State Budget 101:
Overview of the Executive Budget Office and State Budget Process
JANUARY 2019
EBO History

SC Restructuring Act of 2014
Established July 1, 2014
Component unit of the Department of Administration

Office of State Budget (Budget and Control Board)

Executive Budget Office (Department of Administration)
Provides assistance to Executive Branch (Governor)

Budget Development (Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office)
Provides assistance to Legislative Branch (General Assembly)
Major Functions

- Budget Development
- Statewide Financial Services
- Capital Budgeting & Planning
- Budget Administration
- Performance Measurement & Planning
Budget Development

- Develop guidelines for agency budget requests
- Collect agency budget requests
- Collect agency revenue estimates
- Conduct financial/policy research for Governor
- Develop Governor’s Executive Budget Recommendations
- Monitor legislative budget process
Budget Administration

- Perform deficit monitoring on state agencies
- Review and approve agency budget transactions
- Distribute Lottery and Education Improvement Act (EIA) funds
- Distribute Allocations (Pay Plan, Health Plan, Pension)
- Coordinate responses to Statewide/National Surveys
- Perform ad hoc reporting and data collection
- FTE management
Statewide Financial Services

Statewide Cost Allocation Plan (SWCAP)

- Means for recouping the State’s centralized indirect and direct costs associated with administration and support of federal programs.

- Statewide Support Services Examples:
  - State Treasurer’s Office – banking services
  - Comptroller General’s Office – accounting services
  - General Services – property leases, repairs, and maintenance
  - Technology Operations – data center services

Project Notification and Review System

- State Clearinghouse – review/coordination with state and local governments regarding federal grant awards
Capital Budgeting & Planning

Oversight responsibility for the Statewide Permanent Improvements Program

- Manages the project approval process
- Tracks project budgets and expenditures
- Facilitates the capital planning process through the Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan (CPIP)

Assists Approval Bodies and Agencies

- Joint Bond Review Committee and State Fiscal Accountability Authority
  - Project Review and Agenda Preparation
- State Agencies and Institutions
  - Technical Assistance
Performance Measurement & Planning
Annual Accountability Report

- **Purpose**
  - Provides the Governor and General Assembly information for analysis of the budget
  - Provides a basis for Agency Head Commission decisions

- **Content**
  - Agency’s mission
  - Objectives to accomplish the mission
  - Performance measures that indicate progress
  - Key program area descriptions and expenditures linked to financial and performance results
Statewide Enterprise Strategic Objectives

**Education, Training and Human Development**
Improve educational infrastructure to elevate the levels of educational preparedness of every South Carolinian to lead a healthy and productive life, including success in a job or career and in the community.

**Healthy and Safe Families**
Enhance public well-being by delivering efficient and cost-effective public health and support services.

**Maintaining Safety, Integrity and Security**
Protect the safety, integrity and security of statewide public resources, infrastructure, data and citizens including timely responses to emergencies, disasters and emerging threats.

**Public Infrastructure and Economic Development**
Build a world-class and safe public infrastructure to enhance the quality of life of our citizens and to promote the state in global competitiveness as a location for business, investment, talent, innovation and visitors.

**Government and Citizens**
Deliver a government that serves the needs of South Carolinians and achieves inter-agency collaboration to deliver highly effective, efficient and innovative programs.
State Budget Process Overview
Key Terms, Definitions & Concepts
Incremental Budgeting

- The current year’s budget is the basis (starting point) for building the next year’s budget.
- Historically, decision makers have been primarily concerned with how to spend the additional anticipated revenue over the current year.
- The majority of the budget changes very little from year to year.
Annualization

- Funding required in the next year’s budget for an item that was either partially funded or funded with non-recurring funds in the current year.

- Example:
  - State Health Plan
    - SHP follows a calendar year (January – December)
    - Budget follows a fiscal year (July – June)
    - SHP is funded over 2 budget fiscal years (January – June in year 1 and July to December in year 2)
New Funds

- Anticipated additional revenue for the next year over and above the current year’s estimate plus any excess revenues (Capital Reserve Fund and Supplemental Funds) from the current fiscal year.
Recurring Funds

- Revenue that can be anticipated year after year.
- Generally, revenue that is generated from taxes, fees and/or fines.
- Examples:
  - State sales tax
  - State income tax
  - Student tuition and fees
  - Traffic fines (i.e., speeding tickets)
Non-recurring Funds

- Revenue that can only be anticipated for a limited amount of time (usually only one fiscal year)
- Generally, revenue that is generated from one-time sources.
- Examples:
  - Litigation recoveries (class-action lawsuits)
  - Prior year’s surplus
  - Capital Reserve Fund
Carryforward Funds

- Unspent funds carried forward from one fiscal year into the next fiscal year
- 2 types:
  - **General** – equal to 10% of an agency’s original General Fund appropriation.
    - Example: Agency X is appropriated $10m; may carryforward up to $1m
  - **Special** – special statutory provision that exists for a particular program.
    - Example: Admin’s Division of Information Security program
Lapsed Funds

- Unspent funds in excess of the amount agencies are allowed to carry forward.
- Funds are returned to the state’s General Fund and may be re-appropriated for other purposes the following fiscal year by the General Assembly.
- Example:
  - Agency X is appropriated $10m but has $2m unspent at the end of the fiscal year. Agency may carryforward up to $1m but would lapse the remaining $1m.
Supplemental Appropriation “Surplus”

- Funds available because actual revenues collected exceeds the final fiscal year’s projections.
Constitutional and Other Requirements
Balanced Budget Requirement

Unlike the Federal Government, the State cannot run a deficit.

The budget must remain in balance throughout the fiscal year (beginning, during and at year-end).

“The General Assembly shall provide by law for a budget process to insure that annual expenditures of state government may not exceed annual state revenue.”

- Article X, §7(a)
Constitutional Spending Limit

- The maximum amount of spending of General Funds, Highway Trust Funds and Education Improvement Act Funds as defined by the Constitution.

- “…a spending limitation on appropriations for the operation of state government which shall provide that increases in such appropriations may not exceed the average growth rate of the economy…”

  - Article X, §7(c)
General Reserve Fund

- A **savings** account that may be used to cover a year-end shortfall in General Fund revenue collections.
- Equal to 5.0% of the previous fiscal year’s actual General Fund revenue.
- GRF is currently fully-funded at **$379,123,483**.

- Article III, §36(A)
Capital Reserve Fund

- A budgetary account that must be used to replenish the GRF, should the GRF be used to offset a year-end revenue shortfall.

- May be appropriated in the following fiscal year if not used to replenish the GRF.

- Equal to 2% of the previous fiscal year’s actual General Fund revenue.

- CRF is currently budgeted at $151,649,393.

- Article III, §36(B)
Local Government Fund

- Equal to 4.5% of the previous fiscal year’s actual General Fund revenue
- 83% goes to counties and 17% goes to municipalities
- A portion of the funds must be used for alcohol and drug programs.
- Currently funded at **$222,619,411 (2.8%)**.
  
  **Full funding = $365,591,935**

Tax Relief Trust Fund

- Fund set aside to reimburse local governments for the amount they are prohibited from collecting to support school districts due to property tax cap.
- Comes “off the top” of each year’s General Fund estimate.
- Currently funded at $599,438,000.

- S.C. Code of Laws, §11-11-150
Debt Service Limit

- Limit equal to 5.0% of the previous fiscal year’s actual General Fund revenue.
- The limit is on Debt Service (annual debt payment), not the total debt.
- Currently funded at $191,630,298

- Article X, §13(6)(c)
The maximum number of state-funded employees as defined by the Constitution.

Limit equal to 1.22% of the state’s population.

Ratio was established in FY 1980-81

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Population</th>
<th>FTE Limitation</th>
<th>FTE Appropriation</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5,153,463</td>
<td>63,034.06</td>
<td>35,501.88</td>
<td>27,532.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Article X, §7(d)
The Budget Process
Functional Areas

Agencies are grouped into Functional Areas based on mission/purpose:

1) K-12 & Cultural
2) Higher Education
3) Health & Social Services
4) Transportation
5) Economic Development & Natural Resources
6) Public Safety & Criminal Justice
7) Regulatory
8) General Government
# Functional Areas

## K-12 & Cultural
- Department of Education
- Education Oversight Committee
- Wil Lou Gray Opportunity School
- School for the Deaf & the Blind
- John de la Howe School
- Educational Television Commission
- Department of Archives & History
  - State Library
  - Arts Commission
  - State Museum
- Confederate Relic Room & Military Museum

## Health & Social Services
- Department of Vocational Rehabilitation
- Department of Health & Human Services
- Department of Health & Environmental Control
- Department of Mental Health
- Department of Disabilities & Special Needs
- Department of Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Services
- Department of Social Services
  - Commission for the Blind

## Transportation
- Department of Motor Vehicles
- Department of Transportation
  - Infrastructure Bank Board
  - County Transportation Fund
- Division of Aeronautics
# Economic Development & Natural Resources

- Forestry Commission
- Department of Agriculture
- Clemson PSA
- SC State PSA
- Department of Natural Resources
- Sea Grant Consortium
- Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism
- Department of Commerce
- Jobs Economic Development Authority
- Patriots Point Development Authority
- Conservation Bank
- Rural Infrastructure
- State Ports Authority

# Public Safety & Criminal Justice

- Judicial Department (Supreme Court)
- Administrative Law Court
- Attorney General
- Prosecution Coordination Commission
- Commission on Indigent Defense
- State Law Enforcement Division
- Department of Public Safety
- Law Enforcement Training Council
- Department of Corrections
- Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services
- Department of Juvenile Justice
- Adjutant General
# Functional Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Government</th>
<th>Regulatory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Senate</td>
<td>Housing Finance &amp; Development Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>Human Affairs Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Council</td>
<td>Commission on Minority Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Services Agency</td>
<td>Public Service Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Audit Council</td>
<td>Office of Regulatory Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governor’s Office / Mansion &amp; Grounds</td>
<td>Worker’s Compensation Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Administration</td>
<td>State Accident Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspector General</td>
<td>Patients’ Compensation Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant Governor</td>
<td>Department of Insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of State</td>
<td>Board of Financial Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comptroller General</td>
<td>Department of Consumer Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Treasurer</td>
<td>Department of Labor, Licensing &amp; Regulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retirement Systems Investment Council</td>
<td>Department of Employment &amp; Workforce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Election Commission</td>
<td>Department of Revenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue &amp; Fiscal Affairs Office</td>
<td>State Ethics Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Fiscal Accountability Authority</td>
<td>Procurement Review Panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Auditor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Employee Benefit Authority</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Employee Benefits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Reserve Fund</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt Service</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aid to Subdivisions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
The Participants

- Governor
- Board of Economic Advisors &
  Budget Development Section
- Executive Budget Office &
  Division of State Human Resources
- State Agencies &
  Higher Education Institutions
- Senate
- House of Representatives
- Constituents/Citizens &
  Special Interest Groups
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>• Budget instructions and templates developed for the upcoming fiscal year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>• Executive Budget Office (EBO) transmits instructions and templates to state agencies and universities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>• Agencies submit budget requests to EBO, which distributed copies to Governor’s Office, plus House and Senate staffers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>• Governor’s Office and EBO meet with agencies and universities to discuss their requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>• Board of Economic Advisors (BEA) releases the revenue estimate upon which the Governor’s Executive Budget is based.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>• Governor’s Office and EBO analyzes budget requests and prepares the Executive Budget.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| January | • Governor releases Executive Budget Recommendations.  
| | • House Ways and Means Subcommittees begin formal deliberations. |
| February | • Full House Ways and Means Committee budget deliberations.  
| | • Senate Finance Committee Subcommittees begin budget deliberations. |
| March | • BEA revises its revenue forecast.  
| | • House of Representatives debates and passes the budget.  
| | • Senate Finance Committee budget deliberations. |
| April | • Senate debates and passes the budget.  
| | • Budget Conference Committee deliberations. |
| May | • Conference Report delivered to the Governor.  
| | • Governor acts on budget; General Assembly takes up any vetoes. |
Sources of Funds
General Funds (aka “State” Funds)

- Revenue that is generally generated from taxes.
- Examples:
  - Retail sales tax
  - Individual income tax
  - Corporate income tax
  - Many others

FY 2018-19 Estimate

$8,676,134,824
Other Funds

- Revenue that is generally generated from fines and fees.
- 2 Types:
  - **Earmarked** – Accrued interest goes to the General Fund.
  - **Restricted** – Accrued interest remains in the fund.
- Examples:
  - Tuition and fees revenue
  - Gas tax revenue
  - Retirement Trust Fund

**FY 2018-19 Authorization**

$7,322,033,298
## Top 5 Other Fund Revenue Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Higher Education Tuition and Fees</td>
<td>$3,297,021,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Education Improvement Act (1¢ sales tax)</td>
<td>$717,001,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Homestead Exemption</td>
<td>$649,083,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Medicare/Medicaid Reimbursements</td>
<td>$567,014,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Gasoline Tax</td>
<td>$454,348,830</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Federal Funds

- Revenue that is generated from grants and disbursements from the Federal Government.
- Examples:
  - Medicaid
  - Food Stamps Program
  - Federal Highway Grants

FY 2018-19 Authorization
$8,768,376,935
# Top 4 Federal Fund Revenue Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Medicaid Program</td>
<td>$4,524,430,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Food Stamps Program</td>
<td>$1,199,305,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Federal Highway Grants</td>
<td>$641,853,798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Higher Education Research Grants</td>
<td>$630,619,373</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Appropriations Act
The Appropriations Act

Each Appropriation Act is applicable for one fiscal year
(July 1 – June 30)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IA</td>
<td>Appropriation of funds and FTEs by agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IB</td>
<td>Temporary laws associated with the budget that directs or controls the expenditure of funds included in Part IA.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There are 105 state agencies in the Appropriations Act.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9 Operate Solely on Other Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education Oversight Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retirement Systems Investment Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lottery Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patriot’s Point Development Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Service Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Accident Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients’ Compensation Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board of Financial Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure Bank Board</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Appropriations Act

Smallest budget
- Procurement Review Panel - $175,884

Largest budget
- Department of Health & Human Services - $7,758,566,031

Fewest FTEs
- Jobs Economic Development Authority – 1.00

Most FTEs
- Department of Corrections – 6,108.99
### Department of Administration

#### I. Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Total Funds</th>
<th>General Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR</td>
<td>201,297</td>
<td>201,297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLASSIFIED POSITIONS</td>
<td>1,908,335</td>
<td>374,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCLASSIFIED POSITIONS</td>
<td>864,500</td>
<td>130,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER PERSONAL SERVICES</td>
<td>62,306</td>
<td>4,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES</td>
<td>1,118,946</td>
<td>722,446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETV COVERAGE - LEGISLATIVE &amp; PUBLIC AFFAIRS</td>
<td>838,269</td>
<td>838,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENT COUNCIL</td>
<td>98,784</td>
<td>98,784</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL I. ADMINISTRATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Funds</th>
<th>General Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5,092,437</td>
<td>2,369,811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(39.37)</td>
<td>(8.45)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### II. Statewide Programs & Services

##### A. Executive Budget Office

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Total Funds</th>
<th>General Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLASSIFIED POSITIONS</td>
<td>1,054,000</td>
<td>1,054,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCLASSIFIED POSITIONS</td>
<td>353,000</td>
<td>353,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES</td>
<td>140,100</td>
<td>140,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL A. EXECUTIVE BUDGET OFFICE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Funds</th>
<th>General Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,547,100</td>
<td>1,547,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(19.00)</td>
<td>(19.00)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

##### B. Human Resources Division

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Total Funds</th>
<th>General Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLASSIFIED POSITIONS</td>
<td>1,372,989</td>
<td>1,232,989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCLASSIFIED POSITIONS</td>
<td>68,145</td>
<td>68,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER PERSONAL SERVICES</td>
<td>52,738</td>
<td>52,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES</td>
<td>1,321,539</td>
<td>826,573</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL B. HUMAN RESOURCES DIVISION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Funds</th>
<th>General Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,815,411</td>
<td>2,180,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(22.00)</td>
<td>(20.00)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**The Appropriations Act**

- Each agency’s budget is typically broken into programs:
  - Administration
  - Programs & Services
  - Employee Benefits

- Each program is typically broken into categories:
  - Agency Head
  - Classified Positions
  - Unclassified Positions
  - Other Personal Services
  - Other Operating Expenses
  - Employee Benefits

- For each category, there will be a Total Funds and General Funds amount and an FTE amount beneath.
## FY 2018-19 Appropriations Act

### Source (Funds) Amount

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source (Funds)</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>$8,221,032,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>$7,322,033,298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>$8,768,376,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$24,544,507,493</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Source (FTEs) Amount

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source (FTEs)</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>35,501.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>26,268.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>8,944.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>70,715.07</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The pie charts show the distribution of funds and FTEs by source type.
## FY 2018-19 Appropriations Act

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Funds</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K-12 Education &amp; Cultural</td>
<td>$3,163,929,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health &amp; Social Services</td>
<td>$2,227,100,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Government</td>
<td>$880,608,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Safety &amp; Criminal Justice</td>
<td>$874,799,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Education</td>
<td>$675,235,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Development/Natural Resources</td>
<td>$235,961,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>$89,637,790</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regulatory</td>
<td>$65,929,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$8,213,203,356</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functional Area</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health &amp; Social Services</td>
<td>$10,641,627,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Education</td>
<td>$1,488,806,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-12 Education &amp; Cultural</td>
<td>$4,983,709,028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>$2,960,958,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Government</td>
<td>$1,831,995,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Safety &amp; Criminal Justice</td>
<td>$1,284,349,948</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economic Development/Natural Resources</td>
<td>$654,788,883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulatory</td>
<td>$562,834,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$24,889,350,925</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Recurring funds only
FY 2018-19 Appropriations Act

General Funds

- K-12 Education & Cultural: 38%
- Health & Social Services: 27%
- General Government: 11%
- Public Safety & Criminal Justice: 11%
- Higher Ed: 8%
- Economic Development/Natural Resources: 3%
- Transportation: 1%
- Regulatory: 1%

Total Funds

- Health & Social Services: 44%
- K-12 Education & Cultural: 20%
- General Government: 12%
- Transportation: 12%
- Public Safety & Criminal Justice: 5%
- Economic Development/Natural Resources: 3%
- Higher Ed: 6%
- Regulatory: 2%

*Recurring funds only
Questions?

Executive Budget Office
www.admin.sc.gov/budget

Governor’s Office
www.governor.sc.gov

General Assembly
www.scstatehouse.gov