



OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT & BUDGET

State Budget Office

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MEMORANDUM

To: The Honorable Daniel J. McKee, Governor
James E. Thorsen, Director, Department of Administration

From: Joseph Codega Jr., Budget Officer

Date: November 15, 2022

Subject: FY 2023 First Quarter Report

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joseph M. Codega Jr.", positioned to the right of the "Date:" field.

This memorandum provides the Budget Office quarterly projection of year-end fund balance as required by R.I. Gen. Laws §35-1-5.

Executive Summary

The Budget Office projects a FY 2023 year-end fund balance of \$610.0 million, which is \$608.9 million above the enacted level of \$1.1 million. This results from positive adjustments to opening fund balance totaling \$190.5 million relative to the enacted level, downward revisions to expenditures totaling \$76.4 million, and net revisions to revenue and reserve fund contributions totaling \$342.0 million.

Fund Balance Adjustments

The Budget Office assumes a FY 2023 opening surplus of \$479.7 million or \$190.5 million above the enacted level of \$289.2 million. This total consists of \$216.6 million, as reported in the FY 2022 preliminary unaudited closing statements, \$243.7 million in anticipated reimbursement from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for prior year expenditures, and \$19.4 million in unspent FY 2022 balances which were reappropriated into FY 2023.

Expenditure Adjustments

The Budget Office projects total FY 2023 expenditures of \$4,965.7 million. This is \$76.4 million below the FY 2023 enacted level of \$5,042.2 million. This underspending results from a combination of Caseload Estimating Conference (CEC) revisions, updated agency expenditure trends, and reappropriations.

- The Budget Office recognizes \$88.3 million in general revenue expenditure reductions resulting from updated estimates for public assistance programs adopted at the November 2022 CEC. These savings primarily result from the continuation of enhanced Medicaid reimbursement associated with the Public Health Emergency for an additional two quarters through March 2023.

- Outside of CEC adjustments, the Budget Office projects a net reduction in FY 2023 expenditures of \$7.6 million; this consists of \$15.5 million of overspending at the **Department of Corrections** (\$14.9 million), **Department of Health** (\$0.4 million) and **Board of Elections** (\$0.1 million), which is offset by \$23.1 million of underspending at the **Department of Children, Youth and Families** (\$5.5 million), **Judiciary** (\$4.5 million), **Department of Public Safety** (\$3.5 million), **Department of Administration** (\$2.9 million), **Department of Human Services** (\$2.1 million), **Executive Office of Health and Human Services** (\$1.3 million), **Department of Revenue** (\$0.9 million), **Office of Postsecondary Commissioner** (\$0.8 million), **Department of Business Regulation** (\$0.7 million), **Legislature** (\$0.7 million), **Historical Preservation** (\$0.2 million), and **Office of the Child Advocate** (\$0.02 million).
- The Budget Office projects increased expenditures of \$19.4 million resulting from reappropriations of unspent balances from the prior year.

Adjustments to Revenues

- The Budget Office projects FY 2023 general revenues of \$5,260.4 million or \$358.9 million above the enacted level, resulting from estimates adopted at the November 2022 Revenue Estimating Conference.
- Budget Office projects a transfer to the Budget Reserve and Cash Stabilization Account (i.e., “Rainy Day Fund”) of \$164.3 million or \$17.0 million above the enacted level of \$147.4 million. This change is driven entirely by the statutory calculation which takes into consideration updated estimates of opening surplus and current year general revenue.

Summary of Risks, Outlook, and Commentary

- Uncertainty remains with respect to the timing and recognition of FEMA reimbursements. This projection makes no adjustment for federally reimbursable emergency expenditures incurred in FY 2023 for which reimbursement may be delayed into FY 2024.
- Personnel turnover and vacancy remain elevated. While staffing levels have risen somewhat from the recent historical low in FY 2022, filled FTE counts have not yet recovered to the pre-pandemic level.
- Uncertainty remains as to when the US Secretary of Health and Human Services (US HHS) will allow the current declaration of a COVID-19 Public Health Emergency (PHE) to lapse. This projection assumes that the PHE will cease on January 11, 2023 and associated enhanced-Medicaid reimbursement will remain in place through the third quarter of the state fiscal year. Further extensions may result in further enhanced-Medicaid reimbursement and associated general revenue savings.

Additional detail with respect to these projections as well as discussion of notable risks and trends is provided throughout this report and in the attached summary tables.

Budget Office FY 2023 First Quarter Report

Statutory Basis for Reporting

RIGL § 35-1-15 states that the Director of Administration shall “direct the State Budget Officer to project on a quarterly basis the anticipated year-end balance assuming current trends continue, and the typical cyclical expenditure patterns prevail over the course of the year. A consolidated quarterly report incorporating the current status and projection shall be released to the public within forty-five days of the end of each quarter.” This report demonstrates compliance with this section of the General Laws.

FY 2022 Preliminary Closing

The State Controller issued the preliminary unaudited FY 2022 closing statements on September 1, 2022, reflecting a \$216.6 million general revenue surplus, \$206.2 million more than assumed in the final FY 2022 budget.¹

The FY 2022 preliminary closing statements continue the special treatment of certain anticipated reimbursements from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act for qualifying pandemic response expenditures. The Controller’s Office recognized \$243.7 million in anticipated, but unapproved as of June 30, 2022, FY 2022-based FEMA receivables as general revenue expenditures². Accordingly, on the assumption of full realization of these pending federal reimbursements during FY 2023, this first quarter report acknowledges a \$243.7 million upward adjustment to the \$216.6 million opening FY 2023 general revenue surplus.³

The Budget Office notes that figures in the FY 2022 Preliminary Closing Statements remain unaudited and expects further adjustments once reviewed by the Auditor General.

Reappropriations

The Governor issued discretionary reappropriations to FY 2023 totaling \$5.7 million. Pursuant to RIGL § 35-3-15 (a), non-discretionary reappropriations of unexpended and unencumbered balances for the General Assembly totaling \$9.3 million and for the Judiciary totaling \$4.5 million were recognized. Taken together, reappropriations of unexpended FY 2022 budget authority into FY 2023 total \$19.4 million, as displayed on Tables 1 and 2.

¹ https://controller.admin.ri.gov/sites/g/files/xkgbur621/files/2022-09/FY22%20Closing%20Statements%20Preliminary%20Unaudited_09-07-2022_2.pdf

² FY 2022 represented the first year that the General Assembly enacted any estimate (\$278.9 million) of the general revenue exposure stemming from this practice since its inception in FY 2020. In both FY 2020 and FY 2021, these expenditures were fully unappropriated.

³ The assumption that this entire amount of FEMA reimbursement outstanding as of June 30, 2022 will be received over the course of FY 2023 is consistent with past budget practice and supported by prior year experience in FY 2021. Further discussion of this assumption is included in “Other Risks, Commentary, and Discussion” below.

FY 2023 First Quarter

The first quarter report for FY 2023 contains estimates of annual expenditures based upon analysis of expenditures through the first quarter of FY 2023 (July 1, 2022 through September 30, 2022) as compared to available general revenue resources as adopted by the November 2022 Revenue Estimating Conference. The projected FY 2023 year-end balance, based upon these assumptions, is estimated to show a \$610.0 million surplus.

As displayed in Table 1, the projected surplus of \$610.0 million for FY 2023 is the result of an opening surplus of \$460.3 million; reappropriated surplus of \$19.4 million; current year estimated general revenues of \$5,260.4 million; \$164.3 million in reserve fund contributions; November 2022 Caseload Estimating Conference estimates at \$88.3 million below enacted levels; remaining net downward revisions to agency spending totaling \$7.6 million relative to enacted appropriations; and an increase in projected expenditures resulting from the reappropriation of \$19.4 million.

Revenue Projections

Table 3 displays the revenue estimates adopted at the November 10, 2022 Revenue Estimating Conference (by category), as compared to those contained in the enacted budget. Consensus estimates as adopted by the Conferees total \$5,260.4 million, an increase of \$358.9 million relative to enacted general revenues.

Expenditure Projections

Overall, net projected general revenue spending for FY 2023, as compared to the enacted budget, is approximately \$76.4 million below enacted appropriations. This figure consists of three major components: (1) reappropriations totaling \$19.4 million, as described above; (2) a decrease of \$88.3 million within the various programs subject to the November 2022 Caseload Estimating Conference; and (3) a net downward revision in other agency spending totaling \$7.6 million. Please refer to Table 2 for projected expenditure changes by agency/department.

The November Caseload Estimating Conference convened on November 4, 2022, and adopted revised cash assistance caseloads, medical assistance, and private community developmentally disabled service expenditures for FY 2023. Compared to the enacted budget, the adopted estimates lowered net general revenue expenditures by \$88.3 million primarily impacting projected expenditures in the **Executive Office of Health and Human Services, Department of Human Services, and Department of Behavioral Health, Developmental Disabilities, and Hospitals**. Further detail is available in the forthcoming Caseload Estimating Conference Report.

Other agencies with notable variances of projected to enacted expenditures include:

- The **Department of Corrections** shows a significant deficit of \$14.9 million relative to the enacted level (adjusted for reappropriations). This variance is largely a result of unachieved savings programmed in the enacted budget for the closure of 13 housing modules. Due to COVID-19 safety protocols, the Department states it is unable to pursue the module consolidations as planned. Further, substantial increases for unbudgeted

overtime expenses, contracted nursing and hospital/health services, pharmaceuticals, building maintenance, and food costs are driving the estimated deficit.

- The **Department of Health** shows a deficit of \$0.4 million. This is driven by higher-than-budgeted contractor costs associated with the Office of the State Medical Examiner. Forensic pathology contractors continue to perform the necessary work of the Office while Chief Medical Examiner position remains unfilled.
- The **Board of Elections** shows a deficit of \$0.1 million. This bulk of this deficit is due to the maintenance contract for Poll Pads, the tablets used for voter check-in and verification. All invoices have been submitted, and the actual cost of \$185,000 exceeds the budgeted amount of \$55,000, which had been based on a preliminary estimate.
- The **Department of Administration** shows a surplus of \$2.9 million relative to the enacted level, which is largely the result of reduction in anticipated debt service. Of this reduction, \$2.3 million reflects updated assumptions regarding the timing of the first debt service payment associated with the 2022A and 2022B series of general obligation bonds issued on November 1, 2022.
- The **Department of Children, Youth, and Families** shows a surplus of \$5.5 million relative to the enacted level, which is largely the result of lower than anticipated caseload assumptions.
- The **Office of the Postsecondary Commissioner** shows a surplus of \$0.8 million, which is attributable to updated assumptions regarding the RI Promise Scholarship Program for which funds are budgeted in this agency. The Budget Office has reviewed the Community College of Rhode Island's Fall 2022 RI Promise Report, issued on November 10, which estimates FY 2023 total enrollment of 2,691, a decline of 9.4% from the 2,969 projected in the Spring 2022 report.
- The Departments of **Business Regulation, Revenue, and Public Safety**, in addition to the **Office of the Child Advocate** and **Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission** show surplus amounts which are generally driven by personnel turnover and vacancy and other expenditure trends.
- The Budget Office reports surpluses at **Legislature** and **Judiciary** without modification and consistent with each agency's revised budget submissions.

Other Risks, Commentary, and Discussion

Trend: FY 2023 Personnel Expenditures

Although the trend has begun to reverse during the first quarter of FY 2023, Rhode Island state government continues to experience significant personnel turnover and vacancy, resulting in corresponding reductions in planned personnel expenditures relative to the enacted budget. Average filled FTE positions in FY 2023 are approximately 13,661 FTE to-date, as compared to

an average filled rate of 14,205 FTE in FY 2020, 13,890 FTE in FY 2021, and 13,494 FTE in FY 2022

Personnel vacancy continues to be a significant driver of statewide expenditure savings. The Budget Office projection reflects a net savings of \$17.3 million in projected personnel costs statewide. Significant downward revisions are included within the Departments of **Behavioral Healthcare, Developmental Disabilities, and Hospitals** (\$14.8 million); **Public Safety** (\$6.7 million); **Administration** (\$1.8 million); **Revenue** (\$1.4 million) and **Human Services** (\$0.8 million).

Risk: FY 2023 “Pending FEMA” Expenditures

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) requires that the use of federal funds provided through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act can only be recognized as federal expenditures if adjudicated and approved by FEMA within the fiscal year. Therefore, for (anticipated) FEMA-eligible expenses incurred in FY 2023, but unapproved as of June 30, 2023, it is required that these be recognized as FY 2023 general revenue expenditures, with corresponding increases to FY 2024 general revenue fund balance (opening surplus) as FY 2023-based projects are approved by FEMA and funds are released to the state.

This practice began in FY 2020 and was continued in FY 2021 and FY 2022, yielding significant unbudgeted general revenue expenditures in both the FY 2020 and FY 2021 final audited closing statements. To forestall a recurrence of these unfavorable variances in the FY 2022 closing, the General Assembly appropriated \$278.9 million to meet this obligation. At this time, however, there are no FY 2023 appropriations for this purpose. Furthermore, this first quarter report does not include any projection of FY 2023 FEMA reclassification expenditures, which are presently inestimable due to timing. The Budget Office continues to monitor the FEMA reimbursement process and will provide further reporting on anticipated FY 2023 FEMA-eligible expenses which may be recognized as general revenue expenditures as expectations become known.

Risk: Reimbursement of FY 2021 FEMA-Eligible Expenditures

The FY 2022 preliminary closing statements show a significant gap between between FY 2021 “pending FEMA” general revenue expenditures of \$212.7 million and the associated amount(s) reimbursed by FEMA during the course of FY 2022, which totaled \$155.3 million. The Budget Office is not aware of any rejected FEMA reimbursement requests of such a magnitude to explain this discrepancy and therefore infers that the variance is due to an accounting discrepancy or a delayed reimbursement timeline.

The Budget Office has conferred with the Office of the State Controller and two distinct remedies are possible: (1) The final audited FY 2022 closing statements to be issued by the State Controller will recognize additional FEMA reimbursements that were uncounted at the time of publication of the preliminary close; and/or (2) FEMA reimbursements related to the FY 2021 reclassifications will be realized in fiscal years beyond FY 2022, and will thus favorably affect fund balance in those out-years.

Consistent with the FY 2022 preliminary unaudited closing statements, this first quarter report assumes that only \$155.3 million of reimbursement has been received for FY 2021 FEMA-eligible expenditures. Any additional reimbursement recognized in the final audited FY 2022 closing statements or in FY 2023 represents an upside risk to the first quarter report projections.

Extension of the FFCRA-Enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP)

On March 18, 2020, the President signed into law the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA), which provided a temporary 6.2 percentage point enhancement to each qualifying state's Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) effective January 1, 2020 and extending through the last day of the calendar quarter in which the public health emergency (PHE) declared by the Secretary of Health and Human Services (US HHS) for COVID-19 terminates. The FMAP is the rate at which the federal government shares in the cost of a state's Medicaid and Title IV-E programs. All else equal, an increase to the FMAP decreases the state's share of the overall funding obligation for these programs.

At the time of the enactment of the FY 2023 Appropriations Act (June 2022), the PHE had been assumed to be extend through July 19, 2022, or for the first quarter of FY 2023. As such, enacted appropriations for the Executive Office of Health and Human Services' (EOHHS) Medical Assistance (Medicaid) program, as well as other Medicaid-financed programs housed in EOHHS umbrella agencies, reflected one quarter's worth of general revenue savings from the FFCRA-enhanced FMAP. However, due to the extension of the Public Health Emergency (PHE) declaration by the Secretary of Health and Human Services on October 13, 2022⁴, the state will continue to benefit from the FMAP enhancement for the first three quarters of FY 2023.

The following table details the present status of the standard and FFCRA-enhanced FMAP levels in FY 2023:

FY 2023	Standard FMAP	FFCRA-Enhanced (6.2pp)
Quarter 1	54.88%	61.08%
Quarters 2-3	53.96%	60.16%
Quarter 4	53.96%	53.96%

It is possible that the US Secretary of Health and Human Services will further extend the PHE. Such an extension may result in the continuation of enhanced FMAP or other operational impacts. The current termination of the PHE is set to lapse on January 11, 2023. US HHS has expressed intent to provide states with 60-day advance notice of the end of the PHE. As of the date of publication of this first report, the anticipated date of 60-day notice has passed. Some media outlets have reported that the PHE may extend for an additional quarter.⁵ However, given the absence of any official communication on a potential extension, the Budget Office considers this matter speculative at this time.

⁴ <https://aspr.hhs.gov/legal/PHE/Pages/covid19-13Oct2022.aspx>

⁵ <https://www.reuters.com/world/us/us-will-renew-covid-19-public-health-emergency-january-2022-11-11/>

Agency Fiscal Oversight

Despite the projected FY 2023 closing surplus and the statewide favorable variance to enacted appropriations contained within this report, the Office of Management and Budget will continue to vigilantly monitor discretionary spending and hiring at those agencies projecting a closing deficit in this report, pursuant to RIGL § 35-3-24 and the Department of Administration's *OMB Budgetary Control Policy*.

If you have any questions concerning this first quarter report, please feel free to contact me.

Attachments

cc: The Honorable Marvin L. Abney, Chairman, House Finance Committee
The Honorable Ryan W. Pearson, Chairman, Senate Finance Committee
Sharon Reynolds Ferland, House Fiscal Advisor
Stephen Whitney, Senate Fiscal Advisor

Table 1- FY 2023 General Revenue Budget Surplus

	FY 2021 Audited	FY 2022 Final Enacted	FY 2022 Preliminary Unaudited	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2023 First Quarter
Surplus					
Opening Surplus	\$156,188,375	\$374,425,433	\$374,425,433	\$10,345,571	\$216,589,660
Adjustment to Opening Surplus- FEMA	105,804,512	212,685,028	155,277,927	278,859,677	243,666,679
Adjustment to Opening Surplus- Other	(13,159,126)	-	-	-	-
Reappropriated Surplus	5,336,653	8,446,365	8,446,365	0	19,442,046
Subtotal	\$254,170,414	\$595,556,826	\$538,149,725	\$289,205,248	\$479,698,385
General Taxes	\$3,701,252,027	\$4,219,603,962	\$4,363,036,869	\$4,042,048,663	\$4,042,048,663
REC Changes to the Enacted Estimates					284,351,337
Subtotal	\$3,701,252,027	\$4,219,603,962	\$4,363,036,869	\$4,042,048,663	\$4,326,400,000
Departmental Revenues	\$402,634,288	\$428,709,159	\$428,096,658	\$434,034,620	\$434,034,620
REC Changes to the Enacted Estimates					29,965,380
Subtotal	\$402,634,288	\$428,709,159	\$428,096,658	\$434,034,620	\$464,000,000
Other Sources					
Other Miscellaneous	\$9,619,381	\$16,900,000	\$9,110,984	\$24,479,637	\$24,479,637
REC Changes to the Enacted Estimates					12,820,363
Lottery	\$301,803,081	\$389,600,000	\$388,597,483	\$387,788,985	\$387,788,985
REC Changes to the Enacted Estimates					30,911,015
Unclaimed Property	\$16,269,787	\$16,100,000	\$19,003,313	\$13,100,000	\$13,100,000
REC Changes to the Enacted Estimates					900,000
Subtotal	\$327,692,249	\$422,600,000	\$416,711,780	\$425,368,622	\$470,000,000
Total Revenues	\$4,431,578,564	\$5,070,913,121	\$5,207,845,307	\$4,901,451,905	\$5,260,400,000
Transfer to Budget Reserve and Cash Stabilization Account	(\$137,238,234)	(\$163,360,157)	(\$167,468,122)	(\$147,353,924)	(\$164,309,690)
Total Available	\$4,548,510,744	\$5,503,109,790	\$5,578,526,910	\$5,043,303,229	\$5,575,788,695
Actual/Enacted Expenditures	\$4,078,638,946	\$5,492,764,219	\$5,236,495,204	\$5,042,159,928	\$5,042,159,928
Reappropriations (from prior year)					19,442,046
Nov Caseload Est. Conference Changes					(88,266,692)
Other Changes in Expenditures					(7,594,510)
Total Expenditures	\$4,078,638,946	\$5,492,764,219	\$5,236,495,204	\$5,042,159,928	\$4,965,740,772
FY 2021 Transfer to HTC Fund	(\$20,000,000)	-	-	-	-
Intrafund Transfers to Restricted Accounts	(\$67,000,000)	[((\$106,000,000)]	(\$106,000,000)	-	-
Total Ending Balances	\$382,871,798	\$10,345,571	\$236,031,706	\$1,143,301	\$610,047,923
Reappropriations (to following year)	(\$8,446,365)	-	(\$19,442,046)	-	-
Free Surplus	\$374,425,433	\$10,345,571	\$216,589,660	\$1,143,301	\$610,047,923

Table 2 - Summary of Changes to FY 2023 Enacted General Revenue Expenditure Budget

	FY 2023 Enacted Budget	Reappropriation	Other Projected Changes	Total Projected Changes	FY 2023 Projected Expenditures	Change From Enacted (Surplus)/Deficit
General Government						
Administration	\$270,317,985	\$65,487	(\$2,897,810)	(\$2,832,323)	\$267,485,662	(\$2,897,810)
Business Regulation	26,270,761	592,780	(698,803)	(106,023)	26,164,738	(698,803)
Labor and Training	22,842,351	408,725	-	408,725	23,251,076	-
Department of Revenue	371,897,350	205,216	(926,105)	(720,889)	371,176,461	(926,105)
Legislature	48,542,952	9,268,620	(696,283)	8,572,337	57,115,289	(696,283)
Lieutenant Governor	1,353,568	10,000	-	10,000	1,363,568	-
Secretary of State	11,867,015	-	-	-	11,867,015	-
General Treasurer	3,558,632	-	-	-	3,558,632	-
Board of Elections	6,249,463	-	123,000	123,000	6,372,463	123,000
Rhode Island Ethics Commission	2,035,145	-	-	-	2,035,145	-
Governor's Office	7,152,280	-	-	-	7,152,280	-
Commission for Human Rights	1,744,334	55,553	-	55,553	1,799,887	-
Executive Office of Commerce	49,213,482	-	-	-	49,213,482	-
Public Utilities Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - General Government	\$823,045,318	\$10,606,381	(\$5,096,001)	\$5,510,380	\$828,555,698	(\$5,096,001)
Human Services						
Office of Health & Human Services	\$1,196,906,846	\$ -	(\$75,604,896)	(\$75,604,896)	\$1,121,301,950	(\$75,604,896)
Children, Youth, and Families	206,600,999	-	(5,507,576)	(5,507,576)	201,093,423	(5,507,576)
Health	32,872,378	50,000	444,179	494,179	33,366,557	444,179
Human Services	152,311,791	130,974	(2,135,868)	(2,004,894)	150,306,897	(2,135,868)
Behavioral Healthcare, Developmental Disabilities & Hos	303,000,232	1,171,071	(13,809,153)	(12,638,082)	290,362,150	(13,809,153)
Office of the Child Advocate	1,494,065	-	(22,835)	(22,835)	1,471,230	(22,835)
Comm. on Deaf & Hard of Hearing	716,876	-	-	-	716,876	-
Governor's Commission on Disabilities	1,752,601	86,765	-	86,765	1,839,366	-
Office of the Mental Health Advocate	973,329	-	-	-	973,329	-
Subtotal - Human Services	\$1,896,629,117	\$1,438,810	(\$96,636,149)	(\$95,197,339)	\$1,801,431,778	(\$96,636,149)
Education						
Elementary and Secondary	\$1,440,698,219	\$ 800,000.00	\$ -	\$800,000	\$1,441,498,219	\$ -
Office of Postsecondary the Commissioner	18,597,940	-	(825,683)	(825,683)	17,772,257	(825,683)
University of Rhode Island	121,835,645	-	-	-	121,835,645	-
Rhode Island College	68,343,852	-	-	-	68,343,852	-
Community College of Rhode Island	57,098,581	-	-	-	57,098,581	-
RI Council on the Arts	2,198,276	-	-	-	2,198,276	-
RI Atomic Energy Commission	1,146,763	-	-	-	1,146,763	-

Table 2 - Summary of Changes to FY 2023 Enacted General Revenue Expenditure Budget

Historical Preservation & Heritage Comm	1,572,452	-	(229,982)	(229,982)	1,342,470	(229,982)
Subtotal - Education	\$1,711,491,728	\$800,000	(\$1,055,665)	(\$255,665)	\$1,711,236,063	(\$1,055,665)
Public Safety						
Attorney General	\$33,505,968	\$222,887	\$0	\$222,887	\$33,728,855	\$-
Corrections	245,850,615	833,181	14,908,470	15,741,651	261,592,266	14,908,470
Judicial	116,525,248	4,455,506	(4,455,506)	-	116,525,248	(4,455,506)
Military Staff	3,365,511	-	-	-	3,365,511	-
Emergency Management	4,308,154	-	-	-	4,308,154	-
Public Safety	136,304,942	942,886	(3,526,351)	(2,583,465)	133,721,477	(3,526,351)
Office Of Public Defender	14,708,807	-	-	-	14,708,807	-
Subtotal - Public Safety	\$554,569,245	\$6,454,460	\$6,926,613	\$13,381,073	\$567,950,318	\$6,926,613
Natural Resources						
Environmental Management	\$53,097,245	\$142,395	\$-	\$142,395	\$53,239,640	\$-
Coastal Resources Management Council	3,327,275	-	-	-	3,327,275	-
Subtotal - Natural Resources	\$56,424,520	\$142,395	\$-	\$142,395	\$56,566,915	\$-
Total	\$5,042,159,928	\$19,442,046	(\$95,861,202)	(\$76,419,156)	\$4,965,740,772	(\$95,861,202)

Table 3 - November 2022 Revenue Estimating Conference Results

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2023 November 2022 Consensus	FY 2023 Consensus vs. FY 2023 Enacted	Growth From FY 2023 Consensus vs. FY 2023 Enacted
Personal Income Tax	\$ 1,774,966,218	\$ 1,910,300,000	\$ 135,333,782	7.6%
General Business Taxes				
Business Corporations	214,900,000	252,000,000	37,100,000	17.3%
Public Utilities Gross	90,900,000	101,000,000	10,100,000	11.1%
Financial Institutions	31,100,000	38,900,000	7,800,000	25.1%
Insurance Companies	157,983,465	166,700,000	8,716,535	5.5%
Bank Deposits	4,200,000	4,500,000	300,000	7.1%
Health Care Provider	38,133,314	39,500,000	1,366,686	3.6%
Sales and Use Taxes				
Sales and Use	1,508,565,666	1,575,000,000	66,434,334	4.4%
Motor Vehicle	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	0.0%
Cigarettes	129,000,000	133,900,000	4,900,000	3.8%
Alcohol	24,400,000	23,300,000	(1,100,000)	-4.5%
Other Taxes				
Estate and Transfer	42,300,000	58,800,000	16,500,000	39.0%
Racing and Athletics	800,000	500,000	(300,000)	-37.5%
Realty Transfer	23,800,000	21,000,000	(2,800,000)	-11.8%
Total Taxes	4,042,048,663	4,326,400,000	284,351,337	7.0%
Departmental Receipts	434,034,620	464,000,000	29,965,380	6.9%
Other Miscellaneous	24,479,637	37,300,000	12,820,363	52.4%
Lottery	387,788,985	418,700,000	30,911,015	8.0%
Unclaimed Property	13,100,000	14,000,000	900,000	6.9%
Total General Revenues	4,901,451,905	5,260,400,000	358,948,095	7.3%