

# OTHER FUNDS

## EXPLANATION AND EXAMPLES



South Carolina Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office

1000 Assembly Street

Rembert Dennis Building, Suite 402

Columbia, SC 29201

(803) 734-2265

[www.rfa.sc.gov](http://www.rfa.sc.gov)

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## OTHER AND FEDERAL FUNDS

- In FY 2016-17, the General Appropriation Act consisted of:

General Funds = \$7,579.5 million

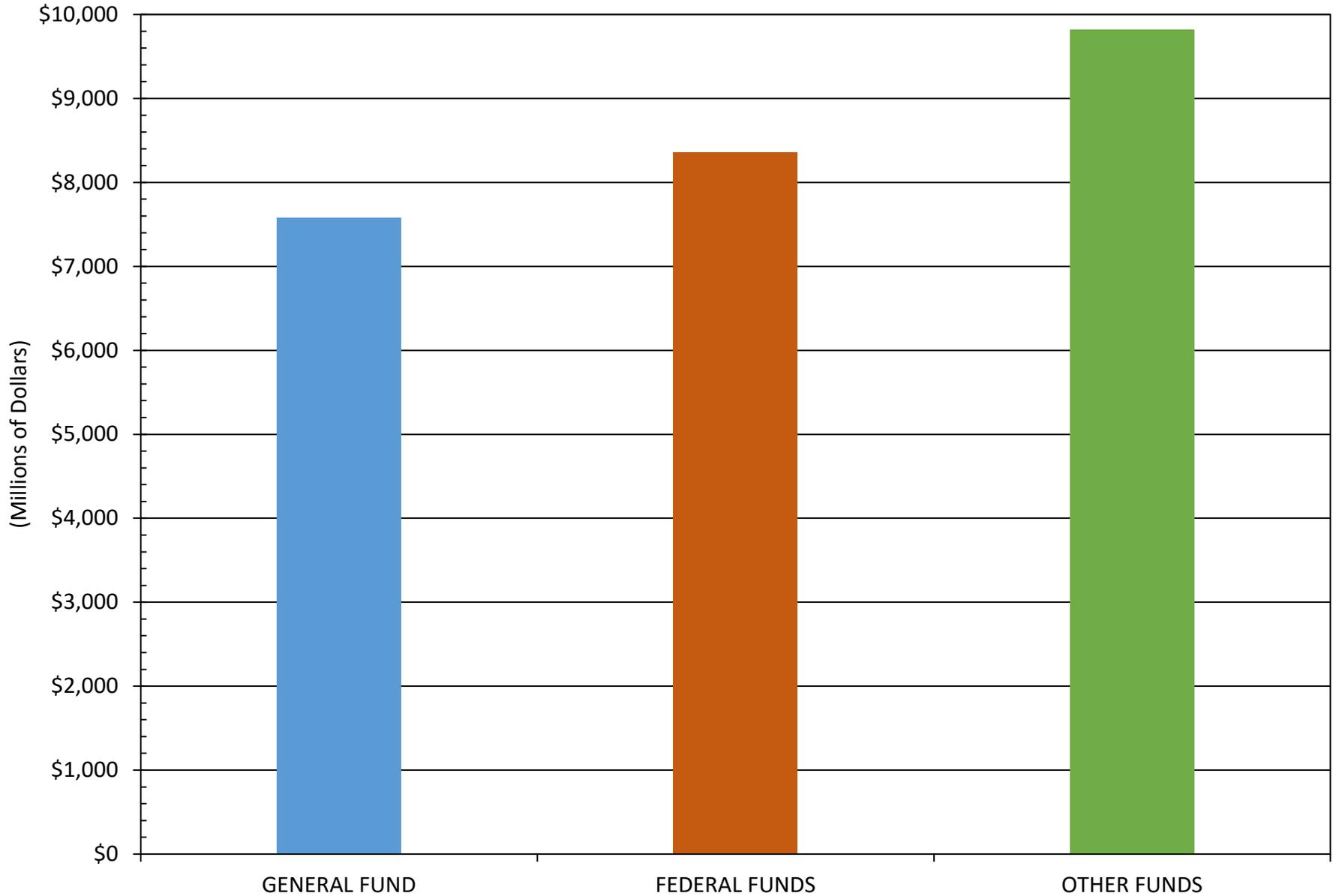
Other Funds = \$9,820.1 million

Federal Funds = \$8,359.3 million

Total Funds = \$25,759.0 million

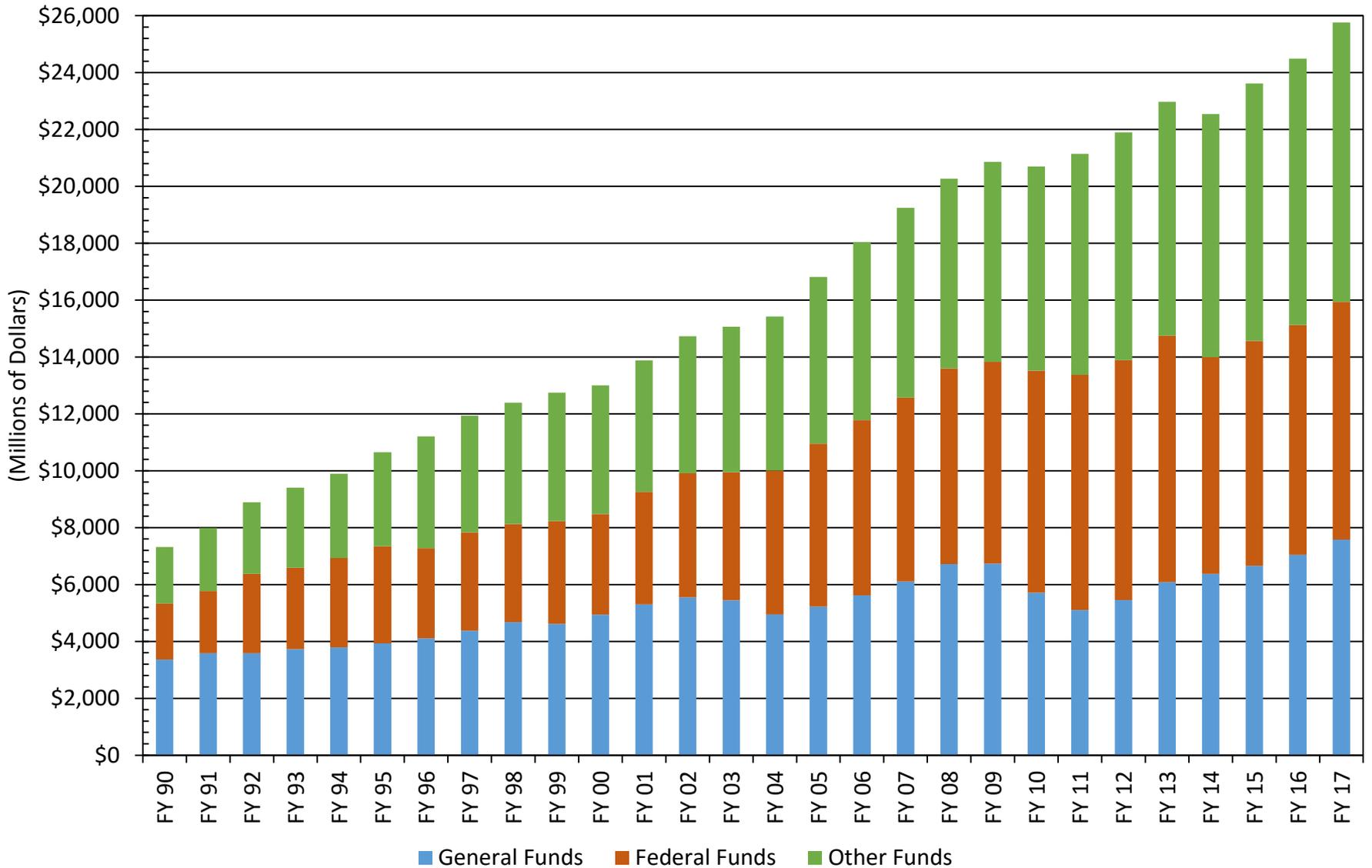


# FY 2016-17 APPROPRIATIONS BY FUND



# TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS BY FUND

## FY 1989-90 to FY 2016-17

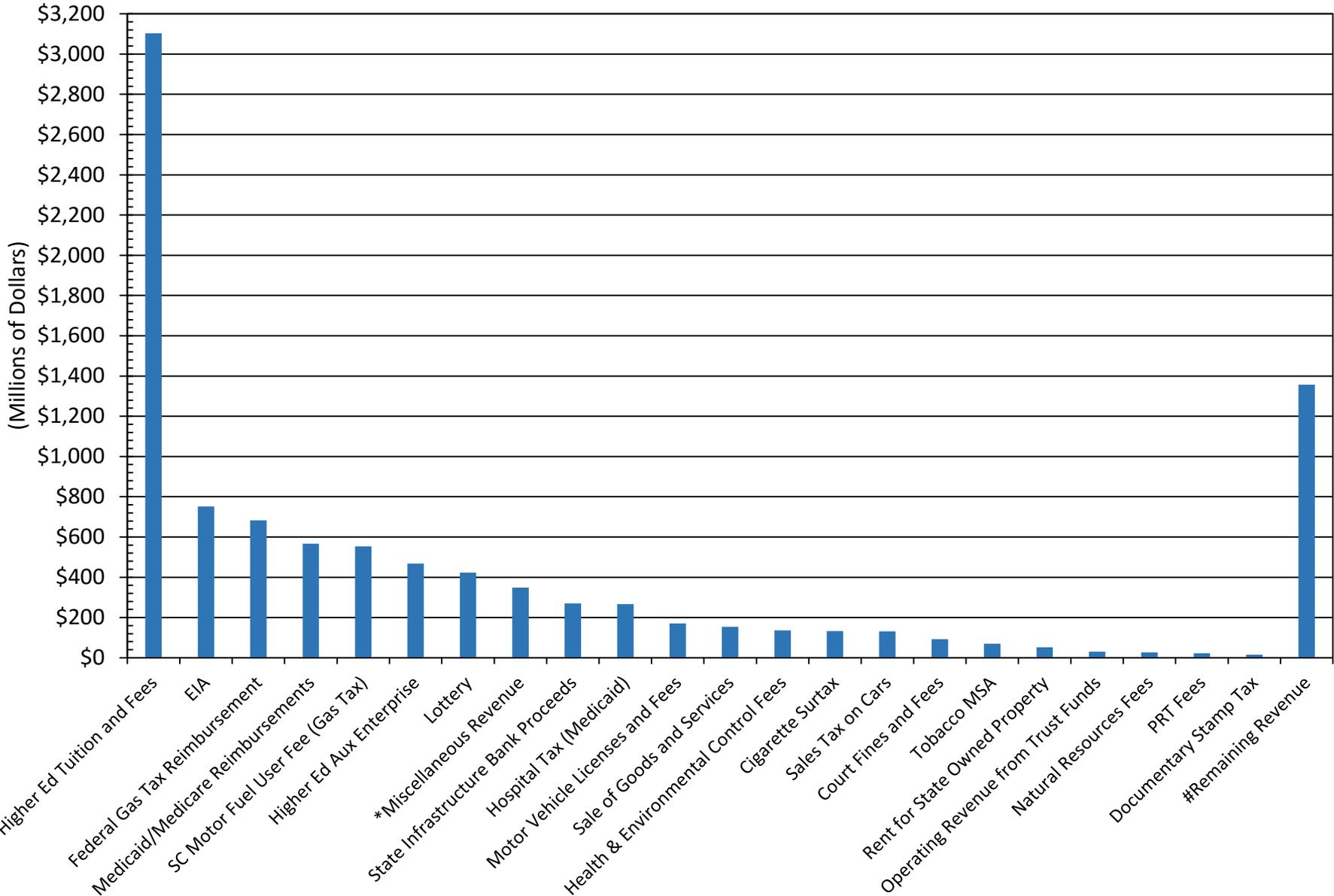


# DEFINITIONS

- In general, Other Funds consists of a variety of revenues such as taxes, fees, tuition, licenses and other miscellaneous receipts.
- The largest revenue items in Other Funds are higher education tuition and fees and auxiliary services, state and federal motor fuel user fee revenue, EIA sales taxes, and Lottery proceeds.
- Other Funds are often categorized as either Earmarked or Restricted.
- The difference between Earmarked and Restricted is whether interest earnings on these funds accrue to the General Fund (Earmarked funds) or are retained by the Other Fund (Restricted funds).



# OTHER FUNDS REVENUE SOURCES



# EXAMPLES OF OTHER FUNDS TAXES

- Taxes that appear in Other Funds:
  - Motor Fuel User Fees (\$553.4 million; Transportation, others)
  - EIA - 1% Sales Tax (\$751.6 million; Dept. of Education, others)
  - Documentary Stamp Tax (\$15 million; S.C. Conservation Bank, others)
  - Admissions Tax (\$10.5 million)
  - Bingo (\$3 million; PRT, Lt. Governor's Office)
  - Insurance Tax (\$3.2 million; Forestry Commission)
  - Cigarette Surcharge (\$133.0 million; Medicaid)
  - Electric Power Tax (\$28.2 million; Commerce)
- Some taxes are “off-budget” (trust funds) and therefore do not appear in appropriated totals:
  - Homestead Exemption Fund HEx) - 1% Sales Tax (property tax relief)
  - Unemployment Compensation Insurance Tax (\$451.8 million; unemployment benefits)



## EXAMPLES OF MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE\*

- Donations
- License Fees collected by professional licensing boards
- Payments for conducting food and cosmetic sanitation inspections on behalf of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration
- Reimbursement for audit fees, prison industries, workshops, etc.



## EXAMPLES OF OTHER FUNDS REMAINING REVENUES#

- Investment earnings/income on Restricted Fund balance
- Parking fees
- Forfeited money
- Insurance claims
- Photocopying fees
- Sale of confiscated property

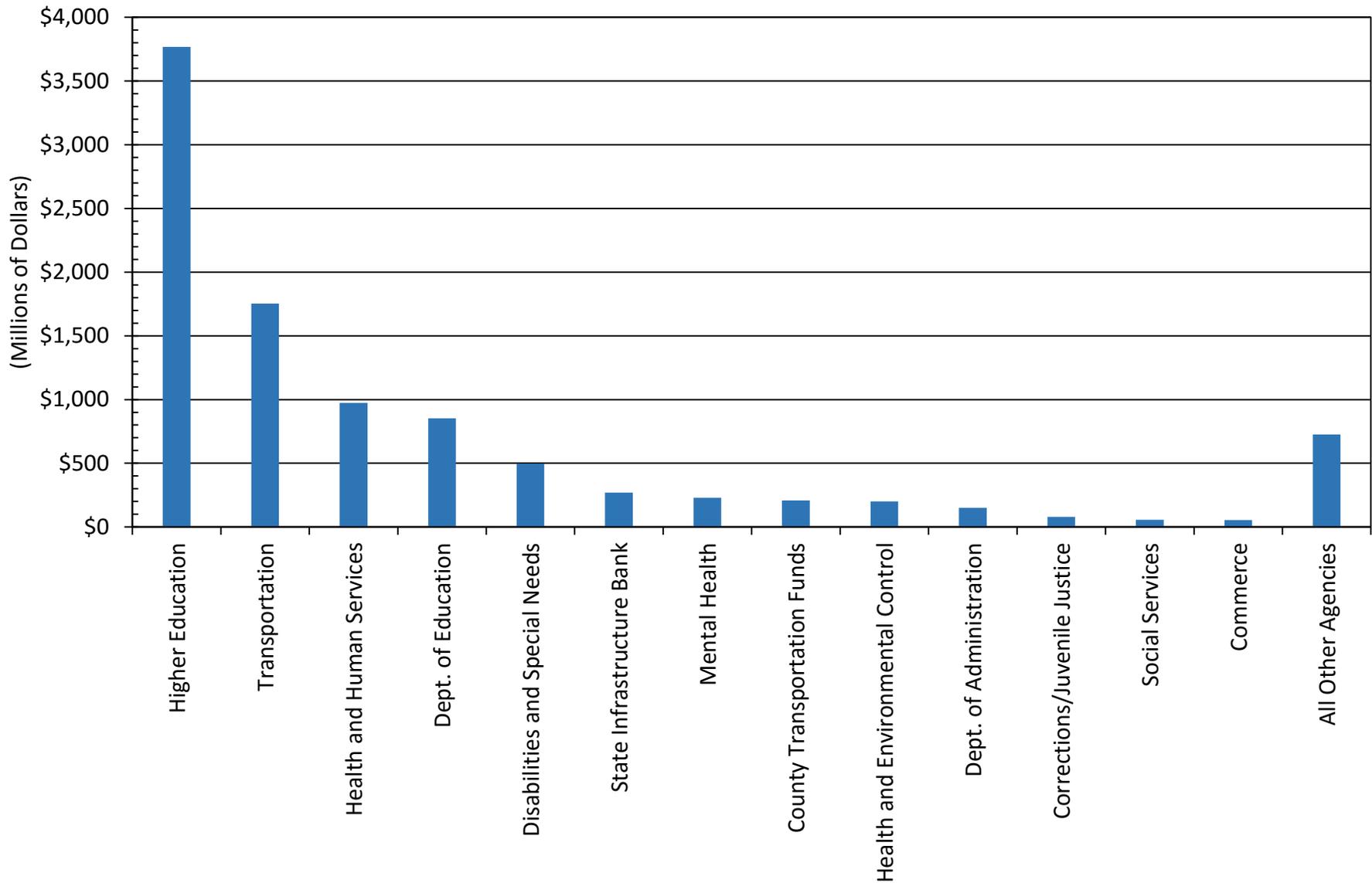


# AUTHORIZATION VS REVENUE

- In the Appropriation Act, General Fund appropriations equal budget authorization, which also equals revenue. The General Assembly balances General Fund Revenue and Appropriations.
- With Other Funds, however, agencies are granted an authorization, which may be higher or lower than actual revenue. Agencies can spend the lesser of actual revenue or the amount authorized in the budget. (In the event revenue exceeds authorization, agencies are usually allowed to retain these funds for use in future years.)
- The agencies with the largest Other Funds authorization are Higher Education, Transportation, Health and Human Services, Dept. of Education, and Dept. of Disabilities and Special Needs.



# OTHER FUNDS AUTHORIZATION FY 2016-17



# FEDERAL FUNDS

- Federal Revenues are not like General Fund revenues.
- Federal Revenues are typically an appropriation or grants for specific federal programs.
- The major sources of Federal Revenues are Medicaid, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), HUD Grants, Education Funding (Title I, IDEA, Public School Food Services), and Dept. of Employment and Workforce (DEW) Funding.

