

MINUTES OF BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD MEETING

JANUARY 12, 1977 9:00 A. M.

The Budget and Control Board met at 9:00 a. m. on January 12, 1977 in the Trustee Lounge at Williams-Brice Stadium. Governor James B. Edwards and Mr. Grady L. Patterson, Jr., attended the entire day-long session while, due to legislative and other conflicts, Mr. Earle E. Morris, Jr., Senator Rembert C. Dennis and Mr. F. Julian LeMond attended parts of the meeting. The House-Senate Bond Review Committee Chairman, Senator Frank L. Roddey, and Committee member Senator Allen R. Carter and their staff were present throughout the hearings.

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

The following items of business were considered:

HEARINGS ON CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS - During the morning session, Capital Improvement Bond authorization requests were heard from the following agencies:

The Citadel
Winthrop College
Francis Marion College
Lander College
College of Charleston
Educational Television Commission

APPEARANCE OF SENATOR JOHN C. LAND - EXPENDITURE OF PRT APPROPRIATION - Mr. Putnam reviewed the request which involves funds appropriated to PRT for contractual services which were understood by all to be for certain recreation facilities to be located in Clarendon County. Mr. Putnam indicated that both PRT and the Wildlife and Marine Resources Department had agreed that the funds in question should be used for the construction of boat landings and that a transfer of the funds from PRT to Wildlife and Marine Resources would be the simplest way of handling the matter.

Senator Land outlined the plan under which Clarendon County would

provide access roads to the boat landings through the use of Highway Department "C" funds plus other funds from Wildlife and Marine Resources and from the Federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Senator Land also pointed out that \$10,000 of the original amount appropriated for these purposes had been used to construct a boardwalk and requested that the \$30,000 balance be transferred from PRT to Wildlife and Marine Resources for the construction of boat landings on Public Service Authority land in Clarendon County.

Senator Dennis recalled that the appropriation of the funds in question for these purposes had been agreed to by the Senate after House approval but he expressed concern about this legislative procedure. Following a brief discussion, upon a motion by Senator Dennis, seconded by Mr. Patterson, the Budget and Control Board approved the expenditure of the \$30,000 appropriated to PRT for boat landings on Public Service Authority property in Clarendon County and approved the transfer of such funds from PRT to the Wildlife and Marine Resources Department.

HEARING ON CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS - Following the appearance of Senator Land, Capital Improvement Bond authorization requests for Clemson University Public Service Activities and Education and General were heard after which a luncheon recess was declared.

Following the luncheon recess, Senator T. E. Garrison appeared to present an addendum to the Clemson University Public Service Activities Capital Improvement Bond authorization request.

Following the appearance of Senator Garrison, Capital Improvement Bond authorization requests were heard from the following agencies:

State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education
University of South Carolina

At the conclusion of the presentation by the University of South Carolina, Dr. Howard Boozer, Executive Director, and Mr. James R. Michael, Assistant Director, Commission on Higher Education, presented information on (1) projected growth in higher education in general in South Carolina; (2)

the overall capital improvement needs of the various institutions; and (3) facility utilization, particularly usage of classrooms and class laboratories.

A variety of materials relating to the Capital Improvement Bond authorization requests presented has been retained in these files and is identified as Exhibit I.

The hearings were adjourned at 5:15 p. m.

EXHIBIT I
1/12/77

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

SUMMARY OF FIRST-YEAR REQUESTS

<u>Agency</u>	<u>First-Year Authorization Request</u>	<u>Page</u>
* 1. Adjutant General's Office	1 051 922*	1-2
2. Budget and Control Board (General Services)	6 420 510	3
✓ 3. The Citadel	3 935 000	4
✓ 4A. Clemson University (Ed. & Gen.)	5 425 000	5-6
** B. Clemson University (PSA)	5 290 000**	7
✓ 5. College of Charleston	6 473 962	8
✓ 6. Francis Marion College	4 329 000	9
✓ 7. Lander College	7 705 000	10
8. State College	6 000 000	11
✓ 9A. University of South Carolina (Main Campus) 550 000	10 109 714 Revised	12
B. Regional Campuses	2 050 000	12
✓ 10. Winthrop College	805 000	13
11. Medical University	38 515 000	14-15
✓ 12. Technical and Comprehensive Education	18 001 849	16-16B
13. Dept. of Education - Vocational Education	1 400 000	17
✓ 14. Educational Television Commission	10 473 000	18
15. Dept. of Archives and History	45 000	19
16. Museum Commission	9 887 080	20
17. Dept. of Mental Health	12 500 000	21
18. Dept. of Mental Retardation	4 370 000	22
19. Vocational Rehabilitation	1 590 000	23
20. John de la Howe School	90 000	24
21. Dept. of Youth Services	1 078 481	25
22. Forestry Commission	295 000	26-27
23. Dept. of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	3 670 000	28-29
24. Clark Hill Authority	446 000	30
25. Aeronautics Commission	3 319 250	31
Total	<u>\$ 165 275 768</u>	

✓ = Heard 1/12/77 plus Commission on Higher Education.

*Includes \$37,122 for A&E portion of second-year projects.

**Includes \$4,800,000 for Pee Dee Research & Educational Center as information.

***Departmental bonding capacity.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

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	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>
<u>1. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE (Page 1)</u>	<u>\$ 1 014 800*</u>	<u>\$ 1 237 173</u>
1. Armory Construction - Winnsboro -	157 300	
# To include 18,330 sq. ft. of floor space, masonry construction; paving; fencing; walks; three acres of eight-acre site to be landscaped. Estimated total cost is \$625,254. \$34.11 per sq. ft.		
2. Armory Construction - Lyman -	156 100	
# To include 18,330 sq. ft. of floor space, masonry construction; paving; fencing; walks; three acres of five-acre site to be landscaped. Estimated total cost is \$634,540. \$34.62 per sq. ft.		
3. Armory Construction - Marion -	158 200	
# To include 18,330 sq. ft. of floor space, masonry construction; paving; fencing; walks; three acres of five-acre site to be landscaped. Estimated total cost is \$635,020. \$34.64 per sq. ft.		
4. Armory Construction - Kingstree -	161 200	
# To include 18,330 sq. ft. of floor space, masonry construction; paving; fencing; walks; three acres of five-acre site to be landscaped. Estimated total cost is \$644,420. \$35.16 per sq. ft.		
5. Organizational Maintenance Shop - Hemingway -	2 000	
# To include 3,612 sq. ft. of floor space, masonry construction; paving; fencing; grease rack; work platform; and fueling system. Estimated total cost is \$162,000. \$44.85 per sq. ft.		
6. Roof Replacements -	250 000	
To provide for removal and replacement of built-up roofs on ten armories. Of 144 buildings, 61 are over 25 years old. 100% State funding required.		
7. Heating System Replacements -	90 000	
To provide for removal of radiant heating systems and replacement with forced air systems. Requested funds plus \$90,000 authorized previously would finance estimated cost of replacing systems in six armories. 100% State funding.		
8. Mortar Joint Repair -	40 000	
To replace mortar joints being forced out by defective dur-a-wall reinforcement. Requested funds would cover estimated costs of repairs for five armories. 100% State funding.		
9. Armory Construction - Abbeville -	*	220 900
To include 22,087 sq. ft. of floor space, masonry construction; paving; fencing; walks; landscaping of four acres of ten-acre site. Estimated total cost is \$811,400. \$36.74 per sq. ft.		

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE (Page 2)

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|--|---|---------|
| 10. Armory Construction - Jefferson - | * | 179 700 |
| To include 17,697 sq. ft. of floor space, masonry construction; paving; fencing; walks; landscaping of three acres of five-acre site. Estimated total cost is \$636,250. \$35.95 per sq. ft. | | |
| 11. Armory Construction - West Columbia - | * | 207 638 |
| To include 21,397 sq. ft. of floor space, masonry construction; paving; fencing; walks; landscaping of four acres of ten-acre site (site provided by State in exchange for old W. Columbia Armory). Estimated total cost is \$767,114. \$35.85 per sq. ft. | | |
| 12. Armory Construction - Hartsville - | * | 154 935 |
| To include 18,210 sq. ft. of floor space, masonry construction; paving; fencing; walks; landscaping of three acres of ten-acre site. Estimated total cost \$648,185. \$35.60 per sq. ft. | | |
| 13. Organizational Maintenance Shop - Greenwood - | * | 2 000 |
| To include 5,297 sq. ft. of floor space, masonry construction; paving; fencing; grease rack; work platform; and fueling system. Estimated total cost is \$191,000. \$36.06 per sq. ft. | | |
| 14. Organization Maintenance Shop - Hartsville - | * | 2 000 |
| To include 5,297 sq. ft. of floor space, masonry construction; paving; fencing; grease rack; work platform; and fueling system. Estimated total cost is \$187,000. \$35.80 per sq. ft. | | |
| 15. Roof Replacements - | | 250 000 |
| To provide for removal and replacement of built-up roofs on ten armories. 100% State funding required. | | |
| 16. Heating System Replacements - | | 180 000 |
| To provide for removal of radiant heating systems and replacement with forced air systems. Requested funds would finance estimated cost of replacing systems in six armories. 100% State funding. | | |
| 17. Mortar Joint Repair - | | 40 000 |
| To replace mortar joints being forced out by defective dur-a-wall reinforcement. Requested funds would cover estimated costs of repairs for five armories. 100% State funding. | | |

* Authorization of A&E work and other preliminaries required with first year authorizations should authorizations for this two-year cycle not be made at one time. Estimated cost of A&E work is \$37,122 and is shown in Second Year figures.

Federal funding for these projects has been approved. Federal funds for second-year projects have been requested and Agency indicates approval appears assured.

Note: Per Square foot cost figures are all project costs (construction, equipment, etc. divided by total square feet unless otherwise noted.

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CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

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	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>
2. <u>BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD (GENERAL SERVICES)</u>	<u>\$ 6 420 510</u>	<u>\$ 2 500 000</u>
1. Blatt and Gressette Buildings - To provide for architectural, mechanical and electrical changes required to accommodate changing these buildings from general office space to legislative use. Authorization needed 3/77 although all funds not needed until spring of 1978.	2 300 000	
2. Employment Security Building Property - To provide for the payment for this property to the City of Columbia. Needed 3/77.	300 000	
3. Dennis Building - Renovations - To provide exterior finish for this building to make it compatible with other buildings in the Capitol Complex. \$3.5 million additional will be required in year 3 (fiscal year 1979-80) to provide for interior renovations (new heating/cooling system, lighting system and partition layout).		2 500 000
4. Acquisition of Property at 2221 Devine Street - To provide for the purchase of the building, containing approximately 95,000 gross sq. ft. of space, and land at this location during first year of 5-year lease. \$24.74 per sq. ft.	2 350 000	
5. Acquisition of New South Life Insurance Co. Headquarters Property - To provide for the purchase of the New South Life Building, furnishings and land. Bldg. contains 29,046 sq. ft. gross, 17,018 sq. ft. net; appx. 3 acres of land.	1 200 000	
6. Payment of Notes for Property Acquisitions - To provide for the payment of ordinary and funded debt sinking fund notes covering the purchase of property at 1001 Assembly Street and at 1423-25 Victoria Street pursuant to Act R720 of 1976.	270 510	

	<u>First Year</u>
<u>3. THE CITADEL</u>	<u>\$ 3 935 000</u>
*1. Capers Hall Extension and Renovation - To add 26,588 sq. ft. of office and related space for faculty and to aircondition and renovate 46,400 sq. ft. of space in existing structure. \$35.62 per sq. ft. overall for addition and renovation.	2 600 000
*2. Renovation of Thompson Hall - # To provide 11 offices, three 30-seat classrooms, one 120-seat lecture hall, a media center and television studio, a reading and guidance laboratory and a graduate center by renovating 26,600 sq. ft. of existing space. \$36.09 per sq. ft.	960 000
*3. Renovation of Mary Bennett Murray Hospital Includes upgrading of electrical service, installation of central airconditioning, improvement of lighting and flooring and modernization of bathrooms and kitchens.	375 000

*Approved by CHE.

Identified by CHE as a project which meets "exceptional requirements" (to meet accreditation standards).

Note: Per square foot cost figures are all project costs (construction, equipment, etc.) divided by total square feet unless otherwise noted.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

	<u>First Year</u>
<u>4A. CLEMSON UNIVERSITY (ED. & GEN.)</u>	<u>\$ 5 425 000</u>
*1. Renovation of Serrine Hall - Phase 3 - Coupled with funds previously-authorized, these funds would make possible the complete renovation of 70,000 sq. ft. of this 135,000 sq. ft. building for academic purposes. \$17.78 per sq. ft. overall.	1 400 000
*2. Renovation of Tillman Hall and Chapel Basement - 43,260 sq. ft. of space would be renovated for the College of Education; needed to meet accreditation standards for elementary and secondary education programs. \$48.54 per sq. ft.	2 100 000
*3. Renovation of Riggs Hall - Involves installation of elevator, upgrading of electrical wiring and lighting and general renovation to meet needs of increased enrollment in electrical and computer engineering and mechanical engineering.	400 000
*4. Student Recreation and Intramural Athletic Facilities - Includes 6 outdoor 3-wall courts; redesign and regrading of Riggs Field; further development of 40-acre Lake Hartwell site to include a pavilion, beach, boat dock, eight buildings for student social activities, and a lighted golf driving range; and removal of old swimming pool from the YMCA Center.	550 000
*5. Renovation of Brackett Hall - Phase 1 provides for the airconditioning of and modifying the air exchange system in the original building. Phase 2 provides for modernization of the electrical system and the installation of thermopane windows in various instrument rooms.	245 000
*6. Renovation of Earle Hall - Includes renovation of fume hood exchange system, covering storage pad behind Chemical Shed and rearranging equipment set-up and storage areas.	40 000
*7. Renovation of Long Hall - Phases 1 and 2 - Phase 1 includes reworking wiring, replacement of natural gas and water lines, and refurbishing of 8 rooms; Phase 2 includes the refurbishing of 11 rooms. 10,000 sq. ft., \$35.50 per sq. ft.	355 000
*8. Renovation of Lowry Hall - Involves the renovation of 8,000 sq. ft. of space for the Civil Engineering Dept. \$33.75 per sq. ft.	270 000

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CLEMSON UNIVERSITY (E&G) Page 2

First Year

*9. Renovation of Olin Hall -	\$ 65 000
Includes modernization of delta electrical supply system and the construction of a roof over an existing loading dock at the rear of the building.	

*Approved by CHE.

Note: Per square foot cost figures are all project costs (construction, equipment, etc.) divided by total square feet unless otherwise noted.

	<u>First Year</u>
4B. CLEMSON UNIVERSITY (PSA)	\$ 5 290 000*
1. Seed Processing Storage Facility - A 22,000 sq. ft. insulated steel building, to be located adjacent to the University campus, which would include utilities for heating and air conditioning throughout and with a number of small refrigerator units for specialized storage. \$10.00 per sq. ft.	220 000
2. Swine Facilities - Three buildings, one for gestation, one for nursery, and one for farrowing, will be constructed at the Starkey Swine Center.	100 000
3. Solar Heated Experimental House - A prototype solar heated experimental house and greenhouse combination test unit would be constructed on Experiment Station property at the new dairy research facilities.	50 000
4. Renovation of Greenhouses - Includes renovation of frames, glass, heating systems and other facilities of ten greenhouses located southeast of Plant & Animal Sciences Building. 34,650 sq. ft., \$2.89 per sq. ft.	100 000
5. Greenhouse - Sandhill Station - Includes 32'x96' Lord and Burnham Gro-Mor structure; covering of Resolite Sol-Light panels; unit heaters and fan-jet units; and ventilation fans and thermostats. \$6.51 per sq. ft.	20 000
6. Pee Dee Research and Educational Center	4 800 000

Note: Per square foot cost figures are all project costs (construction, equipment, etc.) divided by total square feet unless otherwise noted.

*Item 6 included for information purposes. The University considers it a top priority public service project the funding of which will require special consideration because of the unique situations created by the relocation of the entire Center.

*Supplement presented by Senator T. E. Garrison:
Minor Soil Element and Plant Tissue Testing Laboratory 500 000*

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>
5. COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON	\$ 6 473 962	\$ 3 775 000
*1. Physical Education Building - # Three-story, 70,000 sq. ft., multi-purpose facility to replace inadequate 1940 building; land acquired previously. \$54.00 per sq. ft. overall.	3 780 000	
**2. Educational Equipment - # Classroom, laboratory and studio equipment for buildings previously authorized (Marine Science Center, Fine Arts Center, Education Center).	**1 032 212	
*3. Central Energy Facility Extension - # Mechanical and electrical facilities to service campus expansion.	724 500	
*4. Outdoor Activities Facility (Increment 2) - # One-story, appx. 8,000 sq. ft. field house for equipment, locker rooms, showers and restrooms. \$42.00 per sq. ft. overall.	336 000	
*5. Utilities, Fire, Security and Lighting Systems - # Expansion of basic systems required in support of overall campus development.	446 250	
*6. Faculty and Administrative Facilities - # Acquisition of on-campus properties, with improvements, from the College Foundation.	425 000	
7. Science Center (Increment 2) - # Appx. 35,000 sq. ft. addition, to house classroom and laboratory facilities. \$88.50 per sq. ft. overall		3 097 500
8. Utilities, Fire, Security and Lighting Systems - # Expansion of basic systems required in support of overall campus development.		367 500
9. Faculty and Administrative Facilities - # Acquisition of on-campus properties, with improvements, from the College Foundation		310 000

* Approved by Commission on Higher Education (CHE)

** \$836,379 from Capital Improvement Bond funds authorized previously but not available to College approved by CHE. Balance requested not approved by CHE.

Identified by CHE as a project which meets "exceptional requirements" (essential development of new senior institutions).

Note: Per square foot cost figures are all project costs (construction, equipment, etc.) divided by total square feet unless otherwise noted.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

	<u>First Year</u>
6. FRANCIS MARION COLLEGE	\$ 4 329 000
*1. Art, Drama, Music, Speech Building - To provide approximately 55,000 sq. ft. of # space for classrooms, studios, practice areas and faculty offices. \$54.36 per sq. ft.	2 990 000
*2. Campus Development - Includes utilities for Art, Drama, Music, # Speech Building; additional chiller capacity; extension of campus walkway and lighting systems; completion of primary electrical power loop; completion of primary water main and fire protection loop; and improvement of campus drainage.	494 000
*3. Cafeteria Expansion - Alteration of existing building to enclose fourth side of three-wall enclosed court and to roof the court.	245 000
**4. Campus Development - Includes parking lot to serve Art, Drama, Music, Speech Building, Classroom Building and Learning Media Center; access road from Highway 301 to Warehouse Road and to connect parking lot to campus street system; walks, lights and drainage related to parking lot and access road; and permanent lighting for four existing tennis courts.	325 000
**5. Observatory - Includes metal building on a concrete slab constructed on an earth mound.	65 000
**6. Landscaping - To provide permanent landscaping for campus	210 000

* Approved by CHE.

** Not approved by CHE

Identified by CHE as project which meets "exceptional requirements" (essential development of new senior institutions).

Note: Per square foot cost figures are all project costs (construction, equipment, etc.) divided by total square feet unless otherwise noted.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>
7. LANDER COLLEGE	\$ 7 705 000	\$ 5 250 000
*1. Learning Center I - # Appx. 95,000 gross sq. ft., including about 40 classrooms and 100 offices. \$40 per sq. ft.	3 800 000	
*2. Renovation of Grier Center - # Extensive renovation needed in order to develop into Administrative Center.	255 000	
*3. Renovation of Old Library - # To convert into office space and warehouse for use by Physical Plant Division.	250 000	
**4. College Center Fine Arts and Administrative Wings - To complete College Center by adding space to house applied music, music appreciation, dramatics and speech and most non-academic administrative offices.	3 400 000	
5. Physical Education Complex - To provide appx. 90,000 sq. ft. of space for physical education and recreation purposes. \$50 per sq. ft.		4 500 000
6. Outdoor Athletic Facilities, Phase 2 - For standard field and track network, tennis courts, putting greens and baseball areas.		300 000
7. Acquisition of Primary Lands - For eventual use for athletic fields.		200 000
8. Parking Facilities - For a site and the construction of appx. 1,000 parking spaces.		250 000

* Approved by CHE.

** Not approved by CHE.

Identified by CHE as a project which meets "exceptional requirements" (essential development of new senior institutions).

Note: Per square foot cost figures are all project costs (construction, equipment, etc.) divided by total square feet unless otherwise noted.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

	<u>First Year</u>
8. STATE COLLEGE	\$ 6 000 000
1. Physical Plant Facilities Complex -	3 000 000
# To include administrative offices, warehousing, shop, motor pool and central energy facilities	
*2. Classroom Building Addition -	1 500 000 ¹
Appx. 30,000 sq. ft. to be added to existing two-story classroom building. \$50 per sq. ft. overall.	
*3. Women's Dormitory -	1 500 000
Three-story, 72-bedroom facility to house 144 students.	

* Approved by CHE.

¹ Agency submission indicates "tuition bonds" as the source.

\$300,000 of amount requested approved by CHE and identified as a project which meets "exceptional requirements"(replace boilers).

Note: Per square foot cost figures are all project costs (construction, equipment, etc.) divided by total square feet unless otherwise noted.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

*Revised at
1/12/77 hearing
by President
Patterson*

	First Year
9. UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA	\$ 12,159,714
A. MAIN CAMPUS	\$ 10,109,714
*1. Renovation (Wardlaw, Barnwell, Hamilton, Horseshoe) -	3,175,000
Includes renovation of two main floors of Wardlaw at an estimated cost of \$1 million; elimination of deficiencies, including fire safety and accessibility by handicapped, in Barnwell/Hamilton at an estimated cost of \$1.5 million; renovation of five Horseshoe Buildings (Rutledge, De Saussure, Pinckney, Legare and Harper) at an estimated cost of \$2.5 million. Total funds needed include \$1,825,000 of Institution Bond funds.	1,500,000
*2. Utility Distribution System -	1,850,000
To complete the connection of Energy Plant-West to the rest of the central system and to accomplish minor line extensions (at an estimated cost of \$1.25 million) and to provide for central monitoring of energy distribution (at estimated cost of \$600,000).	
3. Multipurpose Auditorium -	5,084,714
To replace the Revenue Sharing Funds previously appropriated for this purpose which were returned in budget cut-back of 1975.	
B. REGIONAL CAMPUSES	\$ 2,050,000
*1. Aiken - Campus Development -	800,000
# Includes auxiliary services center and related equipment, centralized electrical distribution system, storm and sanitary sewage system, water system and roads and walks.	
*1. Spartanburg - Hodge Center Addition -	1,000,000
# Provides for 30,000 sq. ft. of space for physical education facilities, offices and meeting rooms. \$33.33 per sq. ft.	
*2. Spartanburg - Campus Development -	250,000
# Includes parking areas, lighting, a facility for storage and maintenance purposes, and a campus fire alarm system.	

* Approved by CHE (A.1 for \$2.5 million).

Note: Per square foot cost figures are all project costs (construction, equipment, etc.) divided by total square feet unless otherwise noted.

Identified by CHE as project which meets "exceptional requirements" (essential development of new senior institutions).

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

	<u>First Year</u>
10. WINTHROP COLLEGE	\$ 805 000
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*1. Barrier Free Design Modifications - Academic Bldgs. - To provide ramps, hand rails, elevators and wide restroom facilities in five buildings.	661 250
*2. Replacement of Primary Water Lines - To provide 1,700 feet of water line to complete the fire-line loop for improved fire protection.	143 750

* Approved by CHE.

	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>
<u>11. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY</u>	<u>\$38 515 000</u>	<u>\$15 000 000</u>
*1. Hospital Renovation -	5 000 000	
# To modernize the facility, including upgrading of mechanical and electrical systems, re-modeling of bath facilities, construction of an additional stair-tower, elevators and service bridges. \$2 million additional allocated to this project from funds authorized by Act 354 of 1973. Total time to complete project is estimated to be at least four years because only a limited amount of space can be made available for renovation at any one time.		
**2. Hospital Addition - East Wing -	21 300 000	
To provide for a 250-bed specialty service hospital addition including 150 beds for pediatric acute care, 50 beds for maternal care and 50 beds for acute psychiatric care. Would bring total bed capacity at MU Hospital to 720; allow expansion of ancillary support services; and provide increased capacity to receive specialized care referrals.		
Programming for this facility is about 90% complete. Design work will be started when final programming details are settled and design of entire facility can be completed within one year. Plans and specifications, however, will be developed for the first increment only unless total funding is made available.		
The MUSC has allocated \$5.7 million from bond funds authorized by Act 354 of 1973 for this project, making the total estimated cost \$27 million.		
**3. Quadrangle Renovation -	2 250 000	
To provide for major renovation of 20,350 sq. ft. of space and minor renovation of 28,600 sq. ft. of space for assignment to the College of Pharmacy. \$45.97 per sq. ft. for overall project.		
*4. Land Acquisition -	2 000 000	
To meet future expansion needs.		
***5. Continuing Education Center -	5 000 000	
To provide 60,000 sq. ft. facility containing classrooms; banquet facility/meeting rooms; auditorium with theater-style seating; space for educational television and audio-visual support services; office and office support areas; and parking. \$83.33 per sq. ft. for overall project.		

MEDICAL UNIVERSITY (Page 2)First YearSecond Year

*6. Nursing Education Facility -

1 165 000

To provide State share of 61,000 sq. ft. facility containing faculty offices; classrooms; demonstration laboratories; conference rooms; and support facilities. Undergraduate enrollment to expand from 268 to 489 and graduate level enrollment will be increased by 60 students. Total estimated cost is \$4,660,000 with \$3,495,000 anticipated from Federal sources. \$76.39 per sq. ft. for overall project.

**7. Student Center Building -

1 300 000

To provide 45,000 sq. ft. facility to house University food service facilities; student services; bookstore; student activities; recreational facilities, lounges; meeting and conference rooms; and staff offices. Total estimated cost of \$3,591,000, \$2,291,000 of which has been allocated by MUSC for this purpose from funds authorized by Act 354 of 1973. \$79.80 per sq. ft. for overall project.

8. Basic Science Building II -

15 000 000

To provide 200,000 sq. ft. facility adjacent to and connected to the existing Basic Science and Dental Building. To contain research laboratories, classrooms, offices and support spaces. \$75 per sq. ft. for overall project.

*9. General Renovation -

500 000

To modernize and make alterations to spaces to be vacated by business operations activities upon their occupancy of new Business Services Building.

* Approved by CHE. Item 4 approved at \$1 million. Item 6 approved provided \$4,660,000 are available from Federal sources.

** Previously funded in part by General Assembly. No comment by CHE.

*** Deferred by CHE pending development as a Charleston Consortium project.

Item 8 forwarded without recommendation by CHE because request is for year 2.

Identified by CHE as a project which meets exceptional requirements (upgrade primary teaching hospital).

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>
<u>12. TECHNICAL AND COMPREHENSIVE EDUCATION</u>	<u>\$18 001 849</u>	<u>\$ 1 040 000</u>
1. Trident -	3 573 209	
Class/Lab Complex for relocated campus. Total estimated cost is \$8,073,209 of which \$2 million of institution-supported bond funds are projected (subject to General Assembly approval) and \$2.5 million are projected from Federal sources. 126,187 sq. ft. at \$50.78 for construction or at \$63.98 per sq. ft. for overall project, exclusive of equipment.		
2. Midlands (Airport Campus) -	2 400 000	
Library/Student Resource Center. Total estimated cost of proposed 80,000 sq. ft. facility is \$3.0 million of which \$600,000 from local sources is projected. \$37.50 per sq. ft. for overall project exclusive of equipment.		
3. Beaufort -	940 000	
Learning Resource Center/Student Services. Total estimated cost of proposed 32,000 sq. ft. facility is \$1,440,000 of which \$500,000 was previously authorized but is now frozen. \$29.38 per sq. ft. for overall project exclusive of equipment.		
4. Denmark -	320 000	
Student Services Building. Total estimated cost of proposed facility is \$1.0 million of which \$680,000 was previously authorized but is now frozen. Equipment not included.		
5. Denmark -	1 975 000	
Additional dormitory facilities. Equipment extra.		
6. Midlands (Airport Campus) -	1 280 000	
Classroom/Laboratory/Faculty Office Building. Total estimated cost of proposed 40,000 sq. ft. facility is \$1.6 million of which \$320,000 is projected from local sources. \$40 per sq. ft. for overall project exclusive of furniture and equipment.		
7. Spartanburg -	2 800 000	
Administration/Student Services Building. Total estimated cost of proposed 20,000 sq. ft. facility is \$3,656,200 of which \$700,000 from local sources and \$156,200 from Federal sources are projected. \$43.57 per sq. ft. for construction and basic equipment.		

	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>
TECHNICAL AND COMPREHENSIVE EDUCATION (Cont'd)		
8. Tri-County-		1 040 000
Learning Resource Center/Library. Total estimated cost of proposed 35,346 sq. ft. facility is \$1.3 million of which \$260,000 are projected from local sources. \$36.78 per sq. ft. for overall project exclusive of equipment.		
9. Piedmont -	1 239 840	
Learning Resources/Student Center. Total estimated cost of proposed 16,900 sq. ft. Learning Resources Center and proposed 20,000 sq. ft. Student Center is \$1,549,800 of which \$309,960 are projected from local sources. \$42 per sq. ft. for overall project exclusive of equipment.		
10. Denmark -	525 000	
Cafeteria facility.		
11. Florence - Darlington -		(Third Year: 1 000 000)
Learning Resource Center (40,000 sq. ft.); Engineering Laboratory Building (25,000 sq. ft.); and Automotive-Diesel Laboratory Building (26,000 sq. ft.) are proposed at a total estimated cost of \$3,649,260. \$601,220 of total are projected from local sources and \$2,048,040 are projected from Federal sources. \$40.10 per sq. ft. for overall project including equipment.		
12. Orangeburg - Calhoun -	2 008 800	
Shop Facility (13,900 sq. ft. heated area plus 1,960 sq. ft. of outside corridors); Allied Health Facility (30,700 sq. ft. heated area plus 5,508 sq. ft. of outside corridors); Agribusiness Building and Agricultural Outbuilding (7,812 sq. ft. heated area plus 3,692 sq. feet of outside corridors and other space) are proposed. Total estimated cost of facilities is \$2,511,000 of which \$502,200 are projected from local sources. For overall project, including equipment, heated and other space totalling 63,572 sq. ft., per sq. ft. cost is estimated at \$39.50.		
13. Greenville -	300 000	
Renovation and expansion (8,000 sq. ft.) of Engineering Technology Building. Total estimated cost is \$375,000 of which \$75,000 from local sources is projected. \$46.88 per sq. ft. for overall project.		

First YearTECHNICAL AND COMPREHENSIVE EDUCATION (Cont'd)

14. Midlands (Airport Campus) - 640 000
Horticulture Complex. Total cost of proposed
25,000 sq. ft. facility is estimated at
\$800,000 of which \$160,000 from local sources
is projected. \$32 per sq. ft. for overall project
exclusive of equipment.

Note: Per square foot cost figures are all project costs (construction, equipment, etc.)
divided by total square feet unless otherwise noted.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

	<u>First Year</u>
<u>13. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION - VOCATIONAL EDUCATION</u>	<u>\$ 1 400 000</u>
1. Construction of Vocational Schools -	1 400 000
To provide for the following:	
(1) Dillon County Area Voc. Center Exp.	300 000
(2) Darlington Career & Manpower Center Exp.	300 000
(3) North H. S. Vocational Wing	200 000
(4) W. Florence H. S. Vocational Wing	300 000
(5) Chester County Area Voc. Center Expansion	300 000

	<u>First Year</u>
14. EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION COMMISSION	\$10 473 000
1. E T V Headquarters Facility -	7 500 000
<p>To supplement \$6,574,000 previously authorized for this purpose. The proposed \$14,074,000 operations and technical center would be located in the cultural center adjacent to present USC campus and would house about two-thirds of E T V's staff and operations. Facilities for the remaining one third are envisioned at the same site in the future at an estimated cost of \$5 million.</p>	
2. Open Circuit Stations - Aiken, Greenwood, Orangeburg -	2 973 000
<p>To supplement the \$5.8million previously authorized (in Act 1555 of 1972 and Act 1294 of 1975) for the construction of open circuit broadcast stations in Rock Hill, Beaufort, Sumter, Greenwood, Aiken, Conway, Spartanburg and Orangeburg. The Sumter and Beaufort stations are complete and Rock Hill is scheduled for completion in July of 1977. Previously-authorized funds will finance stations in Conway and Spartanburg and leave a balance of about \$686,230 which, with the requested funds, would finance the three remaining stations.</p>	

	<u>First Year</u>
<u>15. DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY</u>	<u>\$ 45 000</u>
1. Replacement of Heating/Cooling System - Portions of system to be replaced in order that stacks are maintained at constant 70 degree temperature and 50% relative humidity.	45 000

	<u>First Year</u>
16. MUSEUM COMMISSION	\$ 9 887 080
1. State Museum -	9 887 080
To construct and equip proposed facility; components estimated as follows:	
Construct 87,950 sq. ft. facility	5 170 000
Modify existing 12,000 sq. ft. Art Museum	132 000
Site preparation	429 000
Landscaping and gardens	45 000
Museum exhibits	2 755 200
Planetarium furniture and equipment	950 880
Museum furniture and equipment	50 000
Architectural fees	355 000
Per sq. ft. cost of facility construction as estimated is \$58.78.	

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

	<u>First Year</u>
17. DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH	\$ 12 500 000

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Village "B" - | 12 500 000* |
| 300-bed facility to be located near Anderson to serve Appalachian and Upper Savannah Regions. \$500,000 authorized and made available for planning. Estimated per bed cost is \$41,667. | |

Other Projects Funded or Partially Funded But Not Under Construction:

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 2. Thompson Building Remodeling - | 750 000* |
| Funds authorized and available. Project in early planning stage. | |

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 3. Village "C" - | 13 000 000 |
| 300-bed facility to serve Pee Dee. \$500,000 of State Capital Improvement Bond funds have been authorized for planning. Debt outstanding (\$12,647,500) plus \$12.5 million for Village "B" plus \$750,000 for Thompson Building leaves \$4,102,500* for this project from the Department's maximum bond issue authorization. Thus, an additional source for the remaining \$8,397,500 estimated for Village "C" is a future requirement. | |

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 4. Intermediate Care Facility - | 6 000 000 |
| State Capital Improvement Bond funds were authorized for this project (300-bed facility for the mentally-ill elderly). Funds frozen. | |

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 5. Crafts-Farrow Lab & Dental Clinic Addition | 300 000 |
| To be funded from Paying Patients Account, this project is now being evaluated. | |

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 6. Various improvements and renovation projects | 600 000 |
| (Funded from Paying Patients Account) | |

Future Projects:

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. State Hospital Canteen - | 300 000 |
| (To be funded from Paying Patients Account) | |
| 2. Village "D" - | 13 000 000 |
| (300-bed facility for Lowcountry; State Capital Improvement Bond funds?) | |
| 3. Children's Facility | 5 000 000* |
| 4. State Hospital Activities Therapies Bldg. | 500 000 |
| (To be funded from Paying Patients Account) | |

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH (Cont'd)

First Year

5. State Hospital Support Services Facility (To be funded from Paying Patients Account)	500 000
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*Departmental bonding capacity.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

	<u>First Year</u>
18. DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL RETARDATION	\$ 4 370 000
1. WV - Dorms 26, 27, 28 & 29 - Partition and Install Sprinklers - To meet 1977 ICF licensing standards to qualify between 224 and 240 beds for Medicaid reimburse- ment. However, overall capacity of dorms would be reduced by about 60 beds.	265 000*
2. WV - Med A Building - Renovation - To meet 1977 ICF licensing standards to qualify 55 beds for Medicaid reimbursement. Capacity of building would be increased by three beds.	350 000*
3. WV - Dorms 19, 20, 21 & 22 - Renovation - To replace radiant heating systems, install airconditioning, and overall renovation to meet 1977 licensing standards to qualify 257 beds for Medicaid reimbursement. Capacity of dorms would be reduced by 182 beds.	800 000*
4. WV - Pharmacy - Relocate and Improve - To provide space for dispensing of pharmaceuticals under unit-dosage plan for ICF population of about 1,700. Facility required to maintain Medicaid reimbursement.	105 000*
5. MC - Buildings A & B - Partition and Install Sprinklers - To upgrade in order to license buildings as a Skilled Care Facility providing 66 licensed beds.	200 000*
6. PD - ICF Dormitories and Utility Extension - To provide additional 132 licensed ICF beds needed to reduce Whitten Village population.	2 500 000*
7. WV - Steam Plant Expansion - To provide additional hot water and heating for front campus dormitories and to relieve overload on existing system.	150 000*

*Source of funds shown is Departmental Capital Improvement Bonds.

	<u>First Year</u>
19. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION	\$ 1 590 000
1. Vocational Rehabilitation Center - Conway - Facility to include about 21,300 sq. ft. of workshop and evaluation space on a site of about five acres. \$220,000 available from other sources to be added for total of \$480,000. \$22.54 per sq. ft. overall.	260 000
2. Vocational Rehabilitation Center - Spartanburg Facility to include about 21,300 sq. ft. of workshop and evaluation space on site of about five acres. \$25.49 per sq. ft. overall.	543 000
3. Vocational Rehabilitation Center - Aiken - Facility to include about 21,300 sq. ft. of work- shop and evaluation space on a 7.3 acre site already acquired. \$19.11 per sq. ft. overall.	407 000
4. Vocational Rehabilitation Facility - Hartsville - Facility to include about 19,000 sq. ft. of evaluation space on a site of about four acres. \$20 per sq. ft. overall.	380 000

Note: Per square foot cost figures are all project costs (construction, equipment, etc.)
divided by total square feet unless otherwise noted.

1/10/77

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

Page 24

	<u>First Year</u>
<u>20.JOHN DE LA HOWE SCHOOL</u>	<u>\$ 90 000</u>
1. Upgrade wastewater treatment system to meet DHEC and EPA requirements	90 000

	<u>First Year</u>
<u>21. DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES</u>	<u>\$ 1 078 481</u>
1. Internal Road System, Parking Areas and Walks -	139 296
To provide 1.5 miles of new roads to connect campuses 2, 3 and 4; grade and surface 12,000 sq. ft. parking area; resurface appx. 2.5 miles of existing roads; grade and surface 6,000 feet of walks.	
2. Student Activities Center and Natatorium -	789 185
To construct and equip an 18,142 sq. ft. recreational facility to serve 700 children. \$43.50 per sq. ft. overall.	
3. Centralized Laundry -	150 000
To provide for the renovation of an existing structure and for new equipment to launder all clothing and bedding for 700 children.	

Note: Per square foot cost figures are all project costs (construction, equipment, etc.) divided by total square feet unless otherwise noted.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>
<u>22. FORESTRY COMMISSION</u>	\$ 295 000	\$ 450 000
1. District Office - Florence Vicinity To provide 2,000 sq. ft. of office space for district administrative personnel in lieu of renting space. \$40 per sq. ft. overall.	80 000	
2(a) District Facilities - Walterboro Vicinity - Land -	15 000	
(b) District Office - Walterboro Vicinity - To provide site for district office and shop; and to provide 2,000 sq. ft. of office space for district administrative personnel in lieu of renting space.	80 000	
(c) District Shop - Walterboro Vicinity - To provide 9,000 sq. ft. Butler-type building for vehicle maintenance, warehousing, communications, training and dispatching purposes. \$7.22 per sq. ft. overall.	65 000	
3. Residence for Nurseryman - Tilghman Nursery - To construct a 7-room (1,800 sq. ft. heated), brick veneer house, with central heat and air-conditioning, on State-owned land; to drill well; and install septic tank system. \$30.56 per sq. ft. overall.	55 000	
4(a) District Office - Camden Vicinity - To provide 2,000 sq. ft. of office space for district administrative personnel in lieu of renting space.		80 000
(b) District Shop - Camden Vicinity - To provide 9,000 sq. ft. Butler-type building for vehicle maintenance, warehousing, communications, training and dispatching purposes.		65 000
5(a) District Facilities - Kingstree Vicinity - Land		15 000
(b) District Office - Kingstree Vicinity - To provide site for district office and shop; and to provide 2,000 sq. ft. of office space for district administrative personnel in lieu of renting space.		80 000
(c) District Shop - Kingstree Vicinity To provide 9,000 sq. ft. Butler-type building for vehicle maintenance, warehousing, communications, training and dispatching purposes.		65 000
6(a) District Office - Orangeburg Vicinity - To provide 2,000 sq. ft. of office space for district administrative personnel in lieu of renting space.		80 000

FORESTRY COMMISSIONPage 2Second Year

(b) District Shop - Orangeburg Vicinity -	65 000
To provide 9,000 sq. ft. Butler-type building for vehicle maintenance, warehousing, communica- tions, training and dispatching purposes.	

In addition to amounts requested for years 1 and 2, \$250,000 are requested for year 3; \$420,000 are requested for year 4; and \$315,000 are requested for year 5.

Note: Per square foot cost figures are all project costs (construction, equipment, etc.) divided by total square feet unless otherwise noted.

	<u>First Year</u>
23. DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, RECREATION & TOURISM	\$ 3 670 000
1. Lake Hartwell State Park -	1 135 000
To develop the 757-acre State park site at the Interstate 85 - Scenic Highway 11 - Welcome Center location. The request covers two phases as follows:	
(a) <u>Public Park Development -</u>	(803 550)
To provide roads, utilities, residence and shop, 75-site campground and recreation center in the portion of the Park to be operated by PRT. The estimated total cost of this phase is \$1,502,100 of which \$698,550 is to be provided from Federal sources.	
(b) <u>Incentive for Private Development -</u>	(331 450)
To provide additional support facilities and a 9-hole golf course to help attract private investment in the planned resort facilities (lodge, restaurant, marina and commercial facilities) to be built and operated by private sector investors under land lease arrangements. The estimated total cost of this phase (including the 9-hole golf course and clubhouse, utilities, roads and parking) is \$562,900 of which \$231,450 is to be provided from Federal sources.	
2. Dreher Island State Park -	585 000
To complete Phase 1 of the Park Master Plan by provision of a swimming pavilion and transportation system to complement facilities now under construction at the Lake Murray-oriented park which will serve the Columbia metropolitan area.	
3. Myrtle Beach State Park -	340 000
To provide for campground expansion and for connection of Park sewers to the City system.	
4. Recreation Land Trust Fund -	500 000
To replenish the Trust Fund in order to continue acquiring future park sites by matching land gifts with Federal funds and a minimum of State funds.	
5. Hunting Island State Park -	625 000
To provide ten cabins, a staff residence, and for expansion of sewage collection and treatment and water systems at the seashore Park located in Beaufort County.	
6. Hampton Plantation State Park -	150 000
To complete the renovation of the mansion, to provide for site work, a work center, signs, entrance road, superintendent's residence and entrance station at this new Park located in upper Charleston County.	

23. DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, RECREATION & TOURISM	(Continued)	<u>First Year</u>
7. Andrew Jackson State Park -	To provide an interpretative center and chapel for the historic area on this Park located in Lancaster County.	50 000
8. Grand Strand State Park -	To provide for the basic development of a new State park on land to be donated to PRT (donation anticipated when development funds become available).	285 000

	<u>First Year</u>
24. CLARK HILL AUTHORITY	\$ 446 000
1(a) Little River Project - Roads - To provide project share of estimated construction costs of about 3,500 feet of access roads; and about 8,000 feet of interior roads. Paving costs to be borne by State Highway Department "C" funds. Resort interior roads to be built by investors/developers.	44 750
(b) Little River Project - Water System - To provide project share of estimated costs of system to supply 400,000 to 600,000 gallons per day. Estimated that 70% of total system cost of \$1 million would come from Federal sources, 15% from investors/developers and 15% from project.	150 000
(c) Little River Project - Sewerage To provide project share of estimated costs of 400,000 gallons per day collection and treatment system. Estimated that 60 to 70% of total system cost of \$1.3 million would come from Federal sources, 15 to 20% from investors/developers and about 15% from project.	200 000
2(a) Little River Project - Beach and Picnic Area - To provide project share of estimated costs of first phase of beach development and picnic area, including pavilion and 25 tables. Estimated that 50% of total estimated beach costs (\$20,000) and picnic area (\$12,500) would come from Federal sources.	16 250
(b) Little River Project - Public Parking Areas - To provide project share of estimated costs of parking area for 50 cars (about 20,000 sq. ft.). Estimated that 50% of total cost would come from Federal sources.	10 000
3. Little River Project - Trails - To provide project share of estimated costs of first phase of trails development. Estimated that 50% of total cost would come from Federal sources.	5 000
4. Little River Project - Contingencies - To provide contingency funds for creek crossings, gullies and wash-outs.	20 000

25. AERONAUTICS COMMISSION

3 319 250

1. Airport Development, Repairs and Improvements -
Thirty-five projects as follows (not in priority
order):

(1) Aeronautics Commission - Hangar and shop	600 000
(2) Aiken Municipal - Improvements and repairs	43 000
(3) Anderson County - Improvements and repairs	49 000
(4) Barnwell County - Improvements	10 000
(5) Beaufort County - Development and improvements	140 000
(6) Berkeley County - Improvements	15 000
(7) Charleston AFB/Municipal-Terminal area development	350 000
(8) Johns Island - Improvements	20 000
(9) East Cooper - New airport development	50 000
(10) Cheraw Municipal - Improvements	16 000
(11) Cherokee County - New airport development	47 000
(12) Chester County - Improvements	21 250
(13) Clarendon County - Improvements	12 000
(14) Hartsville Municipal - Improvements	10 000
(15) Dillon County - Improvements	54 000
(16) Florence City-County - Improvements and repairs	342 000
(17) Georgetown County - Improvements and repairs	82 000
(18) Greenville/Spartanburg - Improvements and repairs	175 000
(19) Greenville Municipal - Improvements	26 000
(20) Greenwood County - Improvements and repairs	133 000
(21) Myrtle Beach Civil Jet Port - Construct terminal	246 000
(22) Myrtle Beach/Crescent Beach - Improvements & repairs	91 000
(23) Conway/Horry County - Improvements and repairs	28 000
(24) Loris/Twin City - Improvements	23 000
(25) Lancaster County - Improvements	100 000
(26) Lee County - Improvements	103 000
(27) Marlboro County - Improvements and repairs	55 000
(28) Oconee County - Improvements and repairs	150 000
(29) Orangeburg Municipal - Improvements	60 000
(30) Pickens County - Prepare master plan	5 000
(31) Spartanburg Downtown - Improvements and repairs	34 000
(32) Union County - Improvements	75 000
(33) Williamsburg County - Improvements	58 000
(34) York/Rock Hill/Bryant - Improvements, repairs, master plan	31 000
(35) Civil Air Patrol - Space for headquarters	65 000

REMARKS AT THE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD HEARING ON
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS *
JANUARY 12, 1977

CHE

EXHIBIT I
1/12/77

Introduction

We are pleased to appear here today in response to the invitation from State Auditor William T. Putnam. In his letter of January 3, Mr. Putnam requested that we specifically address three points--

1. projected growth in higher education in general in South Carolina,
2. the overall needs (for capital improvements) of the various institutions, and
3. facility usage particularly of classrooms and class laboratories.

In 1971, the Budget and Control Board established procedures whereby all proposals for permanent improvements from the public colleges and universities would be submitted to the Commission on Higher Education before being acted on by the Board. In establishing this procedure, the Board indicated the primary role of the Commission would be the evaluation of the need for the requested improvement. This procedure was reaffirmed by the Board in 1974 and was followed last Fall. In November, the State Auditor, as the Secretary of the Budget and Control Board, received the Commission's recommendation on 58 projects submitted by the public colleges and universities for funding under the Capital Improvement Bonds Act. Today we will briefly review the Commission's recommendations. Since each institution has been afforded the opportunity to address specific projects, we will limit our remarks to general observations which we hope will be of value.

Projected Enrollment in Postsecondary Education

The projects approved by the Commission and forwarded to the Budget and Control Board in November are needed to meet the demand for facilities generated by current enrollments. Other projects for which the Commission recommended deferral of consideration or disapproval reflect in part uncertainty with respect to future enrollments. We

*Presented by James R. Michael, Assistant Director, S.C. Commission on Higher Education. 39

do not foresee, however, the total enrollment falling below the current figure although we anticipate that some reduction in the rate of growth in higher education will occur. The number of 18-21 year olds in South Carolina is continuing to increase, and it is reasonable to anticipate a higher college entrance rate in South Carolina among this group as well as increasing numbers of non-traditional students. We do not foresee underutilization of the facilities for which approval has been recommended.

Long-Range Plans

In 1972, the Commission established a requirement for each institution to develop and submit annually a five-year forecast of capital improvements. This is a planning document and does not constitute a request for approval or funding for any project. Based on the information contained in this document, each institution prepares and submits detailed requests for approval of specific projects.

In August, 1976, forecasts were submitted to cover the five-year period beginning July 1, 1977. A copy of the consolidated forecasts was transmitted to the State Auditor and we have copies for each of you. The five-year projections for all institutions include 153 projects with a total estimated cost of \$230,541,226.

Fall, 1976, Submission

On November 5, 1976 the Commission reviewed requests from the public colleges and universities for funds from Capital Improvement Bonds totalling \$111,864,676. In its report to the Budget and Control Board, the Commission recommended deferral of projects totalling \$26,840,000, disapproval of other projects totalling \$13,140,833 and approval of projects totalling \$71,883,843. The amount recommended for approval included \$26,529,214 for projects which had been included in Capital Improvement Bonds Acts passed by the General Assembly.

The Commission has identified thirteen projects which appear to meet exceptional requirements. These include the provision of basic facilities at three newer senior institutions--College of Charleston, Francis Marion, and Lander; renovation of the facility at The Citadel to meet accreditation standards; renovation of the main teaching hospital at the Medical University; replacement of boilers in the energy facility at South Carolina State and renovation of two key teaching facilities at the University of South Carolina-- a total of \$21,336,129.

per 1/27/77 annual report A detailed report on the Commission's actions on November 5 was transmitted to the State Auditor and are summarized in Attachment No. 1.

Financing Capital Improvements Through Tuition

In its recommendations for 1977-78 appropriations for the public colleges and universities, the Commission recommended that appropriations for certain of the newer colleges be sufficient to enable those institutions to use tuition for capital improvements rather than for annual operations. In the following paragraphs we will expand on that recommendation since it becomes increasingly important to the newer institutions.

Sections 22-21 through 22-39, South Carolina Code of Laws, provide for capital improvements at the public colleges and universities to be funded from State Institution Bonds which are financed with tuition paid by students. The availability of this source of funding has been of great assistance to the established senior institutions--the Medical University, Clemson, the University of South Carolina's Main Campus, The Citadel, South Carolina State, and Winthrop. It has not been authorized, however, for the newer senior colleges since funds from Capital Improvement Bonds have been available for them. In lieu of applying tuition toward capital improvements, the newer institutions have been directed to use tuition for operating expenses thereby reducing the amount of the annual appropriation for each college.

the 6 institutions

The Commission recommends that the annual appropriation for the College of Charleston, Francis Marion, Lander, U.S.C. at Aiken, U.S.C. at Coastal Carolina, and U.S.C. at Spartanburg be increased to enable these institutions to use tuition income for financing capital improvements rather than for current operating expenses. This would enable them to deposit tuition income with the State Treasurer for servicing State Institution Bonds.

The boards of trustees of the public colleges and universities have statutory responsibility for establishing the amount of tuition and fees paid by students at their respective institutions. The State College Board has established a charge for tuition at the institutions under its jurisdiction which is projected for 1977-78 as \$700,000 at the College of Charleston, \$408,200 at Francis Marion, and \$314,000 at Lander, all of which is now assigned to operating revenue.

The Board of Trustees at the University of South Carolina has not established tuition at the regional campuses as there has been no practical reason to do so. If tuition were established comparable to that at the other four-year institutions, a conservative estimate for 1977-78 would be \$195,000 at U.S.C. Aiken, \$210,000 at U.S.C. Coastal Carolina, and \$262,000 at U.S.C. Spartanburg. These amounts are now charged to students and assigned to operating revenue.

To summarize, the six newer senior colleges will assign to general operating revenue in 1977-78 approximately \$2,000,000 identifiable as tuition and legally assignable to funding for capital improvements. They seek over \$16,000,000 from Capital Improvement Bonds for basic facilities to provide physical plants comparable to other institutions. If the State appropriation for each institution were sufficient to cover even part of the \$2,000,000 each would then have some capability to meet requirements for capital improvements other than through Capital Improvement Bonds and have an alternative which is now available to the established institutions.

Utilization of Classrooms and Class Laboratories

A report on classroom and class laboratory utilization at the senior public institutions for Fall, 1976, based on reports submitted to the Commission is attached (Attachment No. 2). The report reflects utilization of all facilities regardless of condition, ownership, or appropriateness of space. It includes, for example, space temporarily leased to meet a need until permanent facilities are available, and space in the library utilized for classrooms which should be released for its primary use by the library. Class laboratories are aggregated, but the institutions have the basic data to report on utilization by discipline.

Overall Needs

To summarize the requirements presented for your consideration, the newer senior institutions (the College of Charleston, Francis Marion, Lander, and the University of South Carolina Regional Campuses at Aiken, Coastal Carolina and Spartanburg) have requirements for new facilities on a selective basis to expand their campuses and to provide the basic physical plant for a four-year institution. These requirements could be met in part through Institutional Bonds if the appropriations for the institutions were sufficient to permit them to use tuition for Institutional Bonds rather than for operating expenses. The major requirement of the established institutions is to renovate and modernize facilities, many of which predate World War II.



SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSION ON HIGHER EDUCATION
RUTLEDGE BUILDING
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HOWARD R. BOOZER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT REQUESTS APPROVED BY
THE COMMISSION ON HIGHER EDUCATION, NOVEMBER, 1976*

TABLE 1

Projects to Meet Exceptional Requirements

(Institutions are arranged alphabetically. Project number is the institution's priority.)

(Essential development of new senior institutions)

COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON

1. Construction of physical education building	\$ 3,780,000
2. Educational equipment	836,379*
3. Extension of central energy facility	724,500
5. Utilities, fire, security and lighting systems	446,250
	\$ 5,787,129)

*From funds frozen by 5% limitation

FRANCIS MARION

1. Art, drama, music and speech building	\$ 2,990,000
2. Campus development	494,000
	(\$ 3,484,000)

LANDER

1. Learning Center I	\$ 3,800,000
2. Renovation of Grier Center	255,000
3. Renovation of old library	250,000
	(\$ 4,305,000)

*As amended by the Commission on Higher Education on January 7, 1977.

(Meet accreditation standards)

THE CITADEL

1. Renovation of Thompson Hall \$ 960,000
(\$ 960,000)

(Upgrade primary teaching hospital)

MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

1. Renovation of hospital \$ 5,000,000
(\$ 5,000,000)

(Replace boilers)

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE

1. Physical plant complex \$ 300,000
(\$ 300,000)

(Renovation of key teaching facility)

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, MAIN CAMPUS

1. Renovation of Barnwell and Hamilton \$ 1,500,000
(\$ 1,500,000)

TOTAL, Exceptional Projects \$21,336,129

TABLE 2

Remaining Approved Requests

(Institutions are arranged alphabetically. Project number is the institution's priority)

THE CITADEL

1. Renovation of hospital \$ 375,000
(\$ 375,000)

CLEMSON

1. Renovation of Sarrine Hall	\$ 1,400,000
2. Renovation of Tillman Hall	2,100,000
3. Renovation of Riggs Hall	400,000
4. Student recreation and athletic facilities	550,000
5. Renovation of Brackett Hall	245,000
6. Renovation of Earle Hall	40,000
7. Renovation of Long Hall	355,000
8. Renovation of Lowry Hall	270,000
9. Renovation of Olin Hall	65,000
	(\$ 5,425,000)

COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON

4. Outdoor activities facility	\$ 336,000
6. Faculty and administrative facilities	425,000
	<u>(\$ 761,000)</u>

FRANCIS MARION

3. Cafeteria expansion	\$ 245,000
	<u>(\$ 245,000)</u>

MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

2. Hospital east wing	\$21,300,000
3. Quadrangle renovation	2,257,000
4. Land acquisition	1,000,000
6. Nursing education facility	1,165,000
7. Student center	\$ 1,300,000
8. General renovation	500,000
	<u>(\$27,522,000)</u>

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE

2. Addition to classroom building	\$ 1,500,000
3. Women's dormitory	1,500,000
	<u>(\$ 3,000,000)</u>

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA - MAIN

1. Renovations, multiple buildings	\$ 1,675,000
2. Utility distribution system	1,850,000
3. Multi-purpose auditorium	5,084,714
	<u>(\$ 8,609,701)</u>

U.S.C. - AIKEN

1. Auxiliary service center	\$ 800,000
	<u>(\$ 800,000)</u>

U.S.C. - SPARTANBURG

1. Hodge Center addition	\$ 1,000,000
2. Campus development	250,000
	<u>(\$ 1,250,000)</u>

WINTHROP

1. Renovations, multiple buildings	\$ 661,250
2. Replacement of primary water lines	143,750
	<u>(\$ 805,000)</u>

TOTAL, Remaining Approved Projects \$48,972,714

JRM

1/10/77

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SENIOR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Fall, 1976, Space Utilization
(Comparable Fall, 1975, Data shown in parentheses)

Classrooms

	<u>Room Usage</u>	<u>Station Occupancy</u>
Clemson	51% (51)	59% (61)
U.S.C. (Main Campus)	56% (61)	61% (63)
The Citadel	59% (61)	67% (54)
College of Charleston	67% (66)	72% (71)
Francis Marion	66% (55)	63% (64)
Lander	67% (63)	90% (93)
S.C. State	56% (51)	78% (73)
Winthrop	34% (32)	44% (42)
U.S.C. Aiken	77% (59)	52% (58)
Coastal	58% (62)	43% (42)
Spartanburg	63% (56)	65% (67)
CHE Range	60%-70%	55%-65%

Class Laboratories

	<u>Room Usage</u>	<u>Station Occupancy</u>
Clemson	41% (40)	77% (83)
U.S.C. (Main Campus)	37% (42)	66% (73)
The Citadel	18% (15)	80% (74)
College of Charleston	40% (37)	73% (74)
Francis Marion	22% (18)	80% (79)
Lander	42% (37)	66% (66)
S.C. State	47% (40)	77% (80)
Winthrop	21% (16)	43% (42)
U.S.C. Aiken	56% (50)	66% (85)
Coastal	33% (52)	66% (81)
Spartanburg	45% (51)	96% (81)
CHE Range	40%-50%	70%-80%

1. Classrooms include all facilities coded 110 on the institution's physical facilities inventory. Class laboratories include all facilities coded 210.

2. Room and lab usage are expressed as percentages of the daytime instructional hours in the week--30 hours at The Citadel, 39.5 hours at Francis Marion, and 45 hours at all others.

3. Station occupancy is the average percentage of student stations occupied when the facilities are in use.

JRM

1/5/77

EXHIBIT I
1/12/77

CLEMSON UNIVERSITY--EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL
REQUEST FOR FUNDS FOR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS 1/

January 12, 1977

As a matter of institutional policy established some years ago by the Clemson Board of Trustees we have projected and planned for a maximum enrollment on our main campus of approximately 10,000 students. Against this background we have maintained on an up-to-date basis a master plan for campus development designed to meet the projected teaching, research, and service program needs. In developing and adjusting these plans, all potential sources of funding are given full consideration.

With expanding enrollments and essential research and service programs, our emphasis for many years on educational and general projects has had to be placed on new and expanded facilities. We still have needs for new buildings included in our long-range plans but we have relegated most of them to lower priorities for consideration in future years.

Having reached the projected maximum enrollment, our priorities on permanent improvements are centered mainly on bringing existing facilities up to present day standards for maximum potential use. We have found that in many cases revitalization of existing facilities is the most economical and practicable means of meeting our needs.

Funds available through issuance of State Institution Bonds and those which may become available through reserves and borrowing potential resulting from plant improvement and other student fees earmarked for permanent improvements are not adequate to meet the top priority current permanent improvement needs. It is therefore respectfully requested that the State Budget and Control Board approve and recommend to the General Assembly the funding of the following projects which are listed in priority order:

1. Renovation of Surrine Hall - Phase 3		\$1,400,000
2. Renovation of Tillman Hall and Basement of Chapel		2,100,000
3. Renovation of Riggs Hall		
	Phase 1 - \$150,000	
	Phase 2 - 70,000	
	Phase 3 - 120,000	
	Phase 4 - <u>60,000</u>	400,000
4. Student Recreation and Intramural Athletic Facilities		550,000
5. Renovation of Brackett Hall		
	Phase 1 - \$130,000	
	Phase 2 - <u>115,000</u>	245,000
6. Renovation of Earle Hall		40,000
7. Renovation of Long Hall		
	Phase 1 - \$185,000	
	Phase 2 - <u>170,000</u>	355,000
8. Renovation of Lowry Hall		
	Phase 1 - \$ 50,000	
	Phase 2 - 20,000	
	Phase 3 - 30,000	
	Phase 4 - 50,000	
	Phase 5 - <u>120,000</u>	270,000
9. Renovation of Olin Hall		<u>65,000</u>
	TOTAL	\$5,425,000

These projects have been approved by the Commission on Higher Education. Although our detailed justifications have been submitted previously, it should be emphasized that the proposed projects are of major importance to some of our more significant and basic programs as follows: Surrine Hall (College of Industrial Management and Textile Science); Tillman Hall (College of Education); Riggs Hall (Electrical and Mechanical Engineering); Student Recreation and Intramural Athletic facilities (a variety of important student activities); Brackett Hall (Chemistry); Earle Hall (Chemical Engineering); Long Hall (Biological and other sciences); Lowry Hall (Civil Engineering); and Olin Hall (Ceramic Engineering).

As indicated above, a number of the proposed projects have been divided into phases to assure flexibility of planning and permit an orderly arrangement of projects within such funds as may become available. Dividing the projects into phases will also make it possible to make selective use of the buildings while they are being renovated. Although not divided into specific phases because the project provides for a complete renovation of Tillman Hall and Basement of Chapel, the work involved in this project will have to be scheduled very carefully so that some use can be made of the various parts of the facility while renovations are in progress. The projects involving Earle Hall and Olin Hall are small and can be handled in each case without special scheduling problems.

We would like to begin these projects in 1977-78 to be completed as early as practicable based on availability of funds. The minimum time of completion of all of these projects is estimated to be two years and hopefully we will be in a position to complete them in not more than three.

1/ The term "Renovation" as used herein includes such remodeling, expansions, and essential equipping as required.

CLEMSON UNIVERSITY--PUBLIC SERVICE ACTIVITIES

REQUEST FOR FUNDS FOR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS

January 12, 1977

The South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, the research arm of the College of Agricultural Sciences, administers research at Clemson University and at branch stations throughout the state. A five-year plan of permanent improvements has been developed. The improvements include high priority service buildings, experimental structures, and renovation of deteriorated greenhouses requiring excess energy and repairs. These improvements are essential for the continuation of a first-rate agricultural research program necessary to provide the citizens of South Carolina, producers and consumers alike, a basis for future progress in food and fiber production, conservation of natural resources, and quality of living.

The first phase of the five-year plan for which funding is respectfully requested at this time includes permanent improvements as follows:

1. Seed processing storage facility	\$ 220,000
2. Swine facilities	100,000
3. Solar heated experimental house	50,000
4. Renovation of greenhouses	100,000
5. Greenhouse for Sandhill Station	<u>20,000</u>
	\$ 490,000

1. The seed processing storage facility would be located off campus. It would provide controlled temperature storage for genetic materials over several years, eliminating the necessity of yearly plantings. Cost savings would occur in direct expenses for the yearly plots and through improved efficiency of plant scientists allowing more effort to be spent on innovative research.

2. Swine facilities include a gestation house, swine nursery building and a farrowing house. The buildings would be constructed at the Clemson University Swine Center. The continued battle to produce meat at a lower cost with less labor and less land has forced swine breeders to more confinement production systems. This research facility is essential to establish nutritional and managerial requirements for confined breeding animals.

3. The solar heated experimental house would be constructed for the purpose of conducting a second phase of research currently underway in a cooperative project between Clemson University and the Rural Housing Research Unit of the USDA. The house would be constructed for testing of various solar collection and distribution systems and located for security reasons at the site of the new Dairy Center. The research would benefit primarily low-income families of South Carolina, many who spend as much as one-third of their annual income for energy. With the increased cost of fossil fuels, greater utilization of solar energy is necessary.

4. The use of greenhouses is essential to good plant science research. Ten greenhouses located on the Clemson University campus were constructed in 1954. The frames, glass, heating systems, and support facilities have deteriorated to the point that extensive renovation is necessary. The greenhouses are used in various programs of the College of Agricultural Sciences and by two other colleges of the University. Failure to proceed with the necessary renovations will result in a continuing high heat cost. The heating expense for the ten greenhouses in FY 1975-76 was three times more than the previous year and approximately five times more than 1971-72. Repairs are becoming increasingly more expensive and safety hazards more numerous.

5. The Sandhill Station serves a vital function in the state's fruit and vegetable research program. Scientists at the station are limited at

present to the type and amount of research that can be conducted during the growing season. Efficiency of the scientists and the scope and depth of research conducted would be enhanced tremendously by the addition of the greenhouse. The greenhouse would serve research by providing growing plants for early spring planting, screening of certain varieties of plants subject to contamination prior to setting in the field, and reducing time for project completion by eliminating certain phases of expensive field research.

CAPITAL FUND REQUIREMENTS NEEDED TO COMPLETE THE
DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEE DEE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION CENTER

January 12, 1977

Agriculture is South Carolina's most basic industry and as such it is imperative that we continue to increase both the quantity and quality of food and fiber produced in South Carolina. The primary responsibility for research and development in the agricultural sciences is vested in the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, a division of Clemson University's College of Agricultural Sciences.

The 13 counties in northeastern South Carolina, traditionally referred to as the "Pee Dee area," account for approximately 67% of the state's total cash receipts for crops and 35% of cash receipts for livestock and livestock products produced in South Carolina. The Pee Dee area also produces all of the state's flue-cured tobacco and more than half of the state's cotton and corn. The production of soybeans also is of very great significance as a cash crop to Pee Dee area farmers.

The Pee Dee Experiment Station located at Florence, South Carolina is by far the most important of the branch experiment stations strategically located throughout the state. This station specializes in basic and applied research significant to the soils and climatic conditions of the Pee Dee area. The main thrusts of the station's research programs are directed toward tobacco (the state's largest cash crop), corn, cotton and soybeans. Additionally, research programs are conducted on small grains; plant breeding programs; research and development in mechanical equipment necessary for the production, harvesting and distribution of agricultural commodities. Pesticides and crop management are vital and very necessary components of the state's total research effort.

Recognizing the importance of the agricultural and agribusiness industries in the Pee Dee area and the fact that the Pee Dee Experiment Station at its present location is totally inadequate on the one hand and constitutes a serious bottleneck to industrial and other economic programs in the area on the other hand, the General Assembly of South Carolina in 1971 passed Act #614 which authorizes the Trustees of Clemson University to acquire a new site of adequate size and that possesses the soils' capabilities necessary to support the long-term research and development programs that must be conducted in this area. Under the provisions of this legislation the State Budget and Control Board authorized, and Clemson University purchased, a new site in Florence and Darlington Counties consisting of 2,297 acres at a cost of \$1,487,470.65.

The authorization and instructions for the relocation of the Pee Dee Experiment Station are spelled out in detail in Sections 1 and 2 of Act 614. The State Budget and Control Board is directed to make available to Clemson University such monies as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Detailed plans for the construction of the laboratory and other permanent facilities which must be constructed on the new site have been very carefully prepared. Because of the very serious economic recession we have experienced during the past two years and the fact that an estimated \$4.8 million to be expended over a period of four fiscal years will be required to construct these facilities, we have considered it prudent to defer temporarily the completion of this relocation project.

Upon instructions from the State Budget and Control Board, the existing Pee Dee Experiment Station property has been appraised with appraisal values as of early February and March of 1975 ranging from \$1,588,350 to \$1,666,300.

Inasmuch as the availability of the full research capability of the new Pee Dee Research and Education Center is so necessary to the support of the agricultural industry of the 13-county Pee Dee area and to the state's overall economy, it is deemed not only prudent but imperative that top priority be assigned to the construction of the facilities necessary for the completion of this project. It is therefore respectfully requested that the State Budget and Control Board approve and recommend to the General Assembly the authorization and funding of this relocation project in the amounts indicated below.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Funds Needed</u>
1977-78	\$ 250,000
1978-79	1,358,415
1979-80	2,020,800
1980-81	<u>1,110,000</u>
	\$4,739,215

*4/18/77
Thee Wilson:
"separable item"
need authorization for now
"serious" about it*

~~posed upon the expenditure of funds for any specific project au-
thorized herein."~~

~~SECTION 2. Time effective. This act shall take effect upon ap-
proval by the Governor.~~

~~Approved the 8th day of June, 1971.~~

(R498, H1300)

No. 614

An Act To Authorize Clemson University To Relocate The Pee Dee Experiment Station; To Provide For The Conveyance Of Certain Land To The Florence-Darlington Technical Education Commission And To Provide For The Right Of Condemnation.

Whereas, Clemson University has given to the Florence-Darlington Technical Education Center two parcels of land, totaling 24.62 acres, formerly a part of the Pee Dee Experiment Station, and regarded as the best tobacco land in the Experiment Station. More recently, in order to expand needed facilities for the Technical Education Center, The Florence-Darlington Technical Education Commission has requested Clemson University to deed to it 5.48 acres adjacent to the Technical Center, but the request cannot be granted at this time as the land is essential to the tobacco research program; and

Whereas, the Legislative Agricultural Study Committee finds that the Pee Dee Experiment Station at Florence is being surrounded by industry and urban development, and that provisions should be made immediately concerning the acquisition of additional land on which to relocate this Experiment Station; and

Whereas, experiments are being carried on continuously at the station and the new site should be purchased now, so that the gradual transition from one location to another could take place in an orderly manner and without impairment to the programs now in progress; and

Whereas, the land where the present station is situated is valuable and by selling it at an opportune time the money derived from such sale would be applied to the cost of any new land that is necessary to be purchased. Now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. Relocation of Pee Dee Experiment Station.—In order to relocate the Pee Dee Experiment Station presently located at Florence, Clemson University may take such action as may be necessary to acquire lands suitable to and necessary for this purpose, upon such terms and conditions as may be approved by the State Budget and Control Board. *Provided*, however, that 39.5 acres, more or less, of the Experiment Station land situated directly behind and adjacent to the Florence-Darlington Technical Education Center shall be conveyed by Clemson University to the Florence-Darlington Technical Education Commission. This acreage is bounded on the northeast by the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad, on the northwest by a swamp, on the southeast by other lands of the Clemson Experiment Station, and on the southwest by other lands of the Florence-Darlington Technical Education Commission and surrounding lands, as shown on a map of the Florence-Darlington Technical Education Center, dated November 5, 1968. This land shall be conveyed as soon as Clemson University has relocated the Pee Dee Experiment Station.

Careful consideration for the present and future requirements of the Pee Dee Experiment Station shall be taken into consideration prior to determination of its relocation to assure its ability to carry out its assigned work. The Experiment Station shall be relocated in Florence and Darlington Counties.

The State Budget and Control Board shall make available to Clemson University such monies as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. In making such monies available the Budget and Control Board shall take into consideration the value of the property transferred by Clemson University to the Florence-Darlington Technical Education Commission for which no compensation was received. Subject to approval of the State Budget and Control Board, monies derived from the sale of the existing Experiment Station lands shall be used in order of priority as follows:

- (1) To pay for the purchase of lands authorized by this act.
- (2) For capital improvements on the new Station site.

SECTION 2. Condemnation.—The Board of Trustees of Clemson University may, in its discretion, make use of the provisions of Chapter 3 of Title 25, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1962, to acquire lands for the purposes herein provided. *Provided*, however, no legal action brought pursuant to this section shall be instituted after January 1, 1972.

No. 615]

OF SOUTH CAROLINA
LOCAL AND TEMPORARY LAWS—1971

1137

SECTION 3. Time effective.—This act shall take effect upon approval by the Governor.

Approved the 4th day of June, 1971.

Pee Dee Experiment Station Relocation Expenditures

<u>Year</u>	<u>Funds Expended</u>
1971	\$ 1,307,270.52
1972	180,200.13
1975	<u>9,025.00</u>
Total	\$ 1,496,495.65

January 5, 1977

Appraisals of Pee Dee Experiment Station Property
Completed in February & March, 1975

W. H. Greever, Jr. *	\$1,596,000
R. M. Hulsart	1,588,350
R. A. Moses	1,609,500

* Mr. Greever appraised improvements at \$70,300,
bringing his total to \$1,666,300.

Funds Required to Complete the
Development of the Pee Dee Agricultural Research and Education Center

<u>Fiscal Year</u>		<u>Cost</u>
1977-78	Architectural fees, planning and engineering, and land area development	\$ 250,000
1978-79	Architectural fees, planning and engineering, construction of buildings, laboratories, utilities, etc.	1,358,415
1979-80	Architectural fees, planning and engineering, construction of buildings, laboratories, utilities, etc.	2,020,800
1980-81	Completion of construction and final site development	1,110,000
	Total	<hr/> \$4,739,215

January 5, 1977

An Outline of Capital Improvement Bond Needs
at Lander College
January, 1977

When Lander College became a state college on July 1, 1973, there were fifteen buildings on the campus.

Immediately upon assuming responsibility for the operation of Lander College, the State College Board of Trustees initiated an engineering study of the soundness and usability of these fifteen buildings, and the State College Board of Trustees employed H. Davis Byrd of Florence, South Carolina, to develop a Master Plan for the development of the sixty-five (65) acre campus. Concurrently, the administration of the College began a study to determine how many students the College would be serving by 1980.

These studies reached the following conclusions:

(1) Five of the existing buildings were in good to excellent condition and could be used for a number of years. These buildings are as follows:

- a. The Science Building, 24,445 square feet, will one day need an annex.
- b. The Student Center, 12,900 square feet, inadequate for the student body which Lander will serve as a state college, but a sound building which can be converted to other uses.
- c. The Gymnasium, 20,666 square feet. This is a Butler-type building which has given a decade of good service and which can be used for a number of additional years. Additional space is badly needed for the College's major in Physical Education.
- d. The President's residence, about 1,900 square feet, in good condition.
- e. The Library. Completely inadequate for a college library, but in sound condition and can be converted into a headquarter for the Physical Plant operation.

(2) An additional seven-buildings, apartment-type residence halls, were judged to be in fair condition and can be used for a number of additional years. Five of these buildings have 3,700 square feet, and two have 7,400 square feet.

(3) Three of the buildings were judged to be not usable on a permanent basis:

- a. The small infirmary, which was a converted army barracks. This building has already been demolished.
- b. The main classroom and administration building, a large (85,000 square feet of gross space) old building which was constructed in 1904. It is currently being used but is in very poor condition and should be immediately replaced.
- c. Chipley Hall, an old dormitory.

(4) It was projected by the administration that by 1980 the College would be serving about 1,800 full-time students. (Since the College completed this study, enrollment has grown from 900 full-time students to 1,604 full-time students in 1976.)

(5) The Master Plan projected that by 1980 the College would need five major new buildings, funds to renew and renovate the small and inadequate Student Center, for an Administration Building, funds to renovate the old library for other uses, and capital monies for parking spaces and general campus development.

The five major buildings which the carefully-developed Master Plan recommended are as follows:

- (1) A Library Building
- (2) A Student Center
- (3) A Classroom Building
- (4) A Fine Arts Building, to be Phase II of the Student Center
- (5) A Physical Education Building

Two of these buildings, the library and the Student Center, are under construction. The library is scheduled to be completed in the summer of 1977, and the Student Center will be completed in late spring of 1978.

To make Lander "whole", and to give the students of the Upper Savannah Region a state college equal to that available to citizens in Florence and Charleston, the other three buildings are desperately needed. The students have arrived, but we do not have an adequate physical plant to serve them.

Although we realize that under the present fiscal restraints we will not be able to complete the Lander campus, as envisioned in the Master Plan, by 1980, we keep alive the hope that we can progress at a steady pace toward achieving the goal of having a whole campus early in the 1980s.

We would like to request that in 1977 the General Assembly approve capital improvement bonds for the Classroom Building and to renovate the old Student Center and the old library. Funds needed for these purposes are as follows:

Learning Center I	\$ 3,800,000
Renovation of Grier Student Center	255,000
Renovation of old library	250,000

We live in the hope that in 1979 funds will be approved for the Fine Arts Center and that in 1981 funds will be approved for the Physical Education Building.

It is our conviction that an objective study would assign a very high priority to the needs of Lander College. The College has a competent and enthusiastic faculty and staff, but the College does not have at this time a physical plant adequate to its goals.

LAJ:hlb
1/77

A Description of the Classroom and Faculty Office Building Requested
Under the Title "Learning Center I"

This project employs existing real property for the construction of classrooms, laboratories, faculty offices and a suite for the Academic Vice President. Present plans anticipate approximately 95,000 gross square feet, 40+ classrooms/laboratories and 100+ offices for use by departments of education, business, social science, humanities, and freshman programs.

Financial Data: \$3,800,000 @ \$40/sq. ft. to be borne by State
Capital Improvement Bonds

1/77

Exhibit I

1/12/77

~~Dr. Edwards~~

bee dee Research and educational center

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEE DEE RESEARCH
AND EDUCATION CENTER

<u>Fiscal Year</u>		<u>Cost</u>
1974-75	Architectural Fee, Planning and Engineering	\$ 60,000
1975-76	Architectural Fee, Planning and Engineering	126,000
	Construction of Buildings, Laboratories, Utilities, etc.	1,332,415
	Total 1975-76	<u>1,458,415</u>
1976-77	Architectural Fee, Planning and Engineering	64,000
	Construction of Buildings, Laboratories, Utilities, etc.	2,656,800
	Total 1976-77	<u>2,720,800</u>
1977-78	Completion of Construction of Buildings, Labora- tories, Utilities, etc.	
	Total 1977-78	<u>500,000</u>
	TOTAL	\$4,739,215

a plan for development

CLEMSON UNIVERSITY

Development of the Pee Dee Research
and Educational Center

<u>Fiscal Year</u>		<u>Cost</u>
1977-78	Architectural fees, planning and engineering, and land area development	\$ 250,000
1978-79	Architectural fees, planning and engineering, construction of buildings, laboratories, utilities, etc.	1,358,415
1979-80	Architectural fees, planning and engineering, construction of buildings, laboratories, utilities, etc.	2,020,800
1980-81	Completion of construction and final site development	1,110,000
	Total	<u>\$4,739,215</u>

*M. Wilson 11/18/77
"expandable" site
need with now
for this much*

Calendar No. H. 1300

Introduced by AGRICULTURE AND CONSERVATION
COMMITTEE

S. Printer's No. 364—S. Read the first time April 22, 1971.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

To whom was referred a Bill (H. 1300), to authorize Clemson University to relocate the Pee Dee Experiment Station; etc., respectfully

REPORT:

That they have duly and carefully considered the same, and recommend that the same do pass.

REMBERT C. DENNIS, for Committee.

A BILL

To Authorize Clemson University to Relocate the Pee Dee Experiment Station; To Provide for the Conveyance of Certain Land to the Florence-Darlington Technical Education Commission and to Provide for the Right of Condemnation.

Whereas, Clemson University has given to the Florence-Darlington Technical Education Center two parcels of land, totaling 24.62 acres, formerly a part of the Pee Dee Experiment Station, and regarded as the best tobacco land in the Experiment Station. More recently, in order to expand needed facilities for the Technical Education Center, The Florence-Darlington Technical Education Commission has requested Clemson University to deed to it 5.48 acres adjacent to the Technical Center, but the request cannot be granted at this time as the land is essential to the tobacco research program; and

Whereas, the Legislative Agricultural Study Committee finds that the Pee Dee Experiment Station at Florence is being surrounded by industry and urban development, and that provisions should be made immediately concerning the acquisition of additional land on which to relocate this Experiment Station; and

Whereas, experiments are being carried on continuously at the station and the new site should be purchased now, so that the gradual transition from one location to another could take place in an orderly manner and without impairment to the programs now in progress; and

Whereas, the land where the present station is situated is valuable and by selling it at an opportune time the money derived from such sale would be applied to the cost of any new land that is necessary to be purchased. Now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina :

SECTION 1. In order to relocate the Pee Dee Experiment Station presently located at Florence, Clemson University may take such action as may be necessary to acquire lands suitable to and necessary for this purpose, upon such terms and condition as may be approved by the State Budget and Control Board. *Provided*, however, that 39.5 acres, more or less, of the Experiment Station land situated directly behind and adjacent to the Florence-Darlington Technical Education Center shall be conveyed by Clemson University to the Florence-Darlington Technical Education Commission. This acreage is bounded on the northeast by the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad, on the northwest by a swamp, on the southeast by other lands of the Clemson Experiment Station, and on the southwest by other lands of the Florence-Darlington Technical Education Commission and surrounding lands, as shown on a map of the Florence-Darlington Technical Education Center, dated November 5, 1968. This land shall be conveyed as soon as Clemson University has relocated the Pee Dee Experiment Station.

Careful consideration for the present and future requirements of the Pee Dee Experiment Station shall be taken into consideration prior to determination of its relocation to assure its ability to carry out its assigned work. The Experiment Station shall be relocated in Florence and Darlington Counties.

The State Budget and Control Board shall make available to Clemson University such monies as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. In making such monies available the Budget and Control Board shall take into consideration the value of the property transferred by Clemson University to the Florence-Darlington Technical Education Commission for which no compensation was received. Subject to approval of the State Budget and Control Board, monies

derived from the sale of the existing Experiment Station lands shall be used in order of priority as follows:

- (1) To pay for the purchase of lands authorized by this act.
- (2) For capital improvements on the new Station site.

SECTION 2. The Board of Trustees of Clemson University may, in its discretion, make use of the provisions of Chapter 3 of Title 25, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1962, to acquire lands for the purposes herein provided. *Provided*, however, no legal action brought pursuant to this section shall be instituted after January 1, 1972.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon approval by the Governor.

—XX—

**Research and
educational
center
development plan**

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- B3. population
- B4. agribusiness

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- C2. goals
- C3. objectives
- C4. off-site improvements
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preface

This document presents the findings of a Planning Study presently underway to investigate the facilities and operations for an agricultural research center to be located in the Pee Dee Region of South Carolina. The purpose of this interim report is to provide a summary of the facts and analyses from which the study's recommendations are based. Hopefully, a knowledgeable discussion of the issues presented herein will lead to the development of improved research center facilities for all of South Carolina.

history

Agricultural research in South Carolina dates from 1669 when the Lord's Proprietors provided for a test garden of ten acres on the Ashley River. This appears to be the first experimental farm established in America for improving agriculture.

Three subsequent events led to the development of the experiment station as it exists today. First, in 1886, the South Carolina General Assembly passed a bill providing for the establishment of experimental farms. Second, in 1887, the Congress passed the Hatch Act, which provided federal financial support for State agricultural experiment stations. And third, in 1889, the South Carolina General Assembly provided for the acceptance of the land willed by Thomas G. Clemson to establish an agricultural experiment station with authorization to expend federal and state funds for research on agricultural problems.

Today, the South Carolina Experiment Station is the research branch of the College of Agricultural Sciences of Clemson University. As such, the station's research program forms an integral portion of the teaching and public service functions of the College.

organization

officers/deans

Dr. R. C. Edwards
President

Dr. Victor Hurst
Vice President – Academic Affairs
and Dean of the University

Melford A. Wilson
Vice President – Business and
Finance and Comptroller

Stanley G. Nicholas
Vice President – Development

Joseph P. McDevitt
Vice President for Executive Affairs
and University Counsel

Walter T. Cox
Vice President for Student Affairs
and Dean of Students

Dr. Claud B. Green
Dean, Undergraduate Studies

Dr. Arnold E. Schwartz
Dean, Graduate Studies
and University Research

Dr. Samuel M. Willis
Dean, University Extension

Dr. L. P. Anderson
Dean – College of
Agricultural Sciences

directors

Dr. O. B. Garrison
Director – Agricultural
Experiment Station

Dr. W. C. Godley
Associate Director
Agricultural Experiment
Station

Dr. Wayne T. O'Dell
Director – Extension Service

Dr. J. B. Copeland
Associate Director
Extension Service

dept. heads

Dr. W. J. Lanham
Head, Agricultural Economics &
Rural Sociology

Dr. A. W. Snell
Head, Agricultural Engineering

Dr. G. R. Craddock
Head, Agronomy and Soils

Dr. R. F. Wheeler
Head, Animal Science

Dr. W. A. King
Head, Dairy Science

Dr. S. B. Hayes
Head, Entomology and
Economic Zoology

Dr. W. P. Williams
Head, Food Science

Dr. T. L. Senn
Head, Horticulture

Dr. W. M. Epps
Head, Plant Pathology and
Physiology

Dr. B. D. Barnett
Head, Poultry Science

planning

Robert D. Eflin, A.I.A.
Campus Master Planner

Gordon W. Patterson, A.I.A.
College of Architecture

superintendent

Dr. J. B. Pitner
Superintendent
Pee Dee Experiment Station

team & tasks

TEAM MEMBERS

MANAGEMENT DIRECTORS

PLANNING/DESIGN

IMPLEMENTATION

MEMBERS

Dr. L. P. Anderson
Melford A. Wilson
Stanley G. Nicholas
Dr. O. B. Garrison
Dr. W. C. Godley
Dr. John Pitner
Robert D. Eflin

Robert D. Eflin
Gordon Patterson
Dr. John Pitner
Dr. W. C. Godley

Dr. L. P. Anderson
Dr. O. B. Garrison
Robert D. Eflin
Dr. John Pitner
Dr. W. C. Godley
Jerry Boyer
Melford A. Wilson
Stanley G. Nicholas

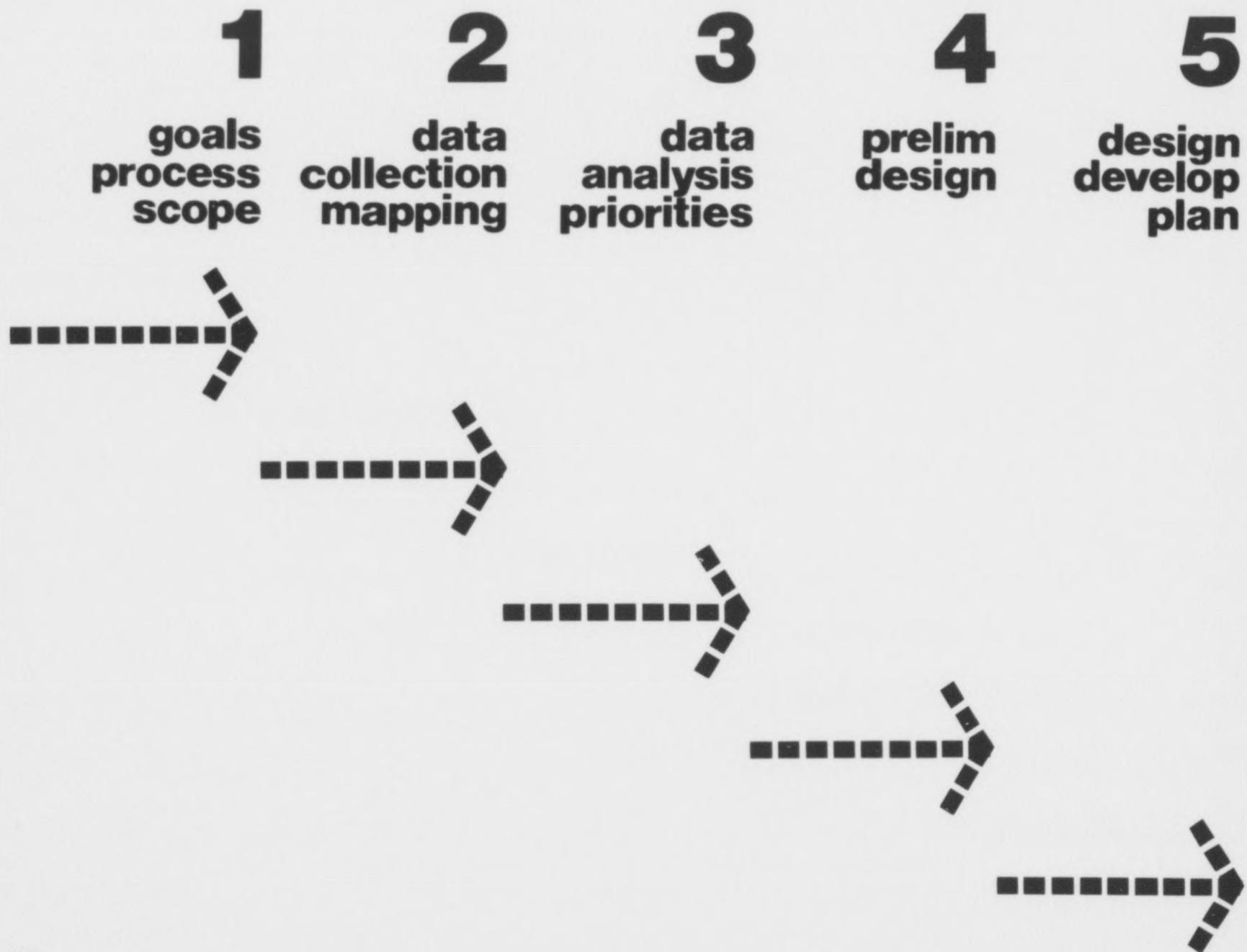
TASKS

Financial Decisions
Goals
Priorities
Consultation
Approval/Review
Ongoing Management

Process
Programming
Reports
Coordination
Base Maps
Data Collection
Analysis
Priorities
Summary Documents
Brochures

Development Administration
Phases - Considerations
Architectural Responsibilities
Ongoing Management
Maintenance

planning phases



state plan

STATE PLAN

South Carolina's formal agricultural research program has its headquarters and main station at Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina.

The branch stations are located as follows: The Sandhill Experiment Station, near Columbia, also the site of the Livestock-Poultry Health Department; the Pee Dee Experiment Station, near Florence; the Truck Experiment Station, near Charleston; and the Edisto Experiment Station, near Blackville.

The South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station is charged with conducting basic and applied research in agriculture and with providing this knowledge to all segments of our society. Besides serving farmers and homemakers, the station conducts a sizable portion of the research needed by agribusinesses which supply the inputs for agricultural production, such as farm chemicals and fertilizers, farm machinery, fuel, feed, seed, and building materials, and by those which market, process, and distribute food and other farm products.

The modern revolution in American agriculture began in the mid-1930's with most of the achievements since 1950. Twenty years ago, yields of corn, tobacco, wheat, hay, tomatoes, and some other crops were less than half of what they are today. In the past 20 years, milk production per cow has almost doubled and eggs per laying hen have increased by approximately 50%. The efficiency of feed conversion for broilers has doubled. The cotton picker, the tobacco harvester, and the peach harvester — major breakthroughs in mechanical harvesters for agricultural crops — have appeared since 1950. Soybean production has increased from almost nothing in 1950 to 24,750,000 bushels in 1972 and soybeans occupy the largest acreage of any South Carolina crop.

These technological achievements made possible by research and education have added many dollars to our pockets, far above the cost of the research itself. Historically, each dollar invested in agricultural research has been returned to the state's economy a hundredfold. Each dollar of agricultural products generates another three to five dollars of new economic activity.

Much of the progress of modern agriculture today can be traced directly to research. The South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station is proud of the role it has played in this progress and its close relationship with all sections of our economy.

population

South Carolina's population has increased steadily since 1950 when the total population exceeded the 2 million mark for the first time. Between 1950 and 1960 a 12.5 percent increase in population occurred, and the increase continued with an 8.7 percent increase during 1960-70. The lower growth rate during the past decade resulted from several factors, one being the rapid mechanization of agriculture and the accompanying migration out of the state.

For the current decade, a 12 percent population growth is projected, bringing the number of South Carolinians close to 3 million by 1980. Predictions of the accelerated growth rate during this period are based upon expectations of economic progress and continued moderately high birth rates.

South Carolina's rural population declined some 3 percent from 1960 to 1970, and villages and small towns declined almost 9 percent. Urban population in the state, however, increased nearly 26 percent during the same period, metropolitan areas registering an even greater rate of growth, slightly more than 40 percent.

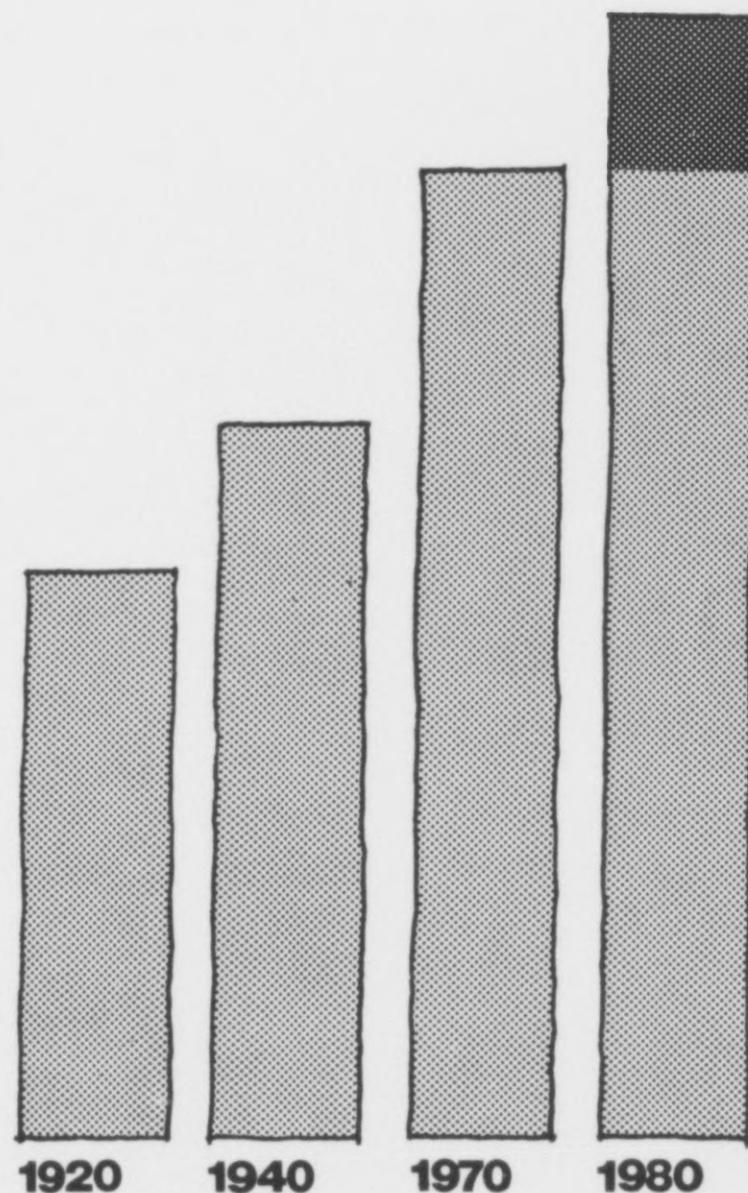
If future trends follow current patterns, we can expect the proportion of our rural population to be slightly under 50 percent and the urban proportion to be slightly over 50 percent by 1980.

Even though active farmers are decreasing in number, this does not mean that agriculture is any less vital to the state's economy. On the contrary, our farmers are increasing their productive capacity to grow more on shrinking farm acres, and each year the agricultural complex is using and demanding more capital, more science and technology, more managerial expertise, more purchased inputs, more specialized marketing facilities, and more research to feed and clothe our country's 94 percent non-farm population.

3 million people

2—

1—



A3

agribusiness

South Carolina's agribusiness is projected to grow from 3.7 billion dollars to a 5.0 billion dollar goal by 1980. The new Pee Dee Research Center will be a major factor in achieving this goal.

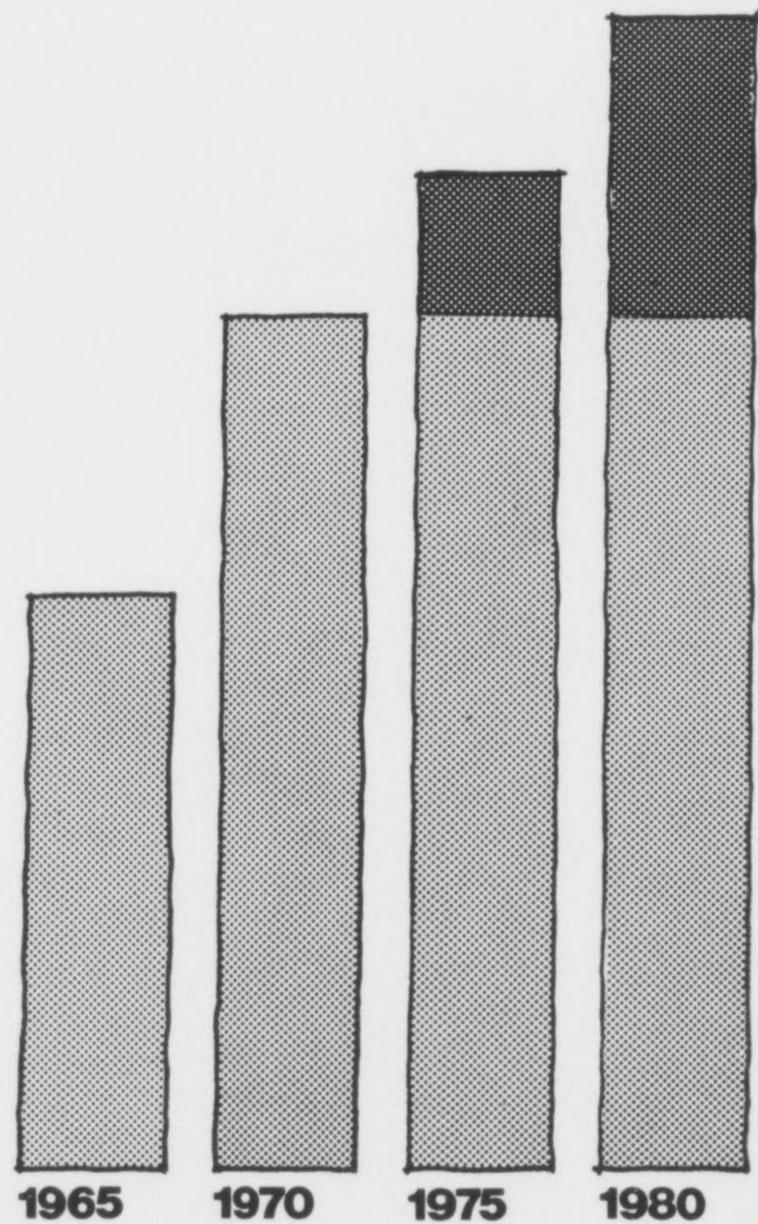
5 billion
dollars

4-

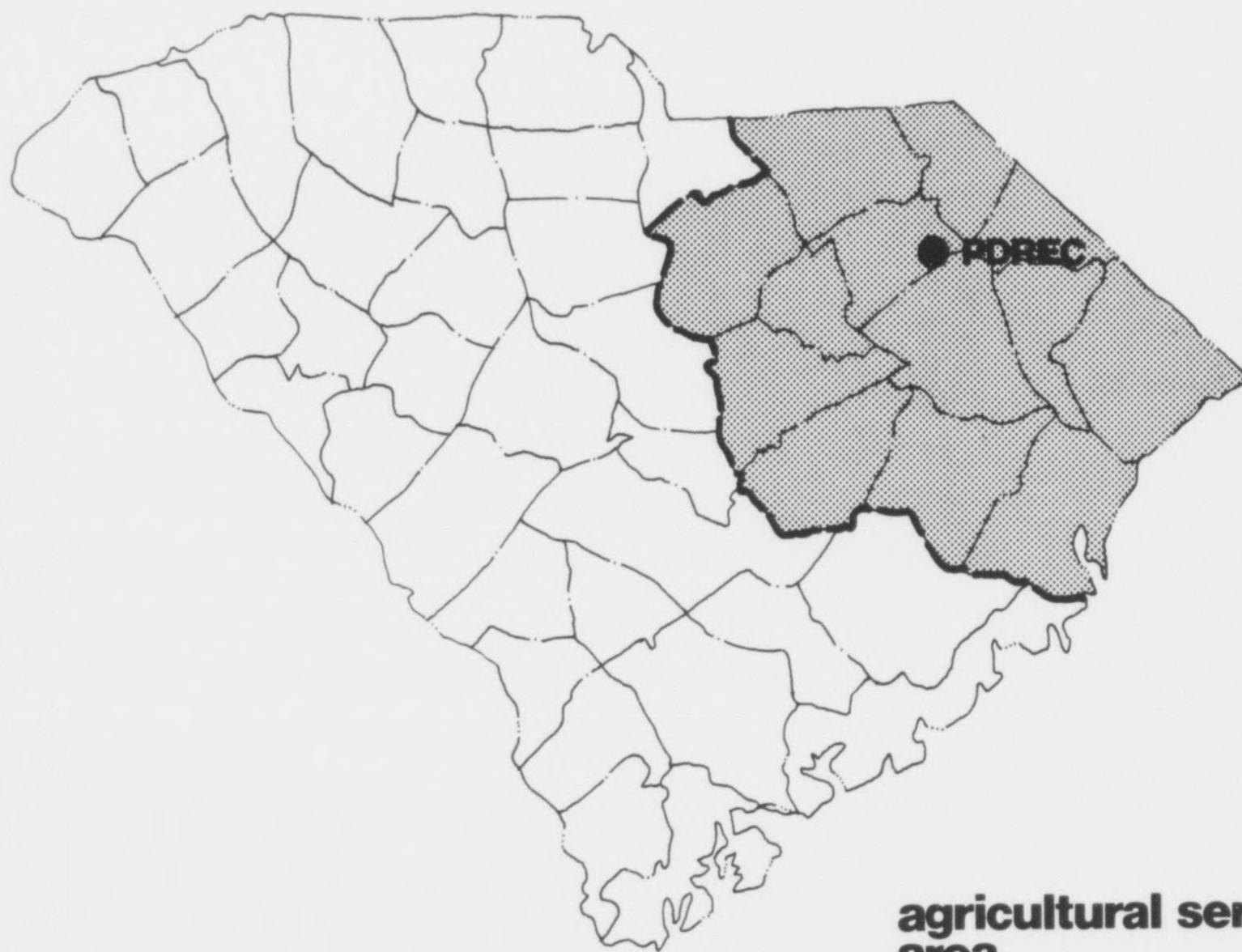
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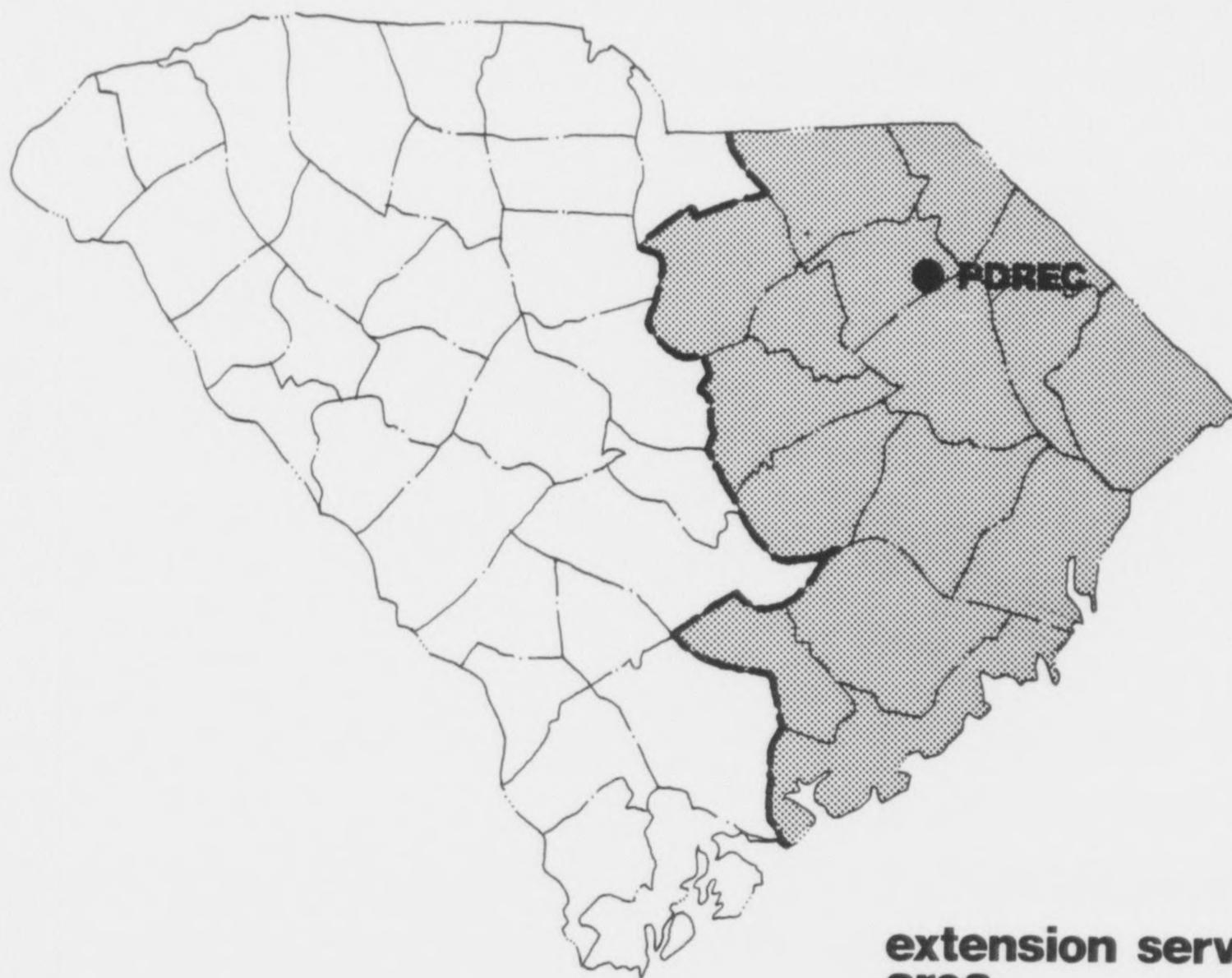
region



**agricultural service
area**

B1

region



**extension service
area**

B2

region

REGION - POPULATION

COUNTIES SERVED AGRICULTURAL & EXTENSION	POPULATION 1950	POPULATION 1960	POPULATION 1970	CHANGE 50-60	CHANGE 60-70
CHESTERFIELD	36,236	33,717	33,667	- 7.0	- .1
CLARENDON	32,215	29,490	25,604	- 8.5	-13.2
DARLINGTON	50,016	52,928	53,442	5.8	1.0
DILLON	30,930	30,584	28,838	- 1.1	- 5.7
FLORENCE	79,710	84,438	89,636	5.9	6.2
GEORGETOWN	31,762	34,798	33,500	9.6	- 3.7
HORRY	59,820	68,247	69,992	14.1	2.6
KERSHAW	32,287	33,585	34,727	4.0	3.4
LEE	23,173	21,832	18,323	- 5.8	-16.1
MARION	33,110	32,014	30,270	- 3.3	- 5.4
MARLBORO	31,766	28,529	27,151	-10.2	- 4.8
SUMTER	57,634	74,941	79,425	30.0	6.0
WILLIAMSBURG	43,807	40,932	34,243	- 6.6	-16.3
	542,466	566,035	558,818	4.3	- 1.1
<u>EXTENSION</u>					
BERKELEY	30,251	38,196	56,199	26.3	47.1
CHARLESTON	164,856	216,382	247,650	31.3	14.5
DORCHESTER	22,601	24,383	32,276	7.9	32.4
TOTALS	217,708	278,961	336,125	28.1	20.5
STATE	2,117,027	2,382,594	2,590,516	12.5	8.7

region

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region

CASH RECEIPTS FOR COUNTIES SERVED

COUNTY	1972 - THOUSANDS CROPS	1972 - THOUSANDS LIVESTOCK & LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
CHESTERFIELD	7,974	9,016
CLARENDON	14,496	6,037
DARLINGTON	20,126	4,083
DILLON	17,389	1,382
FLORENCE	31,414	5,157
GEORGETOWN	3,779	1,214
HORRY	37,879	5,676
KERSHAW	2,850	2,941
LEE	13,543	4,195
MARION	13,833	1,849
MARLBORO	11,557	2,569
SUMTER	15,288	10,468
WILLIAMSBURG	21,551	4,945
<u>EXTENSION</u>		
BERKELEY	2,380	3,307
CHARLESTON	10,543	1,366
DORCHESTER	3,009	4,161
<u>SUMMARY</u>		
TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS FOR COUNTIES SERVED	227,611	68,366
TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS, SOUTH CAROLINA	344,826	214,337
COUNTIES SERVED AS A PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL	66.0	31.9

background

In 1972, 2297 acres of land, located off I-95 near Florence, South Carolina, formerly the site of Dargan Farms, was purchased for the development of a new Pee Dee research center.

The task of this planning group is to translate the notion of creating a balanced new research center on this site into a set of program objectives, a building program, and a physical design. At the same time, this project is to demonstrate innovative technology in building construction and to provide for planned phases of growth.

The need for comprehensive planning cannot be overstated. Too often, planning studies are undertaken that attempt to evaluate pieces of the research program as isolated elements. The tendency in such a situation is to concentrate on replacing old facilities with new but similar ones, with little or no regard for the interrelated nature of facilities, personnel, and general operations. A building program should not be undertaken without considering a complete analysis of the fiscal, as well as physical, implications of their actions. In the same way, the manner in which a facility constrains or promotes administrative policies, research methods, personnel effectiveness, and involvement should be thoroughly investigated and brought to the attention of the decision makers.

At this point, it should be emphasized that planning cannot be separated from implementation if it is to be effective. This implies that planning for a research and educational program is an ongoing process, constantly being modified by the realities of the moment, and that it makes provisions for including the ideas of persons at every level of research and operation. This provides the best assurance that the goals and procedures which result from planning efforts will in fact be those towards which day-by-day research and education activities are directed.

GENERAL PLANNING GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

These goals and objectives establish the common area of agreement from which the diverse interests involved in the development of the Pee Dee Research Center can pursue their own interests within the framework of a plan — a plan which structures these individual efforts in a mutually reinforcing and beneficial growth pattern. The following planning goals and objectives are the foundation upon which the priorities and Research Center were developed.

GENERAL CHARACTER

A research and educational environment will be created for this new center. This environment can be defined as a compact and efficient area or areas which are composed of spaces that are well defined by building masses and orientations that promote an exposure to a variety of activities and amenities (i.e., walking, research activities, educational experiences, and a wide range of other amenities). The physical image created by this interplay of building masses and open space will contain a variety of spaces that are aesthetically pleasing experiences.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

The Research Center will be strengthened as the dominant agricultural center in the region through the development of a substantial increase in research activities, and a general strengthening and improvement of knowledge of production, processing, marketing, and consumption for agricultural products.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Research Center will be strengthened as an educational center through the dispensing of knowledge gained through its research activities.

goals

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Special environment features and opportunities (i.e., the lakes, open space, etc.) will be properly recognized in the development of the Research Center. A strengthening of the image of the Research Center will provide a dominant and identifiable symbol of its research and educational capabilities.

GROWTH AND FUNCTION

The Pee Dee Research Center will exceed its growth potential, as indicated by the current trends.

The Center will be improved as a center of research and education activities.

objectives

1

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- Should provide for orderly growth and development while preserving a measure of diversity among its parts.
- Allocate land for use, recognizing that it may become a scarce resource, to be conserved rather than wasted.
- Minimize conflicts with public and research facilities, particularly transportation and utilities.
- Develop strong pedestrian linkages between research and education facilities within a core and selected frame areas.
- Discourage office, research use directly adjacent to areas of primary public activity.
- Avoid duplication of facilities so as to provide better economic utilization of complex.
- Encourage public use of education facilities.
- Establish concentrated sub-centers which support additional services for research activities.

2

CIRCULATION

- Develop a system of efficient movement of people and goods based upon the demands of activity concentrations.
- Establish an articulated circulation system which separates public, research, and educational movements and which defines the hierarchies of movement.
- Discourage vehicular dominance and thru traffic within core facilities.
- Separate both visually and functionally service activity from pedestrian circulation.

3

PARKING

- Provide parking capacity adequate to meet future demand for research and public activities.
- Minimize the time required to get from vehicular access points to destinations within the core.
- Minimize overall cost of parking system by consolidating parking in major clusters in and around core facilities.
- Minimize aesthetic liabilities associated with vehicular storage.
- Distribute parking in proportion to activity generated by destinations.

4

RESEARCH

- Provide (structures) to serve people with a variety of research activities.
- Relate supporting services to housing structures in order to create a well functioning research activity.
- Capitalize upon the unique aesthetic opportunities related to site.

5

EDUCATION

- Create in the complex an educational center which recognizes the demands of the region.

6

OPEN SPACES

- Develop a system of public open spaces and recreation areas that take advantage of the character and potential of the site.
- Provide an image for the research center through open space that complements the total environment.
- Provide an ordered system, through a variety of spaces within the complex, recognizing the demand for pedestrian amenities and circulation.

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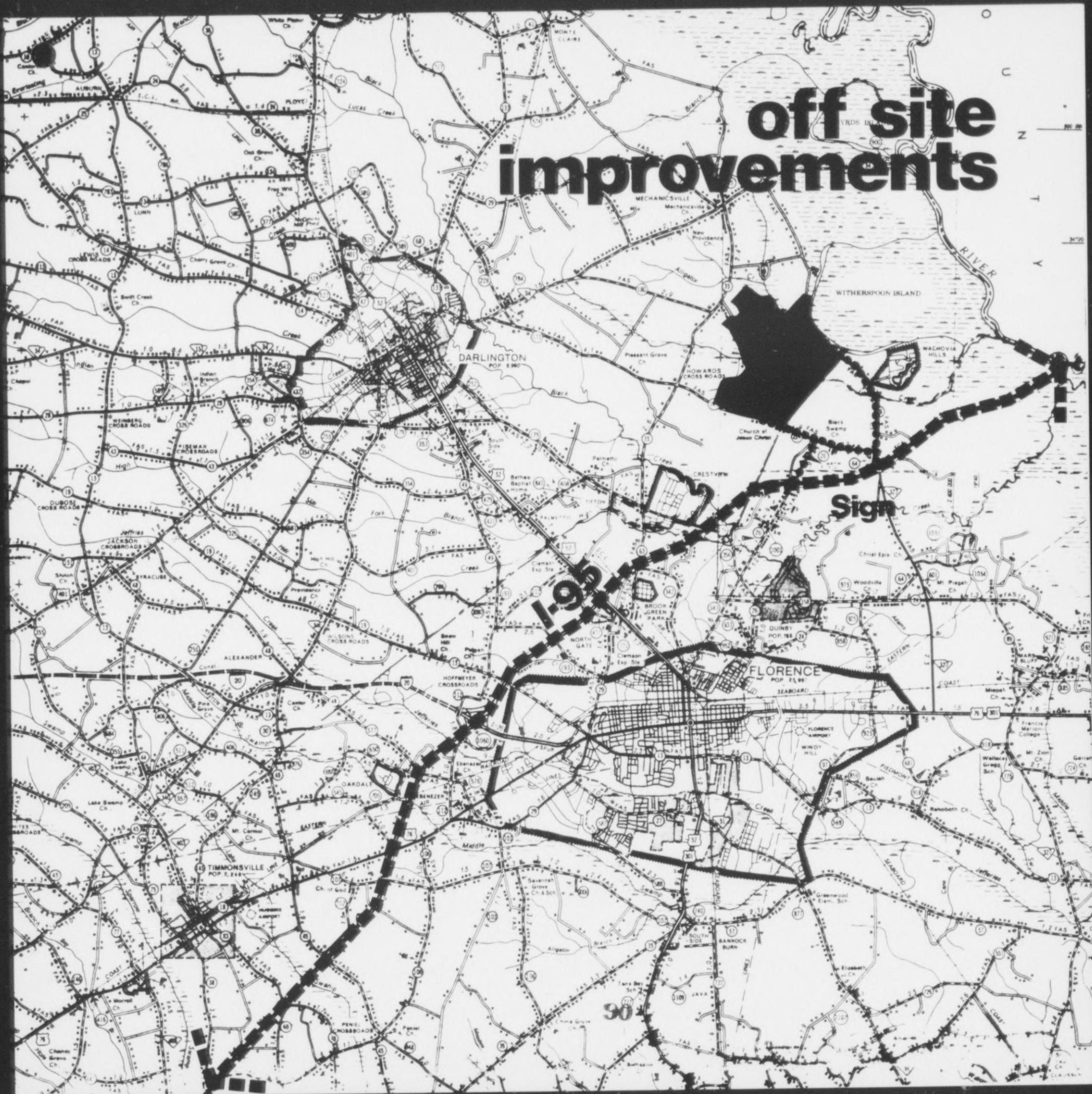
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off site improvements



program

space allocations

A. ADMINISTRATION FACILITIES		Sq. Ft.
Administrative Offices		
Superintendent	1 @ 200	200
Farm Manager	1 @ 150	150
Secretarial Offices		
General	2 @ 90	180
Conference Room, Library		600
Total		1,130
B. EXTENSION FACILITIES		
Extension Specialists Offices		
General	10 @ 120	1,200
Secretarial Offices		
General	3 @ 90	270
Records and Work Space		300
Total		1,770
C. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES		
Auditorium		3,000
Demonstration Laboratories		
General	2 @ 1,200	2,400
Conference Classrooms		
General	4 @ 600	2,400
Educational Staff Offices		
General	4 @ 150	600
Total		8,400

D. RESEARCH FACILITIES			Sq. Ft.
Research Scientists Offices General	Plant Pathology	1 @ 120	120
	Entomology	2 @ 120	240
Cotton	Agronomy	2 @ 120	240
	Entomology	4 @ 120	480
	Physiology	1 @ 120	120
	Ecology	1 @ 120	120
Tobacco	Agronomy	1 @ 120	120
	Pathology	1 @ 120	120
	Entomology	1 @ 120	120
	Soils Science	1 @ 120	120
	Ag. Economics	1 @ 120	120
Horticultural Crops	Horticulture	2 @ 120	240
Grain Crops	Agronomy	1 @ 120	120
Animal Rearing	Animal Science	3 @ 120	360
Farm Mechanization	Ag. Engineering	4 @ 120	480
Research Secretarial Offices General		6 @ 90	540
Records and Work Space General			500
Research Laboratories General	Plant Pathology	1 @ 240	240
	Entomology	1 @ 240	240
Cotton	Entomology	4 @ 240	960
	Physiology	2 @ 240	480
	Ecology	2 @ 240	480
Tobacco	Agronomy	3 @ 240	720
	Pathology	3 @ 240	720
	Entomology	3 @ 240	720
Horticultural Crops	Horticulture	2 @ 240	480
Animal Rearing	Animal Science	1 @ 240	240

Laboratory Equipment Preparation General			750
Laboratory Equipment Storage General			1,000
Chemical Storage & Mixing General			250
Research Greenhouses			
Cotton	Agronomy	2 @ 1400	2,800
	Entomology	2 @ 1400	2,800
Tobacco	Agronomy	1 @ 1400	1,400
	Pathology	1 @ 1400	1,400
	Entomology	1 @ 1400	1,400
Horticultural Crops	Horticulture	1 @ 1400	1,400
Grain Crops	Agronomy	1 @ 1400	1,400
Vegetable Crops	Pathology	1 @ 1400	1,400
Growth Chambers General			2,000
Research Mechanization Shops			
Tobacco Equipment	Ag. Engineering		4,000
General Farm Equipment	Ag. Engineering		2,000
Material Handling Equipment	Ag. Engineering		1,000
Research Mechanization Storage General	Ag. Engineering		3,000
Total			37,440

E. MAINTENANCE & STORAGE FACILITIES

Woodworking Shop General			2,000
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Field Equipment Preparation & Repair General	3,000
Field Equipment Storage General	7,000
Seasonal Supply & Storage General	2,000
Agricultural Chemical Storage General	4,000
Insecticide Formulation General	2,000
Total	20,000

F. COTTON, GRAIN, & HORTICULTURAL CROPS
FIELD RELATED FACILITIES

Cotton Gin	5,000
Cotton, Grain & Horticultural Seed Storage	5,000
Boiler & Cold Storage Rooms	2,000
Field Research Work Areas	2,000
Total	14,000

G. TOBACCO FIELD RELATED FACILITIES

Field Equipment Storage	1,400
Seasonal Supply Storage	1,000
Fertilization Storage	600
Cured Leaf Processing & Work Area	4,000
Cured Leaf Preparation, Sampling & Display	3,000
Cured Leaf Storage	5,000
Total	15,000

D4

H. ANIMAL REARING FIELD RELATED FACILITIES

Field Equipment Storage	1,000
Feed & Seasonal Supply Storage	1,000
Animal Rearing Areas	5,000
Total	7,000

J. AUXILIARY FACILITIES

Security Residence(s)	2,000
Fish & Wildlife Field Related Facilities	Varies
Recreational Facilities	Varies
Total	2,000+

summary

buildings

	Sq. Ft.
A. ADMINISTRATION FACILITIES	
Net Area	1,130
Circulation, Mechanical, & Structural (30% of net)	340
Total	1,470
B. EXTENSION FACILITIES	
Net Area	1,770
Circulation, Mechanical, & Structural	530
Total	2,300
C. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES	
Net Area	8,400
Circulation, Mechanical, & Structural	2,500
Total	11,900
D. RESEARCH FACILITIES	48,670
Net Area	37,440
Circulation, Mechanical, & Structural	11,230
Total	48,670
E. MAINTENANCE & STORAGE FACILITIES	20,000
F. COTTON, GRAIN, & HORTICULTURAL CROPS FIELD RELATED FACILITIES	14,000
G. TOBACCO FIELD RELATED FACILITIES	15,000
H. ANIMAL SCIENCE FIELD RELATED FACILITIES	7,000
J. AUXILIARY FACILITIES	2,000
TOTAL BUILDING AREA	122,340+

parking

PARKING REQUIREMENTS		124,500
Staff	165 @ 300	49,500
Visitors	250 @ 300	75,000

environmental determinants

the grid

The PDREC land area is laid out on a grid, having letters and numbers along the two adjacent edges. This grid is keyed off the state and county grids which occur at 25,000 foot intervals. The primary purpose of the grid is to designate areas by identifying a square's proper coordinates, although utilities and other provisions will also be located along its lines.

One square of the grid is designated as a "land unit," 1000 feet by 1000 feet, and is equal to approximately one and one half acres. This provides for a continuing reference for developments and improvements as they relate to the PDREC, both now and in the future.

maps

1

LOCATION AND CIRCULATION

This map gives the PDREC location with respect to the major road systems and county lines. The site is accessible from three sides — by existing roads, two of which have direct linkage with interchanges on I-95 (refer to Off Site Improvements Map - C4). Public and staff access from Florence and Darlington, the two major urban areas, will occur on Interstate I-95 and would logically indicate that the major entrance to the Center occur either on State Highways S16-173 or S16-26.

The following table summarizes the distances from the PDREC to key destinations within the area.

DESTINATION	DISTANCE
Downtown Florence	10.4 miles
Downtown Darlington	8.2 miles
Quinby	6.5 miles
Florence Airport	12.9 miles
I-95/State 52 Interchange	7.4 miles
Mechanicsville	6.0 miles
Oak Grove	13.2 miles

2

CLIMATE

This map gives the average maximum, mean, and minimum annual temperatures for the PDREC for a period of record of 71 years. Also included is the highest and lowest mean average months of this period.

Total precipitation during the period of 1901-1966 has averaged 43.7 inches annually, with the highest annual rainfall occurring in 1928 of 73.55 inches and the lowest being recorded in 1933 of 31.07 inches.

Winds and their predominant directions in the winter and summer are shown along with the average intensity in miles per hour. Also of pertinent interest to the PDREC is the length of growing season in the area. This is the interval during which the following meteorological conditions will permit plant growth. For the Darlington - Florence area, the average growing season varies from 227 to 235 days annually. This is among the longest growing seasons in the state, only exceeded by the coastal region.

3

TOPOGRAPHY

This map illustrates the basic topography of the site. Flat areas, sloping areas, and tops of hills are shown. The site has a total difference in elevation of 50 feet, with large, relatively flat, planting areas.

4

WATERSHED

This map shows surface water impoundments (lakes and ponds) and creeks. Also shown is the off-site drainage and on-site drainage.

5

VEGETATION

This map illustrates the existing areas of tree cover, in darker value, and the open land areas, in the lighter value.

6

VISUAL

This map summarizes the visual impact of existing site elements, the best visual exposure of the site areas from existing circulation elements and sites with good views to other areas.

E2

7

SOILS

This map gives the location of different surface soil types. Along with the map is included a legend of soil types and a limitations and features chart for the different soil types.

Predominant soil series are Norfolk, Wagram, Orangeburg, and Goldsboro with smaller acreages of Troup and Coxville.

Norfolk, Wagram, and Orangeburg are deep or moderately deep, well-drained, fine, sandy loams that have friable sandy clay loam subsoil. They have good structure medium in organic matter and plant nutrients. These soils are well adapted to tobacco, cotton, corn, soybeans, truck crops, and fruit and nut crops. Row crops can be grown every year if lime and fertilizers are applied.

Goldsboro is deep, nearly level soil that is moderately well drained. This soil is productive but usually needs drainage. Organic matter content is medium and plant nutrients range from moderate to high. When drained, Goldsboro is well suited for cotton, tobacco, corn, small grains, soybeans, truck crops, and all pasture and forage crops.

Coxville is level, poorly drained soil that must be drained before it can be used for row crops or pasture. After drainage, Coxville can be planted to row crops and pasture.

Troup sand is a sloping, deep soil with extensive drainage. These soils are sandy, droughty, and subject to severe leaching. These soils are not suited for cultivated row crops or pasture. Fruit and nut crops can be grown with proper fertilization and management.

environmental impact

THE FREEWAY

The decibel level generated by the freeway located to the south will vary from 70 db up to 80 db. The distance to the site should diminish this to well within the recommended noise level outside most buildings of 30 decibels.

Other traffic around the site are not major circulation elements and should not contribute measurably to this noise level.

LAND USES-VISUAL

Visual pollution from certain land uses within the PDREC development is a minor environmental problem. The largest single source is the tv tower located directly across from the southeast corner of the site.

WATER POLLUTION

The site is located several miles from the city of Florence and its utilities. This means that all utilities will have to be developed on the site and therefore are a source of pollution to the water impoundments on the site and surrounding areas. Waste treatment facilities and heavy animal use areas will require careful placement to insure that they are not potential water contaminants.

development areas

**I.
tobacco
research
500 acres**

**III.
animal
science
research
200 acres**

**II.
IV.
central
educational
1400 acres**

DARLINGTON
FLORENCE

99

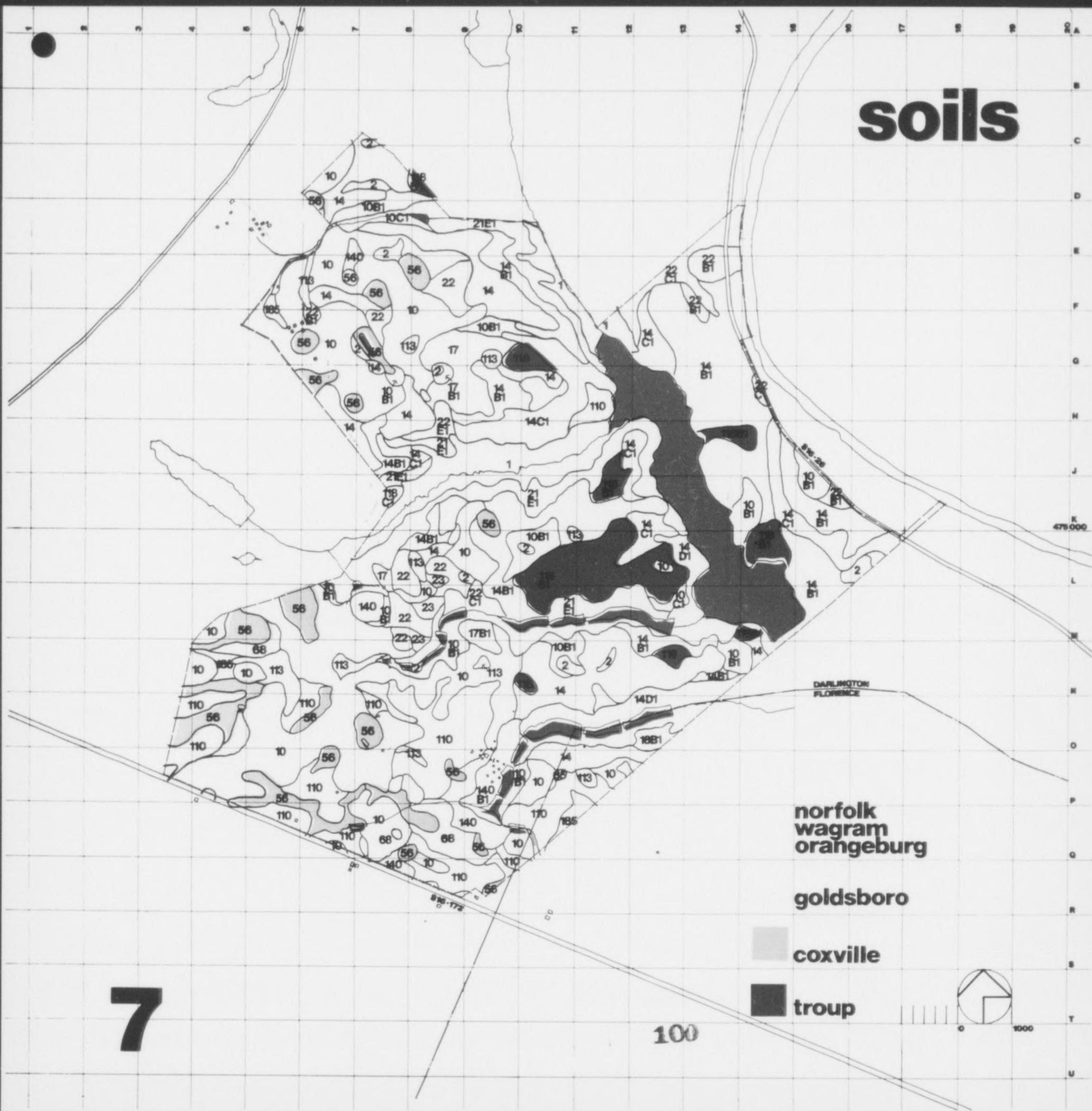
north



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475,000

soils



7

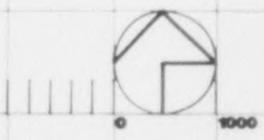
100

**norfolk
wagram
orangeburg**

goldsboro

coxville

troup



soils

<u>Number</u>	<u>Soil Name</u>		
1	Johnston and Wehadkee soils, frequently flooded	23	Lucy loamy sand 0 to 2% slopes
2	Local alluvial land	56	Coxville fine sandy loam
10	Norfolk loamy sand 0 to 2% slopes	68	Dunbar fine sandy loam
10B1	Norfolk loamy sand 2 to 6% slopes	110	Goldsboro loamy sand
10C1	Norfolk loamy sand 6 to 10% slopes	113	Rains fine sandy loam
14	Wagram loamy sand 0 to 2% slopes	118	Troup sand 0 to 2% slopes
14B1	Wagram loamy sand 2 to 6% slopes	118B1	Troup sand 2 to 6% slopes
14C1	Wagram loamy sand 6 to 10% slopes	118C1	Troup sand 6 to 10% slopes
14D1	Wagram loamy sand 10 to 15% slopes	140	Duplin loamy fine sand 0 to 2% slopes
17	Wagram sand 0 to 2% slopes	140B1	Duplin loamy fine sand 2 to 6% slopes
17B1	Wagram sand 2 to 6% slopes	185	Lynchburg sandy loam
18B1	Lakeland sand 0 to 6% slopes		
18D1	Lakeland sand 10 to 15% slopes		
21E1	Orangeburg and Lucy soils 10 to 25% slopes		
22	Orangeburg loamy sand 0 to 2% slopes		
22B1	Orangeburg loamy sand 2 to 6% slopes		
22C1	Orangeburg loamy sand 6 to 10% slopes		

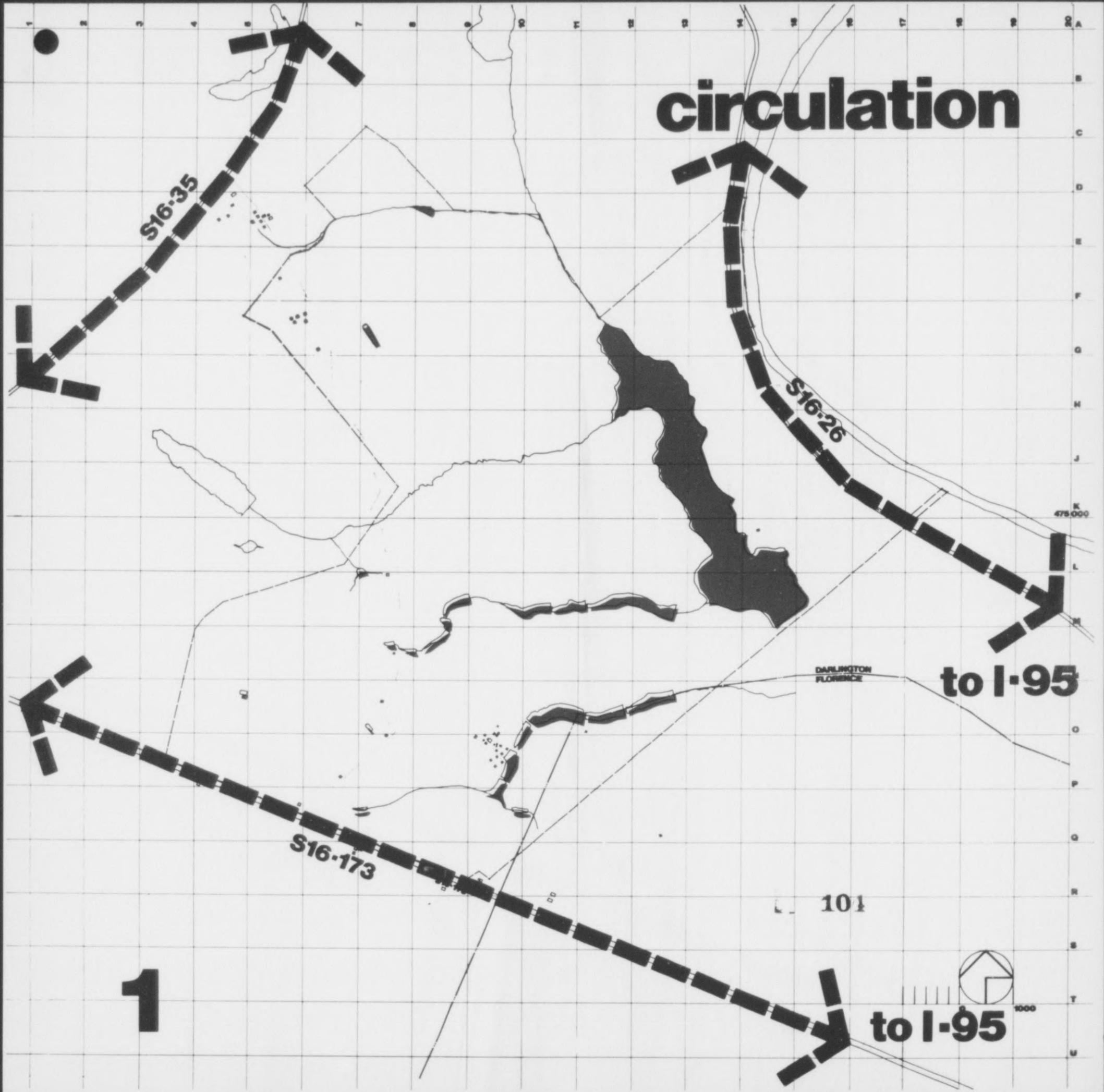
soils

LIMITATIONS AND FEATURES OF SOILS AFFECTING SELECTED USE

Soil Series & Slope Range	Sites for Light Industries	Local Roads & Streets	Septic Tank Filter Fields	Sewage Lagoons	Depth to Seasonal High Water Table (ft.)
Coxville 0 - 2%	Severe—wetness, flooding	Severe—wetness, flooding	Severe—depth to water table, permeability, flooding	Severe—depth to water table, flooding	0 - 1
Dunbar 0 - 2%	Severe—depth to water table, unified soil grouping	Severe—subgrade	Severe—permeability, depth to water table	Moderate depth to water table	0 - 1½
Duplin 0 - 6%	Moderate - wetness, shrink-swell potential, unified soil group	Severe - traffic supporting capacity	Moderate—depth to water table, permeability	Slight	2½
Goldsboro 0 - 2%	Moderate - unified soil group	Moderate - subgrade	Moderate—depth to seasonal high water table	Moderate - depth to seasonal high water table, permeability	2½ - 3
Johnston & Wehadkee 0 - 2%	Severe—soil drainage class, seasonal water table, flooding	Severe—soil drainage class, flooding, subgrade	Severe—depth to water table, flooding	Severe—depth to water table, flooding	0 - 1
Local Alluvial Land 0 - 2%	Moderate	Moderate—subgrade	Moderate—depth to seasonal high water table	Moderate—depth to seasonal high water table, permeability	2½ - 3
Lakeland 0 - 15%	0 - 6% slopes Slight 10-15% slopes Moderate	0 - 10% slopes Slight 10-15% slopes Moderate	0 - 10% slopes Slight <u>1</u> 10-15% slopes Moderate slope	Severe - permeability	6+
Lucy 0 - 25%	0-6% slopes Slight 6-10% slopes Moderate-slope 10-25% slope Severe-slope	0-10% slopes Slight 10-15% slopes Moderate-slope 15-25% slopes Severe slope	0-6% slopes Slight 6-10% slopes Moderate-slope 10-25% slopes Severe-slope	0-6% slopes Moderate-permeability 6-25% slopes Severe-slope	6+

Norfolk 0 - 10%	0-6% slope Slight 6-10% slopes Moderate- slope	Slight	Slight	0-6% slopes Moderate- permeability Moderate- permeability, slope	6+
Orangeburg 0-25%	0-6% slopes Slight 6-10% slopes Moderate-slope 10-25% slopes Severe-slopes	0-10% slopes Slight 10-15% slopes Moderate-slope 15-25% slopes Severe-slope	0-10% slopes Slight 10-15% slopes Moderate-slope 15-25% slopes Severe-slope	0-2% slopes Moderate- permeability 2-6% slopes Moderate- permeability, slope 6-25% slope Severe-slope	6+
Rains 0-2%	Severe- soil drainage class, depth to water table, flooding	Severe- soil drainage class, flooding	Severe- depth to water table, flooding	Moderate- permeability	0-1
Troup 0-10%	0-6% slopes Slight 6-10% slopes Moderate	0-10% Slight	0-10% slopes Slight ^{1/}	Severe permeability	6+
Wagram 0-15%	0-6% slopes Slight 6-10% slope Moderate-slope	0-10% slopes Slight 10-15% slopes Moderate-slopes	0-10% slopes Slight 10-15% slopes Moderate-slopes	Severe permeability	6+

^{1/} Pollution is a hazard to water supplies



circulation

S16-35

S16-26

S16-173

DARLINGTON
FLORENCE

to I-95

101

1

to I-95

1000

climate

winds
winter
8 mph

winds
summer
8 mph

temperature

annual: max. 75.2°

mean 63.6

min. 46.3

month: january 52.4

july 90.1

precipitation

annual: 43.7"

2

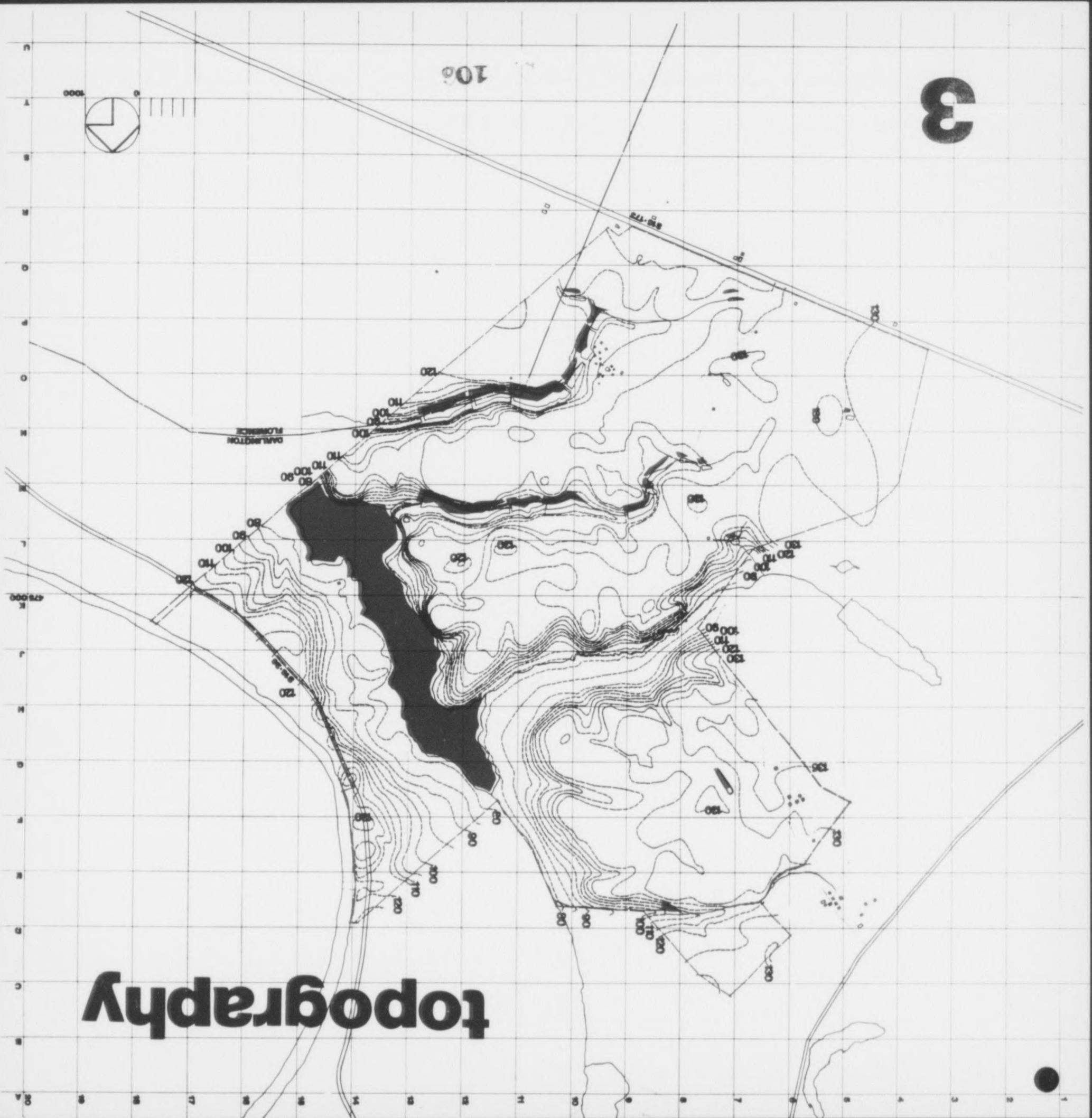
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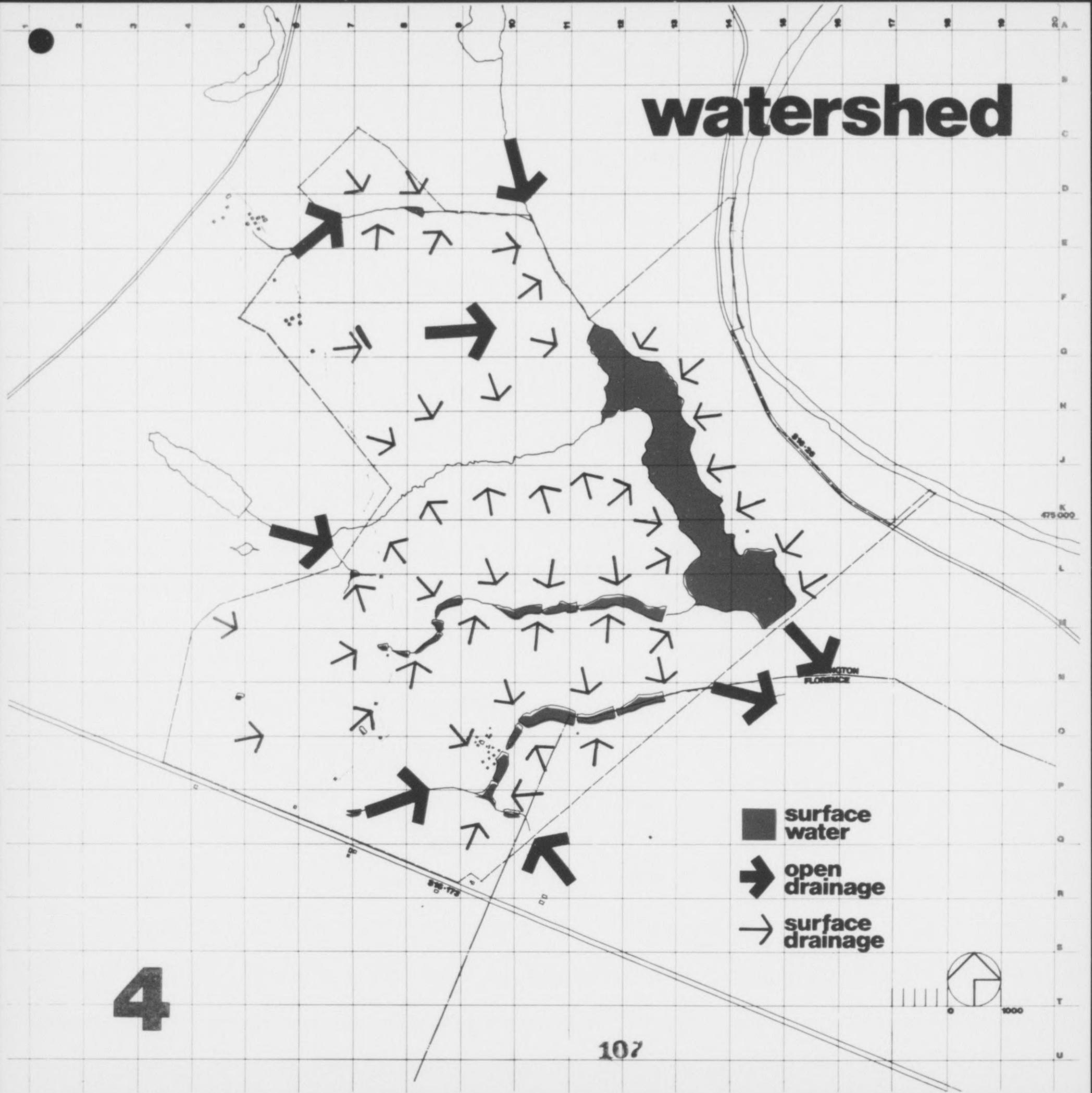
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106

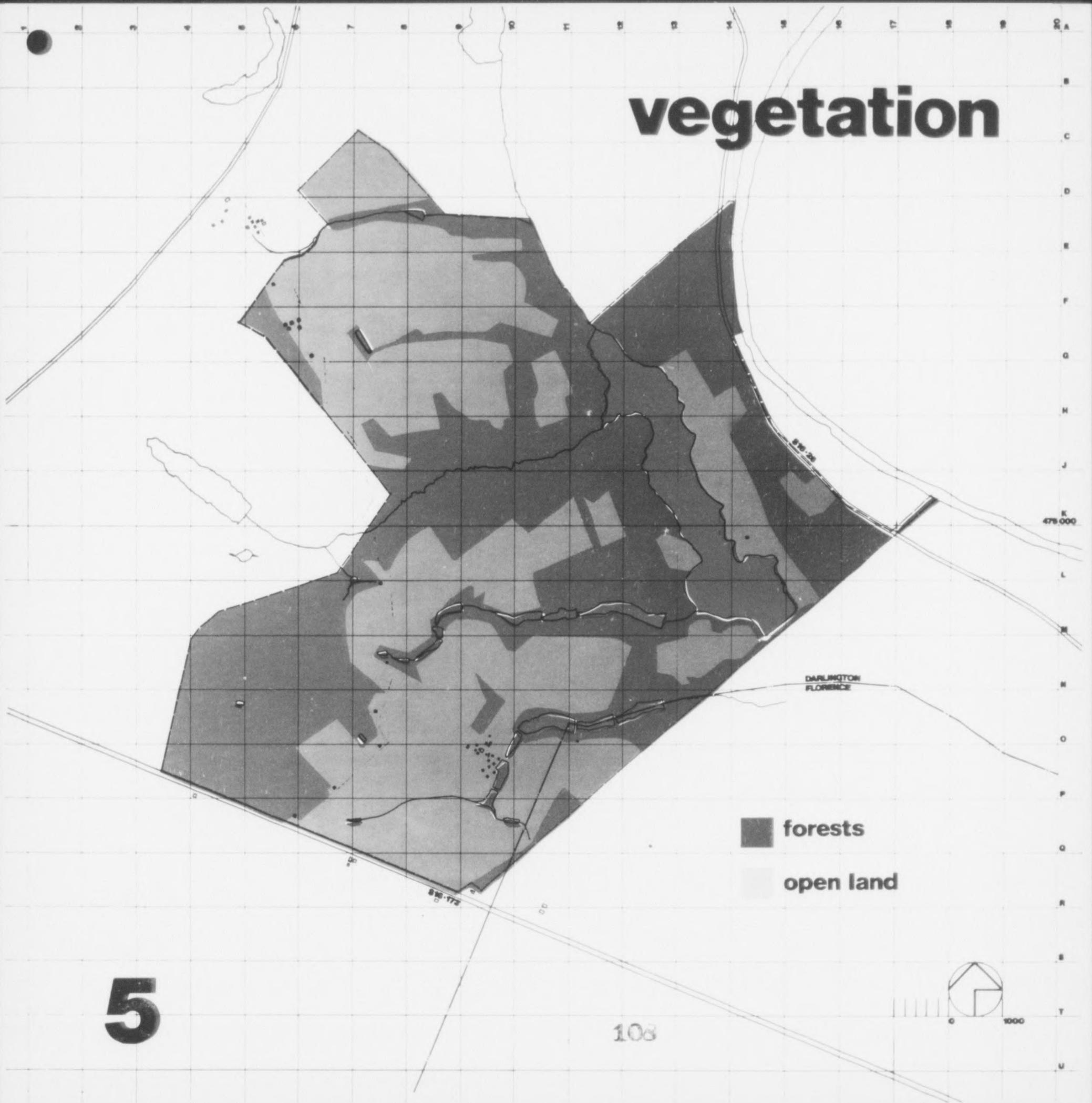
topography



watershed



vegetation



5

108

■ forests

□ open land

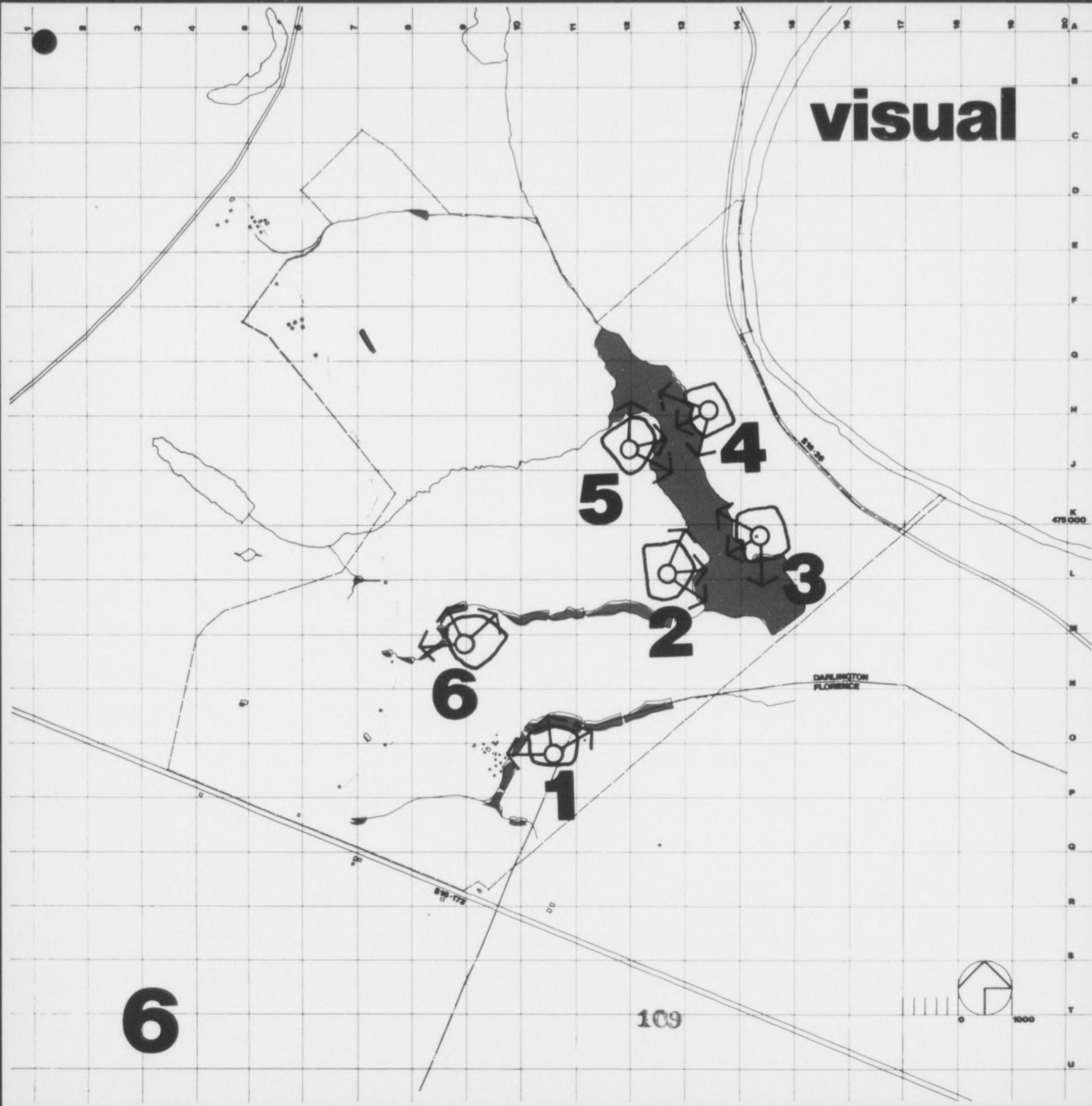
DARLINGTON
FLORENCE

478 000



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visual



6

109



costs

summary

The following is an estimate of costs involved for the development of the Pee Dee Research and Educational Center located near Florence, South Carolina.

These costs include:

Preparation of 2,297 acres of land with utilities, road systems, land clearing and preparation of land for agricultural research.

Construction of 122,340 square feet of fully equipped and furnished buildings for carrying on the research and educational programs of the Clemson University College of Agriculture.

LAND AREA DEVELOPMENT	COST(\$)
Land Preparation – includes irrigation, fencing landscaping, and parking	463,492
Utility Systems – includes waste treatment, water and road systems	751,470
BUILDINGS	
Research Offices and Laboratories	2,230,799
Educational Facilities	757,997
Processing and Service Facilities	535,457
ESTIMATED COST OF DEVELOPMENT	4,739,215



resources

TITLE

- 1969 Census of Agriculture
Source: U. S. Dept. of Commerce
- South Carolina Agri. Exp. Station
Source: Clemson U. Agri.
- Land Resource Map of South Carolina
Source: Soil Cons. Service
- Land Resource Map of Florence County
- Air Diffusion Patterns - South Carolina
Source: Weather Service
- Climate @ S. C. Agri. Exp. Stations
Source: USDA - Environmental Science Services Adm.
- Length of Growing Season in S. C.
Source: USDA - Env. Sci. Services Adm.
- South Carolina Opportunities Production Goals - Ecology & Education - 1972
Source: Clemson University
- Growing Opportunities in S. C.
Source: S. C. State Dev. Board
- Cash Receipts from Farm Mtg S.C. September 1973
Source: Dept. of Agri. Economics
- Livestock & Poultry Stats. 71-73
Source: Dept. of Agri. Economics
- Livestock & Poultry Stats. 71-73
Source: Dept. of Agri. Economics
- Livestock & Poultry Stats. 65-70
Source: Dept. of Agri. Economics
- Crop Statistics 65-72
Source: Dept. of Agri. Economics
- Atlas of Agriculture 1960-70
Source: Dept. of Geography U. of South Carolina
- S. C. Land Use Information System Overview - James C. Hite
Source: Dept. of Agri. Economics and Rural Sociology
- Industrial Data on Florence County
Source: Chamber of Commerce Florence, S. C.
1. Population Change of Counties - '72
Source: USDA
 2. Population Characteristics
Source: USDA
 3. Agri. Characteristics, S. C.
Source: USDA
- Soil Survey - Darlington Cty.
Source: USDA

This report prepared by:

COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
Gordon W. Patterson
Architect/Planner A.I.A.
under the auspices of
CAMPUS MASTERPLAN
CLEMSON UNIVERSITY
Robert D. Eflin
Masterplanner - A.I.A.



E N D

MINUTES OF BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD MEETING

JANUARY 13, 1977 9:00 A.M.

The Budget and Control Board met at 9:00 a. m. on January 13, 1977 in the Trustee Lounge at Williams-Brice Stadium for the purpose of continuing the hearing of Capital Improvement Bond authorization requests begun on January 12 and for the purpose of holding a regular Budget and Control Board meeting. Governor James B. Edwards, Mr. Grady L. Patterson, Jr., and Mr. Earle E. Morris, Jr., attended the all-day meeting. Because of legislative commitments, Senator Dennis attended only the regular business session and Mr. LeMond was absent. House-Senate Bond Review Committee Chairman Frank L. Roddey and Committee member Senator Allen R. Carter and their staff were in attendance at the bond hearings.

Also attending were W. T. Putnam, P. C. Smith and W. A. McInnis.

The following items of business were considered:

HEARING ON CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS - Capital Improvement Bond authorization requests were presented by the Department of Youth Services and the Clark Hill Authority.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS - PRESENTATION OF TEN-YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN - Commissioner William D. Leeke, of the Department of Corrections, accompanied by several of his staff and by planning consultant Stephen Carter and members of his staff, appeared before the Budget and Control Board to present a ten-year capital improvement plan for the Department of Corrections. The slide-tape presentation of the plan included, among many other details, the following points: (1) that inmate population has doubled within the past three years (to a total of 7,215 as of November 29, 1976) although it took eighteen years for the population to double prior to this; (2) that a rising prison population is not unique to South Carolina although, in 1975, South Carolina had the third highest incarceration rate in the United States; (3) that the closing of certain county prisons in South Carolina resulted in the

acquisition by the Department of Corrections of facilities capable of housing 887 inmates but that only 556 inmates were transferred to the Department from the counties; (4) that the Division of Research and Statistical Services has projected a prison population of 12,500 by 1986 which means that some 7,000 additional bed spaces will be required by that time; and (5) that about \$80,000,000 in bond funds, in addition to those now authorized, would be required to accomplish the plan.

Budget and Control Board authorization to expend on plan Phase I \$19.7 million of authorized bond funds which have been exempted from bond issue limitations by the General Assembly, subject to Budget and Control Board approval of specific projects, was requested. In addition, Budget and Control Board approval of Phase II, estimated to cost \$35.5 million, some \$16 million of which is authorized but frozen at present, was requested. No request was made on plan Phase III which is estimated to cost about \$61 million.

Guidance from the Budget and Control Board was requested on the matter of funding the staff and equipment needs associated with a proposed inmate construction program.

The presentation emphasized that the cost estimates presented are for construction and renovation only and do not include operating costs; that the plan must be updated from time to time; that only the phase-out of Cell Block 1 of CCI is included in the plan and that other CCI facilities are now expected to be retained; and, finally, that serious consideration must be given to cost-effective alternatives in order that the total projected outlay for facilities might be avoided.

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

HEARING ON CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS - Capital
Improvement Bond authorization requests were presented by the following agencies:

South Carolina State College
Museum Commission
Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism

Following the presentation by the Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, a regular meeting of the Budget and Control Board was held.

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING - Budget and Control Board members previously had been furnished with minutes of the meeting held on December 14, 1976. Upon a motion by Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Patterson, the Budget and Control Board approved these minutes as written.

CIVIL CONTINGENT FUND REQUEST - REPRESENTATIVE THEO W. MITCHELL - Representative Theo W. Mitchell, accompanied by Richard Goldberg of the Arts Commission staff, appeared before the Budget and Control Board to request that \$5,100 be transferred from the Civil Contingent Fund to the Arts Commission to finance a Statewide tour of the Mary McLeod Bethune portrait and related memorabilia. In his brief review of the request, Representative Mitchell noted that \$1,300 from the amount appropriated for the portrait had been returned to the General Fund by the Museum Commission. The total estimated cost of the proposed tour of the portrait and memorabilia is \$6,400 and includes the \$1,300 returned to the General Fund.

In response to questions, Mr. Goldberg indicated that it was his understanding that funds available to the Arts Commission were already obligated and could not support the estimated costs of the part-time tour coordinator and other related expenses and that, while the portrait could be transported and displayed on one of the Arts Commission's two arts trailers, he did not believe it is possible to handle the other Bethune memorabilia in that way.

Following a brief discussion, upon a motion by Senator Dennis, a sub-committee of the Budget and Control Board including Mr. Patterson, Mr. Morris and Mr. Putnam was authorized to work out a satisfactory solution to Representative Mitchell's request.

Information relating to this matter has been retained in these files

and is identified as Exhibit II.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL - REQUEST FOR TRANSFER OF STATISTICAL STAFF - This request by DHEC for the transfer of eight statistical staff persons from the Division of Research and Statistical Services of the Budget and Control Board to DHEC was carried over from the Budget and Control Board meeting of December 14, 1976 in order that additional detailed information on the activities of these eight persons could be provided. At the present meeting, Dr. E. A. Laurent, Director of the Division of Research and Statistical Services, appeared and presented a brief summary of the activities of this staff. Dr. Laurent indicated that the staff time of the Office of Cooperative Health Statistics is spread as follows: health statistics, 25%; health-related statistics, 60%; and social and other statistics, 15%. Dr. Laurent also noted that any division of this staff would be difficult because of funding arrangements.

Following a brief discussion, the Budget and Control Board approved a motion by Senator Dennis, seconded by Mr. Patterson, providing that no change be made in the location of this staff at this time. Mr. Morris voted against the motion.

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

CIVIL CONTINGENT FUND REQUEST - OLD EXCHANGE BUILDING COMMISSION - Mr. P. Bradley Morrah, Jr., Chairman of the Bicentennial Commission, has requested that \$3,000 be transferred from the Civil Contingent Fund to The Old Exchange Building Commission to cover per diem and travel expenses of that Commission through the remainder of fiscal year 1976-77.

Upon a motion by Mr. Morris, seconded by Senator Dennis, the Budget and Control Board approved the transfer as requested.

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

NEXT REGULAR MEETING - The Budget and Control Board agreed to hold

its next regular meeting at 10:00 a. m. on February 1, 1977 in the Governor's Conference Room.

CIVIL CONTINGENT FUND REQUEST - INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION - The Budget and Control Board without objection added this item to the agenda and, following a brief discussion, upon a motion by Senator Dennis, the Budget and Control Board urged the Industrial Commission to seek a deficiency appropriation from the General Assembly and authorized the transfer to the Industrial Commission from the Civil Contingent Fund such operating funds as may be needed.

DIVISION OF GENERAL SERVICES - RIGHT-OF-WAY EASEMENTS - The Budget and Control Board without objection added consideration of this item to the agenda and approved the granting of the following right-of-way easements, upon the recommendation of Mr. Furman McEachern, Director of the Division of General Services:

(1) To SCE&G Company for a service line for approximately 300 feet across the Styx Fish Hatchery Property, Lexington County;

(2) To the Highway Department from the Department of Corrections for road S-112, approximately 2,160 feet in length, 33 feet in width, for the paving of an existing road in Florence County; and

(3) To SCE&G Company from the Department of Corrections for the location of three guy anchors along U. S. 176 and Department of Corrections land in Richland County.

EXECUTIVE SESSION - Governor Edwards announced that eight personnel-related items had been proposed for consideration in Executive Session and the Budget and Control Board, without objection, agreed to consider these matters whereupon Governor Edwards declared the meeting to be in Executive Session.

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

(1) Approved the appeal of a member of the Retirement System to restore a period of prior service because of the peculiar circumstances involved in the particular case;

(2) Received as information the findings and recommendations of the State Employee Grievance Committee in a case involving a Medical University employee;

(3) Approved the salary of the recently-appointed Executive Director of the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education as provided in the 1976-77 Appropriation Act;

(4) Approved a salary increase for the Executive Director of the Ethics Commission;

(5) Approved retroactively the payment of a salary above the maximum of the grade held by a Department of Corrections employee due to the unusual circumstances involved;

(6) Approved retention of the present salary of an employee of The Citadel who now holds a position of lower grade pending a review within six to twelve months; and

(7) Disapproved a request by the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education for authorization to pay a retroactive salary increase to the Agency's Executive Director.

The Budget and Control Board without objection ratified these actions.

DIVISION OF MOTOR VEHICLE MANAGEMENT - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

VEHICLE ACQUISITION REQUEST - The Budget and Control Board without objection agreed to add to the agenda a request by the Dept. of Corrections for authority to purchase from a dealer's stock one nine-passenger station wagon for the Department's "GET SMART" program. This program is scheduled to begin February 1, 1977 and, if the vehicle is not purchased from dealer's stock, a delay of about sixty days in the initiation of the program is indicated.

The Budget and Control Board without objection approved the acquisition of a nine-passenger station wagon by the Department of Corrections as a fleet **120**

addition and authorized its purchase from a dealer's stock.

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

HEARING ON CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS - Capital
Improvement Bond authorization requests were presented by the following agencies:

Department of Mental Health
Department of Mental Retardation
Medical University of South Carolina
State Department of Education - Vocational Education

Various items pertaining to the Capital Improvement Bond authorization requests presented throughout the day have been retained in these files and are collectively identified as Exhibit VI.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:35 p. m.

120-A

EXHIBIT I
1/13/77

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

10 YEAR GROWTH

AND

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

PRESENTED TO

THE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

JANUARY 13, 1977

EXHIBIT I
1/13/77

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

10 YEAR GROWTH

AND

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

PRESENTED TO

THE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

JANUARY 13, 1977

SCDC 10 YEAR GROWTH
AND
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN
SLIDE/TAPE PRESENTATION

SLIDES

1. Title Slide
- * 2. Overcrowding
3. Doubling of Inmate Population
4. Reasons for Rising Prison Population
5. Title Slide
6. State Map Showing Counties Operating Prison Facilities and Designated Facilities
7. Title Slide
8. Population Projection
9. Title Slide
- * 10. Title Slide for Five Year Plan
- * 11. CCI
- * 12. Title Slide for Five Year Plan
13. Title Slide
14. Input into the 10 Year Plan
15. Title Slide
16. Findings in Favor of Regionalization
17. New Three Regional Configuration
18. South Carolina Standard 50 Sq. Ft.
19. Alabama Standard 60 Sq. Ft.
20. Federal Bureau of Prisons Standard 75 Sq. Ft.
21. National Advisory Commission Standard 80 Sq. Ft.
- * 22. Fifty Square Feet Cell
23. Title Slide

*Photographs. Not included in attached copies of slides.

- *24. Three Men in a Small Cell
- 25. Title Slide
- 26. Types of Construction (1, 2, and 3)
- 27. Title Slide
- 28. Construction Costs Per Inmate by Type (same as 34)
- 29. Factors Limiting Inmate Construction
- 30. Initial Staff Required for Inmate Construction
- 31. Additional Staff Required for Inmate Construction
- 32. Additional Staff Required for Inmate Construction - Continued
- 33. Equipment and Tools Required for Inmate Construction
- 34. Construction Costs Per Inmate by Type (same as 28)
- 35. \$20,040 Per Inmate Max/Med, SCDC 10 Year Plan
- 36. \$34,000 Per Inmate Max/Med, Virginia
- 37. \$40,000 Per Inmate Max/Med, Federal Bureau of Prisons
- 38. Title Slide
- 39. Phase I Construction: 528 Bed Med at Oaklawn
- 40. 528 Bed Min at Stone Station or Other Site
- 41. 144 Bed Min at Givens; Abattoir, Broad River Road (same as 43
- *42. Abattoir
- 43. 144 Bed Min at Givens, Abattoir, Broad River Road (same as 41)
- 44. Total Bedspaces and Cost
- 45. Phase I Continued: Renovations
- *46. Examples of Problems in Institutions Requiring Renovations
- *47. Examples of Problems in Institutions Requiring Renovations
- *48. Examples of Problems in Institutions Requiring Renovations
- *49. Examples of Problems in Institutions Requiring Renovations
- 50. Phase I Summary and Total Cost (same as 66)

INTRODUCTION (SLIDE 1)

PROVIDING BEDSPACES FOR OUR RAPIDLY (SLIDE 2) EXPANDING INMATE POPULATION IS THE NUMBER ONE PRIORITY FOR THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS. IN THE PRESENTATION OF OUR FISCAL YEAR 77-78 BUDGET REQUEST IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT OUR INMATE POPULATION DOUBLED WITHIN THE LAST THREE YEARS. (SLIDE 3) (3,608 ON JUNE 5, 1974, RISING TO 7,215 ON NOVEMBER 29, 1976) THIS IS ALARMING TO US, PARTICULARLY WHEN WE CONSIDER THAT IT TOOK MORE THAN 18 YEARS TO DOUBLE BEFORE THAT. IT IS ALSO ALARMING TO US BECAUSE OF THE RESULTANT OVERCROWDING WHICH HAS SERIOUS NEGATIVE IMPACT ON OUR CORRECTIONS SYSTEM, INCLUDING HIGHER ESCAPE RATES. NEITHER RISING PRISON POPULATIONS NOR THE REASONS FOR THE RISING POPULATIONS ARE UNIQUE TO SOUTH CAROLINA. (SLIDE 4) INCREASING POPULATION AT RISK, AND THIS TERM REFERS TO PERSONS IN THE CRIME-PRONE AGE BRACKET, HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT, RISING CRIME RATES, STRICT DRUG LAWS, LONGER AND MANDATORY SENTENCES, AND TOUGHER ATTITUDES OF PAROLING AUTHORITIES ARE JUST A FEW OF THE REASONS, AND THEY APPLY NATIONWIDE. (SLIDE 5) FINALLY, ON THIS SUBJECT, IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT CLOSING OF CERTAIN COUNTY PRISON SYSTEMS IN SOUTH CAROLINA, OFTEN CITED AS A MAJOR CONTRIBUTING FACTOR IN OUR HIGH PRISON POPULATION, IS NOT THAT AT ALL. THESE CLOSURES RESULTED IN THE PHYSICAL TRANSFER OF ONLY 556 INMATES TO THE STATE SYSTEM, AND IN RETURN THE DEPARTMENT ACQUIRED COUNTY FACILITIES IN WHICH WE CURRENTLY HOUSE UP TO 887 INMATES. ADDITIONALLY, THE POINT NEEDS TO BE MADE THAT COUNTIES MAY STILL OPERATE PRISON SYSTEMS IF THEY DESIRE. (SLIDE 6) THOSE INDICATED IN BROWN ON THIS SLIDE STILL DO. (PAUSE) ALSO, THOSE COUNTIES THAT ARE SHADED ARE OPERATING ONE OR MORE FACILITIES WHICH HAVE BEEN DESIGNATED FOR THE PURPOSE OF HOUSING DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS' INMATES (SLIDE 7).

TO ASSIST US IN DETERMINING WHAT OUR INMATE POPULATION WILL BE ON OUT AHEAD, THE SOUTH CAROLINA RESEARCH AND STATISTICAL SERVICES DIVISION OF THE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD DID A POPULATION PROJECTION TO 1986, WHICH INDICATES THAT BY THAT YEAR OUR POPULATION WILL HAVE SWELLED TO AT LEAST 12,500. (SLIDE 8) LOOKING AT OUR CURRENT 5,539 BEDSPACES TELLS US IN RATHER CLEAR TERMS THAT WE HAD BETTER HAVE AT LEAST 6,961 MORE BEDSPACES IN 1986 THAN WE HAVE TODAY. THE PURPOSE OF THIS PRESENTATION IS TO TELL YOU HOW WE PROPOSE TO DO THIS, AND HOW MUCH IT WILL COST. (SLIDE 9)

2064
(1986)
5,539
6,961
12,500

BACKGROUND

BUT FIRST, A LITTLE BACKGROUND IS NECESSARY, PARTICULARLY FOR THOSE OF YOU WHO KNOW OF PREVIOUS PLANS THAT THIS DEPARTMENT HAS DEVELOPED FOR EXPANDING OUR NUMBER OF BEDSPACES. IN OCTOBER 1974, THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS SUBMITTED TO THE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY A PLAN FOR PHASING OUT THE (SLIDE 10) CENTRAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION. IN THE PLAN THE DEPARTMENT REQUESTED THAT \$37.5 MILLION BE MADE AVAILABLE OVER A FIVE YEAR PERIOD TO HELP ACCOMPLISH THIS GOAL, AND ALSO REQUESTED APPROVAL TO SELL CCI (SLIDE 11) FOR AN ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL \$10 MILLION WHICH WOULD THEN PROVIDE THE \$47.5 MILLION NECESSARY TO IMPLEMENT THE PLAN. THE PLAN PROPOSED A COMBINATION OF REGIONAL AND COMMUNITY-BASED FACILITIES DESIGNED TO PROVIDE FOR A TOTAL CAPACITY SUFFICIENT TO REPLACE CCI BEDSPACE. IN RESPONSE TO THE DEPARTMENT'S PROPOSAL, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AUTHORIZED THE ISSUANCE OF CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS IN THE AMOUNT OF \$37.5 MILLION AND AUTHORIZED THE SALE OF CCI. (SLIDE 12)

HOWEVER, SUBSEQUENT TO THE APPROVAL FOR THE ISSUANCE OF CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS, A LIMITATION PLACED ON BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

RESULTED IN A STOP-WORK ORDER ON ALL FACILITIES. THEREFORE, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PARTIAL CONSTRUCTION OF A 100-BED ADDITION TO GOODMAN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, SEWER LINES FOR THE BROAD RIVER ROAD COMPLEX, AND DESIGN WORK ON FOUR NEW FACILITIES, NO FURTHER WORK COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED. DURING THIS SAME TIME FRAME OUR INMATE POPULATION WAS ESCALATING AT AN UNPRECEDENTED RATE AS HAS ALREADY BEEN MENTIONED. ON MAY 20, 1976 THE GOVERNOR SIGNED THE ACT OF 1976 WHICH RELEASED \$20.6 MILLION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS, PROVIDING THAT THE FUNDS BE SPENT ON PROJECTS APPROVED BY THE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD. FOR THIS REASON, TOGETHER WITH THE FACT THAT THE FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR THE PHASE OUT OF CCI HAD BECOME OUTDATED BECAUSE OF THE RAPIDLY EXPANDING INMATE POPULATION, IT WAS DETERMINED THAT A NEW, (SLIDE 13) COMPREHENSIVE GROWTH AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN WAS NEEDED, AND FUNDS WERE MADE AVAILABLE BY THE GOVERNOR THROUGH THE OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS TO CONTRACT A CONSULTING FIRM TO DEVELOP A TEN-YEAR PLAN FOR THE DEPARTMENT. THE FIRM OF STEPHEN CARTER AND ASSOCIATES WAS SELECTED FOR THIS PURPOSE. WORK ON THE PLAN BEGAN IN MAY, 1976, AND WAS COMPLETED IN NOVEMBER, 1976. THIS OF COURSE DELAYED US SIX MONTHS IN PRESENTING OUR PROPOSED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS TO THE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD FOR APPROVAL.

THE WORK OF THE CONSULTANT FIRM WAS DIRECTED BY A COMMITTEE (SLIDE 14) WHICH INCLUDED DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS' PERSONNEL, MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNOR'S STAFF, AND A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD. ALSO INVITED TO PARTICIPATE ON THIS COMMITTEE WERE REPRESENTATIVES OF TWO SENATE COMMITTEES -- FINANCE, AND CORRECTIONS AND PENOLOGY, AND TWO HOUSE COMMITTEES -- WAYS AND MEANS AND MEDICAL, MILITARY, PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE PLAN (SLIDE 15) DEVELOPED BY THE CONSULTANTS IN CONCERT WITH THE COMMITTEE ADDRESSED TWO BROAD AREAS. THE FIRST HAD TO DO WITH REGIONALIZATION. AT THE TIME THE CONTRACT FOR THE 10 YEAR PLAN WAS AWARDED, SCDC WAS PROCEEDING WITH REGIONALIZATION AND HAD IN FACT IMPLEMENTED TWO CORRECTIONAL REGIONS. IT APPEARED TO THE DEPARTMENT AND TO THE OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS THAT THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS NEW 10 YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN WOULD PROVIDE A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO REVIEW THE REGIONALIZATION CONCEPT BEFORE IT HAD PROCEEDED FURTHER, TO RECOMMEND TO THE DEPARTMENT WHETHER IT SHOULD PROCEED FURTHER WITH REGIONALIZATION, AND IF SO, IN WHAT MANNER.

THE SECOND BROAD AREA ADDRESSED IN THE PLAN HAD TO DO WITH ASSESSING OUR NEED FOR BEDSPACES THROUGH FY 1986 AND, AFTER CONSIDERING ALL PERTINENT INFORMATION, RECOMMENDING TO US HOW WE CAN BEST OBTAIN THE ADDITIONAL BEDSPACES REQUIRED. THIS OF COURSE INCLUDED AN ASSESSMENT OF OUR CURRENT FACILITIES AS WELL AS REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION TO INCLUDE WHAT WE SHOULD BUILD, AND WHERE AND WHEN THIS NEW CONSTRUCTION SHOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED.

REGIONALIZATION

NOW TO GO BACK TO THE FIRST OF THE TWO BROAD AREAS OF THE PLAN, THAT OF REVIEWING THE CONCEPT OF REGIONALIZATION. FOUR PRIMARY (SLIDE 16) FINDINGS LED TO A CONCLUSION THAT REGIONALIZATION SHOULD BE CONTINUED. THESE FINDINGS WERE THAT REGIONALIZATION PROVIDES THE OPTIMUM SPAN OF MANAGEMENT CONTROL, PERMITS MAXIMUM USE OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES, SAVES TRANSPORTATION COSTS, AND PLACES INMATES IN CLOSER PROXIMITY TO THEIR FAMILIES AND COMMUNITY TIES. THE PLAN PROPOSES THREE REGIONS AS SHOWN HERE: (SLIDE 17) REGION 1, THE APPLACHIAN REGION; REGION 2, MIDLANDS REGION; AND REGION 3, THE COASTAL REGION. (PAUSE)

SPACE STANDARDS

IN DETERMINING REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION, A STANDARD OF 50 (SLIDE 18) SQUARE FEET OF SLEEPING AREA PER INMATE WAS USED. THIS IS A MODEST STANDARD COMPARED TO MOST. FOR EXAMPLE, A FEDERAL COURT RULED IN JANUARY, 1976, THAT ALABAMA MUST PROVIDE EACH INMATE WITH 60 (SLIDE 19) SQUARE FEET. ALSO THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS' STANDARD IS 75 (SLIDE 20) SQUARE FEET; AND THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION'S STANDARD IS 80 (SLIDE 21) SQ. FT. PER INMATE. AT ANY RATE, 50 (SLIDE 22) SQUARE FEET, HOWEVER SMALL, IS PROBABLY THE MOST FEASIBLE STANDARD ACHIEVABLE IN SOUTH CAROLINA AT THE PRESENT TIME, AND IS ADEQUATE IF ADDITIONAL DAY ROOM, RECREATION AND PROGRAMMATIC SPACE IS PROVIDED. THEREFORE, THE DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED TO ACCEPT THIS AS A ROCK BOTTOM STANDARD AND AS A REASONABLE COMPROMISE BETWEEN INMATE NEEDS AND THE HIGH COST OF CONSTRUCTION. (SLIDE 23) THE AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION'S COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION IS CURRENTLY ADDRESSING THE MATTER OF SPACE STANDARDS, AND WHEN THE COMMISSION'S STANDARDS ARE ESTABLISHED OUR STANDARD MAY BE DEEMED INADEQUATE, BUT AT LEAST IT WILL PROVIDE SOME RELIEF FROM THE CONDITIONS (SLIDE 24) FOUND IN SOME OF OUR INSTITUTIONS TODAY. (SLIDE 25)

ALSO, OF COURSE, IN DETERMINING REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION, SPACE GUIDELINES WERE DEVELOPED TO PROVIDE FOR ADEQUATE ADMINISTRATIVE AREA, CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES, SEGREGATION UNITS, SHOWERS, DINING AND KITCHEN AREA, AND COMMISSARY/CANTEEN AREA AS WELL AS THE DAY ROOM, RECREATION, AND PROGRAMMATIC AREAS ALREADY MENTIONED. WHILE THE SLEEPING AREA STANDARD REMAINS THE SAME FOR ALL TYPES OF PLANNED CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, THE OTHER SPACE REQUIREMENTS I HAVE JUST MENTIONED VARY BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION -- AND THERE ARE THREE TYPES IDENTIFIED IN THE PLAN. THEY ARE (SLIDE 26);

TYPE 1 - MAXIMUM AND MEDIUM SECURITY INSTITUTIONS: TYPE 2 - MINIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTIONS: TYPE 3 - WORK RELEASE AND PRE-RELEASE CENTERS. (SLIDE 27)

CONSTRUCTION COST GUIDELINES

FROM THE SPACE REQUIREMENT GUIDELINES DEVELOPED FOR THE THREE TYPES OF FACILITIES, THE CONSULTANT THEN APPLIED CONSTRUCTION COST DATA AND DERIVED A PER INMATE CONSTRUCTION COST FOR EACH TYPE OF FACILITY. THIS PROVIDES A DOLLAR FIGURE -- IN 1976 DOLLARS -- TO MULTIPLY BY THE PLANNED INMATE CAPACITY IN ORDER TO ARRIVE AT THE CONSTRUCTION COST OF A GIVEN PLANNED FACILITY. THESE PER INMATE CONSTRUCTION COST FIGURES ARE SHOWN ON THIS (SLIDE 28) SLIDE. IT SHOULD BE EMPHASIZED THAT THE DOLLAR AMOUNTS SHOWN ARE TODAY'S COSTS, AND WILL HAVE TO BE ADJUSTED AS THE COST OF MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION INCREASES IN THE FUTURE.

AS YOU WILL NOTE, IT WAS DECIDED THAT SOME OF THE CONSTRUCTION SHOULD BE DONE IN-HOUSE USING INMATE LABOR, SUCH AS WE ARE NOW DOING WITH THE 100-BED ADDITION TO GOODMAN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION. THUS, EACH OF THE TWO MAJOR CATEGORIES -- NEW FACILITIES AND ADDITIONS TO EXISTING FACILITIES -- ARE BROKEN OUT TO SHOW COSTS FOR CONTRACTED CONSTRUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION USING INMATE LABOR. AS INDICATED, THE COST OF INMATE CONSTRUCTION IS LOWER; HOWEVER, WITH MINOR EXCEPTIONS, THE PLAN PROVIDES FOR NEW INSTITUTIONS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED BY CONTRACT, WITH INMATE LABOR BEING USED ONLY FOR ADDITIONS TO EXISTING FACILITIES AND FOR RENOVATIONS. THIS WAS IN RECOGNITION OF THE FACT THAT THERE ARE LIMITATIONS TO THE AMOUNT OF CONSTRUCTION WHICH CAN REALISTICALLY BE ACCOMPLISHED BY INMATE LABOR. THESE LIMITATIONS INCLUDE (SLIDE 29) INSUFFICIENT TRAINED

INMATES AS WELL AS FURTHER LIMITATIONS ON THE NUMBER WE CAN TRAIN, LACK OF STAFF TO TRAIN, SUPERVISE, AND PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO INMATE LABOR, LACK OF TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT NECESSARY FOR INMATE CONSTRUCTION, AND A NUMBER OF LOGISTICAL PROBLEMS TO INCLUDE TRANSPORTATION OF INMATES TO AND FROM CONSTRUCTION SITES AND SO ON.

NEVERTHELESS, AS WE HAVE SAID, WE DO PLAN TO USE INMATE LABOR. FOR US TO DO SO, HOWEVER, WE WILL BE REQUIRED TO TRAIN THE REQUIRED NUMBER OF INMATES IN BUILDING SKILLS, TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT MUST BE PROCURED, AND SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL AND TECHNICIANS MUST BE EMPLOYED. THE COSTS RESULTING FROM THESE REQUIREMENTS ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE 10 YEAR PLAN. FUNDS FOR THESE PURPOSES MUST BE MADE AVAILABLE IF WE ARE TO REALIZE THE SAVINGS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE USE OF INMATE LABOR. DEPICTED ON THE NEXT TWO SLIDES IS THE STAFF THAT MUST BE HIRED IN ORDER TO TRAIN, SUPERVISE, AND PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO INMATE LABOR. THIS SLIDE (SLIDE 30) SHOWS THE INITIAL STAFF WE WILL NEED TO HAVE ON BOARD BY FEBRUARY 1, 1977. THEREFORE, WE WILL NEED \$36,298 TO PAY THESE PEOPLE DURING THE REMAINING FIVE MONTHS OF THIS FISCAL YEAR. WE WILL RETURN TO THIS NEED LATER. (SLIDE 31) THESE SLIDES SHOW THE ADDITIONAL STAFF WE WILL REQUIRE BY JULY 1, 1977. (SLIDE 32) SALARY FOR THE ENTIRE STAFF IS \$342,134; THEREFORE, WE NEED THIS AMOUNT TO PROVIDE THESE POSITIONS DURING FY 77-78, AND WE MUST INCLUDE THOSE SALARIES IN OUR BUDGET REQUESTS SUBSEQUENT TO FY 77-78 UNTIL ALL PLANNED INMATE CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETE. DEPICTED ON THIS (SLIDE 33) SLIDE ARE THE EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS THAT WILL BE REQUIRED TO BE UTILIZED IN INMATE CONSTRUCTION. THIS EQUIPMENT WILL BE NEEDED BY JULY 1, 1977; THEREFORE, THE \$311,000 REQUIRED FOR THE EQUIPMENT WILL ALSO BE REQUIRED IN FY 77-78, BRINGING

THE TOTAL INMATE CONSTRUCTION RELATED MONEY REQUIRED THAT YEAR TO \$653,134. WE WILL ALSO RETURN TO THIS REQUIREMENT LATER.

GOING BACK FOR A MOMENT NOW TO THE CONSTRUCTION COST CHART (SLIDE 34) WE WOULD POINT OUT THAT THE COSTS INDICATED IN THE CHART ARE CONSIDERABLY LOWER THAN THE NATIONAL AVERAGES. FOR EXAMPLE, THE COST OF NEW MAXIMUM/MEDIUM INSTITUTIONS BY CONTRACT IS SHOWN AS \$20,040. (SLIDE 35) OTHER STATES, SUCH AS VIRGINIA, ARE BUDGETING UP TO \$34,000 (SLIDE 36) FOR SIMILAR FACILITIES, AND THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS AVERAGES \$40,000 (SLIDE 37) PER BEDSPACE FOR THIS TYPE CONSTRUCTION. WE FEEL SURE, HOWEVER, THAT WITH FUTURE ADJUSTMENTS DUE TO COST INCREASES, WE CAN CONSTRUCT ADEQUATE, FUNCTIONAL FACILITIES, DEVOID OF FRILLS OR EXTRAS WITHIN THE COSTS INDICATED. (SLIDE 38)

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

NOW TO GET TO THE HEART OF THE PLAN. THE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROPOSED BY THE PLAN ARE TO BE ACCOMPLISHED IN THREE PHASES. THE FIRST PHASE, TO BE ACCOMPLISHED DURING FY 77-78 AND PROPOSED FOR IMMEDIATE IMPLEMENTATION, IS BASED ON THE EXPENDITURE OF THE BALANCE OF FUNDS AUTHORIZED FOR RELEASE BY THE ACT OF 1976. (\$772,381 RELEASED FOR 100-BED ADDITION TO GCI AND UPGRADING SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITIES AT FOUR INSTITUTIONS. BALANCE IS \$19,844,753.) THE SECOND PHASE INCLUDES THE CONSTRUCTION NEEDS THROUGH FY 1980-1981 TO PROVIDE BEDSPACES FOR THE PROJECTED INMATE POPULATION UP TO THAT YEAR. PHASE III INCLUDES THE CONSTRUCTION NEEDS FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS -- THROUGH FY 1985-1986. THE CONSTRUCTION PLAN, BY THE THREE PHASES, IS OUTLINED IN THE NEXT SERIES OF SLIDES.

PHASE I

THIS SLIDE (SLIDE 39) BEGINS THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION FOR PHASE I. TO BEGIN TO PROVIDE FOR URGENTLY REQUIRED FACILITIES IN THE GREENVILLE/SPARTANBURG AREA IS A NEW INSTITUTION TO BE LOCATED ON OUR OAKLAWN PROPERTY IN GREENVILLE COUNTY. THIS WILL BE A 528-BED, MEDIUM SECURITY FACILITY. THE CONSTRUCTION WILL BE BY CONTRACT AT A COST OF \$10.6 MILLION.

THE SECOND (SLIDE 40) PRIORITY PROJECT IS A 528-BED, MINIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTION, ALSO TO BE LOCATED IN THE APPALACHIAN REGION. THE SPECIFIC SITE FOR THIS FACILITY HAS NOT BEEN SELECTED. HOWEVER, WE ARE EXAMINING VARIOUS OPTIONS SUCH AS THE STONE STATION SITE OF A FORMER COUNTY PRISON CAMP IN SPARTANBURG COUNTY AND THE OLD CAMP CROFT AREA NEAR SPARTANBURG. IF A SUITABLE SITE CANNOT BE LOCATED IN SPARTANBURG COUNTY QUICKLY, IT WILL BE NECESSARY FOR US TO PURCHASE LAND ELSEWHERE. THE COST OF THIS PLANNED INSTITUTION IS AS SHOWN.

(SLIDE 41) THE REMAINING CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS PROPOSED IN THIS PHASE ARE AN ADDITION TO ONE OF OUR CURRENT INSTITUTIONS, GIVENS YOUTH CORRECTION CENTER,* AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW ABATTOIR ON THE DEPARTMENT'S BROAD RIVER ROAD PROPERTY IN RICHLAND COUNTY, WITH THE WORK TO BE DONE BY INMATE LABOR. THE ABATTOIR (SLIDE 42) WE ARE PRESENTLY USING IS OLD AND WOULD NOT BE COST EFFECTIVE TO REFURBISH. IN ADDITION, WE ARE BARELY ABLE TO MEET THE MINIMUM HEALTH STANDARDS WITH CONDITIONS AS THEY ARE IN THE ABATTOIR NOW IN USE. (SLIDE 43) ONE FINAL REMARK ON THESE PROJECTS, THE ADDITION TO GIVENS YOUTH CORRECTION CENTER, LOCATED NEAR SIMPSONVILLE IN GREENVILLE COUNTY, IS STRONGLY OPPOSED BY THE

*Late Change: There will be no addition to Givens. The addition will be made to Northside instead.

COMMUNITY. THESE (SLIDE 44) FOUR PROJECTS WILL PROVIDE 1,200 NEW SPACES AT A COST OF JUST OVER \$19 MILLION. AS HAS ALREADY BEEN INDICATED, THIS COST INCLUDES ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING FEES, SURVEYS, SITE PREPARATION, BASIC EQUIPMENT, INSURANCE AND CONTINGENCIES.

CONTINUING WITH PHASE I (SLIDE 45) THE 10 YEAR PLAN PROVIDES FOR RENOVATIONS OF FOUR OF OUR FACILITIES, AT A COST OF \$637,000. THESE RENOVATIONS ARE NECESSARY TO UPGRADE THESE FACILITIES AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE INCREASED NUMBER OF INMATES RESULTING FROM RECOMMENDED ADDITIONS. SHOWN HERE ARE SLIDES OF SOME OF THE PROBLEMS EXISTING IN INSTITUTIONS WHICH WE PROPOSE TO RENOVATE. (SLIDE 46) (PAUSE) - (SLIDE 47) (PAUSE) - (SLIDE 48) (PAUSE) - (SLIDE 49) (PAUSE).

THE TOTAL (SLIDE 50) COST OF PHASE I, IS \$19.7 MILLION TO INCLUDE THE TWO NEW INSTITUTIONS AND THE ADDITION AND RENOVATIONS TO EXISTING FACILITIES. THIS COST IS \$123,993 LESS THAN THE BALANCE OF THE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUNDS WHICH THE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD IS AUTHORIZED TO RELEASE AT THIS TIME.

PHASE II

THE NEXT (SLIDE 51) SLIDE BRINGS US INTO PHASE II OF THE CONSTRUCTION PLAN. FOUR NEW PROJECTS IN THE APPALACHIAN REGION ARE SHOWN ON THIS SLIDE (PAUSE) (SLIDE 52). IN ADDITION, THREE ARE PROPOSED FOR THE COASTAL REGION WHERE WE CURRENTLY HAVE ONLY TWO INSTITUTIONS, MACDOUGALL YOUTH CORRECTION CENTER AND COASTAL COMMUNITY PRE-RELEASE CENTER. ONE OF THE NEW FACILITIES IS PLANNED TO BE LOCATED ON OUR MACDOUGALL PROPERTY IN BERKELEY COUNTY, AND ONE, A PRE-RELEASE CENTER, IS PLANNED TO BE LOCATED NEAR CHARLESTON.

THE THIRD, A WORK RELEASE CENTER, IS PROPOSED FOR THE HORRY/GEORGETOWN AREA. ALSO (SLIDE 53) INCLUDED IS A 240-BED ADDITION TO OUR WATEREE RIVER CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, LOCATED IN THE MIDLANDS REGION. THE ADDITIONS TO NORTHSIDE CORRECTIONAL CENTER AND WATEREE RIVER CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION WILL BE DONE BY INMATE LABOR. ALSO YOU WILL NOTE \$250,000 INCLUDED HERE FOR LAND PURCHASE, SINCE SOME OF THE NEW CONSTRUCTION MUST BE ON NEWLY ACQUIRED PROPERTY.

THE EIGHT PROJECTS INCLUDED IN PHASE II WILL PROVIDE AN ADDITIONAL 2,352 BEDS, AT A COST OF \$34.9 MILLION, INCLUDING \$250,000 FOR LAND PURCHASE.

ALSO, (SLIDE 54) PHASE II PROPOSES THE RENOVATION OF FIVE OF OUR EXISTING INSTITUTIONS AT A COST OF \$565,000. THIS DOESN'T SEEM LIKE MUCH TO SPEND WHEN ONE CONSIDERS THAT MOST OF THESE FACILITIES WERE ACQUIRED FROM COUNTIES AT LITTLE OR NO COST. (PAUSE) THAT BRINGS THE TOTAL (SLIDE 55) COST OF PHASE II TO \$35.5 MILLION. (PAUSE)

IN ADDITION TO THE BALANCE OF THE FUNDS WHICH THE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD CAN STILL RELEASE AT THIS TIME (\$123,993) AND THE RELEASE OF THE BALANCE (\$16,531,190) OF THE \$37.5 MILLION BOND ISSUE AUTHORIZED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN 1974 AND 1975, AN ADDITIONAL \$18.8 MILLION WILL BE REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THIS PHASE OF THE PLAN, WHICH MEETS OUR PROJECTED NEEDS THROUGH 1981.

PHASE III

IN PHASE III, (SLIDE 56) THE 10 YEAR PLAN CONTINUES WITH CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS TO PROVIDE FOR THE PROJECTED INMATE POPULATION OF 12,500 BY 1986. THE NEW INSTITUTIONS AND ADDITIONS TO EXISTING

FACILITIES ARE PLANNED TO KEEP PACE WITH THE PROJECTED INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF INMATES IN EACH OF THE THREE CORRECTIONAL REGIONS. (PAUSE) PHASE III CONSTRUCTION WILL BE CONTINUED ON THE NEXT TWO SLIDES. (SLIDE 57) (PAUSE)

THE (SLIDE 58) COMPLETION OF THE PROJECTS PROPOSED FOR PHASE III WILL PROVIDE 4,512 BEDS AT A COST OF \$60.2 MILLION, INCLUDING \$450,000 FOR LAND. (PAUSE)

ALSO, (SLIDE 59) PHASE III PROPOSES THE RENOVATION OF SEVEN OF OUR EXISTING INSTITUTIONS. (PAUSE) THIS (SLIDE 60) INCREASES THE TOTAL COST OF PHASE III TO \$60.9 MILLION.

IT SHOULD AGAIN BE EMPHASIZED THAT THESE PROJECTS ARE COSTED OUT AT TODAY'S PRICES. INCREASES IN CONSTRUCTION COSTS OVER THE YEARS WILL REQUIRE A CORRESPONDING INCREASE IN THE COST OF EACH PROJECT.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS SUMMARY

THE NEXT TWO SLIDES (SLIDE 61) SUMMARIZE THE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE TEN YEAR PERIOD. THIS SLIDE PORTRAYS AGAIN THE TOTAL CAPITAL NEEDS FOR EACH OF THE THREE PHASES OF THE PLAN. (PAUSE)

THE (SLIDE 62) CONSTRUCTION OF NEW INSTITUTIONS AND ADDITIONS TO EXISTING FACILITIES PROPOSED IN THE PLAN WILL PROVIDE A TOTAL OF 8,064 NEW BEDS, AT A COST OF JUST OVER \$116 MILLION AT TODAY'S PRICES. THIS NUMBER OF BEDS WILL MEET THE NEEDS OF THE 12,500 INMATES PROJECTED IN THE PLAN. (SLIDE 63) AT THIS POINT IT MUST BE EXPLAINED THAT DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLAN, THE CONSULTANT RECOGNIZED THAT CERTAIN EXISTING SCDC FACILITIES SHOULD BE CLOSED

DURING THE TEN YEAR PERIOD. THOSE PLANNED FOR CLOSURE ARE COM-
PARATIVELY INEFFICIENT DUE TO THEIR SMALL CAPACITY, TYPE CONSTRUCTION
AND PHYSICAL LAYOUT. IN ADDITION, THE DEPARTMENT PROPOSES TO CLOSE
CELL BLOCK 1 AT CENTRAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION. THE LOSS OF
THESE FACILITIES, INDICATED ON THIS (SLIDE 64) SLIDE, AMOUNTS TO
THE LOSS OF 924 BEDSPACES, THE REPLACEMENT OF WHICH HAS BEEN PRO-
VIDED FOR IN THE 8,064 NEW BEDSPACES OBTAINED BY THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THIS PLAN. (PAUSE) (SLIDE 65)

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A NEW ABATTOIR,
THE PLAN DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR ANY NEW SUPPORT FACILITIES TO MEET
THE DEPARTMENT'S NEEDS STATE-WIDE. FUTURE CONSIDERATION OF THIS
ASPECT OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OVERALL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS NEEDS MAY
REVEAL THAT ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FACILITIES WILL IN FACT BE REQUIRED,
PARTICULARLY FOR INMATE HEALTH CARE. AT THE PRESENT TIME, WE ARE
CONSULTING WITH LOCAL HOSPITALS TO WORK OUT ARRANGEMENTS FOR HEALTH
CARE ASSISTANCE TO MEET OUR CURRENT AND FUTURE NEEDS. EVEN IF
ASSISTANCE CAN BE OBTAINED THROUGH THESE SOURCES, HOWEVER, SOME NEW
CONSTRUCTION MAY BE REQUIRED. IF IT IS, ADDITIONAL CAPITAL IMPROVE-
MENT FUNDS WILL OF COURSE BE NEEDED.

THAT, THEN -- BRIEFLY STATED -- IS SCDC'S 10 YEAR PLAN. WE
NOW ASK YOUR APPROVAL TO SPEND THE \$19.7 MILLION REQUIRED FOR
PHASE I OF THIS PLAN, SUMMARIZED ON THIS SLIDE (SLIDE 66) (PAUSE).
FURTHER (SLIDE 67) WE ASK YOUR APPROVAL OF THE \$35.5 MILLION
REQUIRED IN PHASE II OF THE PLAN AS DEPICTED HERE. (PAUSE) OUR
REQUEST REGARDING PHASE III OF THE PLAN WILL BE SUBMITTED AT A
LATER DATE, SINCE THAT WORK IS NOT SCHEDULED TO BEGIN UNTIL FY 1982.
(SLIDE 68) FINALLY, ON THE MATTER OF THE REQUIRED STAFF AND

EQUIPMENT FOR THE INMATE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (SLIDE 69). WE ASK YOUR APPROVAL TO SPEND THE \$36,298 REQUIRED THIS YEAR FROM AVAILABLE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUNDS, AND WE ASK YOUR GUIDANCE ON HOW WE SHOULD MEET THE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR FY 77-78. A SUMMARY OF WHAT WE ARE ASKING FOR IS DEPICTED ON THIS SLIDE (SLIDE 70). (PAUSE) IF YOUR DECISION IS TO APPROVE THE USE OF CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUNDS FOR STAFF AND EQUIPMENT IN THE INMATE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM FOR FY 77-78, WE WILL MODIFY OUR CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM ACCORDINGLY IN ORDER TO PROVIDE THESE FUNDS (PAUSE) (SLIDE 71).

CLOSING

NOW, IN CLOSING, THIS PRESENTATION WOULD BE SERIOUSLY INCOMPLETE WITHOUT INCLUDING FOUR POINTS. FIRST THE \$116 MILLION PRICE TAG ON THE PLAN IS FOR CONSTRUCTION AND RENOVATION ONLY. IT DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR THE FIRST DOLLAR OF OPERATING COSTS NECESSARY TO STAFF AND RUN THE NEW INSTITUTIONS AND ADDITIONS. OBVIOUSLY THEN THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS' BUDGET WILL HAVE TO INCREASE TO ACCOMMODATE THESE NEW INSTITUTIONS AS THEY BECOME READY FOR OCCUPANCY. SECONDLY, NO USEFUL PLAN CAN BE CONSIDERED AS ETCHED IN MARBLE. IN ORDER FOR THIS PLAN TO BE A BLUE PRINT FOR ACTION WHICH WILL IN FACT ACCOMPLISH WHAT IT IS INTENDED TO ACCOMPLISH, IT MUST BE CONSTANTLY UP-DATED AS CONDITIONS CHANGE. FOR EXAMPLE, WE HAVE ALREADY EMPHASIZED THAT CONSTRUCTION COSTS IN THE PLAN ARE 1976 DOLLARS. IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO ADJUST THESE COSTS FROM TIME TO TIME TO ENSURE THAT THEY REFLECT CURRENT DOLLARS AS ACCURATELY AS POSSIBLE. ANOTHER EXAMPLE: A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF OUR CURRENT BEDSPACES ARE IN LEASED FACILITIES. IF ANY OF THESE LEASES ARE TERMINATED IN ADDITION TO THOSE WE ALREADY PLAN TO CLOSE, THE PLAN MUST BE MODIFIED TO COMPENSATE FOR THE LOSS

OF THOSE BEDSPACES. COUNTLESS OTHER EXAMPLES COULD BE GIVEN, BUT THE POINT HAS BEEN MADE. THE PLAN CANNOT AND WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO BECOME AN OUTDATED, USELESS DOCUMENT.

THIRD, AS YOU HAVE NOTED, THIS PLAN DOES NOT PERMIT THE PHASE OUT OF CCI. IT DOES PROVIDE FOR CLOSING THE OLDEST PART OF CCI, CELL BLOCK 1, BUT NOT UNTIL THE 1983-1984 TIME FRAME. TO CLOSE THE ENTIRE COMPLEX, HOWEVER, WOULD REQUIRE PROVIDING 894 ADDITIONAL BEDS AT A VERY CONSIDERABLE COST. OBVIOUSLY WE WOULD BE DELIGHTED TO DO AWAY WITH CCI, BUT THE ADDITIONAL COST APPEARS TO BE PROHIBITIVE AT THIS TIME.

FINALLY, A MOST IMPORTANT OBSERVATION MUST BE INCLUDED HERE, AND THAT IS THAT WE ALL NEED TO BE AWARE OF THE EXTREMELY HIGH COST OF INCARCERATION, AND UNLESS WE ARE PREPARED TO PAY THE PRICE WE'VE GOT TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT. IT HAS ALREADY BEEN SAID IN OTHER PRESENTATIONS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND IN NEWS MEDIA THAT IN 1975 SOUTH CAROLINA WAS THE THIRD HIGHEST IN THE NATION IN INCARCERATED PERSONS PER 100,000 POPULATION. THERE ARE ALTERNATIVES TO SIMPLY LOCKING PEOPLE UP, AND THESE ALTERNATIVES CAN SAVE MONEY. APPROXIMATELY \$75 MILLION IN CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUNDS AND OPERATING COSTS CAN BE SAVED IN THE NEXT TEN YEARS IF ALTERNATIVES SUCH AS THESE (SLIDE 72) ARE IMPLEMENTED. AND UNLESS THEY ARE, THAT IS, IF WE SIMPLY CONTINUE AS WE ARE NOW, THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA WILL NEED MORE THAN ONE AND ONE HALF BILLION DOLLARS BETWEEN NOW AND THE END OF THIS CENTURY JUST TO HOUSE, FEED AND PROVIDE THE NECESSARY CARE FOR THE INCARCERATED POPULATION IN THE STATE INSTITUTIONS. WE RECOGNIZE THAT THIS IMPACT IS SHOCKING, BUT IT IS A REALITY. AS HAS JUST BEEN POINTED OUT, HOWEVER, THERE IS A

CHOICE. THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR COST EFFECTIVE ALTERNATIVES EXIST TODAY, WAITING TO BE ASSIGNED A HIGHER PRIORITY FOR DEVELOPMENT. HOWEVER, ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION OBVIOUSLY CANNOT BE IMPLEMENTED WITHOUT LEGISLATIVE ACTION. A FAILURE TO MANDATE SUCH ALTERNATIVES FOR NON-DANGEROUS OFFENDERS IS A COMMITMENT TO MASSIVE PRISON CONSTRUCTION AND CONTINUED ESCALATION OF OPERATING COSTS. (SLIDE 73)

TITLE SLIDE



**SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
TEN YEAR GROWTH
AND
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN
FY 1977 - 1986**

(SLIDE 4)

REASONS FOR RISING PRISON POPULATIONS

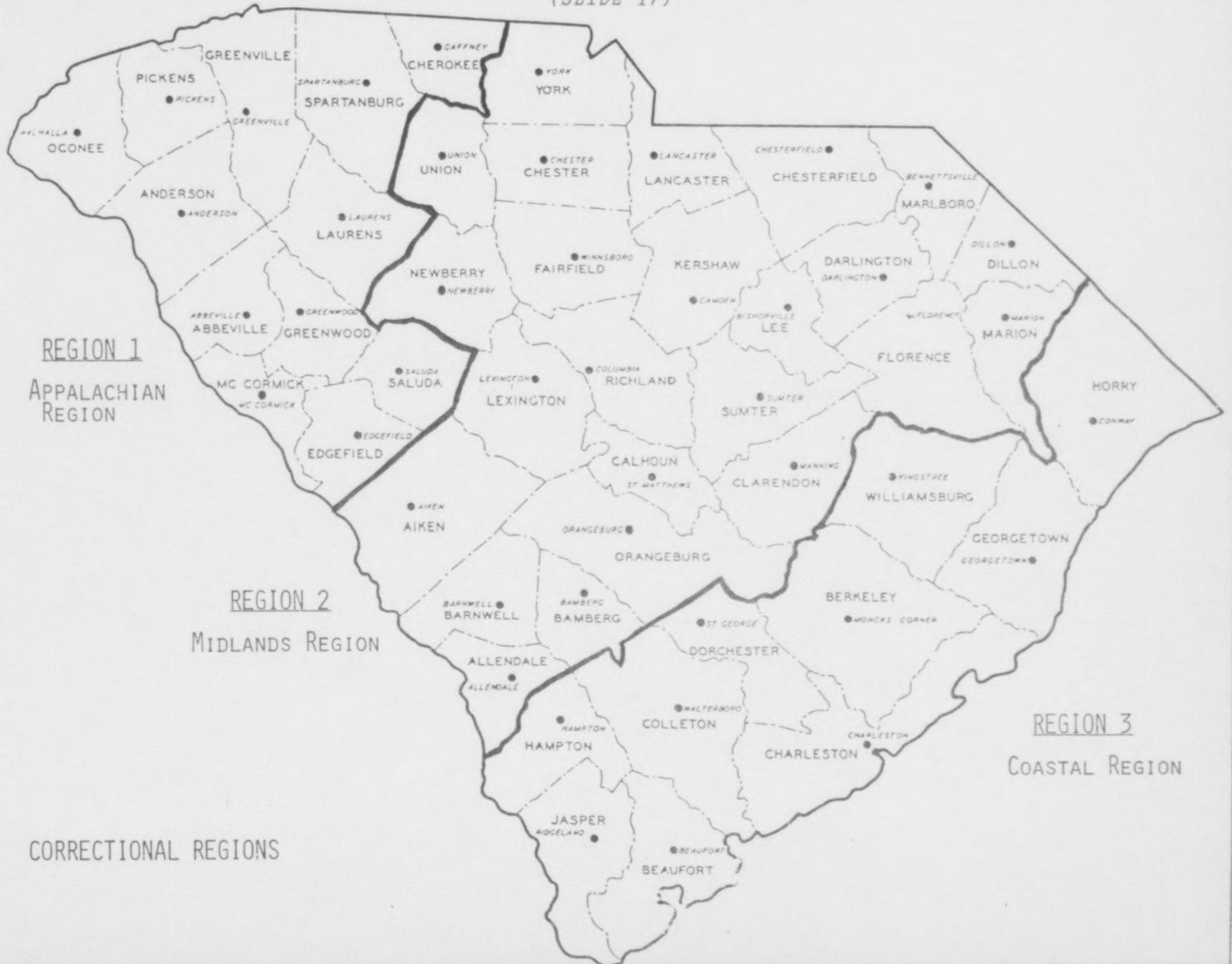
- INCREASING POPULATION AT RISK
- HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT - DEPRESSED ECONOMY
- RISING CRIME RATE
- STRICT DRUG LAWS
- INCREASED POLICE EFFICIENCY AND NUMBERS
- INCREASES IN ARREST, PROSECUTIONS, AND CONVICTIONS
- LONGER AND MANDATORY SENTENCES
- TOUGHER ATTITUDES OF PAROLING AUTHORITIES
- PUBLIC INSISTENCE ON LOCKING UP OFFENDERS

(SLIDE 16)

REGIONALIZATION SHOULD BE CONTINUED BECAUSE --

- IT PROVIDES THE OPTIMUM SPAN OF MANAGEMENT CONTROL
- IT PERMITS MAXIMUM USE OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES
- IT SAVES TRANSPORTATION COSTS
- IT PLACES INMATES IN CLOSER PROXIMITY TO FAMILY AND COMMUNITY TIES

(SLIDE 17)



CORRECTIONAL REGIONS

(SLIDE 26)

CONSTRUCTION TYPES

TYPE 1 - MAXIMUM/MEDIUM SECURITY

TYPE 2 - MINIMUM SECURITY

TYPE 3 - WORK RELEASE/PRE-RELEASE

(SLIDE 26)

CONSTRUCTION TYPES

TYPE 1 - MAXIMUM/MEDIUM SECURITY

TYPE 2 - MINIMUM SECURITY

TYPE 3 - WORK RELEASE/PRE-RELEASE

(SLIDES 28 and 34)

BEDSPACE COST GUIDELINES
COST PER INMATE

CONSTRUCTION TYPE	NEW INSTITUTIONS		ADDITIONS	
	CONTRACT	INMATE LABOR	CONTRACT	INMATE LABOR
TYPE 1 - MAXIMUM/MEDIUM	\$20,040	N/A	\$13,750	\$8,250
TYPE 2 - MINIMUM	14,280	N/A	7,615	4,950
TYPE 3 - WORK RELEASE PRE-RELEASE	8,850	5,500	5,500	3,850

NOTE: THE COSTS INCLUDE ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING FEES, SURVEYS, SITE PREPARATION, BASIC EQUIPMENT, INSURANCE, AND CONTINGENCIES.

(SLIDE 29)

FACTORS LIMITING INMATE CONSTRUCTION

- LACK OF TRAINED INMATES
- LACK OF STAFF TO TRAIN, SUPERVISE, AND PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO INMATE LABOR
- LACK OF TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT
- NUMEROUS LOGISTICAL PROBLEMS

(SLIDE 30)

INITIAL STAFF REQUIRED FOR INMATE CONSTRUCTION
NEEDED BY FEBRUARY 1, 1977

<u>POSITION</u>	<u>GRADE</u>	<u>NO REQ'D</u>	<u>SALARY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
ARCHITECT	27	1	13,368	\$13,368
DRAFTSMAN	21	2	9,604	19,208
PROJECT MANAGER	28	1	14,191	14,191
BOOKKEEPER	16	1	7,355	7,355
SCHEDULER-ESTIMATOR	24	1	11,292	11,292
EXPEDITER	20	1	9,107	<u>9,107</u>
			SUB TOTAL	\$74,521
			BENEFITS (16.9%)	<u>12,594</u>
			TOTAL	\$87,115

NOTE: \$36,298 REQUIRED FOR SALARIES FROM FEBRUARY 1, 1977 TO JUNE 30, 1977.

(SLIDE 31)

ADDITIONAL STAFF REQUIRED FOR INMATE CONSTRUCTION
NEEDED BY JULY 1, 1977

<u>POSITION</u>	<u>GRADE</u>	<u>NO REQ'D</u>	<u>SALARY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISOR	24	3	\$11,292	\$33,876
EQUIPMENT OPERATOR	21	1	9,604	9,604
MASONRY FOREMAN	21	3	9,604	28,812
CARPENTRY FOREMAN	21	2	9,604	19,208
ROOFING FOREMAN	21	1	9,604	9,604
SHEET METAL FOREMAN	21	1	9,604	9,604
WELDING FOREMAN	22	1	10,145	10,145
PLUMBING FOREMAN	22	2	10,145	20,290
CONCRETE FINISHER FOREMAN	20	1	9,107	9,107
TILE SETTER FOREMAN	20	1	9,107	9,107

(SLIDE 32)

ADDITIONAL STAFF REQUIRED FOR INMATE CONSTRUCTION (CONTINUED)
NEEDED BY JULY 1, 1977

<u>POSITION</u>	<u>GRADE</u>	<u>NO REQ'D</u>	<u>SALARY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
PLASTERER FOREMAN	20	1	\$ 9,107	\$ 9,107
PAINTING FOREMAN	20	1	9,107	9,107
PIPEFITTER FOREMAN	22	1	10,145	10,145
HEATING FOREMAN	22	1	10,145	10,145
ELECTRICAL FOREMAN	22	2	10,145	<u>20,290</u>
			SUB TOTAL ADDITIONAL STAFF	\$218,151
			BENEFITS (16.9%)	<u>36,868</u>
			TOTAL ADDITIONAL STAFF	\$255,019
			TOTAL ENTIRE STAFF	\$342,134

(SLIDE 33)

EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS REQUIRED FOR INMATE CONSTRUCTION
NEEDED BY JULY 1, 1977

1 TRACK MOUNTED DOZER/LOADER 180 HP- - - - -	\$100,000
1 HEAVY DUTY TRUCK - - - - -	30,000
10 PICK-UP TRUCKS- - - - -	60,000
1 STATION WAGON- - - - -	6,000
2 VANS - - - - -	16,000
3 LIGHT DUTY TRUCKS- - - - -	45,000
1 PORTABLE WELDER- - - - -	1,000
9 STORAGE TRAILERS - - - - -	18,000
SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT- - - - -	25,000
HAND TOOLS - - - - -	<u>10,000</u>
TOTAL	\$311,000

PHASE I - CONSTRUCTION

<u>GREENVILLE:</u> <i>(SLIDE 39)</i>	CONSTRUCTION OF NEW 528-BED MEDIUM SECURITY INSTITUTION ON SCDC OAKLAWN SITE, BY CONTRACT - - - - -	\$10,581,120
<hr/>		
<u>SPARTANBURG:</u> <i>(SLIDE 40)</i>	CONSTRUCTION OF NEW 528-BED MINIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTION. COUNTY-OWNED STONE STATION PROPERTY OR ANOTHER SITE TO BE DETERMINED, BY CONTRACT- - -	7,539,840
<hr/>		
<u>GREENVILLE:</u>	CONSTRUCTION OF 144-BED MINIMUM SECURITY ADDITION TO GIVENS YOUTH CORRECTION CENTER, BY INMATE LABOR- - - - -	712,800
<hr/>		
<u>RICHLAND:</u> <i>(SLIDES 41 and 43)</i>	CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW ABATTOIR ON SCDC BROAD RIVER ROAD PROPERTY, BY INMATE LABOR - - - - -	<u>250,000</u>
<hr/>		
<i>(SLIDE 44)</i>	TOTALS	1,200 SPACES \$19,083,760
<hr/>		

* Late Change: There will be no addition to Givens. The addition will be made to Northside instead.

(SLIDE 45)

PHASE I (CONTINUED)
RENOVATIONS

GIVENS YOUTH CORRECTION CENTER - - - - -	\$195,000
MACDOUGALL YOUTH CORRECTION CENTER - - - - -	40,000
RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER- - - - -	25,000
WATEREE RIVER CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION - - - - -	<u>377,000</u>
TOTAL RENOVATIONS	\$637,000

(SLIDES 50 and 66)

PHASE I SUMMARY

NEW INSTITUTIONS - - - - -	\$18,120,960
ADDITIONS TO EXISTING INSTITUTIONS - - - - -	712,800
NEW ABATTOIR - - - - -	250,000
RENOVATIONS - - - - -	<u>637,000</u>
TOTALS 1,200 SPACES	\$19,720,760

PHASE II - CONSTRUCTION

<u>GREENVILLE/</u>		
<u>SPARTANBURG:</u>	NEW 528-BED MEDIUM SECURITY INSTITUTION, BY CONTRACT- - - - -	\$10,581,120
<u>GREENVILLE/</u>		
<u>SPARTANBURG:</u>	NEW 576-BED MINIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTION, BY CONTRACT - - - - -	8,225,280
<u>SPARTANBURG:</u>	NEW 96-BED WORK RELEASE CENTER, BY CONTRACT - - - - -	849,600
<u>SPARTANBURG:</u>	144-BED MINIMUM SECURITY ADDITION TO NORTHSIDE CORRECTIONAL	
(SLIDE 51)	CENTER, BY INMATE LABOR - - - - -	554,400
<hr/>		
<u>BERKELEY:</u>	NEW 576-BED MEDIUM SECURITY INSTITUTION, BY CONTRACT- - - - -	11,543,040
<u>CHARLESTON:</u>	NEW 96-BED PRE-RELEASE CENTER, BY CONTRACT- - - - -	849,600
<u>HORRY/</u>		
<u>GEORGETOWN:</u>	NEW 96-BED WORK RELEASE CENTER, BY CONTRACT - - - - -	849,600
(SLIDE 52)		
<hr/>		

PHASE II - CONSTRUCTION (CONTINUED)

<u>SUMTER:</u>	240-BED MINIMUM SECURITY ADDITION TO WATEREE RIVER CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, BY INMATE LABOR- - - - -	\$ 1,188,000
<u>STATE-WIDE:</u>	LAND PURCHASE - - - - -	<u>250,000</u>
(SLIDE 53)	TOTALS 2,352 SPACES	\$34,890,640

PHASE II - RENOVATIONS

BLUE RIDGE COMMUNITY PRE-RELEASE CENTER - - - - -	\$ 75,000
CATAWBA COMMUNITY PRE-RELEASE CENTER- - - - -	50,000
GREENWOOD CORRECTIONAL CENTER - - - - -	100,000
NORTHSIDE CORRECTIONAL CENTER - - - - -	140,000
WALDEN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION - - - - -	<u>200,000</u>
TOTAL RENOVATIONS	\$ 565,000

(SLIDE 54)

156

(SLIDES 55 and 67)

PHASE II - SUMMARY

NEW INSTITUTIONS - - - - -	\$32,898,240
ADDITIONS TO EXISTING INSTITUTIONS - - - - -	1,742,400
LAND PURCHASE- - - - -	250,000
RENOVATIONS- - - - -	<u>565,000</u>
TOTALS 2,352 SPACES	\$35,455,640

(SLIDE 56)

PHASE III - CONSTRUCTION

<u>GREENVILLE/</u> <u>SPARTANBURG:</u>	NEW 480-BED MEDIUM SECURITY INSTITUTION, BY CONTRACT- - - - -	\$ 9,619,200
<u>GREENVILLE/</u> <u>SPARTANBURG:</u>	NEW 576-BED MINIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTION, BY CONTRACT - - - - -	8,225,280
<u>GREENVILLE:</u>	SECOND 144-BED ADDITION TO GIVENS YOUTH CORRECTION CENTER, BY INMATE LABOR - - - - -	712,800
<u>GREENVILLE:</u>	NEW 144-BED WORK RELEASE CENTER, BY CONTRACT- - - - -	1,274,400
<u>ANDERSON:</u>	NEW 96-BED WORK RELEASE CENTER, BY CONTRACT - - - - -	849,600
<u>LAURENS:</u>	NEW 96-BED WORK RELEASE CENTER, BY CONTRACT - - - - -	849,600
<u>RICHLAND:</u>	NEW 576-BED MEDIUM SECURITY INSTITUTION, BY CONTRACT- - - - -	11,543,040
<u>RICHLAND:</u>	48-BED MEDIUM SECURITY ADDITION TO KIRKLAND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, BY INMATE LABOR- - - - -	396,000

(SLIDE 57)

PHASE III - CONSTRUCTION (CONTINUED)

<u>RICHLAND:</u>	48-BED MEDIUM SECURITY ADDITION TO MANNING CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, BY INMATE LABOR - - - - -	\$ 396,000
<u>RICHLAND:</u>	NEW 528-BED MINIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTION, BY CONTRACT- - - - -	7,539,840
<u>RICHLAND:</u>	336-BED MINIMUM SECURITY ADDITION TO WALDEN CORRECTIONAL OR WATKINS PRE-RELEASE CENTER, BY INMATE LABOR - - - - -	1,663,200
<u>RICHLAND:</u>	NEW 144-BED PRE-RELEASE CENTER, BY INMATE LABOR- - - - -	792,000
<u>RICHLAND:</u>	NEW 144-BED WORK RELEASE CENTER, BY CONTRACT - - - - -	1,274,400
<u>RICHLAND:</u>	NEW 96-BED WORK RELEASE CENTER, BY INMATE LABOR- - - - -	528,000
<u>RICHLAND:</u>	48-BED ADDITION TO PALMER PRE-RELEASE CENTER, BY INMATE LABOR- - - - -	184,800

(SLIDE 58)

PHASE III - CONSTRUCTION (CONTINUED)

<u>BERKELEY:</u>	NEW 288-BED MEDIUM SECURITY INSTITUTION, BY CONTRACT- - - - -	\$ 5,771,520
<u>BERKELEY:</u>	NEW 432-BED MINIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTION, BY CONTRACT - - - - -	6,168,960
<u>BERKELEY:</u>	96-BED MINIMUM SECURITY ADDITION TO MACDOUGALL YOUTH CORRECTION CENTER, BY INMATE LABOR- - - - -	475,200
<u>CHARLESTON:</u>	NEW 144-BED WORK RELEASE CENTER, BY CONTRACT- - - - -	1,274,400
<u>CHARLESTON:</u>	48-BED ADDITION TO PRE-RELEASE CENTER CONSTRUCTED DURING PHASE II, BY INMATE LABOR- - - - -	184,800
<u>STATE-WIDE:</u>	LAND PURCHASE - - - - -	<u>450,000</u>
	TOTALS 4,512 SPACES	\$60,173,040

(SLIDE 59)

PHASE III - RENOVATIONS

AIKEN YOUTH CORRECTION CENTER- - - - -	\$130,000
CATAWBA COMMUNITY PRE-RELEASE CENTER - - - - -	50,000
CENTRAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION - - - - -	200,000
HILLCREST CORRECTIONAL CENTER- - - - -	60,000
LOWER SAVANNAH COMMUNITY PRE-RELEASE CENTER- - - - -	50,000
MANNING CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION - - - - -	175,000
MAXIMUM SECURITY CENTER- - - - -	<u>80,000</u>
TOTAL RENOVATIONS	\$745,000

(SLIDE 60)

PHASE III - SUMMARY

NEW INSTITUTIONS - - - - -	\$55,895,040
ADDITIONS TO EXISTING INSTITUTIONS - - - - -	3,828,000
LAND PURCHASE- - - - -	450,000
RENOVATIONS- - - - -	<u>745,000</u>
TOTALS 4,512 SPACES	\$60,918,040

(SLIDE 61)

SUMMARY OF 10 YEAR GROWTH AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN
(1976 CONSTANT DOLLARS)

PHASE I (FY 77-78 THROUGH FY 78-79)

CONSTRUCTION - 1,200 BEDS-	-----	\$19,083,760
RENOVATIONS-	-----	<u>637,000</u>
	PHASE I CAPITAL NEEDS	\$19,720,760

PHASE II (FY 79-80 THROUGH FY 80-81)

CONSTRUCTION - 2,352 BEDS-	-----	\$34,640,640
LAND PURCHASE-	-----	250,000
RENOVATIONS-	-----	<u>565,000</u>
	PHASE II CAPITAL NEEDS	\$35,455,640

PHASE III (FY 81-82 THROUGH FY 85-86)

CONSTRUCTION - 4,512 BEDS-	-----	\$59,723,040
LAND PURCHASE-	-----	450,000
RENOVATIONS-	-----	<u>745,000</u>
	PHASE III CAPITAL NEEDS	\$60,918,040

(SLIDE 62)

SUMMARY OF 10 YEAR GROWTH AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN (CONTINUED)
(1976 CONSTANT DOLLARS)

TOTALS	(FY 1977-1986)	
CONSTRUCTION - 8,064 BEDS-	-----	\$113,447,440
LAND PURCHASE-	-----	700,000
RENOVATIONS-	-----	<u>1,947,000</u>
	10 YEAR CAPITAL NEEDS	\$116,094,440

(SLIDE 64)

FACILITIES TO BE CLOSED

<u>FACILITIES</u>	<u>BEDS LOST</u>
TRAVELERS REST CORRECTIONAL CENTER - - - - -	74
OAKLAWN CORRECTIONAL CENTER - - - - -	54
DUNCAN CORRECTIONAL CENTER - - - - -	44
LAURENS CORRECTIONAL CENTER - - - - -	67
PIEDMONT COMMUNITY PRE-RELEASE CENTER - - - - -	111
RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER - - - - -	65
CELL BLOCK 1, CENTRAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION - - - - -	400
NORTH SUMTER CORRECTIONAL CENTER - - - - -	54
LEXINGTON CORRECTIONAL CENTER - - - - -	<u>55</u>
TOTAL	924

(SLIDE 69)

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS OF
THE INMATE LABOR CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR 1976-1977: SALARIES FOR INITIAL STAFF FOR FIVE MONTHS (FEBRUARY 1, 1977 - JUNE 30, 1977).....	\$36,298
TOTAL FY 1976-77	\$36,298
FISCAL YEAR 1977-1978: SALARIES FOR ENTIRE STAFF.....	\$342,134
EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS.....	311,000
TOTAL FY 1977-78	\$653,134

SUBSEQUENT FISCAL YEARS

SALARIES FOR ENTIRE STAFF.....AT LEAST \$342,134 ANNUALLY

(SLIDE 70)

APPROVAL IS REQUESTED:

- TO SPEND THE \$19,720,760 REQUIRED FOR PHASE I OF THIS PLAN.
- FOR THE \$35,455,640 REQUIRED FOR PHASE II OF THIS PLAN.
(\$16,655,183 AUTHORIZED BUT FROZEN PLUS \$18,800,457 NEW BONDS REQUIRED)
- TO SPEND \$36,298 OF AVAILABLE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUNDS FOR STAFF REQUIRED IN THE INMATE LABOR CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM FROM FEBRUARY 1, 1977 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1977.
- AND YOUR GUIDANCE IS REQUESTED IN THE MATTER OF \$653,134 REQUIRED IN FY 77-78 FOR STAFF AND EQUIPMENT IN THE INMATE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM.

SHALL WE --

- ADD THIS AMOUNT TO OUR FY 77-78 BUDGET REQUEST

OR

- USE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUNDS FOR THIS PURPOSE?

(SLIDE 72)

ALTERNATIVES

PRE-TRIAL DIVERSION

PRE-SENTENCE DIVERSION

INCREASED USE OF PROBATION AND PAROLE

RESTITUTION TO VICTIMS

SHORTER PRISON TERMS FOR NON DANGEROUS OFFENDERS SUPPLEMENTED BY RESTITUTION/FINES

GREATER UTILIZATION OF THE YOUTHFUL OFFENDER ACT

EXPANSION OF PARTIAL RELEASE PROGRAMS

EXTENDED WORK RELEASE

HALFWAY HOUSES

DECRIMINALIZATION OF CERTAIN VICTIMLESS CRIMES

REMOVAL OF MENTALLY ILL AND ADDICTIONS CASES FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

EXHIBIT I

1/13/77

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

COMPREHENSIVE GROWTH AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

This document was prepared by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs under U. S. Department of Justice Grant No. 73-ED-04-0014 in accordance with responsibilities assigned by Public Law 93-83, 87 Stat. 197, as amended.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

COMPREHENSIVE GROWTH AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Stephen Carter & Associates

SPECIAL CONSULTANTS

Dr. John F. Kososki, Financial Planning
Summers & Gardner, Architects
H. G. Moeller, Program Evaluation

The State of South Carolina is at a critical decision point in its criminal justice history. If present incarceration attitudes persist, the State will be required to expend more than one and one-half billion dollars during the remainder of this century simply to house, feed, and administer the minimum essential human services to a rapidly increasing inmate population in the State.

Alternatives are available, which can save the State more than \$75 million during the next ten years alone, but these alternatives are beyond the control of the Department of Corrections. Therefore, the Legislature must accept now the challenge of developing and implementing these alternatives, or face the inevitable necessity of appropriating more than \$100 million in capital and \$400 million in operating funds during the next ten years.

The Legislature has responded to the severe overcrowded conditions by approving in 1974 and 1975 a \$37.5 million capital improvements program for the Department of Corrections. This appropriation was frozen by the Legislature in 1975 due to the imposition of a five percent limit placed upon the State's bonded indebtedness. During this funding recess, the State, through the Office of Criminal Justice Programs, authorized the development of a ten-year capital plan, which began in May, 1976. As the plan was being developed, the Legislature released the constraints on \$20.6 million of the initial authorization, pending the recommendations of the ten-year plan.

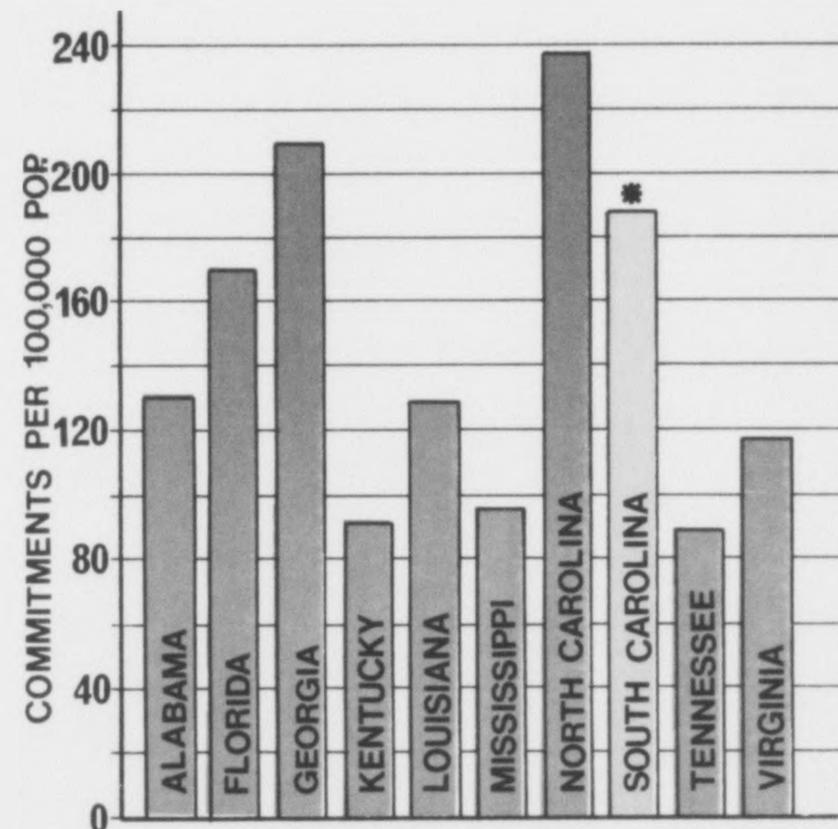
This report presents, in summary, the recommended disposition of the full \$37.5 million and identifies the ten-year capital needs of the Department based upon current growth trends. The plan, presented in detail in a complete technical report, also identifies the fiscal impact of alternative growth policies. The work effort has illustrated the complex and highly interrelated components of the criminal justice system in South Carolina, for it is impossible to examine the needs of the Department of Corrections without becoming acutely aware that many of the solutions to Departmental problems rest with agencies and public bodies beyond the administrative jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections.

Within this five months' analysis, recommendations have been made regarding the decentralization of institutions, operating cost parameters, future construction needs and priorities, and financial needs to accommodate growth. The accomplishment of recommended changes will require continued internal policy and administrative modifications within the Department and the time required to develop these changes. In concert with these internal changes must be the emergence of new attitudes and the resultant Legislative changes in South Carolina concerning where the ultimate responsibility for rehabilitation of the social offender rests. Until we accept this responsibility as a State community, this report, and all others that follow, will at best provide only partial answers.

INMATE POPULATION TRENDS

1. The South Carolina Department of Corrections has no control over the number of inmates it receives. The number of inmates in the prison system is determined by many factors, such as the existing legislation, the crime rate, the effectiveness of law enforcement, and courts' commitment policies.

2. South Carolina has the third highest incarceration rate in the United States.¹ The courts, through their commitment policies, and the legislature, through its enactment of laws such as mandatory sentences, are the primary determinants of the incarceration rate; that is, the number of inmates per 100,000 general population.



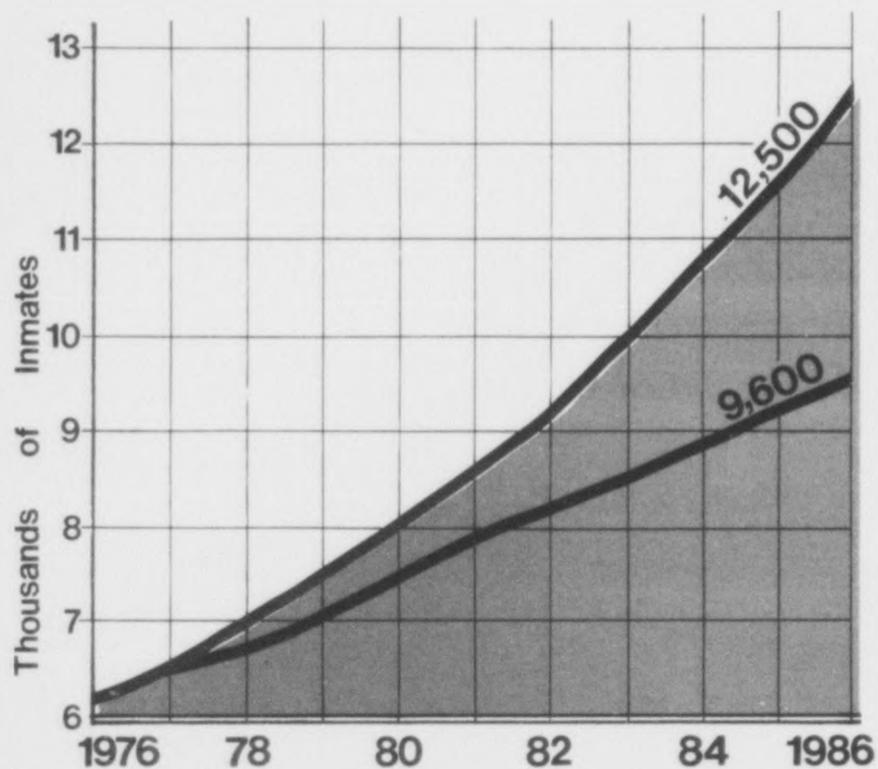
INCARCERATION RATES OF TEN SOUTHEASTERN STATES (INMATES IN STATE INSTITUTIONS, CALENDAR YR. 1975)

* On Nov. 29, 1976, the State's incarceration rate has increased to 253 per 100,000

¹ National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture, "United States Incarceration and Commitment Rates," University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois, Calendar Year 1975.

3. Many of the Department's 31 facilities are severely overcrowded already, with the steadily rising population (15 percent increase during the last year alone) exacerbating the living conditions existent in them. The average population in the first quarter of FY '77 was 6,088, and 6,397 were incarcerated in the 31 facilities on November 29, 1976.²

POPULATION PROJECTIONS ALTERNATIVES



Source: SC&A

4. The average inmate population in SCDC facilities is expected to continue to escalate to at least 12,500 by 1986.³ The greatest increases are anticipated in the 17-30 year old age group who are considered the population-at-risk.

² South Carolina Department of Corrections, Quarterly Statistical Report, First Quarter, FY 1977. (Columbia: SCDC Print Shop, 1976). Daily count records, November 25, 1976.

³ Projections developed by the South Carolina Division of Research and Statistical Services (Budget and Control Board) by using the population and expected increases in per capita income in a two-factor regression analysis.

Factors beyond the Department's control that influence the incoming number of inmates include:

- rapid growth and development in the Southeast
- laws affecting incarceration (such as mandatory sentences)
- attitudes and sentencing procedures of judges
- degree of urbanization
- per capita income
- law enforcement attitudes and resources
- increased population in the incidence prone age group (17-29)

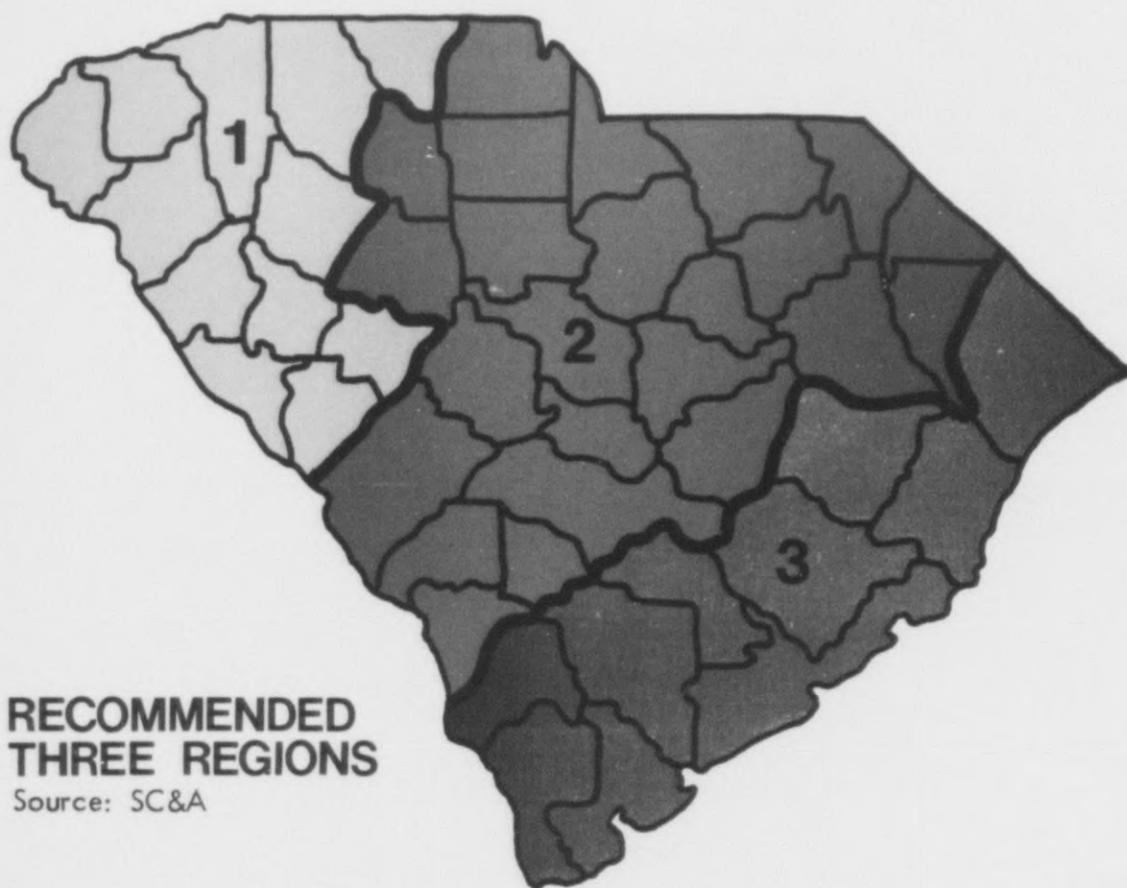
5. While South Carolina incarcerates its offenders with less public expenditure than other states, the present cost of \$4,030⁴ per inmate is expected to increase rapidly when capital costs for new construction are included.

REGIONALIZATION

6. The concept of regionalization was accepted by the Department some time ago, based upon the principles of organizational management and the utilization of local resources. In this study, the optimal number of regions was found to be most influenced by four factors:

- the determination that each region should be a microcosm of the system; that is, a complement of the different security facilities, programs, and functions;
- the desirability of accessing community resources such as education and mental health, which are more readily available in the State's three metropolitan areas;
- the coincidental origin of the majority of the inmates also being the three metropolitan areas or contiguous counties; and
- the degree to which span of management control can most effectively be accomplished.

⁴ Board of Corrections, *Annual Report*, Columbia, 1976.



**RECOMMENDED
THREE REGIONS**

Source: SC&A

7. Thus, three regions, each with a metropolitan center, were determined to offer the best alternatives in terms of management, organization, financial, and programmatic considerations.

8. The configuration of the regions was found to be highly influenced by existing boundaries of the ten planning districts, and proximity to the urban centers.

SYSTEM CAPACITY: EXISTING FACILITIES

9. Using a minimal standard of 50 square feet of sleeping space per inmate as an index, the Department of Corrections' current supply of bed spaces is 5,539.

10. The supply of bed spaces by the three regions is as follows:

	Design Capacity	Max. Oper. Capacity	Actual Population 11/29/76
REGION 1			
Type 1 (Max. and Med.)			
Intake Service Center	42	33	84
Total	42	33	84
Type 2 (Min.)			
Givens	76	118	100
Travelers Rest	50	74	94
Hillcrest	60	88	124
Oaklawn	60	54	113
Northside	30	37	49
Cherokee	56	67	75
Duncan	40	44	52
Laurens	40	67	90
Greenwood	48	53	93
Total	460	602	790
Type 3 (Minimum: Pre-Release and Work Release)			
Blue Ridge	115	222	165
Piedmont	90	111	76
Total	205	333	241
Regional Total	707	968	1115
REGION 2			
Type 1 (Max. and Med.)			
R & E Center	180	65	192
Maximum Security Center	80	108	100
Kirkland	448	621	821
Manning	300	344	431
CCI	1,100	1,186	1,564
North Sumter	50	54	78
Total	2,158	2,378	3,186
Type 2 (Min.)			
Aiken	197	260	184
Walden	98	98	122
Lexington	40	55	46
Wateree	240	355	427
Women's	168	264	309
Goodman*	184	186	82
Total	927	1,218	1,170

Type 3 (Minimum: Pre-Release and Work Release)			
Watkins	129	203	167
Catawba	58	105	52
Campbell	100	100	148
Lower Savannah	45	52	42
Palmer	50	75	71
Total	382	535	480
Regional Total	3,467	4,131	4,836
REGION 3			
Type 1 (Max. and Med.)			
Total	0	0	0
Type 2 (Min.)			
MacDougall	240	384	368
Total	240	384	368
Type 3 (Minimum: Pre-Release and Work Release)			
Coastal	62	56	78
Total	62	56	78
Regional Total	302	440	446
SYSTEM TOTAL	4,476	5,539	6,397

Design capacity is based on what the department has determined to be the optimal capacity, all things considered.

The maximum safe operating capacity is based on an overall average of 50 square feet of sleeping space per inmate. The net area designated for sleeping space was used for computation.

11. The supply of bed spaces by construction type is as follows:

Type 1	
(medium and maximum security, including reception and evaluation)	2,411
Type 2	
(the majority of minimum security bed spaces, including special facilities for youth, women, and the elderly or handicapped)	2,204
Type 3	
(minimum security allocated to the pre-release and work release programs)	924
TOTAL	5,539

12. To supplement its supply of bed spaces and help reduce overcrowding, the Department currently utilizes county prisons and jails, i.e. "designated facilities," to house approximately 700 inmates.

13. Eleven of the Department's 31 institutions, which housed 1055 inmates on November 29, 1976, are leased and may not be available in the near future. The status of the leased facilities is as follows:

Facility	Expiration Date	Population 11/29/76
Type 1 (Max. - Med.)		
R & E	5/1/77	192
North Sumter	12/31/79	78
Lexington	6/30/77	46
		<u>316</u>
Type 2 (Min.)		
Aiken Youth	9/30/80	184
Duncan	11/14/78	52
Laurens	10/1/79	90
		<u>326</u>
Type 3 (Work Release)		
Catawba	7/1/78	52
Piedmont	12/31/81	76
Lower Savannah	Open	42
Coastal*	5/1/85	78
Blue Ridge	11/30/78	165
		<u>413</u>
	TOTAL	1055

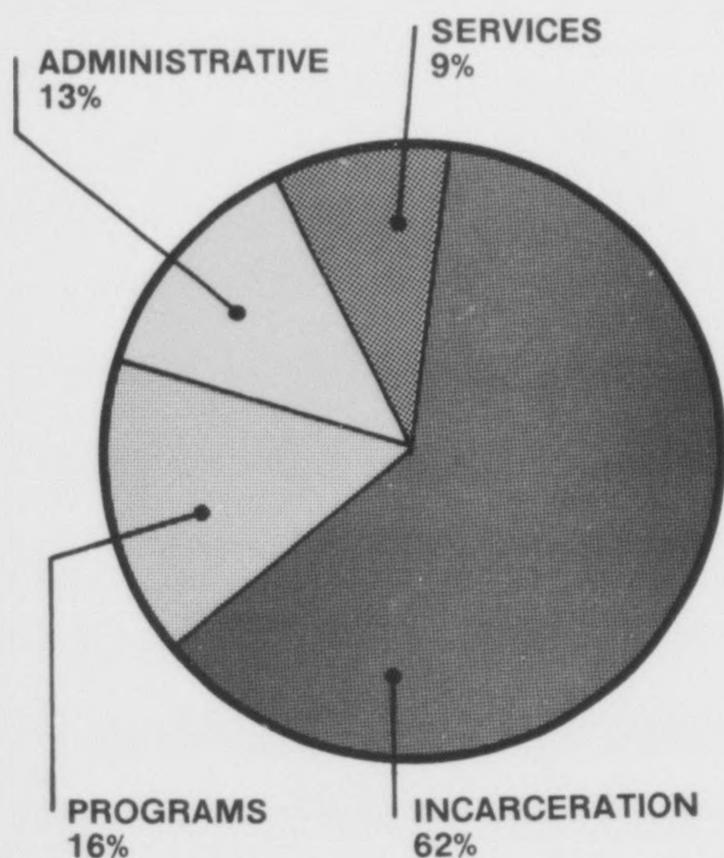
*SCDC owns the structure at Coastal, but leases the property.

SOURCE: S.C. Department of Corrections

OPERATING COST EXPERIENCE

14. By far, the salaries for incarceration (i.e. for correctional officers) is the highest cost variable in the Department's operation. The total personnel component of the operating costs accounts for an average of 65 percent of the Department's total expenditure for all facilities' operations.

DIRECT INSTITUTIONAL OPERATING COST CATEGORIES FOR SALARIES



Incarceration includes salaries for all correctional officer job types.

Administrative includes salaries for the warden, assistants, and clerical staff of the institutions.

Services include salaries for food service, medical and maintenance personnel.

Programs includes salaries for teachers, instructors, counselors, chaplains and recreation specialists.

15. The Department is developing a decentralized budget management process among all 31 institutions. This will afford the Department the opportunity to establish cost objectives and evaluate procedures on an institutional basis.

16. Facility size and custody classification appear to be the most significant determinants of cost effectiveness, or ineffectiveness, within the Department's operation where the daily direct, institutional operating cost experience ranges from \$5.65 to \$13.98 per inmate.

17. Several small leased facilities rank among the highest in annual operating costs due, primarily, to the disproportionate number of staff required to maintain the facility as compared to larger institutions. Among these are:

	Actual Annual Cost/Inmate	Average Annual Cost per Inmate for Type
Type 1 - Max./Med.		
North Sumter (85)*	\$3,685	\$2,972
Type 2 - Minimum		
Aiken Youth (117)	\$4,969	\$3,216
Laurens (58)	\$3,695	
Type 3 - Work Release		
Catawba (42)	\$4,108	\$3,003
Coastal (59)	\$3,548	

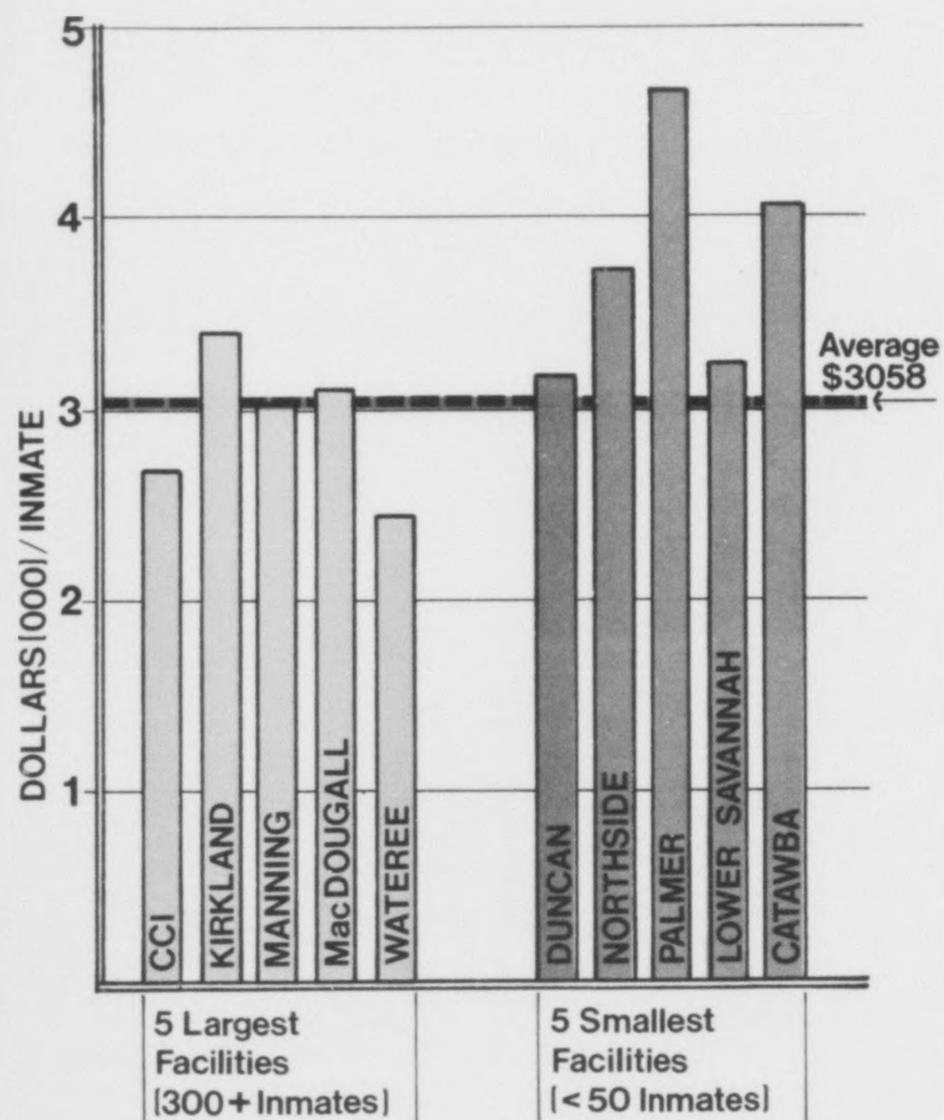
NOTE: These costs per year do not include any allocation of central administrative costs but are institutional operation costs only. *Average daily population for FY 75/76

18. Each of the five facilities with an average inmate population fewer than 50 in FY 75/76 exceeds the operating cost average. Similarly, four of the five facilities that exceeds 300 in inmate population has per inmate operating costs lower than the average.

19. The greatest determinant of the salary cost component is staff-to-inmate ratios. Therefore, the adoption of consistent systemwide ratios by custody categories is essential.

20. Various national standards have suggested that one correctional officer per six inmates is an optimum staffing objective. National ratios for programmatic, service, and administrative staff have not yet been uniformly adopted.

**COMPARISON OF ANNUAL DIRECT
INSTITUTIONAL OPERATING
COST: Large vs Small Facilities**



NOTE: Costs do not include central administration

21. The Department has been operating under austere economic conditions and, therefore, has not purchased needed equipment or filled vacant staff positions, while inmate population has increased 15 percent in the last year. An analysis of the direct operating cost experience per institution for FY 1975/76, by type, is shown as follows:

Direct Operating Cost Experience of Institutions Per Inmate			
Facility Type	Salary Cost	Non-Salary Cost	Total
Type 1 (Max. - Med.)	\$1,838	\$1,135	\$2,973
Type 2 (Min.)	1,981	1,234	3,215
Type 3 (Work/Pre-Release) ¹	1,740	1,262	3,002
Average	\$1,876	\$1,182	\$3,058

SOURCE: SCDC Disbursements Report, FY 75/76

NOTE: Indirect costs associated with central and regional administration, farming, and prison industries are not shown.

22. Using the information previously presented, the 1986 annual departmental operating cost would exceed \$60.5 million for 12,500 inmates, as opposed to \$47.5 million for 9,600 inmates.

DEMAND FOR BED SPACES

23. With certain closures suggested below, the termination of some leases, the projected population increases, and the current deficit of bed spaces all comprise the substantial demand for additional bed spaces and facilities. The suggested facility closures include:

Region 1: Oaklawn	54 beds
Travelers Rest	74 beds
Piedmont*	111 beds
Duncan*	44 beds
Laurens*	67 beds
Region 2: North Sumter*	54 beds
R & E Center*	65 beds
Cell Block 1 - CCI	400 beds
Lexington*	55 beds
9 facilities	924 beds

183

*Leased facility

¹ Participants in the work release program reimburse the department five dollars per day for room and subsistence thereby defraying a portion of the operating costs.

24. The demand for space based on the current distribution of inmates by their committing counties is as follows:

- Appalachian Region 39.0 percent
- Midlands Region 41.3 percent
- Coastal Region 19.7 percent

25. Assuming the Department effects the recommended classification changes, the 1986 demand by type and region is as follows:

	Type 1 (Max-Med)	Type 2 (Min)	Type 3 (Pre-/ Wk. Rel)	Total
Region 1 - Appalachian	1,512	2,485	878	4,875
Region 2 - Midlands	1,599	2,633	930	5,162
Region 3 - Coastal	763	1,256	444	2,463
TOTAL	3,874 (31%)	6,374 (51%)	2,252 (18%)	12,500 (100%)

26. For the system as a whole, the projected bed space needs are computed as follows:

Current supply of bed spaces	5,539
Recommended closures & lease terminations	- 924
Net bed space supply	4,615
Projected 1986 population (bed space demand)	12,500
Net bed space supply	- 4,615
Projected net bed space deficit or need	7,885

27. In conjunction with the need for additional bed spaces, the Department will have to provide services for the expanding inmate population. Current provisions for acute health care, in particular, cannot be simply expanded to meet increasing demands. Alternatives, such as utilizing community hospitals or sharing an acute care facility with other State agencies should, therefore, be explored.

28. Aside from the total inmate population by custody classification, the greatest determinant of capital cost is the square feet allocated per inmate and the concomitant costs per square foot. While 50 square feet is a minimum amount of sleeping area to allocate per inmate, it is believed to be a feasible standard considering the restrictive economic conditions in South Carolina.

FACTORS INFLUENCING CAPITAL NEEDS

29. Under present conditions, the Department has an average of only 44.3 square feet of sleeping area per inmate. The institutional variation is from 17 square feet at the R & E Center to 123 square feet per inmate at Catawba.

30. While recent court decisions have established acceptable sleeping area square footages in several states, e.g., Alabama, 60 square feet, uniform national standards do not exist. Recommended sleeping area allocations from various governmental agencies and other southern states are as follows:

- Law enforcement Assistance Administration - 80 sq. ft.
- Federal Bureau of Prisons - 75 sq. ft.
- Maryland - 50 sq. ft.
- Virginia - 72 sq. ft.
- North Carolina - 54 to 80 sq. ft.
- Georgia 40 to 60 sq. ft.
- Florida - 64 sq. ft.

31. The cost of prison construction has increased at as fast a rate as most other types of institutional construction. The design of prison facilities also affects the operating costs by determining optimum security officer requirements and perimeter security configuration.

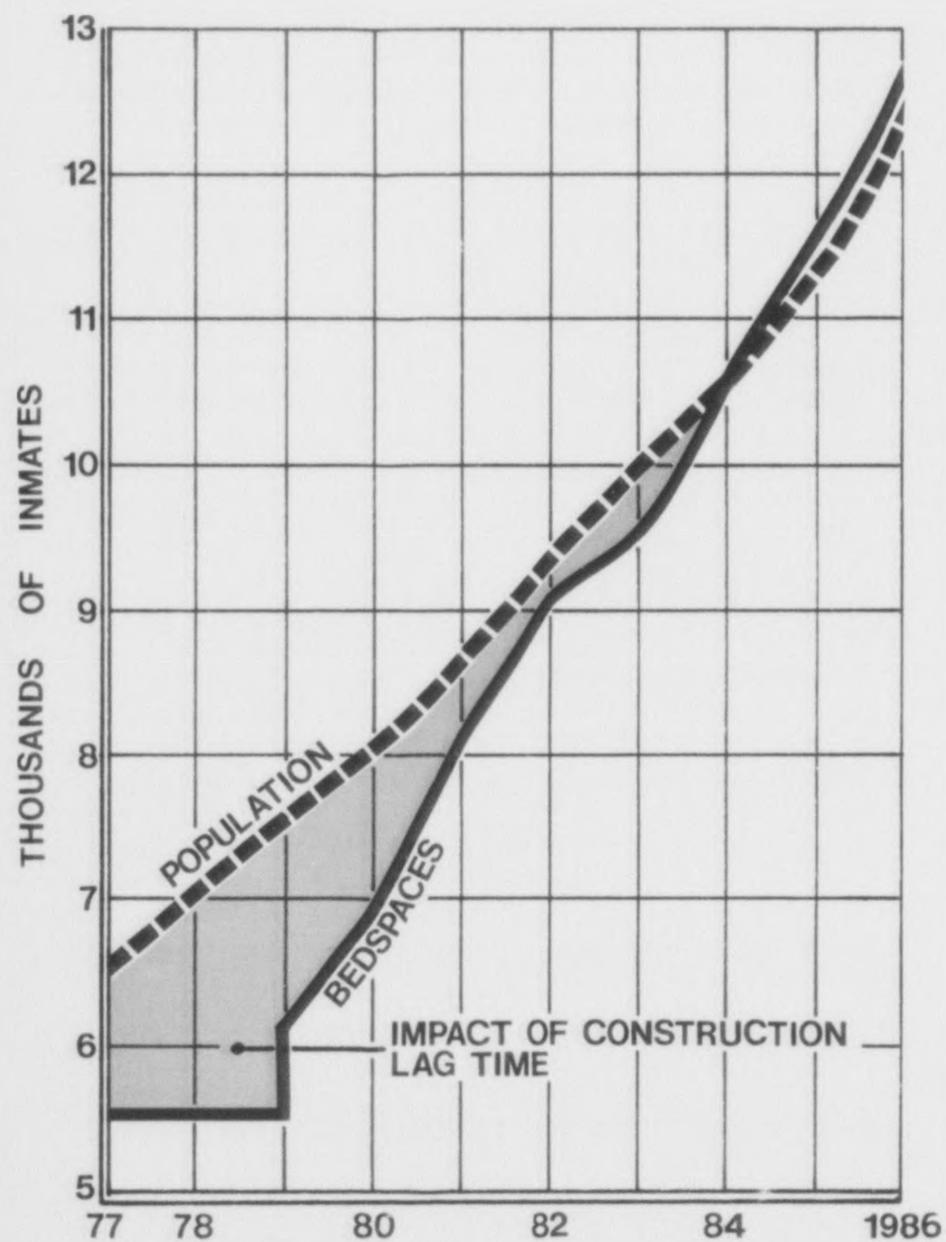
32. South Carolina along with several other states, including Florida and Texas, are using inmate construction teams and thus, are reportedly reducing the construction cost of facilities by a minimum of 20 percent.

33. It is infeasible to expect that the Department could more cost effectively utilize inmate labor for constructing future facilities without first developing a comprehensive construction program that establishes training, pay incentives, security, and having available the necessary staff and financial resources.

34. A capital construction program for the Department of \$37.5 million was approved by the General Assembly in 1975. This represents approximately one-third of the estimated need by 1986.

35. Since it is doubtful that the State would approve the release of the full ten-year capital needs at one time, the Department will be faced with phasing construction over the ten-year period. Assuming an immediate approval of the ten-year plan and the release of funds, the Department will not realize any additional bed space until 1979 due to design and construction time lags.

36. One method of reducing design time lags is to develop a program of proto-typical designs especially for the facility additions, and as other states are attempting, even in new institutions. Since more than 8,000 bed spaces must be constructed by 1986, a design/construction program offers an opportunity for meeting the demanding schedule.



**BEDSPACE SUPPLY VS
POPULATION GROWTH**

Source: SC&A

ALTERNATIVE POLICIES AFFORD THE GREATEST COST SAVINGS

- The key to substantial cost reduction rests with the Legislature and the Courts.
- The Legislature should give greater consideration to legislation which could:
 1. Decriminalize most victimless crimes, thus eliminating a segment of the incoming population;
 2. Critically evaluate mandatory sentences in light of the fact that each year of incarceration will cost the State approximately \$5,000 per inmate; and
 3. Allow inmates participating in the extended work release program to live at home while under the continuous supervision of SCDC. This has been proposed by the department and pre-filed as legislation to be considered in the 1977 legislative session;
 4. Reduce the required amount of time to be served prior to being considered eligible for parole;
 5. Require a more extensive utilization of pre-sentence investigations under existing legislation;
- The Courts should consider modification of commitment policies to employ alternatives to incarceration to a greater extent, such as probation for non-dangerous offenders and misdemeanants. The Courts could also utilize other measures that could impact the inmate population such as:
 1. Greater use of the Youthful Offender Act;
 2. Enforce pretrial and presentence investigations;
 3. Shorter sentences for non-dangerous first offenders;
 4. Greater use of expanded probation programs; and
 5. Greater use of victim restitution alternatives.
- If the Legislature and the Courts both adopted the requisite policy changes and implemented the appropriate measures, it is estimated that the 1986 inmate population could be 9,600 instead of 12,500. The difference in the two population estimates is equivalent to a \$75 million saving in the capital and operating costs to the State over the next ten years.
- While the Department of Corrections has no control over the inflow, and effectively none over the outflow of inmates within its system, it does determine the custody classification of the inmates and, thus, the distribution of inmates in maximum, medium, or minimum security. Through a modification of the classification system, the Department should classify a greater percentage of the inmates for minimum security institutions. Since the minimum security institutions are less costly in terms of personnel and construction costs, more inmates in minimum security institutions would result in substantial cost saving.

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- The Department should adopt the following staff-to-inmate ratio for security personnel:

- Maximum Security 1:3 inmates
- Medium Security 1:6 inmates
- Minimum Security 1:8 inmates
- Work Release 1:9.6 inmates

NOTE: Since this study recommends small-sized 96-bed modules for pre- and work release centers, a full-time staff of 10 correctional personnel will be required to provide 24-hour security.

- The Department should continue to analyze the appropriate staff to inmate ratios for program, administrative, and support services staff and develop a uniform standard. Once finalized, these should be used for all future budget formulations.

- A classification system should be implemented that allows more inmates with no history of violent offenses to be designated minimum custody classification. In liberalizing the classification system, capital and operating cost savings can be recognized, but the higher risk of escapes must also be considered.

SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

- The Department should proceed with its plans to develop or enhance administration on a regional level. This will result in a better span of management control, greater access to community facilities (and thus cost savings), closer proximity of inmates to family (and thus reductions in psychological anxiety), and some reduction in transportation costs.

- The Department should accept three regions as the optimal number based on the alignment of each region with a major urban area of the State.

- Each region should be self-contained to the greatest extent possible, with only very specialized functions such as acute health care and overall administration centralized. The Department should cooperate with other State agencies in the development of cost sharing programs for common facilities such as hospitals, psychiatric treatment facilities, and perhaps certain educational facilities.

OPERATING COST GUIDELINES

- It has been found that smaller facilities are more costly to operate. Therefore, it is recommended that future medium and minimum security facilities range between 432-576 beds, constructed in 48-bed modules, and that pre-release/work release centers range from 96-144 beds. Although larger facilities appear to be somewhat less efficient from management, security, and programmatic points of view, the restrictive economic times require that somewhat larger facilities be constructed in an effort to restrain growth in operating costs.

- Except as absolutely essential to meet a crisis overcrowded condition, the Department should not lease any additional county facilities for use other than for pre-release or work release.

- The following annual direct institutional operating cost ranges per inmate were developed from the available data within the department and should be used for budget planning purposes only.

Proposed Annual Direct Operating Cost Ranges			
Facility Type	Salary Cost Per Inmate	Non-Salary Cost Per Inmate	Combined Range
Type 1 (Max-Med)	\$2560-\$2810	\$1410-\$1550	\$3970-4360
Type 2 (Min)	\$2180-\$2360	\$1200-\$1300	\$3380-\$3660
Type 3 (Pre/Wk Release)	\$1990	\$1100	\$3090
Average	\$2340-\$2530	\$1290-\$1400	\$3630-\$3930
Midpoint	\$2435	\$1345	\$3780

SOURCE: Stephen Carter & Associates.

NOTE: Costs do not include central and regional administration, farming and prison industries. The low end of the range reflects budget minimums achievable under austere economic conditions.

- The Department should develop the internal evaluation mechanism to monitor direct operating cost performance of the individual institutions. This mechanism should also be used as a management-by-objectives tool.

- The Department should continue its efforts to develop a comprehensive cost analysis of its headquarters operation in order to develop managerial, budgetary, and performance guidelines analogous to those presented herein for the institutions. This will provide the Department with effective control of the **total** cost per inmate.

- The Department should adopt the following space per inmate guidelines for existing and future facilities:

FACILITY COST GUIDELINES

Suggested SCDC Space Per Inmate Guidelines

Function	Existing Facility (Sq.Ft./Inmate)	New Facility (Max.Med.Min.) (Sq.Ft./Inmate)	New Facility (Pre/Wk.Release) Sq.Ft./Inmate)
Administration	10	20	10
Classification	2	5	-
Segregation Unit	4	20	-
Inmate Sleeping ¹	50	50	50
Day Room/Showers	65	120	80
Dining/Kitchen	25	35	25
Commissary/Canteen	5	10	5
Programmatic	40	80	25
Central Plant	5	25	5
Industry	-	40	-
TOTALS	206 sq.ft./ Inmate	405 sq.ft./ Inmate	200 sq.ft./ Inmate

SOURCE: Stephen Carter & Associates

¹ The 50 square feet for sleeping area must be considered as an absolute minimum.

- While construction costs will vary and are likely to increase annually due to inflation, the following is recommended as a planning tool for future facility construction:

Suggested Bed Space Cost Guidelines (1976 Constant Dollars)

Construction Type	New Construction		Existing Construction	
	Conventional	Inmate	Conventional	Inmate
Type 1 (Max/Med)	\$20,040	N/A	\$13,750	\$8,850
Type 2 (Min.)	\$14,280	N/A	\$7,615	\$4,950
Type 3 (W., Rel.)	\$ 8,850	\$5,500	\$5,500	\$3,850

SOURCE: Stephen Carter & Associates

NOTE: These construction costs are suggested for 48-bed modules combined to reach the desired number of beds. Costs include A/E fees, equipment, surveys, and contingencies.

Research into selected facilities' bed space costs in other states yielded the following per inmate costs: Arkansas - \$23,832; Missouri - \$28,058; Pennsylvania - \$22,100; Minnesota - \$30,000; North Carolina - \$16,547; Illinois - \$35,414; Federal Bureau of Prisons - \$36,116.

THE TEN YEAR CAPITAL NEEDS

- The Department should request the Legislature to approve, and the Budget and Control Board to adopt and release funds for a three-phase capital improvements plan:

Phase I - FY 76/77 Adopt ten-year plan and release \$19,720,760 of initial appropriation.

Phase II - FY 78 Authorize the release of \$35,455,640 including the \$16,531,190 that has been previously approved but frozen, required to complete Phase II construction through 1981.

Phase III - FY 80 Review and update ten-year plan in light of possible increases/decreases in inmate population and authorize the expenditure of capital to meet 1986 needs.

- Based upon the estimate of the 1986 inmate population projections of 12,500, the following is the recommended capital improvements plan:

TEN YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN
(1976 Constant Dollars)

Construction Type	Location	Total Cost
PHASE I - 1977-1979		
Type 1		
528 beds	Oaklawn	\$ 10,581,120
Type 2		
528 beds	Stone Station*	7,539,840
144 beds	Givens	712,800
Subtotal - 1,200 Gross New Bed Spaces		\$ 18,833,760
Abattoir Renovations:		\$ 250,000
	Givens	195,000
	Wateree	377,000
	MacDougall	40,000
	R & E Center	25,000
Subtotal - Renovations		\$ 887,000
PHASE I TOTAL		\$ 19,720,760

Construction Type	Location	Total Cost
PHASE II - 1979-1981		
Type 1		
528 beds	Region 1	\$ 10,581,120
576 beds	Region 3	11,543,040
Type 2		
576 beds	Region 1	8,225,280
240 beds	Wateree	1,188,000
Type 3		
96 beds	Piedmont	849,600
144 beds	Northside	554,400
96 beds	Region 3	849,600
96 beds	Region 3	849,600
Subtotal - 2,352 Gross New Bed Spaces		\$ 34,640,640
Land Costs	@ Type 1 - Region 1	\$ 100,000
	Type 2 - Region 1	100,000
	Type 3 - Region 3	50,000
Renovations	@ Northside	140,000
	Greenwood	100,000
	Catawba	50,000
	Walden	200,000
	Blue Ridge	75,000
Subtotal - Renovations and Land Costs		\$ 815,000
PHASE II TOTAL		\$ 35,455,640

Construction Type	Location	Total Cost
PHASE III - 1981-1986		
Type 1		
480 beds	Region 1	\$ 9,619,200
576 beds	Region 2	11,543,040
48 beds	Region 2	396,000
48 beds	Region 2	369,000
288 beds	Region 3	5,771,520
Type 2		
576 beds	Region 1	8,225,280
144 beds	Region 1	712,800
528 beds	Region 2	7,539,840
336 beds	Region 2	1,663,200
432 beds	Region 3	6,168,960
96 beds	Region 3	475,200
Type 3		
144 beds	Region 1	1,274,400
96 beds	Region 1	849,600
96 beds	Region 1	849,600
144 beds	Region 2	792,000
144 beds	Region 2	1,274,400
96 beds	Region 2	528,000
48 beds	Region 2	184,800
144 beds	Region 3	1,274,400
48 beds	Region 3	184,800
Subtotal - 4,512 Gross New Bed Spaces		\$ 59,723,040
Renovations	@ Hillcrest	\$ 60,000
	Maximum Security Center	80,000
	Manning	175,000
	CCI	200,000
	Aiken	130,000
	Lower Savannah	50,000
	Catawba	50,000
Land Costs	@ Type 1 - Region 1	100,000
	Type 2 - Region 1	100,000
	Type 3 - Region 1 (3 sites @ \$50,000)	150,000
	Type 3 - Region 2	50,000
	Type 3 - Region 3	50,000
Subtotal - Renovations and Land Costs		\$ 1,195,000
PHASE III TOTAL		\$ 60,918,040
GRAND TOTAL (8,064 beds)¹		\$ 116,094,440
Less Previous Approvals²		\$ 36,375,943
REQUESTED NEW AUTHORIZATION		\$ 79,718,497

SOURCE: Stephen Carter & Associates

*Location not yet conclusive.

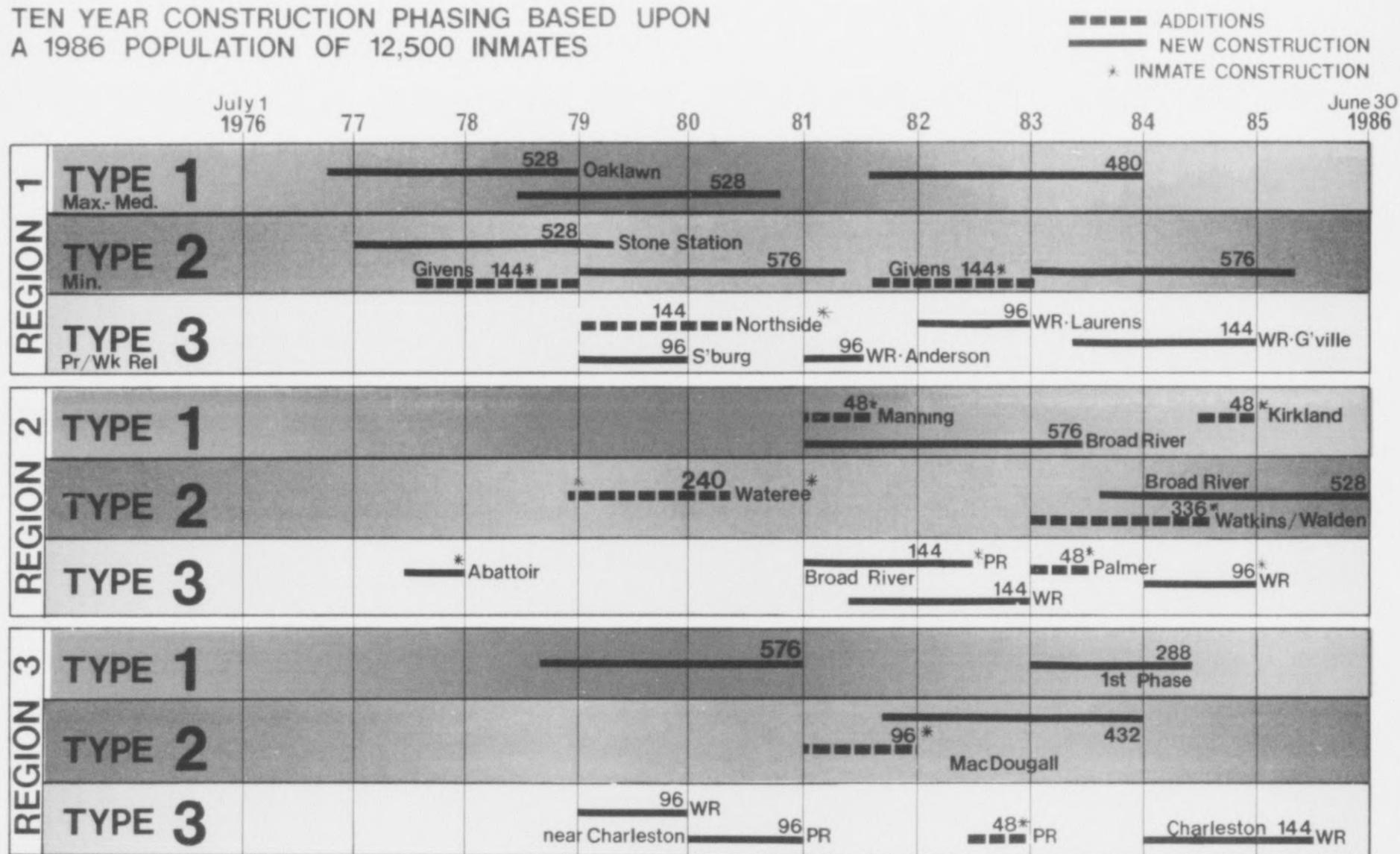
¹ The total number of beds constructed for 1986 exceeds the estimated need by 179 in order to prevent construction of fractionalized and inefficient facilities.

² Of the original \$37,500,000 approval, \$1,124,057 has been expended towards A/E fees and construction efforts.

³ The capital cost associated with providing an acute care medical facility has not been included in this plan. A more comprehensive acute care plan must be developed prior to estimating any capital expenditures.

• In an effort for the Department to proceed with the essential facility planning and scheduling, the Legislature should appropriate and release capital funds at least two years in advance of construction.

TEN YEAR CONSTRUCTION PHASING BASED UPON
A 1986 POPULATION OF 12,500 INMATES

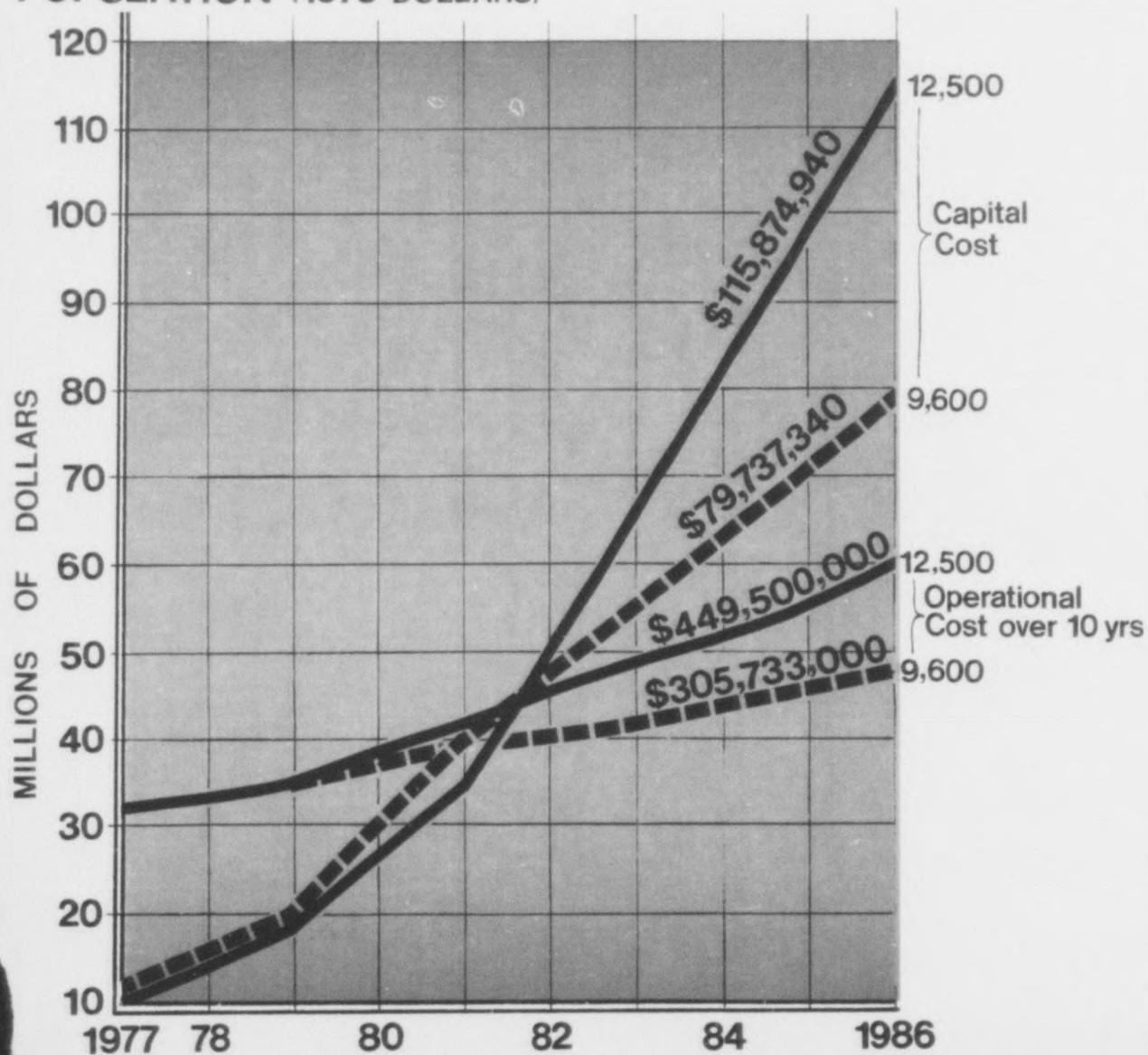


- The Department should proceed immediately with the establishment of an in-house implementation team with the full-time responsibility of evaluating and updating the ten-year plan. This team could be formulated from existing staff professionals and should publish quarterly progress reports and direct the preparation of the annual operating and capital budget requests.

- To maximize the saving that can be achieved through selective facility duplication, the Department should enlist the services of the design and construction profession in the development of a proto-typical design/construct program for the proposed capital improvements plan.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

OPERATING & CAPITAL COST COMPARISON 9,600 vs 12,500 POPULATION (1976 DOLLARS)



- To realize the potential cost saving to be derived from the use of inmate labor and a proto-typical design/construct program, the Department should seek authorization of supplemental operating funds to create a professional construction management team. It is estimated that a staff of approximately 29 personnel would be required for the construction of 1536 bed spaces with inmate labor. In addition to salaries, start-up equipment costs of \$311,000 would be required. The ten-year personnel and equipment costs would approximate \$3.4 million while saving approximately \$4.8 million in construction costs. One state contacted (Texas) has an in-house staff of 192 to implement its extensive inmate construction program.

- The responsibility for saving the State approximately \$75 million over ten years in operating and capital expenditures for the Department rests predominantly with the Legislature and the Courts. With changes in the laws (e.g. mandatory sentence lengths) and court procedures (e.g. greater use of Youthful Offender Act), the 1986 population could potentially increase to 9,600 rather than 12,500. The capital cost saving alone would exceed \$35 million. A method for monitoring the legislative actions in this regard should be implemented immediately.

Decisions made in the criminal justice system have a recognizable "ripple" effect among all the related components. In the overview presented in this summary document, an attempt has been made to quantify the financial impact and intensity of the decisions rendered by the legislative, judicial, law enforcement, and correctional components of the criminal justice system. With regard to the correctional component, two choices exist. One choice has the Legislature, in concert with the State's court system, working jointly to implement reasonable alternatives to incarceration. The second choice is to continue present policies and remain one of the highest incarcerating states in the nation. Either choice has associated costs. The first choice, alternatives to incarceration, however, offers the State an opportunity to save approximately \$75 million during the next ten years.

As the Department embarks upon a ten-year growth plan, new management and implementation objectives must be formulated. Although the Department does not control the inflow or outflow of inmates, it can, with internal modifications, save the State approximately \$10 million during the next ten years by re-structuring the classification system, requiring greater accountability in institutional operating costs, and the development of a program of more extensive use of inmate labor to the extent that it proves cost effective over time.

It is essential that the Legislature and the Department of Corrections begin together to effect these external and internal changes in an effort to optimize the ultimate cost saving. The need is urgent and without the immediate support of the development of alternatives or the appropriation of tens of millions of dollars, the State will be accepting a commitment to an upward spiral of incarceration costs or the exacerbation of an already serious overcrowding condition in the correctional facilities.

SC&A



RECEIVED
House of Representatives - State of South Carolina - Columbia

EXHIBIT II
1/13/77

THEO W. MITCHELL
DISTRICT NO. 23—GREENVILLE COUNTY

NOV 23 1976
REFERRED TO W. Pettis
ANSWERED _____

HOME ADDRESS:
BOX 10091, F.S.
GREENVILLE, S. C. 29603

November 5, 1976

COMMITTEE:
JUDICIARY

The Honorable James B. Edwards, Governor
The State House
Columbia, South Carolina

Budget and Control Board

Dear Governor Edwards and Members of the Budget and Control Board:

I am writing to request funding from the Contingency Fund to mount a statewide tour of the Mary McLeod Bethune portrait. The request, detailed on the attached page, is in the amount of \$5,100.

You will recall that it was the intent of all parties involved that once the portrait had been painted it tour the state so that all citizens of South Carolina would be able to see the portrait and the other information in the exhibition which would accompany it. Although it was hoped that the portrait could be completed and a tour mounted within the original \$5,000 appropriation, this was, in the final analysis, simply not feasible. Therefore, the small amount of funds remaining after the artist's fee and other expenses were paid, was returned by the Museum Commission to the general fund at the end of last fiscal year.

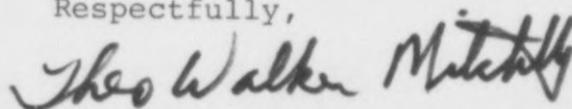
Surely a portrait honoring this outstanding South Carolinian should be seen all across our state. For a few thousand dollars, hundreds of thousands of our school children and adults will be able not only to view this outstanding work of art but to learn of the accomplishments of one of South Carolina's most distinguished Black citizens. The educational impact of such an exhibition is immeasurable.

I strongly urge your favorable consideration of this request and would make myself available, as well as appropriate staff from the Arts Commission and Museum Commission, for a hearing to discuss this matter.

The Honorable James B. Edwards, Governor
Page 2
November 5, 1976

Thanking you in advance for your consideration, I am

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Theo Walker Mitchell". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Theo Walker Mitchell

TWM/np

cc: Mr. Rick George
Mr. David Sennema

EXPENSES

Transportation - 350 miles round/trip per exhibit - rented van \$25/day, .14/mile -----	\$1,000
Press Kits - released to newspapers in each city-----	150
Printed materials - brochures for public distribution, (8,500 brochures)--	500
Part-time Coordinator - 14 months-----	2,800
Office supplies, phone, postage-----	350
Frame for painting-----	400
Insurance-----	1,200
Total-----	6,400
Less original grant-----	1,300
TOTAL-----	\$5,100

PRESENTED BY DR. E. A. LAURENT:

EXHIBIT III

1/13/77

OFFICE OF COOPERATIVE HEALTH STATISTICS */

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>% OF STAFF TIME</u>
A. <u>Health Statistics</u> Department of Mental Health, Dept. of Retardation, Health & Environmental Control, Local Health System Agencies, Blue-Cross/ Blue-Shield, etc.	25%
B. <u>Health Related Statistics</u> Alcohol & Drug Abuse, Professional Associations, State Boards, Social Services, Vocational Rehabilitation, etc.	60%
C. <u>Social & Other Statistics</u> Dept. of Education, Board for Compre- hensive & Technical Education, Dept. of Corrections, Employment Security, etc.	15%
TOTAL	100%

*/ The programs of the Office of Cooperative Health Statistics involve working relationships with 23 state agencies, five local agencies, and a number of private associations and groups.

EXHIBIT IV
1/13/77



SOUTH CAROLINA AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

POST OFFICE BOX 1976 COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29202 (803) 758-7855

December 29, 1976

Governor James B. Edwards
Chairman, State Budget and Control Board
The Governor's Office
The State House
Post Office Box 11450
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

RE: The Old Exchange Building Commission

Dear Governor Edwards:

You will recall that at the organizational meeting of the referenced agency on October 28, 1976, in Charleston, the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission made available to the newly created Old Exchange Building Commission \$2,000 from its very limited funds in order to pay per diem and travel to members of the Old Exchange Commission so that important and pressing committee work could go forward. This was done due to the fact that when the General Assembly created the Commission, no funds were made available for these purposes. (Incidentally, I do not know of any other occasion where one state commission in the spirit of cooperation and help has voluntarily released some of its funds to the benefit of another.)

The new Commission has met three times in order to take certain necessary actions to meet Federal requirements relating to federal monies, including a \$100,000 grant which our Commission made available. Such funds, however, can only be used for the restoration work and not for operations. As of this writing, \$1,100 of the \$2,000 given by our Commission has been expended, and the Old Exchange Building Commission will be unable to continue its important business through the remainder of this fiscal year without additional support.

In my opinion, the commission will need a minimum of \$3,000 to cover them through the remainder of this fiscal year. Additionally, there should be included in the Appropriations Bill at least \$5,000 for the next ensuing fiscal year.

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P. BRADLEY MORRAH, JR., Chairman
REP. SAM P. MANNING, Vice Chairman
SEN. HORACE C. SMITH
SEN. THOMAS DEWEY WISE
SEN. THOMAS E. SMITH, JR.

REP. MARION P. CARNELL
REP. CLYDE M. DANGERFIELD
MRS. ALLAN E. ANDERSON
MRS. JAMES F. DREHER

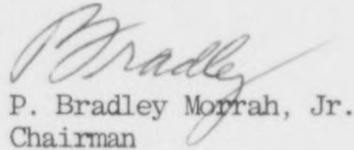
ARTHUR J. H. CLEMENT, JR.
FRED P. BRINKMAN, Exec. Secretary
CHARLES E. LEE, Deputy Exec. Secretary
JOHN E. HILLS, Director

GOVERNOR JAMES B. EDWARDS, Ex-Officio
LT. GOV. W. BRANTLEY HARVEY, JR., Ex-Officio
COL. CHARLES L. ANGER, Ex-Officio
DWIGHT A. HOLDER, Ex-Officio

Governor James B. Edwards
December 29, 1976
Page 2

Since Mr. John Hills is serving also in the capacity of secretary to the new Commission, he has made me aware of the situation, and I am taking the liberty of communicating with you with reference to this pressing problem. I trust that each member of the Board had a wonderful Christmas, and I extend to you on behalf of our Commission our best wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely,


P. Bradley Morrish, Jr.
Chairman

cc: Members of the Budget and Control Board
Hugh Graham, Chairman, Old Exchange Building Commission



South Carolina
Department of Corrections

P.O. BOX 766/4444 BROAD RIVER ROAD/COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29202
TELEPHONE 758-6444
WILLIAM D. LEEKE, Commissioner

EXHIBIT V
11/13/77

MST

December 31, 1976

Bill,
Please call
Furman m. e. Eakin
(about this
WTP
says space there

Mr. William T. Putnam
State Auditor
P. O. Box 11333
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Mr. Putnam:

REFERENCE: VEHICLE FOR TRANSPORTING THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS' "GET SMART" TEAM MEMBERS

"GET SMART" is the official inmate public relations unit of the South Carolina Department of Corrections. "GET SMART" travels throughout the state visiting schools, colleges, churches, civic groups, etc., in an effort to show their experiences concerning prison life. One function of the "GET SMART" Team is to serve as a deterrent to criminal activity. Speaking from first-hand experience, they can show impressionable youths that there is more to life than a prison cell.

Because of public response, the target date for the opening appearance of the new "GET SMART" Team is February 1, 1977. A grant of \$5,500 has been made (LEAA) through the Governor's Office to purchase a nine-passenger station wagon, equipped with air conditioning, power brakes, power steering, cruise control, and a luggage rack. This vehicle will be required to transport these inmates to and from different locations throughout the state.

Under normal circumstances, it would take approximately ninety days to purchase a vehicle through regular channels. This would delay the target date of the program from February 1, 1977, till May 1, 1977; therefore, we hereby propose that we be allowed to bypass regular channels and purchase a vehicle from a dealer's existing stock. This will ensure that the program will start on its target date, February 1, 1977.

We appreciate your consideration of this matter and hope it merits your approval.

Sincerely,

William D. Leeke

WDL:sj

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BOARD OF
CORRECTIONS

W. M. CROMLEY, JR.
Chairman
Saluda, S. C.

MRS. BETTY M. CONDON
Vice Chairman
Mt. Pleasant, S. C.

CLARENCE E. WATKINS
Secretary
Canden, S. C.

NORMAN KIRKLAND
Member
Bamberg, S. C.

CHARLES C. MOORE
Member
Spartanburg, S. C.

E. N. ZEIGLER
Member
Florence, S. C.

GOV. JAMES B. EDWARDS, Member, Ex-Officio, Columbia, S. C.

① Furman (send to Spence 11/7/77)

② Allen Spence

Spence:

(a) SCDC advised that this is not in accord with procedure / should do better job of forecasting need to avoid paying higher price from dealer's stock

(b) Recommend approval as

(1) Fleet addition (B/C/B must approve)

(2) Purchase from dealer's stock

I, Section 13, Page 44 of 1976-77

03

Appendix D
REQUEST BY STATE AGENCY FOR APPROVAL
TO PURCHASE STATE-OWNED MOTOR VEHICLE

Date December 31, 1976

FROM: S. C. Department of Corrections
P.O. Box 766
Columbia, S. C. 29202

TO: **STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD**
Division of Motor Vehicle Management

(If multiple or fleet purchase, use additional sheets and complete applicable sections)

1. Description of automobile for which approval to purchase is requested:

Make _____ Body style Swg Model 9-Psg Year make 1977

2. Number of vehicles owned 266 Number of vehicles leased 0

3. Number of vehicles assigned to individuals for exclusive use 44

4. Number of vehicles assigned to the agency motor pool 222

5. Number of vehicles authorized to be driven to and from home 44

6. Funds to purchase this automobile are available from following sources and amount(s):

State appropriation X other LEAA

7. Annual official miles 18,000

8. This automobile is to be assigned to:

Name and position _____ Motor Pool Regional Operations

9. Give justification for request in compliance with State Motor Vehicle Management Manual, applicable chapters.

Vehicle will be used by Inmate Public Relations "GET SMART" unit for travel throughout South Carolina visiting schools, colleges, churches, civic groups, etc., in an effort to show their experiences concerning prison life and thus serve as a deterrent to criminal activity.

10. Is this automobile to replace one presently assigned and operated as indicated above? Yes No Trade-in Sale

If answer is yes, give the following information as to present automobile.

Make _____ Body style _____ Model _____ Year make _____

If answer is "no", complete justification must be given in accordance with the instructions contained in the State Motor Vehicle Management Manual, applicable chapters.

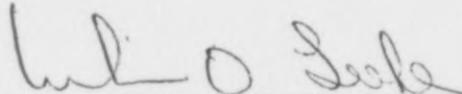
11. Cost (before trade-in) _____ Date of purchase _____ License No. _____

Title No. _____ Total miles to date _____

12. This automobile is assigned to:

Name and position _____ Motor Pool _____

For Budget and Control Board
Signed _____
Date _____



Department or Institution Head

SUBMIT IN TRIPLICATE

1. Original retained by Motor Vehicle Management
2. Duplicate returned to Agency
3. Triplicate retained by Central State Purchasing

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1/13/77

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

SUMMARY OF FIRST-YEAR REQUESTS

<u>Agency</u>	<u>First-Year Authorization Request</u>	<u>Page</u>
* 1. Adjutant General's Office	1 051 922*	1-2
2. Budget and Control Board (General Services)	6 420 510	3
3. The Citadel	3 935 000	4
4A. Clemson University (Ed. & Gen.)	5 425 000	5-6
** B. Clemson University (PSA)	5 290 000**	7
5. College of Charleston	6 473 962	8
6. Francis Marion College	4 329 000	9
7. Lander College	7 705 000	10
X 8. State College	6 000 000	11
9A. University of South Carolina (Main Campus)	10 109 714	12
B. Regional Campuses	2 050 000	12
10. Winthrop College	805 000	13
X 11. Medical University	38 515 000	14-15
12. Technical and Comprehensive Education	18 001 849	16-16B
X 13. Dept. of Education - Vocational Education	1 400 000	17
14. Educational Television Commission	10 473 000	18
15. Dept. of Archives and History	45 000	19
X 16. Museum Commission	9 887 080	20
X ***17. Dept. of Mental Health	12 500 000***	21
X ***18. Dept. of Mental Retardation	4 370 000***	22
19. Vocational Rehabilitation	1 590 000	23
20. John de la Howe School	90 000	24
X 21. Dept. of Youth Services	1 078 481	25
22. Forestry Commission	295 000	26-27
X 23. Dept. of Parks, Recreation & Tourism	3 670 000	28-29
X 24. Clark Hill Authority	446 000	30
25. Aeronautics Commission	3 319 250	31
Total	\$ 165 275 768	

X = Heard 1/13/77 plus presentation by Dept. of Corrections
of 10-year capital improvement plan.

*Includes \$37,122 for A&E portion of second-year projects.

**Includes \$4,800,000 for Pee Dee Research & Educational Center as information.

***Departmental bonding capacity.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

1/10/77

Page 1

	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>
1. <u>ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE (Page 1)</u>	\$ 1 014 800*	\$ 1 237 173
1. Armory Construction - Winnsboro -	157 300	
# To include 18,330 sq. ft. of floor space, masonry construction; paving; fencing; walks; three acres of eight-acre site to be landscaped. Estimated total cost is \$625,254. \$34.11 per sq. ft.		
2. Armory Construction - Lyman -	156 100	
# To include 18,330 sq. ft. of floor space, masonry construction; paving; fencing; walks; three acres of five-acre site to be landscaped. Estimated total cost is \$634,540. \$34.62 per sq. ft.		
3. Armory Construction - Marion -	158 200	
# To include 18,330 sq. ft. of floor space, masonry construction; paving; fencing; walks; three acres of five-acre site to be landscaped. Estimated total cost is \$635,020. \$34.64 per sq. ft.		
4. Armory Construction - Kingstree -	161 200	
# To include 18,330 sq. ft. of floor space, masonry construction; paving; fencing; walks; three acres of five-acre site to be landscaped. Estimated total cost is \$644,420. \$35.16 per sq. ft.		
5. Organizational Maintenance Shop - Hemingway -	2 000	
# To include 3,612 sq. ft. of floor space, masonry construction; paving; fencing; grease rack; work platform; and fueling system. Estimated total cost is \$162,000. \$44.85 per sq. ft.		
6. Roof Replacements -	250 000	
To provide for removal and replacement of built-up roofs on ten armories. Of 144 buildings, 61 are over 25 years old. 100% State funding required.		
7. Heating System Replacements -	90 000	
To provide for removal of radiant heating systems and replacement with forced air systems. Requested funds plus \$90,000 authorized previously would finance estimated cost of replacing systems in six armories. 100% State funding.		
8. Mortar Joint Repair -	40 000	
To replace mortar joints being forced out by defective dur-a-wall reinforcement. Requested funds would cover estimated costs of repairs for five armories. 100% State funding.		
9. Armory Construction - Abbeville -	*	220 900
To include 22,087 sq. ft. of floor space, masonry construction; paving; fencing; walks; landscaping of four acres of ten-acre site. Estimated total cost is \$811,400. \$36.74 per sq. ft.		

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE (Page 2)

- | | | |
|--|---|---------|
| 10. Armory Construction - Jefferson - | * | 179 700 |
| To include 17,697 sq. ft. of floor space, masonry construction; paving; fencing; walks; landscaping of three acres of five-acre site. Estimated total cost is \$636,250. \$35.95 per sq. ft. | | |
| 11. Armory Construction - West Columbia - | * | 207 638 |
| To include 21,397 sq. ft. of floor space, masonry construction; paving; fencing; walks; landscaping of four acres of ten-acre site (site provided by State in exchange for old W. Columbia Armory). Estimated total cost is \$767,114. \$35.85 per sq. ft. | | |
| 12. Armory Construction - Hartsville - | * | 154 935 |
| To include 18,210 sq. ft. of floor space, masonry construction; paving; fencing; walks; landscaping of three acres of ten-acre site. Estimated total cost \$648,185. \$35.60 per sq. ft. | | |
| 13. Organizational Maintenance Shop - Greenwood - | * | 2 000 |
| To include 5,297 sq. ft. of floor space, masonry construction; paving; fencing; grease rack; work platform; and fueling system. Estimated total cost is \$191,000. \$36.06 per sq. ft. | | |
| 14. Organization Maintenance Shop - Hartsville - | * | 2 000 |
| To include 5,297 sq. ft. of floor space, masonry construction; paving; fencing; grease rack; work platform; and fueling system. Estimated total cost is \$187,000. \$35.80 per sq. ft. | | |
| 15. Roof Replacements - | | 250 000 |
| To provide for removal and replacement of built-up roofs on ten armories. 100% State funding required. | | |
| 16. Heating System Replacements - | | 180 000 |
| To provide for removal of radiant heating systems and replacement with forced air systems. Requested funds would finance estimated cost of replacing systems in six armories. 100% State funding. | | |
| 17. Mortar Joint Repair - | | 40 000 |
| To replace mortar joints being forced out by defective dur-a-wall reinforcement. Requested funds would cover estimated costs of repairs for five armories. 100% State funding. | | |

* Authorization of A&E work and other preliminaries required with first year authorizations should authorizations for this two-year cycle not be made at one time. Estimated cost of A&E work is \$37,122 and is shown in Second Year figures.

Federal funding for these projects has been approved. Federal funds for second-year projects have been requested and Agency indicates approval appears assured.

Note: Per Square foot cost figures are all project costs (construction, equipment, etc. divided by total square feet unless otherwise noted.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>
2. BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD (GENERAL SERVICES)	\$ 6 420 510	\$ 2 500 000
1. Blatt and Gressette Buildings - To provide for architectural, mechanical and electrical changes required to accommodate changing these buildings from general office space to legislative use. Authorization needed 3/77 although all funds not needed until spring of 1978.	2 300 000	
2. Employment Security Building Property - To provide for the payment for this property to the City of Columbia. Needed 3/77.	300 000	
3. Dennis Building - Renovations - To provide exterior finish for this building to make it compatible with other buildings in the Capitol Complex. \$3.5 million additional will be required in year 3 (fiscal year 1979-80) to provide for interior renovations (new heating/cooling system, lighting system and partition layout).		2 500 000
4. Acquisition of Property at 2221 Devine Street - To provide for the purchase of the building, containing approximately 95,000 gross sq. ft. of space, and land at this location during first year of 5-year lease. \$24.74 per sq. ft.	2 350 000	
5. Acquisition of New South Life Insurance Co. Headquarters Property - To provide for the purchase of the New South Life Building, furnishings and land. Bldg. contains 29,046 sq. ft. gross, 17,018 sq. ft. net; appx. 3 acres of land.	1 200 000	
6. Payment of Notes for Property Acquisitions - To provide for the payment of ordinary and funded debt sinking fund notes covering the purchase of property at 1001 Assembly Street and at 1423-25 Victoria Street pursuant to Act R720 of 1976.	270 510	

	<u>First Year</u>
<u>3. THE CITADEL</u>	<u>\$ 3 935 000</u>
*1. Capers Hall Extension and Renovation - To add 26,588 sq. ft. of office and related space for faculty and to aircondition and renovate 46,400 sq. ft. of space in existing structure. \$35.62 per sq. ft. overall for addition and renovation.	2 600 000
*2. Renovation of Thompson Hall - # To provide 11 offices, three 30-seat classrooms, one 120-seat lecture hall, a media center and television studio, a reading and guidance laboratory and a graduate center by renovating 26,600 sq. ft. of existing space. \$36.09 per sq. ft.	960 000
*3. Renovation of Mary Bennett Murray Hospital Includes upgrading of electrical service, installation of central airconditioning, improvement of lighting and flooring and modernization of bathrooms and kitchens.	375 000

*Approved by CHE.

Identified by CHE as a project which meets "exceptional requirements" (to meet accreditation standards).

Note: Per square foot cost figures are all project costs (construction, equipment, etc.) divided by total square feet unless otherwise noted.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

	<u>First Year</u>
<u>4A. CLEMSON UNIVERSITY (ED. & GEN.)</u>	<u>\$ 5 425 000</u>
*1. Renovation of Sarrine Hall - Phase 3 - Coupled with funds previously-authorized, these funds would make possible the complete renovation of 70,000 sq. ft. of this 135,000 sq. ft. building for academic purposes. \$17.78 per sq. ft. overall.	1 400 000
*2. Renovation of Tillman Hall and Chapel Basement - 43,260 sq. ft. of space would be renovated for the College of Education; needed to meet accreditation standards for elementary and secondary education programs. \$48.54 per sq. ft.	2 100 000
*3. Renovation of Riggs Hall - Involves installation of elevator, upgrading of electrical wiring and lighting and general renovation to meet needs of increased enrollment in electrical and computer engineering and mechanical engineering.	400 000
*4. Student Recreation and Intramural Athletic Facilities - Includes 6 outdoor 3-wall courts; redesign and regrading of Riggs Field; further development of 40-acre Lake Hartwell site to include a pavilion, beach, boat dock, eight buildings for student social activities, and a lighted golf driving range; and removal of old swimming pool from the YMCA Center.	550 000
*5. Renovation of Brackett Hall - Phase 1 provides for the airconditioning of and modifying the air exchange system in the original building. Phase 2 provides for modernization of the electrical system and the installation of thermopane windows in various instrument rooms.	245 000
*6. Renovation of Earle Hall - Includes renovation of fume hood exchange system, covering storage pad behind Chemical Shed and rearranging equipment set-up and storage areas.	40 000
*7. Renovation of Long Hall - Phases 1 and 2 - Phase 1 includes reworking wiring, replacement of natural gas and water lines, and refurbishing of 8 rooms; Phase 2 includes the refurbishing of 11 rooms. 10,000 sq. ft., \$35.50 per sq. ft.	355 000
*8. Renovation of Lowry Hall - Involves the renovation of 8,000 sq. ft. of space for the Civil Engineering Dept. \$33.75 per sq. ft.	270 000

CLEMSON UNIVERSITY (E&G) Page 2First Year

*9. Renovation of Olin Hall -	\$ 65 000
Includes modernization of delta electrical supply system and the construction of a roof over an existing loading dock at the rear of the building.	

*Approved by CHE.

Note: Per square foot cost figures are all project costs (construction, equipment, etc.) divided by total square feet unless otherwise noted.

	<u>First Year</u>
4B. CLEMSON UNIVERSITY (PSA)	\$ 5 290 000*
1. Seed Processing Storage Facility - A 22,000 sq. ft. insulated steel building, to be located adjacent to the University campus, which would include utilities for heating and air conditioning throughout and with a number of small refrigerator units for specialized storage. \$10.00 per sq. ft.	220 000
2. Swine Facilities - Three buildings, one for gestation, one for nursery, and one for farrowing, will be constructed at the Starkey Swine Center.	100 000
3. Solar Heated Experimental House - A prototype solar heated experimental house and greenhouse combination test unit would be constructed on Experiment Station property at the new dairy research facilities.	50 000
4. Renovation of Greenhouses - Includes renovation of frames, glass, heating systems and other facilities of ten greenhouses located southeast of Plant & Animal Sciences Building. 34,650 sq. ft., \$2.89 per sq. ft.	100 000
5. Greenhouse - Sandhill Station - Includes 32'x96' Lord and Burnham Gro-Mor structure; covering of Resolite Sol-Light panels; unit heaters and fan-jet units; and ventilation fans and thermostats. \$6.51 per sq. ft.	20 000
6. Pee Dee Research and Educational Center	4 800 000

Note: Per square foot cost figures are all project costs (construction, equipment, etc.) divided by total square feet unless otherwise noted.

*Item 6 included for information purposes. The University considers it a top priority public service project the funding of which will require special consideration because of the unique situations created by the relocation of the entire Center.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>
5. COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON	\$ 6 473 962	\$ 3 775 000
*1. Physical Education Building - Three-story, 70,000 sq. ft., multi-purpose # facility to replace inadequate 1940 building; land acquired previously. \$54.00 per sq. ft. overall.	3 780 000	
**2. Educational Equipment - Classroom, laboratory and studio equipment # for buildings previously authorized (Marine Science Center, Fine Arts Center, Education Center).	**1 032 212	
*3. Central Energy Facility Extension - Mechanical and electrical facilities to service # campus expansion.	724 500	
*4. Outdoor Activities Facility (Increment 2) - One-story, appx. 8,000 sq. ft. field house for equipment, locker rooms, showers and restrooms. \$42.00 per sq. ft. overall.	336 000	
*5. Utilities, Fire, Security and Lighting Systems - Expansion of basic systems required in support # of overall campus development.	446 250	
*6. Faculty and Administrative Facilities - Acquisition of on-campus properties, with improvements, from the College Foundation.	425 000	
7. Science Center (Increment 2) - Appx. 35,000 sq. ft. addition, to house class- room and laboratory facilities. \$88.50 per sq. ft. overall		3 097 500
8. Utilities, Fire, Security and Lighting Systems - Expansion of basic systems required in support of overall campus development.		367 500
9. Faculty and Administrative Facilities - Acquisition of on-campus properties, with improvements, from the College Foundation		310 000

* Approved by Commission on Higher Education (CHE)

** \$836,379 from Capital Improvement Bond funds authorized previously but not available to College approved by CHE. Balance requested not approved by CHE.

Identified by CHE as a project which meets "exceptional requirements" (essential development of new senior institutions).

Note: Per square foot cost figures are all project costs (construction, equipment, etc.) divided by total square feet unless otherwise noted.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

	<u>First Year</u>
6. FRANCIS MARION COLLEGE	\$ 4 329 000
<hr/>	
*1. Art, Drama, Music, Speech Building - To provide approximately 55,000 sq. ft. of # space for classrooms, studios, practice areas and faculty offices. \$54.36 per sq. ft.	2 990 000
*2. Campus Development - Includes utilities for Art, Drama, Music, # Speech Building; additional chiller capacity; extension of campus walkway and lighting systems; completion of primary electrical power loop; completion of primary water main and fire protection loop; and improvement of campus drainage.	494 000
*3. Cafeteria Expansion - Alteration of existing building to enclose fourth side of three-wall enclosed court and to roof the court.	245 000
**4. Campus Development - Includes parking lot to serve Art, Drama, Music, Speech Building, Classroom Building and Learning Media Center; access road from Highway 301 to Warehouse Road and to connect parking lot to campus street system; walks, lights and drainage related to parking lot and access road; and permanent lighting for four existing tennis courts.	325 000
**5. Observatory - Includes metal building on a concrete slab constructed on an earth mound.	65 000
**6. Landscaping - To provide permanent landscaping for campus	210 000

* Approved by CHE.

** Not approved by CHE

Identified by CHE as project which meets "exceptional requirements" (essential development of new senior institutions).

Note: Per square foot cost figures are all project costs (construction, equipment, etc.) divided by total square feet unless otherwise noted.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>
7. LANDER COLLEGE	\$ 7 705 000	\$ 5 250 000
*1. Learning Center I - # Appx. 95,000 gross sq. ft., including about # 40 classrooms and 100 offices. \$40 per sq. ft.	3 800 000	
*2. Renovation of Grier Center - # Extensive renovation needed in order to # develop into Administrative Center.	255 000	
*3. Renovation of Old Library - # To convert into office space and warehouse # for use by Physical Plant Division.	250 000	
**4. College Center Fine Arts and Administrative Wings - # To complete College Center by adding space to # house applied music, music appreciation, # dramatics and speech and most non-academic # administrative offices.	3 400 000	
5. Physical Education Complex - # To provide appx. 90,000 sq. ft. of space # for physical education and recreation # purposes. \$50 per sq. ft.		4 500 000
6. Outdoor Athletic Facilities, Phase 2 - # For standard field and track network, tennis # courts, putting greens and baseball areas.		300 000
7. Acquisition of Primary Lands - # For eventual use for athletic fields.		200 000
8. Parking Facilities - # For a site and the construction of appx. # 1,000 parking spaces.		250 000

* Approved by CHE.

** Not approved by CHE.

Identified by CHE as a project which meets "exceptional requirements" (essential development of new senior institutions).

Note: Per square foot cost figures are all project costs (construction, equipment, etc.) divided by total square feet unless otherwise noted.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

	<u>First Year</u>
8. STATE COLLEGE	\$ 6 000 000
1. Physical Plant Facilities Complex -	3 000 000
# To include administrative offices, warehousing, shop, motor pool and central energy facilities	
*2. Classroom Building Addition -	1 500 000 ¹
Appx. 30,000 sq. ft. to be added to existing two-story classroom building. \$50 per sq. ft. overall.	
*3. Women's Dormitory -	1 500 000
Three-story, 72-bedroom facility to house 144 students.	

* Approved by CHE.

¹ Agency submission indicates "tuition bonds" as the source.

\$300,000 of amount requested approved by CHE and identified as a project which meets "exceptional requirements"(replace boilers).

Note: Per square foot cost figures are all project costs (construction, equipment, etc.) divided by total square feet unless otherwise noted.

	<u>First Year</u>
9. UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA	\$ 12 159 714
<hr/>	
A. MAIN CAMPUS	\$ 10 109 714
*1. Renovation (Wardlaw, Barnwell/Hamilton, Horseshoe) -	3 175 000
Includes renovation of two main floors of Wardlaw at an estimated cost of \$1 million; elimination of deficiencies, including fire safety and accessibility by handicapped, in Barnwell/Hamilton at an estimated cost of \$1.5 million; renovation of five Horseshoe Buildings (Rutledge, De Saussure, Pinckney, Legare and Harper) at an estimated cost of \$2.5 million. Total funds needed include \$1,825,000 of Institution Bond funds.	
*2. Utility Distribution System -	1 850 000
To complete the connection of Energy Plant-West to the rest of the central system and to accomplish minor line extensions (at an estimated cost of \$1.25 million) and to provide for central monitoring of energy distribution (at estimated cost of \$600,000).	
3. Multipurpose Auditorium -	5 084 714
To replace the Revenue Sharing Funds previously appropriated for this purpose which were returned in budget cut-back of 1975.	
B. REGIONAL CAMPUSES	\$ 2 050 000
*1. Aiken - Campus Development -	800 000
#	Includes auxiliary services center and related equipment, centralized electrical distribution system, storm and sanitary sewage system, water system and roads and walks.
*1. Spartanburg - Hodge Center Addition -	1 000 000
#	Provides for 30,000 sq. ft. of space for physical education facilities, offices and meeting rooms. \$33.33 per sq. ft.
*2. Spartanburg - Campus Development -	250 000
#	Includes parking areas, lighting, a facility for storage and maintenance purposes, and a campus fire alarm system.

* Approved by CHE (A.1 for \$2.5 million).

Note: Per square foot cost figures are all project costs (construction, equipment, etc.) divided by total square feet unless otherwise noted.

Identified by CHE as project which meets "exceptional requirements" (essential development of new senior institutions).

	<u>First Year</u>
<u>10. WINTHROP COLLEGE</u>	<u>\$ 805 000</u>
*1. Barrier Free Design Modifications - Academic Bldgs. - To provide ramps, hand rails, elevators and wide restroom facilities in five buildings.	661 250
*2. Replacement of Primary Water Lines - To provide 1,700 feet of water line to complete the fire-line loop for improved fire protection.	143 750

* Approved by CHE.

*As revised
by President Kinally
at hearing*

	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>
11. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY	\$38 515 000	\$15 000 000
*1. Hospital Renovation -	5 000 000	
# To modernize the facility, including upgrading of mechanical and electrical systems, remodeling of bath facilities, construction of an additional stair-tower, elevators and service bridges. \$2 million additional allocated to this project from funds authorized by Act 354 of 1973. Total time to complete project is estimated to be at least four years because only a limited amount of space can be made available for renovation at any one time.	1 000 000	
		<i>immediate need 2 1/2 years for balance</i>
**2. Hospital Addition - East Wing -	21 300 000	
To provide for a 250-bed specialty service hospital addition including 150 beds for pediatric acute care, 50 beds for maternal care and 50 beds for acute psychiatric care. Would bring total bed capacity at MU Hospital to 720; allow expansion of ancillary support services; and provide increased capacity to receive specialized care referrals.	3 50 000	
		<i>needed for planning</i>
Programming for this facility is about 90% complete. Design work will be started when final programming details are settled and design of entire facility can be completed within one year. Plans and specifications, however, will be developed for the first increment only unless total funding is made available.		
The MUSC has allocated \$5.7 million from bond funds authorized by Act 354 of 1973 for this project, making the total estimated cost \$27 million.		
**3. Quadrangle Renovation -	2 250 000	
To provide for major renovation of 20,350 sq. ft. of space and minor renovation of 28,600 sq. ft. of space for assignment to the College of Pharmacy. \$45.97 per sq. ft. for overall project.	250 000	
		<i>to continue</i>
*4. Land Acquisition -	2 000 000	
To meet future expansion needs.		
***5. Continuing Education Center -	5 000 000	
To provide 60,000 sq. ft. facility containing classrooms; banquet facility/meeting rooms; auditorium with theater-style seating; space for educational television and audio-visual support services; office and office support areas; and parking. \$83.33 per sq. ft. for overall project.	150 000	
		<i>for planning</i>

MEDICAL UNIVERSITY (Page 2)

First Year

Second Year

*6. Nursing Education Facility -

To provide State share of 61,000 sq. ft. facility containing faculty offices; classrooms; demonstration laboratories; conference rooms; and support facilities. Undergraduate enrollment to expand from 268 to 489 and graduate level enrollment will be increased by 60 students. Total estimated cost is \$4,660,000 with \$3,495,000 anticipated from Federal sources. \$76.39 per sq. ft. for overall project.

~~1 165 000~~

**7. Student Center Building -

To provide 45,000 sq. ft. facility to house University food service facilities; student services; bookstore; student activities; recreational facilities, lounges; meeting and conference rooms; and staff offices. Total estimated cost of \$3,591,000, \$2,291,000 of which has been allocated by MUSC for this purpose from funds authorized by Act 354 of 1973. \$79.80 per sq. ft. for overall project.

~~1 300 000~~

8. Basic Science Building II -

To provide 200,000 sq. ft. facility adjacent to and connected to the existing Basic Science and Dental Building. To contain research laboratories, classrooms, offices and support spaces. \$75 per sq. ft. for overall project.

15 000 000

*9. General Renovation -

To modernize and make alterations to spaces to be vacated by business operations activities upon their occupance of new Business Services Building.

~~500 000~~

Renovation of Hospital airconditioning + Heating

2 000 000

* Approved by CHE. Item 4 approved at \$1 million. Item 6 approved provided \$4,660,000 are available from Federal sources.

** Previously funded in part by General Assembly. No comment by CHE.

*** Deferred by CHE pending development as a Charleston Consortium project.

Item 8 forwarded without recommendation by CHE because request is for year 2.

Identified by CHE as a project which meets exceptional requirements (upgrade primary teaching hospital).

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>
12. TECHNICAL AND COMPREHENSIVE EDUCATION	\$18 001 849	\$ 1 040 000
1. Trident - Class/Lab Complex for relocated campus. Total estimated cost is \$8,073,209 of which \$2 million of institution-supported bond funds are projected (subject to General Assembly approval) and \$2.5 million are projected from Federal sources. 126,187 sq. ft. at \$50.78 for construction or at \$63.98 per sq. ft. for overall project, exclusive of equipment.	3 573 209	
2. Midlands (Airport Campus) - Library/Student Resource Center. Total estimated cost of proposed 80,000 sq. ft. facility is \$3.0 million of which \$600,000 from local sources is projected. \$37.50 per sq. ft. for overall project exclusive of equipment.	2 400 000	
3. Beaufort - Learning Resource Center/Student Services. Total estimated cost of proposed 32,000 sq. ft. facility is \$1,440,000 of which \$500,000 was previously authorized but is now frozen. \$29.38 per sq. ft. for overall project exclusive of equipment.	940 000	
4. Denmark - Student Services Building. Total estimated cost of proposed facility is \$1.0 million of which \$680,000 was previously authorized but is now frozen. Equipment not included.	320 000	
5. Denmark - Additional dormitory facilities. Equipment extra.	1 975 000	
6. Midlands (Airport Campus) - Classroom/Laboratory/Faculty Office Building. Total estimated cost of proposed 40,000 sq. ft. facility is \$1.6 million of which \$320,000 is projected from local sources. \$40 per sq. ft. for overall project exclusive of furniture and equipment.	1 280 000	
7. Spartanburg - Administration/Student Services Building. Total estimated cost of proposed 20,000 sq. ft. facility is \$3,656,200 of which \$700,000 from local sources and \$156,200 from Federal sources are projected. \$43.57 per sq. ft. for construction and basic equipment.	2 800 000	

	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>
TECHNICAL AND COMPREHENSIVE EDUCATION (Cont'd)		
8. Tri-County-		1 040 000
Learning Resource Center/Library. Total estimated cost of proposed 35,346 sq. ft. facility is \$1.3 million of which \$260,000 are projected from local sources. \$36.78 per sq. ft. for overall project exclusive of equipment.		
9. Piedmont -	1 239 840	
Learning Resources/Student Center. Total estimated cost of proposed 16,900 sq. ft. Learning Resources Center and proposed 20,000 sq. ft. Student Center is \$1,549,800 of which \$309,960 are projected from local sources. \$42 per sq. ft. for overall project exclusive of equipment.		
10. Denmark -	525 000	
Cafeteria facility.		
11. Florence - Darlington -		(Third Year: 1 000 000)
Learning Resource Center (40,000 sq. ft.); Engineering Laboratory Building (25,000 sq. ft.); and Automotive-Diesel Laboratory Building (26,000 sq. ft.) are proposed at a total estimated cost of \$3,649,260. \$601,220 of total are projected from local sources and \$2,048,040 are projected from Federal sources. \$40.10 per sq. ft. for overall project including equipment.		
12. Orangeburg - Calhoun -	2 008 800	
Shop Facility (13,900 sq. ft. heated area plus 1,960 sq. ft. of outside corridors); Allied Health Facility (30,700 sq. ft. heated area plus 5,508 sq. ft. of outside corridors); Agribusiness Building and Agricultural Outbuilding (7,812 sq. ft. heated area plus 3,692 sq. feet of outside corridors and other space) are proposed. Total estimated cost of facilities is \$2,511,000 of which \$502,200 are projected from local sources. For overall project, including equipment, heated and other space totalling 63,572 sq. ft., per sq. ft. cost is estimated at \$39.50.		
13. Greenville -	300 000	
Renovation and expansion (8,000 sq. ft.) of Engineering Technology Building. Total estimated cost is \$375,000 of which \$75,000 from local sources is projected. \$46.88 per sq. ft. for overall project.		

First YearTECHNICAL AND COMPREHENSIVE EDUCATION (Cont'd)

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 14. Midlands (Airport Campus) - | 640 000 |
| Horticulture Complex. Total cost of proposed
25,000 sq. ft. facility is estimated at
\$800,000 of which \$160,000 from local sources
is projected. \$32 per sq. ft. for overall project
exclusive of equipment. | |

Note: Per square foot cost figures are all project costs (construction, equipment, etc.)
divided by total square feet unless otherwise noted.

*As revised by
Dr. Charles Williams
at hearing*

	<u>First Year</u>
13. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION - VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	\$ 1 400 000
1. Construction of Vocational Schools -	1 400 000
To provide for the following:	
(1) Dillon County Area Voc. Center Exp.	300 000
(2) Darlington Career & Manpower Center Exp.	300 000
(3) North H. S. Vocational Wing	200 000
(4) W. Florence H. S. Vocational Wing	300 000
(5) Chester County Area Voc. Center Expansion	300 000

*Equipment for Vocational Schools
now under construction* 600 000

	<u>First Year</u>
14. EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION COMMISSION	\$10 473 000
1. E T V Headquarters Facility -	7 500 000
<p>To supplement \$6,574,000 previously authorized for this purpose. The proposed \$14,074,000 operations and technical center would be located in the cultural center adjacent to present USC campus and would house about two-thirds of E T V's staff and operations. Facilities for the remaining one third are envisioned at the same site in the future at an estimated cost of \$5 million.</p>	
2. Open Circuit Stations - Aiken, Greenwood, Orangeburg -	2 973 000
<p>To supplement the \$5.8million previously authorized (in Act 1555 of 1972 and Act 1294 of 1975) for the construction of open circuit broadcast stations in Rock Hill, Beaufort, Sumter, Greenwood, Aiken, Conway, Spartanburg and Orangeburg. The Sumter and Beaufort stations are complete and Rock Hill is scheduled for completion in July of 1977. Previously-authorized funds will finance stations in Conway and Spartanburg and leave a balance of about \$686,230 which, with the requested funds, would finance the three remaining stations.</p>	

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

	<u>First Year</u>
<u>15. DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY</u>	<u>\$ 45 000</u>
1. Replacement of Heating/Cooling System - Portions of system to be replaced in order that stacks are maintained at constant 70 degree temperature and 50% relative humidity.	45 000

	<u>First Year</u>
<u>16. MUSEUM COMMISSION</u>	<u>\$ 9 887 080</u>
1. State Museum -	9 887 080
To construct and equip proposed facility;	
components estimated as follows:	
Construct 87,950 sq. ft. facility	5 170 000
Modify existing 12,000 sq. ft. Art Museum	132 000
Site preparation	429 000
Landscaping and gardens	45 000
Museum exhibits	2 755 200
Planetarium furniture and equipment	950 880
Museum furniture and equipment	50 000
Architectural fees	355 000
Per sq. ft. cost of facility construction as estimated is \$58.78.	

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

	<u>First Year</u>
17. DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH	\$ 12 500 000
1. Village "B" -	12 500 000*
300-bed facility to be located near Anderson to serve Appalachian and Upper Savannah Regions. \$500,000 authorized and made available for planning. Estimated per bed cost is \$41,667.	

Other Projects Funded or Partially Funded But Not Under Construction:

2. Thompson Building Remodeling -	750 000*
Funds authorized and available. Project in early planning stage.	
3. Village "C" -	13 000 000
300-bed facility to serve Pee Dee. \$500,000 of State Capital Improvement Bond funds have been authorized for planning. Debt outstanding (\$12,647,500) plus \$12.5 million for Village "B" plus \$750,000 for Thompson Building leaves \$4,102,500* for this project from the Department's maximum bond issue authorization. Thus, an additional source for the remaining \$8,397,500 estimated for Village "C" is a future requirement.	
4. Intermediate Care Facility -	6 000 000
State Capital Improvement Bond funds were authorized for this project (300-bed facility for the mentally-ill elderly). Funds frozen.	
5. Crafts-Farrow Lab & Dental Clinic Addition	300 000
To be funded from Paying Patients Account, this project is now being evaluated.	
6. Various improvements and renovation projects	600 000
(Funded from Paying Patients Account)	

Future Projects:

1. State Hospital Canteen -	300 000
(To be funded from Paying Patients Account)	
2. Village "D" -	13 000 000
(300-bed facility for Lowcountry; State Capital Improvement Bond funds?)	
3. Children's Facility	5 000 000*
4. State Hospital Activities Therapies Bldg.	500 000
(To be funded from Paying Patients Account)	

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH (Cont'd)

First Year

5. State Hospital Support Services Facility (To be funded from Paying Patients Account)	500 000
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*Departmental bonding capacity.

	<u>First Year</u>
<u>18. DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL RETARDATION</u>	<u>\$ 4 370 000</u>
1. WV - Dorms 26, 27, 28 & 29 - Partition and Install Sprinklers -	265 000*
To meet 1977 ICF licensing standards to qualify between 224 and 240 beds for Medicaid reimburse- ment. However, overall capacity of dorms would be reduced by about 60 beds.	
2. WV - Med A Building - Renovation -	350 000*
To meet 1977 ICF licensing standards to qualify 55 beds for Medicaid reimbursement. Capacity of building would be increased by three beds.	
3. WV - Dorms 19, 20, 21 & 22 - Renovation -	800 000*
To replace radiant heating systems, install airconditioning, and overall renovation to meet 1977 licensing standards to qualify 257 beds for Medicaid reimbursement. Capacity of dorms would be reduced by 182 beds.	
4. WV - Pharmacy - Relocate and Improve -	105 000*
To provide space for dispensing of pharmaceuticals under unit-dosage plan for ICF population of about 1,700. Facility required to maintain Medicaid reimbursement.	
5. MC - Buildings A & B - Partition and Install Sprinklers -	200 000*
To upgrade in order to license buildings as a Skilled Care Facility providing 66 licensed beds.	
6. PD - ICF Dormitories and Utility Extension -	2 500 000*
To provide additional 132 licensed ICF beds needed to reduce Whitten Village population.	
7. WV - Steam Plant Expansion -	150 000*
To provide additional hot water and heating for front campus dormitories and to relieve overload on existing system.	

*Source of funds shown is Departmental Capital Improvement Bonds.

	<u>First Year</u>
19. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION	\$ 1 590 000
1. Vocational Rehabilitation Center - Conway - Facility to include about 21,300 sq. ft. of workshop and evaluation space on a site of about five acres. \$220,000 available from other sources to be added for total of \$480,000. \$22.54 per sq. ft. overall.	260 000
2. Vocational Rehabilitation Center - Spartanburg Facility to include about 21,300 sq. ft. of workshop and evaluation space on site of about five acres. \$25.49 per sq. ft. overall.	543 000
3. Vocational Rehabilitation Center - Aiken - Facility to include about 21,300 sq. ft. of work- shop and evaluation space on a 7.3 acre site already acquired. \$19.11 per sq. ft. overall.	407 000
4. Vocational Rehabilitation Facility - Hartsville - Facility to include about 19,000 sq. ft. of evaluation space on a site of about four acres. \$20 per sq. ft. overall.	380 000

Note: Per square foot cost figures are all project costs (construction, equipment, etc.)
divided by total square feet unless otherwise noted.

1/10/77

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

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	<u>First Year</u>
<u>20.JOHN DE LA HOWE SCHOOL</u>	<u>\$ 90 000</u>
1. Upgrade wastewater treatment system to meet DHEC and EPA requirements	90 000

	<u>First Year</u>
<u>21. DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES</u>	<u>\$ 1 078 481</u>
1. Internal Road System, Parking Areas and Walks - To provide 1.5 miles of new roads to connect campuses 2, 3 and 4; grade and surface 12,000 sq. ft. parking area; resurface appx. 2.5 miles of existing roads; grade and surface 6,000 feet of walks.	139 296
2. Student Activities Center and Natatorium - To construct and equip an 18,142 sq. ft. recreational facility to serve 700 children. \$43.50 per sq. ft. overall.	789 185
3. Centralized Laundry - To provide for the renovation of an existing structure and for new equipment to launder all clothing and bedding for 700 children.	150 000

Note: Per square foot cost figures are all project costs (construction, equipment, etc.)
divided by total square feet unless otherwise noted.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>
<u>22. FORESTRY COMMISSION</u>	<u>\$ 295 000</u>	<u>\$ 450 000</u>
1. District Office - Florence Vicinity To provide 2,000 sq. ft. of office space for district administrative personnel in lieu of renting space. \$40 per sq. ft. overall.	80 000	
2(a) District Facilities - Walterboro Vicinity - Land -	15 000	
(b) District Office - Walterboro Vicinity - To provide site for district office and shop; and to provide 2,000 sq. ft. of office space for district administrative personnel in lieu of renting space.	80 000	
(c) District Shop - Walterboro Vicinity - To provide 9,000 sq. ft. Butler-type building for vehicle maintenance, warehousing, communications, training and dispatching purposes. \$7.22 per sq. ft. overall.	65 000	
3. Residence for Nurseryman - Tilghman Nursery - To construct a 7-room (1,800 sq. ft. heated), brick veneer house, with central heat and air-conditioning, on State-owned land; to drill well; and install septic tank system. \$30.56 per sq. ft. overall.	55 000	
4(a) District Office - Camden Vicinity - To provide 2,000 sq. ft. of office space for district administrative personnel in lieu of renting space.		80 000
(b) District Shop - Camden Vicinity - To provide 9,000 sq. ft. Butler-type building for vehicle maintenance, warehousing, communications, training and dispatching purposes.		65 000
5(a) District Facilities - Kingstree Vicinity - Land		15 000
(b) District Office - Kingstree Vicinity - To provide site for district office and shop; and to provide 2,000 sq. ft. of office space for district administrative personnel in lieu of renting space.		80 000
(c) District Shop - Kingstree Vicinity To provide 9,000 sq. ft. Butler-type building for vehicle maintenance, warehousing, communications, training and dispatching purposes.		65 000
6(a) District Office - Orangeburg Vicinity - To provide 2,000 sq. ft. of office space for district administrative personnel in lieu of renting space.		80 000

(b) District Shop - Orangeburg Vicinity -	65 000
To provide 9,000 sq. ft. Butler-type building for vehicle maintenance, warehousing, communica- tions, training and dispatching purposes.	

In addition to amounts requested for years 1 and 2, \$250,000 are requested for year 3; \$420,000 are requested for year 4; and \$315,000 are requested for year 5.

Note: Per square foot cost figures are all project costs (construction, equipment, etc.) divided by total square feet unless otherwise noted.

FORESTRY COMMISSIONPage 2Second Year

(b) District Shop - Orangeburg Vicinity -	65 000
To provide 9,000 sq. ft. Butler-type building for vehicle maintenance, warehousing, communica- tions, training and dispatching purposes.	

In addition to amounts requested for years 1 and 2, \$250,000 are requested for year 3; \$420,000 are requested for year 4; and \$315,000 are requested for year 5.

Note: Per square foot cost figures are all project costs (construction, equipment, etc.) divided by total square feet unless otherwise noted.

	<u>First Year</u>
23. DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, RECREATION & TOURISM	\$ 3 670 000
1. Lake Hartwell State Park -	1 135 000
To develop the 757-acre State park site at the Interstate 85 - Scenic Highway 11 - Welcome Center location. The request covers two phases as follows:	
(a) <u>Public Park Development - (803 550)</u>	
To provide roads, utilities, residence and shop, 75-site campground and recreation center in the portion of the Park to be operated by PRT. The estimated total cost of this phase is \$1,502,100 of which \$698,550 is to be provided from Federal sources.	
(b) <u>Incentive for Private Development - (331 450)</u>	
To provide additional support facilities and a 9-hole golf course to help attract private investment in the planned resort facilities (lodge, restaurant, marina and commercial facilities) to be built and operated by private sector investors under land lease arrangements. The estimated total cost of this phase (including the 9-hole golf course and clubhouse, utilities, roads and parking) is \$562,900 of which \$231,450 is to be provided from Federal sources.	
2. Dreher Island State Park -	585 000
To complete Phase 1 of the Park Master Plan by provision of a swimming pavilion and transportation system to complement facilities now under construction at the Lake Murray-oriented park which will serve the Columbia metropolitan area.	
3. Myrtle Beach State Park -	340 000
To provide for campground expansion and for connection of Park sewers to the City system.	
4. Recreation Land Trust Fund -	500 000
To replenish the Trust Fund in order to continue acquiring future park sites by matching land gifts with Federal funds and a minimum of State funds.	
5. Hunting Island State Park -	625 000
To provide ten cabins, a staff residence, and for expansion of sewage collection and treatment and water systems at the seashore Park located in Beaufort County.	
6. Hampton Plantation State Park -	150 000
To complete the renovation of the mansion, to provide for site work, a work center, signs, entrance road, superintendent's residence and entrance station at this new Park located in upper Charleston County.	

23. DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, RECREATION & TOURISM	(Continued)	<u>First Year</u>
7. Andrew Jackson State Park -	To provide an interpretative center and chapel for the historic area on this Park located in Lancaster County.	50 000
8. Grand Strand State Park -	To provide for the basic development of a new State park on land to be donated to PRT (donation anticipated when development funds become available).	285 000

	<u>First Year</u>
24. CLARK HILL AUTHORITY	\$ 446 000
1(a) Little River Project - Roads -	44 750
To provide project share of estimated construction costs of about 3,500 feet of access roads; and about 8,000 feet of interior roads. Paving costs to be borne by State Highway Department "C" funds. Resort interior roads to be built by investors/developers.	
(b) Little River Project - Water System -	150 000
To provide project share of estimated costs of system to supply 400,000 to 600,000 gallons per day. Estimated that 70% of total system cost of \$1 million would come from Federal sources, 15% from investors/developers and 15% from project.	
(c) Little River Project - Sewerage	200 000
To provide project share of estimated costs of 400,000 gallons per day collection and treatment system. Estimated that 60 to 70% of total system cost of \$1.3 million would come from Federal sources, 15 to 20% from investors/developers and about 15% from project.	
2(a) Little River Project - Beach and Picnic Area -	16 250
To provide project share of estimated costs of first phase of beach development and picnic area, including pavilion and 25 tables. Estimated that 50% of total estimated beach costs (\$20,000) and picnic area (\$12,500) would come from Federal sources.	
(b) Little River Project - Public Parking Areas -	10 000
To provide project share of estimated costs of parking area for 50 cars (about 20,000 sq. ft.). Estimated that 50% of total cost would come from Federal sources.	
3. Little River Project - Trails -	5 000
To provide project share of estimated costs of first phase of trails development. Estimated that 50% of total cost would come from Federal sources.	
4. Little River Project - Contingencies -	20 000
To provide contingency funds for creek crossings, gullies and wash-outs.	

25. AERONAUTICS COMMISSION

3 319 250

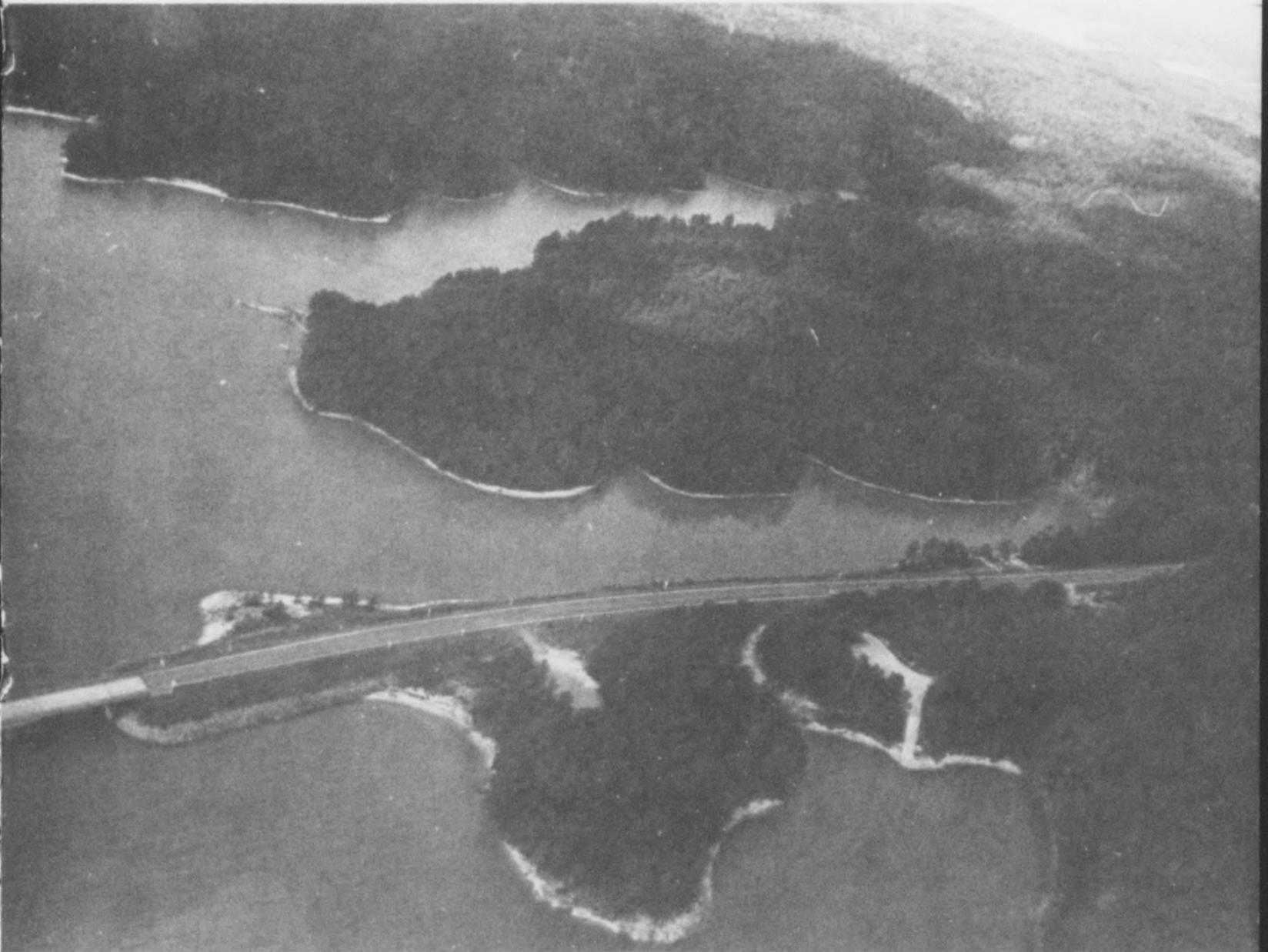
1. Airport Development, Repairs and Improvements -
Thirty-five projects as follows (not in priority
order):

(1) Aeronautics Commission - Hangar and shop	600 000
(2) Aiken Municipal - Improvements and repairs	43 000
(3) Anderson County - Improvements and repairs	49 000
(4) Barnwell County - Improvements	10 000
(5) Beaufort County - Development and improvements	140 000
(6) Berkeley County - Improvements	15 000
(7) Charleston AFB/Municipal-Terminal area development	350 000
(8) Johns Island - Improvements	20 000
(9) East Cooper - New airport development	50 000
(10) Cheraw Municipal - Improvements	16 000
(11) Cherokee County - New airport development	47 000
(12) Chester County - Improvements	21 250
(13) Clarendon County - Improvements	12 000
(14) Hartsville Municipal - Improvements	10 000
(15) Dillon County - Improvements	54 000
(16) Florence City-County - Improvements and repairs	342 000
(17) Georgetown County - Improvements and repairs	82 000
(18) Greenville/Spartanburg - Improvements and repairs	175 000
(19) Greenville Municipal - Improvements	26 000
(20) Greenwood County - Improvements and repairs	133 000
(21) Myrtle Beach Civil Jet Port - Construct terminal	246 000
(22) Myrtle Beach/Crescent Beach - Improvements & repairs	91 000
(23) Conway/Horry County - Improvements and repairs	28 000
(24) Loris/Twin City - Improvements	23 000
(25) Lancaster County - Improvements	100 000
(26) Lee County - Improvements	103 000
(27) Marlboro County - Improvements and repairs	55 000
(28) Oconee County - Improvements and repairs	150 000
(29) Orangeburg Municipal - Improvements	60 000
(30) Pickens County - Prepare master plan	5 000
(31) Spartanburg Downtown - Improvements and repairs	34 000
(32) Union County - Improvements	75 000
(33) Williamsburg County - Improvements	58 000
(34) York/Rock Hill/Bryant - Improvements, repairs, master plan	31 000
(35) Civil Air Patrol - Space for headquarters	65 000

Development Opportunities

LITTLE RIVER, McCormick, S. C.

EXHIBIT VI
1/13/77



INTRODUCTION

The demand for water-oriented recreation facilities has grown tremendously in the 1970's. In South Carolina and eastern Georgia that need is most acute and the potential to meet a portion of that demand lies in the development of the Little River recreation community. The Clark Hill Authority of South Carolina acting as the planner, developer and manager of the project is seeking investors, developers and concessionaires to construct and operate the various recreational/resort facilities proposed by the Master Plan for the site.

Contact

Executive Director
Clark Hill Authority
P. O. Box 716
McCormick, S. C. 29835
(803) 443-2168

F. 244

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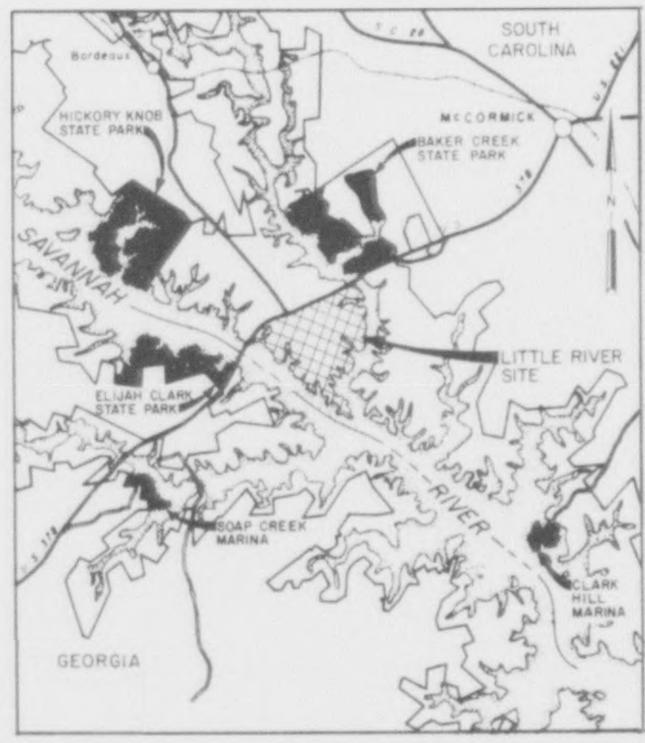


LITTLE RIVER
Regional Setting



Site Location

Site Setting



The Plan of Development

The development plan for the Little River Site is based upon the master plan concepts as have been outlined by the Clark Hill Authority. Basically, these concepts call for the Authority to act as the stimulus to development with such improvements as roads, water, sewerage, beaches, trails, courtesy docks, etc., being the prime responsibility of the Clark Hill Authority. The Authority would take advantage of whatever public monies may be available and would burden the private sector with no more costs for developing services and utilities than are absolutely necessary. Additionally, the Authority would act as the main agent in leasing sites for development from the Corps of Engineers, and thereby subleasing the sites to qualified and interested developers.

Interested private developers and investors would be responsible for implementing the various development entities and proposed facilities and Clark Hill Authority would entertain the proposals from various developers. It is expected that all proposals would be submitted within the confines of the concepts as have been approved by the Clark Hill Authority and the Corps, and are outlined in the leasing arrangements.

In essence, the Clark Hill Authority would be providing the land and as much infrastructure as possible to interested developers upon which a development proposal could be made, based on 50 years renewable leasing arrangement. In effect, the Clark Hill Authority's role is to provide control and management as well as to stimulate the economic development on the Little River Site.

The various entities as would be offered for development are discussed in the following pages and interested developers should contact the Clark Hill Authority *immediately* to begin developing a proposal to be rendered for consideration by the Authority.

All development entities should be designed to blend with the natural environment and to make as little change in the natural environment as possible. The Clark Hill Authority staff is available to work with any interested developers. All liaison with the Corps of Engineers will be the responsibility of the Clark Hill Authority.

Recreation Demand

Attendance at the entire Clark Hill Reservoir has been about 5 million visitations in recent years and approached 6 million in 1975. This visitation has occurred in the absence of any large scale developments on or near the lake. Estimates are that by 1990 only 5.2 million out of a possible 15.0 million visitations to Clark Hill would be satisfied if future development were to be maintained at present levels.

With the development proposed for Little River, conservative estimates indicate that visitation to the project sites alone would be about half a million during the first year and growing to over 1 million by 2000.

Additionally, the market area analysis has indicated there will be approximately 14,800 households from within 51 counties surrounding Little River who will be likely to consider second home ownership. As a result the Clark Hill Authority proposes to offer 100 sites for second homes and cottages at Little River.



Land

The land for the proposed development would be made available through a long term lease from the Corps of Engineers to the Clark Hill Authority, who would in turn sublease it to whichever developer has the most attractive proposal in the opinion of Clark Hill Authority and the State Budget and Control Board of South Carolina.

Opportunities for Development

Private Sector

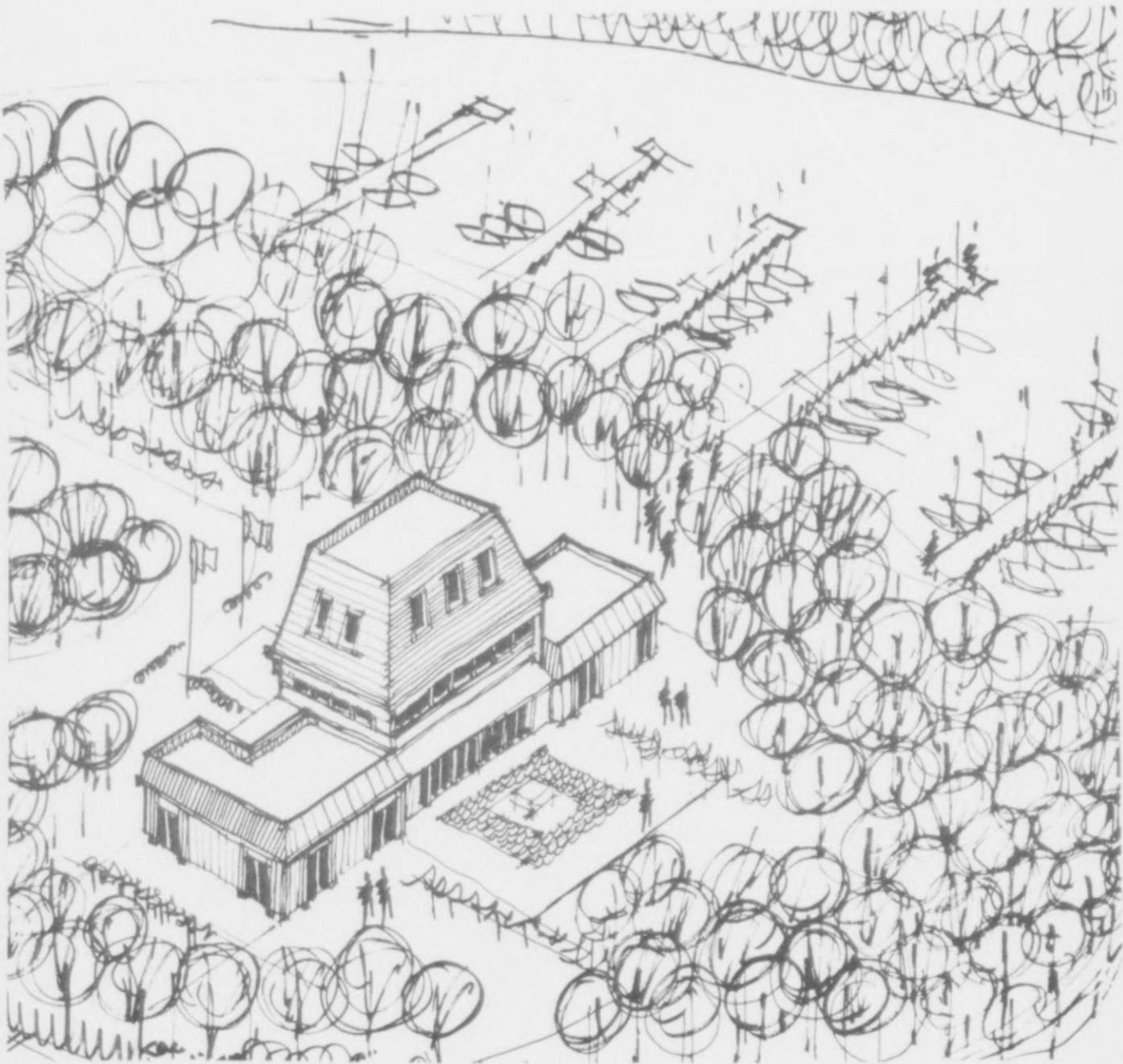
1. Motel and Restaurant

One of the prime features designed for the Little River Plan is the motel and restaurant complex. The Clark Hill Authority proposes that the motel and restaurant be constructed during the early phases of the Little River Plan, adjacent to Highway 378 on the Savannah River. This entity would be located very near the commercial center and the marina, depicted by the map. The motel is designed to contain up to 190 units with accompanying coffee shop, restaurant, conference rooms, swimming pool, lounges, two lighted tennis courts and parking for the appropriate number of cars. The proposal is very flexible in that the design of the motel is left to the imagination of the private developer. It should be designed with no more than two levels and preferably one level, if the physical site will accommodate such. The Clark Hill Authority would like to see no less than 100 units designed in the motel part of the complex.



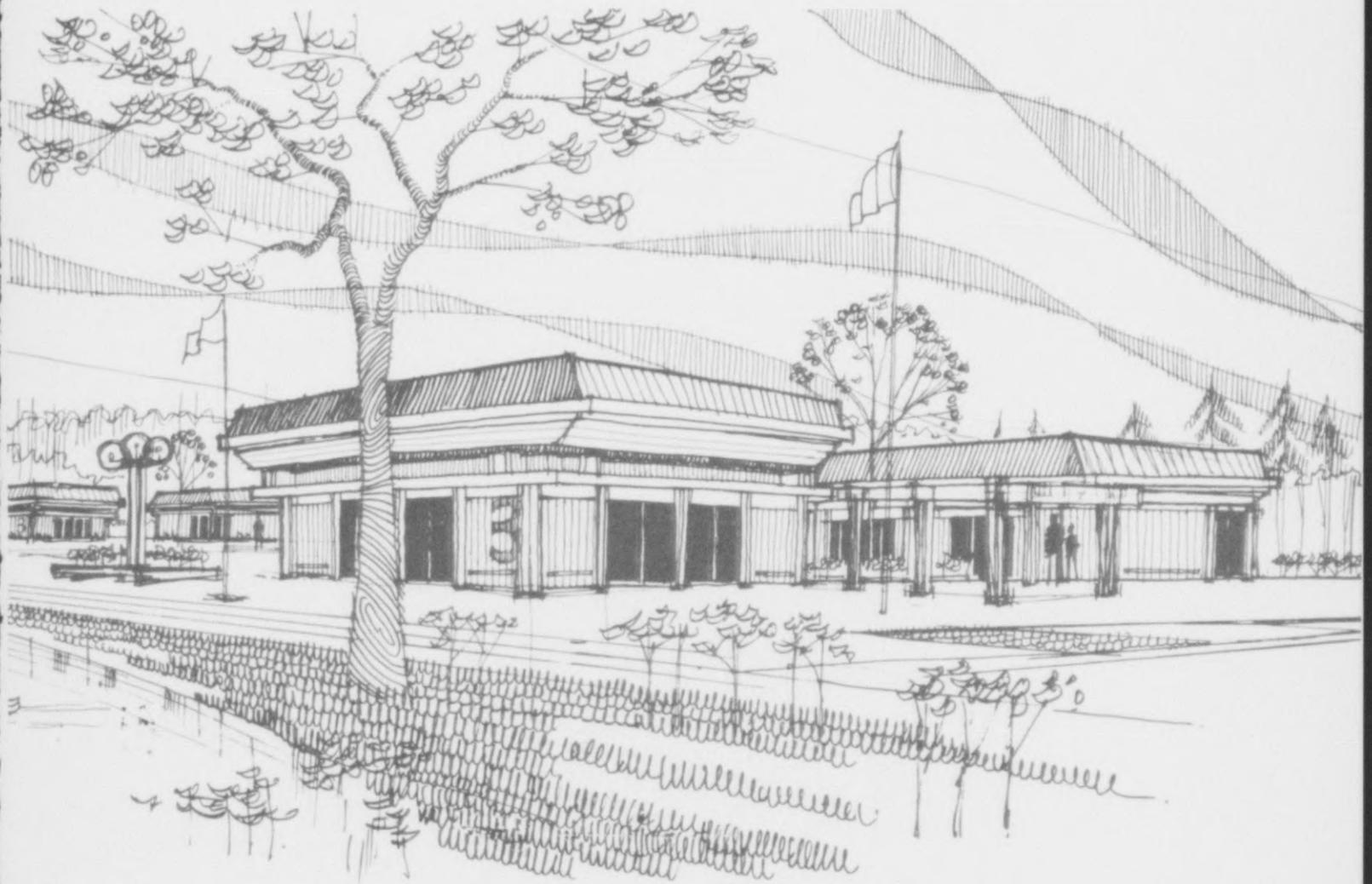
2. Marina

A full service marina is planned for construction on the large inlet on the main body of Clark Hill. Approximately 37 acres are allocated for this complex with nearly 10 acres being used for the facility. The facility calls for 100 dry slips with additional land held in reserve for future expansion. Eight floating docks averaging 12 to 14 slips are planned. The marina would probably be used for servicing events and existing development rather than designed for storage. Launching ramps, parking, etc., are envisioned in the marina. Again, the marina should be compatible with the motel operation.



3. Commercial and Trade Center

Adjacent to the motel and marina development is the commercial trade and service center. It is projected to encompass approximately 17,000 to 20,000 square feet of commercial space. The Authority envisions the developer would design the building to be compatible with the other developments, and with the existing environment. Space would be rented to various commercial and service units which would provide such services as foods, recreational, clothing, gifts, liquor, notions and sundries, etc. At this time it is not envisioned gasoline facilities would be included in the service center. Eventually the Clark Hill Authority would like to have an office in that area and hopes that the early phases of the development, emergency service vehicles – such as fire and ambulance type vehicles – could be included in the complex, and that a base of operations could be established there for servicing both the proposed and existing areas that the Little River Master Plan depicts.



4. Rental Cabins

An area of land approximately 100 acres in size located to the southwest of the road oriented facilities mentioned has been set aside for rental cabin type development with picnic and beach areas on the end of the peninsula. It is envisioned the Clark Hill Authority would provide some input in the development of the beach and picnic areas with the private sector also providing some minimum input. The family cabin area is designed to be flexible in that it could be developed as a separate entity by a separate developer or could be designed as part of the plan involving the marina/motel/commercial center, etc. These family cabins would be designed to service one family at a time, two bedroom type dwellings, either built as single, two bedroom type dwellings or as duplex units. It is envisioned by the Authority that the imagination of the potential developers would be used in the process of laying out and designing this entity in that our concepts cited here are limited. However, this is one of the most attractive aspects of the development in that the demand for cabins has constantly exceeded the supply. A clustering effect is possible if the proposing developer could so justify.



5. Cottage Site Area

The eastern portion of the Little River Site, north of the existing Little River Subdivision, and south of Highway 378 on the east by Little River itself, is designed as a cottage site expansion area. The mechanism for developing this area would involve land exchange between the Corps of Engineers and lands which the Clark Hill Authority would obtain in other areas. It is envisioned that approximately 100 home sites could be created, averaging about one acre in size. These lots would be sold at public auction with all lots not sold being handled on a first come first serve basis thereafter.

The 300 foot strip of land between the waterfront and the beginning of the cottage site area would be designed as a setback for the shoreline protection. The Clark Hill Authority hopes to handle the lease on this area, maintain its clearing and clean up, etc., to provide environmentally pleasing value, not only for the cottage site owners and users, but also to provide a pleasing appearance. The cottage development would not be considered at this time as part and parcel of the development proposal which the Authority is soliciting from qualified developers. Rather, it would be handled as a separate entity, although located near the same property.

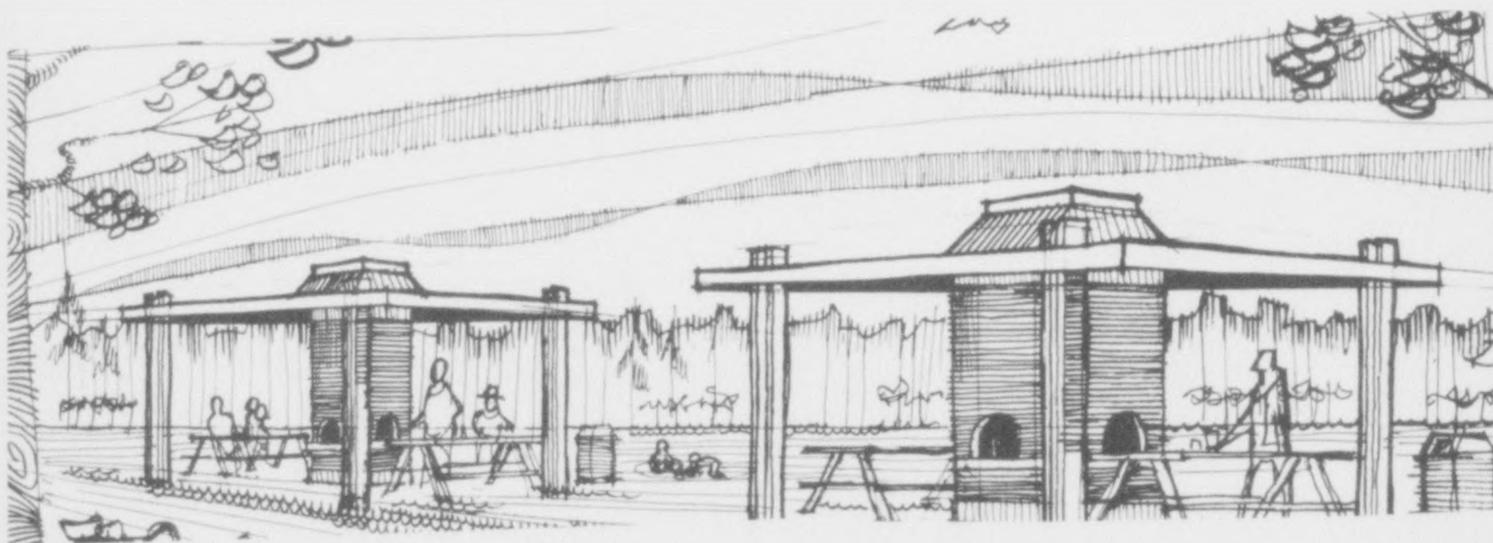


6. Golf Course

There is no golf course entity planned for the Little River Site itself. However, the Hickory Knob State Resort Park located approximately three miles north does have an area set aside for golf course development, and is approved in its master plan. Parks, Recreation and Tourism of the State of South Carolina has given assurances to the Clark Hill Authority that joint venture would be considered in that the development firm proposing to develop an entity on the Little River Plan would be given consideration for a joint venture on the Hickory Knob golf course, in the event there were some interest. It is the opinion of the Clark Hill Authority that this would be an excellent opportunity for the private investor in that the land would be provided and there would be two state agencies working as liaison in the development of this facility. Additionally, there are no other commercial golf courses within easy reach of this site.

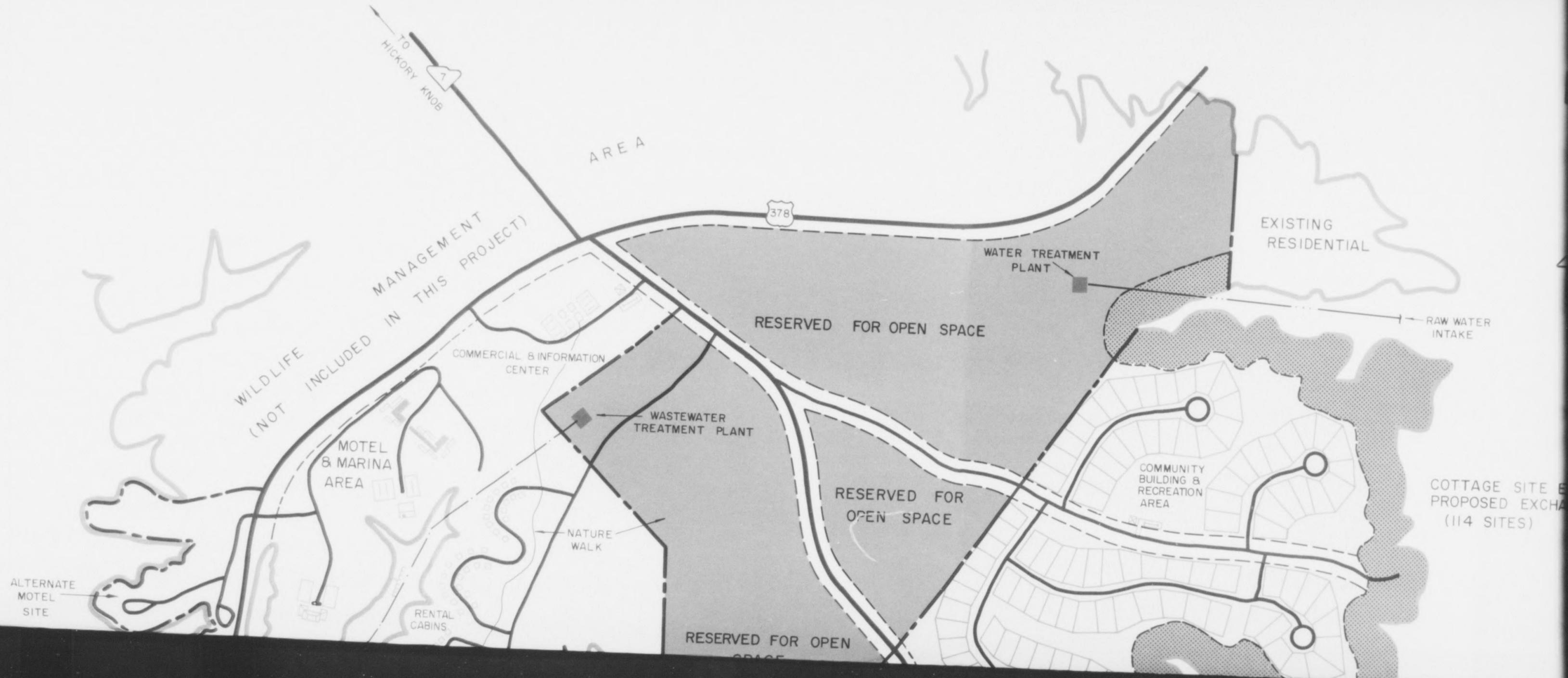
7. Picnic Areas, Trails, etc.

All picnicing areas, beaches, trails, etc., are considered as infrastructure in this development. The Clark Hill Authority will act as the initial developer and assist in developing these various facilities that will add to and enhance the project. The Authority would envision taxing the private developer as little as possible on these entities; however, it is projected that some input from the selected developer would be required on these entities.



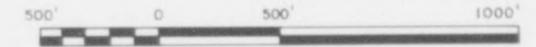
8. Public Service

Public services such as water, sewerage, roads, electricity, etc., will be the responsibility of the Clark Hill Authority. The Authority plans to use public funds to the maximum in providing these services to the site. It is envisioned that certain percentages of the costs will have to be borne by the private developer; however, the Authority will attempt to have this be the absolute minimum amount possible.

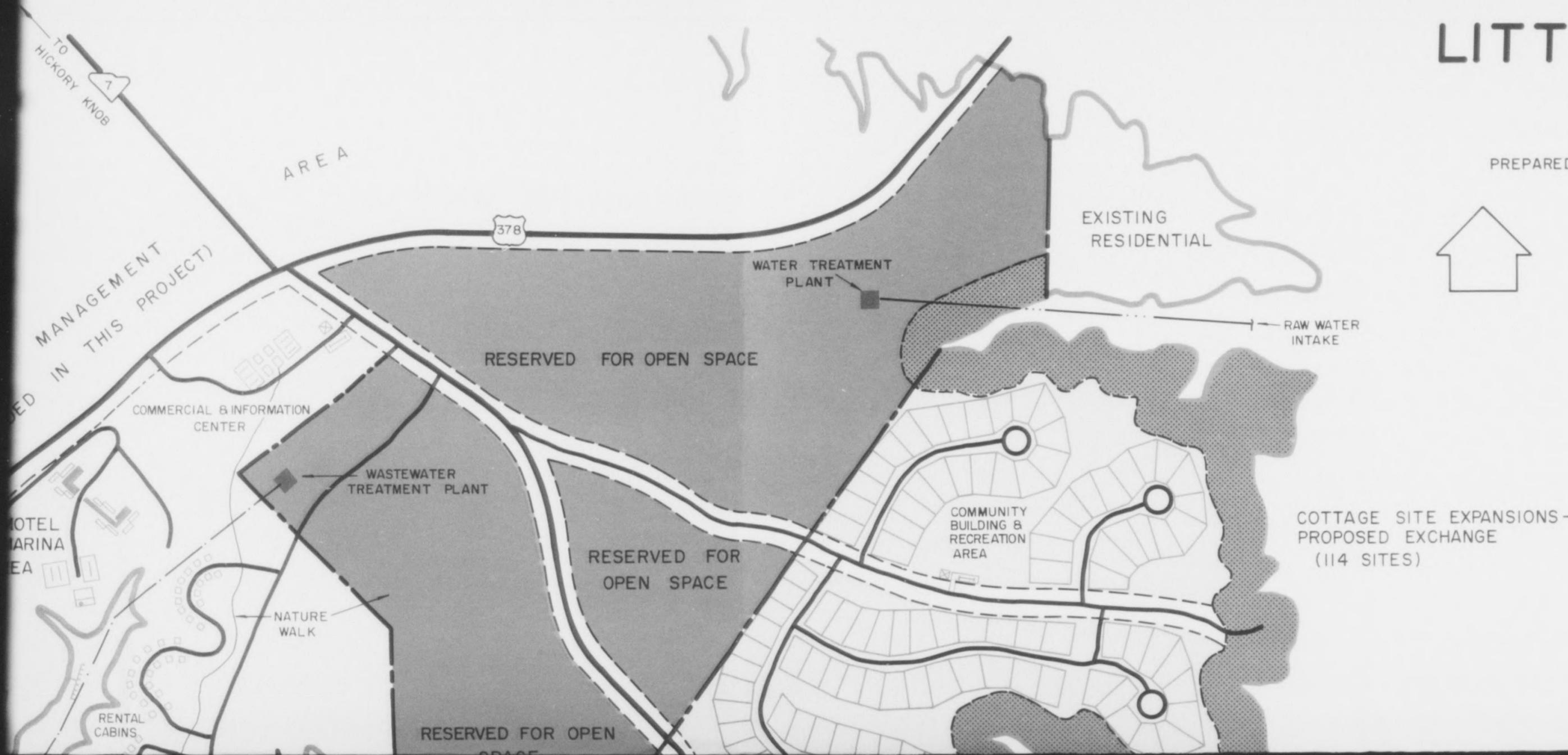


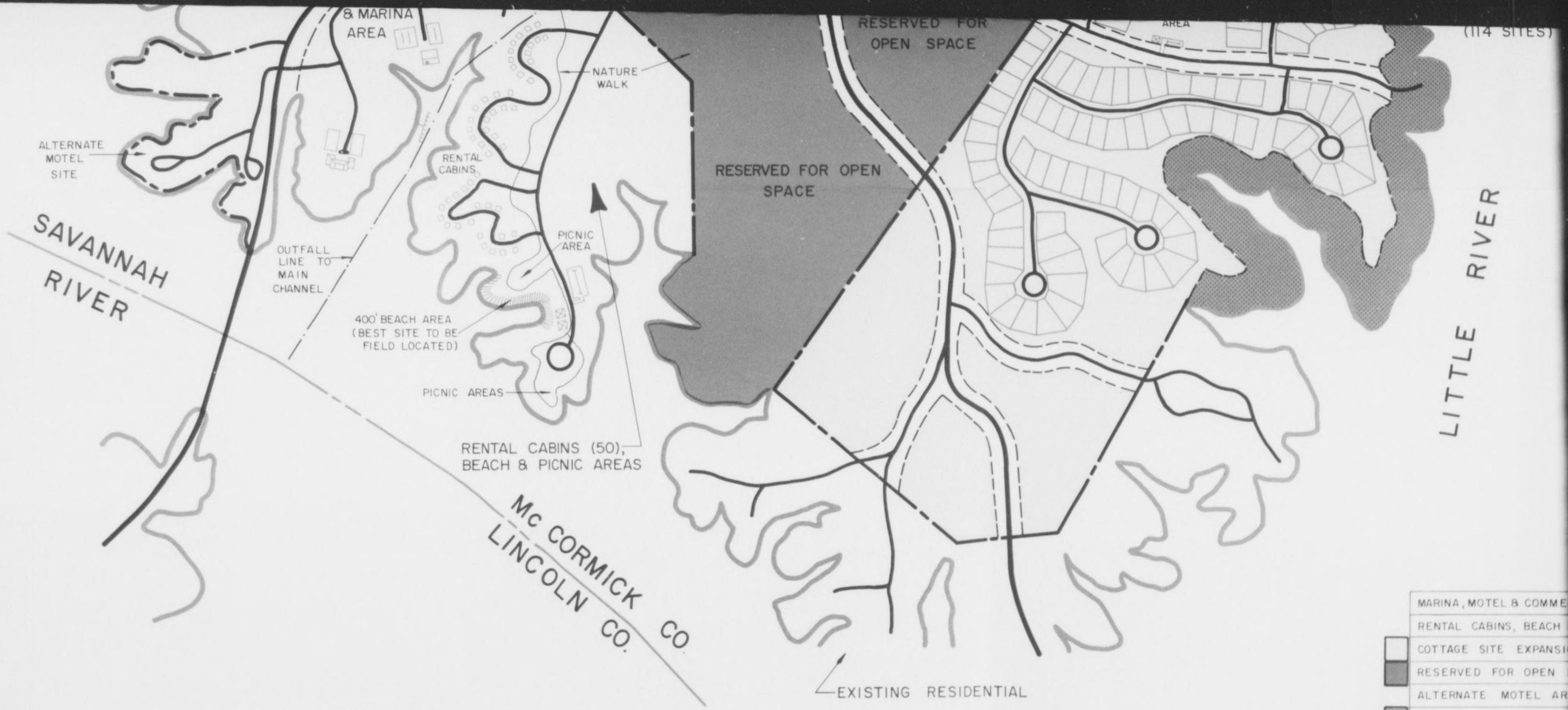
LITTLE RIVER MASTER PLAN ALTERNATE "A"

PREPARED FOR THE CLARK HILL AUTHORITY
McCORMICK CO., S.C.



BY: DAVIS & FLOYD ENGINEERS INC.





(114 SITES)

- MARINA, MOTEL & COMMERCIAL
- RENTAL CABINS, BEACH & PICNIC
- COTTAGE SITE EXPANSION
- RESERVED FOR OPEN SPACE
- ALTERNATE MOTEL AREA
- LAKE SETBACK

MARINA, MOTEL & COMMERCIAL
 APPROX. 100 ACRES UNUSUED



MARINA, MOTEL & COMMERCIAL CENTER	101.0 GROSS ACRES
RENTAL CABINS, BEACH & PICNIC AREAS	124.0 GROSS ACRES
COTTAGE SITE EXPANSIONS — PROPOSED EXCHANGE	315.0 GROSS ACRES
RESERVED FOR OPEN SPACE	379.0 ACRES
ALTERNATE MOTEL AREA	29.0 ACRES
LAKE SETBACK	91.0 ACRES
TOTAL GROSS ACRES	1,039.0 ACRES

MARINA, MOTEL & COMMERCIAL AREA HAS AN ESTIMATED ACREAGE OF APPROX. 100 ACRES UNUSED AND WILL BE DEDICATED TO OPEN SPACE.

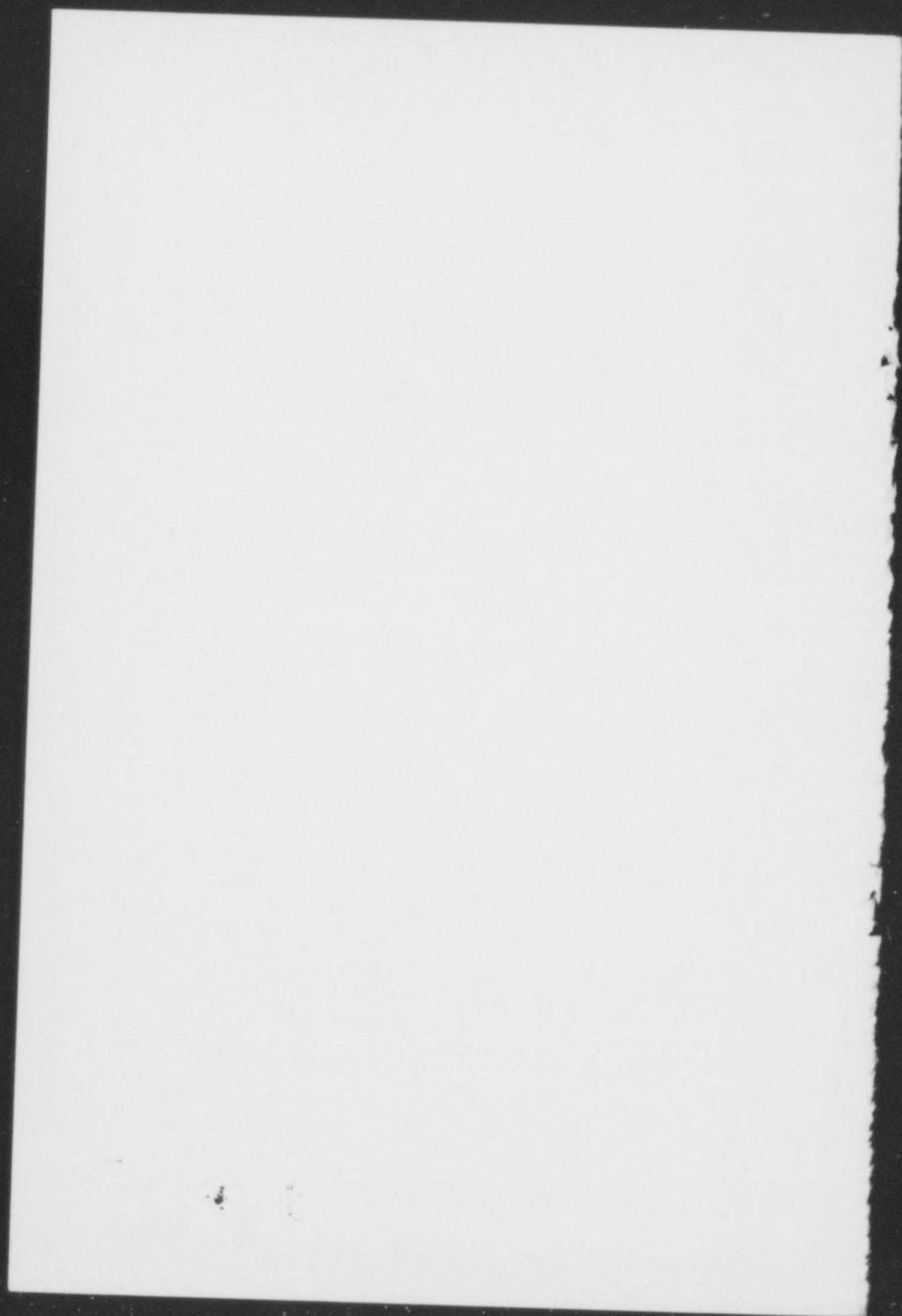
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
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TO THE
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1976



Printed Under the Direction of the
State Budget and Control Board

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INTRODUCTION

The Clark Hill Project lies along the Georgia-South Carolina boundary of the Savannah River in the western piedmont section of South Carolina.



The lake, which stretches along 1,200 miles of shoreline and offers 72,000 acres of water, is owned and controlled by the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

The Corps built the project in the late 1940's and early 1950's. In the process, they acquired and still own and control approximately 46,600 acres of land in the project on the South Carolina side.

This land ownership has created many of the problems and frustrations that the State of South Carolina now deals with.

The Clark Hill Authority has been working with the Corps of Engineers, the local and area governments, and other State and Federal agencies since 1971 to focus on the problems existing at Clark Hill and to develop plans to alleviate these problems.

While Clark Hill now enjoys an annual visitation rate in excess of 6 million, the local area, as well as the state, cannot fully benefit from these visits. Determining how to provide for a better socio-economic climate while preserving the environment to the maximum, has been and will continue to be a major role of Clark Hill Authority.

Fiscal year 1976 has brought fruit to bear on many of the labors that Clark Hill Authority has put forth over the past four years. Additionally, continued and constant updated planning is on-going with the Authority regularly.

Contained herein is a summary of all these activities for 1976 as well as future projections.

CLARK HILL AUTHORITY MEMBERSHIP

John A. McAllister, Chairman
Farmer and Businessman
Local Member
Mount Carmel, South Carolina 29840

W. E. Clark, Vice-Chairman
Businessman and Developer
Member at Large
Santee, South Carolina 29412

S. M. Beaty
Farmer and Businessman
Area Member
Abbeville, South Carolina 29620

William N. Geiger, Jr.
Architect and Engineer Firm
Member at Large
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

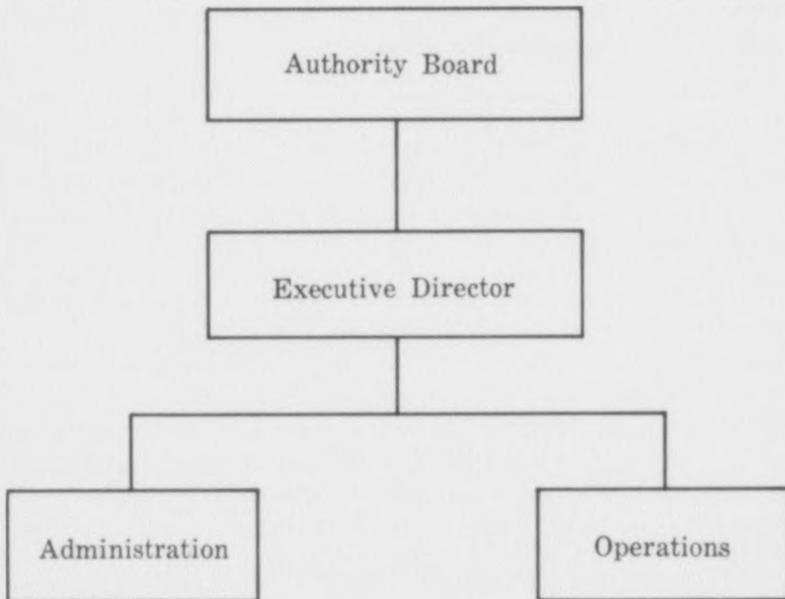
J. L. Burch
Insurance Executive
Local Member
McCormick, South Carolina 29835

ORGANIZATION

George N. Dorn, Jr. currently serves as Director of the Clark Hill Authority. He is assisted by one secretary-bookkeeper and one clerk-typist. The Director is directly responsible to the Chairman.

CLARK HILL AUTHORITY

Organizational Chart



STATUTORY AUTHORITY

1971 Amendment to 1962 Code of Laws

§ 59-91. Establishment; member and terms.—There is hereby created the Clark's Hill Authority of South Carolina, hereinafter referred to in this chapter as the "Authority". The governing body of the Authority shall consist of a five-member board appointed by the Governor for terms of five years and until successors are appointed and qualify.

At least two of the appointed members shall be residents of McCormick County recommended by the legislative delegation of that county.

Vacancies on the board for any reason shall be filled for the unexpired term in the manner of original appointment. (1952 Code, Sec. 59-91; (1946 (44) 1713; 1971 (57) 846.) Effect of amendment rewrote this section.

§ 59-93. Powers and duties.—The Authority shall:

(1) Make inquiry into the status of, and plans for, the development of the Clark's Hill project by the United States Government, by the State of Georgia or by any other agency or instrumentality.

(2) Encourage, assist, promote and cooperate in the development of the Clark's Hill project and of the Savannah River and any or all streams, canals or watercourses now or hereafter connected to or flowing into such river and appear on behalf of the State before any agency, department or commission of this State, of the United States or of any other state in furtherance of such development or of any matter connected therewith or related thereto; and

(3) Negotiate agreements, accords or compacts on behalf of and in the name of the State with the State of Georgia or the United States, or both, with any agency, department or commission of either or both or with any other state or any agency, department or commission thereof, relating to the development of the Clark's Hill project, the development of the Savannah River and the Development of any or all of the streams, canals or watercourses now or hereafter connected

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(3) Negotiate agreements, accords or compacts on behalf of and in the name of the State with the State of Georgia or the United States, or both, with any agency, department or commission of either or both or with any other state or any agency, department or commission thereof, relating to the development of the Clark's Hill project, the development of the Savannah River and the Development of any or all of the streams, canals or watercourses now or hereafter connected

to or flowing into such river, all or any of them, and particularly in reference to joint or concurrent action in the furtherance thereof.

Agreements, accords, or compacts made by the Authority hereunder shall be subject to approval by concurrent resolution of the General Assembly.

(4) Act as the designated agency of the State to receive and hold title to any lands in the Clark's Hill project released as surplus by the United States Army Corps of Engineers, acting on behalf of the Federal Government, and develop and promote the development of such lands for recreational, residential and industrial purposes, both public and private, subject to the approval of the Budget and Control Board.

(5) Lease surplus lands acquired as authorized in item (4) to public or private organizations and corporations for development on such terms as the Authority shall deem appropriate, subject to the approval of the Budget and Control Board. (1952 Code; Sec. 59-93; 1946 (44) 1713; 1971 (57) 846.)

Effect of amendment.—The 1971 amendment substituted "shall" for "may" in the introductory language, "such river" for "said river" in subdivision (2) and (3) and: Agreements, accords or compacts" for "But any agreement, accord or compact" in the second paragraph of subdivision (3) and added subdivisions (4) and (5).

An Act To Amend Section 59-93, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1962. As Amended, Relating To The Duties Of The Clark's Hill Authority, So As To Further Provide Therefor. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. Subsection (3) of Section 59-93 of the 1962 Code, as amended by Act 449 of 1971, is further amended to read as follows:

"(3) Negotiate agreements, accords or compacts on behalf of and in the name of the State with the State of Georgia or the United States, or both, with any agency, department or commission of either or both or with any other state or any

agency, department or commission thereof, relating to the development of the Clark's Hill project, the development of the Savannah River and the development of any or all of the streams, canals or watercourses now or hereafter connected to or flowing into such river all or any of them, and particularly in reference to joint or concurrent action in the furtherance thereof.

Interstate compacts made by the Authority hereunder shall be subject to approval by concurrent resolution of the General Assembly."

SECTION 2. Subsection (4) of Section 59-93 of the 1962 Code, added by "(4) Act as the designated agency of the State to receive and hold title to any lands in the Clark's Hill project released as surplus or leased by the United States Army Corps of Engineers, acting on behalf of the Federal Government, and develop and promote the development of such lands for recreational, residential and industrial purposes, both public and private, subject to the approval of the Budget and Control Board."

HISTORY

Historically, the role of Clark Hill Authority has been that of researching, planning, and negotiating with the Corps of Engineers, as well as other State and Federal agencies to promote a more productive Clark Hill Project for South Carolina.

Since late 1971, when Clark Hill Authority was reorganized, this task has involved Clark Hill Authority in developing numerous plans and studies, attending meetings and hearings, and working through countless negotiation sessions.

Such items as Little River Master Plan, Little River Environmental Impact Statement, Clark Hill Alternate Study and many other related works have become the "tools of the trade" for Clark Hill Authority.

Since its completion in 1952, the Clark Hill Project has simply not produced the economic results that were expected for South Carolina.

As time has progressed over the past several years, negotiations, as well as promotional activities have become the "by-laws" for Clark Hill Authority in its attempt to improve the Clark Hill Project on behalf of the State of South Carolina.

In 1975-76 fiscal year, the Authority was challenged to complete the many years of work. As is outlined in the following pages, Clark Hill Authority has reached a major turning point.

PRINCIPLE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

I. Development Negotiations

A. At the end of fiscal year 1975, Clark Hill Authority negotiations concerning Little River Master Plan were virtually at a stand still and were still embroiled in lengthy environmental review. As has been previously reported, the Little River Master Plan is the basis of the economic development plan for Clark Hill area by Clark Hill Authority. As its main goal for 1975-76, the Clark Hill Authority set about early in the year to get the project approved as soon as possible. A first major step was accomplished in moving the project along when Clark Hill Authority officials met on July 22, 1975 with Governor Edwards and his staff to gain support in our dilemma. The Governor appraised the total situation. He was informed of a new Congressional hearing on the matter in September, 1975, and agreed to be represented.

In addition to preparing for the hearings in September in Washington, Clark Hill Authority spent most of the month of August following up with supporters of Clark Hill Authority's efforts, since the whole Little River Project, at this time, was undergoing Environmental Impact Statement procedures.

In mid September an all important hearing was called by the South Carolina Delegation to Congress. Congressman Derrick, Third District, and Senator Thurmond were co-sponsors of the hearing. All the state delegation acted on our behalf with the Corps. Also, appearing on our behalf was Representative McAbee of McCormick and Mr. Hey-

ward Dantzler and Mr. Roger Kirk representing Governor Edwards.

The Corps was generally impressed with the support generated. Representative Derrick summarized: "*Because of the large tracts of land being held by the Federal Government and the imposition by the Corps of excessively tight restrictions on the shoreline development of the lake, the economy of the area has suffered—the full potential of Clark Hill Reservoir has not been realized. Private investment in resort and recreation has not been forthcoming and what could prove to be a valuable economic asset to the State of South Carolina is not being developed*".

The Governor's contingent summarized the situation as follows: "*The Governor's office, therefore, recommends that the Corps of Engineers immediately determine the lands not actually and presently needed for the stated purposes of the Clark Hill Project and declare the remainder of such lands excess to its needs, in which event the State of South Carolina would request that they be conveyed, in fee simple title, to it for future use and development. The Governor's Office is convinced that the private use and development of the excess lands will be of greater benefit to the public than any other use to which these lands could be put*".

As a result of this hearing, the Corps of Engineers agreed to work more closely with the Clark Hill Authority in finding solutions to the problems. They did point out, however, that a full and complete Environmental Impact Statement procedure would have to take its course concerning the Little River proposal, as is law.

As the fall of 1975 passed away, the Corps received comments on the Little River Environmental Impact Statement. From comments forwarded to the Clark Hill Authority, several things were evident as a concensus of possible adverse effects:

1. Long term leasing for private individual use would not be acceptable due to its "precedent setting nature".

2. Development in the "Wildlife Management Area" would not be acceptable.

3. Duplication of effort should be eliminated.

After weeks of deliberation, the Authority decided to present an alternate plan with the following points:

a. All development planned north of U. S. Highway 378 in the Wildlife Management Area would be eliminated.

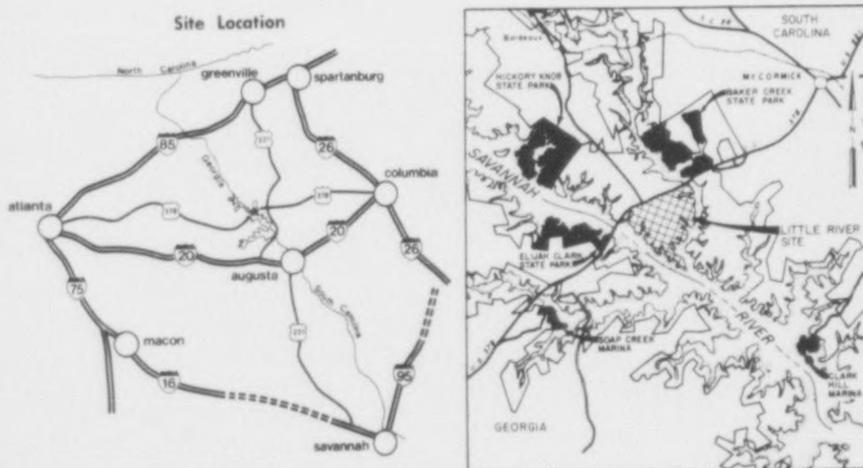
b. The proposed long term leasing by private individuals would be abandoned in favor of a proposed "land swapping arrangement".

c. Duplication of effort with Parks, Recreation and Tourism and other agencies would be eliminated.

d. The overall scope of the project would be reduced by about 40 percent.

This alternative was made in an attempt to salvage the Little River Project and get a final decision.

A review of illustration #1 (below) points out the location of the proposed Little River site.



In a letter to Colonel Freeman G. Cross, Corps of Engineers in Savannah, dated December 8, 1976, the principles of the alternative were discussed:

Alternate A was officially presented. This alternate was accepted by the Corps of Engineers and was incorporated in the final Environmental Impact Statement of February, 1976.

Colonel Edwin Keiser developed his statement of findings on February 27, 1976. In summarizing his statement, Colonel Keiser pointed out: "*I find that the Little River proposal of the Clark Hill Authority, as amended and reflected in the Final Environmental Impact Statement, does have expected benefits that exceed the expected adverse effects. Additionally, efforts have been made to minimize the adverse effects. Comprehensive review of the proposal does indicate that it is consistent with current guidelines to utilize non-Federal funds where appropriate, to develop designated recreation areas as exists in the revised Little River Site. Finally, I find that the Environmental Impact Statement has been presented in sufficient detail to permit decision-makers to reach valid conclusions regarding the desirability of issuing the proposed lease for the Little River Development Plan by the Clark Hill Authority*".

The statement of findings was approved by the Atlantic Division on April 12, 1976. On April 19, 1976 the Director of Civil Works at the Office of the Chief of Engineers approved the statement of findings. The final dissemination took place in May and June, 1976.

On June 21, 1976, Clark Hill Authority was informed that all final environmental proceedings were complete and the proposed lease was being developed. This exciting news for the authority culminates many long years of hard work. *The advent of 1976-77 will bring the long awaited negotiations for the Little River Project.*

B. In addition to the Little River Plan negotiations with the Corps of Engineers, two other major negotiations were begun in fiscal year 1975-76.

1. Clark Hill Authority has been intensely negotiating with the McCormick County Property Board for land that the county owns which would be exchanged for the proposed cottage site expansion in the Little River Master Plan. The Board has looked with favor on this matter. At the close of 1975-76, the Property Board has agreed that the proposal has merit as indicated by the Chairman, and is willing to cooperate with such an exchange.

2. The McCormick County Property Board has also asked Clark Hill Authority to act as advisor on the development for resort housing of two tracts of county owned land near Parksville, South Carolina on the lake. Essentially the Property Board has proposed a management agreement whereby Clark Hill Authority would supervise and sponsor a project to promote this development, as of the close of 1975-76, the details of the agreement are drawn and completion of negotiations is expected in early fiscal year 1976-77.

II. Promotional Activities

Promotional roles continue to play an ever increasing part in the overall program of the Clark Hill Authority. In fiscal year 1975-76 the Authority undertook and completed several major, as well as many lesser promotional activities. Some of the more important ones are:

A. *The Clark Hill "Highlights"*—"Highlights" is our promotional and informative newsletter which was expanded from four editions annually to six editions annually in the 1975-76 fiscal year. This publication, which is really more of a documentary than a newspaper, carries interesting stories about the Clark Hill area and reaches areas all over the United States. The distribution list is currently close to 2,000. Stories range from *The Legend of Billy Dorn's Gold* to *Fishing Tournaments*. Clark Hill Authority is proud of the success with "Highlights" and plans to continue to utilize it to the fullest in our promotional activities.

B. *Fishing Tournaments*—In September, 1975, the Authority acted as sponsor for the *1975 Bass Anglers National Federation Fishing Tournament*. Cooperating with

the Hickory Knob State Resort Park, which hosted the event, and Bass Anglers Sportsmen Society, which promoted and directed the event, we brought in over 192 amateur fishermen to the Clark Hill area. Six man teams from 36 states across the nation, representing the top bass fishing amateurs in the nation, competed at Clark Hill. The week long event brought additional national acclaim to the Clark Hill Lake and recreation area. The Louisiana Team won the event and BASS produced a film on the entire spectacle. A copy of the film is available through the Clark Hill Authority office in McCormick or from Parks, Recreation and Tourism.

A summary of the approximate tournament costs and estimated returns, both cash and publicity, is available on call.

C. In the spring of 1976, Clark Hill Authority also sponsored, for the second straight year, the Georgia Federation Bass Tournament. There were 234 fishermen from all over Georgia competing in the event.

Also, in the late spring of 1976, Clark Hill Authority worked jointly with Hickory Knob State Resort Park and McCormick Jaycees to institute an annual "Open" fishing tournament at Hickory Knob. The event was small but successful and is slated to become an annual event.

D. One of our major promotional efforts got underway in the fall of 1975. Mr. Howard Hellams, a private advertising consultant from Columbia, South Carolina was commissioned to develop an audio/visual presentation for the Authority. The Authority was specifically interested in displaying, in a brief informative and enjoyable manner to the public, the goals, missions, and philosophy of Clark Hill Authority, while at the same time concentrating on the areas aesthetic attractions and its potentials and problems. The production was completed in June, 1976 and is an excellent documentary. It is available on call to be shown by Clark Hill Authority to interested groups.

III. Environmental and Policy Activities

Almost daily Clark Hill Authority is now called upon to

render advise or help to develop policy dealing with a wide variety of State and Federal regulations and legislation that affect water resources, land and forest resources, recreation/tourism industry, and the rural area in general. Clark Hill Authority has been closely and constantly involved with monitoring all ramifications of the Richard B. Russell Project. Clark Hill Authority has worked closely with other State and Federal agencies on such legislation and regulations as:

1. PL 92-500, Section 404, Dredge and Fill
2. Timber cutting in National Forests
3. Lakeshore Management regulations and plans, Clark Hill Lake
4. State legislation, H 3341—federal land release to Clark Hill

While Clark Hill Authority monitors daily, government and other activities that could in some way affect the Clark Hill area from any aspect, the primary area of concern in 1975-76 was the ramifications of the Richard B. Russell Project from the standpoint of its possible affects on the Clark Hill Lake.

IV. Other Related Activities

Clark Hill Authority worked on many small and ancillary projects in 1975-76. The more important ones of these are listed with a brief description below:

1. *Alternative Study, Parksville Site*—This project consists of a review of original alternatives to the existing situation at Clark Hill (Land Patterns) and primarily developed a plan to help put some additional land owned by McCormick County to use in the resort/recreation industry.
2. *Mount Carmel Recreation Project*—Providing technical and administrative assistance to the Town of Mount Carmel to help the town obtain additional recreation facilities for the area was one of the more important small projects on which Clark Hill Authority worked in 1975-76.

3. *Preliminary Water/Sewer Study*—A study to develop preliminary information concerning water/sewer needs for the Little River Master Plan alternate. The purpose of the study is to aid in (a) identifying needs (b) seeking funds for implementation.

4. *Archaeological and Historical Survey*—The purpose was to determine any needs to preserve particular sites on the Little River peninsula from the standpoint of historical/archaeological value.

5. *Town of McCormick Facelift and Historical Recreation Project*—The Authority's role here was to provide advice and assistance in cooperation with the Town of McCormick and the County Development Board to aid the Town in attracting more of the lake visitors to the Town business district. Clark Hill Authority supplied professional consultant advice through Mr. Tom McCaskey, historical planner, Williamsburg, Virginia.

6. *Area Vocational Project*—Clark Hill Authority was asked to provide technical advice in developing the plans by McCormick County for an area vocational center. Clark Hill Authority feels this training center will be of immense value to the Authority in training potential employees of the Little River Development.

PROGRAMS AND OBJECTIVES

Fiscal year 1976-77 offers to Clark Hill Authority, for the first time since its reorganization, an opportunity to elevate its planning to the "implementation" stage on several points. While we still must exist with austerity budgeting and lack of personnel, Clark Hill Authority feels challenged in that we finally have something concrete to work with. Goals and objectives for 1976-77 are discussed briefly below:

I. Negotiations and Developments

A. *Little River Master Plan*

Completion of negotiations with Corps officials to complete leasing contracts will be "priority one" this year. Clark Hill Authority expects to complete this work prior to

November 30, 1976. Once these are complete, promotion of the project within the private development sector will be all important and will certainly be the main thrust of the Authority in 1976-77. Additionally, Clark Hill Authority will have to increase efforts with the public sector for funding of basic infrastructure and ancillary development.

B. Parksville Sites

Having successfully negotiated a management contract with McCormick County Property Board dealing with two "lake oriented" parcels of land near Catfish Bay south of Parksville on Clark Hill, the stage is set for another important project. Sale and development of this land will be an all important step for Clark Hill Authority this year.

C. Little River Master Plan Land Exchange

In addition to finalizing arrangements for leasing contracts and resort development on the Little River site, Clark Hill Authority must also successfully complete negotiations this fiscal year for an exchange of land to expand the existing subdivision at Little River. This plan which has been approved in the Little River Environmental Impact Statement, will involve Clark Hill Authority negotiating an exchange of property between Corps officials and officials of McCormick County. If successful, this action will represent a major aspect of the Little River Plan as approved.

D. Area Industrial and Economic Development

While playing no direct role, Clark Hill Authority considers itself responsible for advice and assistance to local governments and communities in economic development of the Clark Hill area. To the greatest extent possible, Clark Hill Authority will attempt to coordinate all its goals and activities to that end.

II. Promotional Activities

A. The continuation of "Highlights", the Clark Hill Authority newsletter, in 1976-77 has been assured by the Authority and will be continued and improved.

B. Clark Hill Authority's promotional materials for the general area are becoming obsolete. Approximately \$5,000.00 has been budgeted to revise and upgrade these materials in fiscal year 1976-77.

C. With the advent of implementing the Little River Plan, promotions of that project takes on a new perspective. Promoting Little River in the public and private sector is high on the activity list for the future.

D. Clark Hill Authority will attempt to attract at least one major National Bass Fishing Tournament at Clark Hill this year. Additional tournaments not only give widespread publicity to Clark Hill, but also stimulate the economy on both a long term and short term basis.

E. Although the Hickory Knob Resort Park is a project of the Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, and Clark Hill Authority has no jurisdiction thereon, we will work hard in the coming months to help get the long curtailed golf course funded and developed. This golf course promises to be a major stimulus to the resort/recreation/tourism industry at Clark Hill.

F. Clark Hill Authority will continue to work with smaller and more diversified groups, both public and private, local and afar, for promotion of and overall betterment of the Clark Hill area. Such activities as small fishing tournaments, horse shows, historical/bicentennial activities, motor crosses, etc., are but a few examples of the many varied activities that constantly serve to provide for a better more active Clark Hill area. These type activities will remain high priority where time and funds allow.

III. Other Related Activities

Although the bulk of our time is devoted to the above listed activities, Clark Hill Authority will continue to expend its energies in monitoring and responding to policies, laws, and other matters that affect our area. We will continue to try to perpetuate this activity on a local, regional, state, and national level. The Clark Hill Authority office stands ready to serve as a resource to anyone needing our help

within our capabilities. As resources and money continue to be scarce and needs continue to increase, this function will become ever increasingly important in 1976-77 and future years.

Environmental issues which play a constant part in our daily personal and business lives, will be a major responsibility of Clark Hill Authority's staff and members in the ensuing year.

DOCUMENTS AND BROCHURES

1. *Annual Report* to Governor and General Assembly for year ending June, 1975.
2. *Clark Hill Highlights*, six editions
3. *Final Environmental Impact Statement*, Corps of Engineers (Clark Hill Authority assist) official input
4. *Little River Master Plan* and Master Plan map update (Alternate A)
5. Archaeological and Historical survey, Little River Master Plan site
6. *Gold Mine on Savannah River Documentary* A/V not printed
7. Preliminary management agreement with McCormick County Property Board Parksville Site
8. Richard B. Russell project position statement
9. Clark Hill Shoreline management position statement
10. PL 92-500, Section 404 position statement (dredge and fill)
11. Hickory Knob Golf Course position letter to Governor Edwards

YEARLY EXPENDITURES AND BUDGET SUMMARY

	75-76 Actual Expenditures	76-77 Available	77-78 Proposed
Administrative—Personal Services ..	\$ 33,374	\$ 33,080	\$ 32,831
Administrative—Contractual Services	18,812	19,459	19,300
Administrative—Supplies	3,845	5,095	4,675
Administrative—Fixed Charges & Contributions	624	926	1,050
Administrative—Equipment	1,317	500	1,000
Operational—Printing & Advertising	7,208	13,327	8,000
Operational—Contractual Services ...	14,351	37,456	15,007
Employee Benefits	—	—	5,284
Sub Total	\$ 79,531	\$109,843*	\$ 87,147
New Positions & Increments			15,784
Capital Improvements			465,000
Grand Total			\$567,931

* \$30,748 was carried forward from 1975-76

SUMMARY

At long last, Clark Hill Authority has reached a higher plateau in its service to South Carolina. Having completed the preliminary work that was both long and hard, and which allows for negotiations with the Corps of Engineers officials, was certainly a major breakthrough in fiscal year 1976. It is with much enthusiasm that Clark Hill Authority looks to 1976-77 in preparing for implementation of the many years of planning and study. Clark Hill Authority looks forward to fiscal year 1976-77 as it promises to open new fronts within and around the Clark Hill area.

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SOUTH CAROLINA MUSEUM COMMISSION

EXHIBIT VI
1/13/77

Guy Lipscombe

Joint Hearing: Budget & Control Board and
Bond Review Committee
January 13, 1977
Trustees Lounge
Williams-Brice Stadium, Columbia

1. Introduce Video-Tape

This is a tape made about the State Museum Commission by ETV for broadcast. It capsulizes our efforts in a way we couldn't do without bringing into this room a ton of objects - for objects are what a museum is all about. The tape runs about 12 minutes.

2. Showing of the video tape.

3. I would like to make just a few points in elaborating on this tape:

a. This is no "Johnny come lately" project. A study committee of members of the General Assembly and lay persons was appointed in 1971 to consider the feasibility of a State Museum for South Carolina. Their recommendations resulted in an Act creating the Museum Commission in May of 1973. Since that time the Commission has been working toward bringing you the report we bring today.

b. The future State Museum is planned to have an emphasis on the history of our State, with a second emphasis on our natural history. It will also cover the fields of art and science.* There is nothing like it anywhere in the State - nor do we see anything like it developing in the foreseeable future.

c. Other states do have state museums however. Currently we are one of only 9 states without a state museum. We are paying dearly for postponing this matter as long as we have. As you know, it is the job

of a museum to collect, preserve and display objects of relevance - in this case to South Carolina. Unfortunately for us some museums have taken it upon themselves to collect in areas far from their own home bases. Let me read you some notations we have on South Carolina material which should be in our State Museum - for our children and grandchildren to enjoy and study:

*2 largest Catawba Indian collections
Milwaukee Museum - baskets*

(See Attached List)

If we had had a State Museum 100 years ago we would not now have to travel across half the country to see what is rightfully ours.

- d. Our mandate from the General Assembly is to plan, build and operate a State Museum of history, natural history, science and art. We knew from the beginning that we were embarking on a project which would turn out to be expensive. We were particularly pleased when the Columbia Museum of Art Commission came forth with an offer to give to the State a city block of prime property and all the buildings thereon upon which a State Museum might be built. They also offered the use of their collections and pledged to dedicate their endowment fund toward the further development of the collection. This generosity on the part of the Columbia Museum of Art Commission makes it possible for us to start out with the equivalent of an \$18,000,000 museum - with some \$8,000,000 of that supplied by the city of Columbia.

e. A couple of questions face us each time we meet with those of you responsible for making decisions on the expenditure of State funds. The first has to do with priorities. Why should money be spent on a State Museum when education, health and the correctional system need funds so desperately. We recognize that all those are important - but we feel that succumbing to those arguments, saying that there are too many demands upon the State treasury to move forward with a State Museum, would not be living up to our responsibility as a Commission. The people of South Carolina must have roads and bridges and hospitals and a correctional system.... but at the same time we need nourishment for the mind and soul, we need to develop an appreciation for our heritage and for our truly unique State. This is what can be achieved through a State Museum.

We are sometimes asked why this Museum should be built in Columbia rather than in some other section of the State...and the reasons are many. The original study committee, which had delegates from throughout South Carolina, recommended Columbia as the site because it is centrally located and because it is the capital city. Of the 41 state museums in the United States, 32 of those are in their states' capital cities. This is true even in Virginia where Richmond is way off in one corner of the State. It behooves us in South Carolina to take advantage of a capital city which is central, especially with a facility such as the proposed Museum which is designed to serve the entire State. An additional reason for Columbia as the site is the \$8,000,000 in assets offered by the Columbia Museum of Art Commission. We have had no similar offers from anywhere else in the State.

Another reason for the Columbia location is that it makes possible a close working relationship between the staff of the Museum and other State agencies with which we work very closely, the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, Department of Archives and History, S. C. Wildlife Commission, the State Geologist, P.R.T., the Arts Commission and others.

- f. A few thoughts about money. We are projecting that it will cost some \$9,887,000 to build a State Museum. We want to make it clear that that estimate is for a very basic building of 87,950 square feet. What runs the cost up in building a museum is the exhibits and the special equipment. Building exhibits is somewhat akin to having fine furniture hand-built for your living room. It requires experienced, skilled workmen and takes an inordinate amount of time. That is why we are planning on a year of installation time for exhibits even after the building has been completed. One of the comments made in the report of the original study committee was "if a standard of excellence is not to be followed from the outset, then there is no reason to consider establishment of such a museum;"....and they go on cite the Dept. of Archives and History as an example of what can be done with a department established in a proper way and with appropriate facilities. We feel that we are presenting you a true picture of what it will take to build for South Carolina a facility and program of which we can all be proud. We figure that for a one-time cost of \$3.57 per South Carolinian we can do this. Once it has been built it can operate for .32¢ per citizen per year. The State Museum can be built for about the same amount as it now costs to build 6 miles of inter-state highway. The State Museum will accrue assets for the State, many at no cost to the State. We

already have a collection valued at some \$100,000, most of which has come to us in gifts from interested citizens....and we have barely scratched the surface because we have no place to exhibit the collection. We also expect to help the State's economy in very real terms by becoming a major tourist attraction, just as other museums are throughout the country.

- g. I would like to ease your mind on another matter. You may have had occasion to visit a number of museums in your time and no doubt you have your own idea of what a museum looks like. If what you have in mind is a large building filled with rows of dusty shelves with hundreds of arrowheads all in a row....let me assure you that this is not what we have in mind. We are planning for a lively, active museum where people will enjoy themselves - and painlessly learn about their State. We are planning for experiences in which children learn by "doing," not just by looking. With leisure time increasing as it is we expect this facility to be filled with people of all ages who are looking for a stimulating, enjoyable way to spend from an hour to a day or even more.
- h. Now, I'd like to ask you to take all of what I've said above about the benefits of a State Museum.....and magnify them 100 or even as much as 1000 times. That's what will happen through our proposed link with South Carolina ETV. We will be making available to ETV everything we have in terms of collections and staff. This means that our effectiveness will be multiplied through a kind of partnership which we understand to be unique in the country.

We want to express our appreciation to the Governor and members of the Budget and Control Board and members of the General Assembly for the support you have given us and continue to give us as we plan for the State Museum. We hope we are carrying out the mandate you have given us in a manner of which you approve. To Senator Roddey and members of the Bond Review Committee, we hope that the materials we have submitted will answer your questions and meet with your approval. We stand ready, of course, to provide any additional information you might need. We will be glad at this time to attempt to answer any questions you might have.



south carolina museum commission

P. O. Box 11296, Columbia, South Carolina 29211 803 758-8197

November 3, 1976

Mr. William T. Putnam, Secretary
Budget and Control Board
State of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

Dear Mr. Putnam:

It is with some sense of accomplishment and anticipation that we submit for consideration by the Budget and Control Board the attached capital improvement bond request for the purpose of building a state museum for South Carolina.

As you know, the Museum Commission has but one purpose mandated by the General Assembly and that is "the creation and operation of a State Museum reflecting the history, fine arts and natural history and the scientific and industrial resources of the State." The planning and studying we have done for the past two years have enabled us to present a capital improvement bond request which we feel is realistic and which will make possible the building of an institution which will reflect very favorably upon our State.

The attached materials are presented in the order in which they were requested on the instruction sheet. If additional information is needed we will be pleased to supply it. We look forward to having the opportunity to meet with the Board to present our plans later this year.

Sincerely,

Guy F. Lipscomb, Jr.
Chairman

GFLjr:bmm

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Guy F. Lipscomb, Chairman • Mrs. Maxwell Anderson • Mrs. Ridgway Hall • Ambrose G. Hampton, Jr., M.D.
Arthur Magill • Marvin D. Trapp • Leo F. Twiggs, Ed., D. • David C. Sennema, Director



south carolina museum commission

P. O. Box 11296, Columbia, South Carolina 29211 803 758-8197

November 3, 1976

State Budget and Control Board Capital Improvement Bond Request

The materials herein presented encompass the total capital improvement plan for the South Carolina Museum Commission. The plan includes the building of a structure in two phases, the second of which is only broadly defined. The priority then is for the building of phase one which includes renovation of an existing building and construction of a museum of history, natural history and science. We feel that the museum has been needed for a long time and that the longer we delay the more of South Carolina's heritage will be found in museums in other states. We are prepared to start the project immediately upon funds becoming available.

It is important to preface this request with acknowledgment of a substantial financial fact which does not show up in our budget projections. The Columbia Museum of Art Commission is planning on turning over to the State of South Carolina a city block of prime property and all the buildings thereon. Two years ago the property was valued at approximately \$3.5 million. It is also the intention of the city to give the State Museum the use of the Kress Collection of paintings (valued at some \$4.5 million) and all other collections. Without these gifts from the city of Columbia our request to the state would have to be increased by some \$8,000,000 in order to start out with an equal physical plant and collections.

Following is information requested by the Budget and Control Board with respect to our capital improvement project.

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Guy F. Lipscomb, Chairman • Mrs. Maxwell Anderson • Mrs. Ridgway Hall • Ambrose G. Hampton, Jr., M.D.
Arthur Magill • Marvin D. Trapp • Leo F. Twiggs, Ed., D. • David C. Sennema, Director

1. Complete description of project.

The complete program of the South Carolina Museum Commission has been subdivided into four working categories: architectural planning, exhibition planning, collecting and preserving, and services to the field. For the purpose of this request our project description will have an emphasis on architectural and exhibition planning. We should begin by saying that Piedmont Engineers-Architects-Planners of Greenville, S.C. were engaged by the Museum Commission as project architects under a contract approved by the Budget and Control Board in May 1975. The consulting architect for the project has been Edward Durell Stone Associates of New York City. The proposed South Carolina State Museum is included in a master plan developed for the cultural complex in Columbia and the schematic design stage has been completed for the Museum itself.

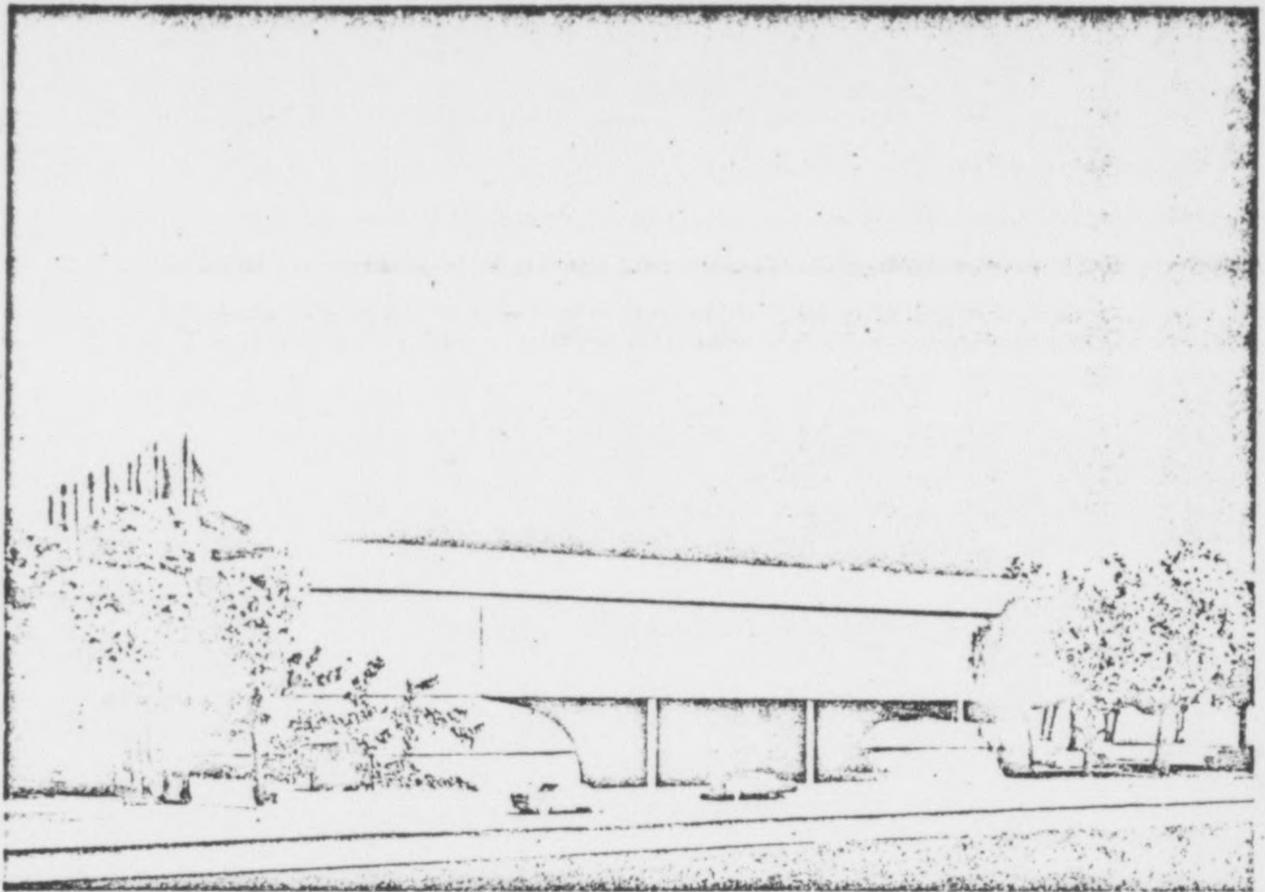
The building project includes some site work and demolition in the block currently occupied by the Columbia Museums of Art and Science. A minimal amount of renovation work in the existing Columbia Museum of Art is anticipated and a new building is to be built which will house exhibits in the areas of history, natural history and science. An important part of the new building will be the 277 seat planetarium which will double as a multi-purpose auditorium. Another feature of the new Museum building will be an orientation area which will introduce visitors to the contents of the Museum and which will be designed as an area to which the State Development Board might bring potential industrial clients. Art exhibits for the most part will be housed in the building currently in use as the Columbia Museum of Art. This entire complex will become the South Carolina State Museum.

The basic job of a museum is to collect, preserve and exhibit objects. The objects we intend to exhibit will help our citizens and visitors from other parts of the country better understand our South Carolina heritage. Museum exhibit technology is both an art and a science in itself and requires skilled individuals with expertise and experience. We do not anticipate having the size or type of staff which could conceivably plan and/or build the types of exhibits which will make this a first class museum. It is therefore our intention to contract with one or more reputable firms specializing in planning, design, fabrication and installation of exhibits. It is our plan that exhibits will include everything from simple showcases displaying objects to sophisticated equipment demonstrating scientific principles. Exhibits will focus heavily upon South Carolina history and natural history, except when we occasionally need to go beyond our borders in order to establish perspective and make our story more understandable.

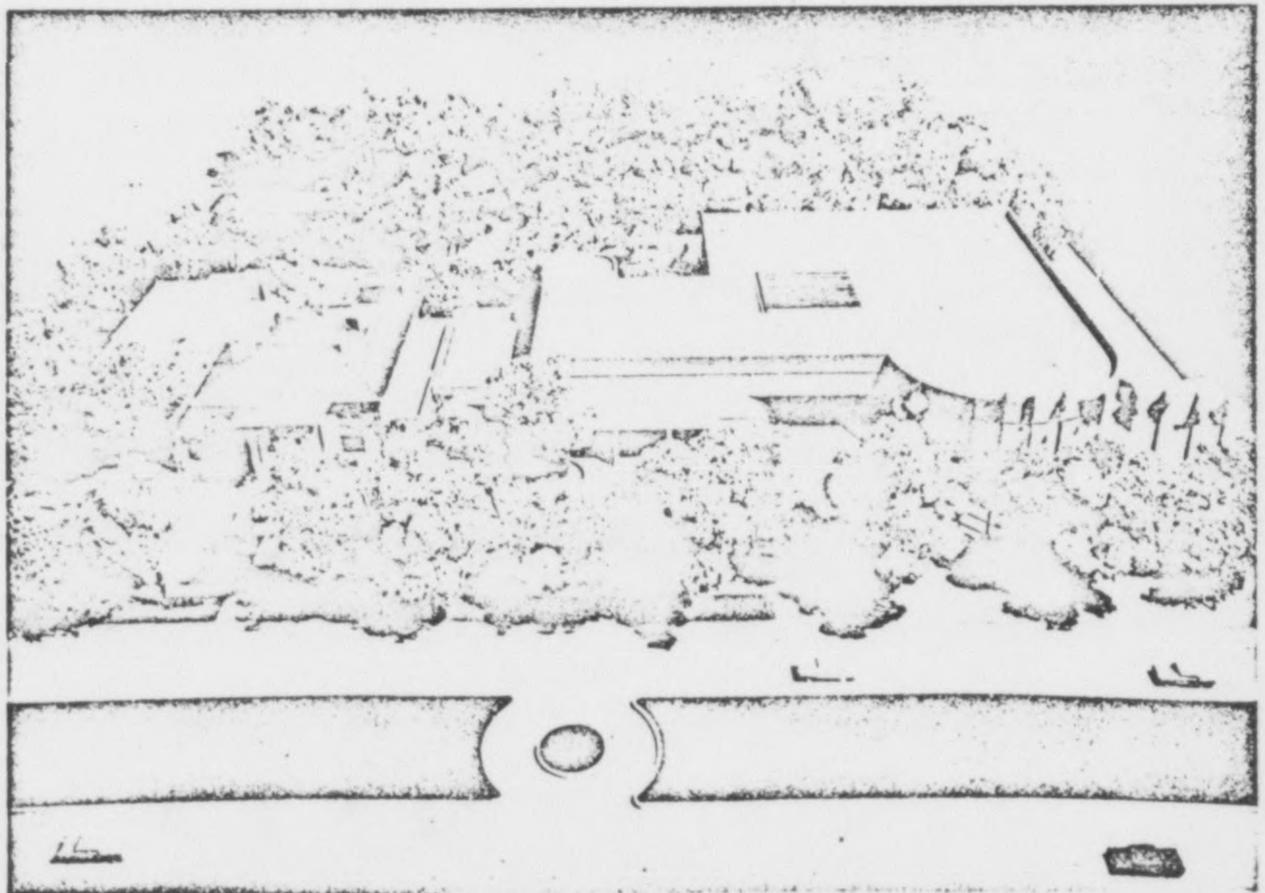
One of the matters which is often overlooked by the public is that usually only a small percentage of a museum's objects are actually on display before the public. A formula currently being used by a respected museum director is that 30% of a museum building's space should be devoted to the storage of collections, 30% to the exhibition of objects and 40% for all other purposes. In planning the building we are doing our best to take into consideration the future programming of the museum. We anticipate having a

very heavy schedule of school children coming in from all over the state in organized tours. Building plans include a special entrance for student groups and a staff person to make certain that they have a positive experience in the museum. Taking possession of historic objects is a heavy responsibility, one which must not be undertaken by amateurs. We are including office space within the building for professionals to administer the programs of the museum. We also feel that as a State Museum Commission we have a responsibility for doing whatever we can to assist other museums throughout the state. We are providing for this capability within the building.

That is our project, to provide for South Carolina something which exists in all but a handful of other states in the country, a state museum which will be a source of education and pleasure for all of our citizens.



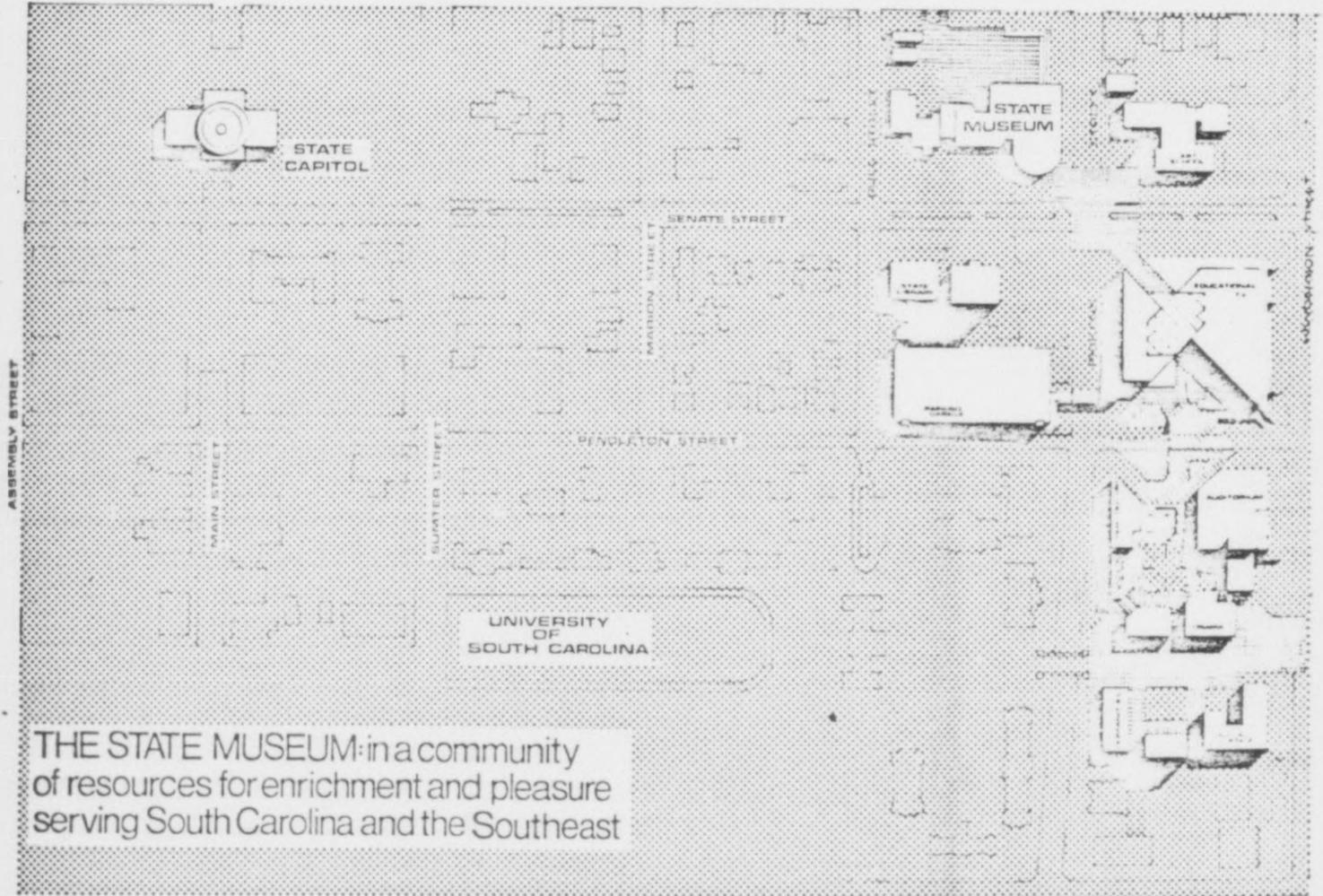
STUDENT ENTRANCE



PERSPECTIVE VIEW

LETTER HEAD
SIG

GERVAIS STREET



THE STATE MUSEUM: in a community
of resources for enrichment and pleasure
serving South Carolina and the Southeast

2. The need for the project and a statement as to alternatives if the project is deferred or disapproved.

There are two ways to look at the need for a state museum in South Carolina. Looking at it from a negative viewpoint we have seen historic treasures disappear from our state only to be found in the museums of other states for the edification of their citizens. Someone interested in the work of our first and one of our most famous portrait artists, Jeremiah Theus, for instance, will find some of his finest commissions in the museums in Brooklyn and Minneapolis. The director of the Museum Commission recently traveled to Cooperstown, New York and discovered two important objects which were slated for museums in New York and Virginia. This raid upon South Carolina's historic treasures has been going on for many years and continues even today. The only way to put a stop to this is through an agency whose expressed purpose it is to locate, collect and preserve such materials.

Looking at it from the positive side there are many reasons for a State Museum. A Museum does what no other institution or agency is equipped to do and that is to collect and preserve objects. Only a Museum is geared to assembling in one location an entertaining and educational array of exhibits and programs. On the very practical side a State Museum will attract thousands of visitors each year, many of them tourists who will spend an extra night in our state. The potential economic impact of this is substantial.

Let us look for a moment at the alternatives. Without the projected building the State Museum Commission could continue to function and carry out part of its mandate. If funding was authorized for interim expanded quarters the Commission could continue to collect objects. The Commission could conceivably continue to develop and carry out a program of statewide services to other museums. The primary function jeopardized by unavailability of an appropriate facility is that of exhibition. The Commission could conceivably install a few small showcases here and there containing South Carolina objects but major exhibitions cannot be undertaken without a proper facility.

3. Estimated cost of the project and total financing plan, including alternate possibilities.

The cost of this project is estimated to be \$9,887,080 assuming a construction contract is let within the year 1977. These costs are based on estimates from experts in the field of architecture, exhibit planning and design, and planetaria (see attached cost projections).

November 1, 1976

SOUTH CAROLINA MUSEUM COMMISSION

Capital Funds Projections for a
South Carolina State Museum

New Building Construction (History, Natural History, Applied Science & Planetarium)	\$5,170,000
Art Museum Modification	132,000
Site Preparation	429,000
Landscaping & Gardens	45,000
Museum Exhibits (Planning, Design, Fabrication and Installation)	2,755,200
Planetarium Equipment	910,880
Planetarium Furniture	40,000
Museum Furniture/Equipment	50,000
Architectural Fees	355,000
	<hr/>
	\$9,887,080

These figures are based on new construction of approximately 87,950 square feet. The existing building contains approximately 12,000 square feet.

4. Estimated starting date and length of project.

Completion of the architectural planning, including detailed working drawings, will take up to 10 months from the day that this work is begun. If the bond issue is approved in the spring of 1977, construction work should begin within 6 to 10 months thereafter. The construction time for the museum is estimated to be 24 months at a minimum, therefore, the building should be completed in the fall of 1979. Exhibit construction will be underway during the time that the building is being erected, however, some 6 to 9 months will be required to complete the installation of all exhibits after the building has been completed and that means that the Museum would be opening its doors around July of 1980.

5. Estimated subsequent costs which the project will entail.

We have worked out a budget estimate of anticipated operating costs and projected income once the South Carolina State Museum has been fully staffed and is operating within the new facility. We are projecting a staff of 31 in fiscal year 1981 at which time the Museum should be able to open its doors to visitors. Between now and the time of opening the staff should build incrementally as responsibilities increase. We project the needs for staff to be as follows:

	<u>Staff Positions</u>	
(Current)	FY 1977	- 4
	FY 1978	- 7
	FY 1979	- 12
	FY 1980	- 20
	FY 1981	- 31

Income projections are based on a first year of operation. We anticipate a substantial and continual increase in earned income after the first year of settling into a new building.

Attached are budget projections for fiscal year 1981.

SOUTH CAROLINA MUSEUM COMMISSION
Projected Operating Budget*

E X P E N S E S

I.	<u>PERSONAL SERVICES</u>	\$ 354,500	
	Employer Contributions	56,720	\$ 411,220
II.	<u>CONTRACTUAL SERVICES</u>		
20201	Freight/Express/Delivery	17,000	
	Travel	30,000	
	Telephone & Telegraph	10,000	
	Repairs	2,000	
	Printing/Binding/Advertising	15,000	
	Water/Heat/Light & Power	141,000	
	Other Contractual Services	82,500	
	Professional & Other Fees	5,000	
	In-Service Training	2,000	304,500
III.	<u>SUPPLIES</u>		
	Feed & Veterinary Supplies	500	
	Office Supplies	4,000	
	Household/Laundry/Janitorial Supplies	500	
	Education Supplies	5,000	
	Clothing & Dry Goods	1,200	
	Maintenance Supplies	3,000	
	Postage	7,500	
	Other Supplies	16,000	37,700
IV.	<u>FIXED CHARGES & CONTRIBUTIONS</u>		
	Rent/Equipment	1,000	
	Insurance	16,000	
	Contributions & Dues	2,500	
	Other Fixed Charges	1,000	20,500
V.	<u>CONTINGENCIES</u>	5,000	5,000
VI.	<u>EQUIPMENT</u>		
	Office Equipment	5,000	
	Household Equipment	2,000	
	Educational Equipment	10,000	
	Other Equipment	2,000	
	Exhibits & Collections	50,000	69,000
VII.	<u>PURCHASE FOR RESALE</u>		
	Purchase for Resale	10,000	10,000
VIII.	<u>STATE AID</u>		
	Aid to Other Entities	75,000	75,000
			\$ 932,920

*Based on staff of 31 operating in new facility.

SOUTH CAROLINA MUSEUM COMMISSION
Projected Operations Budget*

I N C O M E

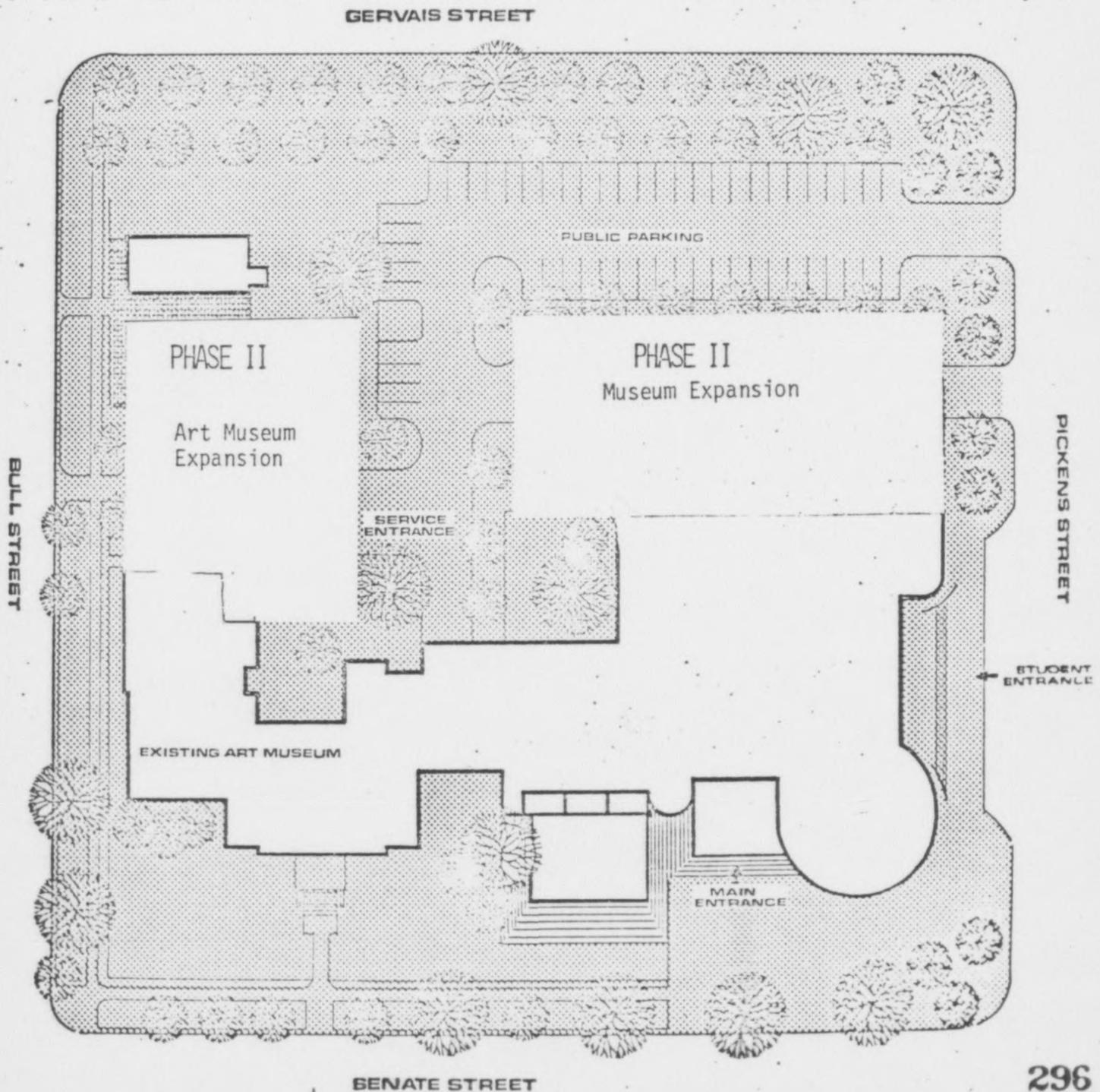
I. <u>DONATIONS, AWARDS & BEQUESTS</u>	
Admissions	\$ 2,500
Memberships	40,000
II. <u>DEPARTMENTAL SALES</u>	
Sale of Goods - Sales Gallery	5,000
Sale of Services - Planetarium	25,000
Sales Other (Catering-Contract)	10,000
III. <u>RENTS, LEASES & ROYALTIES</u>	
Rents - State Owned Real Property	2,500
IV. <u>FEDERAL RECEIPTS</u>	
Grants	17,500
	\$102,500

*Based on staff of 31 operating in new facility

6. Implied expansion programs if project is approved.

Our architectural planning includes a Phase I and Phase II of building a State Museum. All of the program and cost information included in this request deals with Phase I only. Phase II has been worked into architectural plans so that the best use may be made of the block of property upon which the Museum will reside. At this time, however, no square footage or cost projections have been made regarding Phase II. We have enclosed a sketch showing the architect's ideas about Phase II additions to the building.

LETTERHEAD SIC



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SOUTH CAROLINA STATE MUSEUM

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

7. Any additional information which might be beneficial in overall evaluation of the proposed project.

A. The South Carolina Museum Commission is one agency of state government which actually accrues assets for the state. Thus far we have received gifts conservatively estimated at \$97,000 including books, bottles, lamps, fossil materials, weapons, furniture, etc. The people of our state are willing to contribute items to the Museum once we let them know we are able to handle them with care.

B. We anticipate a working relationship with South Carolina ETV which will be unique in the country. We will actually be connected by electronic cable so that we might work cooperatively toward educational programming for statewide distribution. We will have the objects and expertise to interpret them and ETV will have the capacity to meld our offerings into their programming.

EXHIBIT VI
1/13/77

SCHEDULE OF PRIORITIES
STATE PARKS CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS
1977/78

South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism

1. <u>EMERGENCY UPGRADING OF WASTEWATER FACILITIES</u> <u>AT SANTEE, HICKORY KNOB, GREENWOOD AND</u> <u>BAKER CREEK STATE PARKS (Unfreeze 1975 Bonds)</u>	\$ 225,000
2. <u>LAKE HARTWELL I-85 STATE PARK DEVELOPMENT</u> (New Capital Improvement) *Three alternative plans involve lesser amounts totaling \$860,000, \$803,550 and \$658,550.	\$ 1,135,000*
3. <u>CHARLES TOWNE LANDING PARK FACILITIES</u> (Unfreeze 1974 Bonds)	\$ 115,000
4. <u>MYRTLE BEACH STATE PARK DEVELOPMENTS</u> (Unfreeze 1975 Bonds)	\$ 115,000
5. <u>LYNCHES RIVER STATE PARK POOL COMPLEX</u> (Unfreeze 1975 Bonds)	\$ 200,000
6. <u>EMERGENCY UPGRADING OF WASTEWATER</u> <u>FACILITIES # 2 (New Capital Improvements)</u>	\$ 200,000
7. <u>HAMPTON PLANTATION PARK RESTORATIONS</u> (Unfreeze 1975 Bonds)	\$ 100,000
8. <u>DREHER ISLAND STATE PARK DEVELOPMENTS</u> (New Capital Improvements)	\$ 585,000
9. <u>SESQUICENTENNIAL STATE PARK IMPROVEMENTS</u> (Unfreeze 1975 Bonds)	\$ 35,000
10. <u>HANGING ROCK STATE PARK PRELIMINARY DEVELOPMENTS</u> (Unfreeze 1975 Bonds)	\$ 50,000

11. <u>JASPER COUNTY PARK ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT</u>	.....	\$ 697,500
(Unfreeze 1970 and 1974 Bonds)		
12. <u>MYRTLE BEACH STATE PARK DEVELOPMENTS</u>	.....	\$ 340,000
(New Capital Improvements)		
13. <u>RECREATION LAND TRUST FUND</u>	.....	\$ 400,000
(New Capital Improvements)		
14. <u>HUNTING ISLAND STATE PARK FACILITIES</u>	.....	\$ 525,000
(New Capital Improvements)		
15. <u>HAMPTON PLANTATION STATE PARK DEVELOPMENTS</u>	.....	\$ 150,000
(New Capital Improvements)		
16. <u>ANDREW JACKSON STATE PARK FACILITIES</u>	.....	\$ 50,000
(New Capital Improvements)		
17. <u>NEW GRAND STRAND PARK DEVELOPMENTS</u>	.....	\$ 285,000
(New Capital Improvements)		
TOTAL AUTHORIZED PRT BONDS NOW FROZEN	\$ 1,537,500
TOTAL NEW PRT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROPOSALS	\$ 3,670,000

January 13, 1977

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PRIORITIES FOR "UNFREEZING" AUTHORIZED STATE PARKS BOND FUNDS
1970 to 1975
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, RECREATION AND TOURISM

1. RENOVATION OF WASTEWATER FACILITIES AT HICKORY KNOB, Santee, Greenwood and Baker Creek Parks - 1975 BONDS \$ 225,000

To bring eight facilities up to new U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits at Hickory Knob, Santee, Greenwood and Baker Creek State Parks. While sewage treatment and disposal facilities at these parks are all in good working order and in compliance with past environmental standards, newly-imposed U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations enforced by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) require installation of new and upgraded facilities in eight plants at these four parks. Failure to comply would result in closing these heavily-used high-revenue producing parks in 1977. Therefore, this emergency request is top priority in PRT's request for release of "frozen" bond funds.

2. CHARLES TOWNE LANDING - 1974 BONDS \$ 115,000

For construction of an entrance building, kitchen and restrooms for the dome at this park. This will increase the revenue potential of this facility.

3. MYRTLE BEACH - 1975 BONDS \$ 115,000

To upgrade the antiquated utilities throughout the park (electrical, water and sewage systems) in order to meet the demands of modern recreational vehicles at this high-revenue producing park.

4. LYNCHES RIVER - 1975 BONDS \$ 200,000

To be used with federal matching funds for a swimming pool/recreational complex, the major recreation complex needed for this park.

5. <u>HAMPTON PLANTATION - 1975 BONDS</u>	\$ 100,000
To be used with matching federal funds to complete the long-delayed interior restoration of the Plantation House.	
6. <u>SESQUICENTENNIAL - 1975 BONDS</u>	\$ 35,000
To be used with federal matching funds to install a sewage collection system and to tap onto the East Richland Public Service District sewer line.	
7. <u>HANGING ROCK - 1975 BONDS</u>	\$ 50,000
To be used partially with federal matching funds for initial development at this new park.	
8. <u>JASPER COUNTY PARK - 1970 and 1974 BONDS</u>	\$ 697,500
To be used for acquiring land and developing a long-delayed new State Park for Jasper County to provide tourism impact from Interstate 95 and recreation for area residents. This park will replace previous plans for the now abandoned Grays Lake, which proved environmentally and economically unfeasible to undertake as a State Park project.	
TOTAL AUTHORIZED PRT BONDS NOW FROZEN	\$ <u>1,537,500</u>

PRT 

MEMO TO: Fred Brinkman
Executive Director

FROM: Pearce Thomson
Engineering & Planning Coordinator

DATE: October 15, 1976

SUBJECT: WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT RENOVATIONS

The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency through the S. C. Department of Health and Environmental Control under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) as called for in the Pollution Control Act of South Carolina and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act has ordered us, along with hundreds of other wastewater operators, to upgrade the treatment facilities under our control to eliminate certain pollutants in the discharge from these plants.

PRT must upgrade two discharges at Hickory Knob State Resort Park, two discharges at Baker Creek State Park, one discharge at Greenwood State Park, and three discharges at Santee State Park to meet these standards. The schedule of compliance, as given us, calls for the work to be done by the middle of 1977 (dates vary a little bit from plant to plant). It is possible that other plants at other parks will have to meet these standards but we have no firm word from DHEC yet.

The firm of Johnny T. Johnson and Associates was hired as a consultant in January of this year to design the necessary changes and secure the necessary permits. This preliminary work is almost complete and plans will soon be ready to be advertised for bids. Mr. Johnson's plans call for leaching fields along with pumps, etc., at seven of these sites and the other (lodge area at Hickory Knob) will have tertiary treatment added to the plant in the form of filters and will still discharge into Clark Hill Reservoir but will meet the standards.

The current estimate on the construction cost of all eight projects is \$225,000.

If you have any further questions, please let me know.

B. P. T.

B. P. T.

BPT/rcl

cc: Bill Lawrence
Ray Sisk
Oscar Kolb

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South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism

Suite 113, Edgar A. Brown Building ■ 1205 Pendleton Street ■ Columbia, South Carolina 29201



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SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

November 19, 1976

E. KENNETH AYCOCK, M.D., M.P.H., COMMISSIONER
J. MARION SIMS BUILDING — 2600 BULL STREET
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29201

Mr. Pearce Thomson
Engineering & Planning Coordinator
S. C. Department of Parks, Recreation, & Tourism
Box 113 Edgar A. Brown Building
Columbia, S.C. 29201

Re: NPDES Requirements

Dear Mr. Thomson:

I regret that I must deny your request for delaying compliance with the NPDES permits as requested in your letter of November 15, 1976. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments (Public Law 92-500) requires publicly-owned waste treatment plants to provide a minimum of "secondary treatment" by July 1, 1977 and to apply "best practicable" technology by July 1, 1983. The NPDES permit is the mechanism for insuring that effluent limits are met, and DHEC is under contract with EPA to carry out the NPDES permit program. If the State does not or cannot fulfill its responsibilities, the Federal Government, through EPA, is empowered and directed to take action. In addition, any concerned citizen has a right under the law to take legal action if a permit holder fails to comply with the terms of the permit.

If you wish to discuss this matter further, please feel free to contact me.

Very truly yours,

Roger E. Davis, Director
Domestic Wastewater Division
Bureau of Wastewater & Stream Quality Control

RED/pb



1976 ATTENDANCE AND REVENUE FIGURES FOR THE
FOUR STATE PARKS AFFECTED BY THE NEW
FEDERAL REGULATIONS REQUIRING UPGRADED
WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES

<u>STATE PARK</u>	<u>REVENUE</u>	<u>ATTENDANCE</u>
Baker Creek	\$ 27,654.94	209,620
Greenwood	73,299.49	464,110
Hickory Knob	279,368.78	570,480
Santee	<u>309,770.70</u>	<u>820,724</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>\$690,093.91</u></u>	<u><u>2,064,934</u></u>

Total 1976 Visitors at all State Parks	9,828,990
Total 1976 Revenues from all State Parks	\$3,253,014.90

When PRT was created in 1967, nearly 80% of the State Parks Division budget came from State tax appropriations and a little more than 20% from park user fee revenues. The 1976-77 State Park's budget is funded with approximately 30% from State tax appropriations and 70% from park user fees. These facts emphasize the vital importance of protecting the major financial base of the State Parks system by keeping all revenue-producing parks open.

State Parks Budget - 1976-77

State Tax Appropriations	\$ 1,627,021.00	
Park User Fee Revenues	<u>\$ 3,779,382.48</u>	
		\$ 5,406,403.48

PRIORITIES FOR NEW STATE PARK CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS
1977/78
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, RECREATION AND TOURISM

1. LAKE HARTWELL STATE PARK \$ 1,135,000

(A Part of the Lake Hartwell Tourism-Recreation Destination Area in Anderson, Oconee and Pickens Counties).

This new 757-acre State Park site on Lake Hartwell is listed as "top priority" among all new capital improvements requests by the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism for these reasons: (1) It will be the "heart" of the Lake Hartwell tourism-recreation destination area with its strategic lakeside location that embraces the existing PRT-operated State Welcome Center and the new interchange of Interstate 85 and the soon-to-be-completed Scenic Highway 11. (2) Many millions of public dollars have already been invested to create the 55,000-acre Lake Hartwell, I-85, Scenic Highway 11 and the I-85 - S. C. 11 interchange, scheduled for opening in 1978. Initial public and private recreation-resort investments already made within the Lake Hartwell destination area include Sadlers Creek State Park near Anderson (now open to the public) and private developments such as Chickasaw Point. (3) PRT has used funds from the Recreation Land Trust Fund to purchase or option all private lands needed to go with the available "free" Corps of Engineers land to meet the 757-acre requirements for the park. (4) 50-50 matching funds are available from the Corps of Engineers and the U. S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation as soon as the requested State funds are available to build the "public phase" of the park and provide initial facilities to help attract much larger private sector investments for the resort section of the park. (5) The full fruition of the Lake Hartwell Destination Area can provide the most significant tourism-recreation center in South Carolina's Upcountry. Early completion of the I-85 Park will maximize utilization of the existing public investments, stimulate private enterprise developments, create jobs and contribute to the economy and general welfare of the region and State.

2. DREHER ISLAND STATE PARK (ON LAKE MURRAY) \$ 585,000

This request is for completion of Phase I of the Park Master Plan and will provide a Swimming Pavilion and Transportation System. These facilities will be complemented by funding from the U. S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Construction is now underway on other Phase I facilities for this new State Park after a long delay caused by a Federal Power Commission moratorium on all Lake Murray developments. Located in Newberry County, the water-oriented park will serve the Greater Metropolitan Columbia area. The swimming pavilion and transportation system are urgently-needed facilities to complement facilities now under construction in the first phase of development.

3. MYRTLE BEACH STATE PARK \$ 340,000

Campground expansion and connection to city sewer system. This will increase the revenue potential of this park and help provide income needed to help sustain the overall State Park system.

PRIORITIES FOR NEW STATE PARK CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS (Continued)

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------|
| 4. | <u>EMERGENCY UPGRADING OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES #2</u> | \$200,000 |
| | To comply with anticipated directions to upgrade facilities at several state parks to meet recently-imposed new federal water quality standards. | |
| 5. | <u>RECREATION LAND TRUST FUND</u> | \$400,000 |
| | To continue this successful approach to acquiring sites for future state parks by joint ventures (matching land gifts with federal funds and a minimum of state funds). Replenishment of the Trust Fund is necessary in order to take advantage of several potentially excellent "buys" of high priority park lands for the future that can be acquired through partial donations and available matching funds from federal and other sources. | |
| 6. | <u>HUNTING ISLAND STATE PARK</u> | \$525,000 |
| | Ten cabins, residence, sewage and water expansion. This will increase the park revenue base at this heavily-used seashore park in Beaufort County. | |
| 7. | <u>HAMPTON PLANTATION STATE PARK</u> | \$150,000 |
| | Completion of renovation of the mansion, grounds, work center, signs, entrance road, superintendent's residence and entrance station at this historic new State Park in upper Charleston County. | |
| 8. | <u>ANDREW JACKSON STATE PARK</u> | \$ 50,000 |
| | To provide a structure to serve as the interpretative center and chapel for the historic area on this park in Lancaster County. | |
| 9. | <u>GRAND STRAND STATE PARK</u> | \$285,000 |
| | For basic development of a new state park on land to be donated to PRT in Upper Grand Strand area. The donation of this land is anticipated when development funds become available. | |

TOTAL

\$3,670,000

WHY THE I-85 LAKE HARTWELL PARK IS RANKED AS PRIORITY #1
AMONG NEW PRT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROPOSALS

A. TOURISM ECONOMIC IMPACT:

The I-85 Park is the primary focal point for the emerging Lake Hartwell Tourism-Recreation Destination Area of Anderson, Oconee and Pickens Counties. It is potentially the No. 1 tourism destination area for South Carolina's Upcountry. A 56,000-acre lake and a 757-acre land area embracing Interstate 85, the State Welcome Center and the new connector interchange with Scenic Highway 11 offer advantages unparalleled by any other site of this type in South Carolina. The jobs and economic activity created within the park and other private investments generated throughout the Lake Hartwell destination area will contribute substantially to the economy and tax base of the three counties.

B. FAVORABLE COST-BENEFIT RATIO FOR STATE GOVERNMENT:

The I-85 Lake Hartwell Park will be a self-sustaining State Park. After the initial development of the public and private enterprise facilities, the Park will be a high-revenue producer with most of the income derived from the lease arrangements with private sector investors. It will be one of the few parks that can be expected to produce revenue to help finance State Parks that do not have revenue-producing capacity. The influx of new tourism income will add substantially to the State's direct tax collections (sales, gasoline and admissions) from visitors and from personal and corporate income taxes and other state taxes resulting from increased economic activity in the area. The I-85 Park would not only bolster the Upcountry's economy but also enable this region to make a more substantial contribution to the State's fast-growing billion dollar tourism industry and to collect more State tax dollars from tourists who now pay over \$80 million that goes directly into the State treasury.

C. SUBSTANTIAL PUBLIC INVESTMENTS TO SUPPORT PARK ARE ALREADY MADE:

The additional public investments needed to complete the I-85 Park package are very small compared to these multi-million dollar investments already made to create and develop:

1. The 56,000-acre Lake Hartwell at a 1950's era cost of \$76 million in federal Corps of Engineers funds.
2. Interstate 85, built with 90-10 federal-state funds.
3. The State Welcome Center, built with 90-10 federal-state funds.
4. Scenic Highway 11, built with federal and state funds and re-designed to link with I-85 at the Lake Hartwell park site.
5. New I-85 Scenic 11 interchange now under construction by Highway Department and scheduled for completion in 1978.
6. Some 650 acres of land made available for the Park from Corps of Engineers.
7. Additional 100 acres of private land acquired with PRT Recreation Land Trust Fund to complete Park land package.
8. About \$900,000 available in Corps of Engineers money to match State funds for Park development.
9. Additional federal matching funds are also available for park development through Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Early completion of the I-85 Park will maximize utilization of the existing public investments, stimulate private enterprise developments, create jobs and contribute to the economy and general welfare of the region and State.

STATE FUNDS NEEDED TO COMPLETE PUBLIC SECTOR
DEVELOPMENTS AT LAKE HARTWELL 1-85 STATE PARK
(See Attached Schedule for Budget Breakdown of Total Public Investments)

PLAN # 1

State builds all of the Park's Public Section, including roads, utilities, support facilities, pool and recreation center and 75-site campground. State also builds 9-hole portion of golf course and clubhouse and roads, parking and utilities extension to attract private investment in Resort Section of Park.

Total Cost	\$ 2,065,000			
Federal Funds	930,000			
State Funds				<u>\$ 1,135,000</u>

PLAN # 2

Same as Plan #1, except eliminate 9-hole golf course and clubhouse, leaving this investment for private enterprise when demand exists to make it profitable.

Total Cost	\$ 1,615,000			
Federal Funds	755,000			
State Funds				<u>\$ 860,000</u>

PLAN # 3

Same as Plan #2, except eliminate extension of utilities, parking, road and design for investment incentive to private investors in Resort Section.

Total Cost	\$ 1,502,100			
Federal Funds	698,550			
State Funds				<u>\$ 803,550</u>

PLAN # 4

Same as Plan #3, except eliminate 75-site campground as public operation, turning campground investment and operation over to private enterprise within the Public Section of the Park.

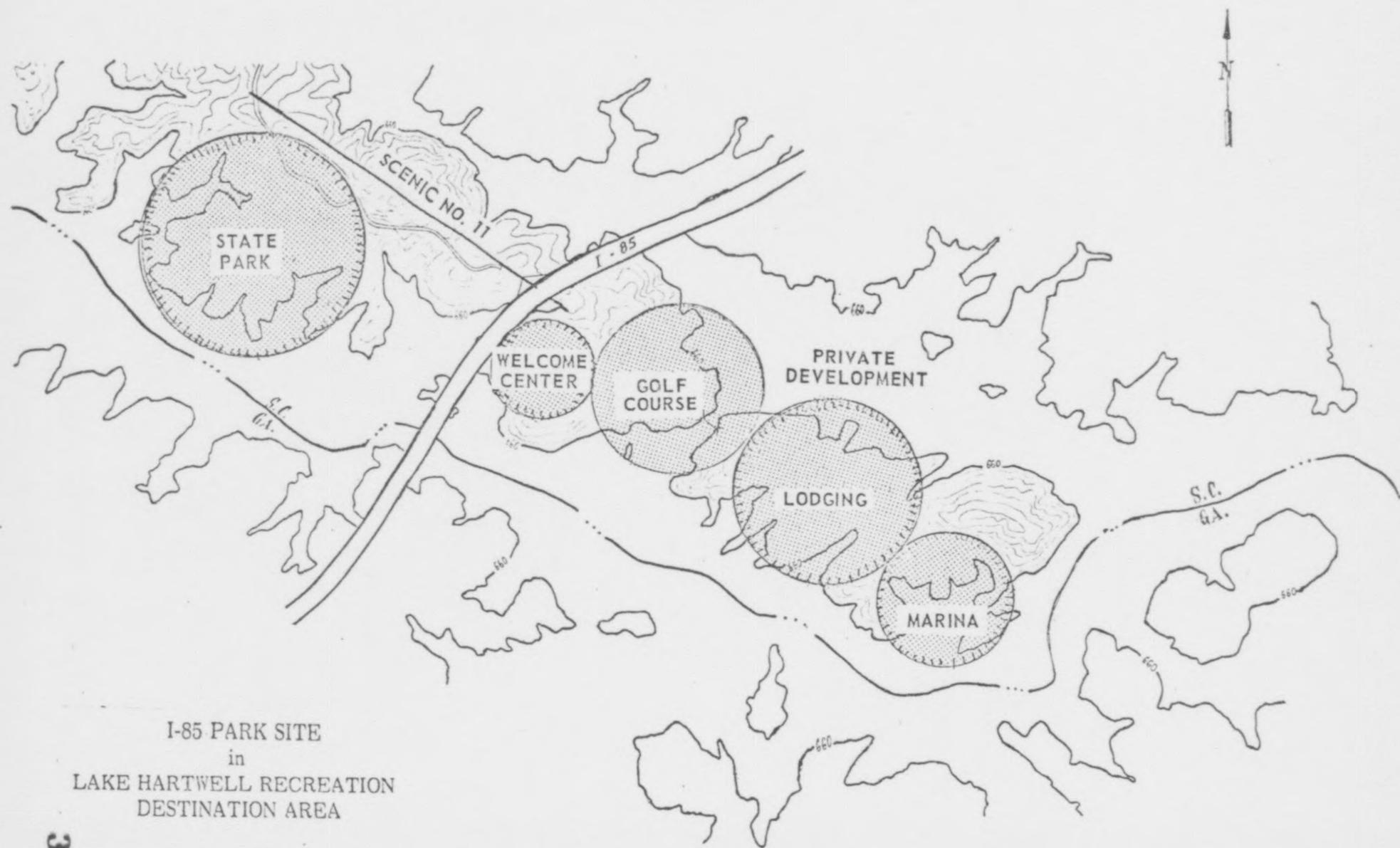
Total Cost	\$ 1,212,100			
Federal Funds	553,550			
State Funds				<u>\$ 658,550</u>

LAKE HARTWELL I-85 STATE PARK SITE
DEVELOPMENT BUDGET
FOR PUBLIC INVESTMENTS

	<u>SOURCE OF FUNDS</u>		
	<u>COST</u>	<u>CORPS</u>	<u>PRT</u>
<u>PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT IN PUBLIC SECTION</u>			
Roads	\$ 242,200	\$121,100	\$ 121,100
Utilities			
Water	425,900	212,950	212,950
Sewerage	230,000	115,000	115,000
Electrical	90,000	45,000	45,000
Telephone	10,000	5,000	5,000
Design Cost	50,000	25,000	25,000
	<u>\$ 805,900</u>	<u>\$402,950</u>	<u>\$ 402,950</u>
Residence and Shop	65,000	---	65,000
Campground (75 sites)	<u>290,000</u>	<u>145,000</u>	<u>145,000</u>
Recreation Center			
Building	35,000	---	35,000
Equipment	5,000	---	5,000
Pool	50,000	25,000	25,000
Ballfield	9,000	4,500	4,500
	<u>\$ 99,000</u>	<u>\$ 29,500</u>	<u>\$ 69,500</u>
TOTAL	\$1,502,100	\$698,550	\$ 803,550

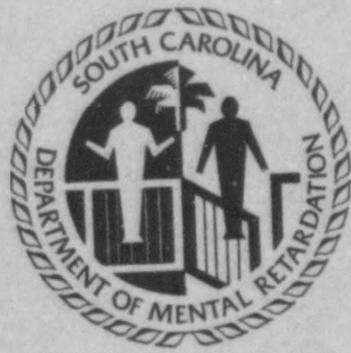
		<u>CORPS*</u> and <u>BOR**</u>	<u>PRT</u>
<u>PUBLIC INCENTIVE DEVELOPMENTS FOR PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN RESORT SECTION</u>			
Golf Course (9 hole)	\$ 350,000	**\$175,000	\$ 175,000
Clubhouse	100,000	---	100,000
Utilities	60,000	* 30,000	30,000
Parking	9,000	* 4,500	4,500
Road	10,000	* 5,000	5,000
Design	33,900	** 16,950	16,950
	<u>\$ 562,900</u>	<u>\$231,450</u>	<u>\$ 331,450</u>
	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL</u>	<u>STATE</u>
	\$2,065,000	\$930,000	\$1,135,000

The major portion of the developments at the Lake Hartwell I-85 State Park will be private enterprise investments for resort lodges, cabins, restaurants, marina, all or a portion of the golf course and commercial facilities.



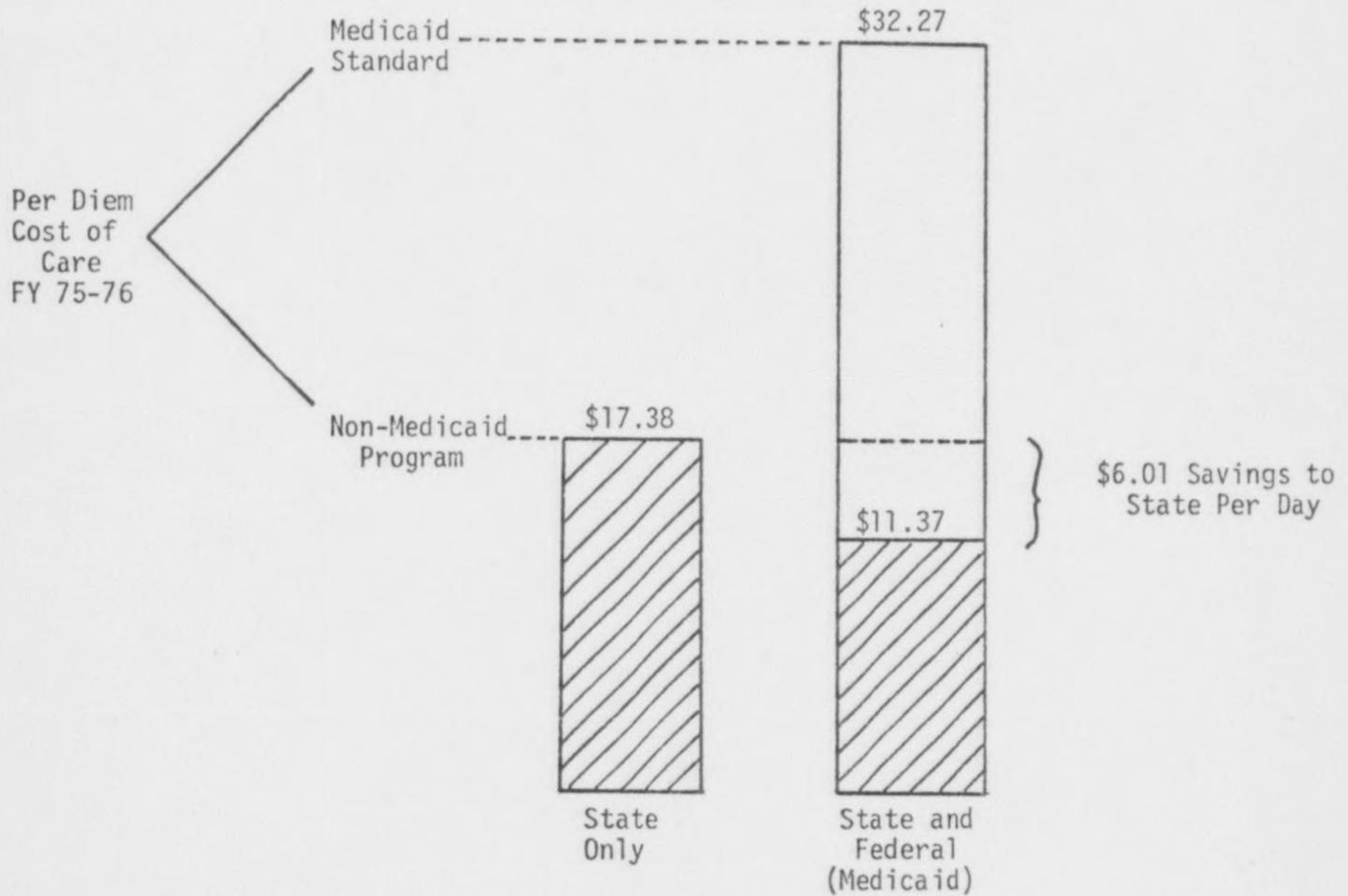
I-85 PARK SITE
in
LAKE HARTWELL RECREATION
DESTINATION AREA

EXHIBIT VI
1/13/77



SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL RETARDATION

PROGRAM AND FISCAL BENEFITS OF MEDICAID PARTICIPATION
FOR RESIDENTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES*



*DMR Medicaid participation does not require additional State funds to DSS to match Medicaid, since State funds already appropriated to DMR serve as match.

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL RETARDATION

Comparison of State Residential Costs

With and Without Medicaid

	Total Cost Per Day <u>(Actual-FY 76)</u>	Maximum Medicaid <u>Payment</u>	Federal Share <u>(73.58%)</u>	State <u>Pays</u>	Saving Per <u>Individual</u>
MEDICAID CERTIFIED INDIVIDUAL	32.27	28.40	(20.90)	11.37	\$ 6.01
NON-MEDICAID CERTIFIED INDIVIDUAL	17.38	0	0	17.38	

NOTES:

The above chart shows that it would be \$7,677,775 per year less expensive for the State to provide Medicaid certifiable MR services in institutions than to provide non-certifiable institutional services.

(3,500 Residents x \$6.01 Reduction x 365 Days = 7,677,775)

We now have 1,063 Medicaid certified beds; therefore, the additional amount can be saved by completing the Medicaid Program is \$5,345,926 per year.

(2,437 Residents x \$6.01 Reduction x 365 Days = 5,345,926)

In addition to the financial advantage, we would be providing services which would be more humane, in more normal environments, and which through improved programs would allow all residents to achieve their maximum potential.

January 6, 1977

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL RETARDATION

Capital Improvement Projects Needed for Additional Medicaid Certification

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Budget (Est.)</u>	<u>Medicaid Beds Provided</u>	<u>Bed Space Changes</u>
1.	Sprinkler and Partitions in Buildings 26, 27, 28, & 29	Whitten Village	\$ 265,000	230	(118)
2.	Remodel Medical A Building as an ICF-MR	Whitten Village	350,000	55	(6)
3.	Sprinklering, Heating and Air Conditioning of Dormitories 19, 20, 21, & 22	Whitten Village	800,000	257	(160)
4.	Relocation and Improvement of Whitten Village Pharmacy	Whitten Village	105,000		
5.	Convert Buildings A and B to SNF	Midlands Center	200,000	66	
6.	Six New Dormitories (22 Beds Each) and Utilities Extension	Pee Dee Center	2,500,000	132	132
7.	Steam Plant Expansion	Whitten Village	150,000		
Totals:			\$ 4,370,000	740	(152)*

Projected Medicaid Revenue Annually
Using Current Rates

740 Beds
 X 28.40 Per Diem
 X 73.58% Federal Share
 X 365 Days

\$5,644,204

* This net loss is offset by beds made available at Pee Dee Center.
 (Phase I Development)

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL RETARDATION

Capital Improvement Program
FY 1976 - 1981

Date Prepared: November 1, 1976

PRIORITY	FACILITY AND PURPOSE	COST AND FUNDING SOURCE			
		Dept. Bonds	State Financing	Other	Total
<u>Fiscal Year 1976 - 77 (01)</u>					
1	DENTAL CLINIC - WHITTEN VILLAGE: To provide space for 3 dentists. To be completed 1/1/77.			\$ 342,000.00 ¹	\$ 342,000.00
2	DORMITORY RENOVATION - WHITTEN VILLAGE: To alter and renovate dormitories including heating and air conditioning (Dormitories #5 and #10). To be completed 11/1/76.			249,100.00 ¹	249,100.00
3	AIR CONDITIONING OF OLD DORMITORIES - MIDLANDS CENTER: To provide air conditioning to old dormitories and all necessary support utility services and modifications from design through the completion stage. To be completed 2/1/77.			427,531.00 ¹	427,531.00
4	RENOVATION OF PHYSICAL MEDICINE BUILDING - MIDLANDS CENTER: To provide additional space for Pharmacy to operate the unit-dosage system. To be completed 1/1/77.			65,000.00 ¹	65,000.00
5	SECURITY DORMITORY - MIDLANDS CENTER: To house 32 retarded offenders providing behavioral upgrading to fit dormitory environment. To be completed 12/1/76.			699,940.00 ¹	699,940.00
6	HOOK-UP TO TOWN OF SUMMERVILLE SEWER SYSTEM - COASTAL CENTER: To upgrade waste disposal by connecting to town sewage facility, to eliminate extensive future costs of sewage treatment, quality control. To be completed 11/15/76.			150,000.00 ¹	150,000.00

¹Department Debt Service Surplus

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL RETARDATION

Capital Improvement Program
FY 1976 - 1981

Date Prepared: November 1, 1976

PRIORITY	FACILITY AND PURPOSE	COST AND FUNDING SOURCE			
		Dept. Bonds	State Financing	Other	Total
<u>Fiscal Year 1976 - 77 (01)</u>					
7	CANTEEN/BEAUTY AND BARBER SHOP - WHITTEN VILLAGE: To provide a centrally located facility and eliminate two separate existing units. Space vacated to be utilized for programming. To be completed 5/1/77.			\$ 183,125.00	\$ 183,125.00
8	NURSING FACILITY - WHITTEN VILLAGE: To provide a licensed Intermediate Care Facility with 44 beds. To be completed 9/1/77.	\$ 715,000.00			715,000.00
9	FOUR COMMUNITY RESIDENCES AT CHARLES LEA CENTER - WHITTEN VILLAGE: To provide bed space for the clients of the Charles Lea Center. To have total capacity of 36. To be completed 5/1/77.	350,000.00			350,000.00
10	*SEVEN 32-BED FACILITIES - MIDLANDS CENTER: To provide space for severely retarded and trainables needing extensive programs; will bring Midlands Center population to 742. To be completed 6/16/78.		\$2,430,000.00		2,430,000.00
11	*FOOD SERVICE FACILITY - MIDLANDS CENTER: To establish a capability to prepare all food at a central location and to distribute food to cottages requiring on-site serving. To be completed 6/16/78.	428,677.00	21,323.00		450,000.00
12	LAUNDRY FACILITY - MIDLANDS CENTER: To relieve Manning Institution overload and provide improved efficiency and economy in laundry and supply operations. To be completed 7/1/77.		182,921.00	576,761.00	759,682.00

*Part of Midlands Center Phase II

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL RETARDATION

Capital Improvement Program
FY 1976 - 1981

Date Prepared: November 1, 1976

PRIORITY	FACILITY AND PURPOSE	COST AND FUNDING SOURCE			
		Dept. Bonds	State Financing	Other	Total
<u>Fiscal Year 1976 - 77 (01)</u>					
7	CANTEEN/BEAUTY AND BARBER SHOP - WHITTEN VILLAGE: To provide a centrally located facility and eliminate two separate existing units. Space vacated to be utilized for programming. To be completed 5/1/77.			\$ 183,125.00	\$ 183,125.00
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*Part of Midlands Center Phase II

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL RETARDATION

Capital Improvement Program
FY 1976 - 1981

Date Prepared: November 1, 1976

PRIORITY	FACILITY AND PURPOSE	COST AND FUNDING SOURCE			Total
		Dept. Bonds	State Financing	Other	
<u>Fiscal Year 1976 - 77 (01)</u>					
13	*CLASSROOM BUILDING - MIDLANDS CENTER: To provide classrooms for the entire trainable/educable population at Midlands Center. Total of 10 classrooms. To be completed 6/16/78.	\$ 350,000.00			\$ 350,000.00
14	*SHOPPING MALL - MIDLANDS CENTER: To provide a canteen, beauty shop, barber shop, clothing shop and recreation area for residents and families. To be completed 6/16/78.	200,000.00			200,000.00
TOTAL Fiscal Year 1976 - 77 (01)		\$2,043,677.00	\$2,634,244.00	\$2,693,457.00	\$7,371,378.00

*Part of Midlands Center Phase II

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL RETARDATION

Capital Improvement Program
FY 1976 - 1981

Date Prepared: November 1, 1976

PRIORITY	FACILITY AND PURPOSE	COST AND FUNDING SOURCE			
		Dept. Bonds	State Financing	Other	Total
<u>Fiscal Year 1977 - 78 (02)</u>					
1	SPRINKLER AND PARTITION OF DORMITORIES #26, #27, #28 and #29 - WHITTEN VILLAGE: To renovate the physical plant to meet 1977 ICF Licensing Standards. When complete, it would provide an additional 224 to 240 licensed beds for Medicaid reimbursement.	\$ 265,000.00			\$ 265,000.00
2	RENOVATE MED A AS AN ICF-MR - WHITTEN VILLAGE: To renovate the physical plant to meet 1977 ICF Licensing Standards. When complete, it would provide an additional 55 licensed beds for Medicaid reimbursement.	350,000.00			350,000.00
3	HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING, SPRINKLER AND PARTIAL PARTITION OF DORMITORIES #19, #20, #21 AND #22 - WHITTEN VILLAGE: To replace existing in-the-floor radiant heating which is badly in need of replacement, provide air conditioning and to renovate the physical plant to meet 1977 ICF Licensing Standards. When complete, it would provide 257 additional licensed beds for Medicaid reimbursement.	800,000.00			800,000.00
4	RELOCATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF WHITTEN VILLAGE PHARMACY - WHITTEN VILLAGE: To provide necessary space for dispensing of pharmaceuticals under the unit-dosage plan for present and future total ICF population of 1,700 (approximately). Necessary support facility required to maintain Medicaid reimbursement.	105,000.00			105,000.00

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		Dept. Bonds	State Financing	Other	Total
<u>Fiscal Year 1977 - 78 (02)</u>					
5	CLASSROOM BUILDING, AUDITORIUM, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND DINING ROOM ADDITION - COASTAL CENTER: To provide badly needed space for programming and support functions.	\$ 960,000.00			\$ 960,000.00
6	FIRE ALARM SYSTEM - WHITTEN VILLAGE: To provide life safety, early warning fire and smoke detection system badly needed for the whole campus. Also, an item required to maintain ICF licensing which has been a deficiency temporarily waived.	450,000.00			450,000.00
7	SPRINKLER AND PARTITION BUILDINGS A AND B - MIDLANDS CENTER: To upgrade physical plant to license the buildings as a Skilled Care Facility providing 66 licensed beds.	200,000.00			200,000.00
8	SIX NEW ICF DORMITORIES AND UTILITY EXTENSION - PEE DEE CENTER: To provide an additional 132 licensed ICF beds to permit depopulation of Whitten Village and produce additional Medicaid funds.	2,500,000.00			2,500,000.00
	TOTAL Fiscal Year 1977 - 78 (02)	\$5,630,000.00	-0-	-0-	\$5,630,000.00

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL RETARDATION

Capital Improvement Program
FY 1976 - 1981

Date Prepared: November 1, 1976

PRIORITY	FACILITY AND PURPOSE	COST AND FUNDING SOURCE			
		Dept. Bonds	State Financing	Other	Total
<u>Fiscal Year 1978 - 79 (03)</u>					
1	RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT - BEAUFORT: To develop a pilot project to study the feasibility of having self-contained units to house and provide programs for MR clients in rural county areas.	\$ 520,000.00			\$ 520,000.00
2	UPGRADE SEWAGE TREATMENT - WHITTEN VILLAGE: To participate in a county-wide sewer treatment program as developed in the 201 Study. This would be to meet Environmental Protection Agency requirements.	500,000.00			500,000.00
3	STEAM PLANT EXPANSION - WHITTEN VILLAGE: To upgrade the existing steam plant to provide additional hot water and heating needs for the front campus dormitories and relieve overload on existing system.	150,000.00			150,000.00
4	DEMOLITION AND REPAIRS - PEE DEE CENTER: To demolish unusable building and to do minor repair and upgrading to the School, Administration Building, Shop and the Chapel to make them usable.	500,000.00			500,000.00
5	WAREHOUSE ADDITION TO CENTRAL FOOD FACILITY - PEE DEE CENTER: To provide storage space for 30-day level of dry food and miscellaneous supplies necessary to operate the Pee Dee Center efficiently.	300,000.00			300,000.00

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL RETARDATION

Capital Improvement Program
 FY 1976 - 1981

Date Prepared: November 1, 1976

PRIORITY	FACILITY AND PURPOSE	COST AND FUNDING SOURCE			Total
		Dept. Bonds	State Financing	Other	
<u>Fiscal Year 1978 - 79 (03)</u>					
6	RENOVATION OF BUILDING 9 - WHITTEN VILLAGE: To renovate physical plant to meet 1977 ICF Licensing Standards and to provide heating and air conditioning. When complete, it would provide an additional 32 licensed beds for Medicaid reimbursement.	\$ 160,000.00			\$ 160,000.00
TOTAL Fiscal Year 1978 - 79 (03)		\$2,130,000.00	-0-	-0-	\$2,130,000.00

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL RETARDATION

Capital Improvement Program
FY 1976 - 1981

Date Prepared: November 1, 1976

PRIORITY	FACILITY AND PURPOSE	COST AND FUNDING SOURCE			
		Dept. Bonds	State Financing	Other	Total
<u>Fiscal Year 1979 - 80 (04)</u>					
1	SECOND NURSING FACILITY - WHITTEN VILLAGE: To provide an additional licensed Intermediate Care Facility with 44 beds to replace an obsolete building.	\$ 425,000.00			\$ 425,000.00
2	AIR CONDITIONING OF OLD DORMITORIES - WHITTEN VILLAGE: To continue program of air conditioning dormitories at Whitten Village.	500,000.00			500,000.00
3	RENOVATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS - WHITTEN VILLAGE: To continue annual program of building and facility modernization and improvements.	500,000.00			500,000.00
4	PURCHASE OF AN 88-BED SKILLED NURSING FACILITY IN PIEDMONT REGION - WHITTEN VILLAGE: To provide a nursing care unit closer to the residents' families and to capture the nurses-available market.	1,000,000.00			1,000,000.00
5	ENLARGEMENT OF MEDICAL FACILITIES - MIDLANDS CENTER: To provide additional facilities for the increase in the population as a result of Phase II construction.	150,000.00			150,000.00
	TOTAL Fiscal Year 1979 - 80 (04)	\$2,575,000.00	-0-	-0-	\$2,575,000.00

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SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL RETARDATION

Capital Improvement Program
FY 1976 - 1981

Date Prepared: November 1, 1976

PRIORITY	FACILITY AND PURPOSE	COST AND FUNDING SOURCE			
		Dept. Bonds	State Financing	Other	Total
<u>Fiscal Year 1980 - 81 (05)</u>					
1	AIR CONDITIONING OF OLD DORMITORIES - WHITTEN VILLAGE: To continue program of air conditioning dormitories at Whitten Village.	\$ 500,000.00			\$ 500,000.00
2	THIRD NURSING FACILITY - WHITTEN VILLAGE: To provide an additional licensed Intermediate Care Facility with 44 beds to replace an obsolete building.	750,000.00			750,000.00
3	PURCHASE OF AN 88-BED SKILLED NURSING FACILITY IN COASTAL REGION - COASTAL CENTER: To provide a nursing care unit closer to the residents' families and to capture the nurses-available market.	1,200,000.00			1,200,000.00
4	UTILITIES IMPROVEMENT - WHITTEN VILLAGE: To improve water supply and progress toward central monitoring of the campus.	390,000.00			390,000.00
5	CENTRAL MONITORING SYSTEM - WHITTEN VILLAGE: To facilitate adequate preventive maintenance and control and management of better environment for the residents.	250,000.00			250,000.00
	TOTAL Fiscal Year 1980 - 81 (05)	\$3,090,000.00	-0-	-0-	\$3,090,000.00
	GRAND TOTALS FISCAL YEARS 1976 - 1981	\$15,468,677.00	\$2,634,244.00	\$2,693,457.00	\$20,796,378.00

EXHIBIT VI
1/13/77

REQUEST
FOR
STATE FUNDS
FOR
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION EQUIPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION

TO
STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD
JANUARY 13, 1977

FROM
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

EXHIBIT VI
1/13/77

REQUEST
FOR
STATE FUNDS
FOR
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION EQUIPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION

TO
STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD
JANUARY 13, 1977

FROM
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

We are keenly aware, in submitting the attached funding request, that any requests for additional funding must reflect not only our most critical needs in vocational education -- but those needs which can reasonably be afforded within the context of our State's fiscal status.

Considerable care has been taken to insure that this request meets those criteria, and you will note that we have prioritized these needs. We would also offer a brief statement which should place these needs in proper perspective.

It was no accident that the State Board of Education placed high priority on vocational education when that body implemented its Five-Year Plan (in 1971-72) for upgrade of this State's secondary education system. The goal then set by the Board was to provide adequate occupational training for 100 percent of the secondary students who choose it.

The compelling incentive for this goal was twofold. When the Plan was implemented in 1971-72, only 39.4 percent of our State's secondary students were enrolled in vocational education, though a substantial majority of our students were flowing directly from our secondary school system into the job market. Further, then (as now) South Carolina's future labor force was flowing through this secondary education system.

Since 1971-72, we have directly attacked this problem with careful planning of programs and facilities. We have moved forward to increase the number of modern voc-ed centers from 31 in 1972 to 53 today. We have also witnessed development of 16 new high school voc-ed wings -- modern labs which, as our centers, can provide in-depth skill training. Also, total voc-ed secondary enrollment has increased from some 80,000 in 1971 to 135,528 today.

We now have approximately 55 percent of our secondary students enrolled in voc-ed, and current data reveals that 91 percent of our voc-ed graduates who are eligible for placement are placed or enter higher education.

South Carolina has also entered a consortium, regarded as among the best of its kind in the Nation, which is moving us toward development of ultra-modern curricula in all voc-ed areas. This consortium -- the Vocational-Technical Education Consortium of the States (V-TECS) -- will allow us to place all voc-ed instruction on a measurable, competency basis and greatly increase the flow of our graduates into higher education/employment.

In summary, our State's voc-ed system has proved its capacity for providing a high quality occupational education to those students who need it most -- our secondary students.

Voc-ed has done this not only because it is now housed in modern facilities with industry-relevant curricula, but because it is available through our modern voc-ed network, to many of the students who need it.

The attached request is submitted to insure that secondary students in the areas shown will no longer be deprived of this direly needed career training, and to provide the modern equipment which is essential if our programs are to keep pace with the evolving technology of the business/industrial sector.

While we are pleased with progress to date in providing voc-ed to our secondary students, it is clear that we must broaden our outreach beyond the level of 55 percent secondary enrollment in voc-ed programs. Though other school systems have similar pressing needs, those outlined on the attached sheet are most critical.

REQUEST
 FOR
 STATE FUNDS
 FOR
 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION EQUIPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION
 TO THE
 BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD
 JANUARY 13, 1977

Vocational Education Equipment

1. Anderson County School District Five (McDuffie Vocational High School) -----	\$ 110,000*
2. Cope Area Vocational Center -----	140,000*
3. Richland County School District Two -----	200,000*
4. Charleston County School District -----	<u>150,000*</u>
Total Vocational Education Equipment Request -----	<u>\$ 600,000</u>

*Estimated

Vocational Education Construction

1. Darlington Area Vocational Center - Expansion -----	\$ 300,000
2. Dillon Area Vocational Center - Expansion -----	300,000
3. Westside High School, Florence - Vocational Wing -----	300,000
4. North High School, North - Vocational Wing -----	200,000
5. Chester Area Vocational Center - Expansion -----	<u>300,000</u>
Total Vocational Education Construction Request -----	<u>\$1,400,000</u>

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SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES
FOR
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CONSTRUCTION
BY
SOURCE OF FUNDS
JANUARY 1, 1977

FACILITIES	TOTAL FUNDS	VOCATIONAL ACT FEDERAL FUNDS	ARC FUNDS	CPRC FUNDS	EDA FUNDS	STATE FUNDS	LOCAL FUNDS	MODEL CITIES FUNDS
Vocational Centers in Operation - 53	\$42,502,250	\$ 9,834,526	\$ 7,046,257	\$ 1,088,329	\$ -0-	\$11,742,792	\$12,690,346	\$100,000
Vocational Wings to High Schools in Operation - 16	5,702,477	-0-	-0-	375,000	-0-	3,575,000	1,752,477	-0-
Vocational Facilities under Construction - 13	9,292,059	-0-	2,256,385	525,000	232,000	4,799,541	1,479,133	-0-
Vocational Facilities Funded - 9	6,165,828	-0-	1,519,330	-0-	-0-	3,200,000	1,446,498	-0-
GRAND TOTAL	\$63,662,614	\$ 9,834,526	\$10,821,972	\$ 1,988,329	\$ 232,000	\$23,317,333	\$17,368,454	\$100,000