



**The \$21 Billion State Budget:
South Carolina's Three Spending Categories**

The South Carolina Policy Council

February 2009

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Executive Summary

The following report presents information on South Carolina's state spending and state revenues drawn from (unless otherwise noted) the state budget, the Department of Revenue report on state revenues, the Comptroller General report on state spending and the National Association of State Budget Officers state fiscal report.

The state of South Carolina spends approximately \$21 billion each year. The smaller figure often reported, \$6.5-7 billion in the last year, represents only the General Fund; in addition to the General Fund the state also spends money from Federal Funds and Other Funds.

The following descriptive presentation covers both the revenue side and the appropriations side; all appropriations numbers for FY 2008/09 appropriations are from the appropriations bill as ratified by the Governor's signature on May 22, 2008.

This report is complete in its coverage of appropriations and revenues for all funds of the state budget, with the exception of revenues for the Other Funds. Unlike the reporting system for revenues to the General Fund, the state does not provide a consistent, comprehensive and transparent reporting of revenues for the Other Funds, and thus it is difficult to precisely report the revenue sources of Other Funds. This is not the case with the spending categories, which can be identified in the appropriations bill.

It is also difficult to determine exactly how Other Funds are appropriated. The formal legal grounds for Other Funds spending include provisos, but also statutes. It is not clear from the provisos contained in the appropriations bill exactly how much money goes to exactly what spending item, and thus this report cannot describe by precise certainty exactly how the state decides to spend all of its \$21 billion.

What this report can do is identify the different venues through which the state appropriates Other Funds, as well as how much is appropriated, in total as well as for many agencies. Further research will uncover exactly how the state of South Carolina appropriates all of the dollars spent through Other Funds. As of today, the state does not have such a clear revenue reporting system. The revenue sources for the General Fund and the Federal funds are more clear, and so are the authorities for the spending. There is a considerable difference in transparency between on the one hand the General and Federal Funds and on the other hand the \$7 billion in Other Funds.

The General Fund

This is what most citizens understand to be “the state budget”. In the original appropriations bill for the 2008/09 fiscal year the state set the General Fund to \$6.7 billion.

What sets the General Fund apart from the other two funds is that its revenues come from taxes that the state raises from its residents. The Federal Funds consist of dollars that the federal government sends to the state each year. Other Funds are also state-based, but unlike the General Fund revenues they consist of other revenue sources such as fees and fines.

Approximately one third of all money that the state of South Carolina spends comes in as taxes and goes out as General Fund expenditures. Some states have a higher share of spending in the General Fund – Connecticut runs 70 percent of its spending through the General Fund – while others have a lower share of spending in it, with West Virginia at the bottom at 20 percent.

According to the South Carolina Department of Revenue Annual Report, FY2007, a total of 46.6 percent of the General Fund is paid by individual income taxes. The second largest revenue source is sales tax, representing 41.9 percent of all General Fund revenues. The third largest General Fund revenue source is corporate income taxes (4.2 percent).

Table 1: Largest revenue sources for the General Fund¹

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX	\$2,892,631,017
SALES AND USE TAX	\$2,602,990,395
CORPORATION INCOME TAX	\$261,713,879
BEER AND WINE TAX	\$99,694,689
ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS TAX	\$60,954,689

Some of the General Fund revenue sources are in fact license fees. It is notable that they are booked as revenues for the General Fund, not the Other Funds.

On the spending side, The largest item in the General Fund is the Department of Education, to which is appropriated \$2.4 billion for FY 2008/09. Second largest is Department of Health and Human Services with \$950 million. Department of Corrections comes in third with \$334 million.

As Table 2 reveals, the total amount spent on these items is much higher, as Federal and Other Funds add to the General Fund money.

Table 2: Main Spending Items, Total Spending from General, Federal Other Funds

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	\$5,560,790,941
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	\$3,815,469,939
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES	\$1,311,124,224
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	\$1,051,281,195
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA	\$889,688,485

Together these items account for 61 percent of state spending. A complete list, by department and agency, is provided in Appendix A.

¹ Available at: http://www.sctax.org/NR/rdonlyres/C3DAE0B4-BAC4-46C1-9DDF-81ECAEBF7F22/0/20062007_dorAnnualReport.pdf

Federal Funds

This is the largest of the three funds, currently paying for 36 percent of state spending. This is money that the state receives from the federal government as “Federal Aid to States”. It helps pay primarily for programs that the federal government co-funds with the states.

For FY 2008/09 the state expects to receive \$7.1 billion in federal money.

Department of Health and Human Services gets 56 percent of the federal funds. Department of Transportation receives 14 percent and the Department of Education 10 percent.

Table 3 lists the distribution of federal funds in the South Carolina state budget among major state agency recipients for FY2007 (latest available agency-level report from the federal government).

Table 3; Distribution of Federal Funds

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	\$3,489 m
<i>Includes:</i>	
Medicaid	\$2,927m
Administration for Children and Families	\$404m
Health Resources and Services	\$107m
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	\$633.4 m
<i>Includes \$569m from the Federal Highway Administration.</i>	
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	\$581.8 m
<i>Includes \$237m for Special Education, \$179m for Title 1 and \$72m for No Child Left Behind.</i>	
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	\$429.7 m
<i>Includes \$258m for low rent housing assistance.</i>	
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	\$359.8 m
<i>Includes \$220.4m for Child Nutrition.</i>	
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	\$160 m
<i>Includes \$151m for Employment and Training.</i>	

These categories account for 96.4 percent of all Federal Aid to States money coming in to the South Carolina state budget.

Other Funds

These funds are approved by the state legislature together with the General Funds. For FY2008/09 the Other Funds were set to \$7 billion.

Table 4: Largest recipients of Other Funds; percentage of all Other Funds:

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	\$1,051.1m	14.4 pct
DEPT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SVCS	\$773.7m	10.6 pct
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA	\$696.7m	9.5 pct
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	\$676.3m	9.3 pct
CLEMSON UNIVERSITY	\$372.2m	5.1 pct

According to data from the National Association of State Budget Officers, NASBO, for FY 2007², Transportation gets the largest share of their budget from Other Funds (65.9 percent) followed by Higher Education (63 percent of their budget) and Public Cash Assistance, excluding Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) (36.4 percent; TANF gets no Other Funds).

Appendix C presents a complete itemization of Other Funds spending as per the FY 2008/09 H4800 appropriations bill.

The following are examples of spending items funded to 100 percent through Other Funds:

- Educational Oversight Committee
- Retirement System Investments
- Lottery Expenditure Account
- Patriots Point Development
- South Carolina Conservation Bank
- Public Service Commission
- State Accident Fund
- Patients Compensation Fund
- Second Injury Fund
- Board of Financial Institutions

² National Association of State Budget Officers, State Fiscal Report, FY 2007.

By default, an agency keeps the funds it raises through its own fines, fees and operations. However, Other Funds can be remitted to the General Fund and moved between programs within an agency, as well as between agencies, should the legislature so desire. Provisos regulate those transfers.

Of all the Other Funds, \$317 million is designated as Capital Expenditures. As a grand total, from all three funds, Capital Expenditures are reported at \$489 million, with 65 percent coming from Other Funds.

Most dependent on Other Funds Capital Expenditures is Higher Education, which got \$272 million or 86 percent of its funds from the Other Funds Capital Expenditures.

Environmental Projects Capital Expenditures get 56 percent, or \$14 million, from Other Funds Capital Expenditures.

Appendix D presents the categories of Other Funds Capital Expenditures as reported by the FY2007 NASBO state fiscal report.

Technically, Other Funds are designated to pay for the operation of state agencies. In practice, though, it is difficult to distinguish cash from Other Funds from cash coming out of the General or Federal Funds; the designation of Other Funds to pay for agency operations is in that respect more intentional than factual. At least from official budget documents it is not possible to separate the items at the agency level which are paid for with General Funds and those that Other Funds cover. This raises the question why Other Funds are handled separately in the first place; the technical explanation that they are paid for with fees and fines, as opposed to taxes, is questionable against the background that other states exhibit a wide variety in reporting revenues through General and Other Funds.

Again, West Virginia stands out as an example. Of the state government's total spending, 59.7 percent comes from Other Funds. Of West Virginia's total state revenues, 50.5 percent are reported as "special revenues", ostensibly consisting of fees and fines. This is compared to the one third of state spending that Other Funds constitute in South Carolina, and the 10.7 percent in New Jersey, 13.8 percent in Minnesota and 14.1 percent in California.

The fines and fees are defined in the appropriations bill by the provisos in Section 1B, "Operation of State Government". The provisos, which define the operational parameters for the state budget, covered 300 pages in the FY2008/09 budget. The number of provisos changes from year to year.

The provisos establish operational parameters for state agencies. Technically they are supposed to regulate how all of the Other Funds are spent, but in many cases there is no way of telling from the provisos how much of the appropriations they regulate. Some provisos have explicit spending limits in them, others present formulae that lend themselves to spending estimates. However, most provisos do not contain such information.

For the Department of Education, e.g., this means defining the expected student body and per pupil funding from local, state and federal funds.

Operational parameters are not always set by contemporaneously passed acts, but by acts passed a while back. One example is the Education Finance Act of 1977 which determines the cap for state spending on elementary and secondary education.

Other provisos redirect money from one appropriated item to another. The ADEPT program (Assisting, Developing, Evaluating Professional Teaching) says that ten percent of the funds appropriated for ADEPT shall be redirected to colleges and universities as reimbursement for their ADEPT-related research and development.

A proviso can also determine budget priorities in the event of revenue shortfalls. Proviso item 1.47 in the 2008/09 General Appropriations Act says:

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“In compensating for any reduction in funding, local districts must give priority to preserving classroom teachers and operations. Funding reductions should first be applied to administrative and non-classroom expenses before classroom expenses are affected.”

Miscellaneous revenue sources are bundled together to define an income stream for state agencies. Proviso item 49.2 stipulates the following for the Department of Public Safety:

“Revenue received from the sale of publications, postal reimbursement, photo copying, electronic data from traffic collisions, sale of miscellaneous refuse and recyclable materials, insurance claim receipts, coin operated telephones, and revenue from building management services, and Department of Public Safety training series shall be retained by the department and expended in budgeted operations for professional training, fees and dues, clothing allowance, and other related services or programs as the Director of the Department of Public Safety may deem necessary.”

A similar item defines miscellaneous revenues for the Department of Motor Vehicles. The DMV is the one state agency that depends most on Other Funds for its operations.

While the provisos are widely different in their actual content, they exhibit a few general triggering mechanisms for state spending.

- Laws and Statutes. A good example is the Education Finance Act, EFA, which governs educational spending in the state. The EFA regulates spending through both the General Fund and through Other Funds.
- Regulatory statements regarding the operation of government agencies.
- Continuing Programs. Examples are: Child Development Education Pilot Program; Office of First Steps; Early Childhood Environment Rating Scores Program; Medicaid and SCHIP.
- Non-recurring Programs. There are two different types of non-recurring programs.
 - Provisos passed by the legislature as part of the budget bill. Under the Department of Commerce, Proviso 40.37 directs the Division of Public Railways to “create a statewide rail plan on or before March 31, 2009, in compliance with applicable federal laws, rules and regulations.” This proviso allows the Department of Commerce to spend \$100,000 on the plan development program.

- BD100. When the legislature is not in session and therefore cannot approve of any new spending, the Budget and Control Board has de facto legislative authority. It can issue a document BD100 which approves the appropriation of new Other Funds spending. Designated grants received by state agencies fall under this category.

Many provisos do not define appropriations directly but still affect how the appropriated funds are spent. An example is proviso 89.10 under the General Provisions section:

“Agencies and institutions shall be authorized to transfer appropriations within programs and within the agency with notification to the Division of Budget and Analyses and Comptroller General. No such transfer may exceed twenty percent of the program budget. Upon request, details of such transfers may be provided to members of the General Assembly on an agency by agency basis. Transfers of appropriations from personal service accounts to other operating accounts or from other operating accounts to personal service accounts may be restricted to any establishment standard level set by the Budget and Control Board upon formal approval by a majority of the members of the Budget and Control Board.”

Other provisos restrict this practice, such as 22.10 under Department of Health and Human Services. This proviso also gives an example of how provisos can allow an agency to carry appropriated funds forward to future fiscal years, a practice that by definition creates a positive-negative savings transaction between current and future fiscal years:

“Funds appropriated, \$2,138,803, to Emergency Medical Services shall not be transferred to other programs within the department’s budget. Unexpected funds appropriated to the program may be carried forward to succeeding fiscal years and expended for administrative and operations support and for temporary and contract employees to assist with duties related to improving the EMS system throughout the state”.

Benefits to government employees can also be regulated in provisos, such as 89.19 which stipulates the pricing practices of the Medical University of South Carolina for services to state employees and officials:

“The Board of the Medical University Hospital Authority shall provide hospital services, including psychiatric hospital services, to state employees and officials of state government at a rate not to exceed the payment rates to hospitals provided by the employee’s insurance program(s). Physician fees, psychiatric professional provider fees, and all dental are not included.”

Provisos also regulate the use of discretionary sales revenues that state departments and agencies accrue from their operations. Proviso 38.1 concerns the Sea Grant Consortium:

“Funds generated by the sale of pamphlets, books, and other promotional materials, the production of which has been paid for by non-state funding may be deposited in a special account by the consortium and utilized as other funds for the purchase of additional pamphlets, books, and other promotional materials for distribution to the public.”

TOTAL STATE SPENDING: \$20.86 BILLION

In all, these three funds sum up to \$20.8 billion. That is how much the state legislature, with the governor's signature approval, appropriated to spend during fiscal year 08/09. It has since been adjusted downward by budget cuts.

The sum total of all state spending is three times higher than what is generally reported. As we have explained, the amount most commonly cited is the General Fund revenue. Because Other Funds are appropriated through provisos and not in the same easy-access format as the General Fund, it is more difficult for the public to follow how the state spends the \$7 billion dollars of those Other Funds.

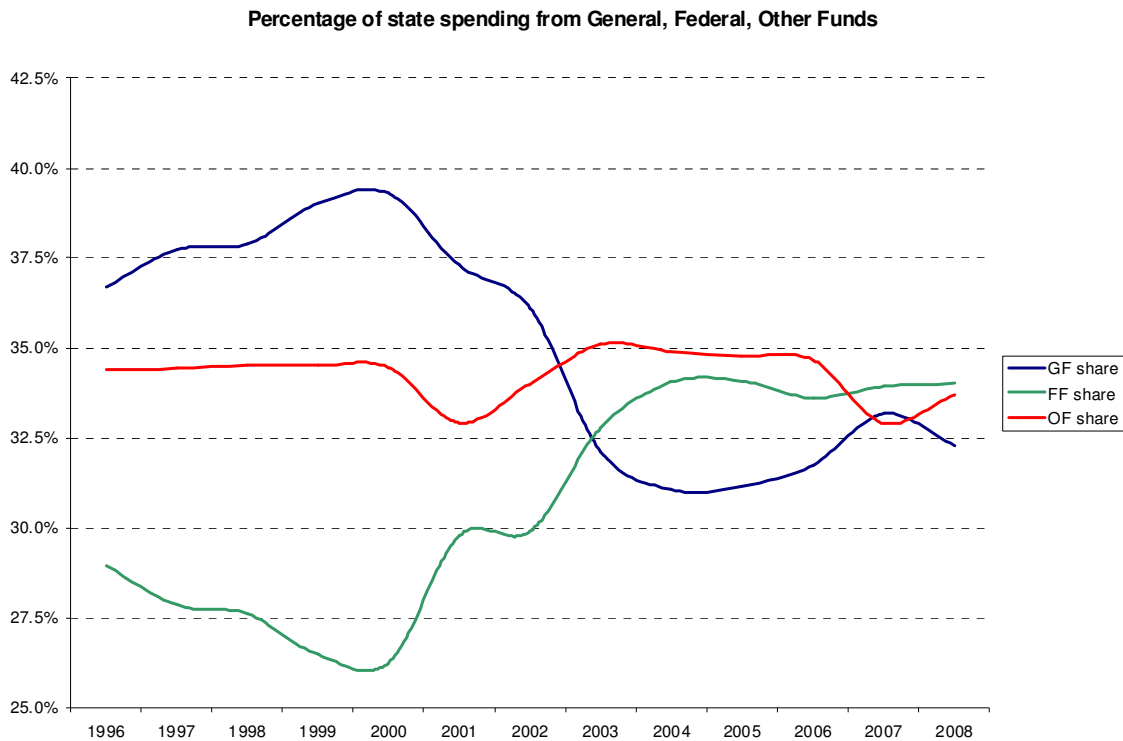
The Federal Funds represent an out-of-state revenue source for the state. If we subtract them from the total of \$20.8 billion we have \$13.7 billion that the state gets from its own taxpayers.

Over the past 6-7 years the three Funds have been about equally important as revenue sources for state spending; from 2003 through 2006 the Other Funds category dominated state spending. The rise in relative importance of Other Funds vs. the General Fund correlates with the rise in Federal Funds, some of which come with Maintenance of Effort spending requirements. This indicates that Maintenance of Effort spending is allocated through Other Funds.

Since 2003 the General Fund has been the smallest source of spending with one year's exception. The General Fund represents 31-32 percent of total state spending.

Since FY2007 Federal Funds has been larger than the other two funds, paying for 34 percent of the state's outlays.

Figure 1



As Figure 1 shows, the General Fund has declined significantly as a relative source of state spending (though not in actual dollar amounts, the latest budget cuts not counted). In the late '90s it represented 37-39 percent of state spending. While Other Funds have remained constant as a share of state funds, it has now become more important than the General Fund. The same holds true for Federal Funds.

This shift in the balance between the three revenue funds changes the opportunities for transparency in state spending. Federal Funds are basically beyond the state's influence, once it has accepted to receive them. The federal government designates the end use of that money, and the state has to produce Maintenance of Effort funds in order to be a continuous recipient of the federal dollars. Those Maintenance of Effort funds are also known as "matching funds" and are spent on such programs as Medicaid. They are relatively small for major programs – 25-40 percent in SCHIP-Medicaid, ten percent in Transportation and usually zero in Education – but when

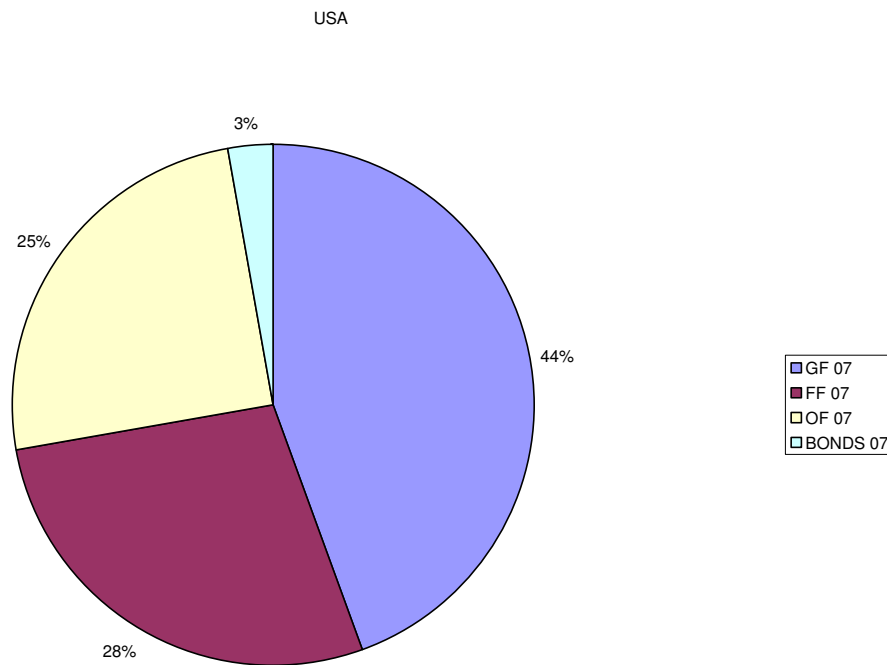
counted together with the Federal Funds they make up a direct and indirect federal control over state spending that approaches half of all state spending.

Maintenance of Effort spending is automatic due to its ties to Federal Funds. It is difficult to report a precise, current number for exactly how much of Other Funds are attributable to MoE spending, as the MoE shares for different programs are subject to change and difficult to determine based on available state and federal sources. The leading federal document, the Green Book published by the Ways and Means Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, is only updated every four years.

The increased relative importance in Other Funds is also a transparency problem. The state is good at detailing its spending in the General Funds category. Spending in Other Funds is not detailed in the same way in the appropriations bill. Internally, the state produces documents that carefully itemize how all of its \$20.8 billion are spent. However, externally the state only reports the itemization of the General Fund. The provisos, reported entirely separately from the General Fund, provide a low level of insight into what revenues the state collects and how those revenues actually are tied to state spending.

South Carolina is, of course, not the only state that divides its revenues in to the se three funds. Every state does it. For FY2007 the average state split its revenues a bit differently than South Carolina:

Figure 2:



With 32 percent of state spending reported in the General Fund, South Carolina is one of the ten bottom states in spending transparency. All three neighboring states report a higher share of their spending in the General Fund: 50 percent in Georgia, 45 percent in North Carolina and 40 percent in Tennessee.

With its 34 percent, South Carolina is also one of the ten most dependent states in terms of Federal Funds. In this category Tennessee reports a higher dependency at 39 percent while Georgia and North Carolina have a 30 percent fiscal dependency on the federal government.

APPENDIX A: Appropriations for state spending, by size, by department and agency, as per H4800, FY 2008/09

	APPROPRIATIONS
DEPT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	\$ 5,560,790,941
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	\$ 3,815,469,939
DEPT OF SOCIAL SERVICES	\$ 1,311,124,224
DOT	\$ 1,051,281,195
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA	\$ 889,688,485
TECHNICAL AND COMPREHENSIVE ED CLEMSON UNIVERSITY	\$ 592,669,886
MUSC	\$ 583,360,120
DEPT OF DISABILITIES	\$ 582,490,142
DEPT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONM CTRL	\$ 578,814,930
DEPT OF CORRECTIONS	\$ 572,035,280
DEPT OF MENTAL HEALTH	\$ 410,335,480
AID TO SUBDIVISIONS TOTAL	\$ 410,111,449
BCB TOTAL	\$ 314,525,953
LOTTERY EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT	\$ 270,535,469
DEBT SERVICE	\$ 260,722,729
UNIVERSITY OF CHARLESTON	\$ 219,082,840
DEPT OF OCMMERCE	\$ 197,884,174
DEPT OF PUYBLIC SAFETY	\$ 163,716,751
HOUSING FINANCE AND DEVELOPM	\$ 158,530,039
COMMISSION ON HIGHER EDUCATION	\$ 145,828,985
COASTAL CAROLINA UNIVERSITY	\$ 137,544,090
CAPITAL RESERVE FUND	\$ 133,715,284
DEPT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE	\$ 133,170,058
WINTHROP UNIVERSITY	\$ 131,491,297
THE CITADEL	\$ 129,150,010
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION	\$ 126,295,558
SOUTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY	\$ 125,271,523
DEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES	\$ 117,911,587
EMPLOYM SECURITY COMM	\$ 97,042,892
DMV	\$ 91,704,753
COUNTY TRANSPORTATION FUNDS	\$ 90,506,242
GOV'S OFFICE STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT	\$ 86,000,000
USC UPSTATE	\$ 81,916,037
	\$ 77,181,954

CLEMSON UNIV (PUBLIC SERVICE ACT)	\$	76,501,659
GOV'S OFFICE TOTAL	\$	74,990,914
DEPT OF PARTS	\$	63,258,829
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT	\$	59,537,365
DEPT OF REVENUE	\$	57,176,343
USC AIKEN	\$	54,597,157
FRANCIS MARION UNIVERSITY	\$	54,128,993
DEPT OF PROBATION, PAROLE	\$	51,923,234
ADJ GENERAL'S OFFICE	\$	51,524,233
DEPT OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS	\$	37,640,752
LANDER UNIVERSITY	\$	36,213,375
DEPT OF LABOR	\$	34,702,723
LEGISLATIVE DEPT TOTAL	\$	34,169,518
LT GOV'S OFFICE	\$	33,239,255
FORESTRY COMMISSION	\$	32,384,223
SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND	\$	31,015,098
HIGHER EDUCATION TUITION GRANT	\$	27,533,059
EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION COMMITTEE	\$	24,007,526
COMMISSION ON INDIGENT DEFENSE	\$	21,793,542
SC CONSERVATION BANK	\$	21,250,000
PROSECUTION COORDINATION COMM	\$	21,160,395
INFRASTRUCTURE BANK BOARD	\$	20,390,500
AREA HEALTH EDUCATIOHN		
CONSORTIUM	\$	19,936,787
USC BEAUFORT	\$	19,577,866
STATE LIBRARY	\$	16,382,201
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE	\$	16,381,594
USC LANCASTER	\$	14,838,316
DEPT OF AGRICULTURE	\$	13,885,644
DEPT OF INSURANCE	\$	13,860,778
USC SUMTER	\$	13,608,452
COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND	\$	13,420,599
STATE TREASURER	\$	11,220,753
LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING	\$	11,075,498
OFFICE OF REGULATORY STAFF	\$	11,013,662
USC SALKEHATCHIE	\$	10,633,477
PATRIOTS POINT DEVELOPM AUTH	\$	7,498,300
DEPT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY	\$	7,201,059
SCSU (PUBLIC SERVICE)	\$	7,125,762
SEA GRANT CONSORTIUM	\$	7,061,214
STATE ACCIDENT FUND	\$	6,709,521
WIL LOU GRAY OPPORTUNITY SCHOOL	\$	5,889,438
STATE MUSEUM COMMISSION	\$	5,819,822
WORKERS' COMP	\$	5,438,532

JOHN DE LA HOWE SCHOOL	\$	5,434,709
ARTS COMMISSION	\$	4,886,772
RETIREMENT SYSTEMS INVESTMENT	\$	4,774,949
COMPTROLLER GENERAL	\$	4,428,822
PUBLIC SERVICE COMM	\$	4,229,308
USC UNION	\$	4,088,621
DEPT OF CONS AFFAIRS	\$	4,029,942
BOARD OF FINANCIAL INST	\$	3,439,705
HUMAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION	\$	3,059,880
ADMINISTRFRATIVE LAW COURT	\$	2,924,070
SECRETARY OF STATE	\$	2,434,333
ELECTION COMM	\$	2,235,972
EDUCATION OVERSIGHT COMMMITTEE	\$	1,966,688
SECOND INJURY FUND	\$	1,730,402
PATIENTS' COMP	\$	1,014,378
STATE COMISSION OF MINORITY		
AFFAIRS	\$	981,827
STATE ETHICS	\$	809,658
JOBS-ECON DEVELOPM AUTH	\$	369,500
PROCUREMENT REVIEW PANEL	\$	127,300

APPENDIX B: Regular revenue sources for General Fund, FY 2007

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX	\$2,892,631,017
SALES AND USE TAX	\$2,602,990,395
CORPORATION INCOME TAX	\$261,713,879
BEER AND WINE TAX	\$99,694,689
ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS TAX	\$60,954,689
DOCUMENTARY STAMP TAX	\$57,320,094
BUSINESS LICENSE TAX	\$31,629,348
ADMISSIONS TAX	\$29,626,110
ELECTRIC POWER TAX	\$28,145,254
BANK TAX	\$25,569,805
CASUAL EXCISE TAX	\$22,071,992
PETROLEUM INSPECTION FEE	\$9,018,624
AIRCRAFT TAX	\$5,904,422
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE - U PROP D&I/RENT CAR	\$3,566,560
BINGO TAX	\$3,387,900
PRIVATE CAR LINES TAX	\$3,374,612
SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOC TAX	\$2,985,050
ESTATE TAX	\$1,542,120
COIN OPERATED DEVICES TAX	\$1,146,711
RETAILERS LICENSE TAX	\$887,999
WINE SHIPPERS LICENSE	\$91,298
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE TAX	\$31,847

APPENDIX C: Distribution of Other Funds

	PER ITEM	PER DIVISION
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT - CODIFICATION OF LAWS	\$ 350,000	
EDUCATION OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE	\$ 1,966,688	
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT TOTAL		\$ 2,316,688
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT		\$ 15,823,985
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW COURT		\$ 689,228
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE - STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT	\$ 15,646,600	
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE - EXECUTIVE POLICY	\$ 21,423,996	
LT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE	\$ 4,330,000	
SECRETARY OF STATE	\$ 1,328,258	
COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE	\$ 580,000	
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE	\$ 8,222,991	
RETIREMENT SYSTEMS INV COMM	\$ 4,774,949	
ATTORNEY GENERAL	\$ 6,454,986	
PROSECUTION COORDINATION COMMISSION	\$ 6,006,113	
COMMISSION ON INDIGENT DEFENSE	\$ 13,175,652	
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE	\$ 5,399,787	
ELECTION COMMISSION	\$ 440,700	
BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD TOTAL	\$ 197,073,044	
TOTAL EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE		\$ 284,857,076
COMMISSION ON HIGHER EDUCATION	\$ 10,225,792	
HIGHER EDUCATION TUITION GRANTS COMMISSION	\$ 4,654,389	
THE CITADEL	\$ 88,863,164	
CLEMSON UNIVERSITY	\$ 372,219,052	
UNIVERSITY OF CHARLESTON	\$ 151,529,047	
COASTAL CAROLINA UNIVERSITY	\$ 104,300,000	
FRANCIS MARION UNIVERSITY	\$ 29,699,871	
LANDER UNIVERSITY	\$ 22,122,725	
SCSU	\$ 64,623,896	
USC	\$ 559,837,046	

USC AIKEN	\$	39,245,006	
USC UPSTATE	\$	55,260,800	
USC BEAUFORT	\$	15,476,226	
USC LANCASTER	\$	10,378,848	
USC SALKEHATCHIE	\$	6,433,350	
USC SUMTER	\$	7,803,251	
USC UNION	\$	2,254,283	
WINTHROP UNIVERSITY	\$	77,934,554	
MUSC	\$	342,821,274	
AREA HEALTH EDUCATION CONSORTIUM	\$	1,720,000	
TECHN, COMPREHENSIVE EDUC DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	\$	389,363,856	
LOTTERY EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT	\$	706,341,284	
EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION	\$	265,319,064	
WIL LOU GRAY OPPORTUNITY SCHOOL	\$	7,575,000	
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND	\$	1,776,616	
DEPT OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY	\$	20,981,385	
STATE LIBRARY	\$	14,343,085	
ARTS COMMISSION	\$	2,058,670	
STATE MUSEUM COMMISSION	\$	130,000	
TOTAL EDUCATIONAL DIVISION			\$ 3,377,272,009
Dept of Health and Human Services	\$	763,689,143	
Dept of Health and Environmental Control	\$	183,781,631	
Dept of Mental Health	\$	174,704,035	
Dept of Disabilities and Special Needs	\$	371,561,903	
Dept of Alcohol and Other Drugs	\$	2,563,500	
TOTAL HEALTH DIVISION			\$ 1,496,300,212
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY			\$ 44,305,549
Dept of Social Rehabilitation Services	\$	98,980,102	
John De La Howe School	\$	870,864	
Commission for the Blind	\$	702,520	
Housing Finance and Development Authority	\$	22,448,993	
Human Affairs Commission	\$	723,500	
State Commission for Minority Affairs	\$	331,000	
TOTAL SOCIAL REHABILITATION SERVICES			\$ 124,056,979
Dept of Corrections	\$	71,189,200	

Dept of Probation, Pardon and Parole	\$	28,864,268	
Dept of Juvenile Justice	\$	26,403,394	
Law Enforcement Training Council	\$	9,916,924	
TOTAL CORRECTIONAL DIVISION			\$ 136,373,786
Forestry Commission	\$	8,480,000	
Dept of Agriculture	\$	7,478,997	
Clemson University (Public Service)	\$	12,306,216	
SCSU (Public Service)	\$	-	
Dept of Natural Resources	\$	38,794,965	
Sea Grant Consortium	\$	282,500	
Dept of Parks	\$	26,960,504	
Dept of Commerce	\$	43,279,587	
Jobs-Econ Development Authority	\$	346,000	
Patriots Point Development Authority	\$	7,498,300	
SC Conservation Bank	\$	21,250,000	
TOTAL CONSERVATION, NATURAL RESOURCES			\$ 166,677,069
Public Service Commission	\$	4,229,308	
Office of Regulatory Staff	\$	11,013,662	
Workers' Comp	\$	1,900,000	
State Accident Fund	\$	6,709,521	
Patients' Comp	\$	1,014,378	
Second Injury Fund	\$	1,730,402	
Dept of Insurance	\$	8,910,515	
Board of Financial Institutions	\$	3,439,705	
Dept of Consumer Affairs	\$	1,748,000	
Dept of Labor	\$	29,366,784	
DMV	\$	89,763,272	
Dept of Revenue	\$	16,279,093	
State Ethics	\$	225,512	
Employment Security Commission	\$	25,242,408	
Procurement Review Panel	\$	-	
TOTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION			\$ 201,572,560
DOT	\$	1,051,099,010	
Infrastructure Bank Board	\$	20,390,500	
County Transportation Funds	\$	86,000,000	
Ports Authority	\$	-	
TOTAL TRANSPORTATION DIVISION			\$ 1,157,489,510
<u>GRAND TOTAL OTHER FUNDS</u>			<u>\$ 7,007,734,651</u>

Appendix D: Other Funds Capital Expenditures; percent of Other Funds Capital Expenditures

Total	\$317 million	
Higher Education	\$272 million	85.8 pct
Environmental Projects	\$14 million	4.4 pct
Corrections	\$1 million	0.3 pct
All Other	30 million	9.5 pct

The South Carolina Policy Council exists to educate members and all South Carolinians about state and local public policy based on the traditional South Carolina values of individual liberty and responsibility, free enterprise and limited government

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The South Carolina Policy Council
1323 Pendleton Street
Columbia, SC 29201
Phone: (803) 779-5022 Fax: (803) 779-4953
info@scpolicycouncil.org
<http://www.scpolicycouncil.com>