)				(284,469)								(284,469)	
-	SCEIS Base Reduction			(23,843)				(23,843)								(23,843)	
-	BACB and TMO Fees			(516,697)				(516,697)								(516,697)	
-	MWO and TMO Fees			(84,155)				(84,155)								(84,155)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough			(85,230)				(85,230)								(85,230)	
-	15% Travel Reduction			(40,539)				(40,539)								(40,539)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction																
<b>F33 Total</b>		<b>31,349,144</b>	<b>1,952,240</b>	<b>195,526,368</b>				<b>228,827,752</b>	<b>1,242.23</b>	<b>26,111,073</b>	<b>1,597,116</b>	<b>196,039,286</b>				<b>223,747,475</b>	<b>1,242.23</b>
<b>F27 Budget &amp; Control Board - Auditor</b>																	
271	Audit the State's Basic Financial Statements	96,456		330,000				426,456	1.50			330,000				426,456	1.50
272	Single Audit	601,554						601,554	9.30							601,554	9.30
273	Medicaid Audits	1,068,478		18,900				1,068,478	18.90			1,068,478				1,068,478	18.90
274	State Agency Audits	1,224,542		250,000				1,224,542	21.30			250,000				1,224,542	21.30
275	Court Audits																
276	Administration (Overhead Costs)	240,018						240,018	5.00							240,018	5.00
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											15,000				15,000	
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	30,662						30,662		30,662						30,662	
-	Central Travel Office			(3,668)				(3,668)								(3,668)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)																
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds			(9,535)				(9,535)								(9,535)	
-	BACB Agency Base Reduction			(13,925)				(13,925)								(13,925)	
-	MWO and TMO Fees			(228,320)				(228,320)								(228,320)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough																
-	15% Travel Reduction																
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction																
<b>F27 Total</b>		<b>3,261,710</b>		<b>580,000</b>				<b>3,841,710</b>	<b>56.00</b>	<b>2,990,106</b>		<b>595,000</b>				<b>3,575,106</b>	<b>56.00</b>
<b>F30 Budget &amp; Control Board - Employee Benefits</b>																	
277	Employee Benefits	32,192,397		944,000				33,136,397		32,192,397						32,192,397	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											277,540				277,540	

FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity No.	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding										
		Adjusted General Funds (19,713,273)	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds (19,713,273)	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds (19,713,273)	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds (19,713,273)	Total FTEs
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation																
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction																
<b>F31 Budget &amp; Control Board - Capital Reserve</b>		<b>12,479,124</b>		<b>944,000</b>				<b>13,423,124</b>		<b>11,889,235</b>		<b>277,640</b>				<b>12,166,875</b>	
278	Reserve Funds								<b>127,847,888</b>						<b>127,847,888</b>		
<b>H03 Commission on Higher Education</b>																	
279	Administration	2,173,835						3,171,392	22.70	2,173,835		997,557				3,171,392	22.70
280	SC Alliance for Minority Participation	272,414						272,414						272,414		272,414	
281	Greenville Technical College-University Center	887,619						887,619		887,619						887,619	
282	Greenville Higher Ed Center	381,886						1,461,185								-	
283	University of South Carolina-Operations	1,199,097					1,112,229	1,199,097								-	
284	Lowcountry Graduate Center	605,171						605,171								-	
285	Access and Equity	1,371,930						1,371,930								403,448	
286	SREB Contractual Scholarships	1,506,801						1,506,801		1,506,801						1,371,930	
287	SREB Fees and Assessments	455,903	4,631,048					5,086,951		5,086,951						5,086,951	
288	Gear Up	1,025,327						1,025,327		1,025,327						1,025,327	
289	SC Manufacturing Extension Partnerships	8,933						8,933									
290	Arts Program		1,113,639							1,113,639						1,113,639	
291	Training for Math & Science Teachers			721,101							721,101					721,101	
292	Centers of Excellence	22,035						22,035								-	
293	Youth Leadership Conference															-	
294	EIA-Teacher Recruitment			5,871,014				5,871,014				5,871,014				5,871,014	
295	Cutting Edge	125,812						125,812	2.00							-	2.00
296	Professor of the Year	436						436		436						436	
297	Educational Endowment	21,572,425						24,000,000	8.30	21,572,425		2,427,575				24,000,000	
298	State Approving Section	63,080	360,303					566,928		63,080	360,303	143,545				566,928	8.30
299	Higher Education Awareness	222,403						222,403	1.00							-	1.00
300	African American Loan Program	176,394						176,394									
301	Performance Funding	2,057,303						2,057,303		2,057,303				176,394		176,394	
302	Experimental Program to Stimulate Cooperative Research	303,130						303,130		303,130						2,057,303	
303	National Guard Tuition Reimbursement Program	18,747						18,747		18,747						303,130	
304	State Endowment	30,725						30,725		30,725						1,819,747	
305	LIFE Science Grants	71,032,305						71,032,305		71,032,305						30,725	
306	Electronic Library	194,000						194,000		194,000						148,896,144	
307	Research Centers of Excellence		10,000,000					10,000,000		10,000,000						194,000	
308	Excellence Enhancement		4,700,000					4,700,000		4,700,000						10,000,000	
309	HOPE Scholarships		8,076,110					8,076,110		8,076,110						4,072,387	
310	Need Based Grants		11,631,566					11,631,566		11,631,566						8,209,981	
312	Palmetto Fellows Scholarships		30,277,240					30,277,240		30,277,240						17,817,025	
314	Lottery Tuition Assistance		47,000,000					47,000,000		47,000,000						37,435,700	
315	Technology Grants		12,000,000					12,000,000		12,000,000						47,000,000	
1545	Service Learning Engagement			65,000				65,000								-	
1546	Think Tec/Fastrac	208,752						208,752		208,752						65,000	
1547	National Foundation of Teaching Entrepreneurship (NFTE)	208,752						208,752								-	
1690	Education and Economic Development (EEDA) funding for CHE and Institutions	1,459,987						1,459,987		925,940						925,940	
1797	Critical Needs Nursing Initiative	869,475						869,475								-	
1798	Charleston Transition Coll. Connection	250,503						250,503								-	
1799	SC Community Enterprise Center															-	
1899	Research Authority - Hydrogen Grants															-	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	14,444						14,444		14,444						(672,551)	
-	Academic Program Review									(21,232)						14,444	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(937,177)						(21,232)	
-	Central Travel Office									(12,492)						(937,177)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance)															(12,492)	
-	Medication									(7,488)						(7,488)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(12,658)						(12,658)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(1,024)						(1,024)	
-	MMO and TMO Fees									(2,211)						(2,211)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(7,565)						(7,565)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(24,415)						(24,415)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(4,752)						(4,752)	
<b>H03 Total</b>		<b>109,167,421</b>	<b>6,104,990</b>	<b>10,225,792</b>		<b>200,641,598</b>	<b>1,112,229</b>	<b>327,252,030</b>	<b>34.00</b>	<b>49,415,109</b>	<b>6,104,990</b>	<b>9,553,241</b>		<b>258,117,565</b>		<b>323,190,905</b>	<b>34.00</b>
<b>H06 Higher Education Tuition Grants</b>																	
316	Tuition Grants	21,793,822						34,918,340	5.00	21,793,822	703,525	4,654,389		7,766,604		34,918,340	5.00
317	South Carolina Student Legislature															-	
318	Administration	309,384						309,384		271,915						271,915	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments															752,518	
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	2,302						2,302		2,302						2,302	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(21,816)						(21,816)	
-	Central Travel Office									(1,224)						(1,224)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance)															(778)	
-	Medication									(778)						(778)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(2,498)						(2,498)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(210)						(210)	
-	MMO and TMO Fees									(653)						(653)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(1,332)						(1,332)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(1,746)						(1,746)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(322)						(322)	
<b>H06 Total</b>		<b>22,105,508</b>	<b>703,525</b>	<b>4,654,389</b>		<b>7,766,604</b>		<b>35,230,026</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>22,038,058</b>	<b>691,259</b>	<b>5,419,173</b>		<b>7,766,604</b>		<b>35,915,094</b>	<b>5.00</b>
<b>H09 The Citadel</b>																	
319	Citadel Graduate College	998,982						2,503,292	5.00	998,982		1,504,280				2,503,292	5.00
320	ROTC Departments	76,883						192,654	3.00	76,883		115,771				192,654	3.00

**FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan**

FY 2008-09 Agency Funding										FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									
Activity No.	Activity Name	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs		
321	School of Business Administration	1,798,074	2,707,562					4,505,636	24.90	1,798,074	2,707,562					4,505,636	24.90		
322	School of Education	962,139	1,448,802					2,410,941	16.15	962,139	1,448,802					2,410,941	16.15		
323	School of Engineering	1,007,558	1,517,193					2,524,751	17.00	1,007,558	1,517,193					2,524,751	17.00		
324	School of Humanities and Social Sciences	3,196,667	4,813,580					8,010,247	99.50	3,196,667	4,813,580					8,010,247	99.50		
325	School of Science and Mathematics	2,704,699	4,072,771					6,777,470	47.75	2,704,699	4,072,771					6,777,470	47.75		
326	Research		57,387	454,271				511,658			57,387	454,271				511,658			
327	Public Service		160,534	1,093,619				1,254,153			160,534	1,093,619				1,254,153			
328	Academic Support			7,168,588				8,589,284	62.00			7,168,588				8,589,284	62.00		
329	Student Services			6,785,511				6,785,511	61.50			6,785,511				6,785,511	61.50		
330	Institutional Support		15,000	8,821,011				8,836,011	113.34		15,000	8,821,011				8,836,011	113.34		
331	SOM of Plant	117,489		14,284,310				14,401,800	109.00			14,284,310				14,401,800	109.00		
332	Scholarships and Fellowships		20,700,727					20,700,727			20,700,727					20,700,727			
333	Athletics		7,755,643					7,755,643	43.00		7,755,643					7,755,643	43.00		
334	Gift Shop Enterprises		2,800,113					2,800,113	12.00		2,800,113					2,800,113	12.00		
335	Director of Auxiliary Activity		96,052					96,052			96,052					96,052			
336	Barracks		6,043,495					6,043,495			6,043,495					6,043,495			
337	Cadet Store		4,386,368					4,386,368	6.00		4,386,368					4,386,368	6.00		
338	Dining Hall		5,857,609					5,857,609			5,857,609					5,857,609			
339	Faculty/Staff Quarters		517,872					517,872	3.00		517,872					517,872	3.00		
340	Infirmary		1,142,675					1,142,675	10.00		1,142,675					1,142,675	10.00		
341	Laundry/Dry Cleaning		1,101,332					1,101,332	24.75		1,101,332					1,101,332	24.75		
343	Tailor Shop		1,382,960					1,382,960	9.00		1,382,960					1,382,960	9.00		
344	Telephone		622					622	1.00		622					622	1.00		
345	Coeducation Initiative	1,110,000						1,110,000	20.26							-	20.26		
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments	155,266						155,266		155,266						3,616,043			
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation															155,266			
-	Reduce Higher Education Operations & Maintenance by 3%									(433,273)						(433,273)			
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(948,322)						(948,322)			
-	Administration - 15% Reduction									(1,340,775)						(1,340,775)			
-	TERI Savings									(16,567)						(16,567)			
-	Fleet Bid Structure									(3,370)						(3,370)			
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance)									(45,048)						(45,048)			
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(7,949)						(7,949)			
-	MMO and TMO Fees									(5,412)						(5,412)			
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(83,365)						(83,365)			
-	15% Travel Reduction									(116,184)						(116,184)			
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(62,661)						(62,661)			
<b>H12</b>	<b>Clemson University (E&amp;G)</b>	<b>13,547,453</b>	<b>20,933,628</b>	<b>89,616,429</b>				<b>124,097,510</b>	<b>648.15</b>	<b>8,337,471</b>	<b>20,769,893</b>	<b>93,398,207</b>				<b>122,505,571</b>	<b>648.15</b>		
346	Auxiliary - Student Housing		24,130,886					24,130,886	147.16		24,130,886					24,130,886	147.16		
347	Auxiliary - Other		21,088,561					21,088,561	159.69		21,088,561					21,088,561	159.69		
348	Line Item-Municipal Services	931,747						931,747	75.11	931,747						931,747	75.11		
349	Line Item-Advanced Films and Fibers	185,251						185,251	3.68	185,251						185,251	3.68		
350	Line Item-Wireless Communication	500,000						500,000		500,000						500,000			
351	Research		25,573,363					25,573,363	269.90		25,573,363					25,573,363	269.90		
352	Sponsored Research		18,625,775					18,625,775	311.53		18,625,775					18,625,775	311.53		
353	Public Service		4,904,791					4,904,791	54.06		4,904,791					4,904,791	54.06		
354	Academic Support		46,408,415					46,408,415	383.21		46,408,415					46,408,415	383.21		
355	Student Services		20,730,324					20,730,324	199.13		20,730,324					20,730,324	199.13		
356	Institutional Support																		
357	Operation and Maintenance of the Plant		31,050,942					31,050,942	389.17		31,050,942					31,050,942	389.17		
358	Scholarships and Fellowships	5,574,657	7,708,305					13,282,962	159.15	5,574,657	7,708,305					13,282,962	159.15		
359	Auxiliary - Intercollegiate Athletics		40,814,659					40,814,659	196.15		40,814,659					40,814,659	196.15		
360	Auxiliary - Food Services		14,036,660					14,036,660	15.00		14,036,660					14,036,660	15.00		
361	Auxiliary - Bookstores		1,513,322					1,513,322	1.46		1,513,322					1,513,322	1.46		
362	Instruction - College of Architecture, Arts and Humanities	14,037,956		10,825,082				24,863,038	286.92	14,037,956		10,825,082				24,863,038	286.92		
363	Instruction - College of Business and Behavioral Science	18,185,763		14,945,656				33,131,419	223.21	18,185,763		14,945,656				33,131,419	223.21		
364	Instruction - College of Agriculture, Forestry and Life Sciences			7,648,588				7,648,588	157.95			7,648,588				7,648,588	157.95		
365	Instruction - College of Engineering and Science	32,694,102		25,248,592				57,942,694	396.68	32,694,102		25,248,592				57,942,694	396.68		
366	Instruction - College of Health, Education and Human Development	9,307,372						9,307,372	184.56	9,307,372						9,307,372	184.56		
1548	COMSET																		
1691	CU ICAR	501,886						501,886	7.91	501,886						501,886	7.91		
1692	Call Me Mister	500,000						500,000		500,000						500,000			
1800	SC Light Rail						700,000												
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments	1,079,668						1,079,668								1,079,668			
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation																		
-	Reduce Higher Education Operations & Maintenance by 3%																		
-	1% Collaboration - Higher Education																		
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(931,406)						(931,406)			
-	TERI Savings									(907,726)						(907,726)			
-	Fleet Bid Structure									(6,607,401)						(6,607,401)			
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance)									(1,886,882)						(1,886,882)			
-	Medication									(173,536)						(173,536)			
-	CVRP Surcharge									(258,867)						(258,867)			
-	Lobbyists									(1,556)						(1,556)			
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(275,485)						(275,485)			
-	MMO and TMO Fees									(91,000)						(91,000)			
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(32,634)						(32,634)			
-	15% Travel Reduction									(581,952)						(581,952)			
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(1,857,699)						(1,857,699)			
-										(142,982)						(142,982)			

**FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan**

		FY 2008-09 Agency Funding							FY 2009-10 Agency Funding								
Activity No.	Activity Name	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
<b>H12 Total</b>		<b>94,391,443</b>	<b>101,301,245</b>	<b>372,219,052</b>			<b>700,000</b>	<b>588,611,740</b>	<b>3,472.48</b>	<b>77,692,651</b>	<b>63,225,580</b>	<b>438,140,957</b>				<b>579,059,188</b>	<b>3,472.48</b>
<b>H15 University of Charleston</b>																	
367	Instruction	1,236,329	359,575	4,684,966				6,280,870	30.58	1,236,329	359,575	4,684,966				6,280,870	30.58
368	Instruction	1,395,920		5,289,718				6,685,638	50.92	1,395,920		5,289,718				6,685,638	50.92
369	Instruction	2,008,408		7,610,695				9,619,103	50.81	2,008,408		7,610,695				9,619,103	50.81
370	Instruction	1,646,657		6,239,870				7,886,527	50.06	1,646,657		6,239,870				7,886,527	50.06
371	Instruction	3,679,945		13,944,850				17,624,796	148.87	3,679,945		13,944,850				17,624,796	148.87
372	Instruction	3,617,742		13,709,133				17,326,875	125.00	3,617,742		13,709,133				17,326,875	125.00
373	Research	323,004	3,965,249	2,612,595				6,901,848	5.00	323,004	3,965,249	2,612,595				6,901,848	5.00
374	Public Service	84,647	424,176	504,136				1,012,959	4.00	84,647	424,176	504,136				1,012,959	4.00
375	Academic Support-Other	1,984,851		6,986,860				8,971,711	92.10	1,984,851		6,986,860				8,971,711	92.10
376	Academic Support-Libraries	1,454,136		5,167,997				6,622,133	46.12	1,454,136		5,167,997				6,622,133	46.12
377	Student Services	1,922,298		7,589,403				9,511,701	113.35	1,922,298		7,589,403				9,511,701	113.35
378	Institutional Support	2,865,279		13,586,541				16,461,820	282.39	2,865,279		13,586,541				16,461,820	282.39
379	Operation/Maintenance of Plant	4,781,040		16,791,408				21,572,448	136.30	4,781,040		16,791,408				21,572,448	136.30
380	Scholarships/Fellowships		5,250,000	11,779,873				17,029,873	5.75		5,250,000	11,779,873				17,029,873	5.75
381	Hospitality and Tourism								7.00							7.00	
382	Avery Center								1.75							1.75	
383	Governor's School								50.00							50.00	
384	Auxiliary - Residence Halls		13,263,476					13,263,476			13,263,476					13,263,476	
385	Auxiliary - Food Service		7,700,090					7,700,090			7,700,090					7,700,090	
386	Auxiliary - Health Services		1,197,460					1,197,460	11.00		1,197,460					1,197,460	11.00
387	Auxiliary - Other Rentals		77,394					77,394			77,394					77,394	
388	Auxiliary - Vending		70,000					70,000	3.00		70,000					70,000	3.00
389	Auxiliary - Bookstore		450,000					450,000			450,000					450,000	
390	Auxiliary - Parking		1,536,434					1,536,434	3.00		1,536,434					1,536,434	3.00
391	Auxiliary - Athletics		8,955,146					8,955,146	11.30		8,955,146					8,955,146	11.30
1549	Effective Teaching and Learning																
1550	Office of Tourism Analysis								7.15							7.15	
1551	Business - Economic Partnership Initiative	1,286,167		4,873,822				6,159,989	50.09	1,286,167		4,873,822				6,159,989	50.09
1694	Marine Genomics								5.25							5.25	
1697	Real Estate																
1801	Global Trade and Resource Center								3.00							3.00	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	300,955						300,955		300,955		12,249,675				13,249,675	
-	Reduce Higher Education Operations & Maintenance by 3%																
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction																
-	Administration - 15% Reduction																
-	TERI Savings																
-	Fleet Bid Structure																
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)																
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use																
-	MMO and TMO Fees																
-	Two-Day State Furlough																
-	15% Travel Reduction																
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction																
<b>H15 Total</b>		<b>28,587,379</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>154,651,867</b>				<b>193,219,246</b>	<b>1,330.18</b>	<b>20,195,147</b>	<b>11,000,000</b>	<b>166,881,542</b>				<b>198,076,689</b>	<b>1,330.18</b>
<b>H17 Coastal Carolina University</b>																	
392	Book Store			1,839				1,839				1,839				1,839	
393	General Instruction			2,779,334				2,779,334				2,779,334				2,779,334	
394	Specific Instruction Program			3,141,270				3,141,270	7.81			3,141,270				3,141,270	7.81
395	College of Business	3,028,202		6,609,670				9,637,872	38.29	3,028,202		6,609,670				9,637,872	38.29
396	College of Education	1,825,347		3,994,193				5,809,540	44.10	1,825,347		3,984,193				5,809,540	44.10
397	College of Hum. & Fine Arts	4,833,952		10,551,090				15,385,042	104.28	4,833,952		10,551,090				15,385,042	104.28
398	College of Natural Science	4,056,603		8,551,733				12,917,336	92.80	4,056,603		8,556,733				12,917,336	92.80
399	Research	721,331	3,606,654	721,331				4,327,985	2.60	721,331	3,606,654	721,331				4,327,985	2.60
400	Public Service	3,168,346		950,504				4,118,850	6.51	3,168,346		950,504				4,118,850	6.51
401	Academic Support		6,209,020	6,209,020				12,418,040	80.75		6,209,020	6,209,020				12,418,040	80.75
402	Student Services		7,358,614					7,358,614	98.11		7,358,614					7,358,614	98.11
403	Athletics		11,803,224					11,803,224	83.52		11,803,224					11,803,224	83.52
404	Institutional Support		13,737,056					13,737,056	169.87		13,737,056					13,737,056	169.87
405	Oper. and Maint. Of Plant		9,093,079					9,093,079	143.24		9,093,079					9,093,079	143.24
406	Scholarship & Fellowship		20,569,071					20,569,071	16.93		20,569,071					20,569,071	16.93
407	Residence Halls		2,898,683					2,898,683			2,898,683					2,898,683	
408	Food Serve / Vending		94,901					94,901			94,901					94,901	
1900	Golf		1,416,722					1,416,722	2.60			1,416,722				1,416,722	2.60
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	161,336						161,336		161,336		4,671,666				4,833,002	
-	Reduce Higher Education Operations & Maintenance by 3%																
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction																
-	Administration - 15% Reduction																
-	TERI Savings																
-	Fleet Bid Structure																
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)																
-	CVRP Surcharge																
-	Lobbyists																
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use																
-	MMO and TMO Fees																
-	Two-Day State Furlough																
-	15% Travel Reduction																



FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity No.	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding										
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction	13,907,440	6,775,000	110,778,334				131,460,774	950.08	8,872,495	7,540,000	115,450,000				131,862,495	950.08
<b>H17 Total</b>																	
<b>H18 Francis Marion University</b>																	
410	Research		50,329	44,065				94,394	11.65		50,329	44,065				94,394	11.65
411	Public Service		139,802	1,802,723				1,942,525	42.19		139,802	1,802,723				1,942,525	42.19
412	Academic Support			4,799,181				4,799,181	35.34			4,799,181				4,799,181	35.34
413	Student Services			3,348,497				3,348,497	18.37			3,348,497				3,348,497	18.37
414	Athletics			1,569,918				1,569,918	64.72			1,569,918				1,569,918	64.72
415	Institutional Support			5,002,873				5,002,873	95.00			5,002,873				5,002,873	95.00
416	Facilities Maintenance			6,239,929				6,239,929	4.00			6,239,929				6,239,929	4.00
417	Scholarships and Fellowships		5,401,960	882,682				6,284,642	19.872		5,401,960	882,682				6,284,642	19.872
418	Auxiliary Enterprises - Dining Services			89,426				89,426	59.617			89,426				89,426	59.617
419	Auxiliary Enterprises - Bookstore			19,872				19,872	1.00			19,872				19,872	1.00
420	Auxiliary Enterprises - Housing			59,617				59,617	12.56			59,617				12,38,031	12.56
421	Omega Project								25.25							3,457,795	25.25
422	Instruction - Nursing Program	1,238,031							17.15							2,325,069	17.15
423	Instruction - School of Business	2,460,519		997,276					138.13							14,173,478	138.13
424	Instruction - School of Education	1,654,735		670,334													
425	Instruction - College of Liberal Arts	10,273,746		4,173,478													
1553	Small and Minority Business Assistance																
1698	Program for Women & Minorities in Science & Mathematics																
1700	Early Childhood Education & Child Development Program																
<b>1803 Accreditation &amp; Program Enhancement Project</b>		336,973															
1804	Teaching Education Initiative																
1805	Rural Assistance Initiative																
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments	143,559									593,727	2,052,858				2,646,585	
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation															143,559	
-	Reduce Higher Education Operations & Maintenance by 3%																
-	Administration Standards - Higher Education																
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction																
-	Administration - 15% Reduction																
-	TERI Savings																
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)																
-	Lobbyists																
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use																
-	MMO and ITMO Fees																
-	Two-Day State Furlough																
-	15% Travel Reduction																
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction																
<b>H18 Total</b>		16,107,563	5,592,091	29,699,871				51,399,525	465.36	12,896,045	6,185,818	31,752,729				50,834,592	465.36
<b>H21 Lander University</b>																	
427	College of Business & Public Affairs	1,807,589							38.08							1,807,589	38.08
428	College of Science, Mathematics & Natural Sciences	2,735,506							31.50							2,643,506	31.50
429	College of Arts and Humanities	2,532,145							22.83							2,427,438	22.83
430	College of Education	1,627,438							2.00							1,102,521	2.00
431	Instruction - Other	312,387		790,134					115.988							115,388	
432	Public Service		21,461						23.00							93,927	23.00
433	Academic Support		223,679						3,095.513							2,464,850	3,095.513
434	Student Services			2,241,171					20.13							1,777,894	20.13
435	Intercollegiate Athletics			1,777,894					28.87							3,362,916	28.87
436	Institutional Support			3,362,916					73.00							4,332,928	73.00
437	Operation & Maintenance of Plant			4,332,928												4,332,928	
438	Scholarships and Fellowships		3,256,576						4.50							4,629,106	4.50
439	Food Services			1,372,528					1,282.214							1,282,214	1,282.214
440	Book Store			1,554,964					7.00							1,554,964	7.00
441	Residence Halls			2,208,936												2,208,936	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments	102,873															
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation																
-	Reduce Higher Education Operations & Maintenance by 3%																
-	Administration Standards - Higher Education																
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction																
-	Administration - 15% Reduction																
-	TERI Savings																
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)																
-	Lobbyists																
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use																
-	MMO and ITMO Fees																
-	Two-Day State Furlough																
-	15% Travel Reduction																
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction																
<b>H21 Total</b>		9,117,938	3,501,718	22,112,725				34,732,381	318.91	7,169,491	3,269,131	26,968,398				37,406,020	318.91
<b>H24 South Carolina State University</b>																	
442	Auxiliary Services-Food Services			7,867,140					41.00							7,867,140	41.00
443	Auxiliary Services-Housing			9,202,556					40.00							9,202,556	40.00
444	Auxiliary Services-Bookstore			2,660,758					14.00							2,660,758	14.00
445	Instruction	10,902,728		20,119,466		2,500,000			316.00							20,119,466	316.00
446	Research/Grants		30,230,781						75.00							30,230,781	75.00
447	Public Service	169,781							3.83								3.83
448	Libraries	1,330,307							45.896							4,565,815	45.896
449	Student Services	1,666,282		3,000,738					45.00							3,000,738	45.00

FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity No.	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding										
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
451	Operation and Maintenance of Plant & Deferred Maintenance Administration	2,450,702	13,242,044					15,692,746	70.00	2,450,702	13,242,044					15,692,746	70.00
452	Access and Equity	3,093,973	2,513,151					5,607,124	60.00	3,093,973	2,513,151					5,607,124	60.00
453	School of Business Accreditation		129,000					129,000			129,000					129,000	
454	Transportation		410,635					410,635			410,635					410,635	
455	Felton Laboratory																
456	I-85 corridor Health, Education, and Economic Development Institute		912,593					912,593			912,593					912,593	
1806	SC State Bridge Program																
1807	Quality Program						250,000										
1808	SC Alliance for Minority Participation																
1809	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	207,531						207,531			24,270,474	18,777,590				43,048,064	
-	Reduce Higher Education Operations & Maintenance by 3%																
-	Administration Standards - Higher Education																
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction																
-	Administration - 15% Reduction																
-	TERI Savings																
-	Fleet Bid Structure																
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)																
-	CVRP Surcharge																
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use																
-	MMO and ITMO Fees																
-	Two-Day State Furlough																
-	15% Travel Reduction																
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction																
<b>H24 Total</b>		<b>19,821,304</b>	<b>30,230,781</b>	<b>64,623,896</b>		<b>2,500,000</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>117,425,981</b>	<b>672.33</b>	<b>14,323,575</b>	<b>54,501,255</b>	<b>83,401,486</b>		<b>2,500,000</b>		<b>154,726,316</b>	<b>672.33</b>
<b>H27 University of South Carolina - Columbia</b>		<b>18,990,914</b>	<b>16,034,777</b>	<b>25,308,564</b>				<b>60,334,255</b>	<b>740.75</b>	<b>18,990,914</b>	<b>16,034,777</b>	<b>25,308,564</b>				<b>60,334,255</b>	<b>740.75</b>
457	School of Medicine							18,199,045	120.79							18,199,045	120.79
458	Public Service							28,579,418	211.01							28,579,418	211.01
459	Academic Support	3,094,228	107,968	53,581,689				56,783,885	458.69	3,094,228	107,968	53,581,689				56,783,885	458.69
460	Student Services		2,537,253	42,727,258				45,264,511	177.64		2,537,253	42,727,258				45,264,511	177.64
461	Operations & Maintenance							53,111,460	435.26							53,111,460	435.26
462	Scholarships		52,742,467	63,474,989				116,217,456			52,742,467	63,474,989				116,217,456	
463	Institute for Public Service and Policy Research																
464	Institute for Arts and Sciences	55,886,768	749,946	44,343,470				100,980,184	792.96	54,481,529	749,946	44,343,470				99,574,945	792.96
465	Instruction: Business and Hospitality, Retail, and Sports Management	20,258,579	286,286	16,927,771				37,472,636	235.97	20,258,579	286,286	16,927,771				37,472,636	235.97
466	Instruction: Education	8,933,102	92,693	5,480,855				14,506,650	126.03	8,933,102	92,693	5,480,855				14,506,650	126.03
467	Instruction: Engineering & Computing	11,524,498	117,972	6,975,577				18,618,047	125.70	11,524,498	117,972	6,975,577				18,618,047	125.70
468	Instruction: Law School	6,510,016	102,124	6,038,457				12,650,597	92.83	6,510,016	102,124	6,038,457				12,650,597	92.83
469	Instruction: Mass Communications and Library Science	4,478,779	64,537	3,815,999				8,359,315	73.90	4,478,779	64,537	3,815,999				8,359,315	73.90
470	Instruction: Public Health to include Public Health, Pharmacy, Nursing, and Social Work	16,121,860	218,157	12,899,361				29,239,378	341.80	16,121,860	218,157	12,899,361				29,239,378	341.80
471	African American Professors Program	178,805						178,805						178,805			
472	USC NanoCenter	855,000						855,000									
473	Small Business Development Center	936,534						936,534		936,534						936,534	
474	Law School Books and Publications	344,074						344,074									
475	Institutional Support																
476	Auxiliary: Athletics			62,940,798				62,940,798	588.81			62,940,798				62,940,798	588.81
477	Auxiliary: Housing			50,465,098				50,465,098	188.76			50,465,098				50,465,098	188.76
478	Auxiliary: Student Health Services			23,956,298				23,956,298	98.74			23,956,298				23,956,298	98.74
479	Auxiliary: Dining			7,608,753				7,608,753	27.91			7,608,753				7,608,753	27.91
480	Auxiliary: Bookstore			7,127,449				7,127,449	3.55			7,127,449				7,127,449	3.55
481	Auxiliary: Other			7,101,821				7,101,821	34.93			7,101,821				7,101,821	34.93
1557	Instruction: Honors College	1,669,018	18,832	1,113,524				2,801,374	12.00	1,669,018	18,832	1,113,524				2,801,374	12.00
1558	Instruction: Graduate School, and University 101	632,198															
1559	Hydrogen Fuel Cell Research	855,000															
1560	Palmetto Poison Control Center	200,000	22,961	1,357,652				2,012,611	35.42		22,961	1,357,652				1,380,613	35.42
1561	Epilepsy																
1703	Technology Incubator	171,000						171,000									
1704	Freshwater Initiative	300,000						300,000									
1810	OneCarolina																
1811	SC Lighthouse						700,000										
1812	South Carolina Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology																
1813	EngenuitySC																
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	1,709,600						1,709,600			1,944,034	49,781,592				51,705,626	
-	Reduce Higher Education Operations & Maintenance by 3%																
-	Archaeology and Anthropology Program Restructuring																
-	1% Collaboration - Higher Education																
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction																
-	TERI Savings																
-	Nightly Custodial Services																
-	Consolidate Maintenance Facilities in Columbia																
-	Fleet Bid Structure																
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)																
-	CVRP Surcharge																
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use																

# FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity No.	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding										
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
-	MMO and ITMO Fees									(40,488)						(40,488)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(913,644)						(913,644)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(1,389,937)						(1,389,937)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(295,858)						(295,858)	
-	<b>H27 Total</b>	153,659,973	150,995,033	559,837,046			700,000	885,192,052	4,926.45	129,056,740	152,939,067	609,598,638		178,805		891,775,250	4,926.45
<b>H29 University of South Carolina - Aiken</b>																	
482	Instruction: Arts and Sciences	5,945,572		2,452,201				8,668,566	105.93	5,861,287	270,793	2,452,201				8,584,281	105.93
483	Instruction: Business and Hospitality, Retail, and Sports Management	1,177,892		1,313,647				2,491,539	19.98	1,177,892		1,313,647				2,491,539	19.98
484	Instruction: Education	874,756		1,128,953				2,003,709	14.01	874,756		1,128,953				2,003,709	14.01
485	Instruction: Public Health to include Public Health, Pharmacy, Nursing, and Social Work	1,236,212						2,429,783	19.80	1,236,212		1,193,571				2,429,783	19.80
486	Institutional Support			4,182,142				4,182,142	38.82			4,182,142				38,621,743	38.82
487	Auxiliary: Bookstore			1,953,350				1,953,350	4.00			1,953,350				1,953,350	4.00
488	Auxiliary: Housing			1,590,438				1,590,438	5.57			1,590,438				1,590,438	5.57
489	Auxiliary: Other			1,359,037				1,359,037	5.00			1,359,037				1,359,037	5.00
490	Public Service			63,185				204,824				204,824				204,824	
491	Academic Support			370,986				2,533,008	15.66			370,986				2,533,008	15.66
492	Student Services			3,292,209				3,292,209	33.92			3,292,209				3,292,209	33.92
493	Operations & Maintenance			52,353				5,361,440	53.57			52,353				5,361,440	53.57
494	Scholarships			62,734				9,115,333	34.00			62,734				9,115,333	34.00
495	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments			3,693,161				12,808,494				3,693,161				12,808,494	
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	107,018										154,155				1,467,290	
-	Reduce Higher Education Operations & Maintenance by 3%																
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction																
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)																
-	MMO and ITMO Fees																
-	Two-Day State Furlough																
-	15% Travel Reduction																
-	<b>H29 Total</b>	9,341,450	4,513,212	39,245,006				53,099,668	350.26	8,341,318	4,667,367	40,558,141				53,966,826	350.26
<b>H34 University of South Carolina - Upstate</b>																	
496	Instruction: Arts and Sciences			90,510				246,982				90,510				246,982	
497	Public Service			1,348,718				2,029,885	18.82			1,348,718				2,029,885	18.82
498	Academic Support			5,163,473				5,163,473	33.67			5,163,473				5,163,473	33.67
499	Student Services			9,004,433				9,254,116	68.35			9,004,433				9,254,116	68.35
500	Operations & Maintenance			7,247,385				7,247,385	77.14			7,247,385				7,247,385	77.14
501	Scholarships			6,621,285				17,852,168				6,621,285				17,852,168	
502	Instruction: Arts and Sciences	7,207,785		5,443,414				12,731,176	135.34			6,922,168				12,445,559	135.34
503	Instruction: Business and Hospitality, Retail, and Sports Management	1,243,800		939,334				2,183,134	23.35			1,243,800				2,183,134	23.35
504	Instruction: Education	1,409,801		79,976				2,554,477	26.47			1,409,801				2,554,477	26.47
505	Instruction: Public Health to include Public Health, Pharmacy, Nursing, and Social Work	2,167,629		1,637,021				3,804,650	40.70			2,167,629				3,804,650	40.70
506	Institutional Support			8,165,850				8,165,850	65.72			8,165,850				8,165,850	65.72
507	Auxiliary: Bookstore			2,771,432				2,771,432	11.95			2,771,432				2,771,432	11.95
508	Auxiliary: Housing			852,603				852,603	3.68			852,603				852,603	3.68
509	Auxiliary: Other			235,064				235,064	1.01			235,064				235,064	1.01
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	136,312						136,312				490,445				5,596,785	
-	Reduce Higher Education Operations & Maintenance by 3%																
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction																
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)																
-	MMO and ITMO Fees																
-	Two-Day State Furlough																
-	15% Travel Reduction																
-	<b>H34 Total</b>	12,165,327	7,802,598	55,260,800				75,228,725	506.00	10,589,869	8,293,043	60,367,140				79,260,052	506.00
<b>H36 University of South Carolina - Beaufort</b>																	
510	Instruction	2,185,985		161,019				6,562,625	58.16			161,019				6,329,505	58.16
511	Research			189,270				620,619				189,270				620,619	
512	Public Service			182,940				575,589	2.68			182,940				575,589	2.68
513	Academic Support			392,649				2,388,500	21.61			392,649				2,388,500	21.61
514	Student Services			108,992				2,458,979	21.19			108,992				2,458,979	21.19
515	Operations & Maintenance			2,030,225				2,030,225	11.88			2,030,225				2,030,225	11.88
516	Scholarships			901,580				2,380,669				901,580				2,380,669	
517	Auxiliary: Bookstore			783,115				783,115	3.44			783,115				783,115	3.44
518	Penn Center - LINE ITEM																
519	Institutional Support			1,405,691				1,405,691	17.73			1,405,691				1,405,691	17.73
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	21,622						21,622				546,725				2,368,428	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction																
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)																
-	MMO and ITMO Fees																
-	Two-Day State Furlough																
-	15% Travel Reduction																
-	<b>H36 Total</b>	2,207,607	1,543,801	15,476,226				19,227,634	138.34	1,766,595	2,090,526	17,297,929				21,667,050	138.34
<b>H37 University of South Carolina - Lancaster</b>																	
520	Instruction: Arts & Sciences	2,299,774		57,459				5,224,576	33.74			57,459				4,066,361	33.74
521	Research							2,968								2,968	
522	Public Service			12,022				1,129,196	9.92			12,022				1,129,196	9.92



**FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan**

FY 2008-09 Agency Funding										FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									
Activity No.	Activity Name	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs		
523	Academic Support		68,420	774,396			100,000	942,816	5.65		68,420	774,396				842,816	5.65		
524	Student Services		170,432	1,018,117				1,188,549	8.07		170,432	1,018,117				1,188,549	8.07		
525	Operations & Maintenance			1,123,260				1,123,260	6.87			1,123,260				1,123,260	6.87		
526	Scholarships		1,459,634	2,146,077				3,605,711			1,459,634	2,146,077				3,605,711			
527	Auxiliary Bookstore																		
528	Institutional Support			1,329,513				1,329,513	12.78		412,530	1,329,513				1,329,513	12.78		
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									25,817		1,075,306				1,487,836			
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	25,817						25,817								25,817			
-	Reduce Higher Education Operations & Maintenance by 3%									(33,693)						(33,693)			
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(162,791)						(162,791)			
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(5,042)						(5,042)			
-	MMO and ITMO Fees									(714)						(714)			
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(13,736)						(13,736)			
-	15% Travel Reduction									(8,868)						(8,868)			
<b>H37 Total</b>		2,325,591	1,767,967	10,378,948			100,000	14,572,406	77.03	942,532	2,180,497	11,454,154				14,577,183	77.03		
<b>H38 University of South Carolina - Salkehatchie</b>																			
529	Instruction: Arts & Sciences	1,467,447	88,873	529,515				2,085,835	22.07	521,876	88,873	529,515				1,140,264	22.07		
530	Research		45,289	130,163				175,452			45,289	130,163				175,452			
531	Public Service		338,435	592,552				930,987	5.23		338,435	592,552				930,987	5.23		
532	Academic Support	165,527		301,844				467,371	5.00	165,527		301,844				467,371	5.00		
533	Student Services	230,826	140,035	798,052				1,168,913	5.11	230,826	140,035	798,052				1,168,913	5.11		
534	Operations & Maintenance			1,126,085				1,126,085	9.12			1,126,085				1,126,085	9.12		
535	Scholarships		1,282,302	1,478,149				2,760,451			1,282,302	1,478,149				2,760,451			
536	Auxiliary Bookstore			425,339				425,339	0.13			425,339				425,339	0.13		
537	Leadership Institute	100,460						100,460								-			
538	Institutional Support			1,051,651				1,051,651	5.61			1,051,651				1,051,651	5.61		
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									20,655		384,024				790,923			
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	20,655						20,655			406,899					20,655			
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(136,944)						(136,944)			
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(4,585)						(4,585)			
-	MMO and ITMO Fees									(474)						(474)			
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(10,830)						(10,830)			
-	15% Travel Reduction									(7,771)						(7,771)			
<b>H38 Total</b>		1,984,915	1,894,934	6,433,350				10,313,199	52.27	776,281	2,301,833	6,817,374				9,895,488	52.27		
<b>H39 University of South Carolina - Sumter</b>																			
539	Instruction: Arts & Sciences	2,747,900	114,998	1,430,772				4,293,670	40.64	2,639,269	114,998	1,430,772				4,185,039	40.64		
540	Public Service		305	6,499				6,804			305	6,499				6,804			
541	Academic Support	488,758		779,392				1,268,150	16.84	488,758		779,392				1,268,150	16.84		
542	Student Services	405,356	93,675	744,311				1,243,342	16.94	405,356	93,675	744,311				1,243,342	16.94		
543	Operations & Maintenance			1,145,831				1,145,831	10.78			1,145,831				1,145,831	10.78		
544	Scholarships		1,298,955	1,779,277				3,078,232			1,298,955	1,779,277				3,078,232			
545	Auxiliary Bookstore and Food Service			544,338				544,338	2.12			544,338				544,338	2.12		
546	Institutional Support		1,328,185					1,328,185	14.74			1,328,185				1,328,185	14.74		
1705	Research		15,232	44,646				59,878			15,232	44,646				59,878			
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									42,440		937,008				1,099,056			
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	42,440						42,440								42,440			
-	Reduce Higher Education Operations & Maintenance by 3%									(34,370)						(34,370)			
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(257,912)						(257,912)			
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(10,668)						(10,668)			
-	MMO and ITMO Fees									(690)						(690)			
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(22,601)						(22,601)			
-	15% Travel Reduction									(4,838)						(4,838)			
<b>H39 Total</b>		3,684,454	1,523,165	7,803,251				13,010,870	102.06	3,234,644	1,685,213	8,740,259				13,660,116	102.06		
<b>H40 University of South Carolina - Union</b>																			
547	Instruction: Arts & Sciences	666,565	65,915	253,397				985,877	10.02	249,064	65,915	253,397				568,376	10.02		
548	Public Service		18,630	21,030				39,660			18,630	21,030				39,660			
549	Academic Support	108,366		132,473				240,839	2.95	108,366		132,473				240,839	2.95		
550	Student Services	112,790	131,199	296,594				540,583	5.39	112,790	131,199	296,594				516,045	5.39		
551	Operations & Maintenance			236,322				236,322	4.36			236,322				236,322	4.36		
552	Scholarships		573,658	657,425				1,231,083			573,658	657,425				1,231,083			
553	Auxiliary Bookstore			163,545				163,545	0.73			163,545				163,545	0.73		
554	Institutional Support			493,497				493,497	6.37			493,497				493,497	6.37		
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											118,434				294,506			
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	10,130						10,130								10,130			
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(62,850)						(62,850)			
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(3,328)						(3,328)			
-	MMO and ITMO Fees									(204)						(204)			
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(5,370)						(5,370)			
-	15% Travel Reduction									(598)						(598)			
<b>H40 Total</b>		897,851	789,402	2,254,283				3,941,536	29.82	383,462	965,474	2,372,717				3,721,653	29.82		
<b>H47 Winthrop University</b>																			
555	Instruction- General	464,280	402,173	1,793,720				2,660,173	10.00	464,280	402,173	1,793,720				2,660,173	10.00		
556	Instruction- College of Arts and Sciences	4,468,695		7,549,226				12,017,921	141.87	4,016,695		7,549,226				11,567,921	141.87		
557	Instruction- College of Education	2,011,895		3,404,200				5,416,095	59.25	2,011,895		3,404,200				5,416,095	59.25		
558	Instruction- College of Business	1,779,704		3,016,100				4,795,804	44.58	1,779,704		3,016,100				4,795,804	44.58		
559	Instruction- College of Visual and Performing Arts	1,702,392		2,875,000				4,577,392	54.03	1,702,392		2,875,000				4,577,392	54.03		
560	Research		847,677	1,533,228				2,380,905			847,677	1,533,228				2,380,905			
561	Public Service		474,954	1,533,228				2,008,182	9.00			1,533,228				2,008,182	9.00		
562	Academic Support	1,934,498		4,855,615				6,790,113	66.50	1,934,498		4,855,615				6,790,113	66.50		

# FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity No.	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding						FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
563	Student Services	1,721,699	204,889	7,143,950				9,070,538	116.00	1,721,699	204,889	7,143,950				9,070,538	116.00
564	Institutional Support Services	2,746,996		3,216,000				5,962,996	114.49	2,746,996		3,216,000				5,962,996	114.49
565	Scholarships and Fellowships		5,226,997	16,176,500				21,403,497			5,226,997	16,176,500				21,403,497	
566	Operation and Maintenance of Plant		8,330,935					10,845,765	118.60		8,330,935					10,845,765	118.60
567	Student Direct Lending Program		21,250,000					21,250,000								21,250,000	
	(CEREA): Teaching Fellows Program																
568	Auxiliary Services- Housing		63,756	5,455,000				5,518,756	2.00			5,455,000				5,518,756	2.00
569	Auxiliary Services- Health Center			6,400,000				6,400,000	50.11			6,400,000				6,400,000	50.11
570	Auxiliary Services- Health Center			1,100,000				1,100,000	12.00			1,100,000				1,100,000	12.00
571	Auxiliary Services- Cafeteria			3,500,000				3,500,000				3,500,000				3,500,000	
572	Auxiliary Services- Bookstore and Vending			650,000				650,000				650,000				650,000	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	228,107						228,107		228,107		2,198,599				2,426,706	
-	Reduce Higher Education Operations & Maintenance by 3%									(325,330)						(325,330)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(1,370,117)						(1,370,117)	
-	Administration - 15% Reduction									(894,449)						(894,449)	
-	TERI Savings									(75,715)						(75,715)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(81,856)						(81,856)	
-	Lobbyists									(158,451)						(158,451)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(7,588)						(7,588)	
-	MMO and ITMO Fees									(7,035)						(7,035)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(119,680)						(119,680)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(188,160)						(188,160)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(42,227)						(42,227)	
<b>H47 Total</b>		<b>19,573,096</b>	<b>28,470,446</b>	<b>77,934,554</b>				<b>125,978,096</b>	<b>799.03</b>	<b>15,852,488</b>	<b>31,508,525</b>	<b>80,133,153</b>				<b>127,494,166</b>	<b>799.03</b>
<b>H51 Medical University of South Carolina</b>																	
573	Instruction: College of Medicine	23,697,197	952,044	28,189,448				52,838,689	368.08	22,846,082	952,044	28,189,448				51,987,574	368.08
574	Instruction: College of Pharmacy	263,019	8,267	2,943,218				3,214,504	15.69	263,019	8,267	2,943,218				3,214,504	15.69
575	Instruction: College of Nursing	405,221	12,736	4,534,463				4,952,420	24.09	405,221	12,736	4,534,463				4,952,420	24.09
576	Instruction: College of Graduate Studies	60,525	2,846	7,972,889				8,036,050	4.71	60,525	2,846	7,972,889				8,036,050	4.71
577	Instruction: College of Dental Medicine	893,741	21,804	7,763,037				8,677,582	36.10	893,741	21,804	7,763,037				8,677,582	36.10
578	Instruction: College of Health Professions							10,882,650	58.34			9,964,212				10,882,650	58.34
579	Instruction: College of Medicine							36,034,244	388.90			8,763,246				36,034,244	388.90
580	Instruction: College of Pharmacy							312,892	3.46			176,091				312,892	3.46
581	Instruction: College of Nursing							236,601	2.63			117,638				236,601	2.63
582	Instruction: College of Graduate Studies							81,504	0.91			26,182				81,504	0.91
583	Instruction: College of Dental Medicine							624,588	200.705			200,705				624,588	200.705
584	Instruction: College of Health Professions							801,688	257.617			257,617				801,688	257.617
586	Research	6,273,911	95,131,955	50,936,985				152,342,851	732.25	6,273,911	95,131,955	50,936,985				152,342,851	732.25
587	Public Service	4,482,395	46,328,895	30,115,084				80,931,375	50.936	4,482,395	46,328,895	30,115,084				80,931,375	50.936
588	Public Service - Diabetes Center							289,088								289,088	
589	Administration	24,581,715	758,699	127,774,368				153,114,782	731.90	24,581,715	758,699	127,774,368				153,114,782	731.90
590	Student Services	2,115,819		9,897,392				12,013,211	53.13	2,115,819		9,897,392				12,013,211	53.13
591	Operation & Maint of Plant	13,843,139		60,848,766				74,691,905	327.00	13,843,139		60,848,766				74,691,905	327.00
592	Scholarships & Fellowships							1,545,737								1,545,737	
593	Auxiliary (Parking)							6,872,692	41.55							6,872,692	41.55
1565	Rural Dentist Incentive	250,000						250,000									
1566	Hollings Cancer Center																
<b>1814</b>	<b>Hypertension Initiative</b>	<b>512,741</b>						<b>512,741</b>	<b>7.00</b>							<b>-</b>	<b>7.00</b>
1815	Red House - Health Education & Disease Prevention Initiative																
1816	Charleston Breast Center - Equipment																
1817	SC LightRail			700,000				700,000									
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	898,649						898,649									
-	Reduce Higher Education Operations & Maintenance by 3%																
-	1% Collaboration - Higher Education																
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction																
-	TERI Savings																
-	Nightly Custodial Services																
-	Fleet Bid Structure																
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)																
-	CVRP Surcharge																
-	Lobbyists																
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use																
-	MMO and ITMO Fees																
-	Two-Day State Furlough																
-	15% Travel Reduction																
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction																
<b>H51 Total</b>		<b>81,287,610</b>	<b>136,028,160</b>	<b>351,839,469</b>				<b>570,105,239</b>	<b>3,037.17</b>	<b>68,109,784</b>	<b>138,028,160</b>	<b>379,941,916</b>				<b>586,079,860</b>	<b>3,037.17</b>
<b>H53 Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals</b>																	
594	Instruction-Continuing Education	1,295,128						1,295,128	2.00	1,295,128						1,295,128	2.00
595	Health Professions Student Programs	626,075						626,075	1.00	626,075						626,075	1.00
596	Health Careers Program (General Funds)	292,862						292,862	1.80								1.80
597	Regional Center Administration	384,466						384,466								384,466	
598	Miscellaneous Other Funds							1,342,148				1,342,148				1,342,148	
599	Recruitment - Palmetto Initiative for Excellence (PIE)																
600	Recruitment - Rural Physician Program	89,512						89,512	1.00	89,512						89,512	1.00
601	Recruitment - Rural Physician Program	459,455						459,455		459,455						459,455	
602	Recruitment - Nursing Recruitment Center	37,955						37,955	0.25								0.25
603	Library Information Service																

**FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan**

FY 2008-09 Agency Funding										FY 2009-10 Agency Funding							
Activity No.	Activity Name	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
604	Instruction-DPRT Instruction	150,569	150,000	320,000				150,000	1.55	150,569	150,000					150,000	1.55
605									0.91	150,569	320,000	0.91				470,569	0.91
606	Recruitment - National Health Service Corps Loan Repayment		65,000					65,000	0.50		65,000					65,000	0.50
607	Miscellaneous Federal Grant Opportunities		1,567,988					1,567,988			1,567,988					1,567,988	
608	Instruction-Family Medicine Residency Programs (excluding Family Medicine Residency Training)	6,118,212						6,118,212	11.03		6,118,212					6,118,212	11.03
609	Instruction-Graduate Doctor Education Residency Training	3,549,737						3,549,737	2.00		3,549,737					3,549,737	2.00
610	System Wide Administration/Coordination	531,740						531,740	3.33		531,740					531,740	3.33
1587	Health Careers Program (Other Funds)	86,180		260,587				346,767	0.20			260,587				260,587	0.20
1708	Infrastructure Development	383,974						383,974	0.75							-	0.75
1901	Junior Doctors of Health Comprehensive Obesity Prevention			117,265				117,265				117,265				117,265	
-	FY 09-09 Pay Plan Allocation	43,247						43,247								43,247	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										(1,056,340)					(132,003)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction										(984,137)					(984,137)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)										(4,384)					(4,384)	
-	MMO and TMO Fees										(1,024)					(1,024)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough										(26,635)					(26,635)	
-	15% Travel Reduction										(5,907)					(5,907)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction										(188,600)					(188,600)	
<b>H53 Total</b>		<b>14,059,102</b>	<b>2,102,988</b>	<b>1,720,000</b>				<b>17,882,090</b>	<b>26.32</b>	<b>9,037,454</b>	<b>1,046,648</b>	<b>2,643,417</b>				<b>12,727,519</b>	<b>26.32</b>
<b>H59 Technical &amp; Comprehensive Education</b>																	
611	INSTRUCTION: Agriculture, Agriculture Operations, and Related Sciences (CIP 01)	409,993		653,800				1,063,793	9.75	409,993		653,800				1,063,793	9.75
612	INSTRUCTION: Natural Resources and Conservation (CIP 03)	117,960		131,143				249,103	2.25	117,960		131,143				249,103	2.25
613	INSTRUCTION: Communication, Journalism, and Related Programs (CIP 09)	88,068		142,525				230,593	2.25	88,068		142,525				230,593	2.25
614	INSTRUCTION: Communications Technologies/Technicians and Support Services (CIP 10)	384,287		517,858				902,145	6.00	384,287		517,858				902,145	6.00
615	INSTRUCTION: Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services (CIP 11)	5,679,432	47,500	6,592,466				12,319,398	97.75	5,679,432	47,500	6,592,466				12,319,398	97.75
616	INSTRUCTION: Personal and Culinary Services (CIP 12)	1,293,111	2,595	2,368,227				3,663,933	27.75	1,293,111	2,595	2,368,227				3,663,933	27.75
617	INSTRUCTION: Engineering (CIP 14)	227,084		343,948				570,932	4.50	227,084		343,948				570,932	4.50
618	INSTRUCTION: Engineering Technologies/Technicians (CIP 15)	4,831,850	35,501	6,648,938				11,516,289	83.75	4,831,850	35,501	6,648,938				11,516,289	83.75
619	INSTRUCTION: Foreign Languages, Literatures, and Linguistics (CIP 16)	732,840	9,863	1,199,881				1,942,584	13.25	732,840	9,863	1,199,881				1,942,584	13.25
620	INSTRUCTION: Family and Consumer Sciences/Human Sciences (CIP 19)	1,610,752	66,893	1,802,772				3,480,417	33.00	1,610,752	66,893	1,802,772				3,480,417	33.00
621	INSTRUCTION: Legal Professions and Studies (CIP 22)	928,712	2,076	988,639				1,919,427	15.25	928,712	2,076	988,639				1,919,427	15.25
622	INSTRUCTION: English Language and Literature/Letters (CIP 23)	8,053,080	31,603	10,209,099				18,293,782	124.88	8,053,080	31,603	10,209,099				18,293,782	124.88
623	INSTRUCTION: Liberal Arts and Sciences, General Studies and Humanities (CIP 24)	1,434,440	6,303	1,633,346				3,074,089	27.18	1,434,440	6,303	1,633,346				3,074,089	27.18
624	INSTRUCTION: Biological and Biomedical Sciences (CIP 26)	4,864,017	33,465	6,443,248				11,340,730	79.25	4,864,017	33,465	6,443,248				11,340,730	79.25
625	INSTRUCTION: Mathematics and Statistics (CIP 27)	5,965,629	39,968	6,974,628				12,980,225	108.00	5,965,629	39,968	6,974,628				12,980,225	108.00
626	INSTRUCTION: Multidisciplinary Studies (CIP 30)	62,453		202,287				264,740	1.50	62,453		202,287				264,740	1.50
627	INSTRUCTION: Parks, Recreation, Leisure and Fitness Studies (CIP 31)																
628	INSTRUCTION: Basic Skills (CIP 32)	3,492,788	5,191	5,517,942				9,015,921	68.75	3,492,788	5,191	5,517,942				9,015,921	68.75
629	INSTRUCTION: Interpersonal and Social Skills (CIP 35)	228,569	4,475	416,697				650,741	5.75	228,569	4,475	416,697				650,741	5.75
630	INSTRUCTION: Philosophy and Religion Studies (CIP 36)	241,667	3,115	494,232				739,014	5.35	241,667	3,115	494,232				739,014	5.35
631	INSTRUCTION: Physical Sciences (CIP 40)	1,590,019	8,306	2,033,327				3,631,652	32.00	1,590,019	8,306	2,033,327				3,631,652	32.00
632	INSTRUCTION: Science Technologies/Technicians (CIP 41)	42,124		2,180				44,304	0.50	42,124		2,180				44,304	0.50
633	INSTRUCTION: Psychology (CIP 42)	2,083,705	13,545	3,169,561				5,266,811	34.00	2,083,705	13,545	3,169,561				5,266,811	34.00
634	INSTRUCTION: Security and Protective Services (CIP 43)	1,389,845	8,931	1,582,965				2,981,741	19.25	1,389,845	8,931	1,582,965				2,981,741	19.25
635	INSTRUCTION: Public Administration and Social Service Professions (CIP 44)	591,499	3,547	871,944				1,466,990	9.25	591,499	3,547	871,944				1,466,990	9.25
636	INSTRUCTION: Social Sciences (CIP 45)	2,913,480	9,920	3,057,996				5,981,396	47.75	2,913,480	9,920	3,057,996				5,981,396	47.75
637	INSTRUCTION: Construction Trades (CIP 46)																
638	INSTRUCTION: Mechanic and Repair Technologies/Technicians (CIP 47)	5,055,855	123,346	6,046,352				11,225,553	84.75	5,055,855	123,346	6,046,352				11,225,553	84.75
639	Auxiliary Enterprises - Food Services		24,554	1,403,184				1,427,738	5.25			1,403,184				1,427,738	5.25
640	Auxiliary Enterprises - Bookstores	188,415		32,160,183				32,357,110	56.52		8,512	32,160,183				32,168,695	56.52
641	Auxiliary Enterprises - Residence Halls			672,240				672,240	1.00			672,240				672,240	1.00
642	Auxiliary Enterprise - Vending			171,431				171,431				171,431				171,431	
643	Sales & Services of Education Departments			78,722				78,722				78,722				78,722	
644	F. E. Dibose Career Center			2,068,815				2,068,815				2,068,815				2,068,815	
645	Missing and Exploited Children	80,508						80,508		80,508						80,508	
646	Midlands Tech Nursing Program	525,233						525,233	8.00	525,233						525,233	8.00
647	Pathways to Prosperity	856,000						856,000		856,000						856,000	
648	Florence-Darlington - Entrepreneurial Operations Equipment	428,000						428,000								-	
649	Trident Technical College Culinary Arts	663,400						663,400								-	
650	System Office President's Office	1,094,580						1,094,580	10.00	1,094,580						1,094,580	10.00
651	Human Resource Services (HRS)	406,109		7,000				406,109	7.00	406,109		7,000				406,109	7.00
652	Finance and General Administration	1,400,567						1,400,567	22.95	1,400,567						1,400,567	22.95
653	Academic Affairs	778,559	120,000					898,559	14.00	778,559	120,000					898,559	14.00
655	Data Processing Support	1,873,987						1,873,987	20.00	1,873,987						1,873,987	20.00

FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity No.	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding										
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
656	Innovative Technical Training	20,571						20,571		20,571						20,571	
657	Economic Development – Administration	1,984,380						1,984,380	30.00	1,984,380						1,984,380	30.00
658	Support Unit and Warehouse	287,064						287,064	7.00	287,064						287,064	7.00
660	Multi Media	286,567						286,567	4.00	286,567						286,567	4.00
661	Center for Accelerated Technology Training (formerly Special Schools)	2,035,153		250,000			3,000,000	5,285,153	9.00	2,035,153		250,000				2,285,153	9.00
662	INSTRUCTION: Precision Production (CIP 48)	2,190,707	16,506	3,305,329				5,512,542	41.25	2,190,707	16,506	3,305,329				5,512,542	41.25
663	INSTRUCTION: Transportation and Materials Moving (CIP 49)																
664	INSTRUCTION: Visual and Performing Arts (CIP 50)	73,796	5,191	432,223				511,210	3.00	73,796	5,191	432,223				511,210	3.00
665	INSTRUCTION: Health Professions and Related Clinical Sciences (CIP 51)	1,161,790	8,306	1,908,489				3,078,585	20.75	1,161,790	8,306	1,908,489				3,078,585	20.75
666	INSTRUCTION: Business, Management, Marketing, and Related Support Services (CIP 52)	20,594,291	478,041	28,080,212				49,152,544	391.57	20,594,291	478,041	28,080,212				49,152,544	391.57
667	Occupational Upgrading	7,055,856	27,950	8,002,642				15,086,448	132.00	7,055,856	27,950	8,002,642				15,086,448	132.00
668	Community Service Programs	3,366,522	150,768	15,940,622				19,457,912	106.15	3,366,522	150,768	15,940,622				19,457,912	106.15
669	Academic Support - Library	2,819,319	46,488	6,396,676				9,262,483	101.84	2,819,319	46,488	6,396,676				9,262,483	101.84
670	Academic Support - Other	10,815,898	5,140,664	44,630,212				60,586,774	563.15	10,815,898	5,140,664	44,630,212				60,586,774	563.15
671	Student Services	9,542,818	17,348,657	40,452,721				67,344,196	725.41	9,542,818	17,348,657	40,452,721				67,344,196	725.41
672	Institutional Support	14,040,948	1,931,517	67,866,299				83,838,764	776.08	14,040,948	1,931,517	67,866,299				83,838,764	776.08
673	Operation and Maintenance of Plant	57,280	59,365,705					61,520,668	408.35	2,097,673	57,290	59,365,705				61,520,668	408.35
674	Scholarships	2,097,673	3,575,995	4,728,807				8,304,802				4,728,807				8,304,802	
1570	Deferred Maintenance																
1573	Spartanburg Cherokee Expansion	1,284,000						1,284,000	3.50	1,284,000						1,284,000	3.50
1575	INSTRUCTION: History (CIP 54)	491,242		637,405				1,128,647	9.75	491,242		637,405				1,128,647	9.75
1576	INSTRUCTION: Education (CIP 13)	69,719		23,091				92,810	0.75	69,719		23,091				92,810	0.75
1710	Forensic-Darlington - SIMT	1,284,000						1,284,000									
1712	Allied Health Initiative								19.61								19.61
1825	Apprenticeship	815,246						815,246	8.00	451,952	11,638,052	(20,530,320)				451,952	8.00
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	1,506,263						1,506,263		1,506,263						1,506,263	
-	Administration Standards - Higher Education									(1,128,075)						(1,128,075)	
-	Admin Agency Salary Reduction									(10,893,531)						(10,893,531)	
-	Admin Agency Salary Reduction									(22,881,268)						(22,881,268)	
-	TEI Savings - Establishing Three Regions									(1,685,113)						(1,685,113)	
-	Central Travel Office									(53,115)						(53,115)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(601,377)						(601,377)	
-	CVRP Surcharge									(66)						(66)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(17,684)						(17,684)	
-	Lobbyists									(82,817)						(82,817)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(37,182)						(37,182)	
-	MMO and ITMO Fees									(4,456)						(4,456)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(793,578)						(793,578)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(746,231)						(746,231)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(281,852)						(281,852)	
<b>H59 Total</b>		147,186,192	29,933,781	392,263,856			3,000,000	572,383,829	4,466.39	105,092,484	41,571,833	371,733,636				518,397,853	4,466.39
<b>H63 State Department of Education</b>																	
675	Foundation Education Program - Education Finance Act (EFA)	1,521,325,569						1,521,325,569		1,591,844,667						1,591,844,667	
676	Employer Contributions	482,943,402						482,943,402		482,943,402						482,943,402	
677	Retiree Insurance	79,476,772						79,476,772		79,476,772						79,476,772	
678	Reduce Class Size																
679	Summer Schools																
680	Increase Credits for High School Diploma																
682	Advanced Placement (AP)																
683	Junior Scholars																
684	Gifted and Talented (G&T) Instruction																
685	Early Child Development and Academic Assistance																
686	Teacher Salary Supplement																
687	Teacher Salary Supplement Employer Contributions																
688	National Board Certification (NBC) Incentive																
689	Teacher Supplies																
690	Professional Development and Support for Math and Science																
691	Critical Teaching Needs																
693	Teacher Quality - ADEPT																
694	Services to Students with Disabilities - Special Needs - Children w/ Disabilities P.L.108-446 (formerly P.L. 99-457)																
695	Services to Students with Disabilities - Special Needs Children																
696	Service to Students with Disabilities - Special Needs Children																
697	Service to Students with Disabilities - Special Needs Children																
698	Career and Technology Education - Modernize Vocational Curriculum																
699	Work-Based Learning																
700	High Schools That Work (HSTW) and Making Middle Grades Work (MMGW)																
701	Nursing Program																
702	School Lunch Program Aid																
703	Principal Salary Supplement																
704	School Facilities - Buildings																
706	Safe Schools - Middle School Initiative																
707	Safe Schools - Alternative Schools																



**FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan**

Activity No.	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding										
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
708	School Transportation System - State Supplement for Bus Drivers	46,528,048						46,528,048		46,528,048						46,528,048	
709	- Salary, Employer's Contribution, and Workers Compensation	1,379,737	16,009,130	758,708	284,369			18,431,944	31.00	1,379,737	16,009,130	758,708	284,369			18,431,944	31.00
710	Curriculum and Standards Services				5,738,736			5,738,736					5,738,736			5,738,736	
711	Professional Development on Standards									1,000,000					3,429,021		
712	Professional Development on Reading to Teachers - Institute of Reading	1,000,000			2,429,021			3,429,021	1.00	1,000,000			2,429,021			3,429,021	
713	SAT/ACT Improvement and High School Redesign	335,970						335,970		103,586					103,586		1.00
714	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						-		0.50
715	Academic / Instructional Assistance to High Poverty Schools and Students (Title I, Part A, of NCLB (Basic Grants))		202,199,121					202,199,121	14.00		202,199,121					202,199,121	14.00
716	Academic/Instructional Assistance to Migrant Children (Title I, Part C, of NCLB (Migrant))		554,037					554,037	1.00		554,037					554,037	1.00
717	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					1,732,026	1.00
718	Charter School Program	450,000			409,910			3,437,741	2.00	450,000			409,910			3,437,741	2.00
719	Character Education Program	217,788						866,658	1.00		648,870					648,870	1.00
720	Reduce Dropouts and Truancy - Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention		1,000,000					1,000,000	2.00		1,000,000					1,000,000	2.00
721	Homework Centers, Before and After School Programs																
722	21st Century Community Learning Center Program (Competitive Grants)		13,775,264					13,775,264			13,775,264					13,775,264	
723	Technical Assistance and Support to Below Average and Unsatisfactory Schools				67,887,996			67,887,996	29.00				46,457,996			46,457,996	29.00
724	Retaining Grants															-	
725	External Reviews - External Review Teams							1,124,791								-	
726	Palmetto Gold and Silver Awards Program							2,459,459								-	
727	Accreditation of Schools	269,483						269,483	6.00							-	6.00
728	Principal Specialists, Mentors, Leaders																
729	OSL-School Leadership Executive Institute (SLEI)				743,269			743,269					743,269			743,269	
730	OSL-School Leadership On-Line Campus				6,530			6,530					6,530			6,530	
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	1.00
732	Innovative Programs (Title V-Chapter 2 of NCLB)		1,335,779					1,335,779	5.00		1,335,779					1,335,779	5.00
733	Rural Education Achievement Program - REAP (Title VI of NCLB)		3,734,061					3,734,061	0.50		3,734,061					3,734,061	0.50
734	Arts Curriculum Instruction				1,323,280			1,323,280	1.00							-	1.00
735	Arts Scholarship - Archibald Rutledge Scholarship									14,367					14,367		
736	Early Childhood Education-Four Year Old Early Childhood	14,367						20,902,460	10.00	14,367	2,420,838				20,902,460	10.00	
737	Parenting and Family Literacy Services	75,733						75,733		75,733	18,405,889				18,405,889		
738	Competitive Teacher Grants							1,106,422			1,106,422				1,106,422		
739	Services to Students with Disabilities - Special Education							1,055,143									
740	Adult Education (AE)	244,974						171,652,662	26.00	244,974	171,652,662				171,652,662	26.00	
741	Career and Technology Education (CATE)	4,223,952						7,863,680	15.00	4,223,952	7,863,680				25,061,018	15.00	
742	Teacher Certification	808,631						19,758,537	34.00	808,631	18,949,906				19,758,537	34.00	
743	Teacher Recognition (Teacher of the Year)	1,005,577						3,569,476	35.00	1,005,577	3,569,476				3,569,476	35.00	
744	Alternative Certification Programs (PACE)							136,174			136,174				136,174		
745	Teacher Education, Preparation, Support, Assessment							1,161,910	7.00	1,161,910					1,161,910	7.00	
746	Teacher Evaluation (ADEPT)							470,355	1.00		470,355				470,355	1.00	
747	Teacher Quality - Title II A of the No Child Left Behind Act							87,075					87,075			87,075	
748	Teacher Advancement Program (TAP) NON-EAA							36,136,312	2.00		36,136,312				36,136,312	2.00	
749	School Transportation System - EAA & EEDA	43,355,495						789,669	0.50	43,355,495			789,669			789,669	0.50
750	School Transportation System - Bus Purchase	4,608,717						50,523,395	486.00	4,608,717	7,166,370				73,351,012	486.00	
751	School Transportation System - Bus Purchase	8,491,908						8,491,908		8,491,908					8,491,908		
752	Technology Support and Assistance	2,901,115						6,572,315	50.00	2,901,115	1,929,935				6,572,315	50.00	
753	Enhancing Education Through Technology (E2T2); Title II Part D of NCLB																
754	Data Collection-SASI							3,822,729			3,822,729					3,822,729	
755	Student Identifier and LDS							1,343,233					1,343,233			1,343,233	
756	Technology Initiative (K-12 Technology Partnership)							1,088,752			1,088,752				1,088,752		
757	Conduct Research and Prepare Reports							11,218,161					11,218,161			11,218,161	
758	Assessment and Testing Activities	973,465						736,695	18.00	973,465	7,963,279				396,695	1,370,160	18.00
759	Instructional Materials - Textbooks	4,414,003						17,884,967	30.00	4,414,003	17,884,967				30,282,249	30.00	
760	School Facilities Support	23,904,711						3,331,413	5.00						1,580,089	5,000	
761	Safe and Drug-Free Program	470,603						560,603	8.00	470,603			90,000		580,603	8.00	
762	School Food Services and Food Distribution System	365,516						4,444,833	14.00	365,516	4,444,833				4,810,349	14.00	
763	Coordinated School Health Programs	182,275,849						182,424,648	18.00	182,275,849	182,275,849				182,424,648	18.00	
764	School Health Finance System (Medicaid)	29,160						661,242		29,160	661,242				660,402		
765	GEAR-UP (Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs)							3,881,023	5.00		3,881,023				3,881,023	5.00	
766	Commission on National and Community Service																
767	Parental and Community Partnerships							20,000			20,000				20,000		
768	OSL-Foundational Leadership	87,846						1,831,503	4.00		1,831,503				1,831,503	4.00	
769	OSL-Principal Evaluation, Induction, and Assessment							87,846	1.00		87,846				87,846	1.00	
770	OSL-Executive Institute - Tapping Executive Educators (OSL-TEE)							36,571					36,571		36,571		
771	OSL-Technical Assistance							66,177					66,177		66,177		
772	OSL-Institute for District Administrators (SLEI DA)							21,769					21,769		21,769		
773	OSL-Leadership Sustaining and Enhancement Programs							797,367	13.00		797,367				797,367	13.00	
774	Teacher Loan (Treasurer)							16,544			16,544				16,544		
775								17,415					17,415		17,415		
776								4,867,821					4,867,821		4,867,821		
777								4,400,007					4,400,007		4,400,007		
778																	

FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

FY 2008-09 Agency Funding										FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									
Activity No.	Activity Name	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs		
779	Career Changer Loan	1,460,396						1,460,396		1,460,396						1,460,396			
780	Archives & History	30,683						30,683		30,683						30,683			
781	Status Offender	475,051						475,051		475,051						475,051			
783	Ad Sch Dist-Fellon Lab	148,909						148,909								-			
784	Holocaust	42,743						42,743		42,743						42,743			
785	Youth in Government															-			
786	EOC Family Involvement															-			
787	State Agency Teacher Pay															37,153			
788	Writing Improvement Network (USC)															10,764,837			
789	Education Oversight Committee (EOC)															236,472			
790	SC Geographic Alliance															1,462,343			
791	State Improvement Council (SIC)															1,462,343			
792	Centers Of Excellence (CHE)															201,677			
793	EOC Public Relations															591,173			
794	State Board of Education and SCSBA															185,765			
795	Ombudsman Services															58,696			
796	Governmental Services - Policy, Planning, Legislation															-	1.00		
797	Procurement, HR															162,712	2.00		
798	Administration															231,530			
799	FIRST STEPS - EARLY EDUCATION															388,000			
800	FIRST STEPS - CHILD CARE															466,520			
801	FIRST STEPS - PARENTING/FAMILY LITERACY															3,880,122			
802	FIRST STEPS - HEALTH															6,708,332			
803	FIRST STEPS - ADMINISTRATION															806,600			
804	FIRST STEPS - FEDERAL PROGRAM															7,386,569			
1577	Robert C. Byrd Scholarship															71,939			
1578	Interpreter Recruitment															53,942			
1714	OF EXCELLENCE															1,456,015			
1715	Public School Child Development Education Pilot Program															820,000			
1716	Student Health and Fitness Education (Student Health and Education Services to Homeless (Safe Schools-McKinney-Vento Homeless Program))															1,159,615			
1717	FIRST STEPS - SCHOOL TRANSITION															650,000			
1718	Education and Economic Development (Education and Economic Development Act)															-			
1719	Virtual Learning															20,500,000			
1827	Innovation: Public Choice Innovation Schools															30,929,614	3.00		
1828	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments															30,929,614			
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction															894,867			
-	Staff Reductions															235,688			
-	Hiring Freeze															-			
-	School District Consolidation															7,148,740			
-	TERI Savings															908,915			
-	Central Travel Office															164,741,742			
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)															(6,806,248)			
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds															(2,650,000)			
-	Cell Phone/Fax Use															(8,666,667)			
-	Two-Day State Furlough															(396,685)			
-	15% Travel Reduction															(44,382)			
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments															(67,510)			
-	FIRST STEPS - ADMINISTRATION															(11,527,252)			
-	FIRST STEPS - FEDERAL PROGRAM															(309,797)			
-	FIRST STEPS - CHILD CARE															(11,527,252)			
-	FIRST STEPS - EARLY EDUCATION															(5,145,454)			
-	FIRST STEPS - PARENTING/FAMILY LITERACY															(264,893)			
-	FIRST STEPS - HEALTH															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - SCHOOL TRANSITION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - ADMINISTRATION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - FEDERAL PROGRAM															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - CHILD CARE															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - EARLY EDUCATION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - PARENTING/FAMILY LITERACY															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - HEALTH															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - SCHOOL TRANSITION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - ADMINISTRATION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - FEDERAL PROGRAM															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - CHILD CARE															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - EARLY EDUCATION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - PARENTING/FAMILY LITERACY															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - HEALTH															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - SCHOOL TRANSITION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - ADMINISTRATION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - FEDERAL PROGRAM															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - CHILD CARE															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - EARLY EDUCATION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - PARENTING/FAMILY LITERACY															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - HEALTH															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - SCHOOL TRANSITION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - ADMINISTRATION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - FEDERAL PROGRAM															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - CHILD CARE															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - EARLY EDUCATION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - PARENTING/FAMILY LITERACY															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - HEALTH															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - SCHOOL TRANSITION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - ADMINISTRATION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - FEDERAL PROGRAM															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - CHILD CARE															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - EARLY EDUCATION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - PARENTING/FAMILY LITERACY															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - HEALTH															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - SCHOOL TRANSITION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - ADMINISTRATION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - FEDERAL PROGRAM															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - CHILD CARE															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - EARLY EDUCATION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - PARENTING/FAMILY LITERACY															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - HEALTH															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - SCHOOL TRANSITION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - ADMINISTRATION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - FEDERAL PROGRAM															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - CHILD CARE															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - EARLY EDUCATION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - PARENTING/FAMILY LITERACY															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - HEALTH															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - SCHOOL TRANSITION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - ADMINISTRATION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - FEDERAL PROGRAM															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - CHILD CARE															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - EARLY EDUCATION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - PARENTING/FAMILY LITERACY															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - HEALTH															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - SCHOOL TRANSITION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - ADMINISTRATION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - FEDERAL PROGRAM															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - CHILD CARE															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - EARLY EDUCATION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - PARENTING/FAMILY LITERACY															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - HEALTH															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - SCHOOL TRANSITION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - ADMINISTRATION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - FEDERAL PROGRAM															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - CHILD CARE															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - EARLY EDUCATION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - PARENTING/FAMILY LITERACY															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - HEALTH															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - SCHOOL TRANSITION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - ADMINISTRATION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - FEDERAL PROGRAM															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - CHILD CARE															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - EARLY EDUCATION															(199,151)			
-	FIRST STEPS - PARENTING/FAMILY LITERACY															(199,151)			

# FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

		FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding										
Activity No.	Activity Name	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
831	Administration	734,599		214,094				948,693	30.00	661,139	127,004	214,094				875,233	30.00
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments															127,004	
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	110,444						110,444		110,444						110,444	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(994,092)						(994,092)	
-	TERI Savings									(68,053)						(68,053)	
-	Consolidate Maintenance Facilities in Columbia									(23,816)						(23,816)	
-	Fleet Bid Structure									(24,465)						(24,465)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(9,733)						(9,733)	
-	CVRP Surcharge									(36,315)						(36,315)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(365)						(365)	
-	Lobbyists									(36,111)						(36,111)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(75,469)						(75,469)	
-	MMO and ITMO Fees									(5,817)						(5,817)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(59,555)						(59,555)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(31,640)						(31,640)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(8,793)						(8,793)	
<b>H67 Total</b>		<b>14,201,313</b>		<b>7,575,000</b>				<b>21,776,313</b>	<b>243.20</b>	<b>12,482,489</b>	<b>127,004</b>	<b>7,575,000</b>				<b>20,184,493</b>	<b>243.20</b>
<b>H71 Wil Lou Gray Opportunity School</b>		<b>324,287</b>						<b>324,287</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>291,858</b>						<b>291,858</b>	<b>5.00</b>
832	Administration Program	1,070,276		824,685				1,894,961	17.46	1,070,276		824,685				1,894,961	17.46
833	Academic Program	145,609		96,840				242,449	4.03	145,609		96,840				242,449	4.03
834	Vocational Program	58,806		19,043				77,849	0.81	58,806		19,043				77,849	0.81
835	Library Program	419,148		8,000				427,148	19.77	419,148		8,000				427,148	19.77
836	Student Services Program (Residential Program)	1,433,614		828,048				2,261,662	17.12	1,433,614		828,048				2,261,662	17.12
837	Support Services Program																
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	26,084						26,084		26,084						26,084	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(243,448)						(243,448)	
-	Central Travel Office									(977)						(977)	
-	Fleet Bid Structure									(11,378)						(11,378)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(8,303)						(8,303)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(35,486)						(35,486)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(536)						(536)	
-	MMO and ITMO Fees									(1,921)						(1,921)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(13,960)						(13,960)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(1,932)						(1,932)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(5,073)						(5,073)	
<b>H71 Total</b>		<b>3,477,824</b>		<b>1,776,616</b>				<b>5,254,440</b>	<b>64.19</b>	<b>3,122,391</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>1,438,616</b>				<b>4,801,007</b>	<b>64.19</b>
<b>H73 Vocational Rehabilitation</b>		<b>1,605,436</b>		<b>36,093</b>				<b>1,641,529</b>	<b>73.00</b>	<b>1,148,631</b>	<b>5,567,079</b>	<b>36,093</b>				<b>6,751,803</b>	<b>73.00</b>
838	Administration	10,039,248		33,062,423				43,492,482	778.91	10,289,248		33,062,423				43,492,482	778.91
839	Direct Client Services	54,761		8,578,399				8,633,160	28.00	54,761		8,578,399				8,633,160	28.00
840	Case Services, Purchased	28,000		237,000				265,000	15.00	28,000		237,000				265,000	15.00
841	In-Service Training																
842	Supported Employment																
843	Independent Living																
844	Workshop Contracts																
845	SSA Program	18,500						18,500	1.50	18,500						18,500	1.50
846	WIPA Grant	3,000						3,000		3,000						3,000	
847	Extended Rehabilitation																
848	Miscellaneous Grants																
849	Workshop Production																
850	Disability Determination Services																
-	Residential Substance Abuse Vocational Counseling Centers																
1516	Case Services, Purchased	201		21,601				21,802		201		21,601				21,802	
1517	Residential Substance Abuse Vocational Counseling Centers	480,072		3,096				483,168		480,072		3,096				483,168	
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	105,746						105,746		105,746						105,746	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(865,837)						(865,837)	
-	TERI Savings									(328,615)						(328,615)	
-	Central Travel Office									(9,286)						(9,286)	
-	Fleet Bid Structure									(45,644)						(45,644)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(38,358)						(38,358)	
-	CVRP Surcharge									(6,150)						(6,150)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(122,358)						(122,358)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(4,686)						(4,686)	
-	MMO and ITMO Fees									(30,278)						(30,278)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(64,902)						(64,902)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(135,846)						(135,846)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(35,671)						(35,671)	
<b>H73 Total</b>		<b>12,369,964</b>		<b>89,986,234</b>				<b>103,596,234</b>	<b>1,201.27</b>	<b>10,475,468</b>	<b>90,831,119</b>	<b>21,286,042</b>				<b>122,892,629</b>	<b>1,201.27</b>
<b>H75 School for the Deaf &amp; the Blind</b>		<b>5,980,607</b>		<b>10,416,452</b>				<b>16,397,059</b>	<b>155.29</b>	<b>5,980,607</b>		<b>10,416,452</b>				<b>16,397,059</b>	<b>155.29</b>
851	EDUCATION	1,744,655		727,154				2,471,809	50.47	1,744,655		727,154				2,471,809	50.47
852	STUDENT SUPPORT	2,436,104		1,308,878				3,744,982	66.00	2,436,104		1,308,878				3,744,982	66.00
853	RESIDENTIAL	2,249,494		872,885				3,122,379	58.23	2,249,494		872,885				3,122,379	58.23
854	OUTREACH	752,631		436,233				1,188,864	31.06	752,631		436,233				1,188,864	31.06
855	ADMINISTRATION	537,780		581,723				1,119,503	27.16	537,780		581,723				1,119,503	27.16
856	PHYSICAL SUPPORT																
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	91,838						91,838		91,838						91,838	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(965,532)						(965,532)	
-	TERI Savings									(156,749)						(156,749)	



FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity No.	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding										
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
-	Central Travel Office									(17,615)						(17,615)	
-	Fleet Bid Structure									(21,742)						(21,742)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(48,633)						(48,633)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(46,848)						(46,848)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(1,967)						(1,967)	
-	MMO and ITMO Fees									(14,715)						(14,715)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(51,420)						(51,420)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(33,353)						(33,353)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(25,837)						(25,837)	
<b>H75 Total</b>		<b>13,793,309</b>	<b>1,300,500</b>	<b>14,343,085</b>		<b>200,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>29,786,894</b>	<b>388.23</b>	<b>10,653,717</b>	<b>1,439,340</b>	<b>14,343,085</b>		<b>200,000</b>		<b>26,566,137</b>	<b>388.23</b>
<b>H79 Department of Archives &amp; History</b>																	
857	Archival Services	534,086	141,586	65,500				741,172	19.00	534,086	141,586	65,500				741,172	19.00
858	Records Management Services	733,102		60,232				793,334	12.00	733,102		60,232				793,334	12.00
859	Micrographics and Photocopy Services	217,276		489,789				707,065	8.00	217,276		489,789				707,065	8.00
860	State Historic Preservation Program	459,617	410,075	626,420				1,496,112	22.00	459,617	410,075	626,420				1,496,112	22.00
861	State Historical Marker Program		11,040					11,040	1.00			11,040				11,040	1.00
862	National History Day Program	56,829		1,000				57,829	1.00			1,000				1,000	1.00
863	Teaching American History in South Carolina Program																
864	Publication Program	41,200		56,080				97,280	1.00	41,200		56,080				97,280	1.00
865	Administration	1,332,177		325,097				1,657,274	7.00	1,333,319		325,097				1,458,416	7.00
866	Hunley Project			415,000				415,000				415,000				415,000	
1580	PASS THROUGH	145,500						145,500		145,500						145,500	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										(349,349)	50,000				(299,349)	
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	26,299						26,299								26,299	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(248,226)						(248,226)	
-	TERI Savings									(23,023)						(23,023)	
-	Central Travel Office									(4,616)						(4,616)	
-	Nightly Custodial Services									(52,477)						(52,477)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(2,897)						(2,897)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Charge									(11,045)						(11,045)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(96)						(96)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(7,573)						(7,573)	
-	MMO and ITMO Fees									(67)						(67)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(4,821)						(4,821)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(13,923)						(13,923)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(7,204)						(7,204)	
<b>H79 Total</b>		<b>3,546,086</b>	<b>1,129,176</b>	<b>2,058,670</b>				<b>6,733,932</b>	<b>71.00</b>	<b>2,913,580</b>	<b>779,827</b>	<b>2,108,670</b>				<b>5,802,077</b>	<b>71.00</b>
<b>H87 State Library</b>																	
867	Administration	1,351,774		5,000				1,361,774	10.00	1,337,623		5,000				1,247,623	10.00
868	Talking Book Services		387,104	25,000				412,104	8.00		387,104	25,000				412,104	8.00
869	Information Technology Services (ITS)	34,000						34,000	3.00	34,000						34,000	3.00
870	DISCUS - South Carolina's Virtual Library	2,116,314	69,000					2,185,314	2.00	2,116,314	69,000					2,185,314	2.00
871	Collection Management Services (CMS)	213,813	209,000					422,813	5.00	213,813	209,000					422,813	5.00
872	Library Services to State Government	337,797	52,208					390,005	7.00	337,797	52,208					390,005	7.00
873	Public Library Development and Support	83,321	16,400					99,721	5.00	83,321	16,400					99,721	5.00
874	Continuing Education (CE)	28,986	51,600					80,586	1.00	28,986	51,600					80,586	1.00
875	Pass Through: State Aid and other Public Grants to County Libraries	7,561,572						7,561,572	1.00	7,561,572						7,561,572	1.00
876	Pass Through: Public Library Construction Grants																
1724	DISCUS - Content Enhancement																
1726	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation Grants																
1830	Web Junction's Rural Library Sustainability Grant																
1902	South Carolina State Library Consumer Health Initiative	16,614						16,614		16,614						16,614	
1903	Talking Book Services Summer Reading Program		24,103					24,103	1.00		24,103					24,103	1.00
1904	State Documents Collection and Access	72,436	35,086					107,522	1.00	72,436	35,086					107,522	1.00
1905	Talking Book Services Format Transition		55,717					55,717	1.00		55,717					55,717	1.00
1906	Talking Book Services Recording Program		47,622					47,622	1.00		47,622					47,622	1.00
1907	Public Library Summer Reading Program	16,649						16,649	1.00								1.00
1908	School/Rooms	93,695	599,952					693,647	2.00	93,695	599,952					693,647	2.00
1909	South Carolina Library Network (SCLN)	6,000						6,000	1.00	6,000						6,000	1.00
1910	South Carolina Virtual Business Library	16,615	32,482					49,097	1.00	16,615	32,482					49,097	1.00
1911	Family Literacy Calendar	16,615						16,615	1.00	16,615						16,615	1.00
1912	SC Center for the Book and Literary Arts Partnerships		11,000					11,000	1.00							11,000	1.00
1913	Cultural Heritage and Education	16,614	24,103					40,717		16,614	24,103					40,717	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											(100,000)				(100,000)	
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	13,587						13,587								13,587	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(639,748)						(639,748)	
-	TERI Savings									(23,249)						(23,249)	
-	Central Travel Office									(524)						(524)	
-	Nightly Custodial Services									(48,487)						(48,487)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(4,468)						(4,468)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(23,977)						(23,977)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(35)						(35)	
-	MMO and ITMO Fees									(1,314)						(1,314)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(6,864)						(6,864)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(4,301)						(4,301)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(3,151)						(3,151)	
<b>H87 Total</b>		<b>11,996,402</b>	<b>2,462,856</b>	<b>130,000</b>				<b>14,589,260</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>10,959,484</b>	<b>2,462,856</b>	<b>30,000</b>				<b>13,402,342</b>	<b>50.00</b>
<b>H91 Arts Commission</b>																	
876	Arts Education	783,874	94,848	64,319				943,041	6.86	783,874	94,848	64,319				943,041	6.86
877	Community Arts Development	1,237,496	766,197	295,751				2,299,444	18.11	1,051,872	766,197	295,751				2,113,820	18.11

FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

FY 2008-09 Agency Funding										FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									
Activity No.	Activity Name	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs		
878	Artist Development	155,420			63,311			218,731	2.47							63,311	2.47		
879	Contributions	129,943						129,943											
880	Administration	759,971		27,094				787,065	11.12										
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									557,078	48,909	27,094				594,172	11.12		
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	17,457						17,457								241,964			
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(215,891)		193,055				17,457			
-	TERI Savings									(43,659)						(43,659)			
-	Central Travel Office									(8,058)						(8,058)			
-	Nightly Custodial Services									(5,410)						(5,410)			
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(4,764)						(4,764)			
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(19,010)						(19,010)			
-	Phone/Pager Use									(317)						(317)			
-	MMO and TMO Fees									(176)						(176)			
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(9,581)						(9,581)			
-	15% Travel Reduction									(10,325)						(10,325)			
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(1,593)						(1,593)			
<b>H91 Total</b>		<b>3,084,161</b>	<b>861,045</b>	<b>450,475</b>				<b>4,395,681</b>	<b>38.56</b>	<b>2,091,497</b>	<b>909,954</b>	<b>643,530</b>				<b>3,644,981</b>	<b>38.56</b>		
<b>H95 State Museum</b>																			
881	Collections	459,295		82,923				542,218	6.00	459,295		82,923				542,218	6.00		
882	Education	729,438		173,677				903,115	8.00	729,438		173,677				903,115	8.00		
883	Exhibits	648,936		165,092				814,028	8.00	648,936		165,092				814,028	8.00		
884	Operations	435,797		879,538				1,315,335	7.00	435,797		879,538				1,315,335	7.00		
885	Facilities	715,418		133,677				849,095	8.00	715,418		133,677				849,095	8.00		
886	Administration	717,295		95,093				812,388	7.00	602,857		95,093				697,950	7.00		
1736	SC Hall of Fame	21,750						21,750								-			
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									16,137		88,500				88,500			
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	16,137						16,137								16,137			
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(262,085)		(202,065)				(262,085)			
-	Central Travel Office									(2,730)						(2,730)			
-	Nightly Custodial Services									(96,914)						(96,914)			
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(7,072)						(7,072)			
-	Lease Savings									(682,973)						(682,973)			
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(34,188)						(34,188)			
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(173)						(173)			
-	MMO and TMO Fees									(660)						(660)			
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(7,737)						(7,737)			
-	15% Travel Reduction									(4,649)						(4,649)			
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(2,415)						(2,415)			
<b>H95 Total</b>		<b>3,744,066</b>	<b>1,530,000</b>					<b>5,274,066</b>	<b>44.00</b>	<b>2,504,302</b>		<b>1,618,500</b>				<b>4,122,802</b>	<b>44.00</b>		
<b>J02 Health &amp; Human Services Finance Commission</b>																			
887	Integrated Personal Care Administration	160,506		302,187				468,969	6.00	160,506		302,187				468,969	6.00		
888	Clinic Services	26,937,765		64,973,928				91,911,693		26,937,765		64,973,928				91,911,693			
889	Clinic Services Administration	93,629		176,275				284,064	3.50	2,640,045		14,160				9,718,535	3.50		
890	Durable Medical Equipment	17,934,791		43,821,717				61,756,508	6.50	20,481,207		50,709,770				71,190,977			
891	Durable Medical Equipment Administration	173,882		327,369				501,251		173,882		327,369				501,251			
892	Coordinated Care	70,810,195		236,823,461				307,633,656	6.50	101,367,187		319,480,101				430,847,288	6.50		
893	Coordinated Care Administration	374,516		705,103				1,079,619	14.00	374,516		705,103				1,136,261	14.00		
894	DMH Medicaid Services	126,330,785		54,736,701				181,067,486		126,330,785		54,736,701				181,067,486			
895	DDSN Medicaid Services	321,950,270		139,494,864				461,445,134		321,950,270		139,494,864				461,445,134			
896	DHEC Medicaid Services	28,438,612		12,321,904				40,760,516		28,438,612		12,321,904				40,760,516			
897	MUSC Medicaid Services	42,582,003		17,867,643				60,449,646		42,582,003		17,867,643				60,449,646			
898	USC Medicaid Services	8,198,979		3,552,460				11,751,439		8,198,979		3,552,460				11,751,439			
899	DKODAS Medicaid Services	11,108,919		4,813,281				15,922,200		11,108,919		4,813,281				15,922,200			
900	Continuum of Care	7,285,167		3,159,523				10,444,690		7,285,167		3,159,523				10,444,690			
901	Hospital Services	773,552,169		147,975,126				921,527,295	18.93	773,552,169		147,975,126				921,527,295	18.93		
902	Hospital Services Administration	136,599,396		3,774,249				140,373,645		136,599,396		3,774,249				140,373,645			
903	Nursing Facility Services	364,847,537		3,774,249				368,621,786		364,847,537		3,774,249				368,621,786			
904	Nursing Facility Administration	1,471,392		5,204,037				6,675,429	11.33	1,471,392		5,204,037				6,675,429	11.33		
905	Pharmaceutical Services	32,469,647		296,847,864				329,317,511		42,675,311		324,400,077				457,197,602			
906	Pharmaceutical Services Administration	123,055		231,677				354,732	4.60	123,055		231,677				373,343	4.60		
907	Physician Services	96,743,063		264,254,278				360,997,341		105,665,519		288,362,465				399,211,097			
908	Physician Services Administration	288,912		543,937				832,849	10.80	288,912		543,937				876,545	10.80		
909	Dental Services	25,151,843		72,913,867				98,065,710		36,610,515		103,910,107				145,132,255			
910	Dental Services Administration	173,882		327,369				501,251	6.50	173,882		327,369				527,550	6.50		
911	Community Long Term Care	35,922,905		94,332,087				130,254,992	178.00	43,562,153		114,996,247				159,278,573	178.00		
912	Community Long Term Care Administration	1,070,734		2,672,007				3,742,741	31.00	1,070,734		2,672,007				4,080,164	31.00		
913	Home Health Services	3,644,517		8,553,417				12,197,934		7,464,141		18,885,497				26,349,638			
914	Home Health Services Administration	26,751		50,365				77,116	1.00	26,751		50,365				81,162	1.00		
915	EPSTD Screening	5,348,948		12,561,610				17,910,558		5,348,948		12,561,610				17,910,558			
916	EPSTD Screening Administration	40,127		75,547				115,674	1.50	40,127		75,547				121,743	1.50		
917	Medical Professional Services	10,423,450		25,474,549				35,897,999		20,609,114		53,026,762				73,635,876			
918	Medical Professional Services Administration	66,878		125,912				192,790	2.50	66,878		125,912				202,904	2.50		
919	Transportation Services	17,937,227		43,291,473				61,228,700		20,483,643		50,179,526				70,663,169			
920	Transportation Services Administration	180,570		339,961				520,531	6.75	180,570		339,961				547,840	6.75		
921	Lab and X-Ray Services	12,389,439		30,012,411				42,391,850		14,935,855		36,900,464				51,836,319			
922	Lab and X-Ray Services Administration	66,877		125,912				192,789	2.50	66,877		125,912				192,789	2.50		
923	Family Planning Services	2,332,005		21,581,244				23,913,249		2,332,005		21,581,244				23,913,249			
924	Family Planning Services Administration	100,317		188,867				289,184	3.75	64,097,646		188,867				204,040	3.75		
925	Medicare Premium Payments	59,004,814		109,555,900				168,560,714		64,097,646		123,359,707				192,122,962			
926	Hospice Care Administration	9,681,205		25,072,234				34,753,439		9,681,205		25,072,234				34,753,439			
927	Hospice Care Administration	10,767,907		100,729				10,878,636	2.00	19,617,907		100,729				162,322	2.00		
928	Optional State Supplemental Administration	66,878		125,912				192,790	2.50	66,878		</							

## FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

FY 2008-09 Agency Funding										FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									
Activity No.	Activity Name	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs		
930	Integrated Personal Care	645,338	1,567,720	29,509,281				2,213,058	1,193.00	645,338	1,567,720	29,509,281				2,213,058	1,193.00		
931	School for the Deaf and Blind		3,391,683	1,469,551				4,861,234			3,391,683	1,469,551				4,861,234			
932	DSS Medicaid Services		26,306,337	11,398,030				37,704,367			26,306,337	11,398,030				37,704,367			
933	DJJ Medicaid Services		30,684,763	13,295,118				43,979,881			30,684,763	13,295,118				43,979,881			
934	Dept of Education Medicaid		43,932,877	19,035,271				62,968,148			43,932,877	19,035,271				62,968,148			
935	Commission for the Blind		219,495	95,103				314,598			219,495	95,103				314,598			
936	Emotionally Disturbed Children		50,775,388	22,000,000			13,000,000	85,775,388			50,775,388	22,000,000				72,775,388			
937	Disproportionate Share	21,292,776	414,303,131	158,216,807			7,000,000	600,812,714			21,292,776	414,303,131	158,216,807			593,812,714			
938	Other Entities Medicaid Ser		17,681,568	7,669,325				25,350,893			17,681,568	7,669,325				25,350,893			
939	Palmetto Senior Care		9,132,802					13,046,860			9,132,802					13,046,860			
940	MUSC Maxillofacial Services		250,000					250,000			250,000					250,000			
941	Other Agencies Administration		40,013,987	29,509,281				72,538,456	26.00		3,015,188	40,013,987	29,509,281			72,538,456	26.00		
942	Medicaid Eligibility		11,672,343	8,757,643				20,429,986	497.50		11,672,343	27,453,953	8,757,643			47,883,939	497.50		
943	Medicaid Eligibility Support		2,071,693	548,621				3,871,816	73.50		1,251,693	2,071,502	548,621			3,871,816	73.50		
944	Automated Claims Processing		2,450,927	21,429,055				33,729,982	18.00		3,797,310	27,482,055	2,450,927			33,729,982	18.00		
945	Special Projects						700,000	700,000	30.00		869,245	1,400,813	152,060			2,422,118	30.00		
946	Audiotape Compliance		1,400,813	1,400,813				2,801,626	21.00		842,369	1,400,813	1,400,813			2,801,626	21.00		
947	Internal Information Technology		1,181,823	1,181,823				2,363,646	21.00		5,314,357	7,326,547	1,037,607			13,669,511	170.34		
948	Agency Administration		5,314,357	1,037,607				13,669,511	170.34		5,314,357	7,326,547	1,037,607			13,669,511	170.34		
1583	Agency Administration																		
1584	Trauma Center Fund																		
1585	Prevention Partnership Grants		75,547	6,069				121,743	1.50		40,127	75,547	6,069			121,743	1.50		
1586	Rural Hospital Grants						3,000,000												
1740	GAPS Assist Program		5,013,376	25,182				5,040,581	0.50		5,013,376	25,182	2,023			5,040,581	0.50		
1741	John De La Howe School Medicaid		378,692	164,080				542,772			378,692	164,080				542,772			
1742	Department of Corrections Medicaid		1,483,818	642,910				2,126,728				1,483,818	642,910			2,126,728			
1743	Targeted Case Management																		
1744	MMA Phased Down Contributions																		
1745	Will Lou Gray Opportunity School Medicaid		29,832,378					29,832,378			29,832,378					29,832,378			
1839	A Child's Haven		77,324	33,503				110,827			77,324	33,503				110,827			
1840	SC State Housing Authority		491,783	213,080				704,863			491,783	213,080				704,863			
1841	Child Health Insurance Program (CHIP)		81,095,763	141,607				103,453,216	35.00		7,940,040	81,095,763	141,607			89,177,410	35.00		
1914	Health Opportunity		2,221,846	790,000				2,500,000				790,000				2,500,000			
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation		191,142					191,142			191,142					191,142			
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											(20,000,000)				(20,000,000)			
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction										(61,125,680)					(61,125,680)			
-	TER Savings										(651,508)					(651,508)			
-	Central Travel Office											(21,126)				(21,126)			
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance)																		
-	Medical Services Operating Funds										(81,531)					(81,531)			
-	Call Phone/Pager Use										(324,070)					(324,070)			
-	MMO and ITMO Fees										(13,510)					(13,510)			
-	Two-Day State Furlough										(22,233)					(22,233)			
-	15% Travel Reduction										(117,903)					(117,903)			
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction										(93,371)					(93,371)			
-	J02 Total	873,557,631	3,837,060,720	773,689,143			56,733,965	5,540,041,459	1,193.00	924,116,247	4,181,463,387	763,689,143				6,869,268,777	1,193.00		
J04 Department of Health & Environmental Control																			
949	Administration	9,213,808		17,022,598				26,236,406	294.17	1,541,094		17,022,598				18,563,692	294.17		
950	Underground Storage Tanks		2,259,746	1,299,567				3,559,313	52.78		2,259,746	1,299,567				3,559,313	52.78		
951	Water Management - Drinking Water		3,673,570	3,094,865				12,660,047	187.12	3,673,570	3,094,865	5,891,612				12,660,047	187.12		
952	Water Management - Water Pollution Control Program		9,689,970	9,016,112				28,756,527	297.64	10,050,445	9,689,970	9,016,112				28,756,527	297.64		
953	Water Management - Recreational Waters Program			1,116,172				1,116,172	16.30			1,116,172				1,116,172	16.30		
954	Coastal Resource Improvement		4,202,826	1,330,808				6,851,949	62.91	1,318,315	4,202,826	1,330,808				6,851,949	62.91		
955	National Estuary Reserve (pass-thru)		105,651					105,651								105,651			
956	Beach Renourishment Funding (pass through funds)																		
957	Air Quality Improvement		2,596,892	12,123,313				16,698,223	284.66	2,018,018	2,596,892	12,123,313				16,698,223	284.66		
958	Air Quality Improvement - Asbestos Program			365,268				365,268	7.60			365,268				365,268	7.60		
959	Land & Waste Management		14,901,143	19,194,407				36,664,145	265.92	2,568,595	14,901,143	19,194,407				36,664,145	265.92		
960	Land & Waste Management - Emergency Response			202,478				202,478	19.59			202,478				202,478	19.59		
961	Land & Waste Management - Waste Minimization Program		130,885	290,893				421,778	37.83		130,885	290,893				421,778	37.83		
962	Land & Waste Management - Recycling Program		414,308	290,893				704,891	97.6	414,308		290,893				704,891	97.6		
963	Land & Waste Management - Radiological Waste Program		566,224	580,004				1,612,238	17.06	482,010	566,224	580,004				1,612,238	17.06		
964	Savannah River Plant																		
965	Hazardous Waste Contingency Fund																		
966	Infectious Disease Prevention - General Sanitation Program		35,501	3,927,901				4,974,499	146.20	4,974,499		3,927,901				8,937,901	146.20		
967	Control Program		13,389,428	1,642,298				13,389,428	197.21	13,389,428	46,986,664	1,642,298				62,018,390	197.21		
968	Infectious Disease Prevention - Surveillance, Investigation and Control Program		43,500	221,018				7,932,357	73.71	3,390,721	4,324,618	221,018				7,932,357	73.71		
969	Palmetto Aids Life Support (pass through funds)			41,329,485				130,846,126	522.65	3,836,045	85,680,596	41,329,485				130,846,126	522.65		
970	Maternal and Infant Health																		
971	Kids Count (pass through funds)																		
	Maternal and Infant Health - Newborn Hearing and Screening Program																		
972	Chronic Disease Prevention		680,909	152,975				680,909			680,909					680,909			
973	Youth Smoking Prevention		2,221,691					7,915,472	54.24	2,221,691	5,540,806					7,915,472	54.24		
974	Assuring Public Health Services		43,366,508	24,919,502				91,376,204	1,151.99	43,366,508	24,919,502	23,093,194				91,376,204	1,151.99		
975	Injury and Violence Protection		429,102	280,489				542,232	9.63	429,102	280,489	47,760				542,232	9.63		
976	Minority Health																		
977	Protection from Public Health Emergencies																		
978	Family Health Centers (pass through funds)																		
979	Biotechnology Centers (pass through funds)																		
980	Drug Control																		
981	Independent Living - Home Health Program																		
982	Independent Living - Home Health Program																		
983	Independent Living - Home Health Program																		
984	Independent Living - Home Health Program																		

**FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan**

Activity No.	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding										
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
985	Independent Living - Children with Special Health Care Needs Program	6,687,436	9,057,371	2,055,148				17,779,955	127.36	6,687,436	9,057,371	2,055,148				17,779,955	127.36
986	Independent Living - Sickle Cell Program (pass thru funds)	1,478,012		33,236				1,511,248	5.43	1,478,012		33,236				1,511,248	5.43
987	Camp Burnt Gin			37,931				37,931	0.75							37,931	0.75
988	Radiological Health	772,049	65,322	1,596,133				2,433,504	36.47	772,049	65,322	1,596,133				2,433,504	36.47
989	Health Facilities & Services Development	736,626	109,361	353,278				1,199,265	14.64	736,626	109,361	353,278				1,199,265	14.64
990	Health Facilities Licensing	1,712,436		843,851				2,556,287	43.51	1,712,436		843,851				2,556,287	43.51
991	Certification		4,897,894					4,897,894	73.19		4,897,894					4,897,894	73.19
992	Emergency Medical Services	4,263,812	576,337	103,711				4,943,860	19.26	4,263,812	576,337	103,711				4,943,860	19.26
993	Emergency Medical Services - Counties and Regions (pass thru funds)	1,400,796						1,400,796									
994	Laboratory	2,078,712	450,314	7,895,500				10,424,526	95.77	2,078,712	450,314	7,895,500				10,424,526	95.77
995	Vital Records	236,489	1,783,281	5,606,149				7,625,919	88.88	236,489	1,783,281	5,606,149				7,625,919	88.88
1844	Facilities Improvements																
1846	Competitive Grants (pass through)																
1915	SUPERB Fund																
1916	Best Chance Network		2,000,000					2,000,000									
1917	Colorectal Cancer Screening		2,000,000					2,000,000									
1918	Colorectal Cancer Screening		1,000,000					1,000,000									
1918	AIDS Drug Assistance Program		2,400,000					2,400,000									
1919	Hemophilia		100,000					100,000									
1920	Vaccine Purchases for Under-Insured Children & Adolescents																
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	969,275						969,275		969,275						969,275	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																
-	Increase Collections Rate by 10%																
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction																
-	TERI Savings																
-	Central Travel Office																
-	Nightly Custodial Services																
-	Consolidate Maintenance Facilities in Columbia																
-	Fleet Bid Structure																
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance)																
-	Medication																
-	CVPR Surcharge																
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use																
-	MMO and TMO Fees																
-	Two-Day State Furlough																
-	15% Travel Reduction																
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction																
J04 Total		123,892,194	245,712,912	183,761,631			9,887,192	563,283,929	4,711.23	102,654,418	248,650,272	199,410,712				550,715,402	4,711.23
J12 Department of Mental Health																	
997	School-Based Services	9,063,466	1,164,672	9,812,246				20,040,384	386.96	9,063,466	1,164,672	9,812,246				20,040,384	386.96
998	Employment Services	913,239	117,505	989,970				2,020,714	35.06	913,239	117,505	989,970				2,020,714	35.06
999	Crisis Stabilization	15,514,766	1,400,575	11,799,704				28,715,045	264.17	15,514,766	1,400,575	11,799,704				28,715,045	264.17
1000	Intensive Family Services (Family Preservation)	1,194,296	214,876	1,810,312				3,219,484	76.63	1,194,296	214,876	1,810,312				3,219,484	76.63
1002	Long Term Inpatient Psych	22,587,644	16,413,283	22,587,644				39,000,927	616.21	22,587,644	16,413,283	22,587,644				39,000,927	616.21
1003	Acute Psych	15,938,650	27,824,606	464,681				43,227,937	464.68	15,938,650	27,824,606	464,681				43,227,937	464.68
1004	Inpatient Psych for Children	8,302,762	310,001	6,075,450				14,688,213	304.92	8,302,762	310,001	6,075,450				14,688,213	304.92
1005	Inpatient Forensics	6,266,425	12,654,555	12,654,555				26,575,535	121.92	6,266,425	12,654,555	12,654,555				26,575,535	121.92
1006	Inpatient Alcohol & Drug	11,038,243	13,632,945	261,624				25,932,812	261.62	11,038,243	13,632,945	261,624				25,932,812	261.62
1007	Nursing Home for Mentally Ill	9,996,633	21,066,104	9,996,633				31,062,737	508.94	9,996,633	21,066,104	9,996,633				31,062,737	508.94
1008	Veterans Nursing Homes	12,227,065	19,571,233	19,571,233				31,798,298	170.64	12,227,065	19,571,233	19,571,233				31,798,298	170.64
1009	Sexually Violent Predator Program	6,818,795	93,472	93,472				6,912,267	111.60	6,818,795	93,472	93,472				6,912,267	111.60
1010	Administration	10,870,506	1,334,286	992,423				12,197,215	225.33	10,870,506	1,334,286	992,423				12,197,215	225.33
1587	Pass Through Funds			300,000				300,000									
1588	Forensic - Community Mental Health	1,140,038	125,983	1,064,157				2,326,174	45.50	1,140,038	125,983	1,064,157				2,326,174	45.50
1589	Forensic - Community Treatment	2,403,538	376,146	3,061,506				5,841,012	129.24	2,403,538	376,146	3,061,506				5,841,012	129.24
1589	Community Based Rehabilitation	4,637,820	923,071	5,249,310				10,510,201	167.25	4,637,820	923,071	5,249,310				10,510,201	167.25
1590	Community Based Rehabilitation	15,520,840	1,770,563	14,916,821				32,208,224	418.51	15,520,840	1,770,563	14,916,821				32,208,224	418.51
1591	Day Treatment	2,043,106	303,159	2,554,075				4,900,340	94.63	2,043,106	303,159	2,554,075				4,900,340	94.63
1592	Outpatient Services	37,811,787	4,399,849	37,068,299				79,279,935	1,153.65	37,811,787	4,399,849	37,068,299				79,279,935	1,153.65
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	1,464,019						1,464,019		1,464,019						1,464,019	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																
-	Increase Collections Rate by 10%																
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction																
-	TERI Savings																
-	Central Travel Office																
-	Consolidate Maintenance Facilities in Columbia																
-	Fleet Bid Structure																
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance)																
-	Medication																
-	CVPR Surcharge																
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds																
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use																
-	MMO and TMO Fees																
-	Two-Day State Furlough																
-	15% Travel Reduction																
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction																
J12 Total		195,755,638	12,140,896	180,078,387			5,368,317	393,331,038	5,557.46	167,264,158	10,456,055	181,578,387				399,288,600	5,557.46
J16 Department of Disabilities and Special Needs																	
1012	Greenwood Genetic Center	2,390,569		5,463,151				7,853,720	9.00	2,390,569		5,463,151				7,853,720	9.00
1013	Genetic Prevention		20,000	30,000				50,000				30,000				50,000	
1014	Early Intervention	4,039,675		11,379,276				15,418,951	2.00	4,039,675		11,379,276				15,418,951	2.00
1015	Center Based Child Development			833,371				833,371				833,371				833,371	



**FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan**

Activity No.	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding										
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
1016	Other Family Support - Summer Services	354,870	66,000					420,870		66,000						66,000	
1017	Special Olympics- state funds are passed through to Special Olympics Organization																
1018	In-Home Waiver Services	20,384,728		39,093,694			3,333,000	62,811,422	2.00	20,384,728		39,093,694				59,478,422	2.00
1019	Mental Retardation - Family Support Stipends	517,958	130,000				250,000	897,958		517,958	130,000					647,958	
1020	Adult Development	6,049,197		45,252,352			250,000	51,551,549	1.00	6,049,197		45,252,352				51,301,549	1.00
1021	Service Coordination	3,539,552		14,284,818				17,824,370	10.00	3,539,552		14,284,818				17,816,413	10.00
1022	Autism Family Support	1,286,037	25,000					1,311,037	14.00	1,286,037	25,000					1,311,037	14.00
1023	Head and Spinal Cord Injury - Services Coordination	608,108		1,418,915			920,000	2,027,023		608,108		1,418,915				2,027,023	
1024	Head and Spinal Cord Injury Waiver Services	4,885,550		10,741,116				15,626,666		4,885,550		10,741,116				15,626,666	
1025	Head and Spinal Cord Injury Family Support	28,376	115,000					143,376	4.00	28,376	115,000					143,376	4.00
1026	Community - Intermediate Care Facility/Mental Retardation (ICF-MR) -																
1027	Mental Retardation - Community Training Homes	14,902,125		32,290,559				47,192,684	21.00	14,902,125		32,290,559				47,192,684	21.00
1028	Mental Retardation - Assisted Living	37,134,182		137,985,999				175,120,181	37.00	37,134,182		137,985,999				172,871,381	37.00
1029	Autism Community Training Homes	3,773,615		12,463,724				16,237,339	6.00	3,773,615		12,463,724				16,237,339	6.00
1030	Head and Spinal Cord Injury - Community Training Homes	4,403,816		12,819,932				17,223,748	51.00	4,403,816		12,819,932				17,223,748	51.00
1031	Head and Spinal Cord Injury Assisted Living	799,604		1,178,596				1,978,200		799,604		1,178,596				1,978,200	
1032	Regional Centers - Intermediate Care Facility/Mental Retardation (ICF-MR)	120,708		209,473				330,181		120,708		209,473				330,181	
1033	Administration	53,887,046	80,000	39,022,903				92,989,949	2,204.40	52,642,636	80,000	39,022,903				91,745,539	2,204.40
1862	Traumatic Brain or Spinal Cord Injury Post-Acute Rehabilitation	5,855,325		2,517,973				8,373,298	100.00	5,855,325		2,517,973				8,373,298	100.00
1863	Pervasive Developmental Disorder Waiver	1,157,740						1,157,740		1,157,740						1,157,740	
1921	Supported Employment	767,785		12,558,650			4,500,000	17,058,650		767,785		12,558,650				12,558,650	
1922	Autism Service Coordination	623,090		3,582,981			250,000	4,600,766		623,090		3,582,981				4,350,766	
1923	Autism Waiver Services	897,901		1,453,865				2,076,955		897,901		1,453,865				2,076,955	
1924	Respite	98,638		2,137,595			250,000	3,035,496		98,638		2,137,595				2,337,592	
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	1,531,307						1,531,307		1,531,307						98,638	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									(11,925,975)		(11,738,775)				(11,679,775)	
-	BKCB Agency Base Reduction							(940,710)		(940,710)						(940,710)	
-	General Fund Office							(6,999)								(6,999)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)							(572,851)								(572,851)	
-	CVRP Surcharge							(4,071)								(4,071)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds							(187,900)								(187,900)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use							(4,792)								(4,792)	
-	MMO and ITMO Fees							(2,867)								(2,867)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough							(340,833)								(340,833)	
-	15% Travel Reduction							(18,574)								(18,574)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction							(70,857)								(70,857)	
J16 Total		170,037,502	436,000	388,329,478			13,253,000	572,055,980	2,452.40	149,546,012	495,000	376,590,703				526,631,715	2,452.40
J20 Department of Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Services																	
1034	Chemical Dependency Service Accountability	217,160	636,994	328,901			500,000	1,683,055	11.35	217,160	636,994	328,901				1,183,055	11.35
1035	Chemical Dependency Community-Based Prevention Services	317,396	5,138,436	501,504			1,000,000	6,957,336	6.50	817,396	5,138,436	501,504				6,457,336	6.50
1036	Chemical Dependency Community-Based Intervention Services	901,055	1,643,221	12,767				2,557,043	1.00	901,055	1,643,221	12,767				2,557,043	1.00
1037	Chemical Dependency Community-Based Treatment Services	7,821,225	14,979,450	1,208,587				24,009,262	3.25	7,188,225	14,979,450	1,208,587				23,376,262	3.25
1038	Direct Chemical Dependency Services	75,232	777,001					852,233	1.00	75,232	777,001					852,233	1.00
1039	Gambling Services	2,869	4,741	352,598				360,208	0.10	2,869		352,598				360,208	0.10
1040	Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration	446,280	354,889	159,143				960,312	10.61		354,889	159,143				514,032	10.61
1864	Pass Through																
1865	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	102,461						102,461		102,461						102,461	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments															1,358,934	
-	BKCB Agency Base Reduction									(691,857)		(12,250)				(691,857)	
J20 Total		9,883,678	23,534,732	2,563,500			1,500,000	37,481,910	33.81	8,612,541	24,905,916	2,551,250				36,069,707	33.81
K05 Department of Public Safety																	
1041	Core Administration and Office of Professional Resp	5,824,879	7,282,779					13,107,658	140.75	5,824,879	7,282,779					13,107,658	140.75
1043	Office of Justice Programs	392,901	17,090,000	642,000				18,124,901	14.00	392,901	17,090,000	642,000				18,124,901	14.00
1044	Office of Highway Safety	629,383	7,771,400	457,000				8,857,783	29.00	629,383	7,771,400	457,000				8,857,783	29.00
1045	School Bus Transportation Safety								2.00								2.00
1049	Uninsured Motor Vehicle Enforcement		4,759,000					4,759,000			4,759,000					4,759,000	
1050	Special Operations	278,534	310,402	31,868				620,804	2.00	278,534	310,402	31,868				620,804	2.00
1055	Communication and Intelligence	5,193,941	1,975,816					7,169,757	124.00	5,193,941	1,975,816					7,169,757	124.00
1056	Aggressive Criminal Enforcement	1,427,531	2,306,644					3,734,175	135.00	1,427,531	2,306,644					3,734,175	135.00
1058	Highway Traffic Enforcement	56,575,707	500,000	17,303,396				74,379,103	1,031.00	55,545,944	500,000	17,303,396				73,349,340	1,031.00
1059	Commercial Motor Vehicle (CMV) Safety Inspections	1,761,306	1,786,132	550,153				4,097,591	53.05	1,761,306	1,786,132	550,153				4,097,591	53.05
1060	CMV Traffic Enforcement	1,088,180	391,418	227,480				1,687,078	21.60	1,088,180	391,418	227,480				1,687,078	21.60
1061	Size & Weight Enforcement	1,020,579	4,414,446					5,435,025	67.50	1,020,579	4,414,446					5,435,025	67.50
1062	Compliance Reviews	160,110	602,706					762,816	10.00	160,110	602,706					762,816	10.00
1065	Data Collection & Reporting		358,919					358,919	7.00		358,919					358,919	7.00
1067	Dyed Fuel Inspections		40,971					40,971	0.60		40,971					40,971	0.60
1081	State House and Complex	1,369,021	100,000	464,039				1,933,060	37.13	1,369,021	100,000	464,039				1,933,060	37.13
1082	Judicial Division	294,317	141,209					435,526	5.92	294,317	141,209					435,526	5.92
1083	Governor's Mansion/Complex	717,641						717,641	12.12	717,641						717,641	12.12
1084	Contractual Services		3,174,309					3,174,309	26.83							3,174,309	26.83
1085	H. L. Huntley Commission								2.00								2.00
1086	General Operations		308,000					308,000	3.00		308,000					308,000	3.00
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	683,484						683,484		683,484						683,484	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments															860,563	
-	BKCB Agency Base Reduction									(5,417,826)		(6,965,980)				(5,417,826)	

FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity No.	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding										
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
-	TERI Savings									(2,117)						(2,117)	
-	Central Travel Office									(3,798)						(3,798)	
-	Nightly Custodial Services									(875)						(875)	
-	Fleet Bid Structure									(882,655)						(882,655)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(232,155)						(232,155)	
-	CVRP Surcharge									(73,018)						(73,018)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(199,310)						(199,310)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(22,692)						(22,692)	
-	MMO and ITMO Fees									(166,530)						(166,530)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(395,513)						(395,513)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(84,408)						(84,408)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(85,882)						(85,882)	
-	<b>K05 Total</b>	<b>77,397,514</b>	<b>28,600,575</b>	<b>44,305,549</b>				<b>150,303,638</b>	<b>1,724.50</b>	<b>68,790,972</b>	<b>36,427,118</b>	<b>37,339,669</b>				<b>142,557,659</b>	<b>1,724.50</b>
<b>L04 Department of Social Services</b>																	
1088	Adoptions	2,969,388	7,519,861	1,325,229				11,814,478	159.97	2,969,388	7,519,861	1,325,229				11,814,478	159.97
1089	Adoption Subsidy- Legal Costs	750,000	750,000					1,500,000		750,000	750,000					1,500,000	
1090	Adoption Subsidy- Special Needs	9,866,719	13,436,410					25,303,129		9,866,719	13,436,410				2,000,000	25,303,129	
1091	Adult Protective Services	632,265	7,102,245	25,265				7,759,775	147.40	632,265	7,102,245	25,265				7,759,775	147.40
1092	Child Abuse and Neglect - Intake and Assessment	6,041,952	35,215,129	461,587				41,718,668	442.62	6,041,952	35,215,129	461,587				41,718,668	442.62
1093	Chalfie Foster Care Independence Program	366,972	1,780,451	145,074				2,292,497		366,972	1,780,451	145,074				2,292,497	
1094	Child Protective Treatment Services - In-Home	7,437,391	25,441,641	660,661				33,539,693	551.58	7,437,391	25,441,641	660,661				33,539,693	551.58
1095	Foster Care Services	11,700,718	28,327,536	5,354,562				45,382,816	578.88	11,700,718	28,327,536	5,354,562				45,382,816	578.88
1096	Foster Home Payments	8,379,829	11,959,347	2,433,900				22,773,076		8,379,829	11,959,347	2,433,900				22,773,076	
1097	Homemaker Services		5,954,196					5,954,196	113.86		5,954,196					5,954,196	113.86
1098	Licensing Services - Foster Care and Group or Institutional Facilities and Child Placing Agencies	1,339,424	2,991,076	79,343				4,409,843	72.61	1,339,424	2,991,076	79,343				4,409,843	72.61
1099	Domestic Violence		3,211,595	843,751				4,055,346			3,211,595	843,751				4,055,346	
1100	Foster Care Treatment Services for Emotionally Disturbed Children	30,853,335	15,166,453	4,675,737				50,695,525	255.33	30,853,335	15,166,453	4,675,737				50,695,525	255.33
1101	Child Support Enforcement	5,205,903	42,920,788	22,275,481				79,403,172	301.82	5,205,903	42,920,788	22,275,481				82,693,280	301.82
1102	Child Care Licensing	84,714	2,858,534	320,000				3,263,248	30.06	84,714	2,858,534	320,000				3,263,248	30.06
1103	Child Care	4,392,563	78,762,123	5,945,494				91,369,654	80.46	4,392,563	78,762,123	5,945,494				119,963,154	80.46
1104	Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)/Family Food Stamp Program	14,328,813	81,080,565	51,798,027				147,207,405	610.08	14,328,813	81,080,565	51,798,027				147,207,405	610.08
1105	Child and Adult Care Food, After School Snack Program, Emergency Shelters Food Program, Summer Food Service Program	11,165,815	668,788,838	2,872,978				682,827,631	708.22	11,165,815	668,788,838	2,872,978				682,827,631	708.22
1106	USDA Food Distribution		35,994,156					35,994,156	5.80		35,994,156					35,994,156	5.80
1107	Administration	1,415,106	6,727,191					8,142,297	7.08	1,415,106	6,727,191					8,142,297	7.08
1108	Pass Through Funds	2,848,333	1,909,021	63,013				4,810,367		2,848,333	1,909,021	63,013				4,810,367	
1109	Domestic Violence Fatality Review Program																
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	573,905						573,905		573,905						573,905	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									(8,421,960)		16,381,777				208,538,728	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(1,581,894)						(1,581,894)	
-	TERI Savings									(82,890)						(82,890)	
-	Central Travel Office									(283,470)						(283,470)	
-	Nightly Custodial Services									(22,346)						(22,346)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(64,092)						(64,092)	
-	MMO and ITMO Fees									(321,014)						(321,014)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(262,288)						(262,288)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(124,026)						(124,026)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction																
-	<b>L04 Total</b>	<b>120,314,145</b>	<b>1,077,897,156</b>	<b>98,960,102</b>			<b>13,709,474</b>	<b>1,310,900,877</b>	<b>4,065.79</b>	<b>122,866,769</b>	<b>1,298,647,607</b>	<b>115,361,879</b>			<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>1,538,876,285</b>	<b>4,065.79</b>
<b>L12 John Jay School</b>																	
1111	College Life	967,848	350,073					1,317,921	32.00	967,848	350,073					1,317,921	32.00
1112	Social Services	146,040	59,855					205,895	9.00	146,040	59,855					205,895	9.00
1113	Medical Care	121,232	21,144					142,376	3.00	121,232	21,144					142,376	3.00
1114	Therapeutic Activities	282,947	5,000					287,947	7.00	282,947	5,000					287,947	7.00
1115	Family Enrichment	221,829	29,067					250,896	10.22	221,829	29,067					250,896	10.22
1116	Education	592,150	88,809					680,959	18.79	592,150	88,809					680,959	18.79
1117	Buildings and Grounds	155,975	40,000					195,975	5.00	155,975	40,000					195,975	5.00
1118	Dietary	156,482	90,000					320,884	6.00	156,482	90,000					320,884	6.00
1119	Garbage Pickup/Motor Vehicle Operations	93,750						93,750	1.00	93,750						93,750	1.00
1120	Laundry/Supply/ Housekeeping Services	70,140						70,140	2.00	70,140						70,140	2.00
1121	Business Operations	310,381						310,381	5.00	310,381						310,381	5.00
1122	Administration	243,748						243,748	6.00	243,748						243,748	6.00
1123	Public Relations & Alumni	40,251						40,251	1.00	40,251						40,251	1.00
1124	Information Technology	53,242						53,242	1.00	53,242						53,242	1.00
1593	Therapeutic Wilderness Camping	451,679						451,679	10.50								10.50
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											1,551				1,551	
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	34,797						34,797		34,797						34,797	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(275,974)						(275,974)	
-	TERI Savings									(16,570)						(16,570)	
-	Central Travel Office									(641)						(641)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(17,476)						(17,476)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(29,651)						(29,651)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(69)						(69)	
-	WMO and ITMO Fees									(772)						(772)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(20,393)						(20,393)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(2,798)						(2,798)	

# FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity No.	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding											
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction	3,942,491	178,809	870,864				4,992,164	117.51	3,120,252	180,360	1,031,425				4,332,037	117.51	
<b>L24 Commission for the Blind</b>																		
1125	Adjustment to Blindness	390,000	1,006,660					1,396,660	30.50	390,000	1,006,660					1,396,660	30.50	
1126	Vocational Rehab Services	965,918	5,679,052					6,644,970	29.75	815,918	5,679,052					6,494,970	29.75	
1127	Business Enterprise Program	128,754	717,382	597,520				1,443,656	16.00	128,754	717,382	597,520				1,444,656	16.00	
1128	Training and Employment	377,429	489,718	80,000				947,147	16.10	377,429	489,718	80,000				947,147	16.10	
1129	Prevention of Blindness	412,626						412,626	7.00	412,626						412,626	7.00	
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	217,536	25,000					242,536	4.00	217,536		25,000				242,536	4.00	
1133	Administration	733,973	518,755					1,252,728	24.00	535,952	518,755					1,054,707	24.00	
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	21,074						21,074								21,074		
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									(237,881)	(509,520)					(2,258,266)		
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(32,931)						(32,931)		
-	TERI Savings									(1,242)						(1,242)		
-	Nightly Custodial Services									(8,519)						(8,519)		
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(7,216)						(7,216)		
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(122,521)						(122,521)		
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(1,913)						(1,913)		
-	MMO and TMO Fees									(8,499)						(8,499)		
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(12,908)						(12,908)		
-	15% Travel Reduction									(8,098)						(8,098)		
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(5,897)						(5,897)		
<b>L24 Total</b>		3,398,300	8,802,746	702,520				12,903,566	136.85	2,602,654	7,054,000	193,000				9,849,654	136.85	
<b>L32 Housing Finance and Development Authority</b>																		
1134	Rental Assistance		10,626,425					10,626,425	17.00		10,626,425					10,626,425	17.00	
1135	Housing Initiatives		15,706,460					15,706,460	15.00		15,706,460					15,706,460	15.00	
1136	Homeownership		3,943,875					3,943,875	24.00		3,943,875					3,943,875	24.00	
1137	Contract Administration and Compliance		97,000,000					97,000,000	27.00		97,000,000					97,001,375	27.00	
1138	Tax Credit		2,691,375					2,691,375	5.00		2,691,375					2,691,375	5.00	
1139	Administration		47,107					47,107	34.00		47,107					47,107	34.00	
1595	Special Initiatives		4,181,293					4,181,293			4,181,293					4,228,400		
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									39,555,965	(2,077,537)					37,578,428		
<b>L32 Total</b>			123,379,992	22,448,993				145,828,985	122.00		163,038,957	20,371,456				183,408,413	122.00	
<b>L36 Human Affairs Commission</b>																		
1140	Board of Commissioners	9,500						9,500								9,500		
1141	Administration	597,668		3,500				601,168	8.00	597,668		3,500				601,168	8.00	
1142	Legal	176,499						176,499	2.00	176,499						176,499	2.00	
1143	Technical Services & Training	273,059		66,243				339,302	5.00	273,059		66,243				339,302	5.00	
1144	Community Relations	8,411		90,396				98,807	1.00	8,411		90,396				98,807	1.00	
1145	Intake & Referral	169,515		170,951				340,466	6.00	169,515		170,951				340,466	6.00	
1146	Employment Discrimination Receipt, Processing & Resolution	422,199																
1147	Mediation	155,055						315,963	16.00	422,199		315,963				738,162	16.00	
1148	Fair Housing Investigations	72,687						231,502	4.00	155,055		76,447				231,502	4.00	
1149	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	17,288						17,288	5.00	72,687		177,528				250,215	5.00	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(133,132)						(133,132)		
-	TERI Savings									(67,874)						(67,874)		
-	Central Travel Office									(694)						(694)		
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(5,571)						(5,571)		
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(10,590)						(10,590)		
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(4,670)						(4,670)		
-	MMO and TMO Fees									(298)						(298)		
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(9,186)						(9,186)		
-	15% Travel Reduction									(2,879)						(2,879)		
<b>L36 Total</b>		1,901,881	177,528	723,500				2,802,909	47.00	1,671,623	177,528	723,500				2,572,651	47.00	
<b>L46 Commission on Minority Affairs</b>																		
1150	Hispanic/Latino Affairs		116,516					116,516	1.00		116,516					116,516	1.00	
1151	Native American Affairs		99,484					99,484	1.00		99,484					99,484	1.00	
1152	African American Affairs	148,000		50,000				198,000	2.00		198,000					198,000	2.00	
1153	Research	117,231						117,231	1.00		117,231					117,231	1.00	
1154	Administration (Overhead Cost)	215,252						215,252	4.00		215,252					215,252	4.00	
1925	Minority Business Enterprise	88,347		15,000				103,347	1.00		103,347					103,347	1.00	
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	4,670						4,670			4,670					4,670		
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									(40,145)						(40,145)		
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(21,631)						(21,631)		
-	TERI Savings									(1,823)						(1,823)		
-	Central Travel Office																	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(934)						(934)		
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(4,561)						(4,561)		
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(123)						(123)		
-	MMO and TMO Fees									(312)						(312)		
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(2,749)						(2,749)		
-	15% Travel Reduction									(1,543)						(1,543)		
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction																	
<b>L46 Total</b>		573,500	331,000					904,500	10.00		279,888	331,000				610,888	10.00	
<b>N04 Department of Corrections</b>																		
1155	Incarcerate Offenders	211,794,419		1,017,152				212,811,571	4,914.00		254,289,450		1,017,152			325,000	255,631,602	4,914.00



# FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity No.	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding										
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
1156	Provide Inmate Health Care	58,957,563		5,800,000				64,757,563	423.00	58,957,563		5,800,000				64,757,563	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	4,110,580		300,000				4,410,580	37.00	3,610,580		300,000				3,910,580	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		635,299				2,223,211	43.00	1,587,912		635,299				2,223,211	43.00
1162	Prison Industries-Traditional	12,500,000		12,500,000				25,000,000	42.00			12,500,000				12,500,000	42.00
1163	Prison Industries "PIE" Program	18,047,000		18,047,000				36,094,000	19.00			18,047,000				18,047,000	19.00
1164	Prison Industries Service	2,767,200		2,767,200				5,534,400	23.00			2,767,200				2,767,200	23.00
1165	Agriculture Operation	3,500,000		3,500,000				7,000,000	28.00			3,500,000				3,500,000	28.00
1166	Palmetto Pride	500,000		500,000				1,000,000	22.00			500,000				500,000	22.00
1167	Education of Inmates	3,227,402		2,501,685				5,729,087	94.00	3,227,402		2,501,685				5,729,087	94.00
1168	Inmate Program Services			3,950,436				3,950,436	150.00			3,950,436				3,950,436	150.00
1169	Penal Facilities Inspection	78,136		242,540				320,676	4.00	78,136		242,540				320,676	4.00
1170	Administration & Support	10,305,039		891,239				11,196,278	154.00	10,305,039		891,239				11,196,278	154.00
1171	Federal Grant Allocation			10,894				10,894	196.00			10,894				10,894	196.00
1622	Food Service	18,845,639						18,845,639	57.00	18,845,639						18,845,639	57.00
1866	Reception & Evaluation Offenders	13,375,767						13,375,767	57.00	13,375,767						13,375,767	57.00
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	2,237,979						2,237,979		2,237,979						2,237,979	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									(597,666)		(5,262,200)				(5,859,866)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(22,857,322)						(22,857,322)	
-	Central Travel Office									(443)						(443)	
-	Fleet Bid Structure									(158,410)						(158,410)	
-	Fleet Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(76,226)						(76,226)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(925,121)						(925,121)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(19,089)						(19,089)	
-	MMO and ITMO Fees									(139,833)						(139,833)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(1,363,676)						(1,363,676)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(4,917)						(4,917)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(247,724)						(247,724)	
<b>N08 Total</b>	<b>Department of Probation, Parole &amp; Pardon Services</b>	<b>326,533,178</b>	<b>5,102,117</b>	<b>70,859,200</b>				<b>402,474,495</b>	<b>6,283.00</b>	<b>342,735,448</b>	<b>4,504,451</b>	<b>65,577,000</b>			<b>325,000</b>	<b>413,141,899</b>	<b>6,283.00</b>
1172	Community Supervision - Regular	15,009,076		20,939,109				35,948,185	666.00	15,308,076		20,939,109				36,246,185	666.00
1173	Community Supervision - Intensive	1,335,835		1,540,989				2,876,824	34.00	1,335,835		1,540,989				2,876,824	34.00
1174	Victim Services	257,557						257,557	21.00	257,557						257,557	21.00
1175	Residential Programs	2,923,260		2,923,260				5,846,520	20.00	2,923,260		2,923,260				5,846,520	20.00
1176	Statewide Emergency Operations Plan	109,688		297,601				407,289	8.00	109,688		297,601				407,289	8.00
1177	Parole Board Support	554,062		515,516				1,069,578	18.00	399,177		515,516				914,693	18.00
1178	Parole Board	155,230		35,000				190,230	34.00	111,836		35,000				146,836	34.00
1179	Core Administration	1,372,121		1,022,629				2,394,750	34.00	749,985		1,022,629				1,772,614	34.00
1750	Sex Offender Monitoring	2,453,203		1,332,617				3,785,820	54.00	2,453,203		1,332,617				3,785,820	54.00
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	193,092						193,092		193,092						193,092	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									(1,482,761)		(1,232,617)				(2,715,378)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(53,377)						(53,377)	
-	TERI Savings									(14,221)						(14,221)	
-	Central Travel Office									(26,321)						(26,321)	
-	Nightly Custodial Services																
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(74,101)						(74,101)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(58,716)						(58,716)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(33,426)						(33,426)	
-	MMO and ITMO Fees									(17,697)						(17,697)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(110,849)						(110,849)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(27,371)						(27,371)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(43,259)						(43,259)	
<b>N08 Total</b>		<b>21,182,307</b>	<b>20,750</b>	<b>28,864,266</b>				<b>50,067,325</b>	<b>855.00</b>	<b>18,610,115</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>27,631,651</b>				<b>46,241,766</b>	<b>855.00</b>
<b>N12 Department of Juvenile Justice</b>																	
1180	Alternative Residential Placement Services	24,883,141		221,674				25,104,815	513.97	24,953,141		221,674				25,174,815	513.97
1181	Alternative Residential Placement Services	10,351,072		5,842,064				16,193,136	105.03	10,351,072		5,842,064				16,193,136	105.03
1182	Evaluation Services	11,611,583		5,445,851				17,057,434	320.59	11,611,583		5,445,851				17,067,434	320.59
1183	Detention Services	641,771		4,237,088				4,878,859	145.28	641,771		4,237,088				4,879,859	145.28
1184	Medical Services	5,612,675		483,573				6,096,248	59.91	5,612,675		483,573				6,096,248	59.91
1185	Educational Services	2,693,641		7,406,396				10,099,037	235.56	2,693,641		7,406,396				10,102,037	235.56
1186	Other Community Services	18,504,420		1,808,028				20,312,448	345.50	18,504,420		1,808,028				20,312,448	345.50
1187	Prevention and Diversion Services	2,002,486		605,112				2,607,598	15.48	2,002,486		605,112				2,607,598	15.48
1189	Victim Services	456,527		105,473				562,000	8.90	456,527		105,473				562,000	8.90
1190	Parole Board	753,208		31,164				784,372	15.37	753,208		31,164				784,372	15.37
1191	Administrative Services	4,409,516		216,971				4,626,487	67.51	4,409,516		216,971				4,626,487	67.51
1751	Sex Offender Electronic Monitoring	27,410						27,410		27,410						27,410	
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	590,989						590,989		590,989						590,989	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									(6,407,691)		(6,232,989)				(12,640,680)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(300,421)						(300,421)	
-	TERI Savings									(10,394)						(10,394)	
-	Central Travel Office									(24,465)						(24,465)	
-	Fleet Bid Structure									(234,494)						(234,494)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(203,503)						(203,503)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(13,622)						(13,622)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(33,961)						(33,961)	
-	MMO and ITMO Fees									(339,615)						(339,615)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(16,463)						(16,463)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(80,369)						(80,369)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction																
<b>N12 Total</b>		<b>91,538,439</b>	<b>3,103,322</b>	<b>28,403,394</b>				<b>121,045,155</b>	<b>1,836.11</b>	<b>83,913,721</b>	<b>4,234,846</b>	<b>20,170,395</b>			<b>4,000,000</b>	<b>112,218,962</b>	<b>1,836.11</b>

**FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan**

Activity No.	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding										
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
<b>N20 Law Enforcement Training Council</b>																	
1070	Training - Basic/Mandated Activity	55,675		2,903,963				2,959,638	27.25	55,675		2,903,963				2,959,638	27.25
1072	Training - Advanced/Specialized Activity	451,545	200,000					1,168,973	14.00	451,545	200,000					1,168,973	14.00
1073	Training - Range Operations Activity	133,620		1,345,173				1,478,793	16.00	133,620		1,345,173				1,478,793	16.00
1074	Register Activity			691,837				691,837	11.00			691,837				691,837	11.00
1075	Media/Library Activity			532,287				532,287	7.00			532,287				532,287	7.00
1076	Standards and Testing Activity			322,917				322,917	5.00			322,917				322,917	5.00
1077	Food Service Activity			741,165				741,165	6.00			741,165				741,165	6.00
1078	Student Housing Activity			141,811				141,811	2.00			141,811				141,811	2.00
1079	Facilities Planning & Maintenance Activity			1,749,427				1,749,427	8.00			1,749,427				1,749,427	8.00
1080	Homeland Security Activity		100,000					100,000			100,000					100,000	
1752	Administration			970,916				970,916	14.00			970,916				970,916	14.00
1753	Certification/Non-Compliance Support			96,484				96,484	3.00			96,484				96,484	3.00
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation			7,494				7,494				7,494				7,494	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										700,000	3,709,076				4,409,076	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(52,137)						(52,137)	
-	Central Travel Office									(5,183)						(5,183)	
-	Fleet Bid Structure									(21,527)						(21,527)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(2,604)						(2,604)	
-	CVRP Surcharge									(1,195)						(1,195)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(1,785)						(1,785)	
-	MMO and TMO Fees									(8,714)						(8,714)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(4,257)						(4,257)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(12,499)						(12,499)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(8,395)						(8,395)	
<b>N20 Total</b>		<b>744,818</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>9,916,924</b>				<b>10,961,742</b>	<b>113.25</b>	<b>626,522</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>13,626,000</b>				<b>15,252,522</b>	<b>113.25</b>
<b>P12 Forestry Commission</b>																	
1192	Wildland Firefighting	8,994,512	1,316,000	148,000				10,458,512	227.45	7,994,512	1,316,000	148,000				9,458,512	227.45
1193	Wildland Fire Prevention	313,232	862,356					1,175,588	26.25	313,232	862,356					1,175,588	26.25
1194	Law Enforcement - Timber Theft, Fraud and Arson Investigation	245,757		30,000				275,757	5.00			30,000				30,000	5.00
1195	Forest Health - (Insects and Disease)	36,230	1,719,042					1,755,272	6.00	36,230	1,719,042					1,755,272	6.00
1196	Forest Management Assistance	1,419,948	433,744	425,000				2,278,692	27.60	1,419,948	433,744	425,000				2,278,692	27.60
1197	Pass-through Programs		161,650					161,650			161,650					161,650	
1198	Forest Renewal Program Financial Assistance	200,000		800,000				1,000,000	1.50			800,000				800,000	1.50
1199	Community Forestry Assistance	244,355	320,000					564,355	5.00	244,355	320,000					564,355	5.00
1200	Forest Resource Development	199,972	458,851					658,823	10.00	199,972	458,851					658,823	10.00
1201	Nurseries and Tree Improvement		60,000	878,000				938,000	7.00		60,000	878,000				938,000	7.00
1202	Forestry Best Management Practices		215,000	6,000				221,000		114,849	215,000	6,000				335,849	
1203	State Forest Education	114,849		508,750				623,600	2.50			508,750				623,600	2.50
1204	State Forest Resource Management		6,257,250					6,257,250				6,257,250				6,257,250	
<b>Forestry Program Outreach</b>		<b>219,252</b>						<b>219,252</b>	<b>5.80</b>							<b>5.80</b>	
1205	Administration	1,145,036						1,145,036	15.00	603,095						603,095	15.00
1623	Wildland Fire Dispatch	1,282,213						1,282,213	31.20	1,282,213						1,282,213	31.20
1624	Wildland Fire Equipment	862,744		227,000				1,089,744	10.00	862,744		227,000				1,089,744	10.00
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										(984,294)	(79,000)				(1,063,294)	
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation							121,031		121,031						121,031	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(1,077,599)						(1,077,599)	
-	TERI Savings									(331,657)						(331,657)	
-	Central Travel Office									(13,212)						(13,212)	
-	Fleet Bid Structure									(58,505)						(58,505)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(58,627)						(58,627)	
-	CVRP Surcharge									(89)						(89)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(47,954)						(47,954)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(9,860)						(9,860)	
-	MMO and TMO Fees									(10,507)						(10,507)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(69,600)						(69,600)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(44,389)						(44,389)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(19,827)						(19,827)	
<b>P12 Total</b>		<b>15,399,131</b>	<b>5,546,643</b>	<b>9,280,000</b>				<b>30,225,774</b>	<b>410.30</b>	<b>11,448,925</b>	<b>4,562,349</b>	<b>9,201,000</b>				<b>25,213,274</b>	<b>410.30</b>
<b>P16 Department of Agriculture</b>																	
1207	Soybean Board (Pass Thru)			564,094				564,094	1.00			564,094				564,094	1.00
1208	Pork Board (Pass Thru)			81,197				81,197				81,197				81,197	
1209	Cotton Board (Pass Thru)			379,897				379,897				379,897				379,897	
1210	Peanut Board (Pass Thru)			206,197				206,197				206,197				206,197	
1211	Watermelon Board (Pass Thru)			41,197				41,197				41,197				41,197	
1212	Tobacco Board (Pass Thru)			114,197				114,197				114,197				114,197	
1213	S. C. Beef Board (Pass Thru)			231,897				231,897	1.00			231,897				231,897	1.00
1214	Laboratory Services			287,000				287,000	21.00			287,000				287,000	21.00
1215	Consumer Services	1,382,604		1,386,565				2,769,169	40.00	1,382,604		1,386,565				2,769,169	40.00
1216	Marketing & Promotions	2,394,126	125,000	123,500				2,642,626	24.75		125,000	123,500				2,791,126	24.75
1217	Market Services			1,817,511				1,817,511	19.00			1,817,511				1,817,511	19.00
1218	Inspection Services			1,879,245				1,879,245	25.81			1,879,245				1,879,245	25.81
1219	Market Bulletin			346,500				346,500	4.00			346,500				346,500	4.00
1220	Administrative Services	1,085,969		20,000				1,105,969	15.00	1,085,969		20,000				1,105,969	15.00
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation									29,853						29,853	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										197,168	3,591,200				3,788,368	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(377,125)						(377,125)	
-	TERI Savings									(24,705)						(24,705)	
-	Central Travel Office									(17,291)						(17,291)	
-	Nightly Custodial Services									(4,628)						(4,628)	
-	Fleet Bid Structure																

FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity No.		Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding										
			Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
-		State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)																
-		CVRP Surcharge																
-		Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds																
-		Lobbyists																
-		Cell Phone/Pager Use																
-		MMO and TMO Fees																
-		Two-Day State Furlough																
-		15% Travel Reduction																
-		Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction																
P16 Total			5,387,496	125,000	7,478,997			12,991,493	151.56	1,919,109	322,168	11,070,197				13,311,474	151.56	
P20 Clemson PSA																		
1474		Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education: Master Wildlife/Master Naturalist		9,590	32,246			41,836	2.27		9,590	32,246				41,836	2.27	
1475		Rural Community Enhancement and Improvement		236,276	317,430			553,706	11.00		236,276	317,430				553,706	11.00	
1476		Government and Public Affairs Research and Education		32,914	65,576			98,490	2.00		32,914	65,576				98,490	2.00	
1477		Agricultural Education Teachers' Salaries (pass-thru)			394,412			800,011				394,412				394,412		
1478		Administration	405,599	326,292	246,400			3,979,487	34.00	3,406,795	326,292	246,400				3,979,487	34.00	
1479		Distance Education: Radio Productions	22,375	100,201				122,576	2.00			100,201				100,201	2.00	
1480		Distance Education: Television, Web and Print Productions	1,263,899	270,145	102,844			1,636,888	30.47	842,600	270,145	102,844				1,215,589	30.47	
1481		Bioengineering Alliance							1.05							-	1.05	
1482		Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems: Horticultural Crops	3,815,113	1,146,652	566,211			5,527,976	55.04	3,669,913	1,146,652	566,211				5,392,776	55.04	
1483		The South Carolina Institute for Energy Studies							2.05							-	2.05	
1484		Rural Community Leadership Development	347,475	285,584	62,804			695,863	8.00		285,584	62,804				348,388	8.00	
1485		Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education: Recreation and Tourism		66,296	129,586			195,882	2.20		66,296	129,586				195,882	2.20	
1486		Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education: Alternative Income Opportunities for Landowners		21,234	19,541			40,775	2.00		21,234	19,541				40,775	2.00	
1487		Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education: Water Quality and Quantity	1,622,395	488,639	378,769		275,000	2,764,803	21.85		488,639	378,769				867,408	21.85	
1488		Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education	1,406,613	581,873	120,143			2,108,629	26.10	1,406,613	581,873	120,143				2,108,629	26.10	
1489		Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems: Nutracultural Crops	262,280	57,016	36,873			356,169	5.73		57,016	36,873				93,889	5.73	
1490		Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems: Organic Crops	147,076	45,404	37,196			229,676	1.50		45,404	37,196				82,600	1.50	
1491		Reducing the Impact of Animal Agriculture on the Environment	325,672	69,641	93,557			488,870	4.40	225,672	69,641	93,557				388,870	4.40	
1492		Agro Medicine (pass-thru)														-		
1493		Agricultural Bioscience	248,386	75,033	60,792			384,211	5.00	248,386	75,033	60,792				384,211	5.00	
1494		Environmental Horticulture Education		213,642	396,601			610,243	10.62		213,642	396,601				610,243	10.62	
1495		Agricultural Biotechnology	3,088,025	362,217	635,023			4,085,265	26.54	3,088,025	362,217	635,023				997,240	26.54	
1496		Risk Management Systems for Agricultural Firms	834,883	341,846	335,578			1,512,307	22.00	834,883	341,846	335,578				1,512,307	22.00	
1497		Integrated Pest Management (IPM) for Agriculture and Forestry	1,136,845	256,602	195,770			1,589,217	17.01	1,136,845	256,602	195,770				1,589,217	17.01	
1498		Sustainable Forestry Management and Environmental Enhancement	1,620,778	335,513	261,965			2,218,256	26.52		335,513	261,965				597,478	26.52	
1499		Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education: Nuisance Species		36,257	21,769			58,026	2.00		36,257	21,769				58,026	2.00	
1500		Rural Community Public Issues Education		62,120	57,165			119,285	3.59		62,120	57,165				119,285	3.59	
1501		Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education: Coastal Natural Hazards																
1502		Rural Community Economic Development	992,886	537,221	48,733			1,578,840	23.14		537,221	48,733				585,954	23.14	
1503		Livestock-Poultry Health Programs: Meat Inspection	1,184,887	1,459,548	80,000			2,724,435	42.08	592,444	1,459,548	80,000				2,131,992	42.08	
1504		Livestock-Poultry Health Programs: Animal Health and Diagnostic Laboratory	990,871		141,429			1,132,300	37.25	990,871		141,429				1,132,300	37.25	
1505		Regulatory and Public Service Programs: Plant and Seed Certification			253,544			1,093,569	31.33	840,025		253,544				1,093,569	31.33	
1506		Bot Weevil Eradication Programs (pass-thru)																
1507		Regulatory and Public Service Programs: Pesticide Regulation	66,649	425,381	2,000,000			2,492,030	38.09	66,649	425,381	2,000,000				2,492,030	38.09	
1508		4-H and Agricultural & Natural Resource Programs for Youth	4,190,086	1,166,541	3,036,550			8,393,177	135.92		1,166,541	3,036,550				4,203,991	135.92	
1509		Food Safety and Nutrition	4,073,377	1,834,650	173,091			6,081,118	67.00	4,073,377	1,834,650	173,091				6,081,118	67.00	
1510		Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems: Animal Production Systems	5,157,026	1,046,843	820,231			7,024,100	58.42	5,157,026	1,046,843	820,231				7,024,100	58.42	
1511		Natural Resources and Environmental Research and Education: Urban wildlife		79,241	8,600			87,841	2.40		79,241	8,600				87,841	2.40	
1512		Growth and Population Research and Education		4,482	3,200			7,682	0.20		4,482	3,200				7,682	0.20	
1513		Community and Economic Affairs Research and Education		28,452	76,400			104,852	1.12		28,452	76,400				104,852	1.12	
1514		Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems: Agronomic Crops	6,467,985	1,249,709	881,502			8,599,196	97.56		1,249,709	881,502				2,131,211	97.56	
1515		Household and Structural Pest Control and Pesticide Training	280,345	146,145	114,484			540,974	8.50		146,145	114,484				260,629	8.50	
-		Federal & Other Fund Adjustments														5,881,317		
-		Two-Day State Furlough														(238,443)		
-		FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation						433,122								433,122		
-		BKCB Agency Base Reduction														(3,124,203)		
-		State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)														(107,925)		
P20 Total			44,631,468	13,298,999	12,306,216		275,000	70,511,683	867.95	20,454,650	13,531,357	17,955,175				51,941,182	867.95	
P21 South Carolina State PSA																		
1221		Sustainable Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment	1,057,295	1,233,395	2,280,690			2,280,690	13.00							1,233,395	13.00	
1222		Nutrition Education, Diet, and Health	270,328	321,328	691,690			321,328	10.00							321,328	10.00	
1223		Youth and Family Development	825,833	880,833					13.00	825,833	880,833					1,706,666	13.00	

FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity No.	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds
1224	Community Leadership and Economic Development	502,497	554,668					1,057,165	10.00							554,668
1225	Administration	657,552	333,762				370,028	1,361,342	9.00	657,552	333,762					991,314
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments															42,925
-	Two-Day State Furlough															(3,885)
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	6,369						6,369								6,369
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction															(232,394)
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)															(1,788)
<b>P24 Total</b>		<b>3,319,908</b>	<b>3,313,966</b>				<b>370,028</b>	<b>7,003,922</b>	<b>55.00</b>	<b>1,251,687</b>	<b>3,356,911</b>					<b>4,608,598</b>
<b>P24 Department of Natural Resources</b>																<b>55.00</b>
1226	Environmental Conservation	161,529	10,276,222	1,526,372				11,964,123	10.00	161,529	10,276,222	1,526,372				11,964,123
1227	Marine Shellfish Monitoring and Management	347,345	658,036	1,115,518				2,120,899	12.00	347,345	658,036	1,115,518				2,120,899
1228	Marine Fishery Monitoring and Management	738,649	4,532,779	1,963,123				7,234,551	57.60	738,649	4,532,779	1,963,123				7,234,551
1229	Marine Crustacean Resources Monitoring and Management	105,712	360,961	150,492				617,165	6.50	105,712	360,961	150,492				617,165
1230	Mariculture Aquaculture	611,930	1,293,711	178,934				2,084,575	16.10	1,293,711	178,934					1,472,645
1231	Marine Education and Outreach	75,344	456,792	374,070				908,206	14.75	75,344	456,792	374,070				908,206
1232	Marine Environmental Monitoring and Management	801,470	2,456,453	1,138,748				4,396,671	20.20	801,470	2,456,453	1,138,748				4,396,671
1233	Special Marine Projects	71,346	889,093					1,100,314	3.60	71,346	889,093					1,100,314
1234	Game and fish licensing (Charleston Office)			126,917				126,917	2.25			126,917				126,917
1235	Game and fish licensing (Columbia Office)			450,000				450,000	9.00			450,000				450,000
1236	Agency Support Services (Administration)	3,617,936		1,004,540				4,622,476	44.00	2,522,910		1,004,540				3,527,450
1237	Provide public information	477,947						477,947	13.00	310,665						310,665
1238	Provide outreach and education services	346,952	160,939	293,846				741,737	9.00	39,500	160,939	293,846				494,285
1239	South Carolina Wildlife (SCW) Magazine			771,973				771,973	8.00			771,973				771,973
1240	Manage and grow the Wildlife Shop			407,988				407,988	2.00			407,988				407,988
1241	Watercraft/Outboard Motor Tiling and Registration			1,228,809				1,228,809	27.00			1,228,809				1,228,809
1242	Wildlife - Regional Operations	380,412	3,098,704	6,676,966				9,775,670	90.00			6,676,966				9,775,670
1243	Fisheries - District Operations		1,386,349	2,481,120				3,867,469	30.00	380,412	1,386,349	2,481,120				4,247,881
1244	Fisheries - Statewide Projects		1,791,193	964,215				2,755,408	30.00		1,791,193	964,215				2,755,408
1245	Fisheries - Hatchery Operations		1,719,982	1,799,776				3,519,758	27.00		1,719,982	1,799,776				3,519,758
1246	Fisheries - Redwooden		982,692	415,508				1,398,200	10.00		982,692	415,508				1,398,200
1247	Enforcement - game, fish and related natural resource laws	9,621,793		9,621,793				19,243,586	283.20	9,621,793		9,621,793				19,243,586
1248	Enforcement - staff services		51,078	650,000				701,078	2.00			51,078				701,078
1249	Enforcement - staff development and training for agency law enforcement officers	40,500		589,506				630,006	3.00	40,500		589,506				630,006
1251	Services activities or equipment provided through County Game & Fish Funds			753,687				753,687				753,687				753,687
1252	Hunter Education and safety		688,495	172,124				860,619	10.00		688,495	172,124				860,619
1253	Boating Safety and Investigations		1,863,897	931,949				2,795,846	10.00		1,863,897	931,949				2,795,846
1254	Enforcement - Purchase law enforcement field equipment			655,984				655,984	4.00			655,984				655,984
1255	Provide public boating access facility assistance		23,000	528,815				551,815	21.00	265,903	23,000	528,815				817,718
1256	Heritage Trust Program															
1257	Conservation Districts		1,034,534	38,000				1,072,534	38.00		1,034,534	38,000				1,072,534
1258	South Carolina State Climatology Office (SCO)		200,000					200,000	4.00		200,000					200,000
1260	Geological Survey		211,765					211,765	11.00		211,765					211,765
1261	Hydrology Section	1,155,000						1,155,000	6.00							1,155,000
1620	Water Recreation Resources Fund (pass-thru)			1,148,265				1,148,265				1,148,265				1,148,265
1754	Aid to Conservation Districts (pass-thru)			690,000				690,000				690,000				690,000
1868	Pass Through Funds															
1926	Technology Development and GIS Services	794,644		844,461				1,639,105	27.00	794,644		844,461				1,639,105
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments															8,940,318
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	200,296						200,296				200,296				200,296
-	BACB Agency Base Reduction															(1,545,687)
-	TERI Savings															(232,029)
-	Central Travel Office															(14,607)
-	Nightly Custodial Services															(37,023)
-	Fleet Bid Structure															(208,389)
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)															(74,860)
-	CVPR Surcharge															(3,914)
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds															(408,399)
-	Lobbyists															(82,459)
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use															(18,830)
-	MMO and ITMO Fees															(35,329)
-	Two-Day State Furlough															(105,035)
-	15% Travel Reduction															(63,719)
<b>P24 Total</b>		<b>22,080,820</b>	<b>32,091,305</b>	<b>38,927,831</b>				<b>93,099,756</b>	<b>853.20</b>	<b>17,068,880</b>	<b>37,575,222</b>	<b>41,485,033</b>				<b>96,129,135</b>
<b>P26 Sea Grant Consortium</b>																<b>853.20</b>
1262	Research and Education	18,970	5,371,202	210,663				5,600,835	1.00	18,970	5,371,202	210,663				5,600,835
1263	Communications	123,222	20,000					143,222	5.00	160,244		123,222				303,466
1264	Sea Grant Extension Program		505,576	46,837				552,413	1.00		505,576	46,837				552,413
1265	Administration	357,592	170,000	5,000				532,592	7.00	357,592	170,000	5,000				532,592
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments															
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	4,315						4,315								4,315
-	BACB Agency Base Reduction															(37,878)
-	Central Travel Office															(1,642)
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)															(74,860)
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds															(3,914)
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use															(408,399)
-	MMO and ITMO Fees															(82,459)
-	Two-Day State Furlough															(18,830)
-	15% Travel Reduction															(35,329)
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction															(105,035)
<b>P26 Total</b>		<b>537,107</b>	<b>5,967,508</b>	<b>215,663</b>				<b>6,718,278</b>	<b>14.00</b>	<b>537,107</b>	<b>5,967,508</b>	<b>215,663</b>				<b>6,718,278</b>



**FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan**

Activity No.	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding										
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
P28 Total		541,121	6,170,000	282,500				6,993,621	14.00	478,279	5,820,000	282,500				6,980,779	14.00
P28 Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism																	
1266	Administration - Executive Office - Tourism	367,841						367,841	5.00	367,841						367,841	5.00
1267	Administration - Tourism	806,678		5,000				806,678	9.00	806,678	5,000					811,678	9.00
1268	Public Relations & Information - Tourism	125,004						125,004	2.00	125,004						125,004	2.00
1269	State Parks-Central Support	2,310,062						2,310,062	34.00	2,310,062						2,310,062	34.00
1270	State Parks-Field Operations	5,905,803	75,000	19,792,782				25,773,585	310.92	5,723,017	75,000	19,792,782				25,590,799	310.92
1271	Interpretive & Resource Management	411,951		242,722				654,673	10.00		242,722					242,722	10.00
1272	Recreation & Grants	275,211	2,198,148	1,565,000				4,038,359	4.00	275,211	2,198,148	1,565,000				4,038,359	4.00
1273	Engineering & Planning	148,425						148,425	9.00	148,425						148,425	9.00
1274	Media Placement & Productions	8,547,343						10,345,425	2.00	7,493,425						9,240,425	2.00
1275	Tourism Partnership Fund	2,441,858		1,800,000				2,441,858	2.00	2,441,858		1,800,000				2,441,858	2.00
1276	Marketing & Sales	1,108,017						1,108,017	17.00	1,108,017						1,108,017	17.00
1277	Welcome Centers - Visitor Services	247,356						247,356	43.00	2,292,840						2,292,840	43.00
1278	Research	249,303						249,303	2.75	249,303						249,303	2.75
1279	Tourism Community & Economic Development	118,623		155,000				273,623	7.00	118,623		155,000				273,623	7.00
1280	Heritage Corridor & Discovery Centers		700,000								700,000					700,000	
1281	Regional Promotions (Pass Through Funds)	1,375,000						1,375,000								-	
1282	Palmetto Trails (Pass Through Funds)																
1283	Palmetto Pride (Pass Through Funds)		3,400,000					3,400,000			3,400,000					3,400,000	
1284	Canadian Promotions (Pass Through Funds)																
1287	Contributions (Pass Through Funds)																
1288	Executive Office - Parks																
1289	Administration - Parks	924,248						924,248	10.00	924,248						924,248	10.00
1290	Communications & Public Relations - Parks	1,585,020						1,585,020	19.00	1,585,020						1,585,020	19.00
1290	Communications & Public Relations - Parks	314,246						314,246	3.00	314,246						314,246	3.00
1596	Recreation Land Trust Fund																
1599	US Youth Games (Pass Through Funds)																
1603	Competitive Grants (Pass Through Funds)																
1604	Wildlife Expo (Pass Through Funds)																
1755	Gaston Collard Festival (Pass Through Funds)																
1756	Greenville Zoo (Pass Through Funds)																
1757	Glennville Festival (Pass Through Funds)																
1758	Oakley Park (Pass Through Funds)																
1759	H Cooper Black Field Trail Area (Pass Through Funds)																
1760	Pelican Peanut Festival (Pass Through Funds)																
	Piedleton Agricultural Museum (Pass Through Funds)																
1761	Spoleto (Pass Through Funds)																
1762	Marion County Tourism Resource & Education Center (Pass Through Funds)																
1763	Riverbanks Zoo (Pass Through Funds)																
1764	SC Jr Golf Association (Pass Through Funds)																
1765	Destination Specific Competitive Grants Marketing Program--Advertising																
1770	Advertising																
1772	Walhalla-Stumpshouse Tunnel (Pass Through Funds)																
1773	SC Senior Sports Classic (Pass Through Funds)																
1774	Francis Marion Trail (Pass Through Funds)																
1869	Historic Duncan Park (Pass Through Funds)																
1871	Freedom Weekend Aftn (Pass Through Funds)																
1927	SC Film Commission - Motion Picture Incentive Fund																
1928	South Carolina Film Commission																
-	BBCB Agency Base Reduction																
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Adjustments	160,487						160,487			413,962	10,010,000				(2,117,501)	
-	TERI Savings																
-	Central Travel Office																
-	Nightly Custodial Services																
-	Fleet Bid Structure																
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)																
-	CVRP Surcharge																
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds																
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use																
-	MMO and TMO Fees																
-	Two-Day State Furlough																
-	15% Travel Reduction																
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction																
P28 Total		29,653,076	2,973,148	26,960,504			5,000,000	64,586,728	487.67	23,687,168	3,387,110	36,970,504				64,044,782	487.67
P32 Department of Commerce																	
1291	Business Development - Project Management	2,714,150						2,714,150	23.00							2,714,150	23.00
1292	Marketing and Communications	1,900,379						1,900,379	6.00							1,900,379	6.00
1293	Business Development - Foreign Offices	900,000						900,000								900,000	
1294	Business Solutions - International Trade	494,156		20,000				514,156	4.00			20,000				534,156	4.00
1295	Business Solutions - Small Business	471,648						471,648	5.00							471,648	5.00
1296	Business Solutions - Film	596,935						596,935	6.00							596,935	6.00
1297	Business Solutions - Recycling																
1298	Community and Rural Development	343,498						343,498	2.00			269,924				269,924	2.00
1299	Community Development Corporation																
1300	Grants and Incentives - Highway Set Aside																
1301	Grants and Incentives - Enterprise Zone																
1302	Grants and Incentives - Tourism Infrastructure Fund																
1303	Grants and Incentives - Rural Infrastructure Fund																
1304	Grants and Incentives - CDBG																
1305	Aeronautics - Flight Operations																
1306	Aeronautics - Airport Development																

# FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity No.	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding										
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
1307	Agency Pass Through	275,000						275,000									
1308	Administration	2,322,094						2,322,094	24.97	2,322,094		9,500				2,331,594	24.97
1605	Workforce Development - Workforce Investment Act		70,009,180					70,009,180	25.03		70,009,180					70,009,180	25.03
1775	Business Solutions - Venture Capital Investment Act			10,000,000				10,000,000	1.00			10,000,000				10,000,000	1.00
1776	Grants and Incentives - Motion Picture Incentive Fund																
1777	Research	994,201						994,201	10.00							994,201	10.00
1778	Business Solutions - Small Business Regulatory Committee																
1779	Grants and Incentives - Deal Closing Fund																
1889	SC Rural Infrastructure Authority																
1929	Workforce Development - Trade Adjustment Act (TAA)		5,079,122					5,079,122	7.37		5,079,122					5,079,122	7.37
1930	Workforce Development - Labor Market Information (LMI)			566,906				566,906	12.00							566,906	12.00
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	68,770						68,770								68,770	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									68,770	9,884,394	1,079,413				10,963,807	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(865,935)						(865,935)	
-	TERI Savings									(37,510)						(37,510)	
-	Central Travel Office									(16,948)						(16,948)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(12,226)						(12,226)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(21,406)						(21,406)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(9,477)						(9,477)	
-	MMO and ITMO Fees									(7,117)						(7,117)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(41,992)						(41,992)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(84,625)						(84,625)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(19,322)						(19,322)	
<b>P32 Total</b>		<b>12,967,440</b>	<b>105,894,806</b>	<b>43,279,587</b>				<b>162,141,633</b>	<b>175.37</b>	<b>11,376,904</b>	<b>115,779,000</b>	<b>44,359,000</b>				<b>171,514,904</b>	<b>175.37</b>
<b>P34 Jobs - Economic Development Authority</b>																	
1607	Administration																
1608	Pass-through		23,500	346,000				369,500	1.00		23,500	346,000				369,500	1.00
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																
<b>P34 Total</b>			<b>23,500</b>	<b>346,000</b>				<b>369,500</b>	<b>1.00</b>		<b>23,500</b>	<b>350,000</b>				<b>373,500</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>P36 Patriots Point Development Authority</b>																	
1312	Operations/Maintenance			2,750,503				2,750,503	45.00			2,750,503				2,750,503	45.00
1313	Retail Operations			1,391,705				1,391,705	5.00			1,391,705				1,391,705	5.00
1314	Education/Overnight Camping			1,030,376				1,030,376	6.00			1,030,376				1,030,376	6.00
1315	Collections			66,833				66,833	2.00			66,833				66,833	2.00
1316	Visitor Services			1,167,234				1,167,234	9.00			1,167,234				1,167,234	9.00
1317	Administration			1,091,649				1,091,649	8.00			1,091,649				1,091,649	8.00
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										846,337					846,337	
<b>P36 Total</b>			<b>7,488,300</b>	<b>7,488,300</b>				<b>7,488,300</b>	<b>75.00</b>			<b>8,344,637</b>				<b>8,344,637</b>	<b>75.00</b>
<b>P40 SC Conservation Bank</b>																	
1318	To make grants and loans to qualified public and private entities to acquire interests in real property worthy of conservation.			21,250,000				21,250,000	2.00			21,250,000				21,250,000	2.00
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										(1,250,000)					(1,250,000)	
<b>P40 Total</b>				<b>21,250,000</b>				<b>21,250,000</b>	<b>2.00</b>			<b>20,000,000</b>				<b>20,000,000</b>	<b>2.00</b>
<b>R04 Public Service Commission</b>																	
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
<b>R04 Total</b>				<b>4,229,308</b>				<b>4,229,308</b>	<b>38.00</b>			<b>4,229,308</b>				<b>4,229,308</b>	<b>38.00</b>
<b>R06 South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff</b>																	
1520	Utilities-Electric			529,744				529,744	5.50			529,744				529,744	5.50
1521	Transportation			645,288				645,288	8.00			645,288				645,288	8.00
1522	Telecommunications			562,959				562,959	6.00			562,959				562,959	6.00
1523	Consumer Services			491,393				491,393	8.00			491,393				491,393	8.00
1524	Dual Party Relay			4,165,696				4,165,696				4,165,696				4,165,696	
1525	Administration			1,664,709				1,664,709	12.00			1,664,709				1,664,709	12.00
1609	Legal			978,119				978,119	9.00			978,119				978,119	9.00
1610	Utilities-Natural Gas			571,347				571,347	5.00			571,347				571,347	5.00
1611	Audit			1,221,665				1,221,665	15.00			1,221,665				1,221,665	15.00
1612	Water/Wastewater			234,742				234,742	3.00			234,742				234,742	3.00
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										471,097					471,097	
<b>R06 Total</b>				<b>11,013,662</b>				<b>11,013,662</b>	<b>73.00</b>			<b>11,484,759</b>				<b>11,484,759</b>	<b>73.00</b>
<b>R08 Workers' Compensation Commission</b>																	
1323	Administration			582,277				582,277	13.00			582,277				582,277	13.00
1324	Adjudication			1,317,723				1,317,723	52.00			1,317,723				1,317,723	52.00
1613	Computer Project			3,669,355				3,669,355									
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(218,633)						(218,633)	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									200,000						200,000	
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation			29,248				29,248			29,248					29,248	
-	Central Travel Office									(3,511)						(3,511)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(7,712)						(7,712)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(16,657)						(16,657)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(89)						(89)	
-	MMO and ITMO Fees									(122)						(122)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(16,953)						(16,953)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(12,756)						(12,756)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(3,333)						(3,333)	
<b>R08 Total</b>				<b>5,023,324</b>				<b>5,023,324</b>	<b>65.00</b>			<b>2,100,000</b>				<b>4,943,559</b>	<b>65.00</b>
<b>R12 State Accident Fund</b>																	
1325	Administration			1,037,669				1,037,669	10.60			1,037,669				1,037,669	10.60
1326	Workers' Compensation Insurance Services			5,671,852				5,671,852	75.40			5,671,852				5,671,852	75.40
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										(10,600)					(10,600)	
<b>R12 Total</b>				<b>6,709,521</b>				<b>6,709,521</b>	<b>86.00</b>			<b>6,699,921</b>				<b>6,699,921</b>	<b>86.00</b>
<b>R14 Patient's Compensation Fund</b>																	

# FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

		FY 2008-09 Agency Funding						FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									
Activity No.	Activity Name	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
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	
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
R16 Total				1,730,402				1,730,402	23.00			1,730,402				1,730,402	23.00
R20 Department of Insurance																	
1336	Solvency Monitoring	384,958		1,990,285				2,375,243	18.00	384,958		1,990,285				2,375,243	18.00
1337	Licensing	140,027		648,732				788,759	10.50	140,027		648,732				788,759	10.50
1338	Taxation	164,492						164,492	1.00	164,492						164,492	1.00
1339	Consumer Services	543,832						543,832	10.50	543,832						543,832	10.50
1340	Form and Rate Review	896,156						896,156	12.50	896,156						896,156	12.50
1341	Pass Through Funds			2,555,000				2,555,000				2,555,000				2,555,000	
1342	Captive Formation	129,410		1,421,260				1,550,670	13.50	129,410		1,421,260				1,550,670	13.50
1344	Executive Services	281,595						281,595	4.00	281,595						281,595	4.00
1345	Legal and Investigations	633,590						633,590	9.00	633,590						633,590	9.00
1346	Administration	1,143,981		57,000				1,200,981	16.25	1,143,981		57,000				1,200,981	16.25
1931	Administration			2,238,238				2,238,238	2.75			2,238,238				2,238,238	2.75
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	35,593						35,593								35,593	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											829,250				829,250	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(302,654)						(302,654)	
-	TERI Savings									(34,115)						(34,115)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance)									(13,916)						(13,916)	
-	Medication									(9,051)						(9,051)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(33,003)						(33,003)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(2,275)						(2,275)	
-	MMO and TRMO Fees									(4,408)						(4,408)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(20,608)						(20,608)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(36,261)						(36,261)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(3,652)						(3,652)	
R20 Total		4,323,634		8,910,515				13,234,149	98.00			9,739,765				13,603,456	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			1,433,793				1,433,793	17.00			1,433,793				1,433,793	17.00
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											56,773				56,773	
R23 Total				3,439,705				3,439,705	42.00			3,496,478				3,496,478	42.00
R28 Department of Consumer Affairs																	
1349	Consumer Services	675,608		29,000				704,608	17.00	675,608		29,000				704,608	17.00
1350	Legal Division			67,500				67,500	22.00	67,500		1,167,164				1,333,190	22.00
1351	Advocacy Division	261,837		187,836				449,673	6.00	226,423		187,836				414,259	6.00
1352	Public Information	186,307		29,000				215,307	5.00	186,307		29,000				215,307	5.00
1353	Administration	730,271		335,000				1,065,271	15.00	710,612		335,000				1,045,612	15.00
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	18,238						18,238								18,238	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments									(137,955)		94,750				(43,205)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(105,916)						(105,916)	
-	TERI Savings									(2,343)						(2,343)	
-	Central Travel Office																
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance)									(6,348)						(6,348)	
-	Medication									(11,479)						(11,479)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(7,010)						(7,010)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(203)						(203)	
-	MMO and TRMO Fees									(10,228)						(10,228)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(6,101)						(6,101)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(961)						(961)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction																
R28 Total		1,970,787		67,500				3,766,287	65.00	1,633,410		67,500				3,543,660	65.00
R35 Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation																	
1354	Occupational Safety & Health Program (OSHA)	1,783,585		2,473,829				4,257,414	63.15	1,783,585		2,473,829				4,257,414	63.15
1355	Payment of Wages and Child Labor																
1356	Labor-Management Mediation	97,672						97,672	1.00	19,722						19,722	1.00
1357	Elevator and Amusement Ride Inspection			975,000				975,000	14.00			975,000				975,000	14.00
1358	Board of Chiropractic Examiners			135,000				135,000	1.25			135,000				135,000	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			80,000				80,000	1.25			80,000				80,000	1.25
1363	Board of Examiners in Optometry			90,000				90,000	1.25			90,000				90,000	1.25
1364	Board of Physical Therapy			115,000				115,000	2.10			115,000				115,000	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			175,000				175,000	2.20			175,000				175,000	2.20
1367	Board of Examiners in Psychology			100,000				100,000	1.10			100,000				100,000	1.10
1368	Board of Social Work Examiners			150,000				150,000	2.75			150,000				150,000	2.75
1369	Board of Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology			95,000				95,000	1.75			95,000				95,000	1.75
1370	Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners			55,000				55,000	1.10			55,000				55,000	1.10
1371	Board of Architectural Examiners			275,000				275,000	2.75			275,000				275,000	2.75
1372	Building Codes Council			475,000				475,000	4.00			475,000				475,000	4.00



FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

		FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding										
Activity No.	Activity Name	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
1373	Contractors' Licensing Board			1,200,000				1,200,000	12.42			1,200,000				1,200,000	12.42
1374	Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors			650,000				650,000	7.00			650,000				650,000	7.00
1375	Environmental Certification Board			400,000				400,000	7.25			400,000				400,000	7.25
1376	Manufactured Housing Board			321,861				321,861	7.25			321,861				321,861	7.25
1377	Board of Pyrotechnic Safety	66,599						66,599	1.00							-	1.00
1378	Real Estate Commission			1,350,000				1,350,000	20.00			1,350,000				1,350,000	20.00
1379	Real Estate Appraisers Board			415,000				415,000	6.02			415,000				415,000	6.02
1380	Residential Builders Commission			1,050,000				1,050,000	18.50			1,050,000				1,050,000	18.50
1381	Board of Accountancy			400,000				400,000	5.30			400,000				400,000	5.30
1382	State Athletic Commission			40,000				40,000				40,000				40,000	
1383	Auctioneers Commission			165,000				165,000	2.15			165,000				165,000	2.15
1384	Board of Barber Examiners			400,000				400,000	4.90			400,000				400,000	4.90
1385	Board of Cosmetology			1,035,923				1,035,923	10.90			1,035,923				1,035,923	10.90
1386	Board of Dentistry			415,000				415,000	4.40			415,000				415,000	4.40
1387	Board of Registration for Foresters			50,000				50,000	0.65			50,000				50,000	0.65
1388	Board of Funeral Service			80,000				80,000	1.00			80,000				80,000	1.00
1389	Board of Registration for Geologists			70,000				70,000	0.85			70,000				70,000	0.85
1390	Board of Long Term Health Care Administrators			155,000				155,000	2.30			155,000				155,000	2.30
1391	Massage Bodywork Therapy Panel			180,000				180,000	2.05			180,000				180,000	2.05
1392	Perpetual Care Cemetery Board			70,000				70,000	1.15			70,000				70,000	1.15
1393	Board of Pharmacy			1,250,000				1,250,000	13.20			1,250,000				1,250,000	13.20
1394	Pilgrimage Commission			7,000				7,000				7,000				7,000	
1395	State Fire Marshal's Office - Field Services			1,953,000				1,953,000	21.50			1,953,000				1,953,000	21.50
1396	Fire Education			150,000				150,000	1.50			150,000				150,000	1.50
1397	State Fire Marshal's Office - Engineering Section			650,000				650,000	7.50			650,000				650,000	7.50
1398	Fire Training		158,177					6,683,177	46.00		158,177					6,683,177	46.00
1399	Administration	330,490						6,924,490	56.37			3,944,000				4,165,935	56.37
1614	State Emergency Preparedness			3,545,000				250,000	1.00		221,935					250,000	1.00
1780	Boiler Inspection Program			250,000				250,000	1.00			250,000				250,000	1.00
1890	V-SAFE			100,000				100,000	1.00			100,000				100,000	1.00
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	22,441						22,441		22,441						-	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments										2,513,216					2,513,216	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(161,055)						(161,055)	
-	TERI Savings									(75,672)						(75,672)	
-	Central Travel Office									(75,596)						(75,596)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(7,554)						(7,554)	
-	CVRP Surcharge									(178)						(178)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds									(59,289)						(59,289)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use									(10,528)						(10,528)	
-	MMO and ITMO Fees									(7,816)						(7,816)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough									(11,772)						(11,772)	
-	15% Travel Reduction									(180,012)						(180,012)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction									(19,646)						(19,646)	
<b>R36 Department of Motor Vehicles</b>		2,300,787	2,632,006	29,366,784				34,299,577	413.91	1,468,555	2,632,006	31,880,000				35,980,561	413.91
1400	Administration			5,868,632				5,868,632	90.00			5,868,632				5,868,632	90.00
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.)																	
1401	Customer Service Centers			55,394,223				55,394,223	959.00			55,394,223				55,394,223	959.00
1402	Customer Service Delivery / Alternative Media			2,387,233				2,387,233	7.00			2,387,233				2,387,233	7.00
1405	Customer Service Delivery / Call Center			3,499,629				3,499,629	60.00			3,499,629				3,499,629	60.00
1406	Product Development and Partnerships			2,077,719				2,077,719	14.00			2,077,719				2,077,719	14.00
1407	Driver Services - Driver Records & DL Issuance			4,175,668				4,175,668	73.00			4,175,668				4,175,668	73.00
1408	Driver Services - Driver Improvement and Medical Review			1,088,409				1,088,409	14.00			1,088,409				1,088,409	14.00
1410	Vehicle Services - Dealer Licensing, Regulation, and Enforcement			1,366,841				1,366,841	24.00			1,366,841				1,366,841	24.00
1411	Vehicle Services - Motor Carrier Services - State Highway Fuel Tax Funding			1,341,700				1,341,700	5.00			1,341,700				1,341,700	5.00
1615	Vehicle Services - Motor Carrier Services - Regulation		493,970					3,191,351	38.00		493,970					3,191,351	38.00
1616	Driver Services - Commercial Driver's License Regulation		45,000					694,850	10.00		45,000					694,850	10.00
1617	Driver Services - Financial Responsibility							4,442,987	55.00			4,442,987				4,442,987	55.00
1618	Administration - Internal Affairs / Document Review and Fraud							854,728	12.00			854,728				854,728	12.00
1891	Vehicle Services - Titles & Registration		204,000					3,918,272	54.00		204,000					3,918,272	54.00
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments															(199,822)	
<b>R40 Total</b>			742,970	89,763,272				90,506,242	1,415.00		543,148	89,763,272				90,306,420	1,415.00
<b>R44 Department of Revenue</b>																	
1413	Collections	6,134,587						6,134,587	101.00		6,134,587					6,134,587	101.00
1414	Compliance	10,767,257						10,767,257	182.00		10,767,257					10,767,257	182.00
1415	Processing	4,054,805						4,054,805	74.00		4,054,805					4,054,805	74.00
1416	Taxpayer Assistance	3,680,753						3,680,753	61.00		3,680,753					3,680,753	61.00
1417	Legal	1,620,890						1,620,890	27.00		1,620,890					1,620,890	27.00
1418	Property	1,635,890						1,635,890	46.50		1,635,890					1,635,890	46.50
1419	Regulatory	817,945						817,945	13.00		817,945					817,945	13.00
1420	Technology Services	4,361,505						4,361,505	121.00		4,361,505					4,361,505	121.00
1421	Administrative Support	3,589,725						3,589,725	67.00		3,589,725					3,589,725	67.00
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation											1,357,909				1,357,909	
-	TERI Savings															308,526	
-	Central Travel Office															(320,980)	
-	Nightly Custodial Services															(72,673)	

**FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan**

Activity No.	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding					FY 2009-10 Agency Funding										
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)															(110,688)	
-	Lease Savings															(558,700)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds															(46,406)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use															(23,106)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction															(2,588,032)	
-	MMO and ITMO Fees															(45,087)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough															(190,633)	
-	15% Travel Reduction															(128,889)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction															(22,985)	
-	<b>R44 Total</b>	<b>36,971,883</b>		<b>16,279,093</b>				<b>53,250,976</b>	<b>682.50</b>	<b>32,792,352</b>		<b>16,279,093</b>				<b>49,071,445</b>	<b>682.50</b>
<b>R52 State Ethics Commission</b>																	
1422	LOBBYING ACTIVITIES	31,191						31,191	0.70							31,191	0.70
1423	CAMPAIGN FINANCE	55,241		5,745				60,986	1.20	55,241		5,745				60,986	1.20
1424	FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE	55,241		5,745				60,986	1.20	55,241		5,745				60,986	1.20
1425	ENFORCEMENT	113,088		35,841				148,929	3.20	113,088		35,841				148,929	3.20
1426	ADMINISTRATION	250,047		178,181				428,228	3.70	250,047		178,181				428,228	3.70
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments															50,579	
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	4,593						4,593								4,593	
-	Central Travel Office															(316)	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)															(1,576)	
-	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds															(2,415)	
-	Cell Phone/Pager Use															(82)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction															(35,658)	
-	MMO and ITMO Fees															(210)	
-	Two-Day State Furlough															(2,816)	
-	15% Travel Reduction															(228)	
-	Insurance Reserve Fund Reduction															(867)	
-	<b>R52 Total</b>	<b>509,401</b>		<b>225,512</b>				<b>734,913</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>465,233</b>		<b>276,091</b>				<b>741,324</b>	<b>10.00</b>
<b>R60 Employment Security Commission</b>																	
1427	Administration		8,477,430					11,799,450	161.38		8,477,430					11,799,450	161.38
1428	Employment Services		16,679,127					36,761,975	272.52		16,679,127					36,761,975	272.52
1430	Labor Market Information Department		1,700,815					1,700,815	19.43		1,700,815					1,700,815	19.43
1431	Unemployment Insurance (UI)		38,801,249					40,588,789	510.30		38,801,249					40,588,789	510.30
1432	SC Occupational Insurance								4.00							10,233,128	4.00
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments	716,118						766,116								10,233,128	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction															(50,128)	
-	<b>R60 Total</b>	<b>716,118</b>	<b>65,658,621</b>	<b>25,242,408</b>				<b>91,617,147</b>	<b>967.63</b>	<b>60,254,292</b>	<b>40,880,673</b>					<b>101,134,965</b>	<b>967.63</b>
<b>S60 Procurement Review Panel</b>																	
1435	Administration	24,512						24,512	0.15							-	0.15
1436	Hearings	93,788		3,000				96,788	1.85							10,424	1.85
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments															-	
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	921						921								921	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction															(8,345)	
-	<b>S60 Total</b>	<b>119,221</b>		<b>3,000</b>				<b>122,221</b>	<b>2.00</b>			<b>3,000</b>				<b>3,000</b>	<b>2.00</b>
<b>U12 Department of Transportation</b>																	
1437	General Administration			48,947,669				48,947,669	300.00			48,947,669				48,947,669	300.00
1438	Engineering Operations			36,562,345				36,562,345	522.00			36,562,345				36,562,345	522.00
-	Engineering - Preliminary Design, Planning and Rights of Way Acquisition																
1439	Engineering			39,990,064				39,990,064	571.00			39,990,064				39,990,064	571.00
1440	Engineering - Construction			488,404,918				488,404,918	537.00			488,404,918				488,404,918	537.00
1441	Maintenance			277,935,346				277,935,346	3,464.96			277,864,435				277,935,346	3,464.96
1442	Acquisition of maintenance equipment			8,000,000				8,000,000				8,000,000				8,000,000	
1443	Highway Safety Programs			60,000,000				60,000,000				60,000,000				60,000,000	
1444	Keep S.C. Beautiful			1,200,000				1,200,000				1,200,000				1,200,000	
1445	Mass Transit Administration			1,178,384				1,178,384	9.00			1,178,384				1,178,384	9.00
1446	On-Off Operations			3,515,066				3,515,066	4.00			3,515,066				3,515,066	4.00
1447	On-Off Operations - Land and Buildings			5,265,000				5,265,000				5,265,000				5,265,000	
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			200,000				200,000				200,000				200,000	
1451	Mass Transit Allocation to Other Entities			83,718				83,718				83,718				83,718	
1452	Mass Transit Allocation to Other Entities - Restricted			18,975,020				18,975,020				18,975,020				18,975,020	
1619	Statewide Secondary Resurfacing			50,000,000				50,000,000				50,000,000				50,000,000	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments															(5,068,589)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction															(10,824)	
-	<b>U12 Total</b>	<b>154,629</b>		<b>1,051,099,010</b>				<b>1,051,253,639</b>	<b>5,407.96</b>	<b>143,805</b>		<b>1,046,030,421</b>				<b>1,046,174,226</b>	<b>5,407.96</b>
<b>U15 Infrastructure Bank Board</b>																	
	Provide financial assistance for construction of major transportation projects			20,000,000				20,000,000				20,000,000				20,000,000	
1453	Administration			390,500				390,500	1.00			390,500				390,500	1.00
1454	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments															29,943,950	
-	<b>U15 Total</b>			<b>20,390,500</b>				<b>20,390,500</b>	<b>1.00</b>			<b>50,334,450</b>				<b>50,334,450</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>U20 County Transportation Fund</b>																	
1455	County Administration			21,000,000				21,000,000				21,000,000				21,000,000	
1456	Allocation Municipal - Restricted			5,000,000				5,000,000				5,000,000				5,000,000	
1457	Allocation County - Restricted			60,000,000				60,000,000				60,000,000				60,000,000	
1458	Allocation Other Entities - Restricted																
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments											19,000,000				19,000,000	
-	<b>U20 Total</b>			<b>86,000,000</b>				<b>86,000,000</b>				<b>105,000,000</b>				<b>105,000,000</b>	
<b>V04 Debt Service</b>																	
1459	Debt Service	219,082,840						219,082,840				190,480,976				190,480,976	
-	<b>V04 Total</b>	<b>219,082,840</b>						<b>219,082,840</b>				<b>190,480,976</b>				<b>190,480,976</b>	
<b>X12 Aid to Subdivisions - Comptroller General</b>																	

# FY 2009-10 Governor's Purchase Plan

Activity No.	Activity Name	FY 2008-09 Agency Funding						FY 2009-10 Agency Funding									
		Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring & Health Proviso	Total Funds	Total FTEs	Adjusted General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Adjusted EIA	Lottery	Non-Recurring	Total Funds	Total FTEs
1460	Pay Supplements	2,794,731						2,794,731		2,794,731						2,794,731	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	24,402						24,402								24,402	
-	State Health Plan Savings (Chiropractic & Maintenance Medication)									(11,092)						(11,092)	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(197,339)						(197,339)	
	X12 Total	2,819,133						2,819,133		2,810,702						2,610,702	
X22	Aid to Subdivisions - Treasurer																
1461	Aid to Subdivisions	292,007,327						292,007,327		242,059,416						242,059,416	
-	Federal & Other Fund Adjustments																
-	FY 08-09 Pay Plan Allocation	3,641						3,641		3,641						3,641	
-	B&CB Agency Base Reduction									(83,580)						(83,580)	
	X23 Total	292,010,968						292,010,968		241,979,467						241,979,467	
X44	Aid to Subdivisions - Dept. of Revenue																
1932	Homestead Exemption Fund																
X44	Total	6,114,637,718	7,094,258,829	6,122,805,618	574,644,107	260,722,729	153,616,306	20,320,665,307	71,545,64	5,775,941,227	7,739,749,174	6,400,087,713	563,394,107	288,762,974	6,325,000	20,754,260,195	71,545,64
	Total																

# Executive Budget Savings Plan

Improve our K-12 Student Performance				
Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	Rationale	Source
<b>SAVINGS PROPOSALS</b>				
222	State Budget & Control Board	Confederate Relic Room & Military Museum Services	While we support the museum's mission and recognize its importance in honoring our state's rich military history, we believe the museum can effectively carry out its mission with a 1/3 reduction in operational funds. Additionally, the museum should consider charging admission fees for visitors younger than 21 and continue to seek grants and private donations. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	300,000 General Funds
712	State Department of Education	SAT Improvement	We agree with the State Department of Education's recommendation to eliminate 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.	232,384 General Funds
719	State Department of Education	Character Education Program	The State Department of Education recommends eliminating this funding, and we agree. While 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 duplicative.	217,788 General Funds
727	State Department of Education	Accreditation of Schools	The Legislative Audit Council has recommended - and we agree - that the State Department of Education adopt the accreditation standards set by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.	269,483 General Funds
797	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.	438,558 General Funds
798	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.	201,980 General Funds
803	State Department of Education	FIRST STEPS - Administration	This activity provides administrative support services to local FIRST STEPS programs throughout the state. We recommend reducing funding for this program because the program can be performed at lower costs.	216,508 General Funds
	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 unnecessary staff positions at DOE should be cut to allow more dollars to flow into the classroom. Eliminating 94 positions will produce cost savings of nearly \$7 million.	6,806,248 General Funds
	State Department of Education	Hiring Freeze	Currently, the State Department of Education (SDE) has 93 vacant positions. In its current budget, the SDE has already taken into account 40 of these positions. We recommend recognizing the additional 53 unfilled positions (salaries and benefits) for cost savings of \$2,650,000.	2,650,000 General Funds

	H63	State Department of Education	School Districts Consolidation	We have long advocated for school district consolidation. In 2003, the Education Oversight Committee released a report stating that, if districts would consolidate to reach a minimum population of 2,500 students, then our state 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 three years. The state will realize cost savings of \$8,666,667 in FY 2009-10.	8,666,667	General Funds
812	H64	Governor's School for Arts and Humanities	Administration	Agency administration is obviously necessary, but we believe the relevant administrative responsibilities can be performed at lower costs. While we support the school's mission, we must reduce administrative overhead in lean budget years and direct funding to the classrooms.	52,331	General Funds
816	H65	Governor's School for Math and Science	Administrative Overhead	Agency administration is obviously necessary, but we believe the relevant administrative responsibilities can be performed at lower costs. While we support the school's mission, we must reduce administrative overhead in lean budget years and direct funding to the classrooms.	26,340	General Funds
824	H67	Educational Television Commission	Agency Fundraising	This funding goes towards 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.	49,957	General Funds
831	H67	Educational Television Commission	Administration	We believe the agency can perform its administrative duties at lower costs. While we support ETV's mission, we must reduce administrative overhead in lean budget years and direct funding to other educational programs and services.	73,460	General Funds
832	H71	Will Lou Gray Opportunity School	Administration Program	We believe the agency can perform its administrative duties at lower costs. While we support the school's mission, we must reduce administrative overhead in lean budget years and direct funding to other educational programs and services.	32,429	General Funds
855	H75	School for the Deaf & the Blind	Administration	We believe the agency can perform its administrative duties at lower costs. While we support the school's mission, we must reduce administrative overhead in lean budget years and direct funding to other educational programs and services.	75,283	General Funds
1716	H63	State Department of Education	Student Health and Fitness Education	We have consistently supported the Student Health and Fitness Act because it addresses growing health issues, such as obesity, that are plaguing our children in South Carolina. However Superintendent Rex recommends, and we agree, that funding for this program can be reduced by \$300,000. Implementing the FitnessGram, which we propose in this budget, will replace the functions supported by this funding. Texas Governor Rick Perry mandated this assessment in 2007, and student academic scores have improved and discipline issues decreased due to a concerted effort to focus on children's health. We look forward to seeing the same benefits in South Carolina upon implementation of the FitnessGram that Texas saw after implementing the program in 2007.	300,000	General Funds
1719	H63	State Department of Education	Education and Economic Development Act	In an effort to absorb budget cuts, state Department of Education officials have recommended suspending all non-federally-required testing. The High Schools that Work assessments fall into this category. In agreement with the Department of Education efforts, we recommend suspending a portion of HSTW funding for FY 2009-10.	2,931,657	General Funds
1827	H63	State Department of Education	Virtual Learning	We support the S.C. Virtual School Program because it provides options for students who need alternative methods of learning. However, budget cuts have already forced the program to freeze open teaching positions. We recommend cutting the funding for these vacancies.	474,005	General Funds





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.	4,190,086	General Funds
1593	L 12	John de la Howe	Therapeutic Wilderness Camping	This new activity, added in the last 4 years, 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.	451,679	General Funds
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.	300,000	General Funds
				<b>Below the Line Savings Subtotal</b>	<b>10,033,038</b>	
				<b>TOTAL GOAL AREA SAVINGS</b>	<b>34,048,116</b>	

Improve our Higher Education System and Cultural Resources					
Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	Rationale	Savings Amount	Source
<b>SAVINGS PROPOSALS</b>					
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 7 institutions (1 of which is private) that comprise the Center can coordinate adequately to support this program from their existing funds without additional state revenue.	301,886	General Funds
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. We 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 the these pass-through funds because the agency has no control over how the funds are spent, and because pass-through funding diminishes governmental accountability.	1,199,097	General Funds
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 mission, but we recommend reducing funding because we believe this funding could be better spent on needs-based scholarships.	201,723	General Funds
293	H03 Commission on Higher Education	Youth Leadership Conference	While this funding's intent is worthy, we believe that expenditures should be focused towards the CHE's core mission. We recommend that private sector support be sought for this activity.	22,035	General Funds
318	H06 Tuition Grants Commission	Administration	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. We recommend that the Commission cancel the terms of its current lease without penalty and with the approval of the Budget and Control Board. There are only three employees who work with the Commission, and we believe they could effectively carry out their mission by sharing space with another state agency. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	37,469	General Funds
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 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.	1,037,056	General Funds
345	H09 The Citadel	Coeducation Initiative	This program has been in place since 1997, and the institution should be closer to its goal now. We recommend reducing funding for those costs which are duplicative of existing, non-coed administration initiatives.	1,110,000	General Funds

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	General Funds
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	General Funds
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.	84,647	General Funds
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	General Funds
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	General Funds
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	General Funds

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	General Funds
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	General Funds
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.	855,000	General Funds
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	General Funds
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	General Funds
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	General Funds

520	H37	USC-Lancaster	Instruction	<p>We propose phasing out four of USC's campuses over a 2-year period, as we believe that students currently attending the underutilized two-year campuses could access existing larger campuses in nearby communities. Enrollment at some of these two-year colleges is not increasing at the rate of other nearby colleges and universities. For example, USC Salkehatchie saw only 2.9 percent growth between 2006 and 2007. Located less than 25 miles away from the Allendale campus of USC Salkehatchie is Denmark Technical College, which has seen enrollment increase by 14.1 percent in a year.</p> <p>USC Lancaster is located within 30 miles of Winthrop University, two regional campuses of York Technical College, and the Pageland campus of Northeastern Technical College. Our recommendation results in cost savings in the first year of \$1,081,400.</p>	1,081,400	General Funds
520	H37	USC-Lancaster	Advertising/Marketing	<p>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.</p>	76,815	General Funds
529	H38	USC-Salkehatchie	Advertising/Marketing	<p>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.</p>	72,815	General Funds
529	H38	USC-Salkehatchie	Instruction	<p>We propose phasing out four of USC's campuses over a 2-year period, as we believe that students currently attending the underutilized two-year campuses could access existing larger campuses in nearby communities. Enrollment at some of these two-year colleges is not increasing at the rate of other nearby colleges and universities. For example, USC Salkehatchie saw only 2.9 percent growth between 2006 and 2007. Located less than 25 miles away from the Allendale campus of USC Salkehatchie is Denmark Technical College, which has seen enrollment increase by 14.1 percent in a year.</p>	872,756	General Funds
537	H38	USC-Salkehatchie	Pass Through Savings - Leadership Center	<p>While the program has merit, we believe that a program that is designed for middle and high schools students should be funded by the local school districts that choose to participate in the program.</p>	100,460	General Funds
539	H39	USC Sumter	Advertising/Marketing	<p>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.</p>	108,631	General Funds

550	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	General Funds
547	H40	USC - Union	Instruction	We propose phasing out four of USC's campuses over a 2-year period, as we believe that students currently attending the underutilized two-year campuses could access existing larger campuses in nearby communities. Enrollment at some of these two-year colleges is not increasing at the rate of other nearby colleges and universities. USC Union served fewer than 400 students in 2007 and 2008. It is located within 25 miles of Limestone College, Spartanburg Community College and USC Upstate.	417,501	General Funds
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	General Funds
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	General Funds
649	H59	Board for Technical & Comprehensive Education	Trident Tech-Culinary Arts	Suspend funding for this program, because it was added by the General Assembly without appropriate program review. This is an example of our higher education governance structure's failings.	663,400	General Funds
	H59	Board for Technical & Comprehensive Education	Administration - Establishing Three Regions	Savings associated with establishing three regions with consolidated administrative functions.	22,681,268	General Funds
865	H79	Consolidating Cultural Agencies - Archives & History	Administration	The Museum and the Department of Archives and History have discussed sharing Human Resource functions. We would like to see this discussion turn into action. By consolidating administrative functions, we will reduce each agency's state administration costs by 18%. We believe that consolidating administration functions will not compromise the mission of our cultural agencies.	198,858	General Funds
867	H87	Consolidating Cultural Agencies - State Library	Administration	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. 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.	114,151	General Funds

877	H91	Arts Commission	Community Arts Development	This activity supports grants, technical assistance, and partnerships to more than 35 counties that have local arts offices. In lean budget years, we recommend reducing pass-through funding by 15% to the county arts agencies, and we encourage these offices to seek other sources of funding, such as private donations, federal funds, or other grants.	185,624	General Funds
879	H91	Arts Commission	Pass Through Savings - Contributions to Spoleto USA and Penn Center	These pass-through funds support efforts of the Spoleto Festival USA and Penn Center. Consistent with our efforts to eliminate all pass-through funds, we recommend eliminating this line item. Spoleto receives corporate sponsorships, and both activities should seek additional sponsorships or other funding to sustain their programs.	129,943	General Funds
880	H91	Consolidating Cultural Agencies - Arts Commission	Administration	Consolidating State Library, Museum, Arts Commission, and Archives to one entity will reduce administration costs for each agency by 18% each.	202,893	General Funds
886	H95	Consolidating Cultural Agencies - State Museum	Administration	Consolidating State Library, Museum, Arts Commission, and Archives to one entity will reduce administration costs for each agency by 18% each.	114,438	General Funds
1565	H51	Medical University of South Carolina	Pass Through Savings, Part 1A - Rural Dentist Incentive	This is a pass-through from MUSC to the Area Health Education Consortium (AHEC). This program, requested by neither MUSC nor AHEC, seeks to provide funding to increase the number of dentists serving rural populations. A challenge exists in attracting dentists to practice in the state's rural areas, but this money amounts to a little more than \$5,000 per county. This is not enough to drive the location-decisions of a young student leaving dental school. In a tight budget year, we recommend eliminating funding for this activity.	250,000	General Funds
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 \$490,047 in savings. Additionally, a portion of this funding supports one FTE at the Commission on Higher Education to oversee an online database to help college students and adults identify employment opportunities. While this program works towards a worthy objective, it duplicates Employment Security Commission and Department of Commerce programs. Additionally, this database will be online in 2009, and therefore, this staff position will no longer be needed in FY 2009-10.	534,047	General Funds
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 is 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.	21,750	General Funds
Multiple Activities		Statewide	OM Maintenance	Reduce Operating and Maintenance by 3.0% for those colleges/tech schools within a 25 mile radius of one other. This savings is based on the centralization of facilities management that will afford a reduction in overhead.	7,635,592	General Funds
Multiple Activities		Statewide	Administration	Implement Administration standards for Four-Year institutions & Tech Schools during a two-year phase in (see separate spreadsheet).	1,919,678	General Funds
	H09	Citadel	Administration - 15% Reduction	Reduce administrative costs by consolidating administrative functions with nearby institutions.	1,340,775	General Funds
	H15	College of Charleston	Administration - 15% Reduction	Reduce administrative costs by consolidating administrative functions with nearby institutions.	2,469,273	General Funds



H17	Coastal Carolina	Administration - 15% Reduction	Reduce administrative costs by consolidating administrative functions with nearby institutions.	2,060,558	General Funds
H18	Francis Marion University	Administration - 15% Reduction	Reduce administrative costs by consolidating administrative functions with nearby institutions.	750,431	General Funds
H21	Lander University	Administration - 15% Reduction	Reduce administrative costs by consolidating administrative functions with nearby institutions.	504,437	General Funds
H24	South Carolina State University	Administration - 15% Reduction	Reduce administrative costs by consolidating administrative functions with nearby institutions.	841,069	General Funds
H47	Winthrop University	Administration - 15% Reduction	Reduce administrative costs by consolidating administrative functions with nearby institutions.	894,449	General Funds
H03	Commission on Higher Education	Academic Program Review	The Commission on Higher Education conducted a Program Productivity Study in July 2004 that resulted in a number of degree programs being terminated for lack of participation or demand. Offering degree programs with only a few participating students—especially when students can obtain these degrees at other colleges in the state—is an inefficient use of resources. We can realize cost savings by eliminating several under-utilized degree programs.	241,282	General Funds
H27	University of South Carolina	Program Restructuring	We propose consolidating the Institute for Archeology and Anthropology—currently residing 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	General Funds
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 we believe these universities are able to apply for federal research grants and they each 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.	907,726	General Funds
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 we believe these universities are able to apply for federal research grants and they each 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.	1,468,591	General Funds
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 we believe these universities are able to apply for federal research grants and they each 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.	802,358	General Funds
<b>Cost Savings Subtotal</b>				<b>64,225,071</b>	
<b>MAKING TOUGH CHOICES BELOW THE LINE SAVINGS</b>					

280	H03	Commission on Higher Education	S.C. Alliance for Minority Participation	This Higher Education Commission program is designed to increase the number of S.C. 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. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	272,414	General Funds
290	H03	Commission on Higher Education	Arts Program Tuition Assistance	Eliminate unnecessary funding for students attending the NC School of the Arts as we have established the SC Governor's School for the Arts in Greenville.	8,933	General Funds
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 the Commission on Higher Education 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. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	125,812	General Funds
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 find out about college opportunities for free on the S.C. Commission on Higher Education's web site at <a href="http://www.chc.sc.gov">www.chc.sc.gov</a> and through the U.S. Department of Education's web site at <a href="http://www.college.gov">www.college.gov</a> . Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	222,403	General Funds
301	H03	Commission on Higher Education	African American Loan Program	The Higher Education Commission's 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. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	176,394	General Funds
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.	208,752	General Funds
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 believe the 7 institutions (1 of which is private) that comprise the Center can coordinate adequately to support this program from their existing funds without additional state revenue.	98,795	General Funds
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. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	169,781	General Funds

472	H27	USC 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. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	178,805	General Funds
640	H59	State Tech Board	Auxiliary Enterprises	These funds support a portion of the salaries for bookstore managers at several of the state's technical colleges. Because the stores generate \$32 million in revenue annually, we believe managers' salaries should be paid from the bookstore's profits. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	188,415	General Funds
668	H59	State Tech Board	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. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	752,752	General Funds
878	H91	Arts Commission	Artist Development	We recommend soliciting funding through the private sector or provide a collaborative effort among participating venues and arts supporters.	155,420	General Funds
862	H79	Archives and History	National History Day Program	We recommend diverting funding for more effective statewide educational tools in this tight budget year.	56,829	General Funds
1546	H03	Commission on Higher Ed	Think Tec/Fastrac	This pass-through funds a 10-week course that teaches potential entrepreneurs how to start and grow a business. While this program has worthy intentions, we believe this program is duplicative of the S.C. 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 was ranked low by our budget results team.	208,752	General Funds
1548	H12	Clemson University (E&G)	COMSET	The Center for Optical Materials Science and Engineering Technology conducts research in optical materials such as polymers, glass, and crystals. The program is housed in a new \$21 million facility with a \$10 million endowed chair, and has received \$13 million in research funding since its founding in 2000. The taxpayers of South Carolina have provided sufficient funding for this program, and we recommend eliminating funding for this activity.	395,865	General Funds
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.	632,198	General Funds
1691	H12	Clemson University (E&G)	CU ICAR	This funding supports operations at the Campbell Graduate Engineering Center. We have supported ICAR's efforts in the past and continue to do so today. The South Carolina Department of Commerce has given \$61 million to ICAR's efforts, and the graduate center also receives \$2 million in grants and contracts. In this tight budget year, we believe ICAR's public/private partnership will allow the center to be self-supporting.	1,000,000	General Funds

1692	H12	Clemson University	Call Me Mister	This program, added in the last 4 years, seeks to address the shortage of African American male teachers in elementary schools around the state. While we appreciate this program's purpose, in a tight budget year we recommend eliminating this funding.	500,000	General Funds
1710	H59	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 2009-10.	1,284,000	General Funds
1798	H03	Commission on Higher Education	Charleston Transition College Connection	This program funds a nonprofit corporation committed to helping students with significant mental disabilities transition from school to the workforce. Higher education currently receives 19% 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 South Carolina. This type of proviso may, once again, ultimately lead to increasing the tuition burden on students. If the Commission on Higher Education believes that this program has merit, then it should fund the program out of CHE's existing budget.	250,503	General Funds
1803	H18	Francis Marion University	Accreditation and Program Enhancement Project	This project would fit better under a more centralized higher education board instead of piecemeal implementation. The current fragmented system at each individual school only allows tuitions to increase more easily. Our higher education system already receives 19% 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 South Carolina. If Francis Marion University believes that this program has merit, then it should be funded out of their existing budget.	336,973	General Funds
1825	H59	Technical & Comprehensive Education	Apprenticeship	This new activity, added in the last 4 years, supports business-led initiatives for a statewide registered-apprenticeship process. The Tech 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.	363,294	General Funds
1907	H87	State Library	Public Library Summer Reading Program	This new activity, added in the last 4 years, provides funding for the coordination of 45 state summer reading programs--mainly printing costs. We recommend providing application forms on the Internet, and allowing applicants to print forms either at home or at a library.	16,649	General Funds
				<b>Below the Line Savings Subtotal</b>	<b>7,603,739</b>	
				<b>TOTAL GOAL AREA SAVINGS</b>	<b>71,828,810</b>	

Improve the Conditions for Economic Growth					
Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	Rationale	Savings Amount	Source
<b>SAVINGS PROPOSALS</b>					
239	F03 Budget and Control Board	Local Government Infrastructure Grants	Combine with Rural Infrastructure Fund within 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	General Funds
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 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	General Funds
1296	P28 PRT	Film Office	The film office has typically been staffed by 6 employees. However, the agency informs us that the office is running effectively with 4 staff members. We recommend cutting funding for the vacant positions, resulting in cost savings of \$198,978.	198,978	General Funds
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.	275,000	General Funds
1353	R28 Department of Consumer Affairs	Administration	Consumer Affairs's budget has increased by 16 percent, or \$652,885, over the last two years. There is no reason why this program cannot be funded from the agency's recently-increased budget.	19,659	General Funds
1351	R28 Department of Consumer Affairs	Advocacy Division	Consumer Affairs's budget has increased by 16 percent, or \$652,885, over the last two years. There is no reason why this program cannot be funded from the agency's recently-increased budget.	35,414	General Funds
1274	P28 PRT	Advertising-Media Placement of Production	The agency recommends cutting the budget for print advertisements in certain markets. PRT will continue to advertise in areas where PRT's advertisements generate a reasonable return on the advertising's investment.	314,920	General Funds
1274	P28 PRT	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 advertisings costs.	734,814	General Funds
1270	P28 PRT	State Park Service-Personal Services (RIF)	We support the agency's recommendation to reduce the number of field operations employees by 6. This proposal reduces the number of employees at the Mansion and Statehouse Gift Shops--both of which lose money annually.	182,786	General Funds
1277	P28 PRT	Tourism Sales & Marketing	The agency requests flexibility from a proviso in the Rescission Bill that restricts their 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.	185,716	General Funds
1399	R36 Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation	Administration	We support the agency's recommendation to reduce the funding for administrative duties because the agency can effectively administer its various programs at a lower overall cost.	108,555	General Funds

1356	R36	Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation	Mediation	We agree with the agency's recommendation to eliminate this funding. This funding pays the salary for a mediator within the Division of Labor. The agency believes that through internal restructuring, and expanding the position's responsibilities, the agency can fund this position with other revenue. We expect cost savings of \$77,950.	77,950	General Funds
				<b>Cost Savings Subtotal</b>	<b>2,657,870</b>	
<b>MAKING TOUGH CHOICES - BELOW THE LINE SAVINGS</b>						
241	F03	State Budget and Control Board	Community Development Block Grants	This line item is a pass through to the Jobs Economic Development Authority, which provides loans, bonds, and other services to small and mid-sized businesses. However, the Department of Commerce, the South Carolina agency whose core function is economic development, has a long track record of successfully helping create and expand small and mid-sized businesses. Commerce provides numerous services, including business plans, access to start-up resources, alternative financing, and resource guides. We continue to recommend the consolidation of all economic development programs under the Department of Commerce. Additionally, this program is duplicative of the US Small Business Administration Loan Program. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	18,279	General Funds
648	H59	State Tech Board	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. 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. Because the SIMT expects to generate \$450,000 in FY 2008-09 to balance its budget, and expects to generate a profit in FY 2009-10, we recommend eliminating state funding from this self-sustaining program. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	428,000	General Funds
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. In a tight budget year we recommend eliminating this funding because we do not believe this level of marketing funding will have a significant enough impact to justify not diverting it toward more core government functions.	2,394,126	General Funds
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 our FY 08-09 Executive Budget, all rural and community economic development programs should be consolidated under the Department of Commerce, which already successfully conducts these activities. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	502,497	General Funds
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. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	1,375,000	General Funds

1377	R36	Labor Licensing and Regulation	Board of Pyrotechnic Safety	The Board of Pyrotechnic Safety conducts routine audits and inspections. According to the State Fire Marshal's Office, the State Fire and Life Safety program can absorb these functions. LLR recommends this transfer of responsibility and we agree. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	66,599	General Funds
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. The Kuder career information system is available for use in One-Stop Employment Offices. Kuder 4 Adults will be ready to use by June 2009. More school districts prefer the Kuder system to SCOIS. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	665,990	General Funds
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 South Carolina Department of Commerce. Additionally, the results team did not rank this program as a priority.	347,475	General Funds
1495	P20	Clemson PSA	Agricultural Biotechnology	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. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	3,088,025	General Funds
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. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	992,886	General Funds
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. Additionally, this activity was ranked low by the results team.	855,000	General Funds
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 receives substantial 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.	171,000	General Funds



1797	H03	Commission on Higher Education	Critical Needs Nursing Initiative	<p>Although well-intended, we recommend eliminating these funds because the Critical Needs Nursing Initiative legislation—which we vetoed in 2007—was a piecemeal approach to addressing problems in higher education. According to the Office of State Budget, full implementation of this initiative costs at least \$35.9 million.</p> <p>We continue to believe the higher education system needs to examine and reduce the duplications in the system that needlessly consume state funds. Currently, South Carolina spends the second highest amount on higher education as a percentage of our budget among Southeastern states. Nationwide, only six states dedicate a greater percentage of their budget to higher education than South Carolina.</p>	869,475	General Funds
				<b>Below the Line Savings Subtotal</b>	<b>11,774,352</b>	
				<b>TOTAL GOAL AREA SAVINGS</b>	<b>14,432,222</b>	

Improve the Health and Protections of Our Children and Adults					
Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	Rationale	Savings Amount	Source
<b>SAVINGS PROPOSALS</b>					
609	H53 Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	Instruction-Graduate Doctor Education Residency Training Programs (excluding Family Medicine Residency Training Programs)	We support the agency's recommendation to eliminate 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.	3,000,000	General Funds
1033	J16 Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Administration	Adjust for administrative savings from restructuring. For further information, see text.	2,259,107	General Funds
1645	D17 Continuum of Care (Governor's Office - OEPP)	Procurement Services	Adjust for administrative savings from restructuring. For further information, see text.	152,315	General Funds
1006	J12 Department of Mental Health	Inpatient Alcohol & Drug	We support the agency's recommendation to eliminate this funding. Although the agency will continue to fill hospital beds when patients are released from treatment, the number of in-patient beds at Morris Village (Alcohol & Drug Treatment facility) will be reduced by 20, and by 22 at Harris Psychiatric Hospital.	2,500,000	General Funds
1010	J12 Department of Mental Health	Administration	Adjust for administrative savings from restructuring. For further information, see text.	6,874,703	General Funds
1010	J12 Dept of Mental Health	Administration	We support the agency's recommendation to reduce the operating budgets for administrative and support services. This proposal includes eliminating eight positions, eliminating overtime, and canceling and re-bidding garbage services contracts.	750,000	General Funds
949	J04 Department of Health and Environmental Control - Health	Administration	Adjust for administrative savings from restructuring. For further information, see text.	5,672,714	General Funds
949	J04 Department of Health and Environmental Control	Administration	Adjust for administrative savings from consolidating regional offices and reduction in force.	1,000,000	General Funds
1027	J16 Dept of Disabilities and Special Needs	Mental Retardation - Community Training Homes	We agree with the agency's recommendation to increase the staff's service coordination workload, which will result in 78 positions being eliminated, and cost savings of \$2,48,800.	2,248,800	General Funds
1032	J16 Dept of Disabilities and Special Needs	Regional Centers - Intermediate Care Facility/Mental Retardation (ICF/MR)	We support the agency's recommendation to convert as many of the 130 State funded Day Program slots to Medicaid as possible and eliminate those that are not able to convert. This recommendation eliminates funding for additional residential beds, and eliminates funding for Crisis Prevention Supports to families.	1,244,410	General Funds
1037	J20 Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services	Chemical Dependency Community-Based Treatment Services	The recommendation reduces the state Medicaid match fund for 33 substance abuse therapy providers, but providers will continue to bill Medicaid directly. We agree with the agency's recommendation because this reduction will not impact direct services to clients.	633,000	General Funds
1040	J20 Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services	Administration	Adjust for administrative savings from restructuring. For further information, see text.	446,280	General Funds

1021	J16	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Service Coordination	Provide funding specific to agency needs and mission. Service coordination is typically provided to individuals who are being served through multiple agencies. According to DDSN, the majority of DDSN's clients are only served through that agency. Therefore, service coordination is less of a high priority for this population relative to funding specifically for direct services.	307,957	General Funds
838	H73	Vocational Rehabilitation	Administrative Savings	Merge the Vocational Rehabilitation Department and the Commission for the Blind to 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.	456,805	General Funds
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. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	1,200,000	General Funds
1133	L24	Commission for the Blind	Administrative Savings	Merge the Vocational Rehabilitation Department and the Commission for the Blind to 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.	198,021	General Funds
109	E04	Lieutenant Governor's Office	Local Provider Salary Supplement	Divert salary supplements to non-state aging employees to the Long Term Ombudsman. This funding provides salary supplements to non-state employees working for the local aging service providers.	57,112	General Funds
	J12	Department of Mental Health	Collections	Increase Rate of Collections by 10% 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 like DMH headquarters does.	840,000	General Funds
	J04	Department of Health and Environmental Control	Collections	Increase Rate of Collections by 10% per LAC Report recommendations. This can be done 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	General Funds
1154	L46	Commission on Minority Affairs	Administration (Overhead Cost)	Duplication of services already performed by Department of Social Services, Employment Security Commission and Department of Education. Current system is complimented with assistance by several non-profit organizations.	100,934	General Funds
1126	L24	Commission for the Blind	Vocational Rehabilitation Services	Transfer of Training to newly established S.C. Center of the Blind. This same training program can be done for a reduced cost outside of the public sector.	150,000	General Funds
1841	J02	Department of Health and Human Services	Children's Health Insurance Program	The agency recommends, and we agree, that the number of enrollees in the SCHIP program should be capped at current levels. Due to a lack of funds, and with more than 40 percent of the children in our state receiving Medicaid benefits, we recommend an enrollment cap for the expanded SCHIP program starting July 1, 2009. An enrollment cap would allow the agency to establish a certain number of eligibility slots for children: when some children leave the program, new children are enrolled to take their place.	14,275,806	General Funds

1923	J16	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs	Waiver Services	The agency recommends reducing the waiting list waiver slots serving several populations. We support this recommendation because none of the 50 waiting list slots are autism-related and current recipients of services will not be impacted.	397,914	General Funds
					<b>44,945,878</b>	
				<b>Cost Savings Subtotal</b>		
<b>MAKING TOUGH CHOICES - BELOW THE LINE SAVINGS</b>						
268	F03	State Budget and Control Board	Southern Maritime	This line item funds the property insurance for the Southern Maritime Collection, which is housed at the Hunley Commission. While we recognize the importance of the Hunley and related historical artifacts, the taxpayers of South Carolina have provided enormous amounts of money for this endeavor. We strongly encourage the Hunley Commission to sustain its costs through private donations or ticket sales. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	5,000	General Funds
596	H53	Area Health Education Consortium	Health Careers Program	Formerly known as Student Development and Diversity Program. This is a well-intended program to get more students interested in health professions, but less of a core government function relative to other health services.	292,852	General Funds
602	H53	AHEC	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. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	37,955	General Funds
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, the agency recommends eliminating this pass through, as there is no 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. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	100,317	General Funds
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. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	43,500	General Funds
1016	J16	Dept of Disabilities and Special Needs	Other Family Support - Summer Services	The agency recommends cutting this activity and we agree. Summer Services provides specialized recreational opportunities for individuals with disabilities and provides caregivers a much-needed break during the day. However, during these tough economic times, we believe that we must prioritize protecting those individuals who are most vulnerable by funding other residential and day support services.	364,870	General Funds
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. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	117,231	General Funds

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 deter 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. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	270,362	General Funds
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. Additionally, this activity was ranked low by the results team.	105,000	General Funds
1560	H27	University of South Carolina - Columbia Campus	Palmetto Poison Control Initiative	The Palmetto Poison Center (PPC) serves as the regional poison control center. The PPC is housed at the U.S.C. 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 recommend that this program be housed at DHEC, the state's health regulatory agency, and funded through its general appropriations.	200,000	General Funds
1567	H53	Consortium of Community Teaching Hospitals	Health Careers Program	This program, added within the last 4 years, encourages minorities to seek health-related jobs. This activity was implemented in 12 counties for a total of 86 students (average of \$1000 per student). We recommend the Consortium seek funding from hospital foundations. This activity was ranked low by the results team.	86,180	General Funds
1657	E04	Lieutenant Governor	Silver Haired Legislature	In past years, this activity was funded by private donations. In addition, they often lobby the Legislature for programs that they believes benefit our state's senior population. We issued an executive order during our first year prohibiting cabinet agencies from hiring lobbyists because we do not believe that taxpayer funds should be used to advocate for more public funds.	15,000	General Funds
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. Additionally, this activity was ranked low by the results team.	393,974	General Funds
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 is a duplication of efforts considering the services already being provided.	512,741	General Funds
				<b>Below the Line Savings Subtotal</b>	<b>2,534,982</b>	
				<b>TOTAL GOAL AREA SAVINGS</b>	<b>47,480,860</b>	

Improve the Quality of our Natural Resources									
Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	Rationale		Savings Amount	Source			
SAVINGS PROPOSALS									
1236	P24 Department of Natural Resources	Agency Consolidation	Adjust for administrative savings from consolidating select DHEC functions, DNR and Forestry into the newly formed Department of Environment and Natural Resources. For further information, please see text.		1,095,026	General Funds			
1237	P24 Department of Natural Resources	Provide Public Information	DNR funds 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, which will produce cost savings of \$167,282. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.		167,282	General Funds			
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-funded programs provide teachers and students with similar educational materials. We recommend reducing state funds to \$39,500, which will still allow DNR to qualify for \$446,000 in federal funds. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.		307,452	General Funds			
1482	P20 Clemson PSA	Horticultural Crops	We recommend deferring to the golf course industry for funding golf-related turfgrass research. The industry cites the value of this service, and should fund continued research.		145,200	General Funds			
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.		280,345	General Funds			
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.		1,620,778	General Funds			
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.		592,443	General Funds			
1491	P20 Clemson PSA	Reducing the Impact of Animal Agriculture on the Environment	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. We recommend phasing in a fee-based system over several years, resulting in an expected savings of \$100,000 in the first year.		100,000	General Funds			
1206	P12 Forestry Commission	Agency Consolidation	Administrative savings from consolidating select DHEC functions, DNR and Forestry into the newly formed Department of Environment and Natural Resources. For further information, please see text.		541,941	General Funds			
1192	P12 Forestry Commission	Wildland Firefighting	This activity should be decreased by \$1 million and supplemented/replaced by an increase in fees which would be assessed to private landowners in need of such services.		1,000,000	General Funds			

1480	P20	Clemson PSA	Television, Web, and Print Productions	We recommend prioritizing Clemson PSA television and print productions and coordinating outreach with the Department of Agriculture. Funding "Making it Grow" is a low priority when compared to health care, law enforcement, corrections and other critical state functions. We recommend reducing this line by 1/3, and focusing remaining funds on the delivery of information in support of Clemson PSA's core mission.	421,299	General Funds
				<b>Cost Savings Subtotal</b>	<b>6,271,766</b>	
<b>MAKING TOUGH CHOICES - BELOW THE LINE SAVINGS</b>						
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. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	1,400,796	General Funds
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. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	219,252	General Funds
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. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	1,057,295	General Funds
1479	P20	Clemson PSA	Radio Productions	We recommend reevaluating Clemson PSA strategies to ensure that Extension efforts are focused on the core agricultural constituency. Funding PSA radio productions like "Your Day" is low priority when compared to funding health care, law enforcement, corrections, and other critical state functions.	22,375	General Funds
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, as DNR officers are capable of performing this function.	245,757	General Funds
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	General Funds



1230	P24	Natural Resources	Mariculture Aquaculture	DNR provides outreach services related to techniques for raising aquatic species in captivity. Because these services can be performed by private entities, we support DNR's recommendation that this program be eliminated. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	611,930	General Funds
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. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	1,622,395	General Funds
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. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	262,280	General Funds
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. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	147,076	General Funds
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. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	6,467,985	General Funds
				<b>Below the Line Savings Subtotal</b>	<b>12,257,141</b>	
				<b>TOTAL GOAL AREA SAVINGS</b>	<b>18,528,907</b>	

Improve the Safety of People and Property					
Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	Rationale	Savings Amount	Source
<b>SAVINGS PROPOSALS</b>					
191	Adjutant General	State Guard	Crowd control training is a core function of the South Carolina National Guard and should be funded from the Adjutant General's Office general budget.	104,000	General Funds
1158	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	General Funds
1179	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 cost savings of \$622,126. For further explanation, please see text.	622,126	General Funds
1176	Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	Statewide Emergency Operations Plan	Shift funding for Statewide Emergency Operations Plan from General Funds to Other Funds.	109,688	General Funds
1190	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 ten members and a general fund budget of \$753,208, hears far fewer cases per year. Merging the parole boards should save around \$425,000 annually in general funds.	226,721	General Funds
1177	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 ten members and a general fund budget of \$753,208, hears far fewer cases per year. Merging the parole boards should save around \$425,000 annually in general funds.	154,885	General Funds
1178	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 ten members and a general fund budget of \$753,208, hears far fewer cases per year. Merging the parole boards should save around \$425,000 annually in general funds.	43,394	General Funds
1058	Department of Public Safety	Highway and Traffic Enforcement	We recommend the elimination of Proviso 49.1, which prevents the Department of Public Safety from charging a fee for providing traffic control at football games and other special events. Last year DPS spent \$983,133 providing these services, but was not allowed to recover these costs.	983,133	General Funds
1058	Department of Public Safety	Highway and Traffic Enforcement	We recommend that oil in state vehicles be changed 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	General Funds
			<b>Cost Savings Subtotal</b>	<b>2,790,577</b>	



Improve the Efficiencies and Effectiveness of Central State Government Support and Other Governmental Services					
Activity Number	Agency Name	Activity Name	Rationale	Savings Amount	Source
<b>SAVINGS PROPOSALS</b>					
Multiple Activities	All Agencies with TERI employees		The first 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.	17,180,713	Hiring to replace TERI employees at the average salary for the agency. Reduction only for those agencies with TERI employees
Multiple Activities	All Agencies	Two Day Statewide Furlough	Faced with mid-year budget cuts in FY 2008-09, many of our state agencies required their employees to take significant furloughs - some as many as 10 days. Because we have found significant cost savings in other areas, we are able to limit our employee furlough recommendation to only 2 days. Under our recommendation, every state employee will choose two state holidays that will be unpaid. Several states, including Utah, Maryland, New Jersey, and California, have already eliminated some state holidays to help close their budget deficits. Our proposal will result in cost savings of \$10 million.	10,000,000	General Funds
1	A01	Senate	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 Senator Darrell Jackson has proposed, will result in a total cost savings of \$668,100.	182,000	General Funds
2	A05	House of Representatives	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 Senator Darrell Jackson has proposed, will result in a total cost savings of \$668,100.	486,100	General Funds
6	A17	Legislative Printing, Info Tech Systems	Legislative Services provides printing services, research services, and information technology to all offices of the General Assembly. Some of these costs can be eliminated or reduced through greater use of electronic resources and the Internet, and by printing various resources less frequently.	100,000	General Funds
159	E23	Appellate/Indigent Defense	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	268,701	General Funds
Multiple Activities	All Agencies	Central Travel Office	We propose the establishment of a Central Travel Office that 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 establish 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.	980,506	General Funds
	R44	Department of Revenue	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	General Funds

	H95	State Museum	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.	682,973	General Funds
	F03	B&C Board - Confederate Relic Room	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.	49,267	General Funds
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	General Funds
130	E16	State Treasurer's Office	Unclaimed Property Program	Supplement the administrative cost to the Treasurer's office with other funds from the unclaimed property revenue stream. The Unclaimed Property office could implement a 5% fee on claimed property to cover costs. Both Ohio and Texas have implemented such fees.	95,109	General Funds
Multiple Activities		Multiple Agencies	Nightly Custodial Services	GEAR reports recommendation #12. The Facilities Management Office of the General Services Division currently provides daytime custodial services five days a week for most buildings that they manage. 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 \$1,000,000.	1,000,000	General Funds
Multiple Activities		Budget and Control Board	Procurement Office	During the Agency Budget Summit in October, many agency heads requested that the Procurement Office at the Budget and Control Board waive the MMO and ITMO fees during these difficult budgetary times. We agree and recommend the suspension of MMO and ITMO fees in FY 2009-2010.	1,704,237	General Funds
949	J04	DHEC	Reduce the DB2 system processing cost to DHEC.	Recommendation # 32 from the GEAR Report is that the Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) processing costs for the DB2 database 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 millions 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 2009-10.	1,000,000	General Funds

Multiple Activities	All Agencies	Network Management Approach for Chiropractic Care	GEAR Commission Recommendation #56 calls for the State Health Plan to establish a network management approach along with a \$1,000 per participant maximum for chiropractic services. The State Health Plan currently offers unlimited chiropractic. As a result, chiropractic is now the leading professional specialty in terms of claims payout, costing over \$23 million last year. In order to provide more accountability in the system, the state health plan is currently adopting a network management approach for chiropractic care, as the GEAR report suggests. This option implements a plan for chiropractors to join the state health plan network and follow a specific set of guidelines in order to receive state business. If a plan member were to visit a chiropractor inside the state's network, he would only pay the copayment. The cost savings resulting from this change is \$4.7 million, which could also be passed on to state agencies in the form of lower insurance contribution rates. By limiting chiropractic care benefits to \$1,000 per participant, the state saves an additional \$8.3 million, for a total of \$13 million.	13,000,000	General Funds
Multiple Activities	All Agencies	EIP-State Health Plan	GEAR Commission Recommendation #55 calls to implement a plan that 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.	4,911,000	General Funds
Multiple Activities	All Agencies	Cap Chiropractic Care	Gear Report recommendation # 56.	8,300,000	General Funds
Multiple Activities	Multiple Agencies	Reduce SCEIS Operating Funds	There are approximately 170 applications currently in place in state agencies that are scheduled to be replaced by the SCEIS. Funding for the operation of SCEIS will be provided by direct appropriation to the state CIO office for the support of that system. Once SCEIS comes online, all of these old systems will be turned off, and almost all of the functions will be assumed by the State CIO. It seems prudent to identify these funds and earmark them for return to the state treasury as SCEIS applications come on line. Agencies will be coming online intermittently, and this amount reflects savings to date.	3,770,550	General Funds
232	F03	Budget and Control Board	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	General Funds
223	F03	Budget and Control Board	Vacant Positions	308,307	General Funds
Multiple Activities	Multiple Agencies	Facilities Management Consolidate Columbia Maintenance Facilities	Recommendation # 8 from the GEAR Report 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 2009-10.	360,000	General Funds

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%. This would have a first year savings of \$145,000.	145,000	General Funds
Multiple Activities		All Agencies	5 day/30 Day Fleet Bid Structure	The state bid structure should be modified to provide for two bid prices: one for payment within five days of delivery and one for payment within thirty days of delivery. Currently, the state bid calls for payment within thirty days of delivery. However, 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 thirty 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 thirty days of floor plan expense. Estimating that this will only occur with half of the vehicles purchased equals an annual savings of \$200,000.	200,000	General Funds
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	General Funds
Multiple Activities		All Agencies	Travel	We recommend a 15% 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 from 44.5 cents/mile to 50.5 cents/gallon last year when gas prices were roughly \$3.79/gallon. Currently, gas is averaging \$1.41/gallon in South Carolina.	9,226,269	General Funds
Multiple Activities		State Agencies and Universities	Lobbyists	We have long advocated eliminating taxpayer-funded lobbying. We find it appalling that the South Carolina taxpayers pay for lobbyists who scavenge for ever-increasing amounts of taxpayer money. This unfortunate arrangement has helped spur the astronomical growth in state spending over the last four years. By eliminating these line items, we can realize immediate savings from lobbying fees and Columbia office space, but more importantly, we can realize future savings when state spending decisions are based on merit -- not on which agencies hire the best lobbyists.	1,589,706	General Funds
Multiple Activities		All Agencies	Insurance Reserve Fund	As a result of implementing the GEAR committee's Recommendation #15, the 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.	2,881,247	General Funds



Multiple Activities		All CRP Agencies	CVRP Surcharge		GEAR report recommendation #6 suggests that the Commercial Vehicle Repair Program surcharge of 16% be lowered to a maximum of 13%, with a maximum cap of \$75.	115,000	General Funds
219	F03	Budget and Control Board	Eliminate TEMPO - Balance		While there may have been a lack of private temporary employee services in our state at one time, this is certainly not the case today. Many agencies, and even other divisions within the Budget and Control Board, use outside temporary staffing agencies because they are less expensive.	102,732	General Funds (See Activity 216 for Balance)
Multiple Activities		All agencies	Cell phone/pager use		In June 2008, the Legislative Audit Council (LAC) issued a report of state agency usage of cell phones and other wireless communication devices. This report found S.C. 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, which will result in cost savings of \$800,000.	777,743	General Funds
					<b>Cost Savings Subtotal</b>	<b>82,238,033</b>	
<b>MAKING TOUGH CHOICES - BELOW THE LINE SAVINGS</b>							
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.	461,229	General Funds
216	F03	Budget and Control Board	Temporary Employment Services		The Budget and Control Board provides a number of human resources services, including temporary employment services, to various state agencies--for a fee. In addition to the fees, the Board receives a general fund appropriation for these services. We propose removing the General Fund appropriation.	30,601	General Funds
217	F03	Budget and Control Board	Recruitment Services		Allow appropriate agencies to absorb this function.	95,635	General Funds
218	F03	Budget and Control Board	Workforce Planning		Allow appropriate agencies to absorb this function.	42,336	General Funds
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. Activity was ranked a low priority by the budget results team.	179,771	General Funds

1435, 1436	S60	Procurement Review Panel	Administration and 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 7 last year—and the ALJ Division can easily assume these functions.	110,876	General Funds
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.	1,000,000	General Funds
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.	1,320,000	General Funds
				<b>Below the Line Savings Subtotal</b>	3,240,448	
				<b>TOTAL GOAL AREA SAVINGS</b>	85,478,481	
				<b>Total Cost Savings</b>	227,144,273	General Funds
				<b>Total Below the Line Savings</b>	47,724,773	General Funds
				<b>TOTAL FY 2009-19 Executive Budget Savings</b>	274,869,046	General Funds

# Education Lottery Budget

# EDUCATION LOTTERY BUDGET

Governor's FY 2009-10 Executive Budget

	<u>FY 2002-03</u>	<u>FY 2003-04</u>	<u>FY 2004-05</u>	<u>FY 2005-06</u>	<u>FY 2006-07</u>	<u>FY 2007-08</u>	<u>FY 2008-09</u>	<b>Executive Budget FY 2009-10</b>
BEA Revenue Estimate	172,000,000	172,000,000	243,000,000	265,000,000	244,000,000	244,000,000	244,000,000	244,000,000
BEA Interest Estimate		1,000,000		6,000,000	4,300,000	3,500,000	3,400,000	2,600,000
BEA FY 2004-05 Interest Earnings Estimate				5,000,000				
DAODAS Remittance				1,000,000				
BEA Unclaimed Prize Estimate	7,000,000	8,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	8,400,000	8,400,000	8,400,000	8,400,000
Estimated Carry Forward from Previous Fiscal Year		32,203,683	86,000,000		30,600,000	10,500,000		
FY 2007-08 Surplus Cash							4,922,729	
Limit Advertising to One-Half of 1% of Sales								4,165,000
Additional Transfer from the Education Lottery Commission		1,800,000						
Limit Retailer Commission to 6% of Sales								9,597,974
<b>Total South Carolina Education Lottery Revenue</b>	<b>259,000,000</b>	<b>215,003,683</b>	<b>341,000,000</b>	<b>289,000,000</b>	<b>287,300,000</b>	<b>266,400,000</b>	<b>260,722,729</b>	<b>268,762,974</b>

## Appropriations

CHE - Tuition Assistance Two-Year Institutions	34,000,000	34,000,000	39,750,000	43,000,000	45,000,000	47,000,000	47,000,000	47,000,000
CHE - LIFE Scholarships	40,000,000	40,000,000	92,727,949	107,298,090	87,911,636	62,604,207	85,256,682	141,433,664
CHE - HOPE Scholarships	5,787,600	6,500,000	6,183,017	6,673,826	7,144,909	7,767,606	8,076,110	8,209,981
CHE - Palmetto Fellows Scholarships	5,000,000	5,000,000	11,176,712	14,381,991	17,830,758	28,915,490	30,277,240	37,435,700
CHE - Need-Based Grants	3,000,000	3,000,000	10,438,427	11,246,093	11,246,093	11,631,566	11,631,566	17,817,025
CHE - Administration	192,817	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHE - National Guard Tuition Repayment Program	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
CHE - Endowed Chairs	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	-	-
CHE - Higher Education Excellence Enhance. Program	-	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,700,000	4,700,000	4,700,000	4,700,000	4,072,387
CHE - S. C. Alliance for Minority Participation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	272,414
CHE - African American Loan Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176,394
USC - African American Professors Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178,805
Technology: Public 4-Year Univ, 2-Year Inst., & Tech Coll.	21,700,000	12,000,000	14,000,000	3,000,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	-
Teacher Grants	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	-
Tuition Grants Commission - Tuition Grants	3,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	7,766,604	7,766,604	7,766,604	7,766,604
Private Historically Black Colleges	3,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina State Univ. - Research & Technology Grant	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina State University	-	-	5,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
SDE - K-5 Reading, Math, Science, & Social Studies Prog	32,915,900	40,000,000	46,500,000	46,500,000	46,500,000	47,614,527	47,614,527	-
SDE - 6-8 Reading, Math, Science, & Social Studies Prog	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
School for Deaf & Blind - Technology Replacement	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	200,000	200,000
State Library - Aid to County Libraries	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000,000	-	-	-	-	-
SDE - Education Accountability Act:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAA - Homework Centers	1,548,440	1,548,440	6,953,864	-	-	-	-	-
EAA - Teacher/Principal Specialist	14,851,371	11,581,069	26,290,194	-	-	-	-	-
EAA - Teacher Specialist	-	-	-	-	11,000,000	-	-	-
EAA - Principal Specialist	-	2,270,302	2,426,085	-	-	-	-	-
EAA - Pilot Programs	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAA - External Review Teams	1,466,872	1,466,872	1,466,872	-	-	-	-	-
EAA - Retraining Grants	4,637,000	4,637,000	7,460,500	-	-	-	-	-

# **EDUCATION LOTTERY BUDGET**

Governor's FY 2009-10 Executive Budget

	<u>FY 2002-03</u>	<u>FY 2003-04</u>	<u>FY 2004-05</u>	<u>FY 2005-06</u>	<u>FY 2006-07</u>	<u>FY 2007-08</u>	<u>FY 2008-09</u>	<u>Executive Budget FY 2009-10</u>
EAA - Palmetto Gold/Silver Awards	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	-
School Buses	23,000,000	8,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
High Schools that Work	-	-	500,000	-	-	-	-	-
Testing	-	-	2,717,662	-	-	-	-	-
Student Identifier	-	-	488,000	-	-	-	-	-
Data Collection	-	-	2,048,925	-	-	-	-	-
Report Cards	-	-	971,793	-	-	-	-	-
Governor's School for the Arts and Humanities	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-
ETV Digitalization	18,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ETV	-	-	1,400,000	-	-	-	-	-
DAODAS	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-
Unclaimed Prizes - DAODAS	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unclaimed Prizes - School Buses	6,000,000	-	-	3,000,000	-	-	-	-
Unclaimed Prizes - Textbooks	-	-	4,867,395	-	-	-	-	-
Unclaimed Prizes - Higher Educ. Excellence Enhance.	-	-	1,200,000	-	-	-	-	-
Unclaimed Prizes - SDE - First Steps	-	-	3,000,000	-	-	-	-	-
Unclaimed Prizes - CHE - University Center	-	-	800,000	-	-	-	-	-
Unclaimed Prizes - CHE - Tech. Public 4 & 2 Year Inst.	-	-	-	9,000,000	8,400,000	8,400,000	8,400,000	-
Unclaimed Prizes - CHE - State Electronic Library	-	-	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total South Carolina Education Lottery Appropriations	259,000,000	215,003,683	340,867,395	289,000,000	287,300,000	266,400,000	260,722,729	268,762,974
<b>Balance</b>	-	-	132,605	-	-	-	-	-

# EIA Budget

## EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT ACT

### FY2009-10 BEA Estimate (12/10/08)

EIA Sales Tax Revenues	FY 2009-10 562,294,107
EIA Interest Earnings	1,100,000
Total Estimated Revenues	<u>563,394,107</u>
Less: FY2008-09 Beginning Base	574,644,107
"New" EIA Recurring Revenue	<u>\$ (11,250,000)</u>

### Adjustments to Appropriated Base

Academic Assistance	(7,793,645)
National Board Certification (NBC)	5,095,782
EAA Technical Assistance	(21,430,000)
External Review Teams	(1,124,791)
Palmetto Gold & Silver Awards Program	(2,459,459)
Arts Curricula Instruction	(1,323,280)
Parenting and Family Literacy Services	(4,877,486)
Teacher Grant Program	(1,055,143)
School Transportation	22,867,137
Conduct Research & Prepare Reports (Report Cards)	(400,000)
Instructional Materials	(19,084,398)
School Improvement Council	(164,717)
Child Development Early Education Pilot Program	<u>20,500,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ (11,250,000)</u>
Balance	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>



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 \$757.00 or \$15.14 per copy and 294 copies of this public document were converted to electronic media at a cost of \$582.12 or \$1.98 per copy, for a grand total of \$1339.12.