
FUNDS CONSOLIDATION

A REPORT TO THE
EXECUTIVE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ANALYST
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BACKGROUND

Approximately 40 years ago, the state went through a “Funds Consolidation” process in which the number of funds was reduced to ten (the General Fund, two Special Revenue Funds: the Uniform School Fund and the Highway Construction and Maintenance Fund; and seven Trust and Agency Funds).

Five years ago, the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst (October 2001 and May 2002) presented funds consolidation reports to the Executive Appropriations Committee. The reports recommended eliminating nine restricted funds and consolidating fourteen restricted funds back to the unrestricted General Fund. The Legislature acted on the recommendation to eliminate funds by passing House Bill 61, “Funds Consolidation” during the 2002 General Session which eliminated all funds as recommended. No action was taken on the fourteen funds recommended for consolidation, but one (CUP Mitigation Fund) has since been eliminated administratively by the Division of Finance at the request of the Division of Water Resources.

MAJOR FUND TYPES

Utah Code lists twelve major fund types in UCA 51-5, “Funds Consolidation Act.” These are:

- a) General Fund
- b) Education Fund (a Special Revenue Fund)
- c) Special Revenue Funds
- d) Capital Project Funds
- e) Debt Service Funds
- f) Permanent Funds
- g) Enterprise Funds
- h) Internal Service Funds
- i) Trust and Agency Funds
- j) General Fixed Assets Account Group (no longer used)
- k) General Long-Term Obligation Account Group (no longer used);
and
- l) College and University Funds

Whenever legislation establishes a new fund, the legislation should classify the new fund under one of the above major fund types.

Today the Education Fund, Uniform School Fund and the Transportation Fund remain as Special Revenue Funds. Special Revenue Funds account for proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than for sources designated to other fund types) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes.

“Restricted” Special Revenue Funds are created by legislation that:

1. Identifies specific revenue sources such as fees, taxes, donations, federal funds, etc.
2. Defines the use of that money for a specific government function
3. Delegates spending authority over the fund’s assets to a board, administrative department, or other officials

While the Legislature delegates spending authority over Restricted Special Revenue Funds, the funds are subject to annual legislative review by the appropriate legislative appropriations subcommittee.

INCREASING NUMBER OF RESTRICTED FUNDS

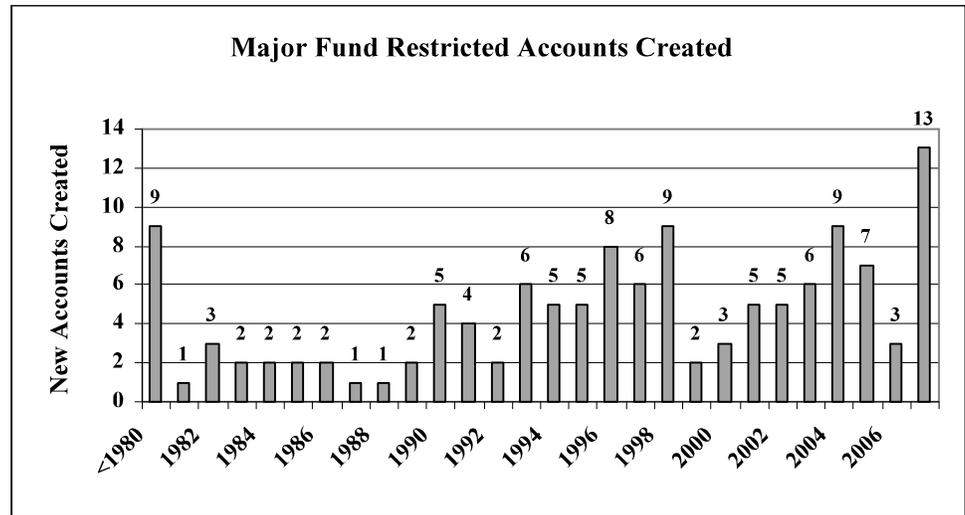
In the last 40 years, the number of funds has grown to the point where there are now 128 restricted funds between the General Fund, the Education Fund, and the Transportation Fund. The growth in the number of restricted funds has come because of legislation authorizing specific agencies to establish special or “restricted” funds, with specifically identified revenue sources, within one of the above-mentioned major funds. There are 109 restricted funds authorized within the General Fund, representing FY 2006 closing fund balances of nearly \$171 million.

The trend for creating new funds has increased of late. During the 2007 General Session the Legislature created twenty new funds or sub-funds.

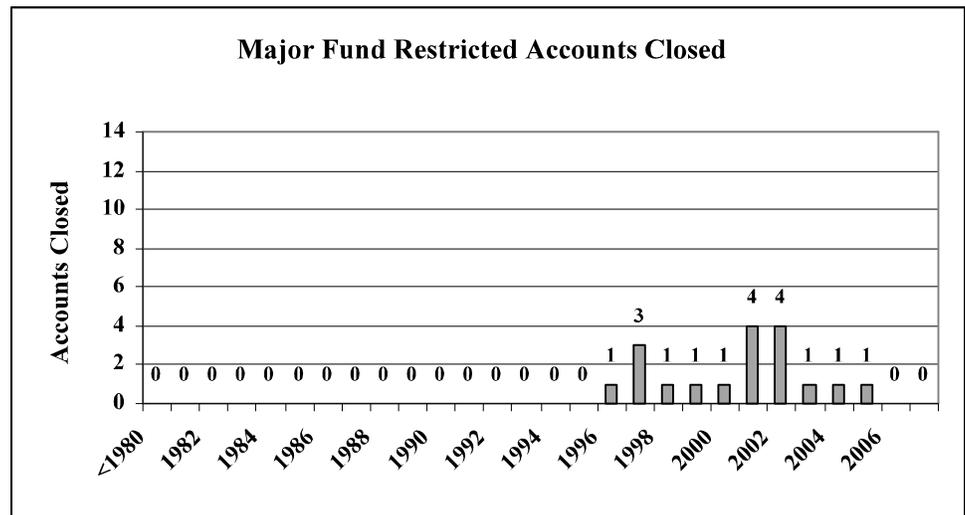
2007 General Session Passed Bills Creating New Funds		
<u>Bill</u>	<u>Bill Title</u>	<u>New Fund Name</u>
HB 7	Post-Retirement Benefits Trust Fund	State Post-Retirement Benefits Trust Fund
HB 38	Amendments to Local Option Sales & Use Taxes	Transient Room Tax Fund
HB 46	Disaster Recovery Funding	State Disaster Recovery Restricted Account
HB 91	Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice	Law Enforcement Operations Restricted Account
HB 97	Motor Vehicle Registration Check-Off	Off-Highway Access and Education
HB 99	Water Loan Program Amendments	Water Quality Origination Fee Subaccount
HB 99	Water Loan Program Amendments	Drinking Water Origination Fee Subaccount
HB 134	SITLA Amendments	Land Exchange Distribution Account
HB 314	Transportation Funding Revisions	Critical Highway Needs Fund
HB 341	A.G. Crime Violence Prevention Spec Rev Fund	Attorney General Crime and Violence Prevention Fund
HB 351	Revolving Loan Fund for Energy Efficiencies	Energy Efficiency Fund
SB 18	Creation of Sev Tax and Infrac and Econ Divers Accts	Severance Tax Holding Account
SB 18	Creation of Sev Tax and Infrac and Econ Divers Accts	Infrastructure and Economic Diversification Investment Account
SB 188	Wildlife Resources Conservation Easement Acct	Wildlife Resources Conservation Easement Restricted Account
SB 199	Division of Real Estate and Title Insurance	Utah Housing Opportunity Restricted Account
SB 200	Reduced Cigarette Ignition Propensity	Reduced Cigarette Ign Propensity and Fireftr Prot Act Enforce Acct
SB 223	Tax Amendments	Rural Health Care Facilities Fund
SB 240	Litigation Fund Restricted Account	Litigation Fund for Highway Projects Account
SB 240	Litigation Fund Restricted Account	Mountain View Corridor Subaccount
SB 268	Rural Broadband Service Fund	Rural Broadband Service Fund

Of these twenty new funds, one is a trust fund, thirteen are “Major” Fund (General Fund, Education Fund, Transportation Fund) restricted accounts, and six are “Non-Major” special revenue or enterprise funds.

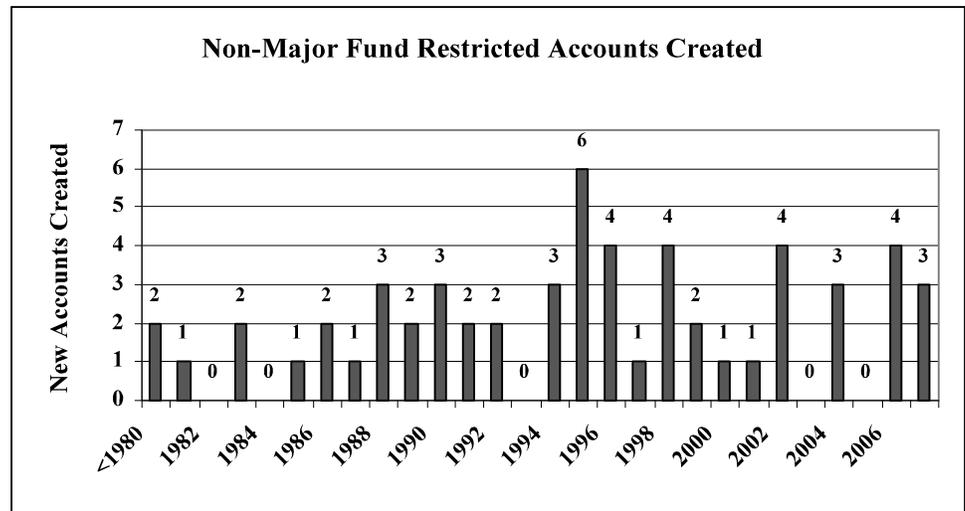
The following chart shows that the Legislature began rapid expansion in the number of Major Fund restricted accounts in 1990. Over half of restricted funds in place were created in 1997 or later.



At the same time, it should be recognized that the Legislature and the Division of Finance have closed some accounts over the same period. However, the number of accounts closed hasn't kept pace with accounts created.



Concerning Special Revenue Funds or Restricted Special Revenue Funds, today there are 57 such accounts, representing FY 2006 closing fund balances of \$102 million. Since 1997 the Legislature has created an average of two of these accounts per year.



The Legislature and the Division of Finance have closed many non-major restricted accounts since 1980. Most of these were bond debt service funds, expendable trust funds, special revenue funds, administrative funds to receive contributions, donations, fines and forfeitures, and clearing funds.

Years ago, the Legislature and the Division of Finance had a rule of thumb that every ten new funds (plus other workload considerations) would require an additional FTE in the division. During the last ten years, however, the division has been able to absorb the growth in funds with no new FTE. New FTE may become necessary if accounts continue to expand. Factors that influence the level of work created by new accounts include:

- Whether they collect interest
- Whether they require monthly or annual reconciliation
- Whether they require oversight by the Division of Finance or other agencies
- The number of agencies receiving appropriations from the account
- Complex statutory requirements (such as rainy day funds and tobacco funds)

Given the significant increase in the number of restricted funds, and the increased workload that each fund entails, the Legislative Fiscal Analyst has considered the feasibility of consolidating some of the restricted accounts into their major fund type.

More information on each restricted fund is provided in the appendix.

CONSIDERATIONS

In the 1967 report, the Legislative Fiscal Analyst warned the following: “The reader of this report is cautioned not to assume that

the reduction from 171 to 10 funds will create a large windfall of money which would be available for legislative appropriations. A move to reclassify restricted or earmarked revenues as free revenues will in a large measure be offset by appropriations that must be made for the programs which the earmarked revenues previously financed.” In this report, the Analyst reaffirms this caution. A process of consolidating previously restricted funds does not generate any new revenue, unless a program is reduced or eliminated. However, it could be argued that a reduction of restricted funds may provide the Legislature with more flexibility.

Often when the Legislature creates new accounts, it also creates new revenue sources or redirects existing restricted revenues for the accounts, so as to not reduce the unrestricted General Fund. For example, House Bill 38, “Amendments to Local Option Sales and Use Taxes” redirected the first fifteen percent of transient room tax collections to the new Transient Room Tax Fund created by the same bill. Other times, the Legislature uses formerly unrestricted revenue sources to fund a new restricted account. The following table demonstrates the actions of the 2007 Legislature in designating formerly “free” revenues for restricted purposes.

2007 General Session Passed Bills Moving Unrestricted Revenues to Restricted Purposes					
<u>Bill</u>	<u>Bill Title</u>	<u>Free Rev Fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>New Fund Name</u>	<u>Revenue to New Fund</u>
HB 39	Concealed Weapons Fees Amendments	GF	(653,900)	Dedicated Credits	653,900
HB 46	Disaster Recovery Funding	RDF/GF	(17,400,000)	State Disaster Recovery Restr Acct*	17,400,000
HB 91	Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice	GF	(2,370,000)	Law Enforcement Ops Restr Acct	2,370,000
HB 314	Transportation Funding Revisions	GF	(90,000,000)	Critical Highway Needs Fund	90,000,000
SB 8	Use of State Engineer Fees	GF	(190,000)	Dedicated Credits	190,000
SB 85	Mining Test Fees	GF	(30,000)	Dedicated Credits	30,000

*Plus a portion of future surpluses

Other bills, such as Senate Bill 233, “Tax Amendments” also had a significant impact on free revenue but used such revenue on purposes other than making them restricted.

Barring statutory changes, the cumulative effect of earmarking unrestricted revenues over the years could arguably lead to an erosion of flexibility or decision-making ability by future budgeters. When the Analyst reviewed each restricted fund to determine if any could or should be consolidated into the unrestricted General Fund, it was noted that state government is much more complex than it was 40 years ago and in some cases necessitates separate funds for adequate accounting. The Analyst’s findings show that for many of the funds, maintaining the restricted status is necessary or even beneficial and should be retained. However, other funds could justifiably be merged

into the General Fund. In addition, there are several funds with no fund balances or small balances with little activity, whose apparent usefulness has expired. These statutorily-authorized funds could easily be eliminated by amending the applicable sections of the Code.

In determining whether any funds should or should not be consolidated, the Analyst determined both the advantages and disadvantages of consolidating and the effect such a consolidation would have on the Legislature, the Fiscal Analyst, the Division of Finance and the affected agencies.

ADVANTAGES OF CONSOLIDATION FOR THE LEGISLATURE, LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ANALYST, AND DIVISION OF FINANCE

Fewer funds to understand and handle. By consolidating several restricted funds into the General Fund, members of the Legislature and the Legislative Fiscal Analyst will have fewer funds from which to appropriate. Numerous restricted funds can be difficult to understand and remember exact purposes. Likewise, the Division of Finance will have fewer funds to manage and report.

Better able to control growth of government programs. The Legislature is successful in controlling growth in state government funded from the General Fund. However, agencies that have a restricted fund revenue source sometimes find it easier to get additional funding and additional FTEs in the appropriation process if they have money in the account.

The following examples illustrate some growth that occurred during the 2007 General Session:

- The Courts will add two child welfare mediators from the Dispute Resolution Restricted Fund as revenue becomes available
- Various divisions within the Department of Natural Resources have authorization to hire 7.5 FTEs from the Sovereign Land Management Account, Boating Account, OHV Account, State Park Fees Account, and Oil and Gas Conservation Account
- The Department of Commerce hired 3.5 FTEs from the Commerce Service Fund

Decrease the inequity between “State Fund” agencies and “Non-State Fund” agencies. Similar to the previous point, other inequities exist between agencies that are funded from the state funds and those that have other funding sources. For example, appropriation cuts during 2002 only affected state funds. On the other hand, appropriation increases only add money to state funds—non-state

funded agencies don't benefit from general appropriation increases unless they can raise additional money in their accounts.

ADVANTAGES OF CONSOLIDATION FOR STATE AGENCIES

Funding would be more stable and secure for programs. Current fluctuations which agencies experience with restricted funds revenues would not be felt by the agency. The General Fund as a whole would be able to absorb the potential fluctuation, except during times of general economic downturns, assuming funding of the program is justified.

DISADVANTAGES OF CONSOLIDATION FOR THE LEGISLATURE, LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ANALYST, AND DIVISION OF FINANCE

The General Fund would become the funding base for more programs. This has the potential of (1) allowing expenditure levels to be more stable, while directed revenue streams may be more unpredictable, and (2) making revenue estimates somewhat more difficult due to the increased number of revenue streams and their individual variability.

State agencies' collection efforts may not receive the same level of emphasis. Agencies could become less diligent in various collections since their revenue stream would be from the General Fund and be part of the "base budget."

Accrual of interest to specific funds would instead go to the General Fund. Restricted funds allow the isolation of assets. Being designated as a restricted fund facilitates accounting in those funds for which policymakers want to legally accrue interest.

DISADVANTAGES OF CONSOLIDATION FOR STATE AGENCIES

Agencies would have less flexibility in increasing program expenditures. During periods when non-General Fund revenues increase, authorization has been given fairly generously for program expansions which utilize those non-General Funds. If the same agency's funding was moved to the General Fund, it would be less able to increase programs to reach the level of increased revenue.

In a similar vein, future appropriations would be subject to the appropriations limit. When new restricted funds are created, that year's spending cap is reduced by the amount of money appropriated to the new fund. The following year(s), however, spending from the restricted account is immune from the spending cap. If restricted

funds were consolidated back to the General Fund, future appropriations would be subject to the appropriations limit.

Agencies could encounter problems with groups for whom they provide services. Often an agency's constituency will agree to a fee for services, or to make donations, with the stipulation that the funds be placed in a restricted account. If the constituency were to see its fees/donations deposited into the General Fund, it would not have the confidence that those funds would be used exclusively for the agreed upon services.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Analyst recommends that the Legislature:

1. Amend the statutory list of major fund types in UCA 51-5 (see page 1) to match major fund types implemented in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 34. Specifically, this would entail:
 - a. Removing the Education Fund from the list (but not deleting the Fund) since it is a Special Revenue Fund
 - b. Removing the General Fixed Assets Account Group since it is no longer used
 - c. Removing the General Long-Term Obligation Account Group since it is no longer used
 - d. Renaming "College and University Funds" to something more general, such as "Discreet Component Unit Funds"
2. Consolidate funds listed in the following table:

Funds Recommended for Consolidation						
<u>Year Created</u>	<u>Account Name</u>	<u>Created By</u>	<u>FY06 Revenues</u>	<u>FY06 Expenditures</u>	<u>FY06 Ending Fund Bal</u>	<u>Comments</u>
General Fund Restricted Accounts						
1980	Prepaid Sales and Use Tax Construction	63-51-4	\$0	\$0	\$0	No activity since at least 1996
1982	Tuberculosis & Bangs Disease Control	4-31-8	\$0	\$0	(\$100)	No activity since 2002
1990	Tax and Revenue Anticipation Note	63-61-3	\$0	\$0	\$0	No activity since 1990
1991	Abortion Litigation Trust Account	76-7-317.1	\$0	\$0	\$1,400	No activity since at least 1993
1997	CASA Volunteer Account	78-46-28	\$0	\$0	\$0	No activity since 1998
1998	Certified Nurse Midwife Educ & Enforce	58-44a-103	\$0	\$0	\$0	No activity since created
2001	Nuclear Accident and Hazard Compens	19-3-309	\$0	\$0	\$0	No activity since created
2002	Recreational Trails and Streams Enhance	63-34-3.3	\$0	\$0	\$0	No activity since created
2002	Wetlands Protection Account	63-34-3.2	\$0	\$0	\$0	No activity since created
2005	Tobacco Control Restricted Acct	59-14-610	\$0	\$0	\$0	No activity since created
Education Fund Restricted Accounts						
2001	Growth in Student Population Restr Acct	53A-16-112	\$0	\$0	\$0	No activity since created
Transportation Special Revenue Funds						
2002	Aeronautics Construction Revolv Loan	72-2-122	\$0	\$0	\$0	No activity since created
2003	State Highway Projects Within Counties	72-2-121.1	\$0	\$0	\$0	No activity since created
Non-Major Special Revenue Funds (RSRF=Restricted Special Revenue Fund)						
1990	Utah Arts Endowment RSRF	9-6-502	\$56,200	\$0	\$200,400	Low activity
1991	Utah History Endowment RSRF	9-8-702	\$0	\$0	\$100	Low activity
1991	WIC Supplemental Food Program RSRF	26-10-2.5	\$0	\$0	\$450,000	No activity since 1992
1995	Landscape Architects Ed & Enforce RSRF	58-53-103	\$2,500	\$800	\$7,300	Low activity
1996	Substance Abuse Donation Fund	62A-8-103	\$0	\$0	\$0	No activity since created
2004	Child Welfare Parental Defense RSRF	63A-11-102	\$0	\$0	\$127,700	Appropriated program

Of the nineteen accounts recommended for consolidation, ten would go into the General Fund, one into the Education Fund, two into the Transportation Fund, and six Restricted Special Revenue Funds into appropriated programs. Funds were

selected based on lack of activity.

3. Consider a broader approach to fund consolidation. The Analyst is willing to contact agencies to ensure consolidation wouldn't have unexpected adverse consequences. This could be done in any of the major fund groups. For example, the Transportation Fund group has fifteen different sub-accounts (see Appendix, page 13) that are treated differently and, since they are Special Revenue Funds, don't have the same clear rules as General Fund sub-accounts. The Department of Transportation, the Division of Finance, and the Analyst's Office are willing to work together to recommend further consolidation under legislative intent.
4. Put an implementation date of July 1, 2008 (FY 2009) on any bill to consolidate or eliminate funds so that there is enough lead time to implement the provisions of the bill and build the FY 2009 budget under the proposed consolidation.
5. Use a stricter sifting process before creating new restricted funds. In the Funds Consolidation study done in 1967, the report suggested:

To guard against possible passage of a bill which contains provisions to establish a new fund, it is also suggested that the rules of the Legislature require that all such bills be referred to a committee. The designated committee would be assigned to study the bill in the light of the statutes regarding legislative policy governing the establishment of funds.

The Analyst recommends that this policy, or some variation of it, be adopted to control the establishment of numerous new funds in the future.

APPENDIX – RESTRICTED FUNDS (SORTED BY YEAR CREATED)

Year Created	Account Name	Created By	FY06 Revenues	FY06 Expenditures	FY06 Ending Fund Bal	2/28/2007 Revenues	2/28/2007 Expenditures
General Fund Restricted Accounts							
1980	Intoxicated Driver Rehabilitation Acct	62A-8-303	\$1,371,400	\$1,368,400	\$7,700	\$674,600	\$750,000
1980	GF Boating Account	73-18-22	\$3,552,700	\$3,466,700	\$609,700	\$3,057,200	\$2,034,500
1980	Off Highway Vehicle Account	41-22-19	\$3,627,500	\$3,131,200	\$2,138,700	\$2,574,200	\$1,630,300
1980	Wildlife Resources Account	23-14-13	\$22,491,700	\$22,728,900	\$6,975,000	\$13,354,400	\$12,968,700
1980	Financial Institutions	71-1-403	\$4,554,700	\$4,760,200	\$813,200	\$5,658,500	\$2,894,500
1980	Mineral Lease Account	59-21-1	\$126,637,400	\$126,637,400	\$100	\$69,868,500	\$59,176,800
1980	Prepaid Sales and Use Tax Construction	63-51-4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1982	Tuberculosis & Bangs Disease Control	4-31-8	\$0	\$0	(\$100)	\$0	\$0
1982	Ag and Wildlife Damage Prevention	4-23-7.5	\$192,700	\$203,100	\$2,400	\$154,700	\$305,900
1982	Utah Livestock Brand and Anti-Theft	4-24-24	\$837,100	\$669,000	\$401,100	\$300,000	\$458,000
1983	Wildlife Resources Trust Account	23-19-17.7	\$68,500	\$42,700	\$1,711,200	\$51,000	\$69,000
1984	Children's Trust Account	62A-4a-309	\$390,900	\$368,100	\$444,800	\$248,100	\$200,000
1984	Youth Corrections Victim Restitution	62A-7-110.5	\$0	\$1,320,200	\$0	\$0	\$0
1985	State Cost Recovery	Admin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1985	Exxon Oil Overcharge	Fed Ruling	\$54,200	\$2,100	\$5,464,900	\$800	\$381,800
1986	Mineral Bonus Account	59-21-2	\$40,169,700	\$29,418,800	\$20,040,200	\$17,086,300	\$11,960,400
1986	Finance Overhead Reimburse from ISFs	51-5-6	\$1,287,500	\$1,272,400	\$21,000	\$0	\$636,200
1987	Federal Commodities	Admin	\$156,492,500	\$156,492,500	\$0	\$88,093,500	\$88,322,600
1988	CDBG Loan Advances	Fed Regul	\$0	\$40,000	\$2,210,000	\$40,000	\$40,000
1989	Public Safety Support Fund	63-63a-4	\$3,448,900	\$3,448,900	\$0	\$1,933,800	\$1,841,600
1989	Substance Abuse Prevention	63-63a-5	\$890,800	\$912,100	\$0	\$449,700	\$468,100
1990	Commerce Service Fund	13-1-2	\$30,975,900	\$29,607,400	\$5,861,200	\$25,242,800	\$11,825,000
1990	Pamela Atkinson Homeless Trust Acct	9-4-803	\$799,800	\$850,000	\$270,600	\$732,800	\$425,000
1990	Victims of Domestic Violence Service	63-63a-6	\$790,800	\$410,000	\$1,224,500	\$404,700	\$406,600
1990	Tax and Revenue Anticipation Note	63-61-3	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1990	Trust Account Support	78-27-4	\$249,400	\$150,000	\$100,000	\$18,300	\$125,000
1991	Industrial Assistance Fund	63-38f-903	\$4,472,100	\$1,052,800	\$31,303,700	\$860,300	\$954,100
1991	Children's Legal Defense Account	63-63a-8	\$528,700	\$477,800	\$200,000	\$374,400	\$323,500
1991	Nonjudicial Adjustment Account	78-3a-207	\$616,400	\$455,100	\$761,800	\$447,700	\$342,200
1991	Abortion Litigation Trust Account	76-7-317.1	\$0	\$0	\$1,400	\$0	\$0
1992	Kurt Oscarson Children's Organ Transp	26-18a-4	\$74,000	\$82,200	\$168,300	\$25,500	\$50,000
1992	Statewide Warrant Operations Account	63-63a-9	\$457,100	\$457,100	\$203,300	\$224,900	\$244,600
1993	Horse Racing Account	4-38-16	\$14,600	\$10,100	\$18,700	\$1,300	\$25,000
1993	Petroleum Storage Tank Restricted Acct	19-6-405.5	\$16,600	\$10,000	\$168,000	\$12,100	\$25,000
1993	Used Oil Collection Administration Acct	19-6-719	\$642,800	\$436,600	\$535,000	\$506,800	\$363,800
1993	Wildlife Habitat Account	23-19-43	\$1,771,400	\$1,587,800	\$211,000	\$897,100	\$1,060,900
1993	Sovereign Lands Management Acct	65A-5-1	\$4,182,800	\$6,306,300	\$3,521,200	\$3,120,900	\$2,432,800
1993	Fire Academy Support Account	53-7-204.2	\$5,216,800	\$5,048,000	\$6,036,400	\$1,408,900	\$2,366,500
1994	Stripper Well Petroleum Violation Escrow	Fed Ruling	\$233,700	\$369,000	\$1,229,100	\$184,300	\$216,000
1994	Dispute Resolution Fund	78-31b-9	\$112,200	\$50,800	\$281,700	\$77,100	\$81,000
1994	Sales and Use Tax Admin Fees Acct	59-12-206	\$9,047,100	\$7,491,300	\$14,437,300	\$4,948,200	\$3,979,300
1995	Victims of Domestic Violence Services	Admin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1995	Environmental Quality Restricted Acct	19-1-108	\$7,369,600	\$5,359,000	\$6,144,700	\$3,481,600	\$3,362,500
1995	Trust Fund for People with Disabilities	63A-5-220	\$414,700	\$100,000	\$3,431,000	\$237,700	\$50,000
1995	State Courts Complex Account	78-7-35	\$3,985,300	\$4,400,000	\$1,319,500	\$2,638,000	\$2,350,000
1995	Workplace Safety Account	34A-2-701	\$1,483,600	\$755,700	\$2,338,800	\$431,400	\$785,700
1996	Factory Built Housing Fees Account	58-56-17.5	\$97,600	\$0	\$205,500	\$47,200	\$0
1996	Community & Econ Devel Project Fund	9-2-1503	\$0	\$0	\$1,300	\$0	\$1,300
1996	DEQ Water Quality Provo River CUP	Contract	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$144,700	\$0
1996	Medicaid Restricted Account	26-18-402	\$1,802,500	\$0	\$3,306,500	\$0	\$0
1996	Employment Security Administration	35A-4-505	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,294,000	\$0
1996	Special Administrative Expense Fund	35A-4-506	\$6,489,400	(\$30,000)	\$15,636,700	\$1,630,900	\$0
1997	Environmental Voluntary Cleanup	19-8-103	\$79,900	\$77,800	\$62,300	\$37,400	\$305,800
1997	Species Protection Account	63-34-14	\$432,000	\$190,300	\$1,005,600	\$92,600	\$284,400

Year Created	Account Name	Created By	FY06 Revenues	FY06 Expenditures	FY06 Ending Fund Bal	2/28/2007 Revenues	2/28/2007 Expenditures
General Fund Restricted Accounts (Continued)							
1997	CASA Volunteer Account	78-46-28	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1997	Court Reporting Technology Account	78-56-108	\$211,400	\$217,200	\$229,100	\$123,500	\$125,000
1998	Nurse Education and Enforcement Fund	58-31b-103	\$11,800	\$0	\$37,200	\$17,100	\$0
1998	Certified Nurse Midwife Educ & Enforce	58-44a-103	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1998	Nuclear Waste Facility Oversight Acct	19-3-309	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$896,700
1998	State Fish Hatchery Maintenance Acct	23-15-14	\$787,900	\$1,387,200	\$30,100	\$392,700	\$602,500
1998	Cigarette Tax Restricted Account	59-14-204	\$8,187,900	\$7,416,000	\$4,498,300	\$5,176,100	\$3,708,100
1998	State Lab Drug Testing Account	26-1-34	\$289,100	\$293,600	\$37,100	\$157,600	\$146,700
1998	Bail Bond Surety Administration Acct	31A-35-407	\$12,800	\$20,700	\$50,300	\$5,800	\$11,100
1998	Guardian Ad Litem Services Account	63-63a-8.5	\$362,600	\$320,900	\$192,700	\$185,600	\$174,400
1999	Tobacco Settlement Restricted Account	63-97-201	\$19,680,200	\$22,591,700	\$3,190,300	\$197,300	\$11,361,400
1999	Constitutional Defense Restricted Acct	63C-4-103	\$1,554,000	\$1,336,100	\$1,413,700	\$892,600	\$1,015,300
2000	Oil and Gas Conservation Acct	40-6-14.5	\$5,590,600	\$5,590,600	\$750,000	\$3,935,800	\$1,419,600
2000	Online Court Assistance Account	78-28-1	\$102,400	\$25,300	\$212,900	\$69,600	\$37,500
2000	Remote Sales Restricted Account	59-12-103.2	\$21,100	\$0	\$510,000	\$16,000	\$0
2001	Nuclear Accident and Hazard Compens	19-3-309	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2001	Radioactive Waste Perpetual Care & Mnt	19-3-106.2	\$67,100	\$0	\$1,713,400	\$463,000	\$0
2001	Underground Wastewater Disposal Syst	19-5-123	\$56,100	\$30,000	\$72,000	\$44,300	\$38,000
2002	Professional Geologist Educ & Enforce	58-77-103	\$300	\$0	\$23,300	\$6,900	\$0
2002	Recreational Trails and Streams Enhance	63-34-3.3	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2002	Wetlands Protection Account	63-34-3.2	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2002	DNA Specimen Restricted Account	53-10-406.5	\$705,700	\$768,900	\$1,300	\$549,000	\$718,300
2003	State Park Fees Restricted Account	63-11-66	\$10,622,000	\$9,672,300	\$949,700	\$6,504,500	\$5,212,400
2003	Wolf Depredation and Management	23-14-14.1	\$11,700	\$0	\$21,800	\$3,800	\$7,500
2003	Economic Incentive Restricted Acct	63-38f-1309	\$981,900	\$52,367	\$929,500	\$1,528,000	\$0
2003	Court Security Account	63-63c-102	\$4,487,200	\$3,488,200	\$2,336,400	\$2,935,400	\$2,085,000
2003	Alcoholic Beverage Enforce & Treatmt	32A-1-115	\$3,831,600	\$3,741,900	\$1,250,000	\$4,425,100	\$2,175,000
2004	Pawnbroker Operations Restr Account	13-32a-113	\$31,000	\$22,800	\$37,400	\$29,100	\$0
2004	Interstate Compact for Adult Offender	77-28c-104	\$22,300	\$22,300	\$0	\$14,300	\$14,500
2004	Nursing Care Facilities Account	26-35a-106	\$10,124,500	\$10,129,300	\$0	\$6,896,800	\$5,802,200
2004	Public Safety Retirees Cost of Living	49-11-901	\$43,500	\$0	\$1,175,600	\$36,900	\$0
2004	Statewide Unified E-911 Emergency Svc	53-10-603	\$4,872,800	\$4,150,000	\$722,800	\$3,593,300	\$2,075,000
2004	State Law Enforcement Forfeiture Acct	24-1-20	\$0	\$0	\$137,500	\$0	\$0
2004	Criminal Forfeiture Restricted Account	24-1-18	\$288,900	\$0	\$329,600	\$222,800	\$150,000
2004	Justice Court Tech, Security, & Training	78-5-116.7	\$1,038,900	\$763,200	\$756,600	\$752,400	\$800,000
2005	Prison Telephone Surcharge Account	64-13-42	\$100,900	\$100,000	\$900	\$442,600	\$500,000
2005	Tobacco Control Restricted Acct	59-14-610	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2005	Business Devel and Disadv Rural Comm	9-2-2103	\$255,700	\$250,000	\$5,700	\$1,300	\$0
2005	Motion Picture Incentive Fund	9-2-2103	\$1,022,700	\$1,000,000	\$22,700	\$1,017,000	\$500,000
2005	Tourism Marketing Performance Acct	63-38f-1403	\$18,390,800	\$10,000,000	\$8,390,800	\$186,900	\$5,500,000
2006	Ag Conservation Easement Account	4-2-8.3	new	new	new	\$0	\$0
2006	Natural Resource Conserv Easement	63-34-20	new	new	new	\$0	\$0
2006	Cat and Dog Community Spay & Neuter	26-48-102	new	new	new	\$12,000	\$0
2007	Utah Housing Opportunity Restr Acct	61-2-28	new	new	new	new	new
2007	Wildlife Resources Conserv Easement	23-14-14.2	new	new	new	new	new
2007	Off Highway Access and Education	41-22-19.5	new	new	new	new	new
2007	Reduced Cigarette Ignition Propensity	53-7-404	new	new	new	new	new
2007	State Disaster Recovery Fund	53-2-403	new	new	new	new	new
2007	Land Exchange Distribution Account	53C-3-203	new	new	new	new	new
2007	Severance Tax Holding Account	63-97a-202	new	new	new	new	new
2007	Infrastructure and Econ Diversification	63-97a-201	new	new	new	new	new
2007	Litigation Fund for Highway Projects	67-5-22	new	new	new	new	new
2007	Mountain View Corridor Subaccount	67-5-22	new	new	new	new	new
2007	Rural Broadband Service Fund	63-38f-2203	new	new	new	new	new
2007	Law Enforcement Operations Account	63-63a-10	new	new	new	new	new
Total FY 2006 Closing Fund Balances					\$170,853,700		

Year Created	Account Name	Created By	FY06 Revenues	FY06 Expenditures	FY06 Ending Fund Bal	2/28/2007 Revenues	2/28/2007 Expenditures
Education Fund Restricted Accounts							
1980	Professional Practices Restr Subfund	53A-6-101	\$226,300	\$85,800	\$143,900	\$0	\$47,100
1981	Educ Support Office Indirect Cost Pool	Admin	\$3,904,400	\$4,063,300	(\$602,700)	\$1,647,400	\$2,719,700
2001	Growth in Student Population Restr Acct	53A-16-112	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2004	Interest and Dividends Account	53A-16-101	\$18,497,200	\$14,056,600	\$18,508,600	\$15,312,300	\$7,541,000
Total FY 2006 Closing Fund Balances					\$18,049,800		
Transportation Special Revenue Funds							
1980	Aeronautics Fund	59-13-402	\$45,003,600	\$42,599,300	\$7,435,800	\$45,521,200	\$45,546,500
1983	Highway Bond	Admin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1994	Uninsured Motorist Identification	41-12a-806	\$2,722,000	\$1,993,900	\$5,876,200	\$1,821,600	\$997,000
1994	Public Safety Motorcycle Education	53-3-903	\$371,300	\$212,100	\$826,700	\$197,700	\$108,800
1996	Transp Corrditor Preserv Revolving Loan	72-2-117	\$5,457,800	\$10,699,600	\$2,156,500	\$2,788,600	\$8,896,100
1996	Dept Public Safety Restricted Acct	53-3-106	\$19,521,700	\$20,454,400	\$1,982,100	\$13,845,300	\$10,979,100
1997	Tollway Restricted Account	72-2-120	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$342,900	\$36,200
1997	Transportation B&C Roads	29-12-103	\$15,683,200	\$15,683,200	\$0	\$17,407,200	\$12,797,000
1998	Centennial Highway Fund (Under TIF)	72-2-118	\$250,818,200	\$291,143,200	\$143,489,800	\$138,466,000	\$196,160,300
2001	Public Transport System Tax Hwy Fund	72-2-121	\$12,872,700	\$12,337,500	\$23,601,300	\$4,491,400	\$5,537,300
2002	Aeronautics Construction Revolv Loan	72-2-122	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2003	State Highway Projects Within Counties	72-2-121.1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2005	Local Transportation Corridor Preserv	72-2-117.5	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,886,900	\$955,500
2005	Transportation Investment Fund	72-2-124	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2007	Critical Highway Needs Fund	72-2-125	new	new	new	new	new
Total FY 2006 Closing Fund Balances					\$185,368,400		
Non-Major Special Revenue Funds (RSRF=Restricted Special Revenue Fund)							
1980	Real Estate Ed, Research & Recov RSRF	61-2a-3	\$250,200	\$167,100	\$668,300	\$122,400	\$110,300
1980	Visually Handicapped Fund	Donor Inst	\$42,600	\$23,000	\$838,000	\$25,500	\$36,000
1981	State Hospital Gift Fund	Wills	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1983	Wire Estate Memorial Fund	Court Ord	\$6,700	\$3,100	\$158,900	\$5,000	\$0
1983	Child Nutrition Program Commodities	Admin	\$7,800	\$13,400	\$5,400	\$6,100	\$6,100
1985	Utah Community Center for Deaf Fund	Admin	\$11,900	\$4,800	\$16,000	\$16,700	\$16,900
1986	Crime Victim Reparation RSRF	63-63a-4	\$10,073,200	\$10,006,500	\$9,689,700	\$5,723,400	\$6,783,500
1986	KSL Quarters for Christmas Fund	Admin	\$131,100	\$124,000	\$225,800	\$138,100	\$124,100
1987	History Donation Fund	9-8-207	\$11,800	\$7,200	\$269,200	\$10,200	\$6,700
1988	OGM Abandoned Mine Reclam RSRF	40-10-25.1	\$101,800	\$78,500	\$1,894,000	\$73,600	\$0
1988	State Devel Ctr Misc Donation Fund	62A-5-206	\$159,600	\$140,300	\$510,300	\$91,400	\$73,200
1988	State Devel Ctr Workshop Fund	62A-5-206	\$159,800	\$156,000	\$11,000	\$96,700	\$109,400
1989	Hazard Substance Mitigation RSRF	19-6-307	\$1,777,200	\$1,392,800	\$19,034,400	\$4,332,100	\$67,200
1989	State Library Donation RSRF	9-7-206	\$88,500	\$42,500	\$1,613,900	\$50,000	\$49,500
1990	Waste Tire Recycling RSRF	19-6-807	\$2,872,300	\$3,040,200	\$941,900	\$2,076,000	\$2,081,700
1990	Utah Arts Endowment RSRF	9-6-502	\$56,200	\$0	\$200,400	\$4,900	\$0
1990	State Hospital Unit RSRF	62A-12-204	\$36,700	\$26,800	\$184,800	\$37,100	\$20,700
1991	Utah History Endowment RSRF	9-8-702	\$0	\$0	\$100	\$0	\$0
1991	WIC Supplemental Food Program RSRF	26-10-2.5	\$0	\$0	\$450,000	\$0	\$0
1992	Securities Investor Ed & Training RSRF	61-1-18.7	\$462,700	\$462,700	\$99,900	\$548,300	\$114,700
1992	Child Care RSRF	35A-3-206	\$900	\$0	\$20,600	\$600	\$0
1994	Architecture Ed & Enforcement RSRF	58-3a-103	\$23,400	\$7,800	\$84,300	\$4,400	\$2,900
1994	Consumer Protection Ed & Train RSRF	13-2-8	\$319,600	\$319,600	\$100,000	\$227,200	\$41,500
1994	Professional Engineer RSRF	58-22-103	\$7,800	\$36,900	\$67,900	\$41,500	\$26,900
1995	Landscape Architects Ed & Enforce RSRF	58-53-103	\$2,500	\$800	\$7,300	\$100	\$1,900
1995	Residence Lien Recovery Fund RSRF	38-11-201	\$676,300	\$1,008,700	\$1,753,300	\$365,100	\$801,900
1995	Natural Resources Reclamation Fund	65A-12-2	\$5,300	\$0	\$130,200	\$4,000	\$0
1995	AG Consumer Programs Fund	Court Ord	\$12,500	\$6,800	\$230,500	\$0	\$0
1995	Utah Veterans' Nursing Home RSRF	71-11-8	\$2,689,900	\$1,943,300	\$1,543,200	\$1,090,300	\$1,181,300

<u>Year Created</u>	<u>Account Name</u>	<u>Created By</u>	<u>FY06 Revenues</u>	<u>FY06 Expenditures</u>	<u>FY06 Ending Fund Bal</u>	<u>2/28/2007 Revenues</u>	<u>2/28/2007 Expenditures</u>
Non-Major Special Revenue Funds (RSRF=Restricted Special Revenue Fund) (Continued)							
1995	Uintah Basin Revitalization RSRF	9-10-102	\$3,449,200	\$860,300	\$14,015,500	\$347,000	\$1,313,000
1996	Physicians Education RSRF	58-67a-1	\$1,100	\$1,900	\$41,100	\$1,000	\$300
1996	UGS Sample Library RSRF	63-73-21	\$2,800	\$0	\$67,900	\$2,100	\$0
1996	Substance Abuse Donation Fund	62A-8-103	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1996	Navajo Revitalization RSRF	9-11-104	\$2,207,200	\$274,900	\$7,456,700	\$168,900	\$296,400
1997	Universal Public Telecom Service RSRF	54-8b-15	\$10,489,600	\$8,446,600	\$7,119,200	\$4,491,600	\$4,047,700
1998	LeRay McAllister Critical Land RSRF	11-38-301	\$458,100	\$2,491,600	\$2,067,000	\$806,300	\$689,500
1998	CED Utah Arts Council Art & Public	Donor Inst	\$0	\$0	\$300	\$0	\$0
1998	CCJJ Juvenile Accountability Incentive	Fed Rules	\$83,300	\$0	\$252,300	\$48,100	\$0
1998	State Capitol RSRF	63C-9-502	\$2,804,800	\$2,731,000	\$124,900	\$2,158,800	\$1,607,000
1999	Rural Development RSRF	9-14-102	\$835,800	\$504,100	\$1,694,100	\$532,400	\$339,000
1999	Rural Electronic Commerce Comm RSRF	9-15-102	\$907,800	\$671,000	\$1,845,700	\$669,500	(\$42,800)
2000	Tobacco Permanent Endowment Fund	63-97-301	\$6,561,900	\$0	\$24,670,800	\$492,000	\$0
2001	Cosmetologist/Barber, Esthetician RSRF	58-11a-103	\$13,200	\$3,800	\$30,300	\$14,000	\$300
2002	Attorney General Litigation Fund	76-10-922	\$991,200	\$1,322,300	\$1,323,800	\$203,600	\$145,200
2002	Out and About Homebd Transp RSRF	62A-3-110	\$16,900	\$0	\$61,500	\$1,800	\$0
2002	Organ Donation Contribution RSRF	26-18b-101	\$67,900	\$65,700	\$80,800	\$51,900	\$56,500
2002	State Elections Grant Fund	Fed Rules	\$18,445,800	\$19,065,600	(\$2,500)	\$7,780,600	\$5,881,900
2004	Residential Mortgage Loan RSRF	61-2c-501	\$249,700	\$76,100	\$392,600	\$132,400	\$77,000
2004	Child Welfare Parental Defense RSRF	63A-11-102	\$0	\$0	\$127,700	\$0	\$0
2004	Sexually Explicit Business & Escort RSRF	59-27-105	\$33,500	\$12,900	\$48,500	\$43,500	\$12,700
2006	Salinity Offset RSRF	4-2-8.5	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,098,900	\$1,700
2006	State Debt Collection RSRF	63A-8-301	new	new	new	\$1,650,200	\$427,700
2006	Rangeland Improvement RSRF	4-20-2	\$87,300	\$0	\$87,300	\$40,300	\$500
2006	Justice Assistance Grant	Fed Rules	\$84,800	\$0	\$84,800	\$54,400	\$0
2007	AG Crime and Violence Prevention RSRF	67-5-22	new	new	new	new	new
2007	Rural Health Care Facilities RSRF	26-9-4	new	new	new	new	new
2007	Transient Room Tax RSRF	63-38f-2203	new	new	new	new	new
Total FY 2006 Closing Fund Balances					\$102,339,600		

Please note that figures are not on a cash basis of accounting. Other non-cash entries (accruals) are also included. Expenditures include transfers in and out.