

MINUTES OF BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD MEETING

DECEMBER 6, 1976 2:30 P. M.

The Budget and Control Board met at 2:30 p. m. on December 6, 1976 in the Governor's Conference Room with the following members in attendance:

Governor James B. Edwards
Mr. Grady L. Patterson, Jr.
Mr. Earle E. Morris, Jr.
Senator Rembert C. Dennis
Mr. F. Julian LeaMond

Also attending were W. T. Putnam and W. A. McInnis.

The following items of business were considered:

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING - Budget and Control Board members had previously been furnished with minutes of the meeting held on November 22, 1976. Upon a motion by Mr. Patterson, seconded by Mr. Morris, the Budget and Control Board unanimously approved these minutes as written.

1977-78 BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPORT ON GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PROPOSED USE HEARING - State Auditor Putnam distributed a summary of the results of the General Revenue Sharing proposed use hearing held on December 3, 1976 to members of the Board along with a transcript of that hearing and a copy of the three written commentaries on possible uses of Revenue Sharing Funds received by the Board in response to the public notice published in The State on November 24, 1976.

Mr. Putnam indicated that the essence of what was said at the hearing would not change the approach taken by the State in the use of Revenue Sharing Funds in that the recommendations made at the hearing called for expansions of on-going programs in most instances. Mr. Putnam also stated that he would not recommend any change in the procedure for using Revenue Sharing Funds at this point, but suggested that the hearing results be called to the attention of the General Assembly for its consideration during the appropriations process. The report on the proposed use hearing was received as information by the Budget

and Control Board.

Information pertaining to this matter has been retained in these files and is identified as Exhibit I.

State Auditor Putnam then distributed a summary of appropriation recommendations for fiscal year 1977-78, consisting of four schedules, to Board members and reviewed each schedule briefly. In his review, Mr. Putnam called the Board's attention to the \$1,154,940,000 estimate of General Fund Revenues made by the Board of Economic Advisors and noted the addition of other revenue, in the amount of \$61,477,684 which is not included in the Board of Economic Advisors' estimate, for a total General Fund Revenue estimate for fiscal year 1977-78 of \$1,216,417,684. In his review of Schedule III, which presents the 1977-78 recommendations by agency, Mr. Putnam cautioned members of the Board and representatives of the media present that the 1977-78 budget development is more complex than usual and that care should be taken in making comparisons between the 1977-78 recommendations and appropriations for the current year because of different procedures for handling fringe benefits and other items. Mr. Putnam itemized Schedule IV which shows 1976-77 appropriations before and after reductions and 1977-78 recommended appropriations along with an analysis of change.

Mr. Morris commended Mr. Putnam and his staff for the timely delivery of the recommended budget for fiscal year 1977-78 and asked for a review of the Hay Report and other employee salary items. In response, Mr. Putnam indicated that an eight percent increase for the average employee is left intact in the recommended budget and that a sub-committee of the Board, comprised of Mr. Patterson, Mr. Morris, Mr. Pettiss and Mr. Putnam, reviewed the Hay Report recommendations on agency head salaries and, because the information in that report is now about two years old, decided to increase the salary recommendations by about six percent.

Mr. Putnam concluded his response by indicating that most agency heads probably would get a six percent salary increase.

In response to Mr. Patterson's inquiry regarding availability of the recommended budget to the House Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Putnam stated that, if the recommendations as developed to this point are not changed, Mr. LeaMond and his Committee would have the detail and roll-ups of the budget by Tuesday morning, December 7.

Upon a motion by Mr. Patterson, seconded by Mr. Morris, the Budget and Control Board adopted the recommended budget for fiscal year 1977-78. Governor Edwards commended the staff for meeting the budget delivery deadline. Mr. Putnam indicated that meeting this deadline was made possible as a result of early decisions by the Board which made tentative allocations of funds to the agencies.

Mr. Putnam requested the Board's permission to send a letter to the House Ways and Means Committee along with the budget material advising the Committee of a number of contingencies included in the recommended budget. Without objection, the Budget and Control Board authorized Mr. Putnam to send such a letter.

Information pertaining to this matter has been retained in these files and is identified as Exhibit II.

WILDLIFE AND MARINE RESOURCES DEPARTMENT - MARINE FOOD TECHNOLOGY

LABORATORY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT - In his review of the background of this item, Mr. Putnam noted that the Wildlife and Marine Resources Department is expecting to receive Federal approval today of a rental agreement covering this facility. The agreement provides that the costs of the building would be repaid over a twenty year period and that all other costs to the State would be reimbursed.

Upon a motion by Mr. Patterson, seconded by Mr. Morris, the Budget and Control Board approved the execution of the construction contract for the Marine Food Technology Laboratory contingent upon the approval by the Federal Government of the lease agreement.

EXECUTIVE SESSION - Governor Edwards announced that three items had been proposed for consideration in Executive Session, one relating to the salary

of an unclassified position, one relating to a Civil Contingent Fund request in connection with a case now in litigation and one employee grievance matter. Without objection, the Budget and Control Board agreed to consider these items in Executive Session whereupon Governor Edwards declared the meeting to be in Executive Session.

RATIFICATION OF EXECUTIVE SESSION ACTIONS - Following the consideration of Executive Session items, Governor Edwards declared the meeting to be in open session and announced that the following actions had been taken in Executive Session:

- (1) The Board approved changing the source of funds for the unclassified position, Clerk of the Supreme Court;
- (2) The Board approved the transfer of up to \$10,000 from the Civil Contingent Fund to the Attorney General's Office to pay for the services of a CPA firm in a case in litigation; and
- (3) The Board received as information the findings and recommendations of the State Employee Grievance Committee in the case involving Mrs. Vivian K. Moore and the Department of Social Services.

The Budget and Control Board without objection ratified these actions taken in Executive Session.

REORGANIZATION COMMISSION - The Budget and Control Board, by unanimous vote, agreed to add to the agenda an appearance by Representative Charles Hodges, Chairman of the Reorganization Commission. Representative Hodges advised the Board that the Reorganization Commission intended to get its work underway soon and that it will need \$33,040 in addition to the \$14,000 now available to it.

Following a brief discussion, the Budget and Control Board approved a motion by Mr. Patterson to advance to the Reorganization Commission the \$33,040 requested from the Civil Contingent Fund with the understanding that this amount will be reimbursed by the General Assembly in a future supplemental appropriation.

EXECUTIVE SESSION - Governor Edwards announced that the contract to purchase the Ashley Square Property for the Medical University had been proposed

for addition to the agenda for consideration in Executive Session. Upon a motion by Senator Dennis, seconded by Mr. Leamond, the Budget and Control Board agreed to add this item to the agenda and to consider it in Executive Session, whereupon Governor Edwards declared the meeting to be in Executive Session.

RATIFICATION OF EXECUTIVE SESSION ACTION - Governor Edwards declared the meeting in open session following consideration of the Executive Session item and announced that the following action had been taken:

(1) The Board agreed to accept the contract of sale covering 10.96 acres of land included in the Ashley Square Property and left open to further negotiation other parts of the proposed property purchase.

The Budget and Control Board without objection ratified this action taken in Executive Session.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:50 p. m.

EXHIBIT I
12/6/76

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED USE HEARING

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1977-78

Background

As directed by a motion by adopted by the State Budget and Control Board at its November 22, 1976 meeting, State Auditor W. T. Putnam conducted a public hearing on possible uses of General Revenue Sharing funds in 1977-78 on Friday, December 3, 1976. Notice of the Hearing, which was held in the Rutledge State Office Building between 2:30 and 3:45 p.m., was published in The State on November 24, 1976. A copy of that notice is attached as Exhibit A. Additional notice of the Hearing was given to all of the media by the Governor's Director of Communications. At the request of the State Auditor's Office, notice of the Hearing also was given to organizations concerned with the interests of senior citizens by the Executive Director of the State Commission on Aging.

The Hearing was attended by seven interested citizens, one press representative and two members of the State Auditor's staff.

A transcript of the Hearing is attached as Exhibit B.

Three written commentaries were received. A copy of each is attached as Exhibit C.

Summary of Hearing

State Auditor Putnam opened the Hearing by stating that the Budget and Control Board will finalize its 1977-78 budget recommendations on Monday, December 6 and that a summary of what is said at this Hearing will be presented to the Board on Monday for its consideration in making its budget recommendations.

Mr. Putnam also briefly reviewed the use of General Revenue Sharing funds by the State Government. He pointed out that, except for about \$17 million of these funds (those referred to as "windfall" funds), all of the State Government's General Revenue Sharing entitlements have been appropriated by the General Assembly for the State's obligations to the retirement system and to Social Security for State employees and school teachers. In this discussion, Mr.

Putnam noted that this use of these funds does not represent additions to employee benefits and that the procedures followed by the State in using these funds for these purposes have been heartily endorsed by Revenue Sharing officials in Washington because of its auditing simplicity. He indicated that those procedures include viewing General Revenue Sharing funds simply as another General Fund revenue source much like the sales tax or income tax, and the designation, in the Appropriation Acts, of precisely how each Revenue Sharing dollar is used. Mr. Putnam also itemized the permanent improvement projects financed through use of "windfall" funds.

Dr. J. Carlisle Holler, representing the South Carolina Retired Educators Association, appeared and called the Board's attention to the following needs of the elderly:

(1) Home care services as a desirable and economical alternative to institutional care. In this connection, Dr. Holler pointed out (a) the need for a means for insuring a nutritious diet for the aged; (b) the need for a home-visitation or oversight program; (c) the need for employer-sponsored pre-retirement planning programs, similar to the State Government program now getting underway and (d) the need for some form of home-care insurance.

(2) Improved and more flexible transportation services to meet the special needs of the elderly.

(3) Programs aimed at improving the safety and protection of the aged from criminal activity.

(4) Increased opportunities for the elderly to participate in the planning and development of programs which are aimed at meeting the needs of the elderly.

Mr. F. W. Shore, President of the South Carolina Retired Educators Association, called the Board's attention to a need to extend the State's homestead exemption reimbursement program for the elderly to include municipalities in addition to counties and school districts.

At the conclusion of an informal discussion period which followed the presentations by Dr. Holler and Mr. Shore, the Hearing was adjourned at 3:45 p. m.

In its written comments, the Union County Council on Aging requested that the State consider setting aside some of the Revenue Sharing funds for use by Regional and County Councils on Aging as matching funds and that consideration be given also to using some of the Revenue Sharing funds to provide Aging Centers in each county.

The Chester County Council on Aging, in its written comment, asked that Revenue Sharing funds be earmarked for the Commission on Aging to support expansions of existing programs and new programs. Funds to meet emergency situations were emphasized.

Mr. Richard T. Mincey, of 2010 San Sus Drive, West Columbia, in a letter accompanied by numerous exhibits, called the Board's attention to the need to up-grade the fire prevention and control forces of the State. Mr. Mincey recommended strengthening the "State Fire Service Training Program" and improving the facilities of the S. C. Fire Academy by allocating \$500,000 of Revenue Sharing funds to complete the Academy's training facilities and to provide essential equipment.

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N O T I C E

The State Budget and Control Board will hold a public hearing on the proposed use in fiscal year 1977-78 of general revenue sharing entitlement funds received by the South Carolina State Government pursuant to the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972, as amended by the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Amendments of 1976.

Interested citizens are invited to present written or oral comments at this hearing on the possible uses by the State Government of general revenue sharing entitlement funds in fiscal year 1977-78. Written comments also may be mailed to the Secretary, State Budget and Control Board, P. O. Box 11333, Columbia, South Carolina 29211.

This public hearing will be held at 2:30 p.m. on Friday, December 3, 1976, in the Conference Room in the basement of the Rutledge State Office Building, 1429 Senate Street, Columbia, South Carolina.

William T. Putnam, Secretary
State Budget and Control Board

16-A THE STATE — Columbia, S.C.

Wednesday, November 24, 1976

NOTICE

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William T. Putnam, Secretary
State Budget and Control Board

EXHIBIT A

1441

TRANSCRIPT OF PROPOSED USE HEARING

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1977-78

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Rutledge State Office Building
1429 Senate Street

December 3, 1976 2:30 - 3:45 p. m.

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Mr. Putnam: If all of you are agreed that it's 2:30, we will begin. We don't want to deprive anyone of a chance to be heard. My name is Bill Putnam and I'm the State Auditor. This gentleman is Bill McInnis, a member of our staff. The Budget and Control Board has requested that we, as Budget and Control Board staff, conduct a hearing on behalf of the Board. The Budget and Control Board is going to have to make certain budgetary recommendations next Monday. However, our staff will be working over the weekend and we plan to, as nearly as possible, make a transcript of what is said here. We will then condense that transcript and make it available to the Budget and Control Board so that it may be considered along with their recommendations on Monday.

The new Revenue Sharing law and the rules which have been promulgated under this law call for budget hearings but the rules don't fit the budgetary procedures of most State or local governments for that matter. Mr. McInnis from our staff recently attended a Revenue Sharing conference in Washington and this was pointed out to Revenue Sharing officials. By the time you make your recommendations, you are too far down the line to hold your hearing and yet the rules call for a presentation of the budget at the time of the hearing such as we are having today. Well, this is a case of which comes first - the chicken or the egg - and so the ultimate conclusion of the people in Washington was to do the best you can and certainly try to stay within the spirit of the

law and the proposed rules and regulations.

Actually, this hearing is technically supposed to be after January 1, when the proposed rules are to be effective, but it is supposed to affect the expenditures of any funds after January 1, the funds for which the Budget and Control Board Monday will be making recommendations on and which will be expended next year. So we are trying to stay within the spirit of the rules and regulations in this hearing today.

Before we hear from any of you, it may be of some interest to you as to how the General Assembly has seen fit to spend Revenue Sharing funds in the past and how they are handled. As you may be aware, a number of states and even more municipalities and counties were reluctant to use Revenue Sharing funds for general operations in the early days of Revenue Sharing. There seemed to be a real question as to whether it would be any sort of permanent situation and, in fact, many were urged by various groups and, in fact, by some within the Federal Government, to use these funds strictly for capital improvements or for some other type of non-recurring expenditure. Very early in the Revenue Sharing history, the State of South Carolina began using these funds in the general operation of the State. Mr. Pat Smith, the former State Auditor, and I went to Washington immediately after the law became effective and discussed the acceptable methods of spending Revenue Sharing funds and proposed a plan to the Washington officials which they not only said was a legitimate plan but, in fact, they also heartily approved of it because of the simplicity of the thing.

It was proposed that, in the development of a budget, Revenue Sharing funds be considered just as any other general fund revenues - just like any tax might be - just throw it in the pot - and that all budget recommendations be made utilizing that money exactly as any other money; then, after the fact, designate precisely where each Revenue Sharing dollar - the cash flow - would go because the Revenue Sharing law not only requires that you identify how

you intend to spend it and how you did spend it, but it also has a rather complicated accounting procedure that makes you put the actual Federal dollars in a special account and then your accounting procedure has to be able to follow every dollar as to precisely where it went. So, from the accounting standpoint, we found an area in State Government that was large enough to utilize all of the Revenue Sharing funds. This area is the employer contributions to retirement and Social Security. Now, the procedure has been, with the exception of \$35,000,000 of this money which I will identify in a minute, that the money is put into the General Fund - into the pot - and the expenditures of all of these funds has been determined by the General Assembly. Then, a proviso is attached to the Appropriation Bill which says Revenue Sharing dollars will be used to pay (for lack of a better term) the employer fringe benefits for State employees (and, at one point, for teachers also to make the area big enough to utilize all of these funds). So we have two things - (1) how in fact the appropriation is made; and (2) how the accounting for these dollars is handled throughout the State's books.

Since the beginning of Revenue Sharing, the State of South Carolina has appropriated about \$163,000,000 of these funds. The original payment, which amounted to about \$35,000,000, came after and covered two fiscal years but it was received after the budget had been developed for these fiscal years so it actually was considered pretty much a windfall. Of that \$35,000,000, \$17,000,000 was spent on capital projects and the balance was spent, as I recall, for the State's share of teacher retirement but it simply went there as a device to handle the accounting. The balance of Revenue Sharing funds have gone over these four or five years directly to pay the employer's share of employee fringe benefits, not as an addition to these benefits, but simply as an accounting device to identify the money. This has been the procedure in the past and in the present law, the 1976-77 fiscal year, it is being handled the same way.

The Revenue Sharing that we will be discussing today will be the Revenue Sharing which will come in between July 1, 1977 and June 30, 1978. Does anyone have any questions you want clarified on that before we go any further?

Lady's Voice: What happened to the \$17,000,000 in capital projects, how was it spent?

Mr. Putnam: I'm going to round these figures: \$193,000 went to the Aeronautics Commission to retire a loan that was outstanding at the time which they couldn't pay under the routine that they had established; \$3,700,000 went to the Department of Corrections for the expansion of their facilities; \$633,000 went to the Citadel for capital improvements; \$3,315,000 went to the University of South Carolina and it originally was for a Fine Arts Center but this amount is actually for the purchase of the land over there; Clemson spent \$28,000 of the \$6,000,000 they had originally gotten which, if you remember, was taken back, but they had already spent \$28,000 on a planning project; School for the Deaf and Blind - \$650,000 for an infirmary and \$2,750,000 for a multi-handicapped facility; and the Department of Mental Health - \$6,000,000 for a regional treatment facility, Village "A", if you happen to be familiar with the Department of Mental Health.

Lady's Voice: Thank you.

Man's Voice: Can I ask just one other question?

Mr. Putnam: Yes.

Man's Voice: The State has gotten a total of, I think you said, \$163,000,000?

Mr. Putnam: Right, does that include earned interest?

Mr. McInnis: Yes, that is the amount appropriated.

Mr. Putnam: That includes the interest which would have been earned on it which has to go back into the same purpose.

Man's Voice: The question is, is that money that the State got to use to include only the State or does that include local governments?

Mr. Putnam: That's just State.

Man's Voice: That's just State?

Mr. Putnam: That's just State.

Man's Voice: That will be what - one-third of the total money that came into the State?

Mr. Putnam: I'm not sure that it's exactly one-third - Jim do you know - - - this is Dr. James Meredith over here and Jim is with the Governor's Office. The Governor's Office has charge of - nominal charge of, I'll have to put it that way - overseeing the counties and cities that receive Revenue Sharing. Are you familiar with the exact amount that might have gone to the counties and cities?

Dr. Meredith: No, I'm not, I could give you a figure which would just be an estimate, (recording not clear).

Mr. Putnam: Roughly, you are correct. About a third goes to the State, about a third goes to the counties and about a third goes to the cities. I think that is correct.

Are there any other questions before we go ahead? We have indication that at least two people or groups might wish to be heard today. The first is Dr. J. Carlisle Holler, with the Retired Educators Association. Dr. Holler, we are going to be very informal but this is a microphone over here and you may, if you prefer, stand at the podium; if you prefer to sit, you may sit right there. You may could even be heard from where you are, but I believe the others could hear you better if you came up to the front. If you want to preach you can use the podium.

Dr. Holler: O. K., well, I'll suppress the urge to preach, although I will admit that it's a strong urge, because one of our legislative proposals as of two or three years ago, in the earlier days of Revenue Sharing, and this is not a part of my formal presentation, was that we urged the State and the local governments to spend not less than twenty percent of General Revenue

Sharing funds on social services for the poor and the aged with at least a half of that amount being spent on services and programs specifically and exclusively for the older persons. When I heard about that one hundred and some odd million, it just dawned on me we would have been way off from where we are if we had put more pressure on that, Fred, than we did and left pressure off some of the other things. But, anyhow, that's that.

We do appreciate the invitation to make a presentation to you and I think it's needless for me to say, because you will find out as I go along, that there has been a minimum of formalizing the statements that we would like to make.

South Carolina has done a good job, especially in the last several years, of being aware of the fact that there are many needs other than non-recurring affairs, such as buildings and fire trucks and things of that kind, as badly needed as they are sometime. But, there are a great many needs in this State that, for the want of any other word, belong to the human equation and I think the State, through its properly constituted officers, is giving an increasing amount of attention to these needs. And, I can assure you that there are many in the State who are aware of that and are grateful for it.

Now, it occurred to us that the appropriate thing for us to say to you was that there are special services that the elderly need. This is the crux of what I want to say and I have no dollars to attach to a given activity, but some of these activities will require dollars, some of them will require rearranging of present dollars and so forth.

My first concern is one of home care services for the elderly. I had written down caretaker services, but that's really not the right term because we have found out that the State, the Federal Government and all the state and communities that have done any work in this field, and a great many of them have, have found out that not only do the elderly prefer to stay in their own homes, but it is the economical thing to do when we can make the

arrangements. But, this brings forward some specific problems and they relate to many of the other problems. We just had a meeting here about two or three weeks ago on an insurance question where we were trying to give some help to the elderly to read the fine print and so on and so forth in insurance and to decide what kind of insurance they needed. But, we couldn't stick to the subject because the major concern on the mind of all those present was this inevitable dread that each person who was present had latent in his own mind and that is the day coming when I can't look after myself. Now, you're a young man and probably it will never happen to you. But I'll tell you, unless you get hit between here and home, it will happen to you, because it has happened to a good many people that are younger than I am and I know that the day will come when it happens to me. But, in this particular group of services, to keep people, the aged, in their homes as long as we can, you come immediately to the question of nutritious food. Now, we have the meals on wheels program, not adequate, but it's here and I don't know what the State can do to encourage it to grow. It may be the State could make some type of State aid available for this program so that they wouldn't have to look immediately to the Federal Government when they move into it, but most of the programs that I know about in the State are designed to take care of the indigent who cannot provide financially for their nutritious meals, but that's only one thing that an aged person can't provide. Now, some of the aged with funds to provide it don't get a chance at it because they are not eligible. So, one of the points of view we want to lift our for your consideration is that, if meals can be made available through this program or an enlargement of it or some modification of it, where the recipient pays for the meals, if not all of their cost, then part of it, this will go a long way towards keeping many people in their homes much longer than they can stay right now.

Now, immediately there's attached to that one other need and that is, I call it visitation for the want of a better word, or oversight, somebody

coming to see them, somebody being responsible for checking to see what else might be needed and that sort of thing. A great many of the communities have a home visitation program but a great many do not have that kind of program and if meals could come to the aged in their own homes and if supervision can come to help them through this, why this would keep a great many of them in their homes many years longer or at least much longer, by years I cannot say.

Then, there is a third element attached to it and this is kind of hard to put your hand on it, but there is no planning for retirement on the part of the people, well, on the part of the employers. In our case, we are concerned with the State. Now, I went through State employment and I came to retirement, and I picked my year as a sort of compromise between the first day I could get out and the last day they would let me stay and so I picked what I thought was a happy medium because I could walk out with a little bit of future in front of me and a little bit of strength still with me and I'm glad I did. Now, I missed a many a good thing by not being here including these raises in salary that you got but there was no planning so far as the State itself is concerned and so far as the employer is concerned on readying the employee for the inevitable day that even the chief employer faces just like all the rest of us. Now my point here is, you took a step last year and I want to thank you for it and congratulate you. Pat Smith was Auditor then and I went and had a long private talk with Pat and he approved it before we moved into it, and that was to set up this Retirement and Pre-Retirement Advisory Committee. It's not a meddling committee made up of old folks who want to stick their noses into somebody else's business, but it's a group of people who crossed the chasm and they look back and they want to help build a bridge across it. And this will call for some money, I don't know where to put the first dollar but it calls for some money being put in some program, encouragement for the agencies of the State Government to prepare their employees for the day that's ahead of them.

Now, backing up just a minute and looking at this group we had in the meeting that day. This group were all fearful of the one time when this person, when this person is alone in the world and nobody to help them, you see. The answer to that lies in a great many possible sources, one of which is either through planning on the part of employers and employees working together or through some other effort, I don't know which to suggest, to build against the day when that comes so they'll have what the don't have now. You have insurance now for medical attention, you have insurance for hospitalization, you have insurance for emergencies and things of that kind, but you have no insurance and they give no insurance for that care-taking service when you are put in the convalescent or nursing home except as you are immediately discharged from the hospital and then it should only last just so long. Now, it struck me the other day at this meeting with a rather strong force when I realized that every person sitting there was a former employee of the State or some political subdivision of the State and they had retirement but they didn't think they had any insurance to stay in a care facility. What's your retirement for? My point here is this is an educational matter, this is a matter for the employer to see as a need and to put some training in. Now in connection with this, transportation, and I'll move through these others more rapidly.

Transportation is a part of the home care service. You may not be old enough to remember but, one time, although it was never adequate, we had a transportation system in the United States. It's gone, and I think it's not feasible to think we can restore it but the aged today are the victims of the fact that they own their own automobiles and they've come down to the point as long as they can drive their car, they're alright, but everybody eventually faces the day he can't drive that car any longer. If he goes to the doctor, he needs transportation, if he goes to the health care center, he needs transportation. You name it, he needs transportation.

Now my point is, and this the thread that is woven into everything that I'm trying to say to you, that this needs some studying with enough revenue allotted to the studying. Senator Lourie's committee is doing a remarkable job on that and he is a very excellent person to head this sort of program because I think his heart is in it and the Senators and others who work with him on it. But, there are special transportation needs - even the taxi today is not designed for the old people. Have you ever tried to get in one of these cars on a crowded street with arthritis? You can't get in. You can't get your feet in, but even the design of transportation comes under this whole thing and I won't belabor that, but my point here is minibuses, flexible schedules, call service, you name it, but it's all in the possibility, but the need is there and the aged have to have some kind of transportation.

Now, the third one is a pet peeve and that is for safety and protection. We've got laws protecting youth and I'm in favor of that because I'm facing my second childhood now pretty quick and I was one of those who worked hard to get them on our books way back yonder, years ago, to keep from incarcerating a sixteen year old and throwing him in prison with these hardened repeaters and that sort of thing and putting his name in the paper and branding him and so on and so forth. But, did you know that the very protective laws that we have for these little folks are now being used as a cudgel against the old folks. They send a little fellow into the bank to look to see who cashes a check and follow the person until another member of the thug's gang meet him and they point the person out and they watch where he goes and then at the appropriate moment, they mug him. Now, you say that hasn't happened in Columbia. You ask and you'll find out that it is already happening here and it's getting worse. What I'm saying by way of that introduction is that we need special laws to protect the aged. I don't have the answer, but I do believe that it will take some funds to make some study to see what kind of laws would be the most effective weapons to use in protecting the aged.

Now, one thing that comes to mind is we ought to make it a double offense if you hit a fellow over 65. You know, like you ought not hit a fellow with glasses on. Then quadruple it if he's over 65 and got glasses on and carrying a cane. But, it's amazing the extent to which this happens, and what I'm saying here needs the leadership of the State Government to encourage the kind of schooling that a policeman ought to have or other law enforcement officers ought to have to know what kind of protection to give to the aged.

Now, we have special needs in transportation, we have special needs in the usual home care services, we have special needs for our own safety's sake and for our own protection.

And the fourth and last statement I want to make is, and this would call for some funds - mighty little, but the biggest shortcoming of everything that is done for the elderly is that it's done by somebody who thinks that's what the elderly really need. And yet, I have become acquainted with them since I've joined the ranks myself and they are the most articulate group I know and the most ready I know to help you decide what they need. So what I'm saying here is you provide for them to make their own input into whatever advance planning is made to meet the unique and special needs of the aged. It'll pay off. Most of them want to be good citizens. Most of them want to make a contribution to society. Most of them want to think they are still rendering a service. You'll see them around as you go in hospitals and here they are giving volunteer and part-time service and things of that kind. But that's what we wanted to say to you folks and we thank you for the opportunity of saying it.

Mr. Putnam: Well Doctor, you've said it very well.

Dr. Holler: Thank you. I just can't wait to hear it.

Mr. Putnam: Mr. Shore did you want to make a comment?

Mr. Shore: No, I think Dr. Holler has covered pretty well the things we were thinking about although there are lots of other things that could be mentioned. For instance, we have homestead exemptions and it seems like the

renter who rents his home, he doesn't own his home and he rents his home, is due some consideration. He doesn't maybe pay taxes but, at the same time, he is paying rent and where the person who owns his home is receiving homestead exemption.

Mr. Putnam: Dr. Holler, this is just an aside, I happen to know, and you probably are aware, that Purvis Collins of the State Retirement System has a particular interest in this retirement planning program also. He's mentioned it in my presence several times and I think he would probably endorse your statement.

Dr. Holler: We've meticulously avoided repeating what we said yesterday before the Riley Committee wherein we did present certain needs which do call for expenditure of State funds. Purvis would think that we didn't overlook anything.

Mr. Putnam: He didn't go away ignorant?

We have another prospective speaker or presenter, Mr. Washington.

Mr. Washington: Mr. Putnam, I really don't have any statement to make. I signed the sheet in case I wanted to ask any questions or make some statements during the presentations. I might ask a couple questions if this is the time for it or should that come later?

Mr. Putnam: Let me ask, is there anyone else who did not sign who might want to make a statement of any kind?

Does the press want to get on record?

Ms. Page: No.

Mr. Putnam: Jim, you want to complain about anything?

Dr. Meredith: No, I was going to remark on the transportation study. We're in the process of applying for a study to look at transportation needs (recording not clear). I don't know if we qualify yet for the funds, but if we do, we will contact Senator Lourie and see if we can't join these funds and resources together with what he is doing and hope we can come up with a plan to cover transportation needs for our people. People are concerned. Sometimes things just go along slowly.

Dr. Holler: Don't they in some areas, like Greenwood and a few other areas, have their own minibus type transportation, meals on wheels and other things?

Dr. Meredith: One of the problems that we have by the Federal Government's funding patterns is that many of the specific Federal programs provide transportation funding but an individual may be served by many Federal programs and so you have minibuses passing people up to pick others up for a specific program. So, you have a number of routes that are going in a particular area and proliferation of these routes takes place. It's very complicated and, with the many sources of funds to purchase these buses, we have to put together a plan for it. With all the resources we've had, we still have only a few people with a comprehensive (recording not clear). I think this is something that, particularly in the rural states, the national government and state governments have taken a keen interest in.

Dr. Holler: This is very true. One of the problems is a need for a flexible transportation system, more than just a specified way, arranging who can go for what purpose but can't go somewhere else. Flexibility is an awfully important element, it's got to be. One of the big problems in total transportation is movement. You said a route is fixed. The real need today is something we haven't got yet and that is a flexible system of transportation.

Mr. Putnam: Mr. Washington, do you want to go ahead and ask a question?

Mr. Washington: Yes, just a few here, rather small. The first one is do you have a copy of the new regulations that came out I think a month or so ago. We're trying to get a copy, we do not have a copy and wondered whether you have one?

Mr. Putnam: Bill, is this pretty much the whole ball of wax?

Mr. McInnis: This is the proposed public participation regulation.

Mr. Putnam: This is just the public participation part? Do you have any others?

Mr. McInnis: We can get it together. I don't have it with me.

Mr. Putnam: Jot this down. Mr. McInnis and we're in the Wade Hampton Office Building, second floor, what's your room number?

Mr. McInnis: 209

Mr. Washington: Wade Hampton, 209?

Mr. Putnam: Yes, and the telephone number is 758-3106 and Mr. McInnis can assemble whatever we've got. This came down the pike pretty fast, as you know, in the last few months.

Mr. Washington: The other question was are you going to give us some ideas today on how the State has planned to spend the money that we are going to receive next year?

Mr. Putnam: Yes, the Budget and Control Board has been in the process of attempting to develop its recommendations for several months and, at the moment, the Board's intention is, I happen to know, unless they make a change, to continue the policy of putting it into the General Fund so it would have the broad spectrum and then continue to designate it for an ease of accounting. Most of what Dr. Holler said could easily fit within that framework. It wouldn't have to change the framework of the thing to accomplish any or all of what you've recommended. But, as I say, we are going to put these things together and then present it to the Board Monday along with the recommendations. I can't speak for the General Assembly. Bill, you can address this better than I can since you were there, but as I understand it, the General Assembly will probably hold such a hearing as this prior to the final passage of the thing, won't they?

Mr. McInnis: If the regulations stay as they are now. Their's is a budget hearing so-called. This is a proposed use hearing and, at some point in the process, the legislature will have to have a similar hearing as they get closer to the final enactment of the budget. Which committee or whether both of them have to do it, those are the things that we are uncertain of right now.

Man's Voice: Even though these funds are placed in the General Fund, eventually these things that would be under these funds would have to be

balanced off, would it not, by the end of the year or the end of a certain audit period? The Federal Government would have to be assured that all this money is being spent for eligible things?

Mr. Putnam: Yes sir. In fact, the past procedures (and in looking at this I don't think that this is going to change) require that sometime during the month of June, as I recall, I believe it has to be before the 20th of June or something like that, we publish the proposed use statement for the next fiscal year. Sometime after June 30th, we have to publish an actual use statement of the prior year and then it is subject to audit, of course, by the Federal Government.

Dr. Holler: Mr. Putnam, one of the problems that we have faced is this tax exemption for the homestead, or the homestead tax exemption for the aged. Now, you folks at the State level did us a great service when you wrote into your appropriations some money to reimburse the counties and school districts but it wasn't done with municipalities. Consequently, people who live in incorporated limits of town do not get the benefit of this homestead exemption. Now, could you not pull some mathematical stunt here to itemize and give State aid to municipalities?

Mr. Putnam: Yes.

Dr. Holler: Could you make one of those categories the reimbursement for the homestead exemption? I'm talking for a lot of people.

Mr. Putnam: I know it.

Dr. Holler: I don't live in town, I don't suffer from it, but for the people who live in Columbia - he lives in Columbia - there is a need.

Mr. Putnam: Actually, I'll tell you - the Aid to Subdivisions, that's what it's called, has some money by formula. A given amount goes back to counties, a given amount goes to cities. The homestead exemption money is separate, a separate appropriation. It's in the same area of the budget but it is a specified amount and it was not, as such, carved out of any other money at the time. It was an amount over and above when it was first put in there

and since it was, I would doubt that the cities would sit still for a portion of it being pulled out, because that really would hit them, well it wouldn't hit them twice, but it would, in effect reduce their revenues by whatever amount you did and so it probably would call for, from a practical standpoint to get it passed, it probably is going to call for additional funding. I want to make a note of that though.

Dr. Holler: It could come out of this categorically because this is an eligible source for you to spend these Revenue Sharing funds.

Man's Voice: Didn't they make a statement when we were in the meeting yesterday, I think the statement was made by a couple of people that their (recording not clear).

Mr. Putnam: Some of them are already doing it.

Lady's Voice: I'm Nancy Simmons and I'm with the Commission on Aging and I am glad that you brought out the homestead tax exemption from the municipalities because I think a lot of the problem is this. They are all caught up in their own needs (recording not clear). Speaking not as a member of the staff of the Commission, I personally endorse the idea of having input from the elderly citizens themselves instead of being a recipient of things that have essentially come down from Washington.

Mr. Shore: We had a delegation go meet with the Richland County on Richland County specifically funding, the Mayor and his Councilmen. This was brought up and they agreed that it should be done provided the State furnishes the money for reimbursement. Actually, the thing Dr. Holler was saying was they do get their money from the Federal Government down through. Now as I understand it, last year and some of the previous years, although in original planning in Washington they set the figure at 10 to 20 percent to go to the elderly or to go the older people as benefits for them, in the past year or two, only one percent has gone to such things. Actually, I think there is very much room for improvement and when we went to the Mayor and all the Councilmen

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were for it providing the State would furnish the money like they did to the counties. I can see where you have renters that are just as, well they don't have the money to own a home and they rent and yet when the person moves up on the rent, they have no recourse. He's got to pay it or move out. And he needs some exemption for, not for homestead, but for renters.

Mrs. Simmons: Of course, part of the rent that you pay goes to pay the taxes so the landlord used that to pay taxes so you are paying taxes but not specifically. But that's just one of the many pressing problems. There are a lot more problems than there is money.

Mr. Putnam: You know it's interesting on this, I was looking into the proposed rules for this particular section. Apparently the senior citizens have done their work. This requirement that the senior citizens groups be notified of this type of hearing is incorporated as a separate section.

Dr. Holler: Well, we have been working on that and I think that's won. Now if we can work a little further and get to the place where they say now at least 20 percent of it, that was the thing we had mentioned, that 20 percent of it goes for things specifically for the aging or projects that would benefit them directly or indirectly. Then maybe we have reached a point where we can say we have been successful.

Mr. Putnam: You know in the early days when the Budget and Control Board and the General Assembly were following the procedure which is followed now to designate the actual dollars to flow in the manner in which they flow, we were all accused of doing nothing but beefing up the State Retirement System by the total amount of the Revenue Sharing which, of course, wasn't true at all. Not a dollar more ended up in that particular area except as how the General Revenue Sharing funds were incorporated so as to directly or indirectly effect salaries but we got some bad press on that because it was misunderstood.

Man's Voice: Of course we understood that it was just there for a temporary time until it could be used for something else. It wasn't going for

that but you can have a lot of people that got that impression.

Lady's Voice: I have a question. The 72 Act did not include age discrimination or religious discrimination as protective clauses in the 72 Revenue Sharing Law. Do you happen to know if that one mentions it?

Mr. Putnam: I think it does, doesn't it? I think it does. The State law itself prohibits any such discrimination. As far as I know, we have received no complaints in the State level directly. There may have been some indirect ones, I don't know, but there have been no formal complaints against the State in this area. Now, I understand there have been in some of the political subdivisions but, of course, if you engage in any of that, as far as the State is concerned, you are breaking the State law first.

Do we have any other comments?

Well, we are delighted that you came. We had hoped for more people to get a broader spectrum of things but maybe most people just didn't read the notice in The State newspaper. Or maybe South Carolina has done a good job and maybe not too many people are concerned. I don't know why they wouldn't have interest, but we are delighted that you are here and if you have any other suggestions, please feel free to call us or write them in. As certainly you two are aware, you are involved with it, and the other State agencies that are represented, the Budget and Control Board recommendation is just the first step and, if you have any other thoughts, of course you have a couple more cracks at the whole picture in the General Assembly. Mr. LeaMond says they are going to get started next Tuesday, so we'll be cranked up.

Mr. Shore: You know talking about, maybe my time's run out, but thinking from the standpoint of the meals on wheels and other means for the elderly people. At one time I was Director of Lunch Programs for District I in Columbia City Schools for about 25 years and I wondered then and we talked about it very much at that time if some plan couldn't be worked out where the school lunch program could be extended at least during the five school days to the elderly

people. I'm talking about those that live in the area of that particular school, they could come in the same time the children are eating. I know its being done in some parts of the State. In Fairfield County, I understand that they are very successful.

Mr. Putnam: You mean civilized? I'd better not say, I was going to make a joke but I don't guess I better do that. In Fairfield it is?

Mrs. Simmons: Winnsboro has such a program and thus far it is very successful.

Mr. Shore: Some of the other areas have investigated it and I understand that District 2 in Richland County was thinking about it. I don't know whether they ever got into it or not, but having worked with the school lunch program for that long, I don't see why it wouldn't work. If you knew how many you were going to feed, probably not more than 25 or even 50 at the most, why that's only a small group as far as the school lunch program is concerned.

Mr. Putnam: Do they go in right with the students and eat or do they eat afterwards?

Mr. Shore: Well, they could go with the students. I think in, well, one fellow at the hearing yesterday.....

Mrs. Simmons: In Winnsboro they eat with the children and the seniors seem to like it better and I've heard that the children also like it.

Mr. Putnam: I take it this is grammar school age not a junior high or high.

Mrs. Simmons: Junior High School.

Mr. Putnam: Junior High?

Mr. Shore:said the children were actually doing better....

Mrs. Simmons: Excuse me, it's an elementary school,
it solved the discipline problems.

Mr. Shore: I think that's right, I think that's important.

Mr. Putnam: That would be worth a free lunch to whoever came, wouldn't

it?

Mr. Shore: Well, actually, it wasn't a free lunch, it was being paid for by the Federal Government under certain limits. I imagine those people who are able would pay for their own lunch and that would be, in this case, for instance, individuals who can pay should pay. But if he can't, why not help. Everyone should eat.

Mr. Putnam: Sounds to me like that could be a primary objective of the program instead of a secondary objective.

Lady's Voice: Can I ask you a question? I want to get the procedure straight for our purposes. After the Budget and Control Board makes its recommendations Monday, that would be to the General Assembly?

Mr. Putnam: Right.

Lady's Voice: O. K., and then the next step for citizen participation before the budget hearings would be to go the Senate Finance Committee or the House Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Putnam: I'll have to be careful how I speak for the General Assembly because I can't speak for the General Assembly, but after the Budget and Control Board makes its recommendations, the Budget and Control Board is officially through with the budgetary process of developing the appropriations for the next year. Now, the next step in the sequence of things, is that that recommendation is taken by the House Ways and Means Committee and then, in turn, it makes its recommendations to the House and then the House ultimately passes the Bill and then it goes to the Senate Finance Committee. So I said they would, I assume that they would have a hearing somewhere along the line because, according to what we have, it appears to be required, but, as I read it, it would be required only once in that whole process. So, where another hearing might come, I don't know. My guess is that it would come sometime after the Ways and Means action because, from a practical standpoint, if the Ways and Means is going to begin next week, it wouldn't serve a great deal of purpose to go through this same exercise again next week and then leave it till the next six or seven months.

Mr. LeaMond, who is Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, of course, is one of my bosses and he will get the information as a Budget and Control Board member that has been expounded here today.

Dr. Holler: The Ways and Means Committee of the House is a body that will itself conduct whatever kind of hearings it wants to hear, which will include having people appear before it. They invite you, you go, if you are not invited, you don't.

Mr. Putnam: As a matter of fact, it is very rare that they will turn down a specific request for a hearing.

Well, if there are no further comments or no further questions, we are glad to have seen you.

The Hearing was concluded at 3:45 p. m.

Union County Council on Aging

P.O. Box 519

Union, South Carolina 29379
December 1, 1976

Mr. William T. Putman, Secretary
South Carolina Budget and Control Board
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Putman:

We have received notice of the public hearing which the State Budget and Control Board has arranged, to consider uses for Federal Revenue Sharing Funds.

Please consider this letter as our official input into the records of this hearing.

We are aware of the desire of Congress, that State and Local Government recipients of Revenue Sharing Funds give a high priority, in their consideration for the use of such funds, to the alleviation of the problems of the aging.

During our several years of providing a number of services to the Aging of Union County, an ever growing segment of our community, we have observed the following as our major problem areas:

1. Loneliness is the basic problem of aging, and is not restricted to racial or income groups.
2. Current "Outreach" programs are producing "Aging" clients in greater numbers than we have physical facilities or programs to accommodate them.
3. Local funds, and "matching funds" for expansion of existing, or new, programs and facilities are very scarce and difficult to obtain.

EXHIBIT C
1 1463

Union County Council on Aging

P.O. Box 519

Union, South Carolina 29379

December 1, 1976

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South Carolina Budget and Control Board
Columbia, South Carolina

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EXHIBIT C
1 1463

Union County Council on Aging

P.O. Box 519
Union, South Carolina 29379

(2)

In recognition of these problems, we request that the State consider setting aside a block of it's Revenue Sharing Funds, for use by Regional and County Councils on Aging as "matching funds", as provided in the new Federal Revenue Sharing Bill. And in addition, that consideration be given for use of the funds to build, or acquire, adequate physical facilities, for Aging Centers, in each county, to meet the needs of the aging problems of that county.

Respectfully submitted by:

THE UNION COUNTY COUNCIL ON AGING

John Casoria

John Casoria, Chairman

Don Klinger

Don Klinger, Vice Chairman

Dorothy M. Vinson

Dorothy M. Vinson, Executive Director

EXHIBIT C

1461

CHESTER CO. COUNCIL ON AGING
P. O. DRAWER 1109
CHESTER, SOUTH CAROLINA 29706
803-377-4822

December 2, 1976

Mr. William T. Putman, Secretary
State Budget and Control Board
Post Office Box 11333
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Mr. Putman:

It is the opinion of the Director and the Chairman of the Board of the Chester County Council on Aging that we would like to see as much of the Revenue Sharing Funds, as possible, be earmarked for the South Carolina Commission on Aging, so that present programs may be extended to reach more Senior Citizens and new programs developed.

Statistics say and we know, that our elderly population is increasing each year, that more and more Senior Citizens find themselves alone and in need of HELP! There is need for more transportation, and equipment that will allow the invalids to ride, more centers with meals, arts and crafts and other activities, where Senior Citizens can do as they please, without some one telling them they have to do this and have to do that. There is a need for an emergency funds to help the Senior Citizens, particularly those who are just above the Supplemental Security Income and Carolina Community Actions levels, who have no way to get help for food, medicine, or fuel. There is need for home repair, legal services, chore services, and escort service. So many elderly are not physically or mentally able to clean their homes or to be left alone while shopping.

All programs need to be under the South Carolina Commission on Aging and could easily be added to our present Title III and Title VII programs, so that all Senior Citizens in need of services can receive them. When a Senior Citizen calls on us for services, they usually need these services immediately, regardless of income. All Senior Citizens that live alone need our services at one time or another and we try to serve them to the best of our ability.

Very truly yours,

Billy Powell
Billy Powell, Chairman of the Board 1465
Chester Co. Council on Aging
Tommie S. Baker
Tommie S. Baker, Executive Director

2010 San Sus Drive
W. Columbia, S.C. 29169
December 7, 1976

Dear Mr. Putnam:

Had I known where and when the public hearing on the use of state revenue sharing funds was to be conducted, I would have made arrangements to be there. Since I was not there to speak my feelings, I wish to make them known in this letter.

There is no better way to use state revenue sharing funds than by using them to up-grade the fire prevention and control forces of our state. Everybody benefits from such an effort—old, young, rich and poor. Fire respects nothing and no one, and its victims are usually those who are least able to help themselves, the old and very young. These people, especially, rely upon our state institutions (fire departments, public schools, State Fire Marshal's Office, Legislature, and Governor's Office), to educate and protect them from the ravages of uncontrolled fire. Industry benefits greatly from improved fire prevention and control measures. Many industries produce products which involve processes that are so hazardous, that a single fire could wipe them out completely. Factories that are completely destroyed by fire are usually not rebuilt, at least, not in the same locations. This, of course, puts many people out of work and we don't need to have any more people out of work, especially at this time.

Realizing that there will never be enough funds to insure that every community has the facilities and programs necessary to up-grade their fire prevention and control forces, I wish to propose that funds be allocated to a single state entity. And that particular entity will be charged with the responsibility of insuring that such facilities and programs are available to all communities who wish to participate.

Such a state program already exists, but it is suffering from lack of commitment on the part of its administrators. That program is the "State Fire Service Training Program" and its training facilities are known as the "S.C. Fire Academy." The Academy is situated on state owned land and

EXHIBIT C

: 1466

its present facilities (administration/classroom building, 5-story drill tower, and 3-story burn building), were constructed with monies earmarked for statewide use, no local area money has been used on these facilities. In 1972, \$250,000 in state revenue sharing funds were used in the construction of the facilities, and it was money wisely spent. However, the facilities were never completed. It is most important that these facilities be completed and that the state retain possession of them. The S.C. Fire Academy and its programs represent the best vehicle for improving our fire services on a statewide basis. Because the entire state benefits from the Academy's programs, it is logical and necessary that the government assume responsibility for completing its facilities and providing guidelines for its operation.

Since I have no professional staff to assist me in getting together a professional proposal, I must resort to simply, "bundling it up", and sending it through. I respectfully request, on behalf of the people of our state, the men and women who serve in the fire service, and the hundreds of industrial fire brigades across our state, that \$500,000 be allocated to complete the S.C. Fire Academy's training facilities and to provide certain equipment deemed essential to its operation.

I offer the newspaper clippings and magazine articles as evidence that something must be done to educate our people to the hazards of fire and to the need for up-grading our fire prevention and control forces. It is a responsibility that lies with the State; we must not allow our people to continue to learn about the dangers of fire through "trial and error". We can do something about it. Won't you please help?

Respectfully submitted,

Richard T. Mincey
Richard T. Mincey

EXHIBIT C

1467

EXHIBIT II
12/6/76

BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR APPROPRIATIONS

FISCAL YEAR 1977-78

SCHEDULE I

Estimated General Fund Revenue for Fiscal Year 1977-78 (Schedule II)	\$ 1 216 417 684
Budget and Control Board Recommendations for Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1977-78 (Schedules III and IV)	<u>1 216 196 834</u>
Estimated Surplus as of 6/30/78	\$ <u><u>220 850</u></u>

December 6, 1976

GENERAL FUND REVENUE ESTIMATES

FISCAL YEAR 1977-78

SCHEDULE II

Admissions Tax		\$ 3,400,000
Alcoholic Liquors		37,000,000
Bank Tax		2,200,000
Beer and Wine		46,000,000
Building and Loan Associations		1,000,000
Business License		25,800,000
Coin Operated Device		1,500,000
Contractors License		400,000
Corporation License		10,700,000
Documentary Tax		7,100,000
Earned on Investments		15,500,000
Electric Power Tax		12,850,000
Estate Tax		7,000,000
Fertilizer Inspection		340,000
Gasoline Tax - Counties		16,320,000
Gift Tax		620,000
Insurance Tax		27,700,000
Motor Transport Fees		1,800,000
Retail Sales Tax		469,000,000
Retailers License		600,000
Income Tax		
Individual	\$ 328,000,000	
Corporation	<u>110,000,000</u>	438,000,000
Soft Drink Tax		10,210,000
Workmen's Compensation		2,400,000
Public Service Assessment		1,700,000
Public Service Authority		1,200,000
Department of Agriculture		5,300,000
Miscellaneous Departmental Revenue		3,100,000
Department Supported Appropriations		5,200,000
Aircraft Tax		200,000
Private Car Lines		<u>800,000</u>
Estimate of Board of Economic Advisors		\$ 1,154,940,000
<u>Add: Other Revenue</u>		
Debt Service Transfers	23,574,152	
Waste Treatment Loan Payments	500,000	
Revenue Sharing	31,500,000	
Additional Revenue - Licensing Boards	396,141	
Indirect Cost Recoveries	5,007,391	
Fines - Circuit & Family Courts	<u>500,000</u>	<u>61,477,684</u>
Total - General Fund Revenue Estimates		
Fiscal Year 1977-78		\$ <u>1,216,417,684</u>

Budget and Control Board
 Recommendations for Appropriations - Detail
 Fiscal Year 1977-78

Schedule III

	1976-77 Appropriations Prior to Reductions	1977-78 Recommendations Before Fringe Benefits	1977-78 Fringe Benefits	1977-78 Recommendations
Legislative Department				
Senate	1,428,207	1,803,531	255,391	2,058,922
House of Representatives	2,129,441	2,500,979	503,000	3,003,979
Special Services, Both Hses	94,125	97,103	9,132	106,235
Legis. Council	1,018,931	542,747	63,197	605,944
Legis. Audit Council	207,301	352,861	33,241	386,102
Legis. Info. System	335,850	354,946	20,456	375,402
Total Legislative Department	5,213,855	5,652,167	884,417	6,536,584
Judicial Department	3,284,273	6,454,185	515,129	6,969,314
Governor's Office				
Executive Control	600,350	577,583	52,626	630,209
Law Enforcement	4,572,894	5,434,887	627,310	6,062,197
Div. of Administration	2,263,450	2,899,912	119,893	3,019,805
Mansion & Grounds	149,648	163,395	5,491	168,886
Health & Social Development	302,104	481,401	55,127	536,528
Economic Opportunity	135,939	140,322	10,426	150,748
Total Governor's Office	8,024,385	9,697,500	870,873	10,568,373
Lieutenant Governor	77,650	78,590	8,669	87,259
Secretary of State	282,453	301,855	33,170	335,025
Comptroller General	1,651,009	1,704,256	231,123	1,935,379
State Treasurer	1,298,332	1,951,792	59,552	2,011,344
Attorney General	2,458,785	2,650,679	272,020	2,922,699
Adjutant General	860,459	932,673	137,426	1,070,099

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Budget and Control Board
 Recommendations for Appropriations - Detail
 Fiscal Year 1977-78

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Schedule III

	1976-77 Appropriations Prior to Reductions	1977-78 Recommendations Before Fringe Benefits	1977-78 Fringe Benefits	1977-78 Recommendations
State Election Commission	1,526,680	655,098	20,383	675,481
Budget and Control Board				
Finance Division	2,201,876	2,754,976	203,599	2,958,575
Research & Statistical	370,174	395,545	41,389	436,934
General Services	4,409,684	4,665,823	364,810	5,030,633
Motor Vehicle Management	90,000	96,012	9,296	105,308
Retirement Division	1,078,768	1,146,101	127,858	1,273,959
Personnel Division	1,291,828	1,372,875	152,895	1,531,170
Employee Benefits	138,097,767	13,902,000	4,820,176	18,722,176
Total Budget & Control Board	147,593,500	24,333,332	5,725,423	30,058,755
Commission on Higher Education	1,119,856	1,156,266	47,691	1,203,957
Higher Education Tuition Grants	7,332,686	8,337,564	9,245	8,346,809
The Citadel	5,889,682	6,007,698	784,232	6,791,930
Clemson University	25,216,838	25,956,077	2,920,850	28,876,927
College of Charleston	7,360,638	7,612,606	879,191	8,491,797
Francis Marion College	3,639,295	3,751,464	417,546	4,169,010
Lander College	2,647,314	2,728,882	325,106	3,053,988
S. C. State College	7,325,298	7,620,488	896,030	8,516,518
University of S. C.	43,549,699	46,061,958	4,987,932	51,049,890
USC Aiken	1,381,437	1,431,958	187,178	1,619,316
USC Coastal Carolina	1,773,346	1,835,211	230,998	2,066,209
USC Spartanburg	1,959,213	2,029,797	259,514	2,289,311

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Budget and Control Board
 Recommendations for Appropriations - Detail
 Fiscal Year 1977-78

Schedule III

	1976-77 Appropriations Prior to Reductions	1977-78 Recommendations Before Fringe Benefits	1977-78 Fringe Benefits	1977-78 Recommendations
USC Two-Yr. Regional	2,475,116	2,574,506	384,671	2,959,177
Winthrop College	6,515,376	6,630,430	710,895	7,341,325
Winthrop Aux. Ent.	193,000	121,000		121,000
Medical University	39,756,307	41,541,066	6,272,847	47,813,913
Adv. Coun. Voc. & Tech. Ed.				
Technical & Comprehensive Ed.	28,102,830	29,277,873	4,104,260	33,382,133
Department of Education	328,706,484	363,730,873	83,626,522	447,357,395
Educational Television	7,706,589	8,020,314	517,762	8,538,076
Wil Lou Gray Op. School	612,299	659,596	93,152	752,748
School for Deaf & Blind	3,537,049	4,029,143	563,981	4,593,124
Archives and History	1,381,341	1,475,305	168,208	1,643,513
Confederate Relic Room	43,898	52,341	6,332	58,673
State Library	1,567,550	1,609,073	73,365	1,682,438
Arts Commission	636,430	662,829	45,871	708,700
Museum Commission	167,598	167,076	9,308	176,384
Health & Environmental Control	27,483,675	28,498,535	3,280,375	31,778,910
Nuclear Advisory Council	59,868	63,189	4,285	67,474
Mental Health	46,222,634	49,852,473	6,629,286	56,481,759
Mental Retardation	29,172,461	31,423,911	3,868,909	35,292,820
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	1,070,953	1,325,361	107,442	1,432,803
Social Services	66,589,539	70,977,258	2,444,887	73,422,145
Vocational Rehabilitation	5,312,466	6,420,579	407,946	6,828,525
John de la Howe School	761,656	811,094	86,224	897,318
Foster Care of Children	142,426	170,332	11,669	182,001
Children's Bureau	467,749	491,224	52,503	543,727
Commission for the Blind	1,540,343	1,631,520	76,897	1,708,417

1977

Budget and Control Board
 Recommendations for Appropriations - Detail
 Fiscal Year 1977-78

Schedule III

	1976-77 Appropriations Prior to Reductions	1977-78 Recommendations Before Fringe Benefits	1977-78 Fringe Benefits	1977-78 Recommendations
Commission on Aging	448,665	462,514	27,504	490,018
State Housing Authority	286,417	290,324	32,489	322,813
Human Affairs	432,346	461,159	55,063	516,222
Veterans Affairs	665,781	677,997	35,465	713,462
Department of Corrections	21,428,696	24,303,538	2,703,651	27,007,189
Probation, Parole & Pardon	2,368,473	2,525,549	423,030	2,948,579
Youth Services	6,405,376	7,848,738	898,952	8,747,690
Juvenile Placement & Aftercare	477,792	509,277	55,308	564,585
Water Resources	637,636	665,246	51,846	717,092
Land Resources	921,868	961,203	83,907	1,045,110
Forestry Commission	5,788,900	6,177,659	842,475	7,020,134
Department of Agriculture	2,530,593	2,782,696	282,121	3,064,817
Clemson University PSA	12,701,736	13,415,624	1,462,633	14,878,257
Wildlife & Marine Resources	4,647,945	4,972,448	683,437	5,655,885
Parks, Recreation & Tourism	4,372,444	4,553,667	442,551	4,996,218
State Development Board	2,341,159	2,434,025	156,360	2,590,385
Patriot's Point Development	315,532	332,836	52,527	385,363
Clark Hill Authority	79,095	82,273	5,062	87,335
New Horizons Development	45,000	44,872	3,756	48,628
Public Service Commission	2,241,924	2,389,273	23,107	2,412,380
Industrial Commission	903,650	1,004,572	113,195	1,117,767
Workmen's Compensation	262,359	276,039	31,030	307,069
Department of Insurance	2,404,103	2,561,308	233,297	2,794,605
Financial Institutions	608,214	691,666	72,710	764,376
Consumer Affairs	305,616	326,126	36,852	362,978
Dairy Commission	160,445	169,406	17,140	186,546

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Budget and Control Board
 Recommendations for Appropriations - Detail
 Fiscal Year 1977-78

Schedule III

	1976-77 Appropriations Prior to Reductions	1977-78 Recommendations Before Fringe Benefits	1977-78 Fringe Benefits	1977-78 Recommendations
Department of Labor	1,278,027	1,491,755	141,964	1,633,719
Contractors Licensing Board	106,930	113,307	11,244	124,551
Tax Commission	9,379,347	9,962,709	1,105,895	11,068,604
ABC Commission	794,031	847,648	107,140	954,788
Ethics Commission	55,000	62,303	4,690	66,993
Disaster Preparedness	307,381	307,713	25,721	333,434
Employment Security	58,676	52,150	6,526	58,676
Board of Accountancy	53,050	56,168	2,296	58,464
Architectural Examiners	32,155	39,879	971	40,850
Barber Examiners	60,203	73,589	6,289	79,878
Cemetery Board	1,750	2,425		2,425
Chiropractic Examiners	6,564	9,486	236	9,722
Cosmetic Art Examiners	170,001	180,494	10,732	191,226
Board of Dentistry	51,450	54,393	2,246	56,639
Engineering Examiners	105,973	112,040	7,324	119,364
Environ. Systems Op.	36,641	39,197	3,696	42,893
Regis. for Foresters	2,320	2,448		2,448
Board of Funeral Service	36,313	41,263	433	41,696
Medical Examiners	141,166	218,840	14,417	233,257
Board of Nursing	256,045	305,047	26,478	331,525
Nursing Home Administrators	12,210	15,133	1,087	16,220
Exam. in Optometry & Opticianr.	15,030	15,857	381	16,238
Pharmaceutical Examiners	54,050	59,315	4,155	63,470
Physical Therapists	3,450	6,925	353	7,278
Podiatry Examiners	550	580		580
Examiners in Psychology	1,950	6,084	276	6,360
Real Estate Commission	222,842	258,605	21,544	280,149
Residential Home Builders	110,308	138,774	11,442	150,216
Exam. for Regis. Sanitarians	3,782	3,824	51	3,875

1977

Budget and Control Board
 Recommendations for Appropriations - Detail
Fiscal Year 1977-78

Schedule III

	<u>1976-77 Appropriations Prior to Reductions</u>	<u>1977-78 Recommendations Before Fringe Benefits</u>	<u>1977-78 Fringe Benefits</u>	<u>1977-78 Recommendations</u>
Social Worker Registration	2,875	3,033		3,033
Speech Pathology & Audiology	4,000	5,946	269	6,215
Veterinary Medical Examiners	6,474	6,955	427	7,382
Aeronautics Commission	1,006,622	1,065,403	45,336	1,110,739
Public Railways Commission	315,540	315,540		315,540
Debt Service	80,095,179	82,202,719		82,202,719
Miscellaneous Appropriations	430,233	427,533		427,533
Contributions Division	318,584	333,673		333,673
Aid to Subdivisions	70,638,667	70,638,667		70,638,667
Total	1,121,596,251	1,076,376,628	139,820,206	1,216,196,834

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BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD
BUDGET ANALYSIS
Fiscal Years 1976-77 and 1977-78

Schedule IV

Department	1975-76 Appropriation Brought Forward	1976-77 Appropriation	1976-77 Total Appropriated Funds Available Before Reduction	1976-77 Appropriations Reductions	1976-77 Appropriations After Reductions	1977-78 Appropriations Recommended	Analysis of Change				Total	
							Other Changes	Indirect Cost Recoveries Funding Change	Merit Increments	Fringe Benefits		
Legislative Department												
Senate		1,428,207	1,428,207		1,428,207	2,058,922	358,980			16,344	255,391	630,715
House of Representatives		2,129,441	2,129,441		2,129,441	3,003,979	355,000			16,538	503,000	874,538
Special Services, Both Houses		94,125	94,125		94,125	106,235	2,000			978	9,132	12,110
Legislative Council	866	1,018,931	1,019,797		1,019,797	605,944	-484,640			7,590	63,197	-413,853
Legis. Audit Council		207,301	207,301		207,301	386,102	138,023			7,537	33,241	178,801
Legis. Information System		335,850	335,850		335,850	375,402	15,916			2,120	20,456	39,552
Judicial Department		3,284,273	3,284,273		3,284,273	6,969,314	3,150,698			19,214	515,129	3,685,041
Governor's Office												
Executive Control		600,350	600,350		600,350	630,209	-28,368			5,601	52,626	29,859
Law Enforcement Division		4,572,894	4,572,894		4,572,894	6,062,197	796,170			65,823	627,310	1,489,303
Div. of Administration	1,662,037	2,263,450	3,925,487	640,000	3,285,487	3,019,805	-944,673		543,688	15,410	119,893	-265,682
Mansion and Grounds	10,000	149,648	159,648		159,648	168,886	3,231			516	5,491	9,238
Health & Social Dev.		302,104	302,104		302,104	536,528	-9,439		182,898	5,888	55,127	234,424
Economic Opportunity	78,961	135,939	214,900		214,900	150,748	-75,021			443	10,426	-64,152
Lieutenant Governor's Office		77,650	77,650		77,650	87,259	578			362	8,669	9,609
Secretary of State		282,453	282,453		282,453	335,025	15,535			3,867	33,170	52,572
Comptroller General		1,651,009	1,651,009		1,651,009	1,935,379	28,618			24,629	231,123	284,370
State Treasurer		1,298,332	1,298,332		1,298,332	2,011,344	645,705			7,755	59,552	713,012
Attorney General		2,458,785	2,458,785		2,458,785	2,922,699	170,107			21,787	272,020	463,914
Adjutant General		860,459	860,459		860,459	1,070,099	68,739			3,475	137,426	209,640
State Election Commission		1,526,680	1,526,680		1,526,680	675,481	-873,110			1,528	20,383	-851,199
Budget and Control Board												
Finance Division	181,570	2,201,876	2,383,446		2,383,446	2,958,575	350,550			20,980	203,599	575,129
Research & Statistical		370,174	370,174		370,174	436,934	20,360			5,011	41,389	66,760
General Services	145,930	4,409,684	4,555,614	232,000	4,323,614	5,030,633	309,776			32,433	364,810	707,019
Motor Vehicle Mgt.		90,000	90,000		90,000	105,303	4,859			1,153	9,296	15,308
Retirement Division		1,078,768	1,078,768		1,078,768	1,273,959	55,445			11,888	127,658	195,191
Personnel Division		1,291,828	1,291,828		1,291,828	1,531,170	65,113			15,934	158,295	239,342
Employee Benefits		138,097,967	138,097,967	2,700,000	135,397,967	18,722,176	15,742,837				-132,418,628	-116,675,791
Commission on Higher Education		1,119,856	1,119,856		1,119,856	1,203,957	30,409			6,001	47,691	84,101
Higher Ed. Tuition Grants		7,332,686	7,332,686		7,332,686	8,346,809	1,004,026			842	9,245	1,014,123
The Citadel		5,889,682	5,889,682	50,460	5,839,222	6,791,930	101,000			67,476	784,232	952,708
Clemson University		25,216,838	25,216,838	252,933	24,963,905	28,876,927	439,600		207,000	345,572	2,920,850	3,913,022
College of Charleston		7,360,638	7,360,638	51,247	7,309,391	8,491,797	143,200		50,000	110,015	879,191	1,182,406
Francis Marion College		3,639,295	3,639,295	15,000	3,624,295	4,169,010	72,400		7,196	47,573	417,546	544,715
Lander College		2,647,314	2,647,314	14,512	2,632,802	3,053,988	51,000		6,000	39,080	325,106	421,186
S. C. State College		7,325,298	7,325,298	93,534	7,231,764	8,516,518	126,000		170,000	92,724	896,030	1,284,754
University of SC		43,549,699	43,549,699	566,605	42,983,094	51,049,890	1,583,042		890,500	605,322	4,987,932	8,056,796
USC Aiken		1,381,437	1,381,437	6,022	1,375,415	1,619,136	33,600		1,344	21,599	187,178	243,721
USC Coastal Carolina		1,773,346	1,773,346		1,773,346	2,066,209	33,600		1,575	26,690	230,998	292,863
USC Spartanburg		1,959,213	1,959,213	8,691	1,950,522	2,289,311	48,000		1,800	29,475	259,514	338,789
USC Two-Year Regional		2,475,116	2,475,116		2,475,116	2,959,177	51,000		2,282	46,108	384,671	484,061
Winthrop College		6,515,376	6,515,376	101,037	6,414,339	7,341,325	110,400		40,000	65,691	710,895	926,966
Winthrop Auxiliary Ent.		193,000	193,000		193,000	121,000	-72,000					-72,000
Medical University	1,243,144	39,756,307	40,999,451	400,000	40,599,451	47,813,913	-422,812		700,000	664,427	6,272,847	7,214,462
Technical & Comp. Ed.	240,445	28,102,830	28,343,275		28,343,275	33,382,133	505,033			429,565	4,104,260	5,038,858
Department of Education	810,483	328,706,484	329,516,967		329,516,967	447,357,395	33,890,552		215,932	107,422	83,626,522	117,840,428
Educational Television		7,706,589	7,706,589		7,706,589	8,538,076	263,760			43,965	517,762	831,487

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1977

Department	1975-76 Appropriation Brought Forward	1976-77 Appropriation	1976-77 Total Appropriated Funds Available Before Reduction	1976-77 Appropriations Reductions	1976-77 Appropriations After Reductions	1977-78 Appropriations Recommended	Analysis of Change				
							Other Changes	Indirect Cost Recoveries Funding Change	Merit Increments	Fringe Benefits	Total
Wil Lou Gray Op. School		612,299	612,299	15,000	597,299	752,748	48,676		13,621	93,152	155,449
School for Deaf & Blind	15,042	3,537,049	3,552,091		3,552,091	4,593,124	434,131		42,921	563,981	1,041,033
Archives and History		1,381,341	1,381,341	70,000	1,311,341	1,643,513	145,856		18,108	168,208	332,172
Confederate Relic Room		43,898	43,898		43,898	58,673	8,193		250	6,332	14,775
State Library		1,567,550	1,567,550	82,366	1,485,184	1,682,438	117,293		6,596	73,365	197,254
Arts Commission		636,430	636,430		636,430	708,700	22,178		4,221	45,871	72,270
Museum Commission		167,598	167,598		167,598	176,384	-1,332		810	9,308	8,786
Health & Environ. Control	1,664,171	27,483,675	29,147,846	2,500,000	26,647,846	31,778,910	1,323,544	150,000	377,145	3,280,375	5,131,064
Nuclear Advisory Council		59,868	59,868		59,868	67,474	3,293		28	4,285	7,606
Mental Health	535,343	46,222,634	46,757,977	2,500,000	44,257,977	56,481,759	5,106,355		488,141	6,629,286	12,223,782
Mental Retardation	376,821	29,172,461	29,549,282	975,000	28,574,282	35,292,820	2,534,700		314,929	3,868,909	6,718,538
Alcohol and Drug Abuse		1,070,953	1,070,953	137,000	933,953	1,432,803	240,128	141,005	10,275	107,442	493,850
Social Services	10,531,368	66,589,539	77,120,907	13,045,868	64,075,039	73,422,145	6,173,454	440,537	288,228	2,444,687	9,347,106
Vocational Rehabilitation		5,312,466	5,312,466	300,000	5,012,466	6,828,525	589,761	780,000	38,352	407,946	1,816,059
John de la Howe School		761,656	761,656		761,656	897,318	41,891		7,547	86,224	135,662
Foster Care of Children		142,426	142,476		142,426	182,001	27,648		258	11,669	39,575
Children's Bureau	54,166	467,749	521,915	21,000	500,915	543,727	-14,185		4,494	52,503	42,812
Commission for the Blind	9,226	1,540,343	1,549,569	25,000	1,524,569	1,708,417	98,488		8,463	76,897	183,848
Commission on Aging		448,665	448,665		448,665	490,018	11,536		2,263	27,504	41,353
State Housing Authority		286,417	286,417		286,417	322,813	-205		4,112	32,489	36,396
Human Affairs		432,346	432,346		432,346	516,222	15,132	7,985	5,696	55,063	83,876
Veterans Affairs		665,781	665,781		665,781	713,462	9,732		2,484	35,465	47,681
Department of Corrections	71,318	21,428,696	21,500,014		21,500,014	27,007,189	2,569,779		233,745	2,703,651	5,507,175
Probation, Parole & Pardon Bd.		2,368,473	2,368,473		2,368,473	2,948,579	129,202		27,874	423,030	580,106
Youth Services		6,405,376	6,405,376		6,405,376	8,747,690	1,352,565		90,797	898,952	2,342,314
Juvenile Placement & Aftercare		477,792	477,792		477,792	564,585	25,243		6,242	55,308	86,793
Water Resources		637,636	637,636		637,636	717,092	22,317		5,293	51,846	79,456
Land Resources	26	921,868	921,894		921,894	1,045,110	32,239		7,070	83,907	123,216
Forestry Commission		5,788,900	5,788,900		5,788,900	7,020,134	318,390		70,369	842,475	1,231,234
Department of Agriculture		2,530,593	2,530,593		2,530,593	3,064,817	234,803		17,300	282,121	534,224
Clemson University PSA		12,701,736	12,701,736	64,000	12,637,736	14,878,257	508,561	124,055	145,272	1,462,633	2,240,521
Wildlife & Marine Resources	106,856	4,647,945	4,754,801		4,754,801	5,655,885	144,964		72,683	683,437	901,084
Parks, Recreation & Tourism	10,000	4,372,444	4,382,444	300,000	4,082,444	4,996,218	433,470		37,753	442,551	913,774
State Development Board		2,341,159	2,341,159		2,341,159	2,590,385	81,941		10,925	156,360	249,226
Patriot's Point Development		315,532	315,532		315,532	385,363	11,044		6,260	52,527	69,831
Clark Hill Authority	30,748	79,095	109,843		109,843	87,335	-27,980		410	5,052	-22,598
New Horizons Development	44,248	45,000	89,248		89,248	43,628	-44,804		428	3,756	-40,620
Public Service Commission	61,367	2,241,924	2,303,291		2,303,291	2,412,380	67,301		18,681	23,107	109,089
Industrial Commission		903,650	903,650		903,650	1,117,767	93,722		7,200	113,195	214,117
Workmen's Compensation		262,359	262,359		262,359	307,069	10,437		3,243	31,030	44,710
Department of Insurance		2,404,103	2,404,103		2,404,103	2,794,605	132,110		25,095	233,297	390,502
Financial Institutions		608,214	608,214		608,214	764,376	77,462		5,990	72,710	156,162
Consumer Affairs		305,616	305,616		305,616	362,978	16,691		3,319	36,852	57,362
Dairy Commission		160,445	160,445		160,445	186,546	8,825		136	17,140	26,101
Department of Labor		1,278,027	1,278,027	100,000	1,178,027	1,633,719	170,161	128,000	15,567	141,964	455,632
Contractors Licensing Board		106,930	106,930		106,930	124,551	5,798		579	11,244	17,621
Tax Commission		9,379,347	9,379,347		9,379,347	11,068,604	494,179		89,183	1,105,895	1,689,257
ABC Commission		794,031	794,031		794,031	954,788	43,672		9,945	107,140	160,757
Ethics Commission		55,000	55,000		55,000	66,993	7,015		288	4,690	11,993

Department	1975-76 Appropriation Brought Forward	1976-77 Appropriation	1976-77		1976-77 Appropriations After Reductions	1977-78 Appropriations Recommended	Analysis of Change				Total
			Total Appropriated Funds Available Before Reduction	1976-77 Appropriations Reductions			Other Changes	Indirect Cost Recoveries Funding Change	Merit Increments	Fringe Benefits	
Disaster Preparedness		307,381	307,381		307,381	333,434	-2,039		2,371	25,721	26,053
Employment Security		58,676	58,676		58,676	58,676	-6,526			6,526	
Board of Accountancy		53,050	53,050		53,050	58,464	2,918		200	2,296	5,414
Architectural Examiners		32,155	32,155		32,155	40,850	7,724			971	8,695
Barber Examiners		60,203	60,203		60,203	79,878	12,645		741	6,289	19,675
Cemetery Board		1,750	1,750		1,750	2,425	675				675
Chiropractic Examiners		6,564	6,564		6,564	9,722	2,922			236	3,158
Cosmetic Art Examiners		170,001	170,001		170,001	191,226	9,350		1,143	10,732	21,225
Board of Dentistry		51,450	51,450		51,450	56,639	2,830		113	2,246	5,139
Engineering Examiners		105,973	105,973		105,973	119,364	5,823		238	7,324	13,391
Environ. Systems Op.		36,641	36,641		36,641	42,893	2,275		281	3,696	6,252
Regis. for Foresters		2,320	2,320		2,320	2,448	128				128
Board of Funeral Service		36,313	36,313		36,313	41,696	1,997		2,953	433	5,383
Medical Examiners		141,166	141,166		141,166	233,257	76,953		721	14,417	92,091
Board of Nursing		256,045	256,045		256,045	331,525	47,319		1,633	26,478	75,480
Nursing Home Administrators		12,210	12,210		12,210	16,220	2,688		235	1,087	4,010
Exam. in Optometry & Opticianry		15,030	15,030		15,030	16,238	827			381	1,208
Pharmaceutical Examiners		54,050	54,050		54,050	63,470	5,252		13	4,155	9,420
Physical Therapists		3,450	3,450		3,450	7,278	3,475			353	3,828
Podiatry Examiners		550	550		550	580	30				30
Examiners in Psychology		1,950	1,950		1,950	6,360	4,134			276	4,410
Real Estate Commission		222,842	222,842		222,842	280,149	34,669		1,094	21,544	57,307
Residential Home Builders		110,308	110,308		110,308	150,216	28,050		416	11,442	39,908
Exam. for Regis. Sanitarians		3,782	3,782		3,782	3,875	42			51	93
Social Worker Registration		2,875	2,875		2,875	3,033	158				158
Speech Pathology & Audiology		4,000	4,000		4,000	6,215	1,895		51	269	2,215
Veterinary Medical Examiners		6,474	6,474		6,474	7,382	356		125	427	908
Aeronautics Commission	51,080	1,006,622	1,057,702		1,057,702	1,110,739	4,284		3,417	45,336	53,037
Public Railways Commission		315,540	315,540		315,540	315,540					
Debt Service		80,095,179	80,095,179	9,062,274	71,032,905	82,202,719	11,169,814				11,169,814
Miscellaneous Appropriations	17,564	430,233	447,797		447,797	427,533	-20,264				-20,264
Contributions Division		318,584	318,584		318,584	333,673	15,089				15,089
Aid to Subdivisions		70,638,667	70,638,667		70,638,667	70,638,667					
Total	17,952,780	1,121,596,251	1,139,549,031	34,329,549	1,105,219,482	1,216,196,834	93,152,682	4,791,797	5,631,295	7,401,578	110,977,352

December 6, 1976

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Schedule of Major Changes
Recommended Appropriations 1977-78 vs. Appropriations 1975-77

Legislative Department

Senate - rent on Gressette Building, full year		330,000	
House - rent on Blatt Building, six months		300,000	
Legis. Council - printing new code, paid 1976-77			-550,866
Legis. Audit Council			
Annualization & funding change in personal service	49,962		
Additional printing Fiscal Responsibility Act	<u>79,000</u>	<u>128,962</u>	208,096

Judicial Department

Circuit Courts - annualization of salaries relating to additional circuit judges		140,294	
Family Courts - 38 Family Court Judges, 38 secretaries & 38 Court Reporters--salaries	2,167,672		
Operating Expenses	<u>764,332</u>	<u>2,932,004</u>	3,072,298

Governor's Office

State Law Enforcement Division			
Personal Service, General Law Enforcement 10 new positions & implementation of reclass. study	197,126		
Personal Service, Criminal Justice Info Sys 14 new positions & funding change	87,859		
Other Operating Expenses, CJIS, funding change	<u>421,476</u>	706,461	
Division of Administration			
Funding change related to indirect costs recoveries	543,688		
Reduction in funds to match federal law enforcement (net)	<u>-898,195</u>	-354,507	
Division of Economic Opportunity			
Reduction in allocation to other entities		<u>-91,075</u>	260,879

State Treasurer's Office

Accepted Judicial Commitment Act from Attorney General		376,727	
Increase in Student Loan Program		<u>213,000</u>	589,727

Attorney General's Office

Increase for full-time Solicitors		263,088	
Secretaries for Solicitors		123,776	
Transferred Judicial Commitment Act to Treasurer's Office		-376,727	
Increase in new positions & operating costs		<u>159,970</u>	170,107

State Election Commission

Reduction in Poll Managers & printing costs for off election year			-873,110
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Major Changes

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Budget and Control BoardFinance Division

Reduction, Revision of State Accounting System	-181,570	
Central payroll/personnel system	<u>430,000</u>	248,430
<u>General Services Division</u>		
Personal service--new positions, annualization and funding change	141,065	
Legislative printing	54,344	
State Printing	15,441	
Reduction--State House Renovations	<u>-52,227</u>	158,623
<u>Employee Benefits</u>		
Salary increase of 4% for state employees and related fringe benefits		<u>15,742,837</u> 16,149,890

Higher Education Tuition Grants

Tuition Grants--to provide an amount which will, together with savings from greater coordination with other grants, provide "4th year funding" for approximately 2,200 additional students		1,000,000
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Colleges

Clemson University		1,042,600
University of SC		439,600
USC Four Year Campuses (3)		790,200
USC Two Year Regional Campuses		115,200
USC Medical School		51,000
Medical University of SC		792,852
		277,188

Comprehensive and Technical Education

Principally funding changes		505,033
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Department of Education

Increase in salaries of teachers & professional personnel and fringe benefits	22,512,696	
Full funding for school building aid	19,017,090	
Kindergarten Program	796,362	
Bus drivers' salaries at minimum wage	450,000	
Increase funds for bus purchases	600,000	
Textbooks--increased cost for current 1-8 program	<u>606,902</u>	43,983,050

Educational Television

Increase on closed circuit lines rents (8%)		198,710
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School for the Deaf & the Blind

Funding for new multi-handicapped school		434,131
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Health & Environmental Control

Restoration of 76-77 reduction	2,500,000	
Kidney program	100,000	
State Park Health Center operations	-510,824	
Health Care Extension Program phase out	-1,508,730	
Funding change including \$150,000 indirect costs replacement	<u>370,813</u>	951,259

Major Changes

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<u>Mental Health</u>		
Restoration of 76-77 reduction	2,500,000	
New Positions	1,849,430	
Annualization--\$1,727,198 for 304 positions at Village A, scheduled to open last qtr. of 76-77	1,959,088	
Funding Change, Other Operating Expenses-- CFSH, replaced state funds with Medicaid Funds	-1,275,515	
Funding Change, personal service	<u>379,309</u>	5,412,312
<u>Mental Retardation</u>		
Restoration of 76-77 reduction	975,000	
New positions	<u>1,273,412</u>	2,248,412
<u>Alcohol and Drug Abuse</u>		
Funding change which includes \$141,005 indirect costs replacement		277,722
<u>Department of Social Services</u>		
Indirect/overhead cost recoveries	440,537	
Restoration of 76-77 reduction	<u>6,173,454</u>	6,613,991
<u>Vocational Rehabilitation</u>		
Indirect/overhead cost recoveries	780,000	
Restoration of 76-77 reduction	300,000	
Case services	<u>289,761</u>	1,369,761
<u>Department of Corrections</u>		
New positions	554,021	
Funding change for existing positions To increase inmate earnings	<u>1,410,451</u>	2,106,517
<u>Youth Services</u>		
Youth Bureau--funding change, replaced Title IVA & XX funds	918,000	
Funding change--personal service, replacement of LEAA funds	<u>269,628</u>	1,187,628
<u>Department of Agriculture</u>		
Rents--State-owned--Laboratory completion of construction giving increased space		95,620
<u>Clemson University - PSA</u>		
New positions		199,579
<u>Parks, Recreation and Tourism</u>		
Restoration of 76-77 reduction		300,000
<u>Department of Labor</u>		
Indirect/overhead cost recoveries	128,000	
Restoration of 76-77 reduction	100,000	290,500
<u>Licensing Boards and Commissions</u>		
New positions and related expenses		203,517

Debt Service

Increase in interest and principal payments 11,169,814

All Agencies

Merit Increments - 77-78 - State Employees -
Classified and Unclassified 5,628,778

December 6, 1976