
Section II

Statewide Overview

Summary

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2018 Revised	FY 2019 Request	FY 2019 Recommended
Expenditures by Function*				
General Government	\$ 1,503.6	\$ 1,486.7	\$ 1,684.0	\$ 1,546.1
Human Services	3,935.3	4,038.9	4,170.5	3,897.5
Education	2,589.5	2,608.3	2,675.5	2,640.3
Public Safety	591.6	617.6	605.3	591.7
Natural Resources	108.8	115.8	114.8	109.7
Transportation	514.1	595.0	570.1	592.4
Total	\$ 9,242.8	\$ 9,462.3	\$ 9,820.2	\$ 9,377.7
Expenditures by Category*				
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 1,700.1	\$ 1,691.0	\$ 1,795.4	\$ 1,750.5
Contracted Services	279.6	318.0	299.3	289.9
Subtotal	\$ 1,979.7	\$ 2,009.0	\$ 2,094.7	\$ 2,040.4
Other State Operations	859.2	935.4	921.1	961.1
Aid to Local Units of Government	1,318.7	1,320.9	1,373.0	1,362.9
Assistance, Grants, and Benefits	4,170.8	4,194.0	4,394.1	4,085.5
Capital	449.6	550.4	532.0	425.4
Capital Debt Service	238.8	237.2	249.9	242.1
Operating Transfers	226.1	215.3	255.3	260.3
Total	\$ 9,242.8	\$ 9,462.3	\$ 9,820.2	\$ 9,377.7
Sources of Funds*				
General Revenue	\$ 3,767.7	\$ 3,806.7	\$ 4,055.8	\$ 3,829.3
Federal Aid	3,134.1	3,222.0	3,249.6	3,091.9
Restricted Receipts	261.7	275.8	277.6	285.5
Other	2,079.2	2,157.7	2,237.3	2,171.1
Total	\$ 9,242.8	\$ 9,462.3	\$ 9,820.2	\$ 9,377.7
FTE Authorization	15,160.2	15,186.2	15,466.8	15,426.5

**Data in millions*

Summary

The Governor's budget recommendations for FY 2019, along with her revisions to the FY 2018 enacted budget, are contained in 2018-H 7200, introduced on January 18, 2018, which is the day it was due by law. Most supporting documents required as part of that submission were not made available with the introduction, with the exception of the executive summary. Draft documents were made available during the weeks that followed. The Capital Budget was not available until the first week of February.

The Governor recommends a total FY 2019 budget of \$9,377.7 million. Total expenditures increase \$134.9 million from the FY 2018 budget enacted by the 2017 Assembly, or 1.5 percent. Her FY 2018 revised budget totals \$9,462.3 million; FY 2017 expenditures were \$8,759.3 million.

The Budget includes \$3,829.3 million of expenditures funded from general revenues, \$61.6 million, or 1.6 percent more than the enacted general revenue funded budget. They are also \$22.6 million more than her revised recommendation.

FY 2019	General				
	Revenue	Federal	Restricted	Other	All Funds
FY 2018 Enacted	\$ 3,767.7	\$ 3,134.1	\$ 261.7	\$ 2,079.2	\$ 9,242.8
Governor	3,829.3	3,091.9	285.5	2,171.1	9,377.7
Change to Enacted	\$ 61.6	\$ (42.3)	\$ 23.8	\$ 91.9	\$ 134.9
Percent Change	1.6%	-1.3%	9.1%	4.4%	1.5%

FY 2018 Revised	General				
	Revenue	Federal	Restricted	Other	All Funds
FY 2017 Final	\$ 3,686.5	\$ 3,184.6	\$ 276.3	\$ 2,054.1	\$ 9,201.5
FY 2017 Actual	3,672.5	2,977.4	228.0	1,881.4	8,759.3
Difference	\$ (14.0)	\$ (207.2)	\$ (48.3)	\$ (172.7)	\$ (442.2)
FY 2018 Enacted	\$ 3,767.7	\$ 3,134.1	\$ 261.7	\$ 2,079.2	\$ 9,242.8
Governor's FY 2018 Revised	3,806.7	3,222.0	275.8	2,157.7	9,462.3
Governor's Change to Enacted	\$ 39.0	\$ 87.9	\$ 14.1	\$ 78.4	\$ 219.4
Percent Change	1.0%	2.8%	5.4%	3.8%	2.4%

The Budget Office estimates that in preparing the FY 2019 budget, the Governor faced a projected revenue-expenditure gap of about \$237 million. This was significantly larger than the House Fiscal Staff's June projections because it assumed lower revenues and not achieving the \$25 million savings target in the enacted budget. By November, it was clear that agency overspending and increased caseload costs would outstrip increased resources available from the FY 2017 closing and revised consensus revenue estimates. Lack of authorization for the Children's Health Insurance Program also contributed to the gap.

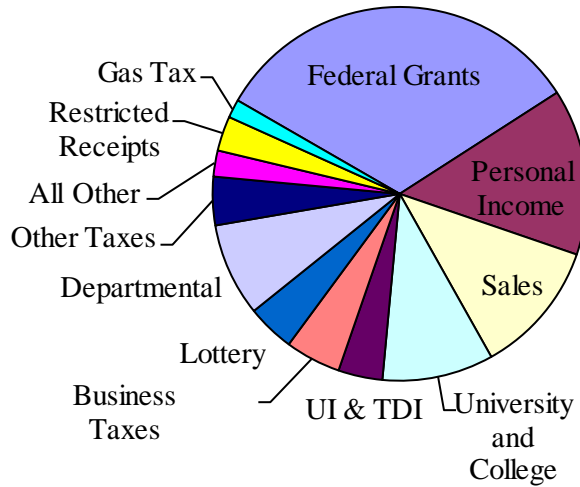
The House Fiscal Staff estimated in December that those factors meant a roughly \$55 million current year deficit would have to be solved as well as a now \$180 million issue for FY 2019. This represents approximately 4.6 percent of general revenue expenditures. This differs from the Budget Office's updated estimate of \$260 million across the two years, again largely because of its treatment of the \$25 million of enacted budget savings as one-time.

The Governor's budget resolves much of the deficit through reductions to human services caseload expenses and increased revenues, most of which is structural in nature. These reductions are offset by increased spending for new and existing commerce initiatives as well as a variety of new spending priorities.

Her budget follows the traditional Rhode Island budgeting practice of assuming passage of legislation submitted with the budget and approval by requisite federal agencies of changes under their purview. Should any of that legislation not pass; the budget will be significantly unbalanced.

The revenue sources for the enacted budget are shown in the following graph. They include a number of changes to current law, all of which are described in *Section VI, Special Reports: Revenues Changes*.

Sources of Funds



- *Federal funds* continue to be the single largest source, accounting for approximately 32.6 percent of all revenues in FY 2019. Recommended expenditures from federal sources of \$3,091.9 million are \$42.3 million less than enacted for FY 2018, a 1.3 percent decrease, and are from 279 different federal programs.

Medicaid is the single largest source of federal funds. The Budget includes \$1,688.9 million from Medicaid, 54.6 percent of all federal funds, and 17.8 percent of all revenues. Supplemental Nutrition (Food Stamps) of \$282.1 million is the second largest category, 9.1 percent of federal funds.

The following table shows the ten largest sources, along with the percent of total federal expenditures attributable to each. They account for 81.6 percent of all federal funds expenditures, with the remaining 269 programs accounting for the other 19.4 percent.

Top Ten Federal Sources	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent of Total</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Medicaid	\$ 1,688,939,496	54.6%	54.6%
Supplemental Nutrition (Food Stamps)	282,059,537	9.1%	63.7%
Federal Highway Funds	261,888,721	8.5%	72.2%
Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)	65,657,599	2.1%	74.3%
Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies	53,669,989	1.7%	76.1%
Special Education Grants to States	49,143,705	1.6%	77.7%
National School Lunch Program	32,906,853	1.1%	78.7%
Child Care and Development Block Grant	31,560,615	1.0%	79.8%
LIHEAP and Weatherization Grants	29,115,600	0.9%	80.7%
CHIP Children's Health Insurance	29,038,347	0.9%	81.6%

The following table shows FY 2019 sources with items contributing to general revenues in bold type. It also shows the total percent it contributes to all funds and general revenues for each source.

All Sources	All Funds	Contribution	General Revenue	Contribution
Federal Grants	\$ 3,091.9	32.6%	\$ -	0.0%
Personal Income	1,365.0	14.4%	1,365.0	34.6%
Sales	1,101.5	11.6%	1,101.5	27.9%
University and College	913.8	9.6%	-	0.0%
UI & TDI	362.9	3.8%	-	0.0%
Business Taxes	456.0	4.8%	456.0	11.5%
Lottery	391.2	4.1%	391.2	9.9%
Departmental	397.7	4.2%	397.7	10.1%
Other Taxes	214.4	2.3%	214.4	5.4%
All Other	766.0	8.1%	22.6	0.6%
Restricted Receipts	285.5	3.0%	-	0.0%
Gas Tax	151.0	1.6%	-	0.0%
Total	\$ 9,496.8	100%	\$ 3,948.4	100%

- *Sales and Personal Income taxes* combine for 26.0 percent of all revenues in FY 2019 and 62.5 percent of all general revenues. Combined with federal funds, they total over half, 58.5 percent.
- *Personal Income taxes* of \$1,365.0 million are the second largest of all revenue sources and the largest source of general revenues. The FY 2019 estimate is \$115.8 million more than the FY 2018 enacted budget estimates, or 9.3 percent.
- *Sales tax* revenues of \$1,101.5 million are the second largest of general revenue sources. That amount is \$84.5 million more than enacted for FY 2018, or 8.3 percent.
- *University and College Funds* are \$913.8 million and 9.6 percent of all sources, including tuition, revenues from the operation of enterprise type activities such as residence and dining halls, sponsored research, the direct student loan program, and federal scholarship and grant funds like Pell grants. These increase \$8.4 million or 0.9 percent from the FY 2018 enacted estimates.
- *Employment Security and Temporary Disability Insurance* payments are estimated at \$362.9 million, which are \$15.3 million more than the levels estimated for the FY 2018 enacted budget.
- *Business taxes* of \$456.0 million account for 4.8 percent of total revenues and 11.5 percent of general revenues for FY 2019. They would decrease \$3.4 million or 0.7 percent from the enacted estimate. These include corporate income tax, public utilities gross earnings, the tax on banks, financial institutions, insurance companies and health care institutions.
- The *Lottery* is expected to contribute \$391.2 million, which is 4.1 percent of all revenues and 9.9 percent of general revenues.
- *Departmental Revenues* of \$397.7 million include \$182.0 million from extending the hospital licensing fee another year. Departmental revenues would be 4.2 percent of all revenues and 10.1 percent of general revenues.
- *Other taxes* include cigarettes, alcohol, inheritance, realty transfer, and racing and athletics. These total \$214.4 million in the FY 2019 budget and comprise 2.3 percent of all sources but 5.4 percent of general revenues. This category also included motor vehicle taxes which were transitioned over a four-year period ending FY 2018 from general revenue to a restricted use transportation account.

- The *gas tax*, currently 33.5 cents per gallon, not including the one-half cent for the Underground Storage Tank Financial Responsibility Fund, is estimated to produce \$4.4 million from each cent in FY 2019 for a total of \$151.0 million.
- The remaining sources, estimated at \$1,051.5 million, constitute 11.1 percent of all FY 2019 sources and include sources dedicated to specific purposes such as lottery operations, transportation funds and restricted receipts as well as unclaimed property and miscellaneous other items.

General Revenue Sources

Less than half of the total funds collected or received from all sources are considered as general revenues, \$3,948.4 million, 41.6 percent of all sources. They can be used for any legitimate purpose in contrast to federal funds, restricted receipts, and certain other sources that may only be used for specific purposes.

The Consensus Revenue Estimating Conference estimates the amount of general revenues annually in November and May. It is composed of the Budget Officer, the Senate Fiscal Advisor, and the House Fiscal Advisor who must achieve consensus on their forecast; votes are not taken. The estimates are to be based upon current law at the times of the conferences.

Available general revenues also include a balance forward from FY 2018 of \$0.3 million minus transfer of \$118.6 million to the Budget Stabilization and Cash Reserve Account, or “rainy day fund” to be used in case of emergency, and then only by legislative action. Three percent of the opening surplus plus all revenues must be deposited in the account. These amounts had been increasing by 0.2 percent per year until reaching 3.0 percent in FY 2013. Any amounts used must be replaced in the following year.

The account is limited; once the limit is reached, the excess revenues are transferred to the Rhode Island Capital Plan account, where they may be used to fund capital projects. Maximum amounts in the budget reserve are also defined by statute and increased to a maximum of 5.0 percent in 0.4 percent increments in FY 2013. Amounts above the maximum amount transfer to the Rhode Island Capital Plan Fund for use for capital projects. The table below shows the percents.

Percents of Revenues	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Transfer to Budget Reserve	2.0%	2.2%	2.4%	2.6%	2.8%	3.0%
Budget Reserve Maximum	3.0%	3.4%	3.8%	4.2%	4.6%	5.0%

The voters approved a constitutional amendment in 2006 to allow the capital account to be used solely for capital projects beginning in FY 2008 and to increase the Budget Stabilization and Cash Reserve Account to five percent and mandating that three percent of the opening surplus and all revenues must be deposited in the account by FY 2013.

FY 2019 Expenditures

Recommended expenditures of \$9,377.7 million are \$134.9 million more than enacted for FY 2018, or 1.5 percent. They can be divided into a functional classification of expenditures that aggregates agencies with like programs and purposes into the six functions used: general government, human services, education, public safety, natural resources, and transportation. Viewing expenditures functionally offers a look at what they do or provide for.

The presentation of expenditure by function and category discussed below reflects the data in the Governor’s budget.

Expenditures by Function

- The *Human Services* function includes all programs for medical assistance, supplemental security income, cash assistance, day care, elderly services, adjudicated youth, mental health, general health, developmental disabilities, children under the care and jurisdiction of the state, and the state's general hospitals. Expenditures of \$3,897.5 million are 41.6 percent of all expenditures and 36.5 percent of those funded from general revenues. These expenditures are \$37.8 million less enacted for FY 2018 by the 2017 Assembly. Those funded from general revenues are \$6.7 million less.
- *Education* includes programs of elementary and secondary education, public higher education, scholarships and grants for all higher education, arts, and historical preservation and heritage. Education aid to local units of government represents 46.8 percent of total expenses, or \$1,235.5 million of the \$2,640.3 million. The inadvertent classification of certain construction aid expenses as an operating transfer has the effect of understating the aid total by almost \$65 million in this presentation. Education aid is discussed in detail in *Section VI* of this volume, *Special Reports: Education Aid*. Education expenditures comprise 28.2 percent of total expenditures, but 36.9 percent of general revenue funded ones. They increase by \$50.8 million over the enacted FY 2018 budget, and those funded from general revenues increase by \$26.0 million.
- The Budget includes \$591.7 million for *Public Safety* expenditures, \$0.1 million more than the enacted budget. They comprise 6.3 percent of all expenditures and 12.5 percent of those funded from general revenues.
- *Natural Resources* programs would spend \$109.7 million, which is \$0.9 million more than enacted for FY 2018. They are 1.2 percent of total expenditures and 1.1 percent of those from general revenues.
- *Transportation* programs account for 6.3 percent of expenditures and include the state's highway and transit programs. Funding of \$592.4 million, none from general revenues, is \$78.4 million more than enacted for FY 2018.
- The remaining 16.5 percent of expenditures, \$1,546.1 million, are for the *General Government* programs. These include programs that support all other functions as well as general type activities. Examples of the former include the Ethics Commission and the Department of Administration. Examples of the latter include the general officers except the Attorney General, the Board of Elections, and the Department of Labor and Training.

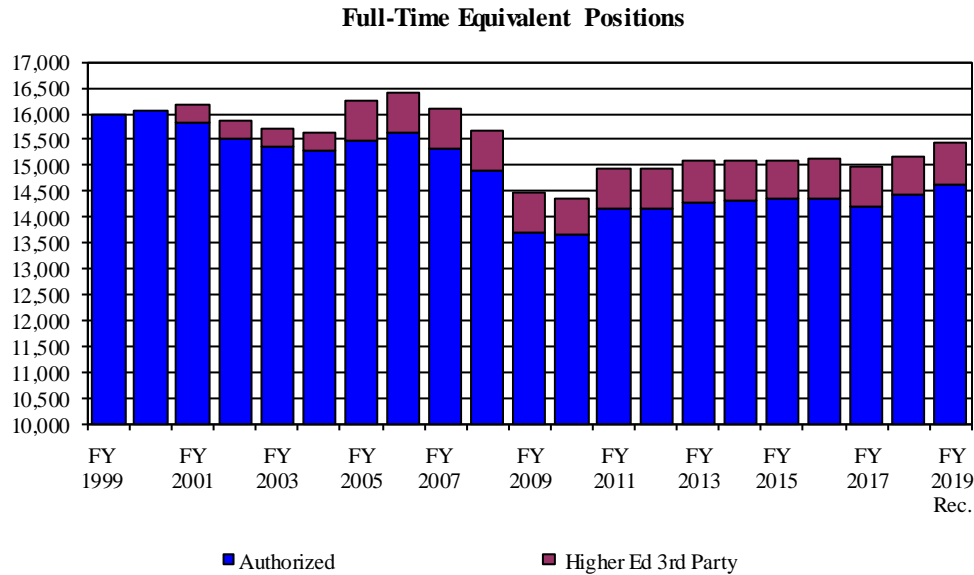
Expenditures also include all of the state's debt service except that for higher education and the transportation Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicle bonds. General Government expenditures are \$42.5 million or 2.8 percent more than the enacted budget.

Expenditures by Category

Expenditures are also aggregated and presented by accounting categories that designate what is purchased as opposed to the purpose of expenditures. The categories include: state operations; local aid; assistance, grants and benefits; capital; and operating transfers.

State Operations are the day-to-day expenses of state government. These expenditures include *personnel* and *other operating* expenditures. Personnel expenditures include *salaries and benefits* including fringe benefits, workers' compensation and unemployment compensation, and *contracted professional services*. *Other operating* expenditures are the non-personnel day-to-day expenses of state government, including maintenance and non-fixed capital assets.

The Budget includes \$1,750.5 million for total *salaries and benefits* for 15,426.5 full-time equivalent positions and *contracted services* expenditures of \$289.9 million. Salary and benefit expenditures are \$50.5 million more than the enacted budget. Contracted services expenditures would increase \$10.3 million. Salaries and benefits account for 18.7 percent of total expenditures and 23.7 percent of those funded from general revenues. Expenditures for contracted services account for 3.1 percent of the total budget and 1.6 percent of those funded from general revenues.



The total personnel expenditures are the costs associated with all positions in state service, excluding those funded through internal service accounts. These accounts are funded from operating charges to state agencies for overhead type services provided by the individuals funded from the accounts. These costs are treated in the budget as operating expenses; the personnel and operating costs in the internal service accounts are essentially off line to avoid double counting. The largest ones were converted to direct appropriations by the 2006 Assembly in the FY 2008 enacted budget. The 2017 Assembly authorized internal service funds for centralized services including information technology, capital asset management and maintenance, and human resources. The FY 2018 revised as well as the FY 2019 recommended budgets reflect the establishment of these internal service funds. A total of \$81.5 million of FY 2018 expenses were converted from direct appropriations to internal service funds. Of that total, \$50.5 million was budgeted as salaries and benefits and is now shown as an operating expense.

The Budget includes \$961.1 million for *other state operations*, which constitutes 10.2 percent of FY 2019 expenditures from all sources and 4.3 percent of those funded with general revenues. This is \$101.9 million more than enacted, \$25.9 million more from general revenues. As noted above, the increase includes the conversion of \$50.5 million in personnel costs to operating expenses for interagency centralized services billings. This accounts for \$36.9 million of the general revenue operating increase. This is offset by proposals for statewide savings relating to insurance costs and procurement.

Assistance, Grants, and Benefits constitutes payments to individuals and nongovernmental agencies. These payments include Medicaid and other medical assistance programs including Rite Share and Rite Care, pharmaceutical assistance programs, cash assistance, and tuition assistance programs. They also include grants to environmental agencies, local law enforcement agencies, unemployment compensation, temporary disability and workers' compensation. This is the largest category of expenditure. The following table shows the major grants in human services.

EOHHS-Human Services Grants	All Funds				General Revenues			
	FY 2017 Reported	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Governor	Change	FY 2017 Reported	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Governor	Change
EOHHS/Human Services								
Managed Care	\$ 681.0	\$ 690.5	\$ 705.7	\$ 15.2	\$ 306.3	\$ 305.7	\$ 308.7	\$ 3.0
Long Term Care	249.1	238.7	239.1	0.4	129.0	116.2	111.2	(5.0)
Hospitals	188.4	198.0	143.5	(54.5)	93.3	97.2	69.0	(28.2)
Rhody Health Partners	238.7	236.3	236.5	0.3	117.7	115.7	113.6	(2.1)
Rhody Health Options	345.8	355.3	362.3	7.0	170.0	173.0	173.0	0.0
Expansion	437.9	478.5	437.8	(40.7)	8.6	26.4	28.6	2.2
Other	106.5	107.1	106.5	(0.5)	37.3	40.1	38.3	(1.8)
Pharmacy	54.2	62.1	62.4	0.3	57.0	63.1	63.5	0.4
Health System Transformation Project	-	23.5	23.5	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal: Medical Assistance	\$2,301.7	\$2,390.0	\$2,317.5	\$ (72.5)	\$ 919.3	\$ 937.3	\$ 905.8	\$ (31.5)
Child Care	\$ 64.9	\$ 69.0	\$ 76.3	\$ 7.3	\$ 9.9	\$ 10.6	\$ 17.8	\$ 7.2
Rhode Island Works Program	25.6	22.9	24.8	1.9	-	-	-	-
SSI State Program	18.7	18.5	19.6	1.0	18.7	18.5	19.6	1.0
SSI/Bridge Program	1.2	1.4	1.4	(0.0)	1.2	1.4	1.2	(0.1)
Subtotal: Cash Assistance	\$ 110.5	\$ 111.8	\$ 122.0	\$ 10.2	\$ 29.8	\$ 30.5	\$ 38.6	\$ 8.1
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance	\$ 268.5	\$ 282.0	\$ 282.0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Low Income Heating and Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	24.9	28.2	28.2	-	-	-	-	-
Weatherization	0.9	1.0	0.9	(0.1)	-	-	-	-
HIV/AIDS Prevention	2.3	3.7	6.0	2.3	-	-	-	-
Veterans' Organizations	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	-
Community Services & Block Grants	7.3	6.8	7.1	0.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	-
Subtotal: Other Assistance	\$ 304.0	\$ 321.8	\$ 324.3	\$ 2.1	\$ 3.5	\$ 3.3	\$ 3.3	\$ -
DHS/Division of Elderly Affairs								
Medical Assistance	5.7	6.9	6.7	(0.2)	2.7	3.3	3.1	(0.2)
Other Grants	7.1	8.8	8.8	0.0	1.7	1.7	2.1	0.4
Behavioral Healthcare, Developmental Disabilities and Hospitals								
Developmental Disabilities	\$ 252.7	\$ 218.6	\$ 209.7	\$ (8.8)	\$ 124.1	\$ 106.3	\$ 99.3	\$ (7.1)
Behavioral Healthcare Services	\$ 14.9	\$ 22.1	\$ 21.2	(0.9)	\$ 2.0	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.9	\$ 0.6
Children, Youth and Families								
Child Welfare	\$ 126.1	\$ 113.8	\$ 106.2	\$ (7.6)	\$ 91.2	\$ 79.6	\$ 76.9	\$ (2.7)
Children's Behavioral Health	10.5	7.5	8.8	1.3	4.6	3.3	4.4	1.0
Juvenile Corrections	2.8	2.3	2.2	(0.1)	2.8	2.3	2.2	(0.1)
Higher Ed. Incentive Grants	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	-
Health								
Women, Infants and Children*	\$ 19.7	\$ 22.1	\$ 21.7	\$ (0.4)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
HIV Surveillance	0.3	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco and Smoking Cessation	0.1	0.1	0.1	(0.0)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(0.0)
Other Grants	20.6	22.1	16.8	(5.3)	1.0	0.8	0.7	(0.1)

Assistance, grants, and benefits are \$4,085.5 million and constitute the largest category, 43.6 percent of all expenditures and 31.9 percent of general revenue funded expenditures. While these include employment security and temporary disability fund expenditures, human services medical assistance, food stamps, and cash assistance make up most of these expenditures. These expenditures are \$85.3 million less than the enacted budget considering all sources, and \$35.8 million less from general revenues.

Local Aid, or Aid to Local Units of Government, is payments made to governmental units with taxing authority. It includes both aid to local governments designed to decrease property tax reliance and education aid. The budget includes \$1,362.9 million for *aid to local units of government* that includes \$1,235.5 million in education aid and \$127.4 million in general state aid. These expenditures comprise 14.5 percent of all expenditures. However, they comprise 31.0 percent of general revenue funded ones. These values are understated, because the budget classification for the Governor's FY 2019 budget shows

\$72.9 million of general revenue support for local education expenses as operating transfers and not local aid.

Local aid expenditures from general revenues of \$1,186.2 million consist of \$1,059.7 million in education aid and \$126.5 million in general state aid. General revenue funded education aid increases by \$19.5 million but appears to only increase by \$18.1 million because of the category presentation; general aid is \$20.3 million more. Local aid is discussed in detail in *Section VI* of this volume, *Special Reports: State Aid to Local Governments* and *Special Reports: Education Aid*.

Capital expenditures have in the past included only direct pay capital improvements and debt service on financed capital improvements. Expenditures for direct pay are reflected in the years that the payments are made. Financed capital improvements are reflected as the annual debt service payments. Therefore, total capital expenditures for any year are not reflected in the budget. They are, however, presented annually in the capital budget presented as part of the Governor's budget.

Capital expenses total \$425.4 million, or 4.5 percent of all expenditures; debt service of \$242.1 million is 2.6 percent. Capital expenditures would be \$24.2 million less than enacted for FY 2018 and debt service \$3.3 million more. A comprehensive review of the capital budget is contained in *Section IV: Capital Budget*. However, they now include capital purchases that had formerly been included as capital outlays within state operations. The purpose may be to include all fixed assets above certain threshold values of cost and time. The Budget does not present sufficient information to break the new items out from the old.

Operating Transfers are transfers between different funds and to component units of state government. They had been part of other categories in past budgets. Transfers to component units include transfers from general revenues to quasi-public agencies, such as the transfer to the Commerce Corporation. Recent budgets contained a significant increase in these related to limited-term investments via the Commerce Corporation. The budget also misclassifies most of the appropriation for school construction aid this way, skewing totals and comparisons as noted earlier.

They also represent transfers within state agencies from funds distinct from the General Fund. An example is transfers from the Department of Labor and Training to the three Rhode Island institutions of higher education. These transfers double count expenditures that appear elsewhere in this budget or in other state agencies. They total \$260.3 million and constitute 2.8 percent of the total budget. The general revenues portion is \$107.3 million, 2.8 percent of general revenue funded expenditures, though more than half of that should have been categorized as local aid.

General Revenue Surplus Statement

The Governor recommends an ending FY 2019 surplus of \$0.9 million, and an operating surplus of \$0.6 million reflecting use of the FY 2018 surplus.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Opening Surplus			
Free Surplus	\$ 167,818,207	\$ 61,660,230	\$ 268,462
Reappropriated Surplus	7,848,853	10,338,899	-
Subtotal	\$ 175,667,060	\$ 71,999,129	\$ 268,462
Revenues			
Actual/Enacted/Estimated	\$ 3,684,357,619	\$ 3,834,722,506	\$ 3,681,600,000
Governor	-	17,690,626	266,758,008
Revenues	\$ 3,684,357,619	\$ 3,852,413,132	\$ 3,948,358,008
Cash Stabilization Fund	\$ (115,565,275)	\$ (117,422,201)	\$ (118,458,794)
Total Available Resources	\$ 3,744,459,404	\$ 3,806,990,060	\$ 3,830,167,676
Expenditures			
Actual/Enacted/Estimated	\$ 3,672,460,275	\$ 3,767,715,656	\$ 3,829,280,172
Reappropriations	-	10,338,899	-
Governor	-	28,667,043	-
Total Expenditures	\$ 3,672,460,275	\$ 3,806,721,598	\$ 3,829,280,172
Total Surplus	\$ 71,999,129	\$ 268,462	\$ 887,504
Reappropriations	(10,338,899)	-	-
Free Surplus	\$ 61,660,230	\$ 268,462	\$ 887,504
<i>Operating Surplus/(Deficit)</i>	<i>(95,819,078)</i>	<i>(61,391,768)</i>	<i>619,042</i>
Budget Stabilization and Cash Reserve	\$ 191,581,535	\$ 192,182,280	\$ 193,646,254
Percent of Revenues	5.2%	5.0%	4.9%

The budget reserve and cash stabilization account, the “rainy day fund” would have ending balances of \$191.6 million in FY 2017, \$192.2 million in FY 2018, and \$193.6 million in FY 2019. The account receives 3.0 percent of general revenues plus free surplus annually.

Out-Year Forecasts

The Governor’s budget projects the out-years again to be significantly unbalanced though without the steep increases as seen in prior years. The forecast included with the Budget estimates a \$86.2 million gap for FY 2020, equating to 2.2 percent of useable revenues, that grows to \$227.0 million in FY 2023, 5.5 percent of useable revenues.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Opening Surplus	\$ 0.9	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Revenues	4,030.4	4,121.8	4,176.4	4,261.1
Cash Stabilization Fund	(120.9)	(123.7)	(125.3)	(127.8)
Useable Revenues	\$ 3,910.3	\$ 3,998.2	\$ 4,051.1	\$ 4,133.2
Expenditures	3,996.6	4,122.1	4,224.7	4,360.2
Total Surplus	\$ (86.2)	\$ (123.9)	\$ (173.6)	\$ (227.0)
Revenue Growth	2.1%	2.3%	1.3%	2.0%
Useable Revenue Growth	2.1%	2.2%	1.3%	2.0%
Expenditure Growth	4.4%	3.1%	2.5%	3.2%
Surplus Percent of Useable Revenues	-2.2%	-3.1%	-4.3%	-5.5%

The FY 2020 gap includes the impact of the use of one-time items in the resolution of the current budget gap as well as growth in local aid based on the ongoing car tax phase-out. The estimate also reflects the growing impact of casino gaming in Massachusetts with the offsetting impacts of the new Tiverton Casino as well as the Governor’s proposal regarding sports wagering.

The following table shows the out-year forecast surpluses and deficits, as well as the four-year average for the past eight Governor’s budgets, including the current one.

<i>(in millions)</i>	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	Average
<i>Gov. Budget</i>	Out-Year Forecasts											
FY 2011	(416.2)	(457.8)	(535.7)									(443.0)
FY 2012*	(128.8)	(224.7)	(342.5)	(480.0)								(294.0)
FY 2013		(103.6)	(232.2)	(348.7)	(464.4)							(287.2)
FY 2014			(169.2)	(254.5)	(377.8)	(468.9)						(317.6)
FY 2015				(151.1)	(256.7)	(330.5)	(419.30)					(289.4)
FY 2016					(74.6)	(211.8)	(285.90)	(376.70)				(237.3)
FY 2017						(192.6)	(233.60)	(271.70)	(332.60)			(257.6)
FY 2018							(150.00)	(184.10)	(192.60)	(194.10)		(180.2)
FY 2019								(86.24)	(123.87)	(173.58)	(227.02)	(152.7)

**Corrected for miscalculation of stated personnel growth rate assumptions*

The largest single contributor to the FY 2019 deficit that required solving was the use of one-time solutions for the FY 2018 budget, including the expected \$49.7 million FY 2018 surplus. Also contributing was the commitment to reimburse municipalities for phasing out car taxes and the final implementation of the shift of motor vehicle related fees from general revenues to the transportation fund.

One-time revenues are also featured in the resolution of the current budget gap, but with no material surplus expected in the current year, these are considerably smaller than in the past. There are also proposals that cost more in later years than in FY 2019, and it is not apparent that all are accounted for properly in the out-year estimates. Notably, the school construction proposal and the expansion of services through the Department of Children, Youth and Families.

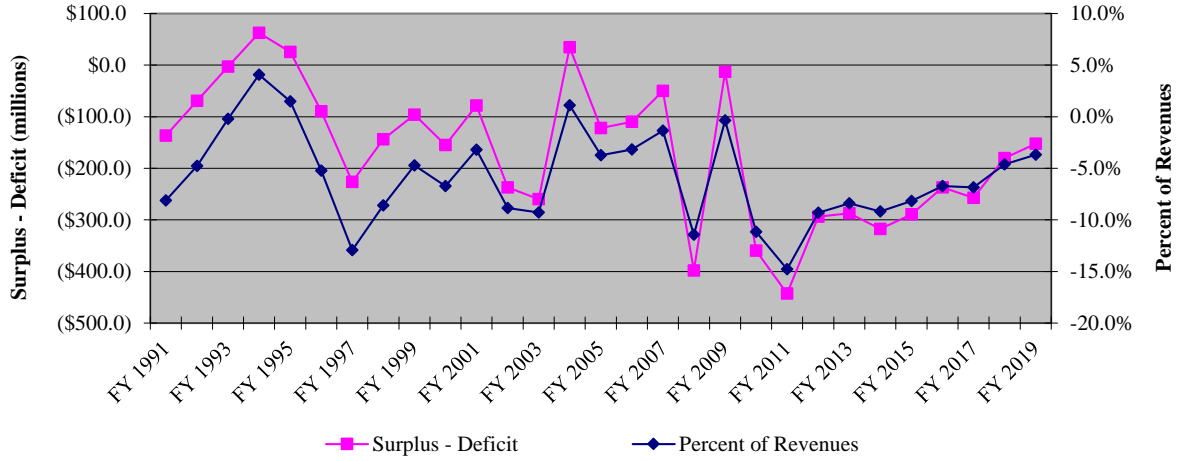
However, out-year projections are a function of both the assumptions made concerning revenues and expenditures and the structure of the budget. That is, the out-year projections are a function of assumed revenue and expenditure growth patterns for FY 2020 through FY 2023 and the FY 2019 budget itself. In the past a more pronounced pattern of growth in the out-year gaps illustrated the fact that projected expenditures continue to grow at faster rates than revenues are expected to grow. This budget does not show that level of growth; however, there is still a notable imbalance between expenditure growth and revenue growth.

The economic data used for the Governor’s budget is from the November consensus economic forecast. This had been revised from earlier projections and will be revised again in May.

While deficits cannot constitutionally occur, they indicate the extent to which unresolved structural issues will carry through budgets, and to the extent that the problem in any given year is solved without addressing the underlying structural problem, the deficits amplify each year. Out-year deficits began increasing and reached a high of over \$535 million in Governor Carcieri’s final budget.

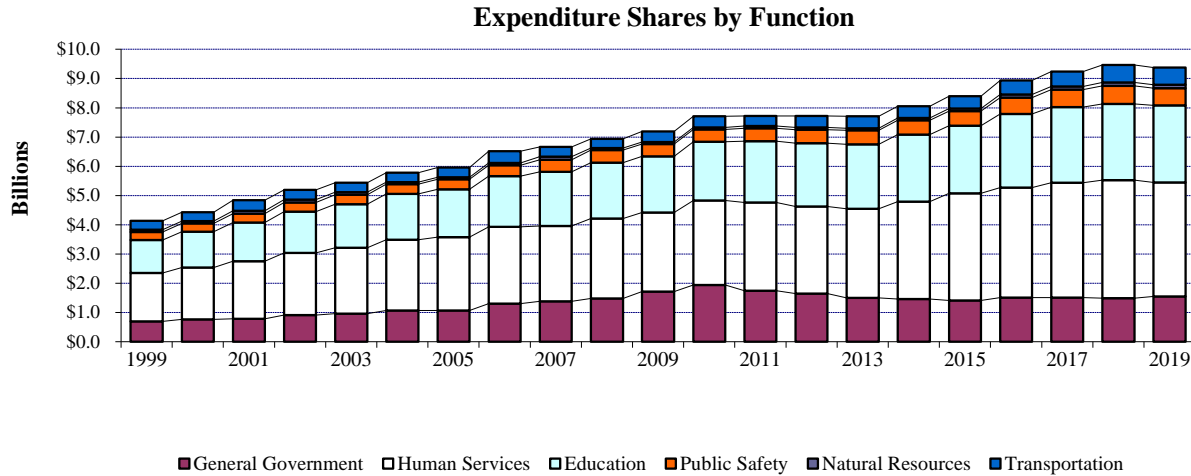
The following chart shows the average surpluses and deficits for the four out-years for each of the proposed budgets since FY 1991.

Average Four Year Surplus - Deficit



Distribution of Total Expenditures

Expenditures can be aggregated many ways. In Rhode Island, we have tended to aggregate by *function* and by *category of expenditure*. The functional classification aggregates agencies with like programs and purposes into the six functions used: general government, human services, education, public safety, natural resources, and transportation. Viewing expenditures functionally offers a look at what they do or provide for. As noted previously, changes in budget presentation relative to internal service funds impact these comparisons.



General Government programs include the regulatory and administrative functions that support all other functions and all the general officers except the Attorney General, whose expenditures are classified under Public Safety.

Human Services includes all programs for medical assistance, supplemental security income, cash assistance, day care, elderly services, adjudicated youth, mental health, general health, developmental disabilities, children under the care and jurisdiction of the state, and the state’s general hospitals.

Education includes programs of elementary and secondary education, public higher education, arts, and historical preservation and heritage.

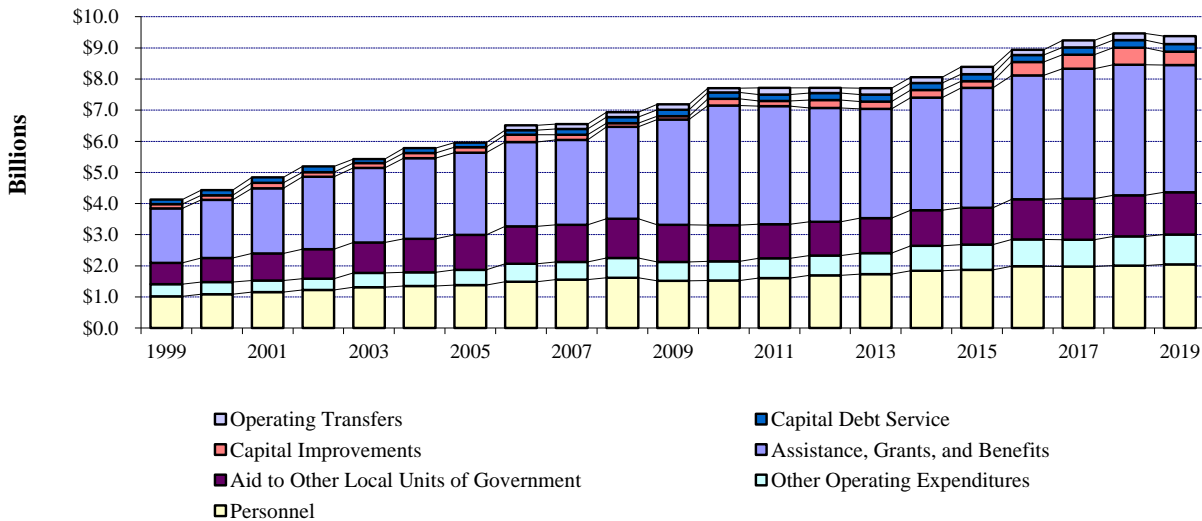
Public Safety includes the state’s law enforcement, adjudication, and penal programs.

The *Natural Resources* function includes the programs that protect the natural and physical resources of the state through regulation and planning and that provide safe recreational resources.

Transportation programs include all highway and transit programs, except airports, which are under the quasi-public Rhode Island Airport Corporation.

Expenditures are also aggregated and presented by accounting categories that designate what is purchased as opposed to the purpose of expenditures. The categories include: state operations; local aid; assistance, grants, and benefits; capital; and operating transfers. As noted previously, changes in budget presentation relative to internal service funds impact these comparisons.

Expenditure Shares by Category



State Operations are the day-to-day expenses of state government. These expenditures include *personnel* and *other operating* expenditures. *Personnel* expenditures include salaries and wages, fringe benefits, workers' compensation and unemployment compensation, and consultant services. *Other operating* expenditures are the non-personnel day-to-day expenses of state government, including maintenance and non-fixed capital assets.

Local Aid, or *Aid to Local Units of Government*, is payments made to governmental units with taxing authority. It includes both aid to local governments designed to decrease property tax reliance and education aid.

Assistance, Grants, and Benefits constitutes payments to individuals and nongovernmental agencies. These payments include Medicaid and other medical assistance programs including Rite Share and Rite Care, pharmaceutical assistance programs, cash assistance, and tuition assistance programs. They also include grants to environmental agencies, local law enforcement agencies, and unemployment compensation, temporary disability and workers' compensation. This is the largest category of expenditure.

Capital expenditures include both direct pay *capital improvements* and *debt service* on financed capital improvements. Expenditures for direct pay are reflected in the years that the payments are made. Financed capital improvements are reflected as the annual debt service payments. Therefore, total capital expenditures for any year are not reflected in the budget.

However, the Budget now includes capital purchases that had formerly been included as capital outlay within state operations as part of capital. The purpose may be to include all fixed assets above certain threshold values of cost and time. The Budget does not present sufficient information to break the new items out from the old.

Operating Transfers are transfers between different funds and to component units of state government. They had been part of other categories in past budgets. Transfers to component units include transfers to quasi-public agencies, such as the transfer to the Commerce Corporation. There are also instances where these expenses are already represented elsewhere in the budget thus double-counting the expenditure.

Staff has reviewed the Governor's recommended changes to the enacted budget for each agency and department, and compared them to the changes requested by those agencies and departments. The agencies and departments are arranged by function.

Distribution Tables

The distribution tables on the following pages array expenditures by function and category. Expenditures by function are read down the table while expenditures by category are read across. The percentages shown in the table represent the percent of the total shown in each cell.

Expenditures from All Funds

FY 2017 Reported	General Government	Human Services	Education	Public Safety	Natural Resources	Trans- portation	Total
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 241.0 2.8%	\$ 360.6 4.1%	\$ 507.9 5.8%	\$ 423.4 4.8%	\$ 52.2 0.6%	\$ 67.8 0.8%	\$ 1,652.7 18.9%
Contracted Services	36.2 0.4%	94.6 1.1%	67.9 0.8%	18.9 0.2%	4.6 0.1%	42.9 0.5%	265.2 3.0%
Other State Operations	430.0 4.9%	96.2 1.1%	213.0 2.4%	52.5 0.6%	12.5 0.1%	0.5 0.0%	804.8 9.2%
Aid to Local Units of Government	77.1 0.9%	- 0.0%	1,145.3 13.1%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	1,222.4 14.0%
Assistance, Grants, & Benefits	387.4 4.4%	3,224.2 36.8%	335.0 3.8%	24.2 0.3%	5.6 0.1%	17.0 0.2%	3,993.4 45.6%
Capital	36.4 0.4%	56.8 0.6%	44.4 0.5%	24.8 0.3%	9.8 0.1%	163.4 1.9%	335.7 3.8%
Debt Service	141.9 1.6%	- 0.0%	46.0 0.5%	1.5 0.0%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	189.4 2.2%
Operating Transfers	89.6 1.0%	5.9 0.1%	75.7 0.9%	0.2 0.0%	- 0.0%	124.2 1.4%	295.6 3.4%
Total	\$ 1,439.8 16.4%	\$ 3,838.3 43.8%	\$ 2,435.3 27.8%	\$ 545.5 6.2%	\$ 84.6 1.0%	\$ 415.8 4.7%	\$ 8,759.3 100.0%

FY 2018 Enacted	General Government	Human Services	Education	Public Safety	Natural Resources	Trans- portation	Total
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 232.6 2.5%	\$ 359.1 3.9%	\$ 562.3 6.1%	\$ 404.8 4.4%	\$ 54.4 0.6%	\$ 86.9 0.9%	\$ 1,700.1 18.4%
Contracted Services	33.5 0.4%	113.0 1.2%	64.7 0.7%	21.0 0.2%	8.6 0.1%	38.8 0.4%	279.6 3.0%
Other State Operations	441.5 4.8%	100.9 1.1%	227.4 2.5%	54.2 0.6%	14.9 0.2%	20.2 0.2%	859.2 9.3%
Aid to Local Units of Government	107.1 1.2%	- 0.0%	1,211.6 13.1%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	1,318.7 14.3%
Assistance, Grants, & Benefits	410.8 4.4%	3,335.9 36.1%	343.2 3.7%	49.6 0.5%	8.1 0.1%	23.3 0.3%	4,170.8 45.1%
Capital	57.6 0.6%	21.3 0.2%	48.0 0.5%	62.0 0.7%	22.8 0.2%	238.0 2.6%	449.6 4.9%
Debt Service	181.2 2.0%	- 0.0%	57.6 0.6%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	238.8 2.6%
Operating Transfers	39.3 0.4%	5.0 0.1%	74.8 0.8%	- 0.0%	0.1 0.0%	106.9 1.2%	226.1 2.4%
Total	\$ 1,503.6 16.3%	\$ 3,935.3 42.6%	\$ 2,589.5 28.0%	\$ 591.6 6.4%	\$ 108.8 1.2%	\$ 514.1 5.6%	\$ 9,242.8 100.0%

Expenditures from All Funds

FY 2019 Recommended	General Government	Human Services	Education	Public Safety	Natural Resources	Trans- portation	Total
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 222.6 <i>2.4%</i>	\$ 385.6 <i>4.1%</i>	\$ 572.8 <i>6.1%</i>	\$ 424.2 <i>4.5%</i>	\$ 54.7 <i>0.6%</i>	\$ 90.6 <i>1.0%</i>	\$ 1,750.5 <i>18.7%</i>
Contracted Services	31.1 <i>0.3%</i>	108.4 <i>1.2%</i>	72.0 <i>0.8%</i>	21.6 <i>0.2%</i>	7.2 <i>0.1%</i>	49.7 <i>0.5%</i>	289.9 <i>3.1%</i>
Other State Operations	467.7 <i>5.0%</i>	136.8 <i>1.5%</i>	226.1 <i>2.4%</i>	72.1 <i>0.8%</i>	16.5 <i>0.2%</i>	41.9 <i>0.4%</i>	961.1 <i>10.2%</i>
Aid to Local Units of Government	127.4 <i>1.4%</i>	- <i>0.0%</i>	1,235.5 <i>13.2%</i>	- <i>0.0%</i>	- <i>0.0%</i>	- <i>0.0%</i>	1,362.9 <i>14.5%</i>
Assistance, Grants, & Benefits	415.8 <i>4.4%</i>	3,255.1 <i>34.7%</i>	355.1 <i>3.8%</i>	27.4 <i>0.3%</i>	8.7 <i>0.1%</i>	23.4 <i>0.2%</i>	4,085.5 <i>43.6%</i>
Capital	57.1 <i>0.6%</i>	6.6 <i>0.1%</i>	45.7 <i>0.5%</i>	46.5 <i>0.5%</i>	22.6 <i>0.2%</i>	247.0 <i>2.6%</i>	425.4 <i>4.5%</i>
Debt Service	183.7 <i>2.0%</i>	- <i>0.0%</i>	58.4 <i>0.6%</i>	- <i>0.0%</i>	- <i>0.0%</i>	- <i>0.0%</i>	242.1 <i>2.6%</i>
Operating Transfers	40.8 <i>0.4%</i>	5.0 <i>0.1%</i>	74.7 <i>0.8%</i>	- <i>0.0%</i>	0.1 <i>0.0%</i>	139.8 <i>1.5%</i>	260.3 <i>2.8%</i>
Total	\$ 1,546.1 <i>16.5%</i>	\$ 3,897.5 <i>41.6%</i>	\$ 2,640.3 <i>28.2%</i>	\$ 591.7 <i>6.3%</i>	\$ 109.7 <i>1.2%</i>	\$ 592.4 <i>6.3%</i>	\$ 9,377.7 <i>100.0%</i>

FY 2019 Recommended Change to Enacted	General Government	Human Services	Education	Public Safety	Natural Resources	Trans- portation	Total
Salaries & Benefits	\$ (10.0) <i>-7.4%</i>	\$ 26.5 <i>19.6%</i>	\$ 10.5 <i>7.8%</i>	\$ 19.4 <i>14.4%</i>	\$ 0.3 <i>0.2%</i>	\$ 3.8 <i>2.8%</i>	\$ 50.5 <i>37.4%</i>
Contracted Services	(2.4) <i>-1.8%</i>	(4.7) <i>-3.5%</i>	7.3 <i>5.4%</i>	0.6 <i>0.4%</i>	(1.4) <i>-1.1%</i>	10.9 <i>8.1%</i>	10.3 <i>7.6%</i>
Other State Operations	26.2 <i>19.4%</i>	35.9 <i>26.6%</i>	(1.3) <i>-0.9%</i>	17.9 <i>13.3%</i>	1.6 <i>1.2%</i>	21.6 <i>16.0%</i>	101.9 <i>75.6%</i>
Aid to Local Units of Government	20.3 <i>15.0%</i>	- <i>0.0%</i>	23.9 <i>17.7%</i>	- <i>0.0%</i>	- <i>0.0%</i>	- <i>0.0%</i>	44.2 <i>32.8%</i>
Assistance, Grants, & Benefits	5.1 <i>3.8%</i>	(80.8) <i>-59.9%</i>	11.9 <i>8.8%</i>	(22.2) <i>-16.5%</i>	0.6 <i>0.5%</i>	0.1 <i>0.1%</i>	(85.3) <i>-63.3%</i>
Capital	(0.5) <i>-0.4%</i>	(14.7) <i>-10.9%</i>	(2.3) <i>-1.7%</i>	(15.6) <i>-11.5%</i>	(0.2) <i>-0.1%</i>	9.1 <i>6.7%</i>	(24.2) <i>-17.9%</i>
Debt Service	2.4 <i>1.8%</i>	- <i>0.0%</i>	0.8 <i>0.6%</i>	- <i>0.0%</i>	- <i>0.0%</i>	- <i>0.0%</i>	3.3 <i>2.4%</i>
Operating Transfers	1.4 <i>1.1%</i>	0.0 <i>0.0%</i>	(0.1) <i>0.0%</i>	- <i>0.0%</i>	- <i>0.0%</i>	32.9 <i>24.4%</i>	34.3 <i>25.4%</i>
Total	\$ 42.5 <i>31.5%</i>	\$ (37.8) <i>-28.0%</i>	\$ 50.8 <i>37.7%</i>	\$ 0.1 <i>0.0%</i>	\$ 0.9 <i>0.7%</i>	\$ 78.4 <i>58.1%</i>	\$ 134.9 <i>100.0%</i>

Expenditures from General Revenues

FY 2017 Reported	General Government	Human Services	Education	Public Safety	Natural Resources	Trans- portation	Total
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 151.4 4.6%	\$ 178.6 5.5%	\$ 147.9 4.5%	\$ 32.0 1.0%	\$ 32.0 1.0%	\$ - 0.0%	\$ 541.8 16.6%
Contracted Services	10.0 0.3%	20.8 0.6%	12.1 0.4%	0.4 0.0%	0.4 0.0%	- 0.0%	43.8 1.3%
Other State Operations	38.6 1.2%	24.6 0.8%	33.8 1.0%	7.1 0.2%	7.1 0.2%	- 0.0%	111.1 3.4%
Aid to Local Units of Government	76.2 2.3%	- 0.0%	991.8 30.4%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	1,068.0 32.7%
Assistance, Grants, & Benefits	12.3 0.4%	1,177.9 36.1%	34.9 1.1%	1.1 0.0%	1.1 0.0%	- 0.0%	1,227.2 37.6%
Capital	1.6 0.0%	0.5 0.0%	1.5 0.0%	0.1 0.0%	0.1 0.0%	- 0.0%	3.7 0.1%
Debt Service	93.5 2.9%	- 0.0%	19.6 0.6%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	113.1 3.5%
Operating Transfers	76.6 2.3%	2.5 0.1%	74.0 2.3%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	153.1 4.7%
Total	\$ 460.2 14.1%	\$ 1,404.9 43.1%	\$ 1,315.6 40.3%	\$ 40.6 1.2%	\$ 40.6 1.2%	\$ - 0.0%	\$ 3,261.9 100.0%

FY 2018 Enacted	General Government	Human Services	Education	Public Safety	Natural Resources	Trans- portation	Total
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 139.6 3.7%	\$ 179.2 4.8%	\$ 158.3 4.2%	\$ 373.2 9.9%	\$ 32.6 0.9%	\$ - 0.0%	\$ 883.0 23.4%
Contracted Services	10.3 0.3%	23.0 0.6%	8.6 0.2%	16.4 0.4%	0.4 0.0%	- 0.0%	58.7 1.6%
Other State Operations	37.7 1.0%	21.5 0.6%	32.5 0.9%	39.9 1.1%	7.0 0.2%	- 0.0%	138.6 3.7%
Aid to Local Units of Government	106.2 2.8%	- 0.0%	1,041.6 27.6%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	1,147.8 30.5%
Assistance, Grants, & Benefits	10.3 0.3%	1,180.7 31.3%	35.0 0.9%	29.0 0.8%	1.8 0.0%	- 0.0%	1,257.0 33.4%
Capital	2.3 0.1%	0.3 0.0%	5.5 0.1%	1.5 0.0%	0.0 0.0%	- 0.0%	9.6 0.3%
Debt Service	138.4 3.7%	- 0.0%	31.0 0.8%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	169.4 4.5%
Operating Transfers	30.1 0.8%	0.2 0.0%	73.4 1.9%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	103.7 2.8%
Total	\$ 474.9 12.6%	\$ 1,404.9 37.3%	\$ 1,386.0 36.8%	\$ 460.2 12.2%	\$ 41.8 1.1%	\$ - 0.0%	\$ 3,767.7 100.0%

Expenditures from General Revenues

FY 2019 Recommended	General Government	Human Services	Education	Public Safety	Natural Resources	Trans- portation	Total
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 138.0 3.6%	\$ 182.6 4.8%	\$ 159.1 4.2%	\$ 393.6 10.3%	\$ 33.1 0.9%	\$ - 0.0%	\$ 906.6 23.7%
Contracted Services	9.0 0.2%	24.0 0.6%	10.6 0.3%	16.4 0.4%	0.4 0.0%	- 0.0%	60.4 1.6%
Other State Operations	31.5 0.8%	41.8 1.1%	26.7 0.7%	55.2 1.4%	9.3 0.2%	- 0.0%	164.5 4.3%
Aid to Local Units of Government	126.5 3.3%	- 0.0%	1,059.7 27.7%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	1,186.2 31.0%
Assistance, Grants, & Benefits	12.8 0.3%	1,149.2 30.0%	45.0 1.2%	13.2 0.3%	0.9 0.0%	- 0.0%	1,221.1 31.9%
Capital	1.5 0.0%	0.3 0.0%	5.1 0.1%	1.6 0.0%	0.0 0.0%	- 0.0%	8.5 0.2%
Debt Service	141.8 3.7%	- 0.0%	32.9 0.9%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	174.7 4.6%
Operating Transfers	34.2 0.9%	0.2 0.0%	72.9 1.9%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	107.3 2.8%
Total	\$ 495.2 12.9%	\$ 1,398.2 36.5%	\$ 1,412.0 36.9%	\$ 480.0 12.5%	\$ 43.8 1.1%	\$ - 0.0%	\$ 3,829.3 100.0%

FY 2019 Recommended Change to Enacted	General Government	Human Services	Education	Public Safety	Natural Resources	Trans- portation	Total
Salaries & Benefits	\$ (1.6) -2.6%	\$ 3.4 5.5%	\$ 0.8 1.3%	\$ 20.4 33.2%	\$ 0.5 0.9%	\$ - 0.0%	\$ 23.6 38.3%
Contracted Services	(1.2) -2.0%	1.0 1.7%	2.0 3.2%	(0.0) -0.1%	0.1 0.1%	- 0.0%	1.8 2.9%
Other State Operations	(6.2) -10.1%	20.3 33.1%	(5.8) -9.5%	15.3 24.8%	2.4 3.8%	- 0.0%	25.9 42.1%
Aid to Local Units of Government	20.3 32.9%	- 0.0%	18.1 29.4%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	38.4 62.4%
Assistance, Grants, & Benefits	2.5 4.1%	(31.5) -51.1%	9.9 16.1%	(15.9) -25.8%	(0.9) -1.5%	- 0.0%	(35.8) -58.2%
Capital	(0.8) -1.4%	0.0 0.0%	(0.4) -0.6%	0.1 0.1%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	(1.1) -1.8%
Debt Service	3.4 5.5%	- 0.0%	1.9 3.1%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	5.3 8.6%
Operating Transfers	4.1 6.7%	- 0.0%	(0.5) -0.9%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	- 0.0%	3.6 5.8%
Total	\$ 20.3 33.0%	\$ (6.7) -10.8%	\$ 26.0 42.2%	\$ 19.9 32.3%	\$ 2.0 3.3%	\$ - 0.0%	\$ 61.6 100.0%

