FUNDING THE FUTURE

A South Carolina Proposal to Ensure Fiscal Stability and Statewide Economic Growth

PROBLEMS FACING SC TODAY

Three Problems : One Issue



The current tax code disincentivizes decisions based on economic foundations that promote long term growth.



Today's discussion of resetting South Carolina on a path of **opportunity** and **growth**.



1 HOW CAN WE USE DATA?

A look at how we can use data to uncover trends and create solutions.





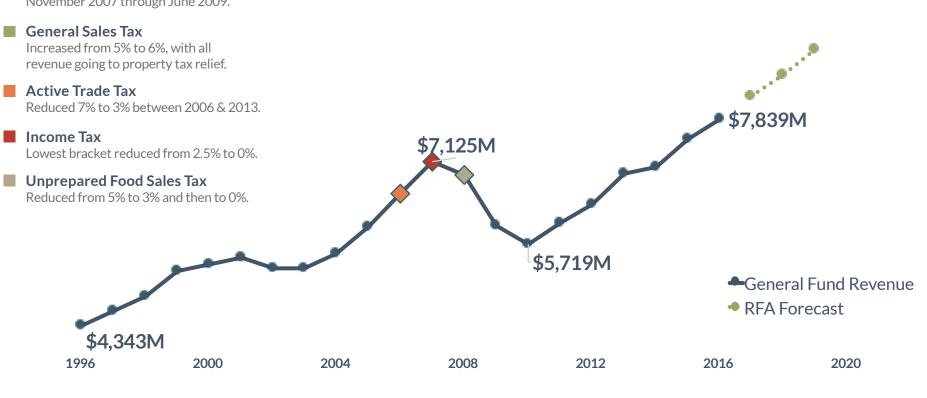
Using data analysis, we can develop data-driven, evidence-based models to make informed decisions for shaping the future financial system of the state.





SC's GENERAL FUND

A brief history of key events.

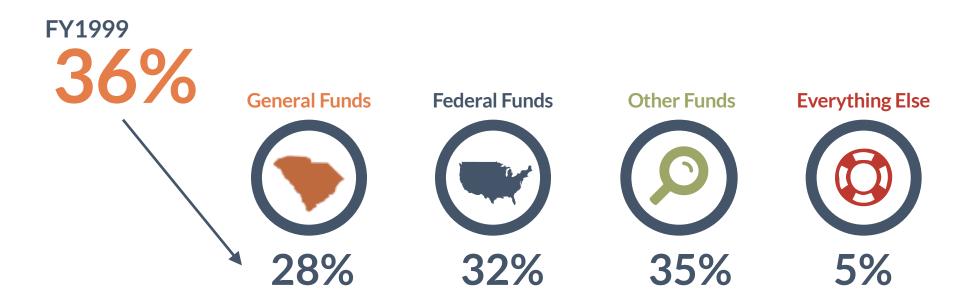


Source: "General Fund Revenue Historical Data FY 1989-90 through FY 2014-15." South Carolina Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office. August 27, 2015. (online: http://rfa.sc.gov/files/General%20Fund%20Revenue%20Historical%20Data%20FY%201989-90%20through%20FY%202014-15.pdf)



NON-GF ALLOCATIONS

An increasing number of funds are allocated through Federal, Other, and off-budget items.*



These trends increase complexity and reduce transparency.

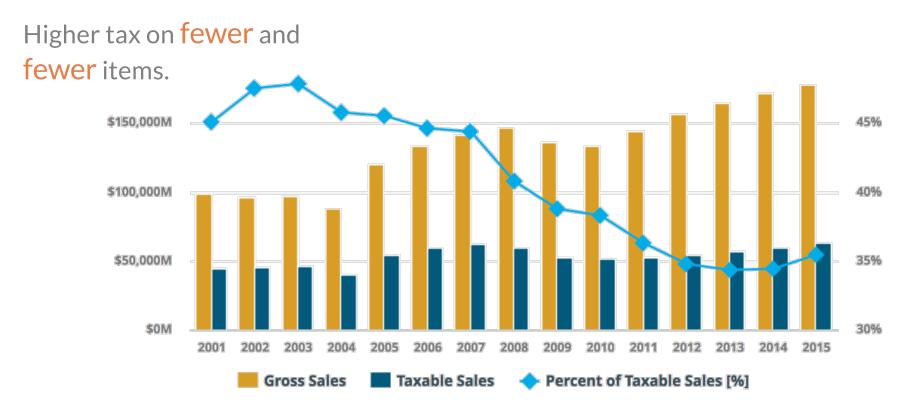
*Off-budget items include property tax relief trust funds, EIA, and Lottery.

2 REFORMING OUR TAX SYSTEM

Driving economic growth, providing stability, and restoring fairness.





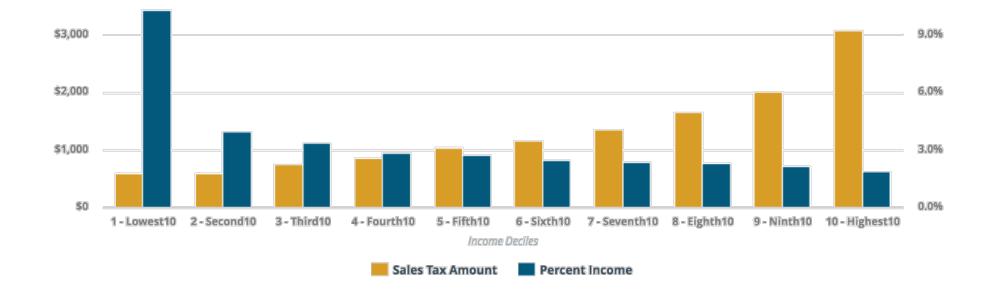


2014-2015 Annual Report. South Carolina Department of Revenue (DOR). (online: https://dor.sc.gov/resources-site/publications/Publications/FY_14-15_Annual_Report.pdf)





Lower income families pay a greater percentage of their income on sales tax.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Survey, Interview Survey, 2015 (Online: http://www.bls.gov/cex/home.htm). Sales and Use Tax Exemptions/Exclusions FY 2012-13, SC Revenue & Fiscal Affairs Office (online: http://rfa.sc.gov/files/Sales_Tax_Exemptions_-_FY2012-13.pdf)



SC's structure is evolving, in effect, into a 2-tier system with rates of 0% and 7%.



0% BRACKET

paid no state income tax in 2014, up from 27.0% in 2000 and 31.8% in 2007.



7% BRACKET

were in the 7% tax bracket in 2014, and accounted for 96.2% of the tax liability.



Multiple laws created new state education funding to provide property tax relief...

...but property taxes rose anyway. School district taxes increased 30.7% since 1993 or \$161 per South Carolina

resident (on a real 2015 US\$, per capita basis).



Source: FY 2014 Local Government Finance Report: South Carolina Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office (RFA). December 2015.



And the burden shifted to fewer property types.

Property Tax Relief (1994) and Act 388 (2006)

Combined, these tax laws have eliminated property tax on owner occupied homes from school district taxes, replacing it with 3 "Tiers" of property tax reimbursement to counties from a 1% state sales tax.

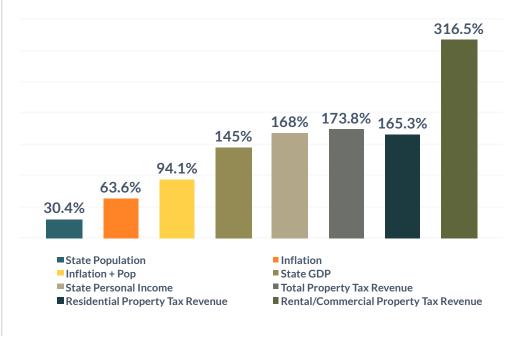
Shifted Tax Burden

The 1977 local funding share formula based on district taxable property has been eroded by tax exemptions, shifting the local property tax burden to fewer properties, particularly rental and commercial.

Insufficient Sales Tax Swap

Act 388 1% sales "tax swap" has fallen short of required tax reimbursements in excess of \$110m annually since FY10.

Property Tax Growth, FY93 - FY13

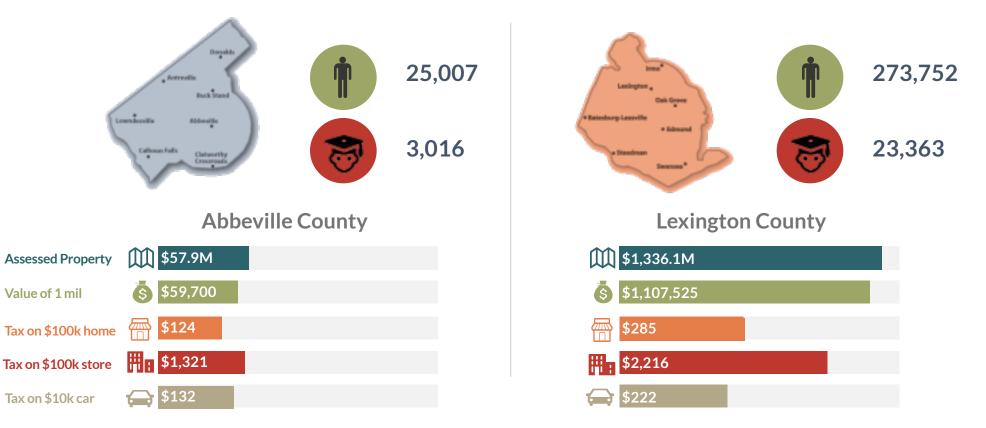


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PROPERTY TAX BURDEN VARIES

A tale of two school districts' tax burden.



Note: Analysis assumes uniform appraisal methods across counties.

Source: South Carolina Property Tax Rates by County, 2015. South Carolina Association of Counties. January 2016.





Millage rates, which are set locally, **vary by county and school district**, raising revenue in ways that **create inequity** in tax burden and in services delivered.

School district taxes on a \$100k store vary up to

3 times as much across counties.



Source: South Carolina Property Tax Rates by County, 2015: South Carolina Association of Counties, January 2016. (Online: http://www.sccounties.org/Data/Sites/1/media/services/Research/propertytax2015.pdf)

3 THE ROAD FORWARD

How do we get from here to there?







Multiple urgent current needs create the perfect opportunity to achieve these goals.





WHY NOW?

South Carolina faces an impending "perfect storm" of fiscal dilemmas.

AGING INFRASTRUCTURE

Our aging infrastructure system is crumbling around us with no currently workable plan to properly fund future construction, modernization and maintenance needs.

ABBEVILLE RULING

The recent Abbeville decision by the State Supreme Court decried a fractured rural education system that is denying too many students the opportunity of a good education and requires swift legislative action.

ECONOMIC COMPETITION

Our neighbors (GA, NC, & TN) are aggressively competing by lowering and equalizing their tax burden to attract and retain business.

BODMAN RULING

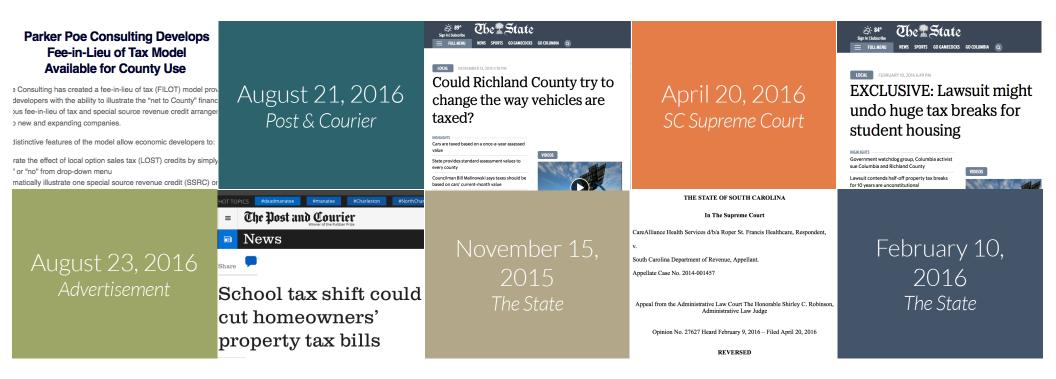
The SC Supreme Court Bodman decision invited a "challenge...at a later date" by a plaintiff with standing arguing equal protection under the constitution of the individual elements of our current maze of sales tax exemptions.

Each of these issues is **foundational to the economic future** of our state. None can be solved independently of the other. Each demands proactive, **well-thought out solutions**. Proven **ideas and bold leadership** have never been more needed.



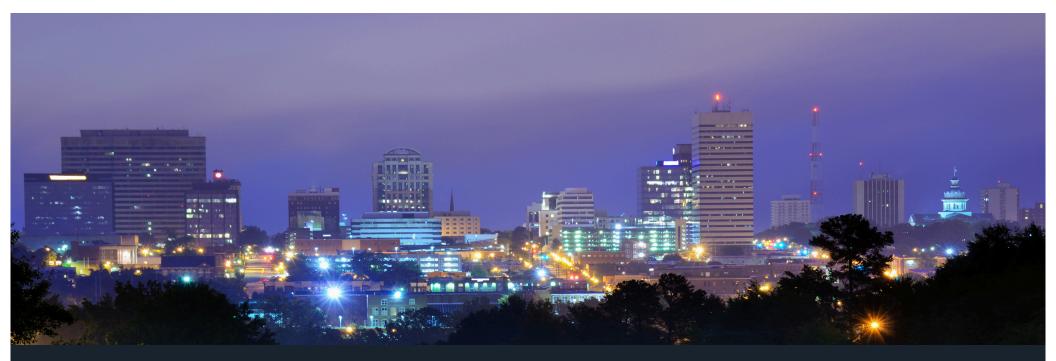
WHY COMPREHENSIVE?

Continual challenges to the distributional inequities of the tax code.



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To see interactive data, please visit http://acuitasecon.com/econLab.