



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: February 15, 2023

Subject: FY 2023 Second Quarter Report

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 general revenue fund balance of \$634.9 million, which is \$633.8 million above the enacted level of \$1.1 million, and \$24.9 million greater than reported in the First Quarter Report. Some notable updates in projected revenues and expenditures since the publication of the First Quarter Report include:

- The Office of Accounts and Control has released final audited financial statements for FY 2022, with audit adjustments resulting in a reduction of \$6.9 million in FY 2023 opening surplus relative to the preliminary closing report.
- This report recognizes an additional \$37.7 million in FEMA reimbursement received in FY 2023 to date related to FY 2021 expenditures which were not recognized in the Governor's Recommended Budget.
- Expenditure trends are projected to be generally in line with the Governor's FY 2023 Revised Budget Submission, increasing \$3.5 million from various technical adjustments and corrections.
- This report makes no updates to revenue projections adopted at the November 2022 Revenue Estimating Conference except to recognize an accounting adjustment consistent with the Governor's Revised Budget.

Updates to emerging and ongoing risks include

- Federal actions including the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023 (CAA, 2023) and the OMB Statement of Administration Policy have laid out a timeline for the phasedown of enhanced Medicaid reimbursement associated with the Public Health Emergency (PHE), a return to normal Medicaid eligibility determination operations, and an end to the federal emergency declarations. There are not specific adjustments to expenditures contained within this report, but the fiscal and operational impacts associated with these actions are discussed within.
- 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.

Budget Office FY 2023 Second 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 Final Audited Closing and Adjustments to Fund Balance

The State Controller issued the final audited FY 2022 closing statements on January 31, 2023, reflecting a \$209.6 million general revenue surplus, \$199.3 million more than assumed in the final FY 2022 budget, and \$6.9 million less than reflected in the FY 2022 Preliminary Closing Statements.¹

The FY 2022 final 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 Office of Accounts and Control recognized \$243.7 million in anticipated, but unapproved as of June 30, 2022, FY 2022-based FEMA receivables as general revenue expenditures.² Accordingly, on the assumption of full realization of these pending federal reimbursements during FY 2023, this second quarter report acknowledges a \$243.7 million upward adjustment to the \$209.6 million opening FY 2023 general revenue surplus.³

Additionally, this report includes a fund balance adjustment in the amount \$37.7 million to recognize FEMA reimbursement received in FY 2023 for FY 2021 expenditures, which resolves a discrepancy noted in the Budget Office First Quarter Report. Prior year financial statements reported \$212.7 million in “pending FEMA” expenditures at the close of FY 2021, of which only \$155.6 million had been received through FY 2022. The Budget Office consulted with the State Controller to determine that \$37.7 million of the \$57.4 million difference has since been received in FY 2023. The remaining variance is driven by error in the previously reported FY 2021 “pending FEMA” total, which resulted from double-counting expenses in FY 2021 and FY 2022. While this error caused FY 2021 year-end “pending FEMA” totals to be overstated, no duplicate FEMA reimbursement requests resulted, and no related impacts are expected in subsequent years. As context, since the beginning of the COVID-19 emergency, the State has requested \$645.8 million in FEMA reimbursement, of which \$455.5 million has received final approval, \$188.7 million remains under review, and \$1.6 million has been denied.

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 also recognized. Taken together, reappropriations of unexpended FY 2022 budget authority into FY 2023 total \$19.4

¹ <https://controller.admin.ri.gov/sites/g/files/xkgbur621/files/2023-02/FY22%20Closing%20Statements%20Final%20Updated%202.6.23.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.

million, as displayed on Tables 1 and 2. These amounts are consistent with the first quarter report and Governor's FY 2023 Revised Budget submission.

FY 2023 Second Quarter

The Second Quarter Report for FY 2023 contains estimates of annual expenditures based upon analysis of agency spending through the second quarter of FY 2023 (July 1, 2022, through December 31, 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 \$634.9 million surplus.

As displayed in Table 1, the projected surplus of \$634.9 million for FY 2023 is the result of an opening surplus of \$491.0 million; reappropriated surplus of \$19.4 million; current year estimated general revenues of \$5,246.9 million; \$163.7 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 \$14.6 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.

One downward revision to these amounts, totaling \$13.5 million, is displayed in Table 1, and reflected in this Second Quarter Report. This includes the recognition of contractual payments from the contractor that provides the State's lottery services. The Revenue Estimating Conference recognized the full amounts of two payments of \$13.5 million each as revenue in each of Fiscal Years 2023 and 2024. Accounting standards require these payments to be amortized over the 20-year span of the contract, which begins in FY 2024. This results in a \$13.5 million reduction in revenue for FY 2023. This adjustment is consistent with the Governor's FY 2023 Revised Budget.

Expenditure Projections

Overall, net projected general revenue spending for FY 2023, as compared to the enacted budget, is approximately \$83.5 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 \$14.6 million. Please refer to Table 2 for projected expenditure changes by agency/department.

The Governor submitted his FY 2023 Revised Appropriations Act (2023-H-5199) on January 19, 2023, which included \$5,266.6 million in general revenue expenditures, \$224.4 million above the enacted level. This supplemental budget proposal contained myriad adjustments to the general revenue expenditure plan of state departments and agencies to reflect downward trends in base operating expenditures.

Given the timing of this second quarter report (less than one month following the Governor's Revised Budget submission), the expenditure estimates contained herein are largely reflective of the Governor's submission of January 19, 2023. However, there are several notable exceptions. The first of these are recommended revised appropriations that are purely discretionary and/or policy-driven in nature, as these cannot be reasonably included in any estimate of cyclical expenditure trend prior to appropriation by the General Assembly. As such, this Second Quarter Report adjusts general revenue expenditures, relative to the Governor's Revised Budget, for the following items:

- Removes \$242.4 million for a proposed transfer of general revenue to the Rhode Island Capital Plan Fund (RICAP).

- Removes \$35.0 million for a proposed RIBCO Contract Reserve to meet the projected costs associated with the pending, but currently unfinalized, collective bargaining agreement with RIBCO. The Budget Office intends to recognize these expenses upon notification that an agreement has been reached.
- Removes \$28.5 million for a proposed transfer of general revenue to the Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank to satisfy state matching requirements through Fiscal Year 2028 to access federal funds.
- Removes \$5.5 million for a proposed creation of a Municipal Matching Grant Pool for cities and towns that apply for Federal Infrastructure Investment Jobs Act (IIJA) funds.
- Removes \$4.4 million for a proposed transfer of general revenue to the Workers' Compensation Fund.

Secondly, there are a few items that have arisen in the weeks since the budget submission that have been corrected in recent budget amendments or may require forthcoming amendment(s) to the Governor's Revised Budget that are recognized in this Second Quarter Report. Major items include:

- Statewide: Increase of \$4.2 million to correct an inadvertent miscalculation of anticipated charges from the Information Technology internal service fund in the revised budget.
- Department of Business Regulation: Increase of \$466,656 to correct an inadvertent omitted unspent balance reappropriated from FY 2022 associated with the Firefighting Foam initiative within the Division of Building, Design and Fire Professional program.
- Department of Revenue: Decrease of \$472,446 for two changes to Motor Vehicle Excise Tax payments to municipalities, adding \$1,341 for East Providence based on an amended certification and removing \$473,787 in supplemental funding that is not projected to be needed by any municipality.
- Rhode Island Ethics Commission: Increase of \$30,000 to correct for the omission of funding for a Case Management System.

Other Risks, Commentary, and Discussion

Trend: FY 2023 Personnel Expenditures

Although the trend has begun to reverse in recent months, 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 13,683 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. This represents a modest increase over the year-to-date filled FTE count of 13,661 reported in the first quarter.

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 Second 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.

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 extended 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 PHE declaration by the Secretary of Health and Human Services on January 11, 2023⁴, 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%

Note that the FMAP rates listed above reflect assumptions utilized in this report which are consistent with the Governor's Recommended Budget. The FMAP rates have not yet been updated to reflect the impact of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023, as noted in the following section.

Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, Public Health Emergency (PHE) Unwinding, and Phase-Down of the FFCRA-Enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP)

On December 29, 2022, President Biden signed the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (CAA, 2023), which includes significant changes to the FFCRA. The newly enacted CAA, 2023 did not specifically address the end date of the PHE, but based on current COVID-19 trends, the US Department of Health and Human Services is planning for the federal PHE to expire at the end of the day on May 11, 2023.

Under the CAA, 2023, expiration of the continuous enrollment condition and receipt of the temporary FMAP increase will no longer be linked to the end of the PHE. The continuous enrollment condition will end on March 31, 2023, and the FFCRA's temporary FMAP increase will be gradually phased down beginning April 1, 2023 and will end on December 31, 2023. The 6.2 percentage points will remain in place through CY Q1 2023, phase down to 5 percentage points in CY Q2 2023, 2.5 percentage points in CY Q3 2023, then 1.5 percentage points in CY Q4 2023. Beginning as early as April 1, 2023, states

⁴ <https://aspr.hhs.gov/legal/PHE/Pages/covid19-11Jan2023.aspx>

will be able to terminate Medicaid enrollment for individuals no longer eligible. Additionally, the CAA, 2023 establishes new, additional conditions for receiving the FMAP increase, beginning April 1, 2023, including a mandate to provide one year of continuous eligibility for children in Medicaid and CHIP and other procedural requirements related to the redetermination process. Rhode Island is awaiting guidance from CMS on any potential impacts to the State's current redetermination plan. State agencies continue to review the impacts of this recently enacted legislation while they await guidance from federal authorities.

As this remains an emergent issue, neither the Governor's Budget submission nor this report includes any impact of enhanced FMAP or any additional expenditures associated with CAA, 2023. Instead, expenditure projections are consistent with assumptions adopted at the November 2022 Caseload Estimating Conference which had assumed that enhanced FMAP would end on April 1, 2023, with no phase down. As expectations regarding the fiscal and operational impacts of the PHE unwinding become clear, OMB will consider if further budget amendments are warranted.

Agency Fiscal Oversight

The FY 2023 closing surplus and the statewide favorable variance to enacted appropriations contained within this report demonstrate the importance of fiscal discipline and oversight. 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 second quarter report, please feel free to contact me.

cc: The Honorable Marvin L. Abney, Chairman, House Finance Committee
The Honorable Louis P. DiPalma, 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 Audited	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2023 Second Quarter
Surplus				
Opening Surplus	\$156,188,375	\$374,425,433	\$10,345,571	\$209,649,745
Adjustment to Opening Surplus- FEMA	105,804,512	155,277,927	278,859,677	243,669,100
Adjustment to Opening Surplus- Other	(13,159,126)	-	-	37,664,293
Reappropriated Surplus	5,336,653	8,446,365	0	19,442,046
Subtotal	\$254,170,414	\$538,149,725	\$289,205,248	\$510,425,184
General Taxes	\$3,701,252,027	\$4,350,459,869	\$4,042,048,663	\$4,326,400,000
Changes to the Adopted Estimates				-
Subtotal	\$3,701,252,027	\$4,350,459,869	\$4,042,048,663	\$4,326,400,000
Departmental Revenues	\$402,634,288	\$433,130,859	\$434,034,620	\$464,000,000
Changes to the Adopted Estimates				-
Subtotal	\$402,634,288	\$433,130,859	\$434,034,620	\$464,000,000
Other Sources				
Other Miscellaneous	\$9,619,381	\$10,586,336	\$24,479,637	\$37,300,000
Changes to the Adopted Estimates				(13,500,000)
Lottery	\$301,803,081	\$388,641,696	\$387,788,985	\$418,700,000
Changes to the Adopted Estimates				-
Unclaimed Property	\$16,269,787	\$21,425,309	\$13,100,000	\$14,000,000
Changes to the Adopted Estimates				-
Subtotal	\$327,692,249	\$420,653,341	\$425,368,622	\$456,500,000
Total Revenues	\$4,431,578,564	\$5,204,244,069	\$4,901,451,905	\$5,246,900,000
Transfer to Budget Reserve and Cash				
Stabilization Account	(\$137,238,234)	(\$167,360,085)	(\$147,353,924)	(\$163,696,492)
Total Available	\$4,548,510,744	\$5,575,033,709	\$5,043,303,229	\$5,593,628,692
Actual/Enacted Expenditures	\$4,078,638,946	\$5,239,941,918	\$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				(14,624,086)
Total Expenditures	\$4,078,638,946	\$5,239,941,918	\$5,042,159,928	\$4,958,711,196
FY 2021 Transfer to HTC Fund	(\$20,000,000)	-	-	-
Intrafund Transfers to Restricted Accounts	(\$67,000,000)	(\$106,000,000)	-	-
Total Ending Balances	\$382,871,798	\$229,091,791	\$1,143,301	\$634,917,496
Reappropriations (to following year)	(\$8,446,365)	(\$19,442,046)	-	-
Free Surplus	\$374,425,433	\$209,649,745	\$1,143,301	\$634,917,496

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	Governor's Supplemental Budget	Balance to Governor's Supplemental (Surplus)/Deficit
General Government								
Administration	\$270,317,985	\$65,487	(\$975,296)	(\$909,809)	\$269,408,176	(\$975,296)	\$512,083,251	(\$242,675,075)
Business Regulation	26,270,761	592,780	(66,401)	526,379	26,797,140	(66,401)	25,495,172	1,301,968
Labor and Training	22,842,351	408,725	(616,778)	(208,053)	22,634,298	(616,778)	22,634,298	-
Department of Revenue	371,897,350	205,216	(1,379,108)	(1,173,892)	370,723,458	(1,379,108)	371,233,155	(509,697)
Legislature	48,542,952	9,268,620	(775,966)	8,492,654	57,035,606	(775,966)	57,035,606	-
Lieutenant Governor	1,353,568	10,000	3,205	13,205	1,366,773	3,205	1,366,773	-
Secretary of State	11,867,015	-	73,175	73,175	11,940,190	73,175	11,940,190	-
General Treasurer	3,558,632	-	126,818	126,818	3,685,450	126,818	3,685,450	-
Board of Elections	6,249,463	-	(249,134)	(249,134)	6,000,329	(249,134)	6,380,949	(380,620)
Rhode Island Ethics Commission	2,035,145	-	2,336	2,336	2,037,481	2,336	2,007,481	30,000
Governor's Office	7,152,280	-	446,987	446,987	7,599,267	446,987	7,599,267	-
Commission for Human Rights	1,744,334	55,553	12,089	67,642	1,811,976	12,089	1,811,976	-
Executive Office of Commerce	49,213,482	-	(469,022)	(469,022)	48,744,460	(469,022)	54,244,460	(5,500,000)
Public Utilities Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - General Government	\$823,045,318	\$10,606,381	(\$3,867,095)	\$6,739,286	\$829,784,604	(\$3,867,095)	\$1,077,518,028	(\$247,733,424)
Human Services								
Office of Health & Human Services	\$1,196,906,846	\$ -	(\$75,040,604)	(\$75,040,604)	\$1,121,866,242	(\$75,040,604)	\$1,121,866,242	\$0
Children, Youth, and Families	206,600,999	-	(1,232,038)	(1,232,038)	205,368,961	(1,232,038)	204,450,336	918,625
Health	32,872,378	50,000	810,996	860,996	33,733,374	810,996	33,816,016	(82,642)
Human Services	152,311,791	130,974	(759,212)	(628,238)	151,683,553	(759,212)	151,683,553	-
Behavioral Healthcare, Developmental Disabilities & Hosp	303,000,232	1,171,071	(23,190,485)	(22,019,414)	280,980,818	(23,190,485)	280,980,818	-
Office of the Child Advocate	1,494,065	-	(9,005)	(9,005)	1,485,060	(9,005)	1,485,060	-
Comm. on Deaf & Hard of Hearing	716,876	-	24,369	24,369	741,245	24,369	741,245	-
Governor's Commission on Disabilities	1,752,601	86,765	(3,734)	83,031	1,835,632	(3,734)	1,835,632	-
Office of the Mental Health Advocate	973,329	-	(72,835)	(72,835)	900,494	(72,835)	900,494	-
Subtotal - Human Services	\$1,896,629,117	\$1,438,810	(\$99,472,548)	(\$98,033,738)	\$1,798,595,379	(\$99,472,548)	\$1,797,759,396	\$835,983
Education								
Elementary and Secondary	\$1,440,698,219	\$ 800,000	\$ 480,261	\$1,280,261	\$1,441,978,480	\$ 480,261	\$ 1,442,343,813	\$ (365,333.00)
Office of Postsecondary the Commissioner	18,597,940	-	(991,767)	(991,767)	17,606,173	(991,767)	17,580,694	25,479
University of Rhode Island	121,835,645	-	253,084	253,084	122,088,729	253,084	122,088,729	-
Rhode Island College	68,343,852	-	216,936	216,936	68,560,788	216,936	68,560,788	-
Community College of Rhode Island	57,098,581	-	36,180	36,180	57,134,761	36,180	57,134,761	-
RI Council on the Arts	2,198,276	-	(12,355)	(12,355)	2,185,921	(12,355)	2,185,921	-
RI Atomic Energy Commission	1,146,763	-	(45,174)	(45,174)	1,101,589	(45,174)	1,101,589	-
Historical Preservation & Heritage Comm	1,572,452	-	(20,782)	(20,782)	1,551,670	(20,782)	1,551,670	-
Subtotal - Education	\$1,711,491,728	\$800,000	(\$83,617)	\$716,383	\$1,712,208,111	(\$83,617)	\$1,712,547,965	(\$339,854)
Public Safety								
Attorney General	\$33,505,968	\$222,887	\$ 1,633	\$224,520	\$33,730,488	\$ 1,633	\$ 33,730,488	\$ -
Corrections	245,850,615	833,181	7,229,332	8,062,513	253,913,128	7,229,332	286,133,142	(32,220,014)
Judicial	116,525,248	4,455,506	(4,464,511)	(9,005)	116,516,243	(4,464,511)	116,557,886	(41,643)
Military Staff	3,365,511	-	(31,696)	(31,696)	3,333,815	(31,696)	3,333,815	-
Emergency Management	4,308,154	-	27,732	27,732	4,335,886	27,732	4,335,886	-
Public Safety	136,304,942	942,886	(2,967,421)	(2,024,535)	134,280,407	(2,967,421)	134,251,894	28,513
Office Of Public Defender	14,708,807	-	(9,604)	(9,604)	14,699,203	(9,604)	14,699,203	-
Subtotal - Public Safety	\$554,569,245	\$6,454,460	(\$214,535)	\$6,239,925	\$560,809,170	(\$214,535)	\$593,042,314	(\$32,233,144)
Natural Resources								
Environmental Management	\$53,097,245	\$142,395	\$ 801,895	\$944,290	\$54,041,535	\$ 801,895	\$ 82,430,393	\$ (28,388,858)
Coastal Resources Management Council	3,327,275	-	(54,878)	(54,878)	3,272,397	(54,878)	3,272,397	-
Subtotal - Natural Resources	\$56,424,520	\$142,395	\$ 747,017	\$889,412	\$57,313,932	\$747,017	\$85,702,790	(\$28,388,858)
Total	\$5,042,159,928	\$19,442,046	(\$102,890,778)	(\$83,448,732)	\$4,958,711,196	(\$102,890,778)	\$5,266,570,493	(\$307,859,297)

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%