

# **Regional Dynamics & Economic Modeling Laboratory**

The Strom Thurmond Institute of Government & Public Affairs



## **REGIONAL DYNAMICS & ECONOMIC MODELING LABORATORY**

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### **THE IMPACT OF ALOCA MT. HOLLY on Berkeley County, the Trident Region, and the Remainder of South Carolina**

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## Executive Summary

The Alcoa Mt. Holly plant, located in Goose Creek in Berkeley County, South Carolina, generated an estimated impact of 996 jobs in Berkeley County during 2010, accounting for 2.7 percent of the county's total employment in that year. The total impact for the Trident region, including Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester counties, was an estimated 2,899 jobs, over 1,700 of which were located in Charleston County. The plant, along with all economic activity associated with it, also netted county and municipal governments in Berkeley County approximately \$7.3 million in revenues in that year. The economic and fiscal impact of the Alcoa Mt. Holly facility was modeled by the Regional Dynamics & Economic Modeling Laboratory at the Strom Thurmond Institute, Clemson University for the years 2002 through 2010. The analysis found that every job directly created by the facility results in approximately one additional job in the broader economy in Berkeley County through "spillover" effects. Likewise, every \$100 of output (the value of goods produced) by the plant generates an estimated additional \$31 of output for a total 2010 impact of \$628 million on goods and services produced in the county, including output by the facility and all spillovers, amounting to roughly ten percent of total county output for that year. Impacts are also seen in the counties surrounding Berkeley, particularly in heavily urbanized Charleston, and in the remainder of the state.

The impact that the Mt. Holly plant has on the region is amplified somewhat due to the facility's practice of utilizing in-state contractors for its outsourced activities. Without this practice, a small amount of the impacts described above would have "leaked" to surrounding states.

In addition to the plant itself, contributions made by the Alcoa Foundation to South Carolina nonprofit organizations creates additional impacts on the state economy. The Foundation donated a total of \$1.09 million (in inflation-adjusted dollars) between the years 2002 and 2010 to nonprofit organizations around the state benefiting environmental and civic causes, education, and medical research and care. This created an estimated average of six additional jobs in the state over this period, \$233,000 in annual output, and netted combined state and local governments an average of approximately \$42,000 per year.

The Alcoa Mt. Holly facility is jointly owned by Alcoa and Century Aluminum.

**I. Introduction**

The Alcoa Mt. Holly plant, located in Goose Creek in Berkeley County, South Carolina, requested the Regional Dynamics & Economic Modeling Laboratory at the Strom Thurmond Institute, Clemson University to study the economic and fiscal impact that the plant has on Berkeley County, the Charleston Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), also known as the “Trident” region, and the remainder of South Carolina. The Charleston MSA is a region with an approximate 2009 population of 659,000, and includes Berkeley, Dorchester, and Charleston counties, South Carolina.

The Alcoa Mt. Holly facility is jointly owned by Alcoa and Century Aluminum.

**II. Model and Assumptions**

In estimating the impact of operations and capital investment associated with the Alcoa Mt. Holly plant, the Regional Dynamics & Economic Modeling Laboratory utilized the Regional Dynamics (REDYN) Input-Output (I/O) and Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) modeling engine. REDYN is currently the largest computer model of the United States economy ever built. The model utilizes the most current data

available (currently 7.6 terabytes) in order to forecast a baseline level of activity within over 800 Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) and 703 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) sectors. It also considers distance-to-market and transportation costs in determining the supply and demand of commodities across geographic regions.



Source: [www.alcoa.com/locations/usa\\_mt\\_holly/](http://www.alcoa.com/locations/usa_mt_holly/)

Changes to employment, income, or demand for products or services by either the private or the public sector can be inputted to the model. Based on these inputs, the model generates a county level estimate of the resultant variation from the projected baseline, as well as the effects on every industry resulting from changes in prices of inputs and the relative profitabil-

**Table 1 – Plant Operations Data  
Berkeley County**

Concept	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Employees	632	582	573	573	560	562	608	551	539	540
Wages & Salaries (\$1000)*	\$58,434	52,910	51,261	50,203	49,756	50,372	50,448	48,986	50,283	50,709
Total Plant Output (\$1000)**	\$395,630	413,570	525,267	530,531	636,772	687,635	654,407	428,251	537,438	646,817
Capital Expenditures (\$1000)	\$18,981	13,869	7,270	6,487	6,526	11,054	10,693	7,039	5,363	7,511
Total Expenditures on Contractors (\$1000)***	\$9,430	9,437	9,448	8,930	12,181	12,656	13,716	9,165	9,622	—

\* Including fringes. All dollar amounts discounted to 2010 dollars.

\*\* Includes expenditures on wages and contractors.

\*\*\* Contractors located or operating in South Carolina. Not available for 2011.

ity of the industry.

Because the facility already exists in Berkeley County, the methodology employed was to hypothetically assume that the plant ceased operation at the end of 2001. The resulting change predicted by the model for the regional and state economy relative to the baseline is interpreted as the estimated impact of the facility.

Impacts were estimated using data provided by the client for the years 2002 through 2010. Data used in the model are presented in Table 1; it includes annual output of the facility, number of employees, total wage bill (including fringes), and capital expenditures. These totals are reported by year in Table 1. In order to properly attribute the plant’s impacts geographically, spending on contractors located within the Trident region and within South Carolina was extracted from total plant expenditures and modeled separately within the I/O model. Note that all dollar amounts have been discounted to 2010 dollars to control for inflation.

### III. Results: Plant Operations & Contractors

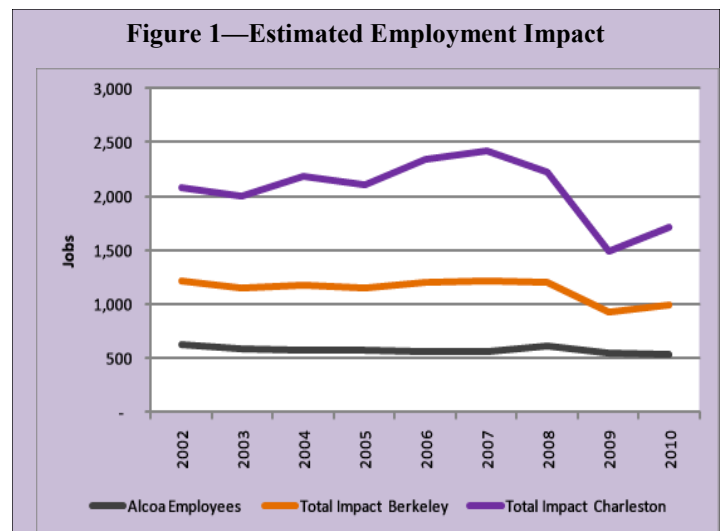
Results from the model reported in the following are the estimated impact that the Mt. Holly plant and its local and in-state contractors had on overall economic activity and state and local government revenues during the study period. These impacts include direct, indirect, and induced effects. Direct impacts are the jobs, wages, and output that are directly attributable to the facility; direct impacts are essentially the inputs to the model. Indirect impacts are the jobs, wages, and output attributable to the facility’s suppliers, including contractors. Induced effects are the jobs and income created in the broader economy through spending of wage income by the workers employed by the plant and its suppliers.

Impacts are reported using the following metrics:

- *Employment* is the number of jobs or job equivalents created by the plant through direct, indirect, and induced effects.
- *Output* is the dollar value of all goods and services produced within the county, region, or state within a given year. This is broader than

but roughly equivalent to regional gross domestic product (GDP).

- *Disposable income* is the aggregated household income, less taxes, for all households within the county, region, or state. Disposable income is primarily wage-driven, but also includes income from dividends, interest, and rent.
- *Net local government revenue* is the revenue collected by local (county and municipal) governments from all sources, including taxes, licensing, fees, and intergovernmental transfer, less expenses.



- *Net state government revenue* is the same collected by state government. Baseline data for state and local government revenue and expenses in the model are based on the United States Census of Governments.

Impact estimates for Berkeley and Charleston counties are presented in Tables 2 and 3, respectively, and state government fiscal impacts are presented in Table 4. Estimates for the impact to the Trident region and the remainder of South Carolina are presented in the Appendix.

#### Employment

Between the years 2002 and 2010, Alcoa Mt. Holly

employed an average of 575 workers. The estimated total impact on employment in Berkeley County was an average of 1,137 during those years. This indicates an employment multiplier (the ratio of total to direct impact) of approximately **1.98**. In other words, every 100 jobs created by Alcoa Mt. Holly results in the creation of about 98 additional jobs in Berkeley County through indirect and induced effects.

Because Charleston County contains the central city of the Trident region, and is the most heavily urbanized

graphically in Figure 1. It is important to note that the multiplier for both Berkeley and Charleston counties is slightly greater than would normally be anticipated for a manufacturing operation in this region due to the plant’s focus on utilizing the services of state and local contractors for outsourced activities rather than out-of-state contractors.

*Output*

Total plant output between 2002 and 2010 averaged \$497.6 million per year in 2010 dollars. The estimat-

**Table 2 – Estimated Impact of Alcoa Mt. Holly Operations, Including Contractors  
Berkeley County**

Concept	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Employment	1,211	1,147	1,174	1,147	1,206	1,218	1,200	930	996
Output (\$1000)*	\$514,512	530,572	658,115	656,884	778,574	829,601	778,769	503,952	628,353
Disposable Income (\$1000)	\$59,117	56,467	59,286	58,041	62,085	63,842	61,099	48,972	53,871
Net Local Government Revenue (\$1000)	\$9,276	8,019	7,760	7,632	8,312	8,615	8,178	6,338	7,322

\* All dollar amounts in 2010 dollars.

of the three counties, it is a magnet for economic activity in the region. Total employment in Charleston County is therefore impacted through the incomes of Alcoa workers who reside in the county as well as indirect and induced effects that spill across the county line. On average, every job at Alcoa Mt. Holly generates approximately 3.6 jobs in Charleston County.

These estimated impacts on employment are presented

ed total impact on output in Berkeley County over this period averaged \$653.3 million per annum. This indicates an output multiplier of approximately **1.31**. This means that every \$100 of output by Alcoa Mt. Holly results in an additional \$31 of output by other businesses in Berkeley County, either through spending by plant and contractors’ employees or through the supply of goods and services to the plant by local vendors. The plant’s impact on output in Charleston

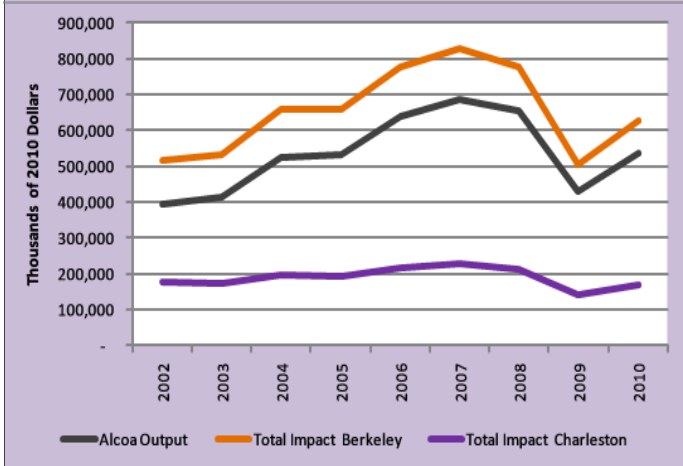
**Table 3 – Estimated Impact of Alcoa Mt. Holly Operations, Including Contractors  
Charleston County**

Concept	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Employment	2,078	1,998	2,192	2,109	2,338	2,419	2,225	1,497	1,715
Output (\$1000)*	\$174,941	171,701	195,408	191,387	217,143	228,485	212,699	142,754	167,527
Disposable Income (\$1000)	\$76,596	75,050	83,188	81,563	91,034	95,390	89,681	63,594	73,154
Net Local Government Revenue (\$1000)	\$10,841	9,816	10,265	10,034	11,363	11,962	11,095	7,475	9,127

\* All dollar amounts in 2010 dollars.



Figure 2—Estimated Output Impact



County is also significant, albeit lower in toto than its impact on Berkeley, largely because of the inclusion of the Mt. Holly facility’s direct output in the Berkeley impact estimates. Nonetheless, every \$100 of output by the Mt. Holly facility generates approximately \$35 of output on average in Charleston County. A comparison between Alcoa Mt. Holly’s output and the estimated impacts on Berkeley and Charleston is shown in Figure 2.

*Disposable Income*

Aggregate disposable income in Berkeley County increases by approximately one dollar for every 82 cents paid by the plant to its employees. This is due largely to the demand created through economic activity spurred by the plant. For example, workers at the plant, including those who do not reside in Berkeley County, spend money on food, fuel, and other goods and services while traveling to and from work. Those who reside in the county also spend money on groceries, rent, taxes, and so forth.

As discussed previously, a number of workers in Berkeley County, including some Alcoa Mt. Holly employees, reside in Charleston County. As a result of this and the job creation in Charleston County asso-

ciated with indirect and induced impacts from the facility, disposable income in Charleston County is positively impacted. Again, largely due to the substantial number of jobs created in Charleston County, the estimated impact to disposable income in the county is greater than that estimated in Berkeley County.

*Fiscal Impact*

Local (county and municipal) governments in Berkeley County realize a positive impact on their net revenues due to the presence of the Alcoa Mt. Holly facility. Economic activity in a region as a rule generates both added costs and revenue to local governments. The revenue impact is apparent: property taxes paid by the facility, along with increased property values due to an increase in demand for land and homes associated with jobs and increases in commercial activity; increased revenues from licenses coming from new business start-ups; income from publicly-provided utilities such as water and sewer, and so forth. Costs, however, come along with these: increased demand on infrastructure, including roads, which will require expansion and increased maintenance due to increases in traffic flows, and the afore-mentioned water and sewer; increased demand on public safety, and increases in school enrollment as new residents move into the area. In the case of Alcoa, the model estimates that additions to revenue sources far outweigh the cost of increased demand for public services, netting local governments in Berkeley County nearly \$8 million per year on average during the study period.

Local governments in Charleston County also realize a net positive impact on revenues due to commerce spilling over into the county from economic activity spurred by the plant. County and municipal governments in Charleston County netted an average of approximately \$10.2 million during the study period.

As indicated in Table 4, the above applies for state government revenues as well as local, as the state gov-

Table 4 – Estimated Impact on Net State Government Revenue South Carolina (Thousands of 2010 dollars)

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$41,814	36,689	36,908	36,022	40,785	42,561	39,649	27,407	33,369

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$123,366	68,732	66,549	80,224	97,518	258,862	273,698	39,370	85,000

ernment realized an average net gain of more than \$37.25 million per year between 2002 and 2010. This benefit to state government results from sales taxes and other sources as commerce generated by the plant, its contractors and suppliers, and their employees spills over into other counties around the state. Detailed tables of the impact to state and local revenues

economy are assumed to occur gradually. As a result, the full population impact from the facility is not seen in the table until the third year (2004).

Concept	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Employment	6	3	3	4	3	13	14	2	4
Output	\$237,000	130,000	128,000	154,000	181,000	499,000	531,000	77,000	163,000
Disposable Income	\$133,000	73,000	74,000	92,000	105,000	310,000	335,000	49,000	104,000
Net Local Government Revenue	\$19,000	9,000	8,000	12,000	13,000	43,000	44,000	1,000	11,000
Net State Government Revenue	\$27,000	12,000	11,000	16,000	18,000	59,000	61,000	0	15,000

(gross) are presented in the Appendix.

*Impact on Population*

The economic activity, particularly jobs, created by Alcoa Mt. Holly through direct, indirect, and induced effects also impacts the population of the county, the Trident region, and the state. The model uses the estimated impact on regional income to estimate that in 2010, nearly 600 individuals had migrated to Berkeley County, and an additional 600 to Charleston County, due to economic activity associated with the facility. A table of estimated population impacts is presented in Table A-5 in the Appendix. Note that the population impacts in the table appear to phase in over a three-year period; this is due to the methodology employed in this study of assuming the removal of the Mt. Holly facility from the local economy. Because the model assumes that relocation is not costless, population impacts resulting from changes in the regional

**IV. Results: Charitable Contributions by Alcoa Foundation**

In addition to economic and fiscal impacts generated by the Alcoa Mt. Holly facility, further impacts are generated in the state by charitable contributions provided by Alcoa Foundation. The Alcoa Foundation, a 501(c)(3) organization, is one of the largest corporate foundations in the world. The Foundation donated a total of \$1.09 million (in inflation-adjusted dollars) between the years 2002 and 2010 to nonprofit organizations throughout South Carolina benefiting environmental and civic causes, education, and medical research and care. Because these contributions originate from the Foundation, not from the local facility, the impact from these contributions on the state economy are over and above the plant impacts reported in the preceding. The total amount contributed by the Foundation in each year is presented in Table 5, and the estimated impacts to South Carolina are presented in



Table 6. On average, every dollar contributed by Alcoa Foundation to nonprofits around the state generates \$1.91 in output, and a net \$0.35 to combined state and local governments.

### V. Conclusion

The Mt. Holly facility, through its day-to-day operations, its spending on contractors, and capital investment, contributes substantially to the regional economy. The facility's impact on the region is amplified slightly due to their use of contractors within the Trident region and the state for outsourced activities. Including direct, indirect, and induced impacts, in 2010 the plant accounted for an estimated 10.4 percent of

total county output and approximately 2.7 percent of total county employment in Berkeley County. In absolute numbers, however, the largest single-county impact from the facility is on neighboring Charleston County, due to that county's larger urbanized population, and the fact that many of Berkeley County's workforce commute from Charleston County. While most of the facility's impacts are captured within the Trident region, the impact to the remainder of the state is also significant.

## Appendix

Table A-1 – Estimated Impact on Employment, Alcoa Mt. Holly									
Region	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Berkeley	1,211	1,147	1,174	1,147	1,206	1,218	1,200	930	996
Charleston	2,078	1,998	2,192	2,109	2,338	2,419	2,225	1,497	1,715
Dorchester	237	230	258	249	278	278	252	165	188
<b>Trident Total</b>	<b>3,527</b>	<b>3,376</b>	<b>3,623</b>	<b>3,505</b>	<b>3,823</b>	<b>3,914</b>	<b>3,677</b>	<b>2,593</b>	<b>2,899</b>
Rest of South Carolina	1,207	1,173	1,297	1,233	1,401	1,418	1,311	872	986
<b>Total South Carolina</b>	<b>4,734</b>	<b>4,548</b>	<b>4,921</b>	<b>4,739</b>	<b>5,224</b>	<b>5,332</b>	<b>4,988</b>	<b>3,465</b>	<b>3,885</b>

Table A-2 – Estimated Impact on Output, Alcoa Mt. Holly (Thousands of 2010 dollars)									
Region	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Berkeley	514,512	530,572	658,115	656,884	778,574	829,601	778,769	503,952	628,353
Charleston	\$174,941	171,701	195,408	191,387	217,143	228,485	212,699	142,754	167,527
Dorchester	\$30,878	30,322	35,329	33,811	37,943	38,326	34,343	21,690	25,014
<b>Trident Total</b>	<b>\$720,330</b>	<b>732,595</b>	<b>888,851</b>	<b>882,082</b>	<b>1,033,661</b>	<b>1,096,413</b>	<b>1,025,811</b>	<b>668,397</b>	<b>820,895</b>
Rest of South Carolina	\$98,981	97,295	110,063	106,310	121,881	125,734	117,828	79,325	91,116
<b>Total South Carolina</b>	<b>\$819,311</b>	<b>829,889</b>	<b>998,915</b>	<b>988,392</b>	<b>1,155,542</b>	<b>1,222,146</b>	<b>1,143,638</b>	<b>747,722</b>	<b>912,011</b>

Table A-3 – Estimated Impact on Disposable Income, Alcoa Mt. Holly (Thousands of 2010 dollars)									
Region	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Berkeley	\$59,117	56,467	59,286	58,041	62,085	63,842	61,099	48,972	53,871
Charleston	\$76,596	75,050	83,188	81,563	91,034	95,390	89,681	63,594	73,154
Dorchester	\$24,707	23,998	26,128	25,600	28,099	29,055	27,427	20,429	23,000
<b>Trident Total</b>	<b>\$160,420</b>	<b>155,515</b>	<b>168,602</b>	<b>165,204</b>	<b>181,217</b>	<b>188,287</b>	<b>178,206</b>	<b>132,995</b>	<b>150,025</b>
Rest of South Carolina	\$43,035	42,861	48,411	46,994	54,129	55,844	52,647	36,005	41,335
<b>Total South Carolina</b>	<b>\$203,455</b>	<b>198,376</b>	<b>217,013</b>	<b>212,198</b>	<b>235,347</b>	<b>244,131</b>	<b>230,853</b>	<b>168,999</b>	<b>191,361</b>

<b>Table A-4 – Estimated Impact on Net Local Government Revenue, Alcoa Mt. Holly (Thousands of 2010 dollars)</b>									
<b>Region</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
Berkeley	\$9,276	8,019	7,760	7,632	8,312	8,615	8,178	6,338	7,322
Charleston	\$10,841	9,816	10,265	10,034	11,363	11,962	11,095	7,475	9,127
Dorchester	\$3,824	3,357	3,371	3,304	3,699	3,852	3,589	2,541	3,057
<b>Trident Total</b>	<b>\$23,941</b>	<b>21,192</b>	<b>21,396</b>	<b>20,970</b>	<b>23,374</b>	<b>24,429</b>	<b>22,862</b>	<b>16,354</b>	<b>19,506</b>
Rest of South Carolina	\$6,277	5,708	6,018	5,794	6,820	7,047	6,534	4,175	5,179
<b>Total South Carolina</b>	<b>\$30,217</b>	<b>26,900</b>	<b>27,414</b>	<b>26,764</b>	<b>30,193</b>	<b>31,476</b>	<b>29,396</b>	<b>20,528</b>	<b>24,685</b>

<b>Table A-5 – Estimated Impact on Population, Alcoa Mt. Holly</b>									
<b>Region</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
Berkeley	263	503	738	711	712	709	701	634	581
Charleston	242	473	717	714	742	759	764	672	598
Dorchester	107	211	320	313	320	322	319	282	252
<b>Trident Total</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>1,738</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>1,790</b>	<b>1,784</b>	<b>1,588</b>	<b>1,431</b>
Rest of South Carolina	162	322	499	499	526	538	543	469	410
<b>Total South Carolina</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>1,509</b>	<b>2,275</b>	<b>2,237</b>	<b>2,299</b>	<b>2,329</b>	<b>2,328</b>	<b>2,056</b>	<b>1,841</b>

**Table A-6 – Estimated Impact on Gross Local Governments Revenue  
Berkeley County**

Revenue Source (thousands of 2010 dollars)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>All Revenue</b>	10,067.8	9,534.6	9,984.5	9,774.8	10,455.8
<b>-General revenue</b>	9,051.4	8,572.1	8,976.5	8,788.0	9,400.3
<b>--Intergovernmental revenue</b>	3,356.9	3,179.1	3,329.1	3,259.2	3,486.2
---From federal government	252.8	239.4	250.7	245.5	262.6
---From state government	3,104.0	2,939.6	3,078.3	3,013.7	3,223.7
---From local government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>--General revenue from own sources</b>	5,694.6	5,393.0	5,647.5	5,528.8	5,914.1
---Taxes	3,039.5	2,878.5	3,014.3	2,951.0	3,156.6
----Property	2,558.1	2,422.7	2,537.0	2,483.7	2,656.7
----Sales and gross receipts	221.3	209.6	219.5	214.8	229.8
-----General sales	83.2	78.7	82.5	80.7	86.4
-----Selective sales	138.1	130.8	137.0	134.1	143.5
-----Motor fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-----Alcoholic beverage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-----Tobacco products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-----Public utilities	59.6	56.4	59.1	57.8	61.9
-----Other selective sales	78.6	74.4	77.9	76.3	81.6
----Individual income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
----Corporate income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
----License taxes	16.0	15.2	15.9	15.5	16.6
-----Motor vehicle license	16.0	15.2	15.9	15.5	16.6
-----Other license taxes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
----Other taxes	244.0	231.1	242.0	236.9	253.4
---Charges and miscellaneous general revenue	2,655.1	2,514.5	2,633.1	2,577.8	2,757.4
----Current charges	2,026.6	1,919.3	2,009.8	1,967.6	2,104.7
-----Education	166.9	158.0	165.5	162.0	173.3
-----Institutions of higher education	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
-----School lunch sales (gross)	64.2	60.8	63.7	62.3	66.7

**Table A-6 (Continued) – Estimated Impact on Gross Local Governments Revenue  
Berkeley County**

Revenue Source (thousands of 2010 dollars)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
-----Other education	102.6	97.2	101.8	99.7	106.6
-----Hospitals	1,191.3	1,128.2	1,181.5	1,156.7	1,237.3
-----Highways	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-----Air transportation (airports)	52.6	49.8	52.2	51.1	54.6
-----Parking facilities	25.4	24.1	25.2	24.7	26.4
-----Sea and inland port facilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-----Natural resources	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-----Parks and recreation	35.3	33.4	35.0	34.3	36.7
-----Housing and community development	20.1	19.0	19.9	19.5	20.8
-----Sewerage	217.5	206.0	215.7	211.2	225.9
-----Solid waste management	113.8	107.8	112.9	110.5	118.2
-----Other charges	203.6	192.8	201.9	197.7	211.4
----Miscellaneous general revenue	628.5	595.2	623.3	610.2	652.7
-----Interest earnings	339.4	321.5	336.6	329.6	352.5
-----Special assessments	21.8	20.6	21.6	21.1	22.6
-----Sale of property	12.3	11.6	12.2	11.9	12.7
-----Other general revenue	255.0	241.5	252.9	247.6	264.9
-Other than general revenue	1,016.3	962.5	1,007.9	986.8	1,055.5
--Utility revenue	1,017.1	963.2	1,008.7	987.5	1,056.3
---Water supply	467.1	442.3	463.2	453.5	485.1
---Electric power	333.2	315.5	330.4	323.5	346.0
---Gas supply	207.7	196.7	206.0	201.7	215.7
---Transit	9.1	8.7	9.1	8.9	9.5
--Liquor store revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
--Insurance trust revenue	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8
---Unemployment compensation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
---Employee retirement	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8
---Workers' compensation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
---Other insurance trust revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Table A-6 (Continued) – Estimated Impact on Gross Local Governments Revenue  
Berkeley County**

Revenue Source (thousands of 2010 dollars)	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>All Revenue</b>	10,751.6	10,289.7	8,247.4	9,072.5
<b>-General revenue</b>	9,666.3	9,250.9	7,414.8	8,156.6
<b>--Intergovernmental revenue</b>	3,584.9	3,430.8	2,749.9	3,025.0
<b>---From federal government</b>	270.0	258.4	207.1	227.8
<b>---From state government</b>	3,314.9	3,172.4	2,542.8	2,797.2
<b>---From local government</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>--General revenue from own sources</b>	6,081.4	5,820.1	4,664.9	5,131.6
<b>---Taxes</b>	3,245.9	3,106.5	2,489.9	2,739.0
<b>----Property</b>	2,731.9	2,614.5	2,095.6	2,305.2
<b>----Sales and gross receipts</b>	236.3	226.2	181.3	199.4
<b>-----General sales</b>	88.8	85.0	68.1	74.9
<b>-----Selective sales</b>	147.5	141.2	113.2	124.5
<b>-----Motor fuel</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>-----Alcoholic beverage</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>-----Tobacco products</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>-----Public utilities</b>	63.6	60.9	48.8	53.7
<b>-----Other selective sales</b>	83.9	80.3	64.4	70.8
<b>----Individual income</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>----Corporate income</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>----License taxes</b>	17.1	16.4	13.1	14.4
<b>----Motor vehicle license</b>	17.1	16.4	13.1	14.4
<b>----Other license taxes</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>----Other taxes</b>	260.6	249.4	199.9	219.9
<b>---Charges and miscellaneous general revenue</b>	2,835.4	2,713.6	2,175.0	2,392.6
<b>----Current charges</b>	2,164.3	2,071.3	1,660.2	1,826.3
<b>-----Education</b>	178.2	170.6	136.7	150.4
<b>-----Institutions of higher education</b>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>-----School lunch sales (gross)</b>	68.5	65.6	52.6	57.8



**Table A-6 (Continued) – Estimated Impact on Gross Local Governments Revenue  
Berkeley County**

Revenue Source (thousands of 2010 dollars)	2007	2008	2009	2010
-----Other education	109.6	104.9	84.1	92.5
-----Hospitals	1,272.3	1,217.6	975.9	1,073.6
-----Highways	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-----Air transportation (airports)	56.2	53.8	43.1	47.4
-----Parking facilities	27.2	26.0	20.8	22.9
-----Sea and inland port facilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-----Natural resources	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-----Parks and recreation	37.7	36.1	28.9	31.8
-----Housing and community development	21.4	20.5	16.4	18.1
-----Sewerage	232.3	222.3	178.2	196.0
-----Solid waste management	121.6	116.3	93.2	102.6
-----Other charges	217.4	208.1	166.8	183.5
----Miscellaneous general revenue	671.2	642.4	514.9	566.4
-----Interest earnings	362.5	346.9	278.1	305.9
-----Special assessments	23.2	22.2	17.8	19.6
-----Sale of property	13.1	12.5	10.0	11.0
-----Other general revenue	272.4	260.7	208.9	229.8
-Other than general revenue	1,085.4	1,038.7	832.6	915.9
--Utility revenue	1,086.2	1,039.5	833.2	916.5
---Water supply	498.8	477.4	382.6	420.9
---Electric power	355.8	340.5	272.9	300.2
---Gas supply	221.8	212.3	170.1	187.2
---Transit	9.8	9.3	7.5	8.2
--Liquor store revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
--Insurance trust revenue	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6	-0.7
---Unemployment compensation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
---Employee retirement	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6	-0.7
---Workers' compensation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
---Other insurance trust revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Table A-7 – Estimated Impact on Gross State Government Revenue  
South Carolina**

Revenue Source (thousands of 2010 dollars)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>All Revenue</b>	45,585.9	44,040.7	47,992.7	46,925.3	51,990.5
<b>-General revenue</b>	38,826.7	37,510.6	40,876.7	39,967.5	44,281.6
<b>--Intergovernmental revenue</b>	14,575.1	14,081.0	15,344.6	15,003.3	16,622.8
<b>---From federal government</b>	13,485.0	13,027.9	14,197.0	13,881.2	15,379.6
<b>---From state government</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>---From local government</b>	1,090.1	1,053.1	1,147.6	1,122.1	1,243.2
<b>--General revenue from own sources</b>	24,251.6	23,429.5	25,532.0	24,964.2	27,658.8
<b>---Taxes</b>	16,327.6	15,774.2	17,189.7	16,807.4	18,621.6
<b>----Property</b>	34.2	33.0	36.0	35.2	39.0
<b>----Sales and gross receipts</b>	8,469.3	8,182.2	8,916.5	8,718.2	9,659.2
<b>-----General sales</b>	6,263.0	6,050.7	6,593.7	6,447.0	7,142.9
<b>-----Selective sales</b>	2,206.3	2,131.5	2,322.8	2,271.2	2,516.3
<b>-----Motor fuel</b>	1,102.5	1,065.1	1,160.7	1,134.9	1,257.4
<b>-----Alcoholic beverage</b>	332.9	321.6	350.4	342.6	379.6
<b>-----Tobacco products</b>	71.4	69.0	75.2	73.5	81.4
<b>-----Public utilities</b>	114.5	110.6	120.5	117.8	130.6
<b>-----Other selective sales</b>	585.1	565.2	616.0	602.3	667.3
<b>----Individual income</b>	6,300.6	6,087.0	6,633.3	6,485.7	7,185.8
<b>----Corporate income</b>	428.7	414.2	451.3	441.3	488.9
<b>----License taxes</b>	833.5	805.2	877.5	858.0	950.6
<b>-----Motor vehicle license</b>	244.3	236.0	257.2	251.5	278.6
<b>-----Other license taxes</b>	589.2	569.2	620.3	606.5	671.9
<b>----Other taxes</b>	261.4	252.5	275.2	269.0	298.1
<b>---Charges and miscellaneous general revenue</b>	7,924.0	7,655.4	8,342.3	8,156.8	9,037.2
<b>----Current charges</b>	5,730.0	5,535.7	6,032.5	5,898.3	6,535.0
<b>-----Education</b>	2,683.6	2,592.6	2,825.3	2,762.4	3,060.6
<b>-----Institutions of higher education</b>	2,605.8	2,517.5	2,743.4	2,682.4	2,971.9
<b>-----School lunch sales (gross)</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Table A-7 (Continued) – Estimated Impact on Gross State Government Revenue  
South Carolina**

Revenue Source (thousands of 2010 dollars)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
-----Other education	77.8	75.2	81.9	80.1	88.7
-----Hospitals	2,088.8	2,018.0	2,199.1	2,150.1	2,382.2
-----Highways	77.0	74.4	81.1	79.3	87.8
-----Air transportation (airports)	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3
-----Parking facilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-----Sea and inland port facilities	271.6	262.4	285.9	279.6	309.8
-----Natural resources	39.7	38.4	41.8	40.9	45.3
-----Parks and recreation	65.2	63.0	68.7	67.2	74.4
-----Housing and community development	17.1	16.5	18.0	17.6	19.5
-----Sewerage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-----Solid waste management	9.4	9.1	9.9	9.7	10.8
-----Other charges	476.4	460.2	501.5	490.4	543.3
----Miscellaneous general revenue	2,194.0	2,119.6	2,309.9	2,258.5	2,502.3
-----Interest earnings	729.3	704.5	767.8	750.7	831.7
-----Special assessments	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0
-----Sale of property	11.1	10.7	11.7	11.4	12.7
-----Other general revenue	1,451.9	1,402.7	1,528.5	1,494.5	1,655.9
-Other than general revenue	6,759.2	6,530.1	7,116.1	6,957.8	7,708.9
--Utility revenue	2,644.1	2,554.5	2,783.7	2,721.8	3,015.6
---Water supply	12.5	12.1	13.2	12.9	14.3
---Electric power	2,631.6	2,542.4	2,770.5	2,708.9	3,001.3
---Gas supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
---Transit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
--Liquor store revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
--Insurance trust revenue	4,115.1	3,975.6	4,332.4	4,236.0	4,693.3
---Unemployment compensation	1,030.9	995.9	1,085.3	1,061.2	1,175.7
---Employee retirement	2,802.4	2,707.4	2,950.4	2,884.7	3,196.1
---Workers' compensation	0.0	272.3	296.7	290.1	321.4
---Other insurance trust revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Table A-7 (Continued) – Estimated Impact on Gross State Government Revenue  
South Carolina**

Revenue Source (thousands of 2010 dollars)	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>All Revenue</b>	53,908.9	50,991.8	37,428.4	42,338.7
<b>-General revenue</b>	45,915.6	43,431.0	31,878.7	36,061.0
<b>--Intergovernmental revenue</b>	17,236.2	16,303.5	11,966.9	13,536.9
<b>---From federal government</b>	15,947.1	15,084.2	11,071.9	12,524.4
<b>---From state government</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>---From local government</b>	1,289.1	1,219.3	895.0	1,012.4
<b>--General revenue from own sources</b>	28,679.4	27,127.5	19,911.8	22,524.1
<b>---Taxes</b>	19,308.7	18,263.9	13,405.8	15,164.6
<b>----Property</b>	40.4	38.2	28.1	31.8
<b>----Sales and gross receipts</b>	10,015.6	9,473.7	6,953.8	7,866.0
<b>-----General sales</b>	7,406.5	7,005.7	5,142.2	5,816.9
<b>-----Selective sales</b>	2,609.2	2,468.0	1,811.5	2,049.2
<b>-----Motor fuel</b>	1,303.8	1,233.3	905.2	1,024.0
<b>-----Alcoholic beverage</b>	393.6	372.3	273.3	309.2
<b>-----Tobacco products</b>	84.5	79.9	58.6	66.3
<b>-----Public utilities</b>	135.4	128.0	94.0	106.3
<b>-----Other selective sales</b>	691.9	654.4	480.4	543.4
<b>----Individual income</b>	7,451.0	7,047.8	5,173.1	5,851.8
<b>----Corporate income</b>	507.0	479.5	352.0	398.2
<b>----License taxes</b>	985.6	932.3	684.3	774.1
<b>-----Motor vehicle license</b>	288.9	273.3	200.6	226.9
<b>-----Other license taxes</b>	696.7	659.0	483.7	547.2
<b>----Other taxes</b>	309.1	292.4	214.6	242.7
<b>---Charges and miscellaneous general revenue</b>	9,370.7	8,863.7	6,506.0	7,359.5
<b>----Current charges</b>	6,776.1	6,409.5	4,704.6	5,321.8
<b>-----Education</b>	3,173.6	3,001.8	2,203.4	2,492.4
<b>-----Institutions of higher education</b>	3,081.5	2,914.8	2,139.5	2,420.2
<b>-----School lunch sales (gross)</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Table A-7 (Continued) – Estimated Impact on Gross State Government Revenue  
South Carolina**

Revenue Source (thousands of 2010 dollars)	2007	2008	2009	2010
-----Other education	92.0	87.0	63.9	72.3
-----Hospitals	2,470.1	2,336.5	1,715.0	1,940.0
-----Highways	91.1	86.1	63.2	71.5
-----Air transportation (airports)	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.0
-----Parking facilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-----Sea and inland port facilities	321.2	303.8	223.0	252.2
-----Natural resources	47.0	44.4	32.6	36.9
-----Parks and recreation	77.2	73.0	53.6	60.6
-----Housing and community development	20.2	19.2	14.1	15.9
-----Sewerage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-----Solid waste management	11.2	10.5	7.7	8.8
-----Other charges	563.4	532.9	391.1	442.4
---Miscellaneous general revenue	2,594.6	2,454.2	1,801.4	2,037.7
-----Interest earnings	862.4	815.7	598.8	677.3
-----Special assessments	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.6
-----Sale of property	13.2	12.4	9.1	10.3
-----Other general revenue	1,717.0	1,624.0	1,192.1	1,348.5
-Other than general revenue	7,993.3	7,560.8	5,549.7	6,277.7
--Utility revenue	3,126.9	2,957.7	2,171.0	2,455.8
---Water supply	14.8	14.0	10.3	11.6
---Electric power	3,112.1	2,943.7	2,160.7	2,444.1
---Gas supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
---Transit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
--Liquor store revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
--Insurance trust revenue	4,866.4	4,603.1	3,378.7	3,822.0
---Unemployment compensation	1,219.1	1,153.1	846.4	957.5
---Employee retirement	3,314.1	3,134.7	2,300.9	2,602.8
---Workers' compensation	333.3	315.2	231.4	261.7
---Other insurance trust revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0