

# THE FISCAL SURVEY OF STATES

FALL 2019

AN UPDATE OF STATE FISCAL CONDITIONS

A REPORT BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE BUDGET OFFICERS

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# PREFACE

*The Fiscal Survey of States* is published twice annually by the National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO). The series was started in 1979. The survey presents aggregate and individual data on the states' general fund receipts, expenditures, annual tax and revenue changes, and balances. Although not the totality of state spending, these funds are raised from states' own taxes and fees, such as state income and sales taxes. These general funds are used to finance most broad-based state services and are the most important elements in determining the fiscal health of the states. A separate survey that includes total state spending, NASBO's *State Expenditure Report*, is also conducted annually.

Thirty states operate on an annual budget cycle, while 20 states operate on a biennial (two-year) budget cycle. Among the biennial budget states, 17 states enacted new budgets for fiscal 2020-2021. The other three biennial budget states (Kentucky, Virginia and Wyoming) passed a two-year budget for fiscal 2019 and fiscal 2020 during 2018 legislative sessions, though a couple of these states proposed and acted upon

supplemental appropriations and other mid-biennium budget changes in 2019. Additionally, two states – Michigan and North Carolina – were unable to provide final information on their states' enacted budgets for fiscal 2020 at the time this report was going to print.

Forty-six states begin their fiscal years in July and end them in June. The exceptions are New York, which starts its fiscal year on April 1; Texas, with a September 1 start date; and Alabama and Michigan, which start their fiscal years on October 1.

The field survey on which this report is based was conducted by NASBO from August through October 2019. The surveys were completed by executive state budget officers in all 50 states. Fiscal 2018 data represent actual figures, fiscal 2019 figures are preliminary actual, and fiscal 2020 data reflect enacted budgets.

NASBO staff member Kathryn Vesey White compiled the data and prepared the text for the report.



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Recent growth in state revenues enabled states to enact fiscal 2020 budgets providing for a general fund spending increase of 4.8 percent. For a second consecutive year, state officials were in a position to allocate significant new resources for key priorities, directing \$39.1 billion in additional money to K-12 education, higher education, Medicaid, other core government services, and one-time investments.

Most states entered fiscal 2019 with larger-than-expected beginning balances resulting from strong revenue growth in fiscal 2018. Favorable revenue conditions persisted for states, and most states ended fiscal 2019 with budget surpluses after general fund revenue collections exceeded original budget projections in 46 states. In this fiscal climate, no states reported having to make mid-year budget cuts due to a revenue shortfall, while over half of states approved mid-year spending increases in fiscal 2019. Much of these increases were one-time expenditures funded with nonrecurring revenues. Overall, general fund spending in fiscal 2019 rose 5.8 percent over fiscal 2018 levels, the fastest rate of year-over-year spending growth since fiscal 2007.

General fund revenue estimates for fiscal 2020 reflect a 2.6 percent increase compared to fiscal 2019 preliminary actual collections. This modest growth rate is attributable in part to fiscal 2019 revenues coming in ahead of what was projected when fiscal 2020 budget forecasts were being developed. These revenue forecasts include states' enacted tax and fee changes for fiscal 2020. States approved a number of tax increases along with a smaller number of modest decreases during the 2019 legislative session, resulting in a projected net positive revenue impact in fiscal 2020 of \$6.7 billion. Most of the new revenue generated will go towards non-general fund sources, including state transportation funds and dedicated revenue streams for education and health care.

Improved revenue conditions recently have helped many states continue to bolster their ending balances and rainy day funds. Rainy day fund balances continue climbing to new record levels, reaching a median balance of 7.6 percent as a share of general fund spending in fiscal 2019 compared to 1.6 percent in fiscal 2010. In addition to depositing recent budget surplus funds into reserves, many states chose to direct some of their larger-than-expected ending balances in fiscal 2019 to one-time investments in fiscal 2020. This is one of the reasons general fund spending growth is forecasted to exceed revenue growth on a percentage basis in fiscal 2020.

## Key Report Findings:

- State general fund spending is expected to grow **4.8 percent** in fiscal 2020 based on enacted budgets.
- Enacted budgets provide for appropriation increases totaling **\$39.1 billion**, including **\$19.3 billion** in new money for K-12 and higher education.
- General fund spending grew **5.8 percent** in fiscal 2019, the fastest annual growth rate recorded in the Fiscal Survey since fiscal 2007.
- **No states** made mid-year budget reductions in fiscal 2019 due to a revenue shortfall.
- **46 states** reported that fiscal 2019 general fund revenue collections exceeded original budget projections, the largest number of states to report doing so since fiscal 2006.
- General fund revenue estimates reflect a **2.6 percent** increase in fiscal 2020 over fiscal 2019 preliminary collections, which grew **4.5 percent**.
- States approved a series of revenue and tax actions, with a net revenue impact of **\$6.7 billion** in fiscal 2020, consisting mostly of non-general fund revenue. Nearly 80 percent of the net increase is concentrated in five states.
- The median rainy day fund balance as a share of general fund spending reached **7.6 percent** in fiscal 2019, a new all-time high, rising to an estimated **8.0 percent** in fiscal 2020.

While fiscal conditions are solid and stable in the aggregate, fiscal trends continue to vary by state. Half of the states reported general fund spending amounts for fiscal 2019 that are, after adjusting for inflation, lower than they were more than a decade ago in fiscal 2008 – this includes nine states with spending levels more than 10 percent below their pre-recession peak levels. At the same time, six states have inflation-adjusted general fund expenditures more than 10 percent above their fiscal 2008 levels. This variation is due to a combination of factors, including demographic trends, regional disparities in economic performance, significant fluctuations in oil and gas prices for energy-rich states, and fiscal policy

decisions. Despite these variations, all states to some extent are facing long-term spending pressures in areas ranging from health care and pension contributions to adequately funding education and infrastructure. States also face uncertainties regarding the federal budget and debt outlook, international trade tensions, and the looming threat of the next recession during what is now the longest U.S. economic expansion on record. As demonstrated by fiscal 2020 enacted budgets and revenue forecasts, state officials remain cautious about new ongoing spending commitments and continue to focus on bolstering their reserves.

## State Spending

### General Fund Spending in Fiscal 2020 Enacted Budgets.

State general fund spending is forecasted to grow 4.8 percent in fiscal 2020 according to enacted budgets, totaling \$913.2 billion. Overall, 45 states are forecasting spending increases in fiscal 2020, with 20 of those states planning for increases greater than five percent.

**Preliminary Spending Data for Fiscal 2019.** General fund spending increased by a robust 5.8 percent in fiscal 2019 to total \$871.0 billion, the fastest rate of growth recorded in the *Fiscal Survey of States* since fiscal 2007. Adjusting for inflation, general fund spending in fiscal 2019 surpasses the pre-recession peak level in fiscal 2008 by 1.5 percent. However, on a state-by-state basis, only half of the states spent more from their general funds in fiscal 2019 than they did in fiscal 2008 on an inflation-adjusted basis.

## Mid-Year and Enacted Budget Actions

Examining mid-year budget actions, enacted appropriation changes and budget gaps can help illustrate current state fiscal conditions, program area spending trends, and the priorities of state elected officials.

**Fiscal 2019 Mid-Year Budget Actions.** Improved revenue conditions in states in fiscal 2018 and fiscal 2019 led to extremely minimal mid-year budget reductions in fiscal 2019. In fact, no states reported making net mid-year budget cuts in fiscal 2019 due to a revenue shortfall, a notable result. Four states did report making mid-year budget reductions not attributable to a shortfall, but instead due to caseload reductions, increased resources from another funding source, or other reasons. Meanwhile, 27 states increased their fiscal 2019 budgets in the mid-year, resulting in a

net increase of \$10.6 billion across all program areas, compared to originally enacted budgets, contributing to the overall growth rate in general fund spending for fiscal 2019. Over half of this net increase was attributable to spending adjustments in the “all other” category, including \$3.4 billion in supplemental pension payments in California, in addition to capital expenditures and other one-time appropriations in some states.

**Fiscal 2020 Enacted Appropriation Changes.** States’ enacted appropriation changes for fiscal 2020 also reflect the strong, stable fiscal environment in the states and the significant portion of “new money” available to spend on key priorities. For fiscal 2020, states approved appropriation increases across all program areas totaling \$39.1 billion (compared to enacted fiscal 2019 appropriation levels). This is higher than the \$30.8 billion in increases recommended in governors’ proposed budgets, reflecting further improvements in revenue conditions between when governors made their budget recommendations and when state legislatures passed final budgets. Elementary and secondary education was the largest recipient of new money in fiscal 2020, receiving \$14.8 billion in appropriation increases, followed by the “all other” category, which received appropriation increases totaling \$10.8 billion. Medicaid, higher education, corrections, public assistance and transportation also received net increases in general fund appropriations. Overall, when compared to enacted budget levels for fiscal 2019, just three states reported net decreases in general fund appropriations for fiscal 2020, while 43 states reported increases and two states reported no change. Two states (Michigan and North Carolina) were unable to provide enacted budget information for fiscal 2020, as explained further in Chapter One of this report.

### Budget Gaps, Management Strategies & Employment

**Compensation.** Reported state budget gaps in this survey serve as another indication of the stable fiscal environment this year. Only six states reported closing budget gaps totaling \$1.0 billion during fiscal 2019. Nine states reported closing forecasted gaps totaling \$9.3 billion in their enacted budgets for fiscal 2020. Only three states reported modest budget gaps still to be closed in fiscal 2020. For states that reported on fiscal 2021, nine states are projecting budget gaps so far. States employ a number of strategies to close gaps and manage their budgets. Even in good fiscal circumstances, states continue to identify opportunities to lower spending and increase efficiency. In states’ enacted budgets for fiscal 2020, 13 states approved targeted spending cuts, 10 states used transfers from other



funds, and 10 states eliminated vacant positions or imposed hiring freezes, for example. At the same time, 37 states reported authorizing across-the-board compensation increases for at least some categories of employees in fiscal 2020, the highest number of states to do so since fiscal 2007, and another sign of the current strength in state fiscal conditions.

## State Revenues

**Fiscal 2020 Revenue Forecasts.** States' enacted budgets for fiscal 2020 are based on revenue projections expected to total \$903.6 billion, a modest 2.6 percent increase compared to fiscal 2019 revenues of \$880.9 billion. The median forecasted increase is lower, at just 1.4 percent. This modest growth rate is attributable in part to fiscal 2019 revenues coming in ahead of what was projected when fiscal 2020 budget forecasts were being developed. Broken down by tax type, general fund collections from sales and use taxes and personal income taxes are forecasted to grow 4.5 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively. Corporate income taxes and gaming/lottery revenues, meanwhile, are expected to decline by 6.2 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively. All other revenues are forecasted to grow 1.7 percent in fiscal 2020. Only four states are forecasting growth above 5 percent in fiscal 2020, while a majority of states (30) predict revenue growth between 0 and 5 percent and 14 states expect revenue declines.

**Revenue Collections for Fiscal 2019.** For a second consecutive year, most states saw moderate-to-robust growth in general fund revenues in fiscal 2019. On a median basis, general fund revenues grew 5.4 percent in fiscal 2019, similar to the 5.3 percent median growth rate observed in fiscal 2018. In the aggregate, general fund revenue growth was more moderate in fiscal 2019 at 4.5 percent, compared to 6.9 percent total growth in fiscal 2018. The similar median growth rates contrasted with the differing aggregate growth rates over those two years are explained mostly by the fact that a number of larger states (Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, for example) experienced considerably slower revenue growth in fiscal 2019 after seeing rapid growth in fiscal 2018, therefore bringing down the aggregate growth rate. In fiscal 2019, 29 states reported general fund revenue growth exceeding 5 percent, with six of those states seeing revenue growth greater than 10 percent. Meanwhile, 17 states recorded revenue growth between 0 percent and 5 percent, and four states reported revenue declines. Compared to original budget projections, 46 states reported that general fund revenues exceeded their targets for fiscal 2019, an exceptionally

high number and the most states to report doing so since fiscal 2006. Two states reported that revenues came in on target, while two states came in below their budget forecasts. Overall, preliminary actual general fund revenues came in 2.8 percent ahead of original budget projections. Based on early reports, most states are reporting that collections to date are coming in at or above budget projections for fiscal 2020.

## Enacted Revenue Actions

States enacted a variety of tax and fee increases, along with a smaller number of decreases, resulting in a projected net positive revenue impact in fiscal 2020 of \$6.7 billion. Notably, very little of this expected net new revenue (\$664 million) will add to states' general funds, as most of the approved increases affect new or existing dedicated revenue streams. Overall, 22 states enacted net tax and fee increases totaling \$7.1 billion in fiscal 2020, while 15 states approved mostly modest net decreases totaling -\$0.4 billion. Some of the more significant tax increases in terms of revenue impact include managed care organization taxes/fees in California and Illinois, Connecticut's hospital user fee, Oregon's new corporate activities tax, Ohio's gas tax hike, South Carolina's motor fuel user fee, New York's extension of higher personal income tax rates, California's federal conformity changes to personal and corporate income taxes, and miscellaneous tax changes in Washington State. Some of the more significant decreases included personal income tax rate reductions in Ohio, Oregon and Wisconsin, as well as expansion of the earned income tax credit programs in California and Ohio.

## State Balances

One particularly promising trend in state finances in recent years has been the strengthening of states' reserves. Improved revenue conditions and substantial budget surpluses recently have helped many states continue to bolster their ending balances and savings accounts, known as rainy day funds.

**Rainy Day Funds.** Rainy day fund balances are a crucial tool that states rely on during fiscal downturns and to address shortfalls. States have made building up their reserves a priority in the years since the Great Recession. Since fiscal 2010, the median rainy day fund balance level as a percentage of general fund spending has grown from 1.6 percent to 7.6 percent in fiscal 2019. Rainy day fund balances totaled \$72.3 billion in fiscal 2019, excluding one state unable to report for that year. Enacted budgets include further increases in total rainy day fund balances, with the median



balance projected to reach 8.0 percent in fiscal 2020. Forty-one states recorded increases in their rainy day fund balances in fiscal 2019, and 32 states are projecting increases in fiscal 2020.

**Total Balances.** Total balances include ending balances and the amounts in states' rainy day or budget stabilization funds. Total balances reflect the surplus funds and reserves that states may use for cashflow liquidity, to respond to unforeseen circumstances and to help resolve revenue shortfalls, though in some states, part of the ending balance may already be reserved for expenditure in a subsequent year. Total balances reached a new all-time high in both nominal dollars and as a share of general fund spending in fiscal 2019, totaling \$113.2 billion – or 13.0

percent of general fund spending. Just two years earlier, states ended fiscal 2017 with \$79.4 billion in total balances, indicating states added roughly \$34 billion to their accumulated balances over the last two years. Total balances are budgeted to decline to \$93.2 billion in fiscal 2020, as states plan to spend down some of their accumulated ending balances in the current budget cycle, particularly for one-time expenditures.

*This edition of the Fiscal Survey of States reflects actual fiscal 2018, preliminary actual fiscal 2019, and enacted fiscal 2020 figures (except where otherwise noted). The data were collected in the fall of 2019.*



# STATE EXPENDITURE DEVELOPMENTS

## CHAPTER ONE

### Overview

State general fund spending is expected to grow to \$913.2 billion in fiscal 2020 across all 50 states, according to states' enacted budgets, an increase of 4.8 percent compared to estimated spending levels for fiscal 2019.<sup>1</sup> Overall, 45 states enacted budgets that provide for general fund spending increases in fiscal 2020, with 20 of those states calling for increases greater than 5.0 percent. Three states enacted spending plans with expected decreases in general fund spending, and the remaining two states were not able to submit final enacted budget information for fiscal 2020 due to ongoing budget negotiations in those states at the time this report went to print. For a second consecutive year, most states found themselves in a position to allocate significant new resources to key ongoing priorities and one-time investments thanks to solid revenue growth. States approved considerable increases for K-12 and higher education in particular for fiscal 2020, as well as more money for a wide range of other programs and nonrecurring expenditures.

General fund spending increased 5.8 percent in fiscal 2019, a robust growth rate and the fastest annual increase observed in *The Fiscal Survey of States* in over a decade. (See Table 1, Figure 1) Most states ended fiscal 2018 with budget surpluses and strong general fund ending balances, which along with continued revenue growth in fiscal 2019 helped states bolster their spending levels and make extra deposits into reserves. Fiscal 2019 spending is estimated to total \$871.0 billion, exceeding the pre-recession peak level of general fund spending in fiscal 2008 by 1.5 percent after adjusting for inflation.<sup>2</sup> Growth since the Great Recession has been uneven across the states, however. In fiscal 2019, 25 states still spent less from their general funds than they did in fiscal 2008 in inflation-adjusted terms, with nine of those states spending 10 percent or

### State Spending from All Sources

This report captures only state general fund spending. General fund spending represents the primary component of expenditures from revenue derived from taxes and other resources which have not been earmarked to other funds. According to the most recent edition of NASBO's *State Expenditure Report*, estimated fiscal 2019 spending from all sources (general funds, federal funds, other state funds and bonds) is approximately \$2.12 trillion. General funds represent the largest category of total state spending by fund source at 40.8 percent, followed by federal funds at 30.7 percent, other state funds at 26.6 percent, and bonds at 1.9 percent. The program area components of total state spending for estimated fiscal 2018 are: Medicaid, 28.9 percent; elementary and secondary education, 19.5 percent; higher education, 10.1 percent; transportation, 8.1 percent; corrections, 3.0 percent; public assistance, 1.2 percent; and all other expenditures, 29.1 percent.

For estimated fiscal 2019, components of general fund spending are elementary and secondary education, 35.6 percent; Medicaid, 19.7 percent; higher education, 9.6 percent; corrections, 6.6 percent; public assistance, 0.9 percent; transportation, 0.9 percent; and all other expenditures, 26.7 percent.

more below their pre-recession levels, including a number of energy-dependent states. Meanwhile, six states, mostly in the West, recorded general fund spending levels in fiscal 2019 exceeding their fiscal 2008 inflation-adjusted levels by more than 10 percent.

<sup>1</sup> In order to allow for year-over-year comparisons of aggregate state spending and revenue data, fiscal 2020 general fund totals, as reported in Table 5, include the general fund amounts for Michigan and North Carolina reported in NASBO's *Spring 2019 Fiscal Survey of States*, which were based on governors' recommended budgets for fiscal 2020. These amounts are being used as placeholders in this report, as final information on these two states' enacted budgets was not available at the time this report went to print.

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted for inflation, the aggregate general fund spending amount in fiscal 2008 was \$858.3 billion, 1.5 percent below the \$871.0 billion preliminary actual figure for fiscal 2019 reported in this survey. The state and local government implicit price deflator cited by the Bureau of Economic Analysis National Income and Product Account Tables, Table 3.9.4., Line 33 (last updated on October 30, 2019), is used for inflation adjustments. Quarterly averages are used to calculate fiscal year inflation rates. The fiscal 2008 figure used for this comparison was adjusted to account for a change in Massachusetts' reporting methodology. Beginning with the Fall 2019 Fiscal Survey edition, Massachusetts now excludes federal reimbursements in its general fund spending and revenue totals. NASBO has adjusted prior 50-state totals from the Fiscal Survey to remove Massachusetts' federal reimbursement amounts (as reported in the state's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, or CAFR) for comparison purposes.

## State General Fund Spending

**Enacted Spending for Fiscal 2020.** States' enacted budgets call for general fund spending in the amount of \$913.2 billion in fiscal 2020, representing a 4.8 percent increase compared to preliminary actual spending levels for fiscal 2019. The median state's growth rate is somewhat lower at 4.0 percent. Half of the states (25) expect general fund spending to grow between 0 and 5 percent in fiscal 2020, according to enacted budgets.

**Preliminary Actual Spending for Fiscal 2019.** This edition of the *Fiscal Survey of States* shows general fund spending increased 5.8 percent in fiscal 2019 to total \$871.0 billion. This marks the fastest annual rate of growth in nominal terms (without adjusting for inflation) since fiscal 2007, when general fund spending increased by an estimated 9.4 percent. General fund spending for fiscal 2019 grew at a faster pace than expected in originally enacted budgets, as reported in NASBO's *Fall 2018 Fiscal Survey of States*. Most states saw general fund revenue collections exceed original budget projections, and many of these states approved additional spending in fiscal 2019 through mid-year budget adjustments. In fact, more than two-thirds of states reported preliminary actual spending in fiscal 2019 that exceeded their originally enacted general fund appropriations levels. Mid-year spending increases included supplemental appropriations for extra pension payments, employee pay raises, funding for programmatic caseload increases, capital construction projects, and other non-recurring expenditures. Adjusting for inflation, general fund spending in fiscal 2019 increased 2.7 percent.<sup>3</sup> (See [Tables 3-5](#))

**Spending Growth by State.** According to enacted budgets for fiscal 2020, 25 states forecast general fund spending growth between 0 and 5 percent, 17 states expect general fund spending growth between 5 and 10 percent, three states anticipate spending growth greater than 10 percent, and just three states forecast general fund spending to decline. Two states – Michigan and North Carolina – were not able to provide final enacted budget information for fiscal 2020 at the time this report went to print. Michigan enacted a budget in time for the start of its fiscal year on October 1, 2019, but this budget is pending further negotiation and expected to change. North Carolina, meanwhile, has not yet enacted a full biennial budget for fiscal 2020-2021, and is operating under a series of “mini-budgets” at this time. Both states will provide an update on their fiscal 2020 budget information in NASBO's *Spring 2020 Fiscal Survey of States*.

In fiscal 2019, 26 states saw spending growth between 0 and 5 percent, 15 states had growth between 5 and 10 percent, 7 states reported spending growth greater than 10 percent, and just two states reported general fund spending declines. For states that budget on a biennial basis, spending is not always evenly distributed in a two-year cycle, which can affect year-over-year changes. For example, Texas reported large year-over-year spending fluctuations in fiscal 2019 and fiscal 2020, attributed to the state's biennial budget process, with the first year of the biennium being front loaded and the subsequent fiscal year not carrying those same funding levels forward. Due to this state's size, this affects the aggregate spending growth rates for those years considerably. Excluding Texas, state general fund spending grew even faster in fiscal 2019, at 6.7 percent instead of 5.8 percent, while projected growth in fiscal 2020 excluding Texas is lower at 4.1 percent (closer to the median rate) instead of 4.8 percent. (See [Tables 2 and 6](#))

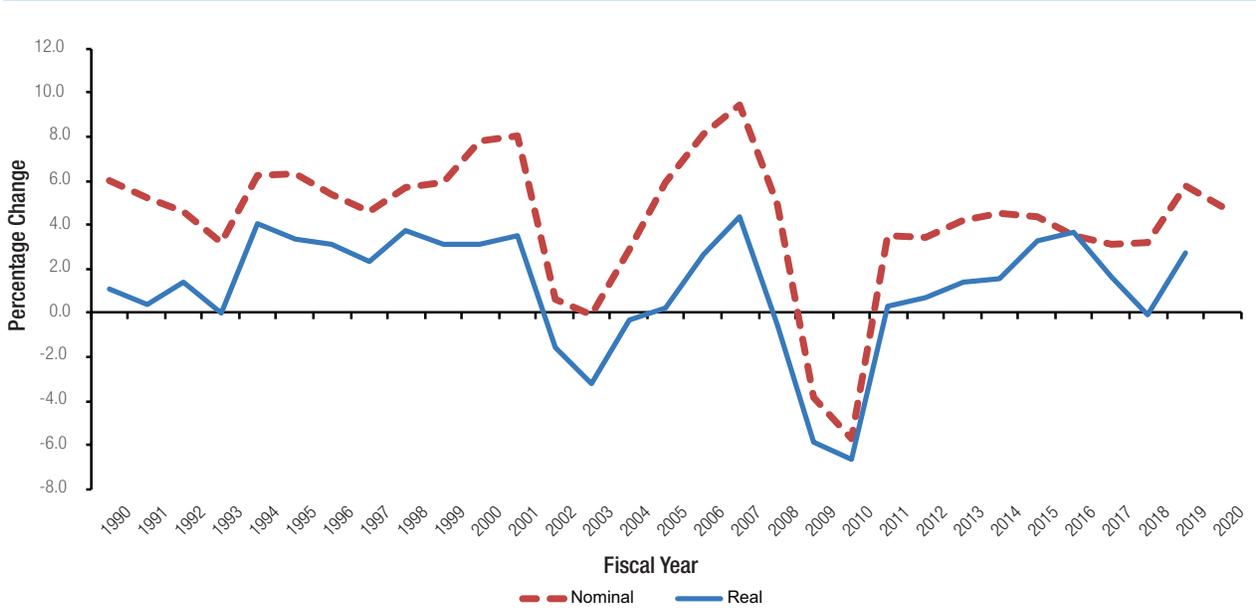
<sup>3</sup>The state and local government implicit price deflator cited by the Bureau of Economic Analysis National Income and Product Account Tables, Table 3.9.4., Line 33 (last updated on October 30, 2019), is used for inflation adjustments. Quarterly averages are used to calculate fiscal year inflation rates.

**TABLE 1**  
**State Nominal and Real Annual Spending**  
**Increases, Fiscal 1979 to Fiscal 2020**

Fiscal Year	State General Fund	
	Nominal Increase	Real Increase
2020	4.8	
2019	5.8	2.7
2018	3.2	-0.1
2017	3.1	1.6
2016	3.5	3.7
2015	4.4	3.3
2014	4.5	1.5
2013	4.2	1.4
2012	3.4	0.7
2011	3.5	0.3
2010	-5.7	-6.7
2009	-3.8	-5.9
2008	4.9	-0.6
2007	9.4	4.4
2006	8.1	2.6
2005	5.9	0.2
2004	2.9	-0.3
2003	-0.1	-3.2
2002	0.6	-1.5
2001	8.0	3.5
2000	7.8	3.1
1999	5.9	3.1
1998	5.7	3.7
1997	4.6	2.3
1996	5.4	3.1
1995	6.3	3.3
1994	6.2	4.1
1993	3.2	0.0
1992	4.6	1.4
1991	5.2	0.4
1990	6.0	1.1
1989	9.8	5.9
1988	8.3	4.2
1987	6.9	3.2
1986	10.7	7.2
1985	10.2	6.0
1984	8.1	4.0
1983	-0.7	-6.4
1982	6.4	-1.5
1981	16.3	4.9
1980	10.0	-0.5
1979	10.1	3.2
<b>1979-2019 average</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>

*Notes: The state and local government implicit price deflator cited by the Bureau of Economic Analysis National Income and Product Account Tables, Table 3.9.4., Line 33 (last updated on October 30, 2019), is used for state expenditures in determining real changes. Fiscal Year real changes are based on quarterly averages. Fiscal 2019 figures are based on the change from fiscal 2018 actuals to fiscal 2019 preliminary actuals. Fiscal 2020 figures are based on the change from fiscal 2019 preliminary actuals to fiscal 2020 enacted figures.*

**FIGURE 1:**  
**Annual Percentage Budget Changes, Fiscal 1990 to Fiscal 2020**



**TABLE 2**  
**State General Fund Expenditure Growth,**  
**Fiscal 2018 to Fiscal 2020**

Spending Growth	Fiscal 2018 (Actual)	Fiscal 2018 (Preliminary Actual)	Fiscal 2020 (Enacted)
Less than 0%	9	2	3
0% to 5%	30	26	25
5% to 10%	10	15	17
Greater than 10%	1	7	3
Not available	0	0	2

*NOTE: See Table 6 for state-by-state data.*

TABLE 3

## Fiscal 2018 State General Fund, Actual (Millions)

State	Beginning Balance	Revenues	Adjustments	Total Resources	Expenditures	Adjustments	Ending Balance	Rainy Day Fund Balance
Alabama	\$150	\$8,750	\$0	\$8,900	\$8,307	\$0	\$593	\$784
Alaska*	0	2,414	745	3,158	4,489	820	-2,151	2,533
Arizona*	151	10,033	74	10,258	9,808	0	450	458
Arkansas*	0	5,495	0	5,495	5,495	0	0	127
California*	5,702	131,116	-1,050	135,767	124,756	-408	11,419	20,842
Colorado* **	614	11,724	99	12,437	11,215	-145	1,366	1,366
Connecticut*	0	18,199	0	18,199	18,685	-3	-483	1,185
Delaware* **	475	4,393	0	4,868	4,118	0	750	232
Florida	1,515	31,962	0	33,476	31,830	0	1,646	1,417
Georgia* **	2,399	24,320	143	26,863	24,134	0	2,729	2,557
Hawaii	894	7,660	0	8,554	7,804	0	750	376
Idaho*	101	3,732	12	3,845	3,466	140	239	354
Illinois* **	1,368	36,943	4,313	42,624	35,409	7,090	125	4
Indiana*	303	15,837	150	16,289	15,736	186	366	1,419
Iowa*	0	7,384	0	7,384	7,224	33	127	620
Kansas*	109	7,299	4	7,411	6,649	0	762	0
Kentucky*	116	10,941	470	11,527	11,330	168	29	94
Louisiana*	123	9,903	26	10,051	9,605	138	308	321
Maine*	57	3,506	33	3,595	3,515	6	75	288
Maryland*	259	17,373	35	17,666	17,287	-211	590	857
Massachusetts* **	1,448	32,442	12,594	46,484	31,503	12,594	2,387	2,001
Michigan*	623	10,570	-57	11,136	10,082	265	788	1,006
Minnesota* **	3,333	22,297	0	25,630	22,347	0	3,283	2,092
Mississippi*	4	5,694	0	5,699	5,576	118	5	295
Missouri*	168	9,469	125	9,762	9,267	0	495	616
Montana*	48	2,406	2	2,455	2,287	-19	187	0
Nebraska*	248	4,567	-11	4,803	4,350	0	454	340
Nevada*	434	4,019	102	4,554	4,018	112	425	180
New Hampshire*	0	1,596	0	1,596	1,504	17	74	110
New Jersey*	718	35,520	485	36,723	35,733	0	991	0
New Mexico* **	496	6,881	52	7,430	6,191	55	1,185	527
New York**	7,749	71,420	0	79,169	69,724	0	9,445	1,798
North Carolina*	472	23,565	0	24,037	22,746	295	995	1,849
North Dakota*	65	1,972	377	2,414	2,160	0	253	113
Ohio*	557	32,471	0	33,028	31,807	0	1,221	2,034
Oklahoma*	84	6,606	-274	6,416	6,034	382	0	452
Oregon*	1,000	10,281	-37	11,245	9,773	0	1,471	940
Pennsylvania*	-1,539	34,567	-1,035	31,993	31,949	22	22	0
Rhode Island*	62	3,908	-109	3,861	3,799	10	53	199
South Carolina* **	1,076	8,124	21	9,221	7,895	139	1,187	509
South Dakota*	8	1,593	15	1,616	1,591	8	17	160
Tennessee*	1,647	14,855	-458	16,044	13,828	1,077	1,140	800
Texas*	883	57,155	928	58,966	56,050	2,768	148	11,043
Utah*	85	7,038	41	7,164	6,739	107	317	578
Vermont*	0	1,635	5	1,641	1,564	77	0	133
Virginia	783	19,879	0	20,662	20,450	0	212	440
Washington*	1,101	21,712	-349	22,464	20,448	0	2,016	1,369
West Virginia*	398	4,245	4	4,648	4,232	38	378	710
Wisconsin*	579	16,144	608	17,332	17,139	-396	589	320
Wyoming*	0	1,126	404	1,530	1,530	0	0	1,538
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$36,863</b>	<b>\$842,737</b>		<b>\$898,087</b>	<b>\$823,178</b>		<b>\$49,426</b>	<b>\$67,983</b>

NOTES: \*See Notes to Table 3 on page . \*\*In these states, the ending balance includes the balance in the rainy day fund.

TABLE 4

## Fiscal 2019 State General Fund, Preliminary Actual (Millions)

State	Beginning Balance	Revenues	Adjustments	Total Resources	Expenditures	Adjustments	Ending Balance	Rainy Day Fund Balance
Alabama*	\$593	\$9,317	\$0	\$9,910	\$8,775	\$337	\$798	\$848
Alaska*	0	2,683	2,785	5,468	4,889	1,052	-472	2,288
Arizona*	450	11,131	100	11,681	10,414	271	996	713
Arkansas*	0	5,921	0	5,921	5,626	0	295	153
California*	11,419	138,046	0	149,465	142,693	0	6,772	20,646
Colorado* **	1,366	12,584	17	13,967	12,828	0	1,140	1,140
Connecticut*	0	19,650	0	19,650	19,279	0	371	2,506
Delaware* **	750	4,592	0	5,342	4,394	0	947	240
Florida	1,646	34,052	0	35,698	33,494	0	2,204	1,483
Georgia*	2,729	25,571	76	28,376	25,404	0	2,972	N/A
Hawaii	750	7,917	0	8,667	7,915	0	752	378
Idaho*	118	3,735	64	3,917	3,691	124	102	373
Illinois* **	125	39,195	1,000	40,320	36,335	3,519	466	4
Indiana*	366	16,693	56	17,116	16,280	1	835	1,436
Iowa*	0	7,859	71	7,930	7,528	113	289	762
Kansas*	762	7,368	7	8,137	7,033	0	1,104	0
Kentucky*	29	11,510	475	12,014	11,661	223	130	129
Louisiana*	308	9,554	211	10,073	9,765	308	0	405
Maine*	75	3,834	27	3,936	3,708	89	139	309
Maryland*	590	18,199	19	18,807	17,912	-79	974	877
Massachusetts* **	2,387	34,947	13,011	50,345	33,495	13,011	3,839	2,832
Michigan*	788	10,389	0	11,177	10,432	100	645	1,149
Minnesota* **	3,283	22,941	0	26,224	23,144	0	3,080	2,474
Mississippi*	5	5,781	0	5,786	5,544	238	5	348
Missouri*	495	9,567	132	10,195	9,541	0	654	651
Montana*	187	2,574	-1	2,760	2,415	-14	358	61
Nebraska*	454	4,896	-247	5,103	4,367	0	737	334
Nevada*	425	4,288	158	4,870	4,426	108	336	332
New Hampshire*	74	1,621	0	1,696	1,505	-1	192	115
New Jersey* **	991	37,981	390	39,361	37,721	0	1,640	401
New Mexico* **	1,185	7,824	299	9,308	7,565	35	1,707	1,868
New York* **	9,445	70,544	0	79,989	72,783	0	7,206	2,048
North Carolina*	995	24,827	0	25,822	23,666	447	1,709	1,254
North Dakota*	253	1,916	649	2,818	2,206	547	65	659
Ohio*	1,221	33,768	0	34,989	33,451	0	1,538	2,692
Oklahoma*	0	7,691	-12	7,679	7,015	355	310	806
Oregon*	1,471	11,516	-93	12,895	10,172	190	2,532	1,288
Pennsylvania*	22	34,858	-1,162	33,718	33,401	317	0	23
Rhode Island*	53	4,021	-112	3,961	3,922	10	29	204
South Carolina* **	1,187	8,805	4	9,996	8,142	145	1,709	531
South Dakota*	17	1,641	16	1,674	1,638	17	19	170
Tennessee*	1,140	14,997	-50	16,087	14,939	282	866	875
Texas*	1,905	57,868	559	60,332	52,281	3,330	4,721	10,089
Utah*	317	7,543	42	7,902	7,578	34	291	697
Vermont*	0	1,692	2	1,693	1,596	97	0	224
Virginia*	212	21,462	0	21,674	21,445	0	230	792
Washington*	2,016	22,188	-495	23,709	22,908	0	801	1,671
West Virginia*	378	4,756	5	5,139	4,604	18	518	753
Wisconsin*	589	17,341	769	18,699	17,964	-352	1,087	649
Wyoming*	0	1,205	325	1,530	1,530	0	0	1,667
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$53,569</b>	<b>\$880,859</b>		<b>\$953,526</b>	<b>\$871,019</b>		<b>\$57,637</b>	<b>\$72,345</b>

NOTES: N/A Indicates data are not available. \*See Notes to Table 4 on page . \*\*In these states, the ending balance includes the balance in the rainy day fund.

TABLE 5

## Fiscal 2020 State General Fund, Enacted (Millions)

State	Beginning Balance	Revenues	Adjustments	Total Resources	Expenditures	Adjustments	Ending Balance	Rainy Day Fund Balance
Alabama*	\$798	\$9,259	\$0	\$10,057	\$9,318	\$532	\$207	\$945
Alaska*	0	2,304	3,106	5,409	4,337	1,183	-111	2,279
Arizona*	764	11,083	71	11,918	11,583	271	65	1,019
Arkansas*	0	5,737	0	5,737	5,737	0	0	153
California*	6,772	143,805	0	150,577	147,781	0	2,796	19,204
Colorado* **	1,140	13,096	71	14,307	13,261	0	1,046	1,046
Connecticut*	0	19,460	0	19,460	19,319	0	141	2,965
Delaware* **	947	4,617	-126	5,438	4,668	0	771	252
Florida	2,204	33,126	0	35,330	34,150	0	1,180	1,574
Georgia*	2,972	26,143	0	29,115	26,143	0	2,972	N/A
Hawaii	752	8,202	0	8,954	8,306	0	648	396
Idaho*	101	4,025	13	4,139	3,910	62	166	373
Illinois* **	466	40,188	100	40,754	37,486	2,650	618	4
Indiana*	835	16,924	5	17,764	16,831	95	838	1,446
Iowa*	0	7,966	188	8,154	7,634	0	520	784
Kansas*	1,104	7,432	0	8,536	7,750	110	676	0
Kentucky*	130	11,580	368	12,078	11,849	229	0	304
Louisiana	0	9,725	0	9,725	9,725	0	0	430
Maine*	139	3,904	10	4,053	3,923	21	110	306
Maryland*	718	18,566	196	19,479	19,419	-35	95	1,198
Massachusetts* **	3,839	35,208	13,106	52,154	34,972	13,106	4,075	3,308
Michigan* ***	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minnesota* **	3,080	23,518	0	26,598	23,950	0	2,648	2,487
Mississippi*	5	5,858	0	5,863	5,747	0	116	465
Missouri*	654	9,822	143	10,619	10,326	0	293	654
Montana	358	2,512	0	2,870	2,566	0	304	118
Nebraska*	737	4,929	-463	5,202	4,625	288	290	510
Nevada*	336	4,446	62	4,844	4,431	72	341	394
New Hampshire*	192	1,590	0	1,781	1,563	231	-13	115
New Jersey* **	1,640	38,199	-169	39,670	38,403	0	1,267	401
New Mexico* **	1,707	7,780	334	9,821	7,516	36	2,270	2,015
New York* **	7,206	77,117	0	84,323	77,857	0	6,466	2,476
North Carolina*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Dakota*	65	2,062	461	2,588	2,422	0	166	727
Ohio*	1,538	34,163	0	35,701	35,045	0	656	2,692
Oklahoma*	310	7,844	0	8,153	7,491	0	662	N/A
Oregon*	2,532	10,043	-22	12,553	10,981	0	1,572	1,487
Pennsylvania*	0	35,497	-1,143	34,354	33,998	178	178	340
Rhode Island*	25	4,179	-126	4,078	4,078	0	0	210
South Carolina* **	1,709	8,717	30	10,455	8,575	537	1,344	569
South Dakota*	19	1,701	0	1,721	1,701	19	1	189
Tennessee*	866	15,536	-232	16,170	15,714	439	18	1,100
Texas*	4,721	60,778	194	65,693	60,775	3,179	1,740	7,830
Utah*	291	7,801	10	8,101	7,959	0	142	791
Vermont*	0	1,647	0	1,647	1,645	3	0	226
Virginia*	230	22,529	0	22,759	22,751	0	8	1,375
Washington*	801	24,316	-216	24,901	24,360	0	541	1,948
West Virginia*	518	4,710	0	5,228	4,791	18	418	810
Wisconsin*	1,087	17,304	564	18,955	18,387	-364	931	N/A
Wyoming*	0	1,205	325	1,530	1,530	0	0	1,667
<b>Total***</b>	<b>\$55,342</b>	<b>\$903,568</b>		<b>\$975,768</b>	<b>\$913,164</b>		<b>\$39,255</b>	<b>\$69,581</b>

NOTES: N/A indicates data are not available. \*See Notes to Table 5 on page . \*\*In these states, the ending balance includes the balance in the rainy day fund. \*\*\*Michigan and North Carolina had not yet finalized their fiscal 2020 budgets at the time of publication. Totals include the fiscal 2020 general fund amounts for Michigan and North Carolina reported in NASBO's Spring 2019 Fiscal Survey of States, based on the governor's recommended budget. This information is being used as placeholders in order to calculate 50-state total figures that are comparable to prior fiscal years for the purposes of this report.

**TABLE 6**  
**General Fund Nominal Percentage Expenditure Change,**  
**Fiscal 2018 to Fiscal 2020**

State	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020
Alabama	1.7%	5.6%	6.2%
Alaska	-0.2	8.9	-11.3
Arizona	1.8	6.2	11.2
Arkansas	2.7	2.4	2.0
California	4.6	14.4	3.6
Colorado	7.6	14.4	3.4
Connecticut	5.4	3.2	0.2
Delaware	0.3	6.7	6.2
Florida	5.0	5.2	2.0
Georgia	4.1	5.3	2.9
Hawaii	4.3	1.4	4.9
Idaho	6.3	6.5	5.9
Illinois	14.2	2.6	3.2
Indiana	1.8	3.5	3.4
Iowa	-0.5	4.2	1.4
Kansas	5.9	5.8	10.2
Kentucky	1.4	2.9	1.6
Louisiana	5.0	1.7	-0.4
Maine	5.0	5.5	5.8
Maryland	0.0	3.6	8.4
Massachusetts	3.8	6.3	4.4
Michigan	2.8	3.5	N/A
Minnesota	5.9	3.6	3.5
Mississippi	-1.4	-0.6	3.7
Missouri	1.2	3.0	8.2
Montana	-3.3	5.6	6.2
Nebraska	0.5	0.4	5.9
Nevada	0.7	10.2	0.1
New Hampshire	-0.5	0.0	3.9
New Jersey	3.8	5.6	1.8
New Mexico	1.0	22.2	-0.7
New York	2.4	4.4	7.0
North Carolina	3.0	4.0	N/A
North Dakota	-13.7	2.1	9.8
Ohio*	-8.6	5.2	4.8
Oklahoma	5.2	16.3	6.8
Oregon	7.5	4.1	7.9
Pennsylvania	0.0	4.5	1.8
Rhode Island	3.4	3.2	4.0
South Carolina	3.3	3.1	5.3
South Dakota	2.8	2.9	3.8
Tennessee	4.5	8.0	5.2
Texas*	4.4	-6.7	16.2
Utah	5.1	12.4	5.0
Vermont	1.5	2.1	3.0
Virginia	1.7	4.9	6.1
Washington	5.7	12.0	6.3
West Virginia	-0.4	8.8	4.1
Wisconsin	0.2	4.8	2.4
Wyoming	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Average</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>
Median	2.7%	4.5%	4.0%

\*See Notes to Table 6 on page . Fiscal 2018 reflects changes from fiscal 2017 expenditures (actual) to fiscal 2018 expenditures (actual). Fiscal 2019 reflects changes from fiscal 2018 expenditures (actual) to fiscal 2019 expenditures (preliminary actual). Fiscal 2020 reflects changes from fiscal 2019 expenditures (preliminary actual) to fiscal 2020 expenditures (enacted).

## Enacted Appropriation Changes for Fiscal 2020

Similar to fiscal 2019, states entered the fiscal 2020 budget development cycle with a significant amount of new money available to spend on key priorities, thanks to recent strong revenue conditions. Overall, states enacted general fund appropriations for fiscal 2020 reflecting \$39.1 billion in increases over fiscal 2019 enacted appropriation levels. This figure is similar to the \$41.1 billion in net appropriation increases enacted last year for fiscal 2019 budgets. The largest recipient of new money in enacted budgets was elementary and secondary education, which is also the largest category of state general fund spending overall. State budgets plan for a net \$14.8 billion increase in appropriations for fiscal 2020 to K-12 education, with 45 states enacting increases and just one state with a decrease. These additional resources will support increasing enrollment, teacher pay raises, expanded preschool and full-day kindergarten programs, and other initiatives. Several states also noted sizeable education investments in their enacted budgets that are funded from non-general fund sources and therefore not reflected in these figures.

Medicaid was the second largest program area recipient of new general fund spending (excluding the “all other” category), with states providing \$4.9 billion in additional funding. Higher education also received a significant amount of new funding, \$4.4 billion, to support college university operations, capital projects, student financial aid, and other priorities, with 44 states enacting increases. States also enacted moderate net increases in general fund spending for corrections (\$2.5 billion), public assistance (\$1.0 billion), and transportation (\$643 million). Forty-six states rely on a separate transportation fund to finance transportation spending, as reported in NASBO’s 2019 State Expenditure Report; therefore, general fund spending adjustments are not necessarily reflective of overall enacted spending changes for transportation.

The “all other” category of general fund spending received sizeable general fund appropriation increases as well, with states directing \$10.8 billion in additional funding to this broad category comprised of a diverse range of programs. Some states provided further detail on appropriation changes in this category, which include spending increases for housing programs, other health programs besides Medicaid, deposits to reserve funds, pension fund contributions, public safety, environment and conservation projects, economic development, capital construction

and debt service, children and family services, local government assistance, and state parks. (See Table 9)

## Mid-Year Budget Actions for Fiscal 2019

Mid-year budget actions include any actions, whether legislative or executive (e.g., executive order, withholding of excess funds), that change the appropriated or authorized expenditure level compared to the original enacted budget. Looking at mid-year budget actions in fiscal 2019 offers another indicator of strong state fiscal conditions relative to a couple years ago. Notably, in fiscal 2019, no states reported making mid-year budget reductions due to a revenue shortfall. Only four states (Hawaii, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Oklahoma) reported mid-year budget reductions made for other reasons, such as using offsetting resources available from another fund source, and the reduction amounts were fairly modest, totaling just -\$116 million. In contrast, two years ago in fiscal 2017, 22 states made net mid-year spending decreases totaling \$3.5 billion. (See Table 7 and Figure 2)

Meanwhile, 27 states reported making mid-year spending increases in fiscal 2019 totaling \$10.7 billion, for a net mid-year increase of \$10.6 billion in general fund spending after accounting for minimal reductions. Revenue surpluses from fiscal 2018 and upward revisions to fiscal 2019 revenue estimates provided most of the resources for these increases. All program areas (K-12 education, higher education, public assistance, Medicaid, corrections, transportation and all other) were recipients of net increases in spending due to mid-year budget actions in fiscal 2019. The corrections and Medicaid categories are often areas where mid-year increases are necessary as they are heavily affected by forces outside of the state’s control. The “all other” category was notably the largest recipient by far of mid-year (post-enacted) spending increases. Some of the more sizable increases in this area included funding for disaster response activities, child welfare services, rainy day fund deposits, supplemental pension payments, and other nonrecurring items from one-time revenues. Mid-year budget adjustments in California were a considerable driver of the aggregate change, accounting for just over half of the total mid-year spending increase. California’s mid-year spending increases were almost entirely for state contributions to pension payments on behalf of school employers and other supplemental pension payments. Some program area general fund appropriation changes – particularly reductions – were partially or fully offset by other state fund changes. (See Table 8)

## Budget Gaps

Strong fiscal conditions in fiscal 2019 meant that few states reported having to close budget gaps, similar to fiscal 2018. Six states reported closing budget gaps totaling \$1.0 billion during fiscal 2019. Nine states reported closing forecasted budget gaps totaling \$9.3 billion in their enacted spending plans for fiscal 2020. Only three states reported fairly modest budget gaps still to be closed in fiscal 2020. For those states that reported on fiscal 2021, seven are projecting budget gaps totaling \$6.6 billion, with two more states estimating gaps of an unspecified amount. It is important to note that budget gap projections tend to be moving targets and can change dramatically over the course of the fiscal year. States also vary greatly in the methods and assumptions used to measure projected budget gaps, and not all states have a formal process to identify budget gaps.

**Budget Management Strategies.** In order to manage their budgets, states employ a variety of strategies. The survey asks states about budget management strategies used after the fiscal 2019 budget was enacted and strategies in fiscal 2020 enacted budgets. In fiscal 2019, six states reported that targeted cuts were used to reduce expenditures during the fiscal year (or after budget enactment), while only two states made across-the-board percentage cuts. Other common budget

management strategies for fiscal 2019 included: eliminating vacant positions or hiring freezes (8 states); withdrawing or making deposits into rainy day funds (7 states); and transferring from other state funds (besides the rainy day fund) (6 states). For fiscal 2020 enacted budgets, among the most common strategies used, 13 states approved targeted spending cuts, 10 eliminated vacant positions or imposed hiring freezes, and 10 states used transfers from other funds. Many states provided more details on these strategies in footnotes, printed at the end of this chapter. (See [Tables 10-11](#))

## Biennial Budgets: Outlook for Fiscal 2021

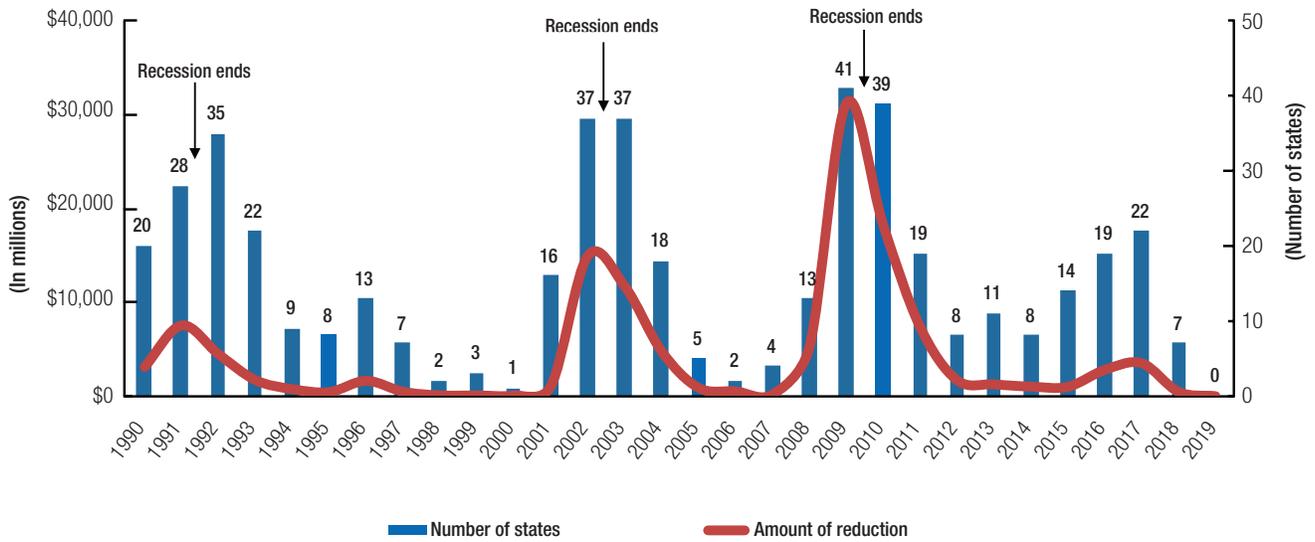
While 30 states produce budgets annually, 20 states practice biennial budgeting. Seventeen states considered and sixteen states enacted two-year budgets covering fiscal 2020 and fiscal 2021 during the 2019 legislative sessions; North Carolina is operating under a series of “mini budgets” at this time. Some of these states opted to provide general fund data, as well as enacted spending and tax changes, for fiscal 2021 in this report. This information can be found in the Appendix. (See [Tables A-5 to A-9](#)) Three states – Kentucky, Virginia and Wyoming – enacted spending plans in 2018 covering fiscal 2019 and fiscal 2020.

**TABLE 7**

**States with Net Mid-Year Budget Cuts in Fiscal 2019 Due to a Shortfall**

State	FY 2019 Size of Cuts (\$ in Millions)	Programs or Expenditures Exempted from Cuts
<b>No states reported mid-year budget reductions in fiscal 2019 due to a revenue shortfall.</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	

**FIGURE 2:**  
**Budget Cuts Made After the Budget Passed, Fiscal 1990 to Fiscal 2019**



Note: Beginning in Fiscal 2018, NASBO asked states reporting net mid-year budget reductions whether the reductions were made due, at least in part, to a revenue shortfall. Effective in FY2018 going forward, only states reporting mid-year budget cuts due to a revenue shortfall are included in the totals reported in this figure. Prior to FY2018, particularly in non-recessionary periods, states that reported mid-year cuts that were due to other reasons, such as a reduction in caseload, would have been included in the counts above.

TABLE 8

## Fiscal 2019 Mid-Year Program Area Budget Actions By Dollar Value (Millions)

State	K-12 Education	Higher Education	Public Assistance	Medicaid	Corrections	Transportation	All Other	Total
Alabama*	\$3.1	\$1.0	\$0.0	\$84.0	\$9.9	\$0.0	\$89.0	\$187.0
Alaska	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	3.0	0.0	16.8	34.8
Arizona	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arkansas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
California*	1,959.4	87.6	0.0	0.0	112.6	0.0	3,574.8	5,734.4
Colorado*	-8.6	0.0	-7.1	0.0	20.9	495.0	0.0	500.2
Connecticut	-2.3	-0.4	0.0	0.0	49.4	0.0	-46.7	0.0
Delaware	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Florida	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Georgia	183.9	48.7	39.3	63.8	2.5	0.0	83.0	421.2
Hawaii*	-6.7	-5.2	-2.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.4	-27.8	-44.1
Idaho*	0.0	0.0	0.1	43.1	2.4	0.0	0.6	46.2
Illinois	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indiana*	-11.8	-9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.4	176.0	153.4
Iowa*	0.0	0.0	0.0	150.3	0.0	0.0	18.3	168.6
Kansas*	-20.3	4.5	10.3	16.3	9.8	0.0	-15.8	4.8
Kentucky*	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0
Louisiana*	10.7	11.5	0.0	7.6	23.0	0.0	285.2	338.0
Maine	4.3	0.8	0.0	50.0	18.5	0.0	42.7	116.3
Maryland*	-52.6	4.5	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	92.6	52.1
Massachusetts*	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.1	0.0	155.5	187.9
Michigan*	27.9	0.0	3.7	80.6	2.0	56.8	249.3	420.3
Minnesota*	-9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7.8	-17.1
Mississippi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missouri	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nebraska*	-1.9	0.0	-19.0	19.0	-12.0	0.0	-10.5	-24.4
Nevada	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Hampshire	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	-52.8	0.2	0.0	84.0	-2.7	75.5	256.5	360.7
New Mexico	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New York	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Carolina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oklahoma*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-30.0	-30.0
Oregon*	0.0	-3.6	2.0	-29.7	42.8	0.0	8.6	20.1
Pennsylvania	0.0	0.0	-20.0	249.0	-40.0	0.0	-6.0	183.0
Rhode Island*	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7.4	-1.3	0.0	34.3	25.6
South Carolina*	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	8.1
South Dakota	-6.5	-0.2	4.9	-18.2	7.6	0.0	25.5	13.1
Tennessee*	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.9	0.0	0.0	14.9	36.8
Texas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Utah*	-3.6	3.3	0.0	18.8	75.7	0.0	160.6	254.8
Vermont*	0.0	1.7	0.8	269.2	2.0	0.0	28.3	302.0
Virginia	-14.4	0.3	-0.4	168.3	8.3	0.0	291.9	454.0
Washington*	-4.0	2.0	113.0	23.0	32.0	1.0	23.0	190.0
West Virginia	20.2	2.5	26.2	0.0	21.0	104.2	192.3	366.3
Wisconsin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wyoming	0.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	63.0	90.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,019.3</b>	<b>\$178.4</b>	<b>\$151.1</b>	<b>\$1,308.0</b>	<b>\$428.3</b>	<b>\$730.7</b>	<b>\$5,738.4</b>	<b>\$10,554.1</b>
Increases	9	15	9	17	21	5	24	27
Decreases	13	5	5	4	5	2	8	4

NOTE: \*See Notes to Table 8 on page .

TABLE 9

## Fiscal 2020 Enacted Program Area Appropriation Changes by Dollar Value (Millions)

State	K-12 Education	Higher Education	Public Assistance	Medicaid	Corrections	Transportation	All Other	Total
Alabama*	\$318.2	\$117.2	\$11.3	-\$52.1	\$40.3	\$0.0	\$110.9	\$545.8
Alaska	-67.1	-135.5	-10.6	-159.9	3.4	50.9	-170.5	-489.3
Arizona*	512.0	89.0	87.0	31.0	32.0	95.0	342.9	1,188.9
Arkansas*	32.4	4.3	0.0	61.6	13.3	0.0	-0.5	111.1
California*	2,643.2	1,269.5	20.2	461.4	697.5	69.9	3,931.5	9,093.2
Colorado*	498.1	109.1	65.5	0.0	61.9	-195.0	0.0	539.6
Connecticut*	10.3	41.4	-15.3	234.1	40.8	0.0	-14.1	297.2
Delaware	89.7	9.7	4.3	11.1	14.9	0.0	51.4	181.1
Florida	409.1	-95.9	-6.6	248.7	176.5	0.0	423.8	1,155.6
Georgia	707.7	152.3	117.4	154.6	33.3	17.8	-184.7	998.5
Hawaii*	121.2	36.7	0.4	-15.0	9.8	-11.5	370.1	511.7
Idaho*	113.1	16.9	54.0	2.7	6.9	0.0	15.3	208.9
Illinois*	491.0	154.0	0.0	-480.0	-18.0	-6.0	1,135.0	1,276.0
Indiana*	200.0	45.0	0.0	204.2	44.2	-1.0	191.0	683.4
Iowa*	91.6	36.1	-2.4	-60.8	4.8	0.0	42.8	112.1
Kansas*	495.7	44.6	60.4	-35.1	39.6	0.0	108.3	713.5
Kentucky	5.4	7.8	0.0	158.3	14.2	0.0	75.7	261.4
Louisiana*	139.2	47.3	0.0	-38.3	16.7	0.0	-0.7	164.3
Maine	92.5	10.8	0.0	69.2	4.8	0.0	37.7	215.0
Maryland*	372.2	105.9	-7.6	78.7	14.3	0.0	946.5	1,510.0
Massachusetts*	425.5	20.1	52.5	60.8	35.0	83.3	915.6	1,592.8
Michigan*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minnesota	191.5	47.6	-1.1	-121.9	18.4	25.6	274.7	434.8
Mississippi*	63.3	32.2	0.0	27.2	9.9	0.0	65.7	198.3
Missouri	72.9	63.8	-3.9	317.3	4.2	153.3	77.4	685.0
Montana*	29.5	13.2	1.6	28.3	6.8	0.0	31.2	110.6
Nebraska*	65.6	21.3	-3.4	10.7	7.9	0.1	66.2	168.4
Nevada	74.4	65.0	4.9	96.9	10.7	0.0	32.4	284.3
New Hampshire*	4.6	23.4	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.3	220.5	257.3
New Jersey*	515.7	15.2	29.8	-64.2	-36.6	200.6	335.8	996.3
New Mexico	448.2	34.9	2.1	52.3	14.9	0.0	185.6	738.0
New York*	452.0	57.0	65.0	1,319.0	251.0	98.0	-985.0	1,257.0
North Carolina	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio*	53.8	132.9	-3.0	497.0	62.0	64.9	484.5	1,292.2
Oklahoma*	165.9	25.4	0.0	0.0	38.3	3.1	224.7	457.4
Oregon*	67.9	119.3	26.8	256.7	52.3	0.9	707.9	1,231.8
Pennsylvania	430.0	76.0	-7.0	-183.0	39.0	0.0	-1,074.0	-719.0
Rhode Island*	50.6	13.6	0.4	13.3	5.0	0.0	86.5	169.4
South Carolina*	224.6	61.2	7.0	49.7	29.0	0.0	146.6	518.1
South Dakota	11.7	12.1	19.1	3.4	5.8	0.0	7.1	59.2
Tennessee	95.8	143.3	0.0	261.8	54.7	0.0	169.0	724.6
Texas*	2,750.0	942.3	283.0	800.0	323.2	0.5	478.3	5,577.3
Utah*	235.1	87.1	0.0	41.4	59.4	2.0	-43.7	381.3
Vermont*	22.3	4.4	2.1	10.8	1.9	0.0	6.7	48.2
Virginia	258.2	166.7	4.6	151.8	8.2	0.0	716.9	1,306.4
Washington*	567.0	94.0	125.0	188.0	76.0	12.0	442.0	1,504.0
West Virginia	71.3	37.5	36.5	66.1	26.3	-104.7	-174.5	-41.6
Wisconsin	224.6	55.6	0.0	142.4	87.9	83.1	-36.5	557.1
Wyoming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$14,847.5</b>	<b>\$4,431.4</b>	<b>\$1,020.0</b>	<b>\$4,900.3</b>	<b>\$2,450.9</b>	<b>\$643.0</b>	<b>\$10,774.0</b>	<b>\$39,067.0</b>
Increases	45	44	24	33	44	18	35	43
Decreases	1	2	10	10	2	5	10	3

NOTE: \*See Notes to Table 9 on page . Value of changes are in reference to funding level of FY 2019 enacted budget.

**TABLE 10**

**Strategies Used to Manage Budget, Fiscal 2019 Mid-Year (Post-Enacted)**

State	Across-the-Board % Cuts	Targeted Cuts	Layoffs	Furloughs	Early Retirement	Salary Reductions	Cuts to State Employee Benefits	Eliminating Vacant Positions / Hiring Freeze	Pension/ OPEB Adjustments
Alabama*									
Alaska*		X		X				X	
Arizona		X							
Arkansas*		X						X	
California*									X
Colorado									
Connecticut*									
Delaware									
Florida									
Georgia*									
Hawaii		X							
Idaho									
Illinois									
Indiana*	X								
Iowa									
Kansas*									
Kentucky*								X	
Louisiana*								X	
Maine*								X	
Maryland*								X	
Massachusetts									
Michigan									
Minnesota									
Mississippi*									
Missouri									
Montana									
Nebraska*								X	
Nevada									
New Hampshire									
New Jersey*									
New Mexico									
New York*									
North Carolina									
North Dakota									
Ohio*									
Oklahoma									
Oregon*									
Pennsylvania									
Rhode Island*	X	X							
South Carolina									
South Dakota		X							
Tennessee*									
Texas									
Utah									
Vermont*									X
Virginia*									
Washington									
West Virginia								X	
Wisconsin									
Wyoming									
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>

NOTE: \*See Notes to Table 10 on page



TABLE 10 (CONTINUED)

## Strategies Used to Manage Budget, Fiscal 2019 Mid-Year (Post-Enacted)

State	Reduce Local Aid	Reorganize Agencies	Privatization	Rainy Day Fund	Other Fund Transfers	Prior-year Fund Balance	Deferred Payments	Other (Specify)
Alabama*				X				
Alaska*		X		X				
Arizona					X			
Arkansas*		X		X				
California*								
Colorado								
Connecticut*								
Delaware								
Florida								
Georgia*								X
Hawaii						X		
Idaho								
Illinois								
Indiana*								
Iowa								
Kansas*								
Kentucky*								
Louisiana*								
Maine*								X
Maryland*					X			
Massachusetts								X
Michigan								
Minnesota								
Mississippi*								
Missouri								
Montana		X			X			
Nebraska*	X			X	X	X		X
Nevada								
New Hampshire								
New Jersey*		X		X				
New Mexico								
New York*				X			X	X
North Carolina								
North Dakota								
Ohio*								X
Oklahoma								
Oregon*								
Pennsylvania								
Rhode Island*					X	X		
South Carolina								
South Dakota				X	X			
Tennessee*								X
Texas								
Utah								
Vermont*								
Virginia*								X
Washington								
West Virginia								
Wisconsin								
Wyoming								
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>

NOTE: \*See Notes to Table 10 on page

**TABLE 11**  
**Strategies Used to Manage Budget, Fiscal 2020 Enacted**

State	Across-the-Board % Cuts	Targeted Cuts	Layoffs	Furloughs	Early Retirement	Salary Reductions	Cuts to State Employee Benefits	Eliminating Vacant Positions / Hiring Freeze	Pension/ OPEB Adjustments
Alabama*									
Alaska*	X	X						X	
Arizona									
Arkansas*		X						X	
California*							X		X
Colorado									
Connecticut*		X							X
Delaware									
Florida		X							
Georgia*									
Hawaii		X							
Idaho									
Illinois									
Indiana*	X								
Iowa									
Kansas*									
Kentucky*			X	X				X	
Louisiana*		X						X	
Maine*									
Maryland*		X						X	
Massachusetts									
Michigan									
Minnesota									
Mississippi*								X	
Missouri		X							
Montana		X						X	
Nebraska*									
Nevada									
New Hampshire									
New Jersey*									
New Mexico									
New York*	X	X						X	
North Carolina									
North Dakota									
Ohio*									
Oklahoma									
Oregon*									X
Pennsylvania									
Rhode Island*	X	X							
South Carolina									
South Dakota		X							
Tennessee*									
Texas									
Utah									
Vermont*		X						X	X
Virginia*									
Washington									
West Virginia								X	
Wisconsin									
Wyoming									
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>

NOTE: \*See Notes to Table 11 on page



TABLE 11 (CONTINUED)

Strategies Used to Manage Budget, Fiscal 2020 Enacted

State	Reduce Local Aid	Reorganize Agencies	Privatization	Rainy Day Fund	Other Fund Transfers	Prior-year Fund Balance	Deferred Payments	Other (Specify)
Alabama*								
Alaska*	X	X			X	X		
Arizona		X		X	X			
Arkansas*		X		X				
California*					X			
Colorado								
Connecticut*								X
Delaware								
Florida								
Georgia*								
Hawaii						X		
Idaho								
Illinois								
Indiana*								
Iowa								
Kansas*								
Kentucky*								
Louisiana*								
Maine*					X	X		X
Maryland*	X			X	X			
Massachusetts								X
Michigan								
Minnesota								
Mississippi*								X
Missouri		X						
Montana		X			X			
Nebraska*	X	X						X
Nevada								
New Hampshire								
New Jersey*								
New Mexico								
New York*				X	X	X		X
North Carolina								
North Dakota								
Ohio*								X
Oklahoma								
Oregon*					X		X	
Pennsylvania					X			
Rhode Island*					X			
South Carolina								
South Dakota		X						
Tennessee*								X
Texas								
Utah								
Vermont*								
Virginia*								X
Washington								
West Virginia								
Wisconsin								
Wyoming								
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>

NOTE: \*See Notes to Table 11 on page

## State Employment Compensation Changes

Thirty-seven states reported authorizing across-the-board salary increases for at least some categories of employees in fiscal 2020. This marks the highest number of states reported as doing so in the *Fiscal Survey of States* since fiscal 2007, prior to the Great Recession, another sign of strong state fiscal and economic conditions. Additionally, 14 states provided for at least some merit

increases in fiscal 2020, and 15 states made other modifications to employee compensation in fiscal 2020 including one-time bonuses, longevity payments, and targeted increases for certain employee categories such as correctional officers. Some states indicated that compensation decisions for fiscal 2020 had not been finalized at the time of data collection, in some cases due to ongoing contract negotiations. (See [Table 12](#))

**TABLE 12**  
**State Employee Compensation Changes, Fiscal 2020**

State	Across-the-Board (percent)	Merit (percent)	Other (percent)	Notes
Alabama	2.00	5.00		
Alaska	3.00			Cost of Living adjustment for Alaska State Employees Association bargaining unit.
Arizona			See notes	The FY 2020 budget included a Public Safety Compensation Package that provided variable salary increases for the following positions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• livestock officers in the Department of Agriculture</li> <li>• investigators in the Attorney General's Office</li> <li>• caseworkers in the Department of Child Safety</li> <li>• special investigators in the Corporation Commission</li> <li>• correctional officers in the Department of Corrections</li> <li>• wildlife law enforcement officers in the Department of Game and Fish</li> <li>• fraud investigators in the Department of Insurance</li> <li>• Youth correctional officers in the Department of Juvenile Corrections</li> <li>• investigators in the Department of Liquor Licenses and Control</li> <li>• park rangers in the State Parks Board</li> <li>• sworn and civilian positions in the Department of Public Safety</li> <li>• enforcement and compliance officers in the Department of Transportation.</li> </ul> The level of salary adjustment is based on the specific needs of the agency and is not consistent across the board.
Arkansas		2.40	See notes	Arkansas State Police employee salaries received an increase of 5% and the minimum teacher salaries increased by \$1,000 in FY20.
California	3.32	Depends on individual eligibility	2-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Across-the-board percentage reflects the weighted average general salary increase received by a majority of state civil service employees.</li> <li>• Other percentages reflects the range of general salary increases received by a minority of state civil service employees.</li> </ul>
Colorado	3.00			
Connecticut	3.50	See notes		Most bargaining units are eligible for merit increases that typically range from 0% to 3%
Delaware		See notes	See notes	State Merit/Merit Comparable employees received a \$1000 salary increase or negotiated contract increase. 2% raise for educators and bus drivers statewide, on top of annual step increases
Florida			See notes	The following pay increases were provided (all increases were effective 7/1 unless noted): Judicial Branch employees (excluding judges) were provided an increase, to be allocated pursuant to a plan submitted by the Chief Justice; Correctional Probation Officers were provided an increase of \$2,500; Assistant State Attorneys and Assistant Public Defenders were increased to a minimum of \$50,000, effective October 1; Institutional Security Specialists were provided an increase of \$2,500; Florida Highway Patrol Officers were provided a 3 percent increase; mental health treatment facility critical care staff were provided an increase that varied by position type; attorneys in the Guardian Ad Litem Program were provided an increase of \$1,200; Assistant Regional Criminal Conflict and Regional Counsel attorneys received an increase of \$2,000 or \$4,000 depending upon length of service (up to a maximum salary); senior attorneys in the Florida Elections Commission (with at least two years of service) were provided a \$6,000 increase; and personnel of the Florida National Guard on full-time military duty were provided increases to match federal pay tables.
Georgia		2.00		
Hawaii	3.0		0.2	Only certain bargaining units receive step increases and generally only a portion of those employees will be eligible in any given year. Several bargaining units contracts expired June 30, 2019 and retroactive increases may be given at a later date. Average are based on bargaining units with agreements in place.
Idaho	1.00	2.00		The legislature split compensation increases between a merit component and a \$550 flat increase for every permanent employee (roughly equaling 1%).
Illinois	2.0			Many bargaining unit and union contracts have been negotiated and signed within the last few months. 2.0% represents a preliminary average of cost-of-living adjustments included in these contracts.
Indiana		TBD	TBD	Decisions have not yet been made. There are no across-the-board adjustments in compensation. Salary increases are based on individual performance or adjusted after periodic review for a classification.
Iowa	2.10	3.00		2.1 ATB for majority of state employees but SPOC employees, who received a 2.5% ATB. Majority of state employees if eligible, could receive up to a 3% merit increase, SPOC members up to a 3.5% merit increase, Judicial employees could receive between 1.75% and 2% merit increase.
Kansas	2.50		See notes	15.9% increase for Correctional Officers. 5% for other correctional employees with regular contact with inmates.
Kentucky				No salary adjustments were provided in the enacted budget for FY 2020.
Louisiana	3.00			Market rate adjustment 2-4% depends on the pay range
Maine	3	See notes	See notes	Collective bargaining contracts provided most employees with a 3% cost of living adjustment as well as other increases in benefits. Eligible employees receive a merit increase of approximately 5%.
Maryland	3.00			All State employees receive a 3% COLA effective July 2019, except for sworn police officers who receive 5% and a merit increase through a different collective bargaining agreement. Note that on January 1, 2019 all employees received a 2% COLA increase.
Massachusetts	2.00		0.48	Contracts currently reflect or are anticipated to reflect a 2% across-the-board increase for FY20. In addition, eligible employees will receive step increases equivalent to, on average, approximately 0.48% of base pay.
Michigan	2.00+			2% base and 2% lump sum

\* See Notes to Table 12 on p. X.

Table 12 continues on next page.

TABLE 12 (CONTINUED)

State Employee Compensation Changes, Fiscal 2020

Minnesota	2.30	3.50	Still in Negotiations with some unions, and while tentative agreements have been reached with the majority of unions, membership has yet to ratify, and after that amounts need legislative approval. *Other represents an approximation of step size (some higher/ some lower) only about 48% of employees are eligible for this increase, those who have reached the top of their range are not eligible.
Mississippi	up to 3.00		All full-time employees may receive up to 3% pay increase to the realignment component of the Variable Compensation Plan, excluding agency heads, board and commission members.  The 3% across-the-board raise is effective January 1, 2020.
Missouri	3.00	See notes	Missouri provided a salary increase, effective January 1, 2020, to bring employee salaries to the market-based minimum according to a recently completed total compensation study. These increases were capped at 15%.  Missouri provided a 1% retention pay plan for Department of Corrections employees effective January 1, 2020.
Montana	See notes		A \$0.50/hr (50 cent per hour) "across-the-board" increase is effective February 2020.
Nebraska	2.00	0.30	See notes
Nevada	3.00	See notes	Merit: Classified employees receive an annual merit salary increase on their pay progression date if the last performance evaluation was standard or better and the employee has not reached the maximum step within the grade.
New Hampshire	TBD		At the time of the submission of this survey, the State of New Hampshire's collective bargaining agreements are all in evergreen status having ended June 30, 2019. Subsequent agreement talks are ongoing at this date.
New Jersey	See notes		With the exception of AFSCME, CWA and IFPTE, all contracts of the state workforce unions, representing roughly 21% of the unionized workforce, remain unsettled. Due to the ongoing collective bargaining negotiations, state employees whose union contracts remain unsettled will not receive across-the-board (ATB) increases until their contracts have been ratified, while those whose union contracts have settled will receive 2% ATB increases pursuant to their settled contracts. The freeze on increments has been lifted so all eligible employees will receive increments averaging roughly 1.5% of their salaries. This information is representative of only the Executive Branch workforce.
New Mexico	4.00		
New York*	2.00	See notes	The State has multi-year labor agreements in place with most of the unionized workforce. The Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA) and DC-37 (Local 1359 Rent Regulation Service Employees) have five-year labor contracts that provide annual salary increases of 2 percent for FYs 2017 through 2021 and additional compensation changes, offset by benefit design changes within the New York State Health Insurance Program (NYSHIP) and reductions in overtime costs. Salary increases provided to CSEA and DC-37 (Local 1359) employees were also extended to Management/Confidential (M/C) employees... (See full notes continued under Table 12 footnotes at the end of Chapter One.)
North Carolina			
North Dakota		2.00	The FY 2020 compensation adjustments are to average 2% with a minimum of \$120 per month and a maximum of \$200 per month.
Ohio	2.80		Cost of living adjustments and other minor compensation adjustments
Oklahoma	See notes		HB2771, effective 7/1/19, provides all full-time and part-time state employees of the state who were employed by the state on the last working day of June 2019 an annualized salary increase in the following amounts: \$1,500 for persons whose gross annual salary was \$40,000 or less; \$1,250 for persons whose gross annual salary was greater than \$40,000 but less than \$50,000; \$800 for persons whose gross annual salary was \$50,000 or greater but less than \$60,000; and \$600 for persons whose gross annual salary was \$60,000 or greater.
Oregon	2.15	4.75	For the 2019-21 biennium (FY20 & FY21) Oregon approved (in general) cost of living increases of 2.15% effective July 1, 2019 and 3.00% effective October 1, 2020. Annual step increases were approved for employees that were not currently on the top step of their classification were also approved. Additionally, there will be a new top step added to all classifications on July 1, 2020 and employees will be eligible to advance to the higher step at their annual eligibility date. A step increase is roughly equivalent to a 4.75% salary increase.
Pennsylvania	3.00	2.25	Across the Board: Most state employees received a 3% general salary increase effective July 2019. Other: 2.25% step increase April 2020 for those employed by the commonwealth as of April 2019.
Rhode Island	1.00		Cost of living adjustment for FY 2020 to be effective January 2020. Final increase under contracts expiring on 6/30/20.
South Carolina	2.00		33% salary increase for judges, solicitors and prosecutors. One-time bonus of \$600 for State employees in full-time employment with salaries of \$70,000 and below.
South Dakota	2.50		
Tennessee	2.00		Enacted budget included \$18.5 million for market rate adjustments for certain job classifications.
Texas			
Utah	2.50		State employees received a 2.5% across the board salary increase.
Vermont	1.35	1.90	The collective bargaining agreement effective 7/1/2019 includes an Across the Board (ATB) increase of 1.35% effective January 5, 2020, equating to a fiscal year effective increase of 0.675%. In addition to the ATB, there is an average step-value increase of 1.9% effective 7/1/2019.
Virginia	2.75	2.25	
Washington	3.00	3.00	1) A 3% general wage increase on 7/01/2019 2) Another 3% general wage increase on 7/01/2020

\* See Notes to Table 12 on p. X.

TABLE 12 (CONTINUED)

**State Employee Compensation Changes, Fiscal 2020**

West Virginia	5.00	An increase to General Revenue and Lottery Fund appropriations of \$26.9 million for all state employees — with exclusions per survey instructions. (Average of 5 percent)
Wisconsin	2.00	The budget included a 2 percent general wage adjustment on January 1, 2020, and another 2 percent increase on January 1, 2021.
Wyoming		

\* See Notes to Table 12 on p. X.

# CHAPTER 1 NOTES

## Notes to Table 3: Fiscal 2018 State General Fund, Actual

For all states, unless otherwise noted, transfers into budget stabilization funds are counted as expenditures, and transfers from budget stabilization funds are counted as revenues.

<b>Alaska</b>	Revenues: Spring 2019 Revenue Sources Book (Total Revenue) Revenue Adjustments: SLA2018 Enacted Fiscal Summary (Lines 3-7) Expenditures: SLA2018 Enacted Fiscal Summary (Line 48) Expenditure Adjustments: SLA2018 Enacted Fiscal Summary (Line 49 and 52) Rainy Day Balance: State of Alaska Fiscal Summary FY18 and FY19 (Part 2) Number listed is EoY Balance. Rainy day balance includes any anticipated draws. Ending balance includes multi-year appropriations. Started reporting shared taxes as expenditures instead of Revenues
<b>Arizona</b>	Adjustments come from other fund transfers to the General Fund.
<b>Arkansas</b>	Total available revenue amounts are reported as net of refunds and special dedications/payments.
<b>California</b>	Revenue and expenditure adjustments to the beginning fund balance consist primarily of adjustments made to major taxes and K-12 spending. Total revenues reflect revenues after transfers to the rainy day fund. The ending balance includes the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties (SFEU) but excludes the BSA (a rainy day reserve held in a separate fund). The excluded amount is \$10,807.4 million at the end of FY 2018. Adding these amounts to the FY 2018 ending balance, the projected total balance is \$22,226.5 million in FY 2018. The rainy day balance is made up of the SFEU and the BSA, however, withdrawals of mandatory deposits from the BSA are subject to provisions of Proposition 2, 2014. Ending balance Includes a reserve for encumbrances of \$1,384.5 million representing amounts which will be expended in the future for state obligations for which goods and services have been ordered/contracted, but have not been received by the end of the fiscal year. These amounts are shown as a reserve to the fund balance instead of a hit to the fund balance.
<b>Colorado</b>	Revenue adjustments include transfers to the General Fund. Expenditure adjustments include reversions and accounting adjustments. Colorado's rainy day fund is included within the General Fund.
<b>Connecticut</b>	The state of CT has a volatility cap that applies to the Estimates and Finals component of the Personal Income Tax and the state's Pass-through Entity Tax. The cap was \$3,196.8 million in FY 2019 which resulted in a deposit of \$949.6 million. The cap is \$3,294.2 million in FY 2020 estimated to deposit \$318.3 million. These amounts are deposited to the Rainy Day Fund in addition to the operating surplus at the end of each fiscal year. Net Rainy Day Fund deposit of \$972.4 million includes \$1,471.3 million transfer to the Rainy Day Fund due to volatility cap less \$482.9 million deficit and \$16.1 million transfer to retired teachers' health service fund. \$3.4 million in miscellaneous adjustments per Office of State Comptroller's Report
<b>Delaware</b>	Fiscal year ending balance includes encumbered appropriations and those appropriations legislatively continued into the ensuing fiscal year.
<b>Georgia</b>	FY 18 beginning balance reflects final fund balances as of June 30, 2017 for Revenue Shortfall Reserve as reported on the FY 17 Combined Balance Sheet of the Budgetary Compliance Report. Adjustments to Revenues include FY17 agency surplus returned and early remittance of FY 18 surplus from state agencies.
<b>Idaho</b>	Revenue adjustments: \$5.9 m for reappropriation; \$2.6 m for prior-year reversion; \$.1 m misc. adjustments; and \$3.6 m from the Immunization Fund. Expenditure adjustments: \$34.5 million to the Budget Stabilization Fund (statutory transfer); \$2 million to the Opportunity Fund; \$45.3 million to the Permanent Building Fund; \$.4 million to the Wolf Control Fund; \$2.5 million to the Workforce Development Training Fund; \$20 million to the Fire Suppression Fund; \$27.7 to the Idaho Transportation Department (prior year surplus eliminator); \$1 million to the Water Management Fund; \$.2 million for deficiency warrants; \$.8 misc.; and \$5.9 million for reappropriation.
<b>Illinois</b>	Total revenues include \$4,032M in base federal revenues (excludes the \$1,206M referenced below). Estimated revenue adjustments include \$802M in interfund borrowing and fund reallocations from other state funds, \$2,500M in proceeds from the issuance



of backlog borrowing bonds, and \$1,206M in federal match from the paydown of prior year Medicaid liabilities. Estimated expenditures include \$3,777M in Transfer Out, \$28M in prior year adjustments, \$3,721 in vouchers payable adjustments, and \$128M in transfers to repay interfund borrowing.

- Indiana** Revenue adjustments include a transfer to the General Fund to assist with the Integrated Tax System, a transfer from the State Tuition Reserve Account, and a transfer from the Rainy Day Fund. Expenditure adjustments include reversions from distributions, capital, and reconciliations; state agency and university line item capital projects; the cost of a 13th check for pension recipients; and transfers to the Rainy Day Fund.
- Iowa** Included in expenditure adjustments are transfers from the General Fund to the State's Cash Reserve Fund (\$20.0 million) and the State's Economic Emergency Fund (\$13.0 million). The ending balance of the General Fund is transferred in the current year to the Reserve funds in the subsequent fiscal year. After the Reserve Funds are at their statutorily set maximum amounts, the remainder of the funds are transferred back to the General Fund in that subsequent fiscal year.
- Kansas** \$3.6 million in Prior year released encumbrances shows as revenue.
- Kentucky** Revenue includes \$102.6 million in Tobacco Settlement funds. Adjustments for Revenues includes \$201.5 million that represents appropriation balances carried over from the prior fiscal year, and \$268.9 million from fund transfers into the General Fund. Adjustment to Expenditures represents appropriation balances forwarded to the next fiscal year and budget balances to be expended in the next fiscal year. The FY 2018 \$13.3 million ending balance was budgeted for use in FY 2019.
- Louisiana** Revenues adjustments - Includes \$19.1 in carryforwards, \$6.5 in fund transfer  
  
Expenditure adjustments - Includes \$11.1 in transfers to the Coastal Protection and Restoration Fund, \$63.0 Appropriated in FY19, \$63.7 in general Fund Direct Carryforwards to FY19, and various funds transfers.
- Maine** Revenue and Expenditure adjustments reflect Legislatively authorized transfers. The total balance reported for FY18 includes up to \$55 million earmarked for repayment of disallowed costs from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.
- Maryland** Revenue adjustments include \$21.8 million in transfers from tax credit reserves and \$9.0 million in transfers from other funds. Expenditure adjustments represent \$144.2 million in reversions to the unappropriated General Fund balance and \$66.5 million in legislative reductions and executive branch agency mid-year reductions.
- Massachusetts** General Fund is defined as all budgeted operating funds, adjusted for expenditures funded by federal reimbursements. This is to better align with spending reported in the State Expenditure Report and be more comparable to most other states, which book federally reimbursed expenditures in a separate federal fund; adjustments also account for certain transfers between budgeted funds. Ending balance includes \$371.5 million in reserved balances projected to be spent in the next fiscal year.
- Michigan** Revenue totals are net of payments to local governments.  
  
Adjustments to Revenue: Restatement of beginning balance. Offsetting adjustments made to School Aid Fund beginning balance.  
  
Adjustments (Expenditures): \$265 million transfer to Budget Stabilization Fund/Rainy Day Fund.
- Minnesota** Rainy Day Fund balance includes cash flow account of \$350 million and a budget reserve of \$1.698 billion. Includes stadium reserve of \$44.171 million.
- Mississippi** Adjustments to expenditures reflect transfers to the state's Rainy Day and Capital Expense Funds. Designated portion of ending balance: Reappropriation from FY2018 to FY2019, 4.8M
- Missouri** Revenue adjustments include transfers from other funds into the general revenue fund.
- Montana** Revenue adjustments reflect prior year revenue activity and expenditure adjustments reflect prior year expenditure activity and adjustments to fund balance as a result of the annual CAFR reconciliation.
- Nebraska** Revenue adjustments are transfers between the General Fund and other funds. Among others, this includes a \$221 million transfer from the General Fund to the Property Tax Credit Cash Fund. Also included are transfers totaling \$225 million from the Cash Reserve Fund to the General Fund for budget stabilization.

<b>Nevada</b>	Revenue adjustments are restricted revenue, reversion, Rainy Day Fund transfers in and reserve transfers in. Expenditure adjustments are restricted transfers out.
<b>New Hampshire</b>	Expenditure Adjustments: As the result of standalone legislation in FY 2018, \$10 million was authorized to be deposited in the revenue stabilization reserve account (Rainy Day Fund). Additionally, \$6.6 million of general funds was authorized to be deposited in the Public School Infrastructure Fund at year end.
<b>New Jersey</b>	Adjustments include Lapses; transfers to other funds; reservation of fund balance
<b>New Mexico</b>	Revenue from reversions, and transfers from other funds to general fund.
<b>North Carolina</b>	Expenditure adjustments include funds for the R&R Reserve, \$64.8M, the Capital Project Reserve \$155.2, and the Medicaid Transformation Reserve, \$75M.
<b>North Dakota</b>	Revenue adjustments are transfers of \$183.0 million from the tax relief fund, \$124.0 million from the strategic investment and improvements fund and \$70.0 million from other special fund sources, to the general fund.
<b>Ohio</b>	<p>FY 2018 expenditures include expenditures against prior year encumbrances as well as \$80.0 million in transfers out of the GRF. The fiscal 2018 ending balance included funds to support \$371.2 million in open encumbrances. In addition, the ending balance supported \$687.5 million in surplus transfers which occurred in fiscal 2019.</p> <p>Federal reimbursements for Medicaid expenditures funded from the General Revenue Fund (GRF) are deposited into the GRF. Federal reimbursements for Medicaid expenditures from non-GRF sources are deposited into the appropriate federal fund. Expenditures of federal funds are contained in the General Fund number to be consistent with Ohio accounting practices and with other portrayals of Ohio's general fund. This will tend to make Ohio's GRF revenue and expenditures look higher relative to most other states that don't follow this practice.</p>
<b>Oklahoma</b>	FY18 revenue adjustment reflects the net difference in cash flow reserve for the fiscal year. The expenditure adjustment is the end-of-year deposit into the Constitutional Reserve Fund (Rainy Day Fund).
<b>Oregon</b>	Revenue adjustments include: a revenue adjustment for a statutory transfer to local governments for local property tax relief
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	Revenue adjustments include refunds, lapses and adjustments to beginning balances. Expenditure adjustments include transfers to the Budget Stabilization Reserve Fund (rainy day).
<b>Rhode Island</b>	Adjustments to revenues reflects \$119.1 million to the Budget Reserve (Rainy Day) Fund, offset by reappropriation of \$10.3 million from FY 2017. Expenditure adjustments reflect reappropriations to the following fiscal year (FY 2019). Designated portion of ending balance - Reappropriations authorized by the Governor totaling \$10.1 million
<b>South Carolina</b>	Revenue Adjustments: Litigation Recovery Account (\$16.2M) & South Carolina Farm Aid Fund (\$4.5M). Expenditure Adjustments: Prior Yr. 2% Capital Reserve (\$139.2M) transferred to state agencies. Designated portion of ending balance: Capital Reserve Fund - \$145.1M; Appropriations Carried Forward \$484.5M
<b>South Dakota</b>	The beginning balance of \$7.9 million and adjustment to expenditures reflects the prior year's ending balance that is transferred to the rainy day fund. Adjustments to revenue of \$14.6 million is from one-time receipts. The ending balance of \$16.9 million is cash that is obligated to the Budget Reserve fund the following fiscal year. This \$16.9 million is not included in the total rainy day fund balance of \$159.5 million.
<b>Tennessee</b>	Adjustments (Revenues): \$55.5 million transfer from debt service fund unexpended appropriations. -\$132.0 million transfer to Rainy Day Fund. -\$85.0 million transfer to Highway Fund. -\$296.1 million transfer to dedicated revenue reserves. Adjustments (Expenditures): \$630.9 million transfer to capital outlay projects fund. \$156.9 million transfer to state office buildings and support facilities fund. \$3.6 million transfer to debt service fund. \$1.0 million transfer to reserves for dedicated revenue appropriations. \$284.3 million transfer to reserves for unexpended appropriations. Ending Balance: \$529.8 million reserve for appropriations 2018-2019. \$610.1 million unappropriated budget surplus at June 30, 2018.
<b>Texas</b>	\$928.2 reflected in adjustments to revenue was realized from dedicated account balances now available. \$2,768.2 is a transfer of revenue to the ESF and State Highway to be allocated equally.

<b>Utah</b>	Expenditure adjustments include \$107.2 million of surplus revenue collections automatically transferred to rainy day funds and other funds at the end of FY 2018 based on statutory formulas. Revenue adjustments include transfers to the General Fund and Education fund, the amount set aside for economic development cash incentives, and other revenue adjustments. \$159.1 million of the \$316.9 million FY 2018 ending balance was designated by the Legislature to be appropriated for one-time items in FY 2019.
<b>Vermont</b>	\$5.2M in adjusted revenues reflect the use of Rainy Day reserve funds to partly address a \$28.8M general fund revenue downgrade forecasted as of July 2017. Subsequent to the general fund revenue downgrade forecasted as of July 2017, and relative to enacted rescissions as a result of the downgrade, actual receipts exceeded forecasted expectations. As a result, \$76.9M of expenditure adjustments reflect a combination of \$26.19M in net contributions to reserve accounts (inclusive of \$5.2M transferred from the Rainy Day reserve to the General Fund), as well as \$50.71M in net transfers to other funds. Specifically, \$76.9M of general fund expenditure adjustments included a \$20.4M transfer to the Education Fund that was carried forward for uses in fiscal year 2019, a \$26.23M transfer to the Vermont Teachers' Retirement Fund in excess of the fiscal year 2018 ADEC, and a \$9.8M transfer to the Education Fund budget stabilization reserve to meet statutory reserve requirements.
<b>Washington</b>	Revenue adjustments reflect the net of transfers in and out of the General Fund, as well as prior biennium recoveries and similar resource adjustments.
<b>West Virginia</b>	Fiscal Year 2018 Beginning balance includes \$285.1 million of Reappropriations, Unappropriated Surplus Balance of \$76.2 million, \$1.0 million of cash balance adjustments, and FY 2017 13th month expenditures of \$35.8 million. Total Revenues show the FY 2018 actual general revenue collections of \$4,254.2 million. Adjustments (Revenue) are prior year redeposits of \$2.6 million and special revenue expirations of \$1.6 million. Total Expenditures include current year general revenue appropriated expenditures of \$4,040.1 million, surplus appropriation expenditures of \$30.5 million, reappropriation expenditures of \$125.7 million, \$-0.3 million of cash adjustments, and \$35.9 million of 31 day prior year expenditures. Adjustment (Expenditures) represent \$38.0 million which was the amount transferred to the Rainy Day Fund from 1/2 of the FY 2017 surplus. The Ending Balance is mostly the historically carried forward reappropriation from previous fiscal years (estimated amounts that will remain and be reappropriated to the next fiscal year), the estimated 13th month expenditures applicable to the current fiscal year & any unappropriated surplus balance (estimated) from the current fiscal year.
<b>Wisconsin</b>	Revenue adjustments include Tribal Gaming, \$27.7m; Prior Year Designated Balance, \$52.1m; and Other Revenue, \$528.6m. Expenditure adjustments include Transfers, \$73.3m; Lapses, -\$469.3m; and Compensation Reserves, \$0.3m.
<b>Wyoming</b>	The State of Wyoming budgets on a biennial basis, to arrive at annual figures certain assumptions and estimates are required.

#### Notes to Table 4: Fiscal 2019 State General Fund, Preliminary Actual

**For all states, unless otherwise noted, transfers into budget stabilization funds are counted as expenditures, and transfers from budget stabilization funds are counted as revenues.**

<b>Alabama</b>	Expenditure Adjustments include transferring \$64.2 million to the Budget Stabilization Fund and \$272.3 million to the Advancement and Technology Fund.
<b>Alaska</b>	Revenues: Spring 2019 Revenue Sources Book (Total Revenue pg. 5) Revenue Adjustments: Fiscal Year 2020 Enacted Fiscal Summary Expenditures: Fiscal Year 2020 Enacted Fiscal Summary Expenditure Adjustments: State of Alaska Fiscal Summary - FY19 and FY20 (Part 1) Rainy Day Balance: State of Alaska Fiscal Summary FY19 and FY20 (Part 2) Number listed is EoY Balance. Rainy day balance includes any anticipated draws. Ending balance includes multi-year appropriations. Started reporting shared taxes as expenditures instead of Revenues
<b>Arizona</b>	Adjustments come from other fund transfers to the General Fund.
<b>Arkansas</b>	Total available revenue amounts are reported as net of refunds and special dedications/payments. 16.3% of the ending balance was transferred to create a restricted reserve fund for FY19, 58.7% was transferred to the General Revenue Allotment Reserve Fund, and the remaining 25% was transferred to the Arkansas Highway Transfer Fund.

<b>California</b>	<p>Total revenues reflect revenues after transfers to the rainy day fund.</p> <p>The ending balance includes the SFEU but excludes the BSA and the Safety Net Reserve Fund. The excluded amount is \$14,358.4 million for the BSA and \$900 million for the Safety Net Reserve Fund at the end of FY 2019. Adding these amounts to the FY 2019 ending balance, the projected total balance is \$22,030.6 million in FY 2018.</p> <p>The rainy day balance is made up of the SFEU, BSA, and the Safety Net Reserve Fund, however, withdrawals of mandatory deposits from the BSA are subject to provisions of Proposition 2, 2014.</p> <p>Ending balance Includes a reserve for encumbrances of \$1,384.5 million representing amounts which will be expended in the future for state obligations for which goods and services have been ordered/contracted, but have not been received by the end of the fiscal year. These amounts are shown as a reserve to the fund balance instead of a hit to the fund balance.</p>
<b>Colorado</b>	<p>Revenue adjustments include transfers to the General Fund. Colorado's rainy day fund is included within the General Fund.</p>
<b>Connecticut</b>	<p>FY 2019 Rainy Day Fund balance includes \$949.6 million transfer due to the volatility cap.</p>
<b>Delaware</b>	<p>Fiscal year ending balance includes encumbered appropriations and those appropriations legislatively continued into the ensuing fiscal year.</p>
<b>Georgia</b>	<p>FY 2019 adjustments to revenues include FY18 agency surplus returned and early remittance of FY19 surplus from state agencies. Ending balance reflects preliminary Revenue Shortfall Reserve prior to final FY19 agency surplus and appropriation of the 1% midterm adjustment for FY 2020.</p>
<b>Idaho</b>	<p>Beginning fund balance different due to statutory transfer to budget stabilization and strategic initiatives fund. Revenue Adjustments: \$2.8M for reappropriation, \$6.1M for prior-year reversion, \$13.1 million from the Group Insurance Account, \$40.4M for Budget Stabilization Fund (statute expired - ), \$1.3M misc. Expenditure Adjustments: \$2 million to the STEM Education Fund; \$4 million to the Wolf Control Fund; \$44.1 million to the Permanent Building Fund; \$22 million to the Technology Stabilization Fund; \$2.4 million to the Water Resources Revolving Development Fund, \$32M to Public Education Stabilization Fund, \$21M to Water Mgmt. Fund, \$.17M for deficiency warrants.</p>
<b>Illinois</b>	<p>Total revenue increases are attributed to growth in income and sales tax receipts. Total revenues include \$33,560M in state sources, \$3,600M federal, and \$2,196M transfers in. Revenue adjustments include \$750M in Treasurer investment borrowing and \$250M in interfund borrowing. Estimated expenditure adjustments include \$3,609M in statutory transfers out.</p>
<b>Indiana</b>	<p>Revenue adjustments include a transfer to the General Fund to assist with the Integrated Tax System and a one-time deposit of gaming license transfer fees. transfer from the Rainy Day Fund. Expenditure adjustments include reversions from distributions, capital, and reconciliations; reversions from prior year Medicaid appropriations; state agency and university line item capital projects; the cost of a 13th check for pension recipients; a one-time appropriation for the Indiana Biosciences Research Institute; and a one-time transfer to teachers retirement fund pensions.</p>
<b>Iowa</b>	<p>Total Revenues are as actual, also included in revenue adjustments is \$71.0 million of residual funds transferred to the General Fund after the Reserve Funds are filled to their statutory maximum amounts. Total Expenditures actual appropriations including \$168.6 million of supplemental appropriations for FY2019. Included in expenditure adjustments is a transfer from the General Fund to the State's Cash Reserve Fund of \$113.1 million. The ending balance of the General Fund is transferred in the current year to the Reserve funds in the subsequent fiscal year. After the Reserve Funds are at their statutorily set maximum amounts, the remainder of the funds are transferred back to the General Fund in that subsequent fiscal year.</p>
<b>Kansas</b>	<p>\$6.8 million in Prior year released encumbrances shows as revenue.</p>
<b>Kentucky</b>	<p>Revenue includes \$117.6 million in Tobacco Settlement funds. Adjustments for Revenues includes \$168.0 million that represents appropriation balances carried over from the prior fiscal year, and \$307.0 million from fund transfers into the General Fund. Adjustment to Expenditures represents appropriation balances forwarded to the next fiscal year and budget balances to be expended in the next fiscal year. The FY 2019 surplus of \$130.1 million was appropriated in FY 2020: \$70 million to Teachers' Retirement Medical Insurance Fund, and \$60.1 million to the Kentucky state employees' non-hazardous retirement's unfunded liability.</p>
<b>Louisiana</b>	<p>Revenues adjustments — Includes \$63.7 in carryforwards, \$63.0 in use of prior year undesignated fund balance, \$53.3 transfer of funds and \$30.8 in prior year undesignated fund balance</p>



Expenditure adjustments – includes transfers of \$77.0 to the Budget Stabilization Fund, \$30.8 to the UAL Retirement systems, \$10.7 in Funds transfers and \$100.8 in supplemental funding

FY19 numbers are budgeted and not actuals.

<b>Maine</b>	Revenue and Expenditure adjustments reflect Legislatively authorized transfers. The total balance reported for FY19 includes up to \$60.3 million earmarked for repayment of disallowed costs from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.
<b>Maryland</b>	Revenue adjustment includes \$23.3 million in transfers from tax credit reserves and -\$4.6 million in revenue under attainment from transfers. Expenditure adjustments represent \$79.0 million in reversions.
<b>Massachusetts</b>	Data as of 7/31/19. General Fund is defined as all budgeted operating funds, adjusted for expenditures funded by federal reimbursements. This is to better align with spending reported in the State Expenditure Report and be more comparable to most other states, which book federally reimbursed expenditures in a separate federal fund; adjustments also account for certain transfers between budgeted funds. Ending balance includes \$322.2 million in reserved balances projected to be spent in the next fiscal year. Fiscal 2019 Preliminary Actual ending balance additionally includes significant undesignated balances due to the FY19 tax surplus; on September 6, 2019, the Governor filed a bill recommending spending, transfers to off-budget funds, and continuing spending authorization to address undesignated year-end balances.
<b>Michigan</b>	Revenue totals are net of payments to local governments. Adjustments (Expenditures): \$100 million transfer to Budget Stabilization Fund/Rainy Day Fund Expenditure total reflects a large GF supplemental from higher than anticipated one-time revenues. Michigan's fiscal year is October 1 through September 30; final fiscal year 2019 revenue and expenditure totals will be published in the State of Michigan Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, due March 2020
<b>Minnesota</b>	Rainy Day Fund balance includes cash flow account of \$350 million and a budget reserve of \$2.075 billion. Includes stadium reserve of \$49.595 million.
<b>Mississippi</b>	Adjustments to expenditures reflect transfers to the state's Rainy Day and Capital Expense Funds. Designated portion of ending balance: Reappropriation from FY2019 to FY2020, 5.0M
<b>Missouri</b>	Revenue adjustments include transfers from other funds into the general revenue fund.
<b>Montana</b>	Revenue adjustments reflect prior year revenue activity and expenditure adjustments reflect prior year expenditure activity and adjustments to fund balance as a result of the annual CAFR reconciliation.
<b>Nebraska</b>	Revenue adjustments are transfers between the General Fund and other funds. Among others, this includes a \$221 million transfer from the General Fund to the Property Tax Credit Cash Fund, as well as a \$62 million Transfer to the Cash Reserve for Revenues in excess of the Certified Forecast for FY 2018. Also included are transfers totaling \$48 million from the Cash Reserve Fund to the General Fund for budget stabilization.
<b>Nevada</b>	Revenue adjustments are restricted revenue, reversion, Rainy Day Fund transfers in and reserve transfers in. Expenditure adjustments are restricted transfers out.
<b>New Hampshire</b>	Expenditure Adjustments: The make-up of this adjustment total for FY 2019 includes a positive pick up of \$9.4 million through a GAAP adjustment, a movement of \$ 5.3 million to the Rainy Day Fund, and the movement of \$3.5 million to the Public School Infrastructure Fund at year end. The entire amount of the General Fund undesignated fund balance of \$ 191.6 million from FY 2019 is obligated in FY 2020.
<b>New Jersey</b>	Adjustments include estimated Lapses; transfers to other funds; reservation of fund balance
<b>New Mexico</b>	Adjustments are net of reversions and transfers from other funds.
<b>New York</b>	The Rainy Day Reserve increased by \$250 million. This was the result of a transfer from the State Purposes Account to the Rainy Day Reserve Fund. These funds are components of New York State's General Fund.

<b>North Carolina</b>	Expenditure adjustments includes funds transferred to Budget Stabilization Reserve (Savings Reserve), \$221.5 million, Medicaid Transformation Reserve, \$135 million, and funds to the Department of Transportation from the General Fund of \$90 million. Budget Stabilization Reserve (Rainy Day) balance was reduced in the middle of FY 2019 to aid in the Hurricane Florence recovery efforts. The funds were placed in restricted statewide reserve similar to the Rainy Day Fund and transferred to the operating budget as needed to cover FEMA federal match and state supported programs for Hurricane Florence Recovery efforts. Ending Balance is higher than normal due to North Carolina not having a comprehensive budget at the time of this survey due to the Governor's veto of the General Assembly's budget. Normally, some of the year-end credit balance is directed by an approved budget to areas like capital, repair and renovation, and the Rainy Day Fund.
<b>North Dakota</b>	Revenue adjustments are transfers of \$124.0 million from the strategic investment and improvements fund, \$455.3 million transfer from the legacy fund and \$70.0 million from other special fund sources, to the general fund. Expenditure adjustments include a \$545.9 million transfer to the budget stabilization fund and \$899,000 in misc. transfers.  The negative general fund revenue variance from FY 2018 to FY 2019 is due to the majority of the state's share of \$400 million in oil and gas tax revenues being collected in FY 2018.
<b>Ohio</b>	FY 2019 expenditures include expenditures against prior year encumbrances and \$773.0 million in transfers out of the GRF. The fiscal 2019 ending balance included cash to support \$391.6 million in open encumbrances and \$312.4 million in surplus transfers which occurred in fiscal 2020.  Federal reimbursements for Medicaid expenditures funded from the General Revenue Fund (GRF) are deposited into the GRF. Federal reimbursements for Medicaid expenditures from non-GRF sources are deposited into the appropriate federal fund. Expenditures of federal funds are contained in the General Fund number to be consistent with Ohio accounting practices and with other portrayals of Ohio's general fund. This will tend to make Ohio's GRF revenue and expenditures look higher relative to most other states that don't follow this practice.
<b>Oklahoma</b>	FY19 revenue adjustments were -\$15.7 million net cash flow reserve difference and the addition of \$3.7 million returned to the General Revenue Fund from legislative action which re-captured that amount from the GRF appropriation to the State Department of Health during the 2019 fiscal year. The expenditure adjustment reflects the end-of-year deposit into the Constitutional Reserve Fund (Rainy Day Fund).
<b>Oregon</b>	Revenue adjustments include: a revenue adjustment for a statutory transfer to local governments for local property tax relief. Expenditure adjustment includes: the cost of Tax Anticipation Notes, as well as the required deposit into the Rainy Day Fund.  Because General Fund revenues for the 2017-19 biennium are anticipated to exceed projections by more than two percent, there will be a refund of personal income taxes "Kicker". This refund, which is projected at roughly \$1,569.5 million will be returned to taxpayers as a credit on their 2019 income tax return (which will be filed in 2020).
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	Revenue adjustments include refunds, lapses and adjustments to beginning balances. Expenditure adjustments include transfers to the Budget Stabilization Reserve Fund (rainy day).
<b>Rhode Island</b>	Adjustments to revenues reflects \$122.2 million to the Budget Reserve (Rainy Day) Fund, offset by reappropriation of \$10.1 million from FY 2018. Expenditure adjustments reflect reappropriations to the following fiscal year (FY 2020). Designated portion of ending balance - Reappropriations authorized by the Governor totaling \$10.3 million
<b>South Carolina</b>	Revenue Adjustments: Litigation Recovery Account (\$4.1M). Expenditure Adjustments: Prior Yr. 2% Capital Reserve (\$145.1M) transferred to state agencies. Designated portion of ending balance: Capital Reserve Fund - \$151.6M; Appropriations Carried Forward \$432.0M
<b>South Dakota</b>	The beginning balance of \$16.9 million and adjustment to expenditures reflects the prior year's ending balance that is transferred to the rainy day fund. Adjustments to revenue of \$15.8 million is from one-time receipts. The ending balance of \$19.3 million is cash that is obligated to the Budget Reserve fund the following fiscal year. This \$19.3 million is not included in the total rainy day fund balance of \$169.8 million.
<b>Tennessee</b>	Adjustments (Revenues): \$45.2 million transfer from debt service fund unexpended appropriations. -\$20.5 million transfer to Highway Fund. -\$75.0 million transfer to Rainy Day Fund.

Adjustments (Expenditures): \$261.1 million transfer to capital outlay projects fund. \$16.3 million transfer to state office buildings and support facilities fund. \$3.7 million transfer to debt service fund. \$1.0 million transfer to reserves for dedicated revenue appropriations.

Ending Balance: \$865.5 million unappropriated budget surplus at June 30, 2019

<b>Texas</b>	\$128.0 reflected in adjustments to revenue was realized from dedicated account balances now available. As well as \$58 and \$372.9 of fund balances from the available school fund and the state technology and instructional materials fund were made available. End of year adjustments made by the Comptroller account for the difference between the ending balance of FY 2018 to the beginning balance of FY 2019. \$3,330 is a transfer of revenue to the ESF and State Highway to be allocated equally. Total general fund revenue was impacted due to a constitutional dedication of a portion of sales tax collected by the state to be reallocated from the general fund to the State Highway Fund to address infrastructure needs.
<b>Utah</b>	Expenditure adjustments include \$33.5 million of surplus revenue collections automatically transferred to rainy day funds at the end of FY 2019 based on statutory formulas. Revenue adjustments include transfers to the General Fund and Education fund, the amount set aside for economic development cash incentives, and other revenue adjustments. \$206.2 million of the \$290.8 ending FY 2019 ending balance was designated by the Legislature to be appropriated for one-time items in FY 2020.
<b>Vermont</b>	Preliminary fiscal year 2019 actual results include revenue adjustments comprised of \$1.6M in reversions of General Fund appropriations. Expenditure adjustments include the allocation of \$96.9M in operating surplus as transfers and reserves as follows: \$73.9M in net transfers to other funds most notably comprised of paying-in-full a \$22.2M interfund loan from the General Fund to the Retired Teachers' Health and Medical Benefits fund (OPEB), a one-time transfer of \$9.4M for use during FY 2020 for general fund appropriations, a \$25.6M transfer to the Vermont State Employees' Postemployment Benefits Trust fund, as well as making an additional contribution of \$13.3M above the Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution to the Vermont Teachers' Retirement Fund; \$23.0M in reserves inclusive of meeting the Budget Stabilization reserve requirement while making a \$19.1M contribution to the "Rainy Day" reserve fund. Additionally, there was a \$78.1M transfer from an Agency of Human Service's special fund to the General Fund's designated Human Services Caseload reserve (net-neutral transfer on a statewide basis).
<b>Washington</b>	Revenue adjustments reflect the net of transfers in and out of the General Fund, as well as prior biennium recoveries and similar resource adjustments. A portion of the FY 2019 ending balance is programmed to be spent in FY 2020.
<b>West Virginia</b>	Fiscal Year 2019 Beginning balance includes \$297.3 million of Reappropriations, Unappropriated Surplus Balance of \$36.1 million, \$1.3 million of cash balance adjustments, and FY 2018 13th month expenditures of \$42.9 million. Total Revenues show the FY 2019 actual general revenue collections of \$4,756.3 million. Adjustments (Revenue) are prior year redeposits of \$744,230 and special revenue expirations of \$4.7 million. Total Expenditures include general revenue appropriated expenditures of \$4,748.1 million, surplus appropriation expenditures of \$10.7 million, reappropriation expenditures of \$81.7 million, \$-0.3 million of cash adjustments, and \$42.9 million of 31 day prior year expenditures. Adjustment (Expenditures) represent \$18.0 million which was the amount transferred to the Rainy Day Fund from 1/2 of the FY 2018 surplus. The Ending Balance is mostly the historically carried forward reappropriation from previous fiscal years (estimated amounts that will remain and be reappropriated to the next fiscal year), the estimated 13th month expenditures applicable to the current fiscal year & any unappropriated surplus balance (estimated) from the current fiscal year.
<b>Wisconsin</b>	Revenue adjustments include Tribal Gaming, \$29.1m; Prior Year Designated Balance, \$238.5m; and Other Revenue, \$501.7m. Expenditure adjustments include Transfers, \$363.3m; Lapses, -\$755.8m; and Compensation Reserves, \$40.5m.
<b>Wyoming</b>	The State of Wyoming budgets on a biennial basis, to arrive at annual figures certain assumptions and estimates are required.

## Notes to Table 5: Fiscal 2020 State General Fund, Enacted

**For all states, unless otherwise noted, transfers into budget stabilization funds are counted as expenditures, and transfers from budget stabilization funds are counted as revenues.**

<b>Alabama</b>	Expenditure Adjustments include transferring \$66.5 million to the Budget Stabilization Fund and \$465.0 million to the Advancement and Technology Fund. We anticipate spending \$110.7m of a carryover balance in 2020.
<b>Alaska</b>	Revenues: Spring 2019 Revenue Sources Book (Total Revenue) Revenue Adjustments: Fiscal Year 2020 Enacted Fiscal Summary

Expenditures: Fiscal Year 2020 Enacted Fiscal Summary

Expenditure Adjustments: State of Alaska Fiscal Summary – FY19 and FY20 (Part 1)

Rainy Day Balance: State of Alaska Fiscal Summary FY19 and FY20 (Part 2) Number listed is EoY Balance. Rainy day balance includes any anticipated draws. Ending balance includes multi-year appropriations. Started reporting shared taxes as expenditures instead of Revenues

<b>Arizona</b>	Adjustments come from other fund transfers to the General Fund.
<b>Arkansas</b>	Total available revenue amounts are reported as net of refunds and special dedications/payments.
<b>California</b>	<p>Total revenues reflect revenues after transfers to the rainy day fund.</p> <p>The ending balance includes the SFEU, but excludes the BSA, the Safety Net Reserve Fund, and the Public School System Stabilization Account (PSSSA) (a rainy day reserve for schools). The excluded amount is \$16,516.4 million for the BSA, \$900 million for the Safety Net Reserve Fund, and \$376.5 million for the PSSSA at the end of FY 2020. Adding these amounts to the FY 2020 ending balance, the projected total balance is \$20,589 million in FY 2020.</p> <p>The rainy day balance is made up of the SFEU, BSA, the Safety Net Reserve Fund, and PSSSA, however, withdrawals of mandatory deposits from the BSA are subject to provisions of Proposition 2, 2014.</p> <p>Ending balance Includes a reserve for encumbrances of \$1,384.5 million representing amounts which will be expended in the future for state obligations for which goods and services have been ordered/contracted, but have not been received by the end of the fiscal year. These amounts are shown as a reserve to the fund balance instead of a hit to the fund balance.</p>
<b>Colorado</b>	Revenue adjustments include transfers to the General Fund. Colorado's rainy day fund is included within the General Fund.
<b>Connecticut</b>	FY 2020 projected Rainy Day Fund balance also includes projected \$318.3 million transfer due to the volatility cap.
<b>Delaware</b>	Effective July 1, 2019 and per 82 Del Law c 64 (HB 225, § 77) \$126.3 million was allocated to the Budget Stabilization Fund, a special fund holding account. Funds in the account require an act of the General Assembly to enable appropriation and spending authority. Fiscal year ending balance includes encumbered appropriations and those appropriations legislatively continued into the ensuing fiscal year.
<b>Georgia</b>	FY 20 beginning balance reflects general fund balances as of June 30, 2019 for Revenue Shortfall Reserve (Preliminary) as reported on the FY 19 State Funds and Funds Available from Beginning Fund Balance Sheet of the Report of Georgia Revenues and Reserves. Georgia is required by its constitution to maintain a balanced report. The fund balances for FY 19 and 20 reflect the Governor's balanced budget. Georgia does not project future Rainy Day fund balances but expects the reserve to continue to grow in future years.
<b>Idaho</b>	Revenue Adjustment: \$12.8M for corporate income tax conformity. Expenditure Adjustments: \$1M to STEM Education Fund; \$20M to Fire Suppression Deficiency Fund; \$1M to POST Fund; \$21.5 to Permanent Building Fund; \$.2M to Wolf Control Fund; \$8.6M to Public Education Stabilization Fund; \$8.1M to Technology Infrastructure Stabilization Fund; \$2M to Disaster Emergency Fund. Includes updated General Fund revenue forecast not yet adopted by legislature
<b>Illinois</b>	Total revenue increases include growth in income and sales tax receipts. Total revenues include \$34,295M in state sources, \$3,697M federal, and \$2,196M transfers in. Revenue adjustments include \$100M in interfund borrowing. Estimated expenditure adjustments include \$364M in statutory transfers out, \$2,201 in debt service, and \$85M in interfund borrowing repayment.
<b>Indiana</b>	Revenue adjustments include a transfer to the General Fund to assist with the Integrated Tax System and a casino relocation fee. Expenditure adjustments include reversions from distributions, capital, and reconciliations; reversions from prior year Medicaid appropriations; state agency and university line item capital projects; the cost of a 13th check for pension recipients; and minimal one-time expenditures.
<b>Iowa</b>	Total Revenues are as estimated by the October 2019 REC, also included in revenue adjustments is \$187.6 million of estimated residual funds transferred to the General Fund after the Reserve Funds are filled to their statutory maximum amounts. Total Expenditures are adjusted for final standing appropriations estimates for FY2020. The ending balance of the General Fund is transferred in the current year to the Reserve funds in the subsequent fiscal year. After the Reserve Funds are at their statutorily set maximum amounts, the remainder of the funds are transferred back to the General Fund in that subsequent fiscal year.

<b>Kansas</b>	Expenditure Adjustments equal the amount of FY 2019 underspending that reappropriated for FY 2020 expenditure.
<b>Kentucky</b>	Revenue includes \$118.1 million in Tobacco Settlement funds. Adjustments for Revenues includes \$52.3 million that represents appropriation balances carried over from the prior fiscal year, and \$315.9 million from fund transfers into the General Fund. Adjustment to Expenditures represents appropriation balances forwarded to the next fiscal year and budget balances to be expended in the next fiscal year.
<b>Maine</b>	Revenue and Expenditure adjustments reflect Legislatively authorized transfers. The total balance reported for FY20 includes up to \$56.8 million earmarked for repayment of disallowed costs from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.
<b>Maryland</b>	Revenue adjustments include \$37.5 million in transfers from tax credit reserves and a \$158 million transfer from the Revenue Stabilization Account (Rainy Day). Expenditure adjustments represent \$35 million in reversions. The FY 2020 Enacted starting balance does not match the FY 2019 Actual ending balance because the FY 2020 Enacted budget did not incorporate updated revenue and expenditure figures from FY 2019.
<b>Massachusetts</b>	Data as of 7/31/19. General Fund is defined as all budgeted operating funds, adjusted for expenditures funded by federal reimbursements. This is to better align with spending reported in the State Expenditure Report and be more comparable to most other states, which book federally reimbursed expenditures in a separate federal fund; adjustments also account for certain transfers between budgeted funds. Ending balance includes \$81.5 million in reserved balances projected to be spent in the next fiscal year.
<b>Massachusetts</b>	Other - Caps on Full-Time Equivalent employees are in effect for executive department agencies
<b>Michigan</b>	Information on Michigan's fiscal 2020 enacted budget was not available at the time of publication. Initial appropriations have been enacted, but Michigan's fiscal year 2020 budget is not yet finished.
<b>Minnesota</b>	Rainy Day Fund balance includes cash flow account of \$350 million and a budget reserve of \$2.075 billion. Includes stadium reserve of \$62.297 million.
<b>Mississippi</b>	Adjustments to expenditures reflect transfers to the state's Rainy Day and Capital Expense Funds
<b>Missouri</b>	Revenue adjustments include transfers from other funds into the general revenue fund.
<b>Nebraska</b>	Revenue adjustments are transfers between the General Fund and other funds. Among others, this includes a \$221 million transfer, Plus an additional \$51 million transfer from the General Fund to the Property Tax Credit Cash Fund, bringing the total transfer amount to \$272 million. There are also \$48.5 million in usual and customary transfers into the General Fund from Other Cash Funds. There was also a \$176 million Transfer to the Cash Reserve Fund for Revenues in excess of the Certified Forecast for FY 2019, and an \$11 million transfer to the Water Sustainability Fund. Expenditure adjustments include \$317.8 million reserved for unexpended FY 2019 carryover obligations, an estimated lapse of \$35 million in carryover obligations, and \$5 million reserved for potential deficit appropriations.
<b>Nevada</b>	Revenue adjustments are restricted revenue, reversion, Rainy Day Fund transfers in and reserve transfers in. Expenditure adjustments are restricted transfers out.
<b>New Hampshire</b>	Expenditure Adjustments: The enacted budget bills for the FY 2020-2021 Biennium anticipated one time appropriations of \$162.9 million for a number of initiatives, with an additional \$68.1 million being transferred to the Education Trust Fund. The choice to appropriate funds for these one-time expenditures was predicated on the anticipated FY 2019 unexpended available general fund surplus which is estimated preliminarily to be \$191.6 million. Special Note: It is not a requirement of New Hampshire law that the first year of the biennial budget have revenues and unexpended general surplus be in balance with anticipated expenditures.
<b>New Jersey</b>	Adjustments include transfers to other funds; reservation of fund balance
<b>New Mexico</b>	Adjustments are net of reversions and transfers from other funds.
<b>New York</b>	The Rainy Day Reserve is expected to increase by an additional \$428 million in FY 2020 after a planned transfer from the State Purposes Account to the Rainy Day Reserve Fund, fiscal conditions permitting. These funds are components of New York State's General Fund.

<b>North Carolina</b>	North Carolina was not able to report fiscal 2020 enacted budget figures, as the state's fiscal 2020–2021 budget was not finalized in time for publication.
<b>North Dakota</b>	Revenue adjustments are transfers of \$8.6 million from the tax relief fund, \$382.2.0 million from the strategic investment and improvements fund and \$70.0 million from other special fund sources, to the general fund.
<b>Ohio</b>	FY 2020 expenditures include expenditures against prior year encumbrances and \$683.7 million in estimated transfers out of the GRF. Federal reimbursements for Medicaid expenditures funded from the General Revenue Fund (GRF) are deposited into the GRF. Federal reimbursements for Medicaid expenditures from non-GRF sources are deposited into the appropriate federal fund. Expenditures of federal funds are contained in the General Fund number to be consistent with Ohio accounting practices and with other portrayals of Ohio's general fund. This will tend to make Ohio's GRF revenue and expenditures look higher relative to most other states that don't follow this practice.
<b>Oklahoma</b>	At this time adjustments to revenues (net cash flow or other possible adjustments) cannot be calculated, nor can any adjustments to expenditures be projected, such as a possible deposit into the Rainy Day Fund. Ending balance cannot be reasonably calculated at this time.
<b>Oregon</b>	Revenue adjustments include: a revenue adjustment for a statutory transfer to local governments for local property tax relief. It is important to note that General Fund revenues for the 2019-21 biennium were reduced by approximately \$423 million as a result of HB 3427. This bill reduced personal income tax rates while also establishing a Corporate Activities Tax. The revenue generated through the Corporate Activities Tax for the 2019-21 biennium is estimated at \$1,598 million and will Other Funds revenue dedicated to the Fund for Student Success.
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	Revenue adjustments include refunds, lapses and adjustments to beginning balances. Expenditure adjustments include transfers to the Budget Stabilization Reserve Fund (rainy day).
<b>Rhode Island</b>	Adjustments to revenues reflect a transfer of \$126.1 million to the Budget Reserve (Rainy Day) Fund.
<b>South Carolina</b>	Revenue Adjustments: Litigation Recovery Account (\$9.6M); Transfer of Non-Recurring Revenue to Recurring Revenue (\$20.4M) Expenditure Adjustments: Prior Yr. 2% Capital Reserve (\$151.6M) transferred to state agencies; Taxpayer Rebate Fund (\$61.4M); FY19 Non-Recurring Supplemental Appropriations (\$323.8M). Designated portion of ending balance: Capital Reserve Fund - \$162.5M; Appropriations Carried Forward \$432.0M (estimated)
<b>South Dakota</b>	The beginning balance of \$19.3 million and adjustment to expenditures reflects the prior year's ending balance which is transferred to the rainy day fund.
<b>Tennessee</b>	Adjustments (Revenues): -\$225.0 million transfer to Rainy Day Fund. -\$6.1 million transfer to Highway Fund. -\$0.4 million other adjustments  Adjustments (Expenditures): \$396.5 million transfer to capital outlay projects fund. \$38.1 million transfer to state office buildings and support facilities fund. \$3.7 million transfer to debt service fund. \$1.0 million transfer to reserves for dedicated revenue appropriations.  Ending Balance: \$17.5 million undesignated balance. \$15 million of the ending balance is reserved for future tax relief.
<b>Texas</b>	\$193.79 reflected in adjustments to revenue was realized from dedicated account balances now available. \$3,178.8 is a transfer of revenue to the ESF and State Highway to be allocated equally. The annual expenditure change for Enacted Fiscal 2020 excluding property tax relief expenditures of \$2,340.0 is 11.8%.
<b>Utah</b>	Revenue adjustments include transfers to the General Fund and Education fund, the amount set aside for economic development cash incentives, and other revenue adjustments.
<b>Vermont</b>	\$2.6M in expenditure adjustments includes a \$1.6M contribution to the General Fund Budget Stabilization reserve, and \$1.0M in transfers to other funds.
<b>Washington</b>	Revenue adjustments reflect the net of transfers in and out of the General Fund, as well as prior biennium recoveries and similar resource adjustments. It is currently projected that a portion of the FY 2020 ending balance will be programmed to be spent in FY 2021.

<b>West Virginia</b>	Total Revenue is the official estimate for FY 2020 Total General Revenue collections. Total Expenditures are FY 2020 General Revenue appropriations of \$4.693.6 million, FY 2020 surplus appropriations of \$18.4 million, and estimated 13th month expenditures of \$42.8 million. Adjustment (Expenditures) represents the \$18.4 million transferred in August 2019 to the Rainy Day Fund from 1/2 of the FY 2019 surplus. The Ending Balance is mostly the historically carried forward reappropriation amounts that will remain and be reappropriated to the next fiscal year, the 13th month expenditures from the previous fiscal year & any unappropriated surplus balance.
<b>Wisconsin</b>	Revenue adjustments include Tribal Gaming, \$23.8m; and Other Revenue, \$540.5m. Expenditure adjustments include Transfers, \$43.3m; Lapses, -\$420.2m; and Compensation Reserves, \$13.3m. There is no official estimate for the rainy day fund (Budget Stabilization Fund).
<b>Wyoming</b>	The State of Wyoming budgets on a biennial basis, to arrive at annual figures certain assumptions and estimates are required.

### Notes to Table 6: General Fund Nominal Percentage Expenditure Change, Fiscal 2018 to Fiscal 2020

<b>Ohio</b>	The fiscal year 2018 annual revenue and expenditure decline is the result of the elimination of the sales tax on Medicaid managed care companies and the adoption of a provider assessment on all managed care companies. The provider tax, unlike the sales tax, will be deposited in a non-GRF dedicated purpose fund.
<b>Texas</b>	The spending decrease in fiscal 2019 is due to the state's biennial budget process, with the first year of the biennium being front loaded and the subsequent fiscal year not carrying those funding levels forward. The levels vary across individual programs for a large swath of state agencies. The funding from the prior year is often able to be carried forward within the biennium should the agency not have expended the funds during the previous fiscal year.

### Notes to Table 8: Fiscal 2019 Mid-Year Program Area Adjustments by Dollar Value

<b>Alabama</b>	Mid-year changes include supplemental appropriations, reversion reappropriations, and the Medicaid State GF carryover.
<b>California</b>	K-12 amount reflects state contributions to pension payments on behalf of school employers. All Other includes: \$3.4b for supplemental pension payments.
<b>Colorado</b>	K-12 education: Appropriated funding decreased, primarily due to lower number of At-Risk (free lunch eligible) students than projected. Public Assistance: Funding reduced from appropriations for the purchase of psychiatric bed capacity in private hospitals and from Community Based Transition Services, Rural Co-Occurring Disorders and Jail-based Behavioral Health Services based on projected under expenditures. Funding was reallocated to address the Consent Decree. Corrections: Caseload adjustment.
<b>Hawaii</b>	Debt service, employee retirement and health benefits were exempt from cuts
<b>Idaho</b>	Includes General Fund supplementals
<b>Indiana</b>	All Other — This includes \$51.6M of reductions to other programs such as General Government, Economic Development, Public Safety, Health & Human Services, and Conservation and Environment, and it includes a \$208M increase for the Department of Child Services in addition to \$19.6M in augmentations for other agencies. Distributions to K-12 school corporations, funding for higher education operations, department of child services, and Medicaid assistance were exempt from cuts.
<b>Iowa</b>	Medicaid — Includes \$63.5 mil in one-time rate adjustments to MCOs. All Other - \$15 million was appropriated for flood assistance, \$2.5 million was appropriated for indigent defense, remaining \$0.8 million was appropriated for misc. activities.
<b>Kansas</b>	K-12 Education — End pilot program, reduced pension payments resulting from incorrect calculation of obligation, additional school based mental health programs. Higher Education - Career Technical Education increased participation. Public Assistance — Various programs, foster care, mental health, state hospitals. Medicaid - New caseload estimates. Corrections — Prison medical contract, Hep C Treatment, evidence based programming and correctional officer pay increase.
<b>Kentucky</b>	K-12 Education: Increase of \$290,000 for one University. All Other: Reduction of \$290,000 in Budget Reserve Trust Fund appropriation

<b>Louisiana</b>	Higher Education, Medicaid and Corrections mid-year spending changes represent supplemental appropriations. All Other — Includes surplus in Capital Outlay and Supplemental Appropriations
<b>Maryland</b>	Note that in the past, Maryland has used this question to report formal mid-year spending cuts, but have not reported regular deficiency appropriations that occur during the fiscal year. We are now reporting deficiency appropriations approved by the legislature and will continue to do so moving forward.  K-12 Education: All general funds replaced with Education Trust Fund revenues due to revised Video Lottery Terminal revenue projections. Corrections: Extension of employee bonus program. All Other: Includes \$35.3 million for a one-time \$500 bonus for eligible State employees as well as a 0.5% COLA effective April 2019.
<b>Massachusetts</b>	All Other — Components include \$48.3 million for collective bargaining costs, \$30 million to offset federal reductions to the Low Income Heating Energy Assistance Program, and \$16.5 M for past costs of the Health Insurance Exchange (HIX) system.
<b>Michigan</b>	K-12 Education: supplemental. Public Assistance: Correction to fund sources. Medicaid: Funding for caseload increase. Transportation: Funding for Soo locks project. All Other: A number of one-time items were funded from higher than anticipated one-time revenues.  This total does not reflect \$100m BSF deposit.
<b>Minnesota</b>	All Other: Enacted changes to Human Services, PS, Env, and State Gov Agency Programs
<b>Nebraska</b>	K-12 Education — Reduction in School Aid Formula from revised Insurance Prem Tax Estimates. Public Assistance / Medicaid — Shift Funds to cover Medicaid Costs. Corrections — Lapse of general fund. All Other — +\$4 million for Homestead Exemptions and Provider rates; -\$15 million in other lapses of General Fund Reappropriations
<b>Oklahoma</b>	HB2735 was enacted by the Legislature to reduce an appropriation of \$30 million made to the Department of Health when it was determined the previously appropriated supplemental amount was not necessary. \$3.7 million was returned to the FY-2019 GRF fund and \$26.3 million was returned to the Special Cash Fund.
<b>Oregon</b>	Higher Education, Corrections, and All Other: Adjustments in the 2019 Legislative Session to 17-19 BN
<b>Rhode Island</b>	Medicaid: Caseload-driven reduction. All Other: Increased spending primarily in the Child Welfare and Developmental Disability programs. Expenditure changes were primarily to address overspending by certain agencies. State aid programs were not specifically exempted but were not targeted for any cuts.
<b>South Carolina</b>	Higher education: ReadySC workforce training program. All Other: 2018 Hurricane Florence recovery expenditures (State match)
<b>Tennessee</b>	All Other — Increased spending included for environmental programs, children's services, and other programs.
<b>Utah</b>	Corrections: Includes funding for prison construction; All Other: \$110 million for capitol hill and other facility consolidation. All negative adjustments for FY 2019 were to unappropriated funds that were not going to be expended in order to re-appropriate the funds for onetime uses in in FY 2020.
<b>Vermont</b>	Public Assistance: Net increase is inclusive of caseload reductions; Medicaid: This adjustment reflects a net-increase in appropriations generally comprising upward adjustments associated with Medicaid caseload and utilization increases, as well as downward adjustments attributable to enhanced federal match, favorable revisions to special fund revenue sources that serve as State matching funds, and General Funds and Special Funds carried forward from the previous fiscal year. However, please note that the predominant component of this adjustment is due to the ongoing recognition of special fund revenue as General Fund revenue (\$272.4M in FY 2019), which is detailed in the footnotes. All Other: One-time appropriations including legislative initiated studies, funding for lead testing in schools, and investments in IT infrastructure.
<b>Washington</b>	All Other: Legislative, Judicial, General Government, and Human Services other than Medicaid, Public Assistance and Corrections.

### Notes to Table 9: Fiscal 2020 Enacted Program Area Appropriation Changes by Dollar Value

<b>Alabama</b>	Appropriations from the Education Trust Fund are capped according to the recurring revenues over the last 15 years. Appropriations are split between K-12 and Higher Ed using a pre-determined percentage. Medicaid Carried Forward \$106m from 2018 into 2019. Corrections Increases due to pay raises and benefit increases; Additional Mental Health FTE's, renovations, and vehicle replacements. Transportation does not receive a General Fund appropriation.
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<b>Arizona</b>	All Other — Does not include rainy day fund deposit of \$271.1M
<b>Arkansas</b>	K-12 Education: One of the Governor's initiatives is to increase teachers' salaries by a minimum of \$4,000 over the next 4 fiscal years.
<b>California</b>	All Other includes: \$1.3b for supplemental pension payments, \$0.8b for housing planning and infrastructure grants, \$0.2b for CalFIRE for enhanced fire protection resources, \$0.3b for the Judicial Branch, \$0.2b for emergency homelessness grants, \$0.2b CHIP, and \$0.1b for Cal OES.
<b>Colorado</b>	K-12 education: Appropriated funding increased due to projected student counts, inflation, and program changes. Higher education: Primarily driven by 13% increase in operating support for Higher Education institutions and financial aid.
<b>Connecticut</b>	K-12 Education: However, beginning in FY 20, Care4Kids is net appropriated with a re-basing reduction of \$67.9M. Higher Education: Retirement & unfunded liability support for UConn Health Center and Community Colleges. Public Assistance/Medicaid: The Medicaid appropriation in the Department of Social Services (DSS) is "net funded" while other Medicaid expenditures remain gross funded. Funding for the Hospital Supplemental Payments account in DSS is also gross funded.
<b>Hawaii</b>	K-12 education includes Charter Schools and Libraries
<b>Idaho</b>	Medicaid and Corrections general fund appropriation changes are partially or fully offset (or supplemented) by changes in other state funds.
<b>Illinois</b>	Medicaid - MCO Assessment revenues to other state funds in FY20 (Approximately \$500M) allowed for a reduction in general fund appropriations. All Other — Various program areas including Government Services, Public Safety, Human Services, and Pensions
<b>Indiana</b>	Medicaid — Shifted \$135.5M from existing appropriations to the Medicaid Assistance appropriation to better align how it was being used. All Other — Includes increases for General Government, Public Safety, Conservation and Environment, Health/Human Services, and Economic Development.
<b>Iowa</b>	Medicaid — Takes into account \$63.5 mil in one-time rate adjustments in FY2019. All Other — \$5 mil broadband grants, \$3.8 mil indigent defense, \$1.1 mil technology upgrades for Department of Revenue, \$1.9 mil for ag drainage wells, \$1.2 mil for employer innovation fund, \$27.4 mil for Department of Human Services operations, \$4 mil for Department of Public Safety operations, \$3.9 mil for Judicial Branch operations, \$1.4 mil Legislative Branch operations, and miscellaneous other increases, offset by the one-time -\$15 mil appropriated flood recovery funding in FY2019.
<b>Kansas</b>	K-12 Education — Reduced pension payments resulting from incorrect calculation of obligation, additional school based mental health programs. Public Assistance — Various programs, foster care, mental health, state hospitals. Corrections — Hep C Treatment, evidence based programming, contract beds and correctional officer pay increase. All Other — Various program additions and reductions: Judiciary, emergency funding, public safety agencies other than corrections, general government programs. The main component here though is that the Legislature refused Governor's recommendation to reamortization of Kansas Public Retirement System unfunded liability to lower and stabilize employer contributions, which increased expenditures for pension obligation.
<b>Louisiana</b>	Medicaid reduction partially or fully offset by a spending change in other state funds.
<b>Maryland</b>	K-12 Education: Includes \$125 million constitutional mandate for additional funding for education from casino revenues. Public Assistance: Offset by net changes in Public Assistance including TANF, Refugee Assistance, and various State Special Funds. Medicaid: Lower ACA New Adults match, less SF revenue. All other departments: legislative and judicial branches, health, commerce, state police, environment, labor, housing, administrative agencies, juvenile services, etc.
<b>Massachusetts</b>	Appropriation changes compare fiscal 2019 and 2020 spending projections as of July 31, 2019, when the Governor signed the fiscal 2020 budget into law. Transportation — \$50 million of this increase reflects the Governor's proposal to accelerate MBTA public transit infrastructure
<b>Michigan</b>	Information on Michigan's fiscal 2020 enacted budget was not available at the time of publication. Initial appropriations have been enacted, but Michigan's fiscal year 2020 budget is not yet finished.
<b>Mississippi</b>	Medicaid and Corrections general fund appropriation changes were offset or supplemented by spending changes in other state funds.

<b>Montana</b>	All Other — Net change of all other HB 2 general fund changes not specified by program area.
<b>Nebraska</b>	K-12 Education — School Aid Formula \$62 Mil; Special Ed \$2.3 mil. Higher Education — University Salary increases, Community College Aid. Medicaid — Expansion \$5.9 million net. Corrections — Staffing, Programs. All Other — State Employee salaries and health insurance; Capital Construction; Justice Reinvestment; CHIP, Provider Rate Increases, Child Welfare, FMAP Reduction
<b>New Hampshire</b>	<p>K-12 education: This amount reflects the net changes supported by the General Fund for K-12 Education for FY 2020, after the movement of funding between the General Fund and the Education Trust Fund.</p> <p>Higher Education: Base funding was increased at the Community College System of New Hampshire (CCSNH) by \$7.0 million and the University System of NH (UNH) by \$ 4.4 million. Additionally, one time general fund appropriations were approved in the amount of \$3.2 million to CCSNH. Also, an amount of \$ 9.0 million was appropriated to UNH specifically for a new nursing program.</p> <p>All Other: A number of initiatives were funded in FY 2020 with funds from the prior year carry forward undesignated fund balance to include the following: \$40 million to fund statewide municipal aid. \$116.9 Million to fund initiatives at the Department of Health and Human Services to include in part the following; \$30.3 million for Medicaid, mental health and substance use disorder provider rate increases, \$12.8 million toward the planning, design, and construction of a Secure Psychiatric, \$5.0 million for a children's Inpatient Psychiatric Facility, \$1.5 million for a Substance Use Disorder Housing and Emergency Shelter stabilization initiatives, \$6.8 million for a State Loan Repayment Program for medical professionals in underserved areas of the State. \$100.4 million to various statewide programs to include in part; \$3.0 million in grants to the New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority for a Lead Paint Hazard Remediation Fund and \$5.0 million for an Affordable Housing Fund, \$ 3.3 Million to the NH Port Authority for fish pier repairs, as well as \$6.0 million to be utilized for costs associated with resolution of Collective Bargaining agreements yet to be finalized in FY 2020.</p>
<b>New Jersey</b>	Medicaid reduction partially or fully offset by a spending change in other state funds.
<b>New York</b>	All Other includes Economic Development, Children and Family Services, Mental Hygiene, Local Government Assistance and transfers in support of Capital Projects and Debt Service. As in other surveys, the appropriations changes for Fiscal year 2020 were provided using cash estimates per 2019 and 2020 Enacted Budget Financial Plans.
<b>Ohio</b>	K-12 Education — Approximately \$300M new k-12 funding provided through non-GRF sources.
<b>Oklahoma</b>	K-12 Education: Other funds provided a net \$3.8 million to K-12 of the increase. Transportation is funded by their own dedicated fund.
<b>Oregon</b>	K-12 Education: This does not include the additional investments in K-12 education funded with Other Funds in HB 3427. For the 2019-21 biennium this investment is estimated at \$1,598 Million.
<b>Rhode Island</b>	K-12 Education — Primarily Funding Formula. Higher Education — Primarily debt service and expansion of education initiatives. Medicaid: Caseload driven. All Other — Motor Vehicle Tax Phase-out aid and increased spending primarily in the Child Welfare and Developmental Disability programs.
<b>South Carolina</b>	K-12 Education: Increase teacher salary to \$35k; 4% minimum teacher pay increase. Higher Education: In-state tuition mitigation funding. Medicaid: Medicaid maintenance of effort annualization. Other: 2% statewide base pay increase; Employee benefits: 1% retirement, and State health insurance increases.
<b>Texas</b>	K-12 Education: Increase in school funding to provide salary increase to teachers and other school employees. Also provided in funding is full-day pre k for eligible students. All Other: Judiciary saw an increase in general fund appropriation of \$36.8 million. Public Safety saw an increase of \$339.8 million in general fund appropriation. Natural Resource funding was increased by \$86.5 million in general fund appropriation. Regulatory agencies also saw an increase of \$16.9 million in general fund appropriation.
<b>Utah</b>	Higher Education: Includes new buildings; Corrections: Includes funding for prison construction; All Other: \$110 million was provided one-time for buildings in FY 2019, so FY 2020 building funding decreased compared to FY 2019.
<b>Vermont</b>	Responses are relative to the fiscal year 2019 revised budget in order to provide comparable bases for comparison
<b>Washington</b>	All Other: Legislative, Judicial, General Government, and Human Services other than Medicaid, Public Assistance and Corrections.

## Notes to Table 10: Strategies Used to Manage Budget, Mid-Year Fiscal 2019 and Table 11: Strategies Used to Manage Budget, Enacted Fiscal 2020

<b>Alabama</b>	A loan in the amount of \$7,000,000 was made to Jacksonville State University from the Budget Stabilization Fund to be used to repair tornado damage.
<b>Alaska</b>	Across-the-board % cuts: 50% travel reduction; Reduce local aid: Reduction to K-12 aid
<b>Arkansas</b>	Act 910 of 2019 enacts a transformation plan to consolidate the state's 42 state agencies to 15 cabinet-level agencies.
<b>California</b>	<p>Cuts to State Employee Benefits — Added by Stats. 2019, Ch. 53, Secs. 28-31 [SB 77] — Statutory changes were made to conform with recent bargaining agreement changes, providing that certain employees of the California State University shall not receive any portion of the employer contribution payable for annuitants unless the person has 10 years of credited state service at the time of retirement.</p> <p>OPEB — The state and its employees will continue equally prefunding retiree health benefits for active employees, generally phased-in over a three-year period, as collectively bargained with the state's 21 bargaining units.</p> <p>Other Fund Transfers — \$700 million transferred from General Fund to Safety Net Reserve Fund for purposes of offsetting CalWORKs and Medi-Cal budget reductions during economic downturns.</p>
<b>Connecticut</b>	Pension/OPEB — Teachers Retirement Changes. Other - Debt Service Reductions
<b>Georgia</b>	Other — State Health Benefit Plan Employer Contribution Holiday for June
<b>Indiana</b>	Across-the-board % cuts — Agencies were instructed to use their FY 2018 spending levels as their base budget request for FY 2020.
<b>Kansas</b>	Pension/OPEB — Legislature refused Governor's recommendation for the reamortization of Kansas Public Retirement System unfunded liability to lower and stabilize employer contributions.
<b>Kentucky</b>	Permissive budget bill language related to layoffs, furloughs, and reduced hours. Personnel policy for the elimination of vacant positions
<b>Louisiana</b>	Ongoing Hiring Freeze JBE16-3
<b>Maine</b>	Other Fund Transfers — prior year balances in other funds transferred to the General Fund. Prior-year fund balance — recommended Fiscal 2020 includes the prior-year General Fund balance. Other — increase in the attrition rate from 1.6% to 5%
<b>Maryland</b>	Transfer \$158 million from the Revenue Stabilization Account to the General Fund.
<b>Mississippi</b>	The elimination of vacant positions is a standard practice in the Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC) recommendation relative to the enacted budget. Affected agencies have an opportunity to lobby to have those positions restored during the legislative process. Other — Defunding agencies' vacant positions, reduced funding for travel and vehicle purchases, funding only critical equipment/lease purchase obligations, and spending down cash balances of agencies where possible are the JLBC's recommendation relative to the enacted budget. Again, agencies have the opportunity to lobby for certain items to be restored during the legislative process.
<b>Nebraska</b>	Reduce Local Aid — TEEOSA State Aid Formula. Reorganize Agencies — State Energy Office merged with Department of Environmental Quality. Rainy Day Fund — FY 2019 transfer from Cash Reserve Fund to the State General Fund of \$48 million. Prior-year balance - Includes lapsing of some reappropriated balances. Other — IT consolidations; Process Improvement Strategies to identify Cost Savings
<b>New Jersey</b>	<p>Reorganize Agencies — Per P.L. 2018 C.62, on Sept 1, 2018, the Office of the State Medical Examiner was moved from the Department of Law and Public Safety to the Department of Health. At the time of reorganization, the name was also changed to the Office of the Chief State Medical Examiner. Additionally, a portion of the Division of Mental Health and Addiction Services in the Department of Health moved via reorg to the Department of Human Services. The Psychiatric Hospitals remain in the Department of Health.</p> <p>Rainy Day Fund — Pursuant P.L.1990, c.44 (C.52:9H-18 and C.52:9H-19), excess revenue was credited to the Surplus Revenue Fund</p>

<b>New York</b>	<p>Rainy Day Fund — Deposit made to the Rainy Day Reserve from the General Fund in FY 2019 - \$250 million and planned deposit in FY 2020 - \$428 million, fiscal conditions permitting.</p> <p>Prior-year Fund Balance — Planned use of previously reserved General Fund balance. FY 2020: use of \$206 million reserved for labor agreements to fund retroactive payments related to collective bargaining agreements and use of \$202 million large business tax refund resulting from a transaction processed in April 2019 instead of March 2019.</p> <p>Deferred Payments — In FY 2019, DOH deferred, for three business days the final cycle payment to Medicaid Managed Care Organizations, as well as other payments. The deferral, which had a State-share value of \$1.7 billion, was done to limit spending to the Global Cap indexed rate for FY 2019.</p> <p>Other — Other gap closing measures in FY 2019 include use of revenue generated from monetary settlements for operations (\$336 million) and in FY 2020 savings related to capital projects and debt management.</p>
<b>Ohio</b>	<p>Other — Authorized to shift a pay period from fiscal 2020 to fiscal 2019 since sufficient cash existed to cover this expense.</p>
<b>Oregon</b>	<p>Pension/OPEB: Senate Bill 1049 (2019) among other PERS changes, redirects a portion of the 6% that was going into employee accounts towards the PERS UAL. The redirected amount is 0.75% for employees hired on or after August 29 of 2003 and 2.50% for employees hired before August 29 of 2003. The bill also caps the final average salary associated with the calculation of retirement benefits, and also requires employers to pay the full PERS rate when hiring back retired workers (which they previously did not do).</p> <p>Other Fund Transfers: The Legislatively Adopted Budget for the 2019-21 Biennium includes fund sweeps from various Other Fund Accounts to the General Fund in the amount of \$155.2 million. These fund sweeps are scheduled to occur in late 2021. These are included in House Bill 2377 (2019).</p> <p>Deferred Payments: Senate Bill 1049 (2019) among other PERS changes anticipates the lengthening of the amortization period in which the PERS UAL is recovered through employer rates. This change will not impact the PERS rates employers pay in the 2019-21 biennium but is anticipated to reduce the rate of increase in out biennia.</p>
<b>Rhode Island</b>	<p>Across-the-board % cuts: Enacted FY 2019 Budget included several statewide savings initiatives that were allocated to all agencies as part of the revised budget. These resulted in base adjustments that carried into FY 2020.</p> <p>Other Fund Transfers: Transfers of surplus balances from quasi-public agencies.</p> <p>Prior year balance increased by approximately \$20 million from enacted budget estimate.</p>
<b>Tennessee</b>	<p>Other — FY 2019: Agency reserves and carryforwards. FY 2020: Base budget reductions</p>
<b>Vermont</b>	<p>Pension/OPEB: In FY 2019, an early payment-in-full of an interfund loan from the General Fund (noted above), and additional contributions to the Vermont State Teachers' Retirement System above the ADEC, as well as to the Vermont State Employees' Retirement System's OPEB fund, will help mitigate forecasted contributions in out-years. For FY 2020, pursuant to 2019 Acts and Resolves No. 72 (i.e., Vermont's FY 2020 budget bill), upon this July's official General Fund revenue forecast upgrade, a portion of the upgraded revenue will be transferred to the Retired Teachers' Health and Medical Benefits Fund.</p>
<b>Virginia</b>	<p>Other — K-12: Supplant GF with Lottery reforecast; enrollment projection updates</p>

## Notes to Table 12: Changes in Employee Compensation, Enacted Fiscal 2020

<b>New York</b>	<p>The State has multi-year labor agreements in place with most of the unionized workforce. The Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA) and DC-37 (Local 1359 Rent Regulation Service Employees) have five-year labor contracts that provide annual salary increases of 2 percent for FYs 2017 through 2021 and additional compensation changes, offset by benefit design changes within the New York State Health Insurance Program (NYSHIP) and reductions in overtime costs. Salary increases provided to CSEA and DC-37 (Local 1359) employees were also extended to Management/Confidential (M/C) employees.</p> <p>United University Professions (UUP) has a six-year collective bargaining agreement that covers academic years 2017 through 2022. The agreement provides for 2 percent general salary increases in each year of the contract and additional compensation changes, which are partly offset by benefit design changes within NYSHIP. The cost of the agreement (approximately \$253 million in FY 2020) has been included in the Financial Plan and is primarily funded by SUNY except for related fringe benefit costs, paid by the State. At the request of SUNY, the State will advance approximately \$110 million in planned payments for State-operated SUNY campuses from November 2019 to June 2019, to make resources available for retroactive payments.</p>
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On October 10, 2018, the Police Benevolent Association of the New York State Troopers (NYSTPBA) ratified a five-year collective bargaining agreement for FY 2019 through FY 2023. The agreement provides for 2 percent general salary increases in each year of the contract and additional compensation changes, which are partly offset by benefit design changes within NYSHIP.

On January 24, 2019, NYSCOPBA ratified a seven-year collective bargaining agreement for FY 2017 through FY 2023. The agreement provides for 2 percent general salary increases in each year of the agreement, and additional compensation changes, offset by benefit design changes within NYSHIP and reductions in overtime costs.

Contracts with the Public Employees Federation (PEF) and the Graduate Student Employees Union (GSEU) expired at the end of FY 2019. Negotiations have commenced for a successor agreement with PEF and negotiations with GSEU are planned later this year.

The State is in negotiations with all other employee unions whose contracts concluded in previous fiscal years including the New York State Police Investigators Association (NYSPIA) and Council 82. Negotiations also continue with the Police Benevolent Association (PBANYS), whose contract expired at the end of FY 2015 of New York State

The Judiciary also has agreements with all 12 unions represented within its workforce. The contract periods are as follows: FY 2018 to FY 2020 for CSEA; FY 2012 to FY 2021 for the NYS

Supreme Court Officers Association, the NYS Court Officers Association and the Court Clerks Association; and FY 2020 to FY 2021 for the remaining eight unions.

# STATE REVENUE DEVELOPMENTS

## CHAPTER TWO

### Overview

General fund revenue estimates reflect a 2.6 percent increase in fiscal 2020 over preliminary actual revenues for fiscal 2019. The forecasted growth rates for fiscal 2020 are higher when compared to the fiscal 2019 estimates used during the budget development process, which were surpassed in most states by revenue surpluses. This follows 4.5 percent growth for fiscal 2019 over fiscal 2018 levels. Most states saw significant improvement in revenue conditions in fiscal 2018 and fiscal 2019, following two consecutive years of sluggish growth. Recent revenue gains were led by unusually high personal income tax payments from non-withholding income sources, significant percentage increases in corporate income tax receipts, strong sales tax collections, a modest recovery in most energy-producing states following steep oil and gas price declines, and, in a few states, enacted tax increases.

General fund revenues for fiscal 2019 totaled \$880.9 billion, 3.7 percent above the fiscal 2008 pre-recession peak level after adjusting for inflation. On a state-by-state basis, 35 states reported general fund revenues in fiscal 2019 exceeding their fiscal 2008 inflation-adjusted levels. Compared to original budget projections, general fund revenues in fiscal 2019 came in above target in 46 states, the highest number of states to report collections exceeding their forecasts since fiscal 2006. Broken down by tax type, sales and use taxes, personal income taxes, and corporate income taxes all exceeded the 50-state totals from states' original budget forecasts.

Enacted budgets for fiscal 2020 included a number of revenue actions resulting in a moderate net revenue increase of \$6.7 billion. However, only a small portion of this net impact is expected to affect state general fund revenues; most of the additional revenue forecasted from tax and fee changes enacted during 2019 legislative sessions is directed to other state funds dedicated for specific purposes, such as transportation, education, and health care. Many states also reported on newly enacted provisions requiring online/ remote sellers and/or marketplace facilitators to collect and remit sales taxes, following the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling last year in *Wayfair v. South Dakota*.

### General Fund Revenue Trends

**Fiscal 2020 Forecasts.** According to states' enacted budgets for fiscal 2020, general fund revenues are expected to total \$903.6 billion, a modest 2.6 percent increase compared to fiscal 2019 revenues. The median growth rate is even lower at just 1.4 percent. The modest growth rate is attributable in part to fiscal 2019 preliminary actual revenue collections coming in ahead of what was projected when states were enacting their fiscal 2020 budgets. Using a different baseline, total general fund revenues forecasted for fiscal 2020 are 5.5 percent above original revenue projections used to enact fiscal 2019 budgets, as reported in NASBO's *Fall 2018 Fiscal Survey of States*. (See [Tables 13 and 14](#))

**Fiscal 2019 Preliminary Collections.** According to preliminary actual data, fiscal 2019 general fund revenues totaled \$880.9 billion, representing 4.5 percent growth over fiscal 2018 actual collections of \$842.7 billion. This growth rate is significantly higher than the 2.1 percent growth expected based on states' revenue projections used to adopt their budgets for fiscal 2019, as reported in the *Fall 2018 Fiscal Survey of States*.

**Fiscal 2018 Actual Collections.** States saw robust revenue growth in fiscal 2018, due in large part to a significant uptick in personal income tax collections from non-withholding sources. Total general fund revenues grew 6.9 percent in fiscal 2018 compared to fiscal 2017 actual levels. This marked the fastest annual growth rate in state general fund revenues observed in NASBO's *Fiscal Survey of States* since fiscal 2013. The median growth rate in revenues for fiscal 2018 was lower at 5.3 percent.

**Revenue Growth Since the Great Recession.** In the wake of the last recession, general fund revenues dropped to \$601.3 billion in fiscal 2010 from \$673.7 billion in fiscal 2008.<sup>4</sup> General fund revenues for fiscal 2019 were up \$206.3 billion over collections in fiscal 2008 (without adjusting for inflation). Adjusting for inflation, aggregate general fund revenues in fiscal 2019 are roughly 3.7

<sup>4</sup> Aggregate historical general fund spending and revenue figures have been adjusted to account for a change in Massachusetts' reporting methodology in the *Fiscal Survey*. Beginning with the Fall 2019 Fiscal Survey edition, Massachusetts now excludes federal reimbursements in its general fund spending and revenue totals. NASBO has adjusted prior 50-state totals from past editions of the *Fiscal Survey* to remove Massachusetts' federal reimbursement amounts (as reported in the state's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, or CAFR) for comparison purposes.

percent above fiscal 2008 levels.<sup>5</sup> Since that time, most of the revenue gains have been due to the gradual strengthening of the economy. On a nominal basis, general fund revenue collections increased by 6.9 percent in fiscal 2018, 2.4 percent in fiscal 2017, 1.8 percent in fiscal 2016, 5.0 in fiscal 2015, 1.9 percent in fiscal 2014, 7.1 percent in fiscal 2013, 2.9 percent in fiscal 2012, and 6.6 percent in fiscal 2011. (See Table 13)

**State by State Variation.** For fiscal 2020, a majority of states (30) are forecasting revenue growth between 0 and 5 percent. Only four states are predicting growth between 5 and 10 percent, and no states are forecasting growth greater than 10 percent. Revenue estimates for 14 states reflect a decline compared to what they collected in fiscal 2019. Some of these year-over-year changes may be lower due to actual fiscal 2019 revenues exceeding budgeted estimates. There are some state-specific anomalies to point out as well; for example, Oregon is reporting a projected general fund revenue decline of 12.8 percent in fiscal 2020, but this is largely because the state passed legislation reducing personal income tax rates while establishing a new corporate activities tax, with the new revenue source dedicated to a non-general fund named the Fund for Student Success, resulting in additional resources for K-12 education.

The median general fund revenue growth rate was 5.3 percent in fiscal 2018 and 5.4 percent in fiscal 2019. In fiscal 2019, notably over half the states (29) reported preliminary actual general fund revenue collections grew more than 5 percent compared to fiscal 2018, with six of those states reporting growth of 10 percent or more. Seventeen states experienced revenue growth between 0 and 5 percent, and just four states reported general fund revenue declines. (See Tables 14 and 15)

## Comparing General Fund Collections to Budget Projections

**Fiscal 2019 from All Sources and by Revenue Type.** General fund collections from all revenue sources came in above original budget projections in 46 states in fiscal 2019 – the highest number of states to report collections exceeding their forecasts since fiscal 2006, and the second consecutive year when 40 or more states saw revenues come in above budget projections. Two states reported fiscal 2019 revenues as coming in “on target,” and the remaining two states saw revenues come in below

budgeted. (See Table 16) Overall, total general fund revenues for fiscal 2019 came in roughly 2.8 percent ahead of original projections.

General fund collections from personal income taxes in fiscal 2019 overperformed budget forecasts by 2.3 percent, with 33 states coming in higher than budgeted, six lower, and three on target. Sales tax collections also came in well above projections in the aggregate, 1.2 percent higher than budgeted, with general fund revenues from the sales tax coming in above budget in 33 states, on target in six states, and below budget in six states. Corporate income tax collections, a more volatile general fund revenue source, came in substantially above forecast by 15.3 percent, with 38 states reporting collections above forecast and seven states coming in below forecast. (See Tables 17 and 18)

**Fiscal 2020 Revenue Performance So Far.** For fiscal 2020, 17 states are reporting that collections to date are coming in above projections used to enact the budget, 18 states reported that collections are on target, and seven states see collections coming in below budget estimates. This data was collected early in fiscal 2020, and therefore these comparisons are subject to change as updated revenue collection figures become available. Also, not all states draw conclusions with just a few months of revenue results at the time of data collection.

## General Fund Collection Growth By Revenue Type

In fiscal 2020 enacted budgets, personal income taxes account for 45.4 percent of all forecasted general fund revenues, sales and use taxes for 31.1 percent, corporate income taxes for 6.2 percent, gaming and lottery revenues for 1.0 percent, and all other revenues at 16.3 percent. All five general fund revenue categories increased in the aggregate in fiscal 2019 over fiscal 2018 levels. For fiscal 2020, corporate income tax collections are anticipated to decline after their steep increase in fiscal 2019 and gaming/lottery revenue is expected to decrease slightly as well, while collections from personal income taxes and sales taxes are predicted to continue growing.

**Sales & Use Taxes.** For the 44 states with a broad-based sales tax collected in their general funds, plus Montana, which reported a small amount of use tax revenue in the sales and use tax cate-

<sup>5</sup> The state and local government implicit price deflator cited by the Bureau of Economic Analysis National Income and Product Account Tables, Table 3.9.4., Line 33 (last updated on April 26, 2019), is used for inflation adjustments. Quarterly averages are used to calculate fiscal year inflation rates.

gory, general fund sales and use tax collections grew 3.8 percent in fiscal 2019 over fiscal 2018 levels, and are projected to grow 4.5 percent in fiscal 2020. The median growth rate for fiscal 2020 is similar at 4.2 percent. The solid growth in fiscal 2020 sales and use tax revenue estimates is attributed in part to states' new requirements on online sellers and marketplace facilitators to collect and remit taxes on remote sales following the U.S. Supreme Court's Wayfair ruling last year.

**Personal Income Taxes.** Forty-one states collect a broad-based personal income tax, while New Hampshire and Tennessee collect taxes on interest and dividends only. Total personal income tax collections increased by an estimated 3.7 percent in fiscal 2019 compared to fiscal 2018; the median growth rate is considerably higher at 5.8 percent. This lower total growth rate is somewhat attributable to the elevated revenue totals in fiscal 2018, when general fund revenues grew 10.3 percent in the aggregate, in part due to one-time factors. In particular, steep declines in general fund revenues from personal income taxes in Connecticut and New York, due to one-time events in fiscal 2018, bring down the total percentage increase for fiscal 2019. Personal income taxes are forecasted to grow 2.7 percent in fiscal 2020.

**Corporate Income Taxes.** For the 45 states that collect a corporate income tax, total corporate income tax revenues increased sharply by 19.8 percent in fiscal 2019, or 21.2 percent on a median basis. Many state revenue reports mentioned a non-recurring set of actions including an incentive to locate taxable income in the 2018 tax year due to a 40 percent reduction in the federal

corporate rate effective in that year. This increase comes after 8.1 percent growth in fiscal 2018, which was preceded by two consecutive years of declines. The aggregate growth rate for corporate income tax forecasts in fiscal 2020 is -6.2 percent, with a median growth rate of -10.7 percent. Corporate income taxes tend to be a more volatile state revenue source and often experience large swings from year-to-year.

**Gaming/Lottery Revenues.** Twenty-seven states reported on general fund collections from gaming and lottery sources (some states direct revenues in this category, particularly from lotteries, into special funds, which are not reported on in this survey). The median increase in gaming and lottery revenue in fiscal 2019 is 4.3 percent, with an identical aggregate growth rate. In states' budgets for fiscal 2020, the median growth rate forecasted is 0.3 percent, with an aggregate decrease of -2.4 percent projected.

**Other General Fund Revenues.** All other general fund revenues may include collections from cigarette and other excise taxes, severance taxes, insurance taxes, fees, and other sources. Some states may also use this category to record revenue transfers in and out of the general fund from/to other state fund sources. All other general fund revenues increased 3.2 percent in fiscal 2019 according to estimates and are projected to increase by 1.7 percent in fiscal 2020. On a median basis, all other general fund revenues increased 1.8 percent in fiscal 2019 and are expected to decrease slightly by -0.2 percent in fiscal 2020. (See [Tables 19 and 20](#))

TABLE 13

### State Nominal and Real Annual Revenue Increases, Fiscal 1979 to Fiscal 2020

Fiscal Year	State General Fund	
	Nominal Increase	Real Increase
2020	2.6%	
2019	4.5	1.4%
2018	6.9	3.6
2017	2.4	0.9
2016	1.8	2.0
2015	5.0	3.9
2014	1.9	-1.1
2013	7.1	4.3
2012	2.9	0.2
2011	6.6	3.4
2010	-2.5	-3.5
2009	-8.0	-10.1
2008	3.9	-1.6
2007	5.4	0.4
2006	9.1	3.6
2005	7.8	2.1
2004	5.4	2.2
2003	8.0	4.8
2002	-6.8	-9.0
2001	4.5	0.0
2000	2.0	-2.7
1999	19.2	16.4
1998	-0.6	-2.6
1997	5.0	2.7
1996	5.9	3.6
1995	5.3	2.4
1994	5.5	3.4
1993	5.8	2.6
1992	6.6	3.3
1991	4.7	-0.1
1990	3.4	-1.5
1989	10.1	6.2
1988	6.5	2.4
1987	8.2	4.6
1986	6.3	2.8
1985	8.8	4.6
1984	12.5	8.4
1983	3.7	-2.0
1982	12.6	4.7
1981	7.9	-3.5
1980	9.8	-0.7
1979	7.8	0.9
<b>1979-2019 average</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>

Notes: The state and local government implicit price deflator cited by the Bureau of Economic Analysis National Income and Product Account Tables, Table 3.9.4., Line 33 (last updated on October 30, 2019), is used for state revenues in determining real changes. Fiscal Year real changes are based on quarterly averages. Fiscal 2019 figures are based on the change from fiscal 2018 actuals to fiscal 2019 preliminary actuals. Fiscal 2020 figures are based on the change from fiscal 2019 preliminary actuals to fiscal 2020 enacted figures.

**TABLE 14**  
**State General Fund Revenue Growth,**  
**Fiscal 2018 to Fiscal 2020**

Revenue Growth	Fiscal 2018 (Actual)	Fiscal 2019 (Preliminary Actual)	Fiscal 2020 (Enacted)
Less than 0%	1	4	14
0% to 5%	23	17	30
5% to 10%	18	23	4
Greater than 10%	8	6	0
Not available	0	0	2

*NOTE: See Table 15 for state-by-state data.*

TABLE 15

### General Fund Nominal Percentage Revenue Change, Fiscal 2018 to Fiscal 2020

State	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020
Alabama	6.7%	6.5%	-0.6%
Alaska	78.2	11.2	-14.2
Arizona	5.6	10.9	-0.4
Arkansas	2.7	7.8	-3.1
California	9.3	5.3	4.2
Colorado	14.1	7.3	4.1
Connecticut	2.8	8.0	-1.0
Delaware	9.5	4.5	0.6
Florida	6.7	6.5	-2.7
Georgia	4.5	5.1	2.2
Hawaii	4.2	3.3	3.6
Idaho	8.2	0.1	7.8
Illinois	21.8	6.1	2.5
Indiana	2.2	5.4	1.4
Iowa	4.1	6.4	1.4
Kansas	15.0	1.0	0.9
Kentucky	3.5	5.2	0.6
Louisiana	4.7	-3.5	1.8
Maine	2.6	9.4	1.8
Maryland	4.0	4.8	2.0
Massachusetts	7.0	7.7	0.7
Michigan	7.1	-1.7	N/A
Minnesota	4.5	2.9	2.5
Mississippi	0.7	1.5	1.3
Missouri	5.0	1.0	2.7
Montana	12.3	7.0	-2.4
Nebraska	7.1	7.2	0.7
Nevada	3.6	6.7	3.7
New Hampshire	6.2	1.6	-1.9
New Jersey	4.9	6.9	0.6
New Mexico	6.5	13.7	-0.6
New York	6.8	-1.2	9.3
North Carolina	4.2	5.4	N/A
North Dakota	24.9	-2.8	7.6
Ohio*	-5.0	4.0	1.2
Oklahoma	15.8	16.4	2.0
Oregon	4.6	12.0	-12.8
Pennsylvania	9.2	0.8	1.8
Rhode Island	6.1	2.9	3.9
South Carolina	7.1	8.4	-1.0
South Dakota	3.4	3.0	3.7
Tennessee	3.1	1.0	3.6
Texas	9.3	1.2	5.0
Utah	11.3	7.2	3.4
Vermont	3.9	3.5	-2.6
Virginia	1.3	8.0	5.0
Washington	10.0	2.2	9.6
West Virginia	1.3	12.0	-1.0
Wisconsin	4.0	7.4	-0.2
Wyoming	0.4	7.0	0.0
<b>Average</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
Median	5.3%	5.4%	1.4%

\*See Notes to Table 15 on page . \*\*Fiscal 2018 reflects changes from fiscal 2017 revenues (actual) to fiscal 2018 revenues (actual). Fiscal 2019 reflects changes from fiscal 2018 revenues (actual) to fiscal 2019 revenues (preliminary actual). Fiscal 2020 reflects changes from fiscal 2019 revenues (preliminary actual) to fiscal 2020 revenues (enacted).

**TABLE 16**

**General Fund Revenue Collections Compared to Projections, Fiscal 2019 and Fiscal 2020**

State	Fiscal 2019			Fiscal 2020		
	On Target	Lower	Higher	On Target	Lower	Higher
Alabama			X			
Alaska		X			X	
Arizona			X			X
Arkansas			X	X		
California			X			
Colorado			X			X
Connecticut*			X	X		
Delaware			X	X		
Florida			X	X		
Georgia			X		X	
Hawaii	X					X
Idaho			X		X	
Illinois			X	X		
Indiana			X			X
Iowa			X			
Kansas			X	X		
Kentucky			X	X		
Louisiana			X	X		
Maine			X			X
Maryland			X		X	
Massachusetts			X	X		
Michigan			X			
Minnesota			X			X
Mississippi			X			X
Missouri			X	X		
Montana			X	X		
Nebraska			X			X
Nevada			X		X	
New Hampshire			X			
New Jersey			X	X		
New Mexico			X			X
New York		X		X		
North Carolina			X			
North Dakota			X			X
Ohio*			X			X
Oklahoma			X			X
Oregon			X	X		
Pennsylvania			X			X
Rhode Island			X		X	
South Carolina			X			X
South Dakota	X			X		
Tennessee			X			
Texas			X			
Utah			X			X
Vermont*			X			X
Virginia			X			X
Washington			X	X		
West Virginia			X		X	
Wisconsin			X	X		
Wyoming			X	X		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>

\*See Notes to Table 16 on page . Some states did not have enough data available to provide information on fiscal 2020 at time of data collection.

TABLE 17

## Fiscal 2019 General Fund Revenue Collections Compared With Projections Used in Adopting Fiscal 2019 Budgets (Millions)\*\*

State	Sales Tax		Personal Income Tax		Corporate Income Tax	
	Original Estimate	Preliminary Actual	Original Estimate	Preliminary Actual	Original Estimate	Preliminary Actual
Alabama	\$2,455	\$2,649	\$3,756	\$4,070	\$401	\$428
Alaska	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	145	120
Arizona	4,946	5,097	4,593	5,009	324	514
Arkansas*	2,488	2,465	3,429	3,520	482	570
California	26,674	26,100	95,011	98,304	12,259	13,774
Colorado	3,359	3,592	7,782	8,247	780	920
Connecticut*	4,154	4,338	9,108	9,640	1,520	1,061
Delaware	N/A	N/A	1,486	1,528	93	148
Florida	25,070	25,385	N/A	N/A	2,376	3,140
Georgia	6,209	6,250	12,304	12,177	1,078	1,271
Hawaii	3,562	3,542	2,537	2,568	105	164
Idaho	1,545	1,598	1,759	1,661	199	283
Illinois	8,181	8,409	18,095	19,236	2,068	2,389
Indiana	7,886	7,915	5,997	6,057	975	948
Iowa	3,039	3,046	4,985	4,944	649	706
Kansas	2,752	2,767	3,575	3,756	445	437
Kentucky	3,908	3,938	4,531	4,545	573	556
Louisiana	3,919	3,828	3,413	3,445	300	400
Maine	1,528	1,563	1,619	1,701	204	253
Maryland	4,751	4,812	9,874	10,272	926	1,033
Massachusetts	4,796	4,852	16,632	17,109	2,339	2,927
Michigan	1,912	2,039	7,040	7,119	273	514
Minnesota	5,745	5,739	12,436	12,415	1,343	1,603
Mississippi	2,375	2,464	1,853	1,898	531	644
Missouri	2,204	2,198	6,588	6,664	331	348
Montana	59	65	1,341	1,429	145	187
Nebraska	1,685	1,658	2,471	2,546	308	424
Nevada	1,262	1,285	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Hampshire	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	400	475
New Jersey	11,026	10,853	15,978	15,912	3,257	4,364
New Mexico	2,652	2,750	1,557	1,643	116	124
New York*	14,114	14,165	50,410	48,088	5,626	5,501
North Carolina	7,625	7,751	12,705	13,166	710	830
North Dakota	883	957	358	414	48	148
Ohio	10,338	10,573	8,748	8,910	1,582	1,630
Oklahoma	2,764	2,779	2,542	2,713	166	293
Oregon	N/A	N/A	8,901	9,790	521	927
Pennsylvania	10,753	11,100	14,174	14,096	2,926	3,397
Rhode Island	1,101	1,126	1,386	1,394	178	155
South Carolina	3,146	3,186	3,862	4,161	314	449
South Dakota	1,029	1,025	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tennessee	8,227	8,532	143	102	2,131	2,328
Texas	29,506	29,839	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Utah	2,102	2,116	4,116	4,320	411	521
Vermont	N/A	N/A	847	875	90	134
Virginia	3,547	3,580	14,184	15,227	912	943
Washington	11,418	11,867	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
West Virginia	1,316	1,370	2,004	2,109	142	198
Wisconsin	5,635	5,696	8,715	8,994	932	1,338
Wyoming	444	499	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$264,090</b>	<b>\$267,360</b>	<b>\$392,846</b>	<b>\$401,771</b>	<b>\$51,633</b>	<b>\$59,516</b>

NOTES: N/A indicates data are not available because, in most cases, these states do not have that type of tax, or it is not part of the general fund. \*See Notes to Table 17 on page . \*\*Unless otherwise noted, original estimates reflect the figures used when the fiscal 2019 budget was adopted.

TABLE 17 (CONTINUED)

## Fiscal 2019 General Fund Revenue Collections Compared With Projections Used in Adopting Fiscal 2019 Budgets (Millions)\*\*

State	Gaming/Lottery Revenue		All Other Revenue	
	Original Estimate	Preliminary Actual	Original Estimate	Preliminary Actual
Alabama	N/A	N/A	\$2,028	\$2,170
Alaska	\$11	\$12	2,103	2,552
Arizona	90	83	468	273
Arkansas*	68	72	476	517
California	5	5	-617	-136
Colorado	N/A	N/A	478	504
Connecticut*	556	619	3,671	3,991
Delaware	210	216	2,579	2,701
Florida	404	270	4,407	4,619
Georgia	N/A	N/A	5,731	5,873
Hawaii	N/A	N/A	1,646	1,643
Idaho	N/A	N/A	166	193
Illinois	999	1,000	8,077	8,161
Indiana	392	431	932	1,055
Iowa	86	90	-1,119	-927
Kansas	N/A	N/A	459	408
Kentucky	249	264	1,937	2,091
Louisiana	402	409	1,409	1,472
Maine	57	63	259	269
Maryland	527	552	1,686	1,729
Massachusetts	1,195	1,301	8,344	8,758
Michigan	N/A	N/A	1,187	1,181
Minnesota	67	64	3,439	3,572
Mississippi	140	143	757	818
Missouri	N/A	N/A	295	358
Montana	73	75	815	818
Nebraska	N/A	N/A	267	269
Nevada	797	758	2,018	2,244
New Hampshire	N/A	N/A	1,131	1,146
New Jersey	N/A	N/A	6,866	6,852
New Mexico	62	65	2,893	3,242
New York*	15	15	2,495	2,775
North Carolina	N/A	N/A	2,891	3,079
North Dakota	11	15	507	382
Ohio	N/A	N/A	13,041	12,655
Oklahoma	158	155	1,667	1,751
Oregon	N/A	N/A	729	491
Pennsylvania	154	132	5,968	6,133
Rhode Island	392	398	942	948
South Carolina	N/A	N/A	914	1,009
South Dakota	123	126	489	490
Tennessee	346	390	2,691	3,646
Texas	1,402	1,523	26,081	26,506
Utah	N/A	N/A	574	586
Vermont	N/A	N/A	365	684
Virginia	N/A	N/A	1,531	1,557
Washington	N/A	N/A	10,120	9,826
West Virginia	75	74	903	1,017
Wisconsin	N/A	N/A	1,349	1,314
Wyoming	N/A	N/A	566	690
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$9,064</b>	<b>\$9,320</b>	<b>\$138,609</b>	<b>\$143,950</b>

NOTES: N/A indicates data are not available because, in most cases, these states do not have that type of tax, or it is not part of the general fund. \*See Notes to Table 17 on page . \*\*Unless otherwise noted, original estimates reflect the figures used when the fiscal 2019 budget was adopted.

TABLE 18

## Fiscal 2019 General Fund Revenue Collections Compared With Projections (Percentage Above or Below)\*\*

State	Sales Tax	Personal Income Tax	Corporate Income Tax	Gaming/ Lottery Revenue	All Other Revenue
Alabama	7.9%	8.4%	6.6%	N/A	7.0%
Alaska	N/A	N/A	-17.2	6.4%	21.4
Arizona	3.1	9.1	58.7	-8.2	-41.6
Arkansas	-0.9	2.7	18.2	6.1	8.7
California	-2.2	3.5	12.4	N/A	-77.9
Colorado	6.9	6.0	18.0	N/A	5.4
Connecticut	4.4	5.8	-30.2	11.3	8.7
Delaware	N/A	2.8	59.3	2.9	4.7
Florida	1.3	N/A	32.1	-33.2	4.8
Georgia	0.7	-1.0	17.9	N/A	2.5
Hawaii	-0.6	1.2	55.3	N/A	-0.2
Idaho	3.4	-5.6	42.7	N/A	15.7
Illinois	2.8	6.3	15.5	0.1	1.0
Indiana	0.4	1.0	-2.7	10.0	13.2
Iowa	0.2	-0.8	8.8	5.4	-17.1
Kansas	0.6	5.1	-1.7	N/A	-11.2
Kentucky	0.8	0.3	-3.0	6.0	7.9
Louisiana	-2.3	0.9	33.3	1.6	4.4
Maine	2.3	5.0	23.8	10.0	3.8
Maryland	1.3	4.0	11.6	4.9	2.6
Massachusetts	1.2	2.9	25.2	8.9	5.0
Michigan	6.6	1.1	88.1	N/A	-0.5
Minnesota	-0.1	-0.2	19.3	-4.5	3.9
Mississippi	3.8	2.4	21.2	2.5	8.1
Missouri	-0.3	1.1	5.1	N/A	21.3
Montana	9.5	6.6	28.2	3.1	0.3
Nebraska	-1.6	3.0	37.6	N/A	0.8
Nevada	1.8	N/A	N/A	-4.8	11.2
New Hampshire	N/A	N/A	18.7	N/A	1.4
New Jersey	-1.6	-0.4	34.0	N/A	-0.2
New Mexico	3.7	5.5	7.4	4.9	12.1
New York	0.4	-4.6	-2.2	0.0	11.2
North Carolina	1.7	3.6	17.0	N/A	6.5
North Dakota	8.5	15.6	211.2	31.5	-24.6
Ohio	2.3	1.9	3.0	N/A	-3.0
Oklahoma	0.5	6.7	77.0	-1.5	5.1
Oregon	N/A	10.0	77.8	N/A	-32.6
Pennsylvania	3.2	-0.6	16.1	-14.3	2.8
Rhode Island	2.2	0.6	-12.9	1.7	0.6
South Carolina	1.3	7.7	43.1	N/A	10.3
South Dakota	-0.4	N/A	N/A	2.3	0.1
Tennessee	3.7	-28.8	9.2	12.7	35.5
Texas	1.1	N/A	N/A	8.6	1.6
Utah	0.7	4.9	26.8	N/A	2.0
Vermont	N/A	3.4	49.8	N/A	87.3
Virginia	0.9	7.4	3.4	N/A	1.7
Washington	3.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	-2.9
West Virginia	4.1	5.2	39.3	N/A	12.6
Wisconsin	1.1	3.2	43.5	N/A	-2.6
Wyoming	12.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>
On target	6	3	0	2	4
Higher	33	33	38	19	36
Lower	6	6	7	6	10

NOTES: N/A indicates data are not available because, in most cases, these states do not have that type of tax, or it is not part of the general fund. \*See Notes to Table 18 on page . \*\*Unless otherwise noted, figures reflect preliminary actual collections for fiscal 2019 as a percentage above or below original estimates used when the fiscal 2019 budget was adopted.

TABLE 19

## Comparison of General Fund Revenue Collections in Fiscal 2018, Fiscal 2019, and Enacted Fiscal 2020 (Dollars in Millions)

State	Sales Tax			Personal Income Tax			Corporate Income Tax		
	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020
Alabama	\$2,471	\$2,649	\$2,696	\$3,822	\$4,070	\$4,017	\$386	\$428	\$420
Alaska	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	120	120	135
Arizona	4,788	5,097	5,347	4,544	5,009	4,961	373	514	435
Arkansas*	2,418	2,465	2,572	3,360	3,520	3,579	407	570	405
California	24,974	26,100	27,241	93,776	98,304	102,413	12,313	13,774	13,133
Colorado*	3,404	3,592	3,530	7,577	8,247	8,303	782	920	766
Connecticut	4,202	4,338	4,444	10,770	9,640	9,673	921	1,061	1,100
Delaware	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,428	1,528	1,803	90	148	111
Florida	24,139	25,385	26,137	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,413	3,140	2,730
Georgia	5,946	6,250	6,525	11,644	12,177	12,754	1,004	1,271	1,260
Hawaii	3,396	3,542	3,643	2,430	2,568	2,659	131	164	128
Idaho	1,490	1,598	1,666	1,828	1,661	1,910	239	283	269
Illinois	7,810	8,409	8,543	17,725	19,236	19,703	2,017	2,389	2,444
Indiana	7,663	7,915	8,076	5,816	6,057	6,174	660	948	851
Iowa	2,942	3,046	3,316	4,747	4,944	4,831	565	706	653
Kansas	2,748	2,767	2,785	3,374	3,756	3,750	392	437	450
Kentucky	3,606	3,938	4,056	4,604	4,545	4,661	511	556	557
Louisiana	4,317	3,828	3,861	3,269	3,445	3,513	478	400	400
Maine	1,483	1,563	1,630	1,595	1,701	1,770	186	253	205
Maryland*	4,646	4,812	5,026	9,508	10,272	10,377	820	1,033	962
Massachusetts*	4,598	4,852	5,177	16,240	17,109	17,386	2,392	2,927	2,525
Michigan	2,063	2,039	N/A	7,130	7,119	N/A	372	514	N/A
Minnesota	5,453	5,739	5,890	11,784	12,415	12,796	1,315	1,603	1,293
Mississippi	2,340	2,464	2,481	1,827	1,898	1,900	572	644	555
Missouri	2,174	2,198	2,313	6,600	6,664	6,840	300	348	315
Montana	60	65	58	1,298	1,429	1,411	167	187	166
Nebraska	1,603	1,658	1,750	2,361	2,546	2,625	314	424	325
Nevada	1,189	1,285	1,364	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Hampshire	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	481	475	434
New Jersey	10,459	10,853	11,152	15,038	15,912	16,493	2,484	4,364	3,607
New Mexico	2,437	2,750	3,008	1,519	1,643	1,585	107	124	86
New York	13,553	14,165	15,136	51,501	48,088	52,150	4,916	5,501	6,104
North Carolina	7,337	7,751	8,156	12,518	13,166	12,892	739	830	687
North Dakota	829	957	928	364	414	397	92	148	65
Ohio*	10,148	10,573	11,014	8,411	8,910	8,726	1,523	1,630	1,639
Oklahoma	2,665	2,779	2,919	2,424	2,713	3,110	234	293	237
Oregon	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,872	9,790	8,512	739	927	479
Pennsylvania	10,381	11,100	11,454	13,399	14,096	14,570	2,879	3,397	3,558
Rhode Island	1,057	1,126	1,180	1,345	1,394	1,427	128	155	164
South Carolina	3,034	3,186	3,294	3,856	4,161	4,096	334	449	353
South Dakota	989	1,025	1,075	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tennessee*	8,294	8,532	8,914	165	102	69	2,317	2,328	2,394
Texas*	30,889	29,839	32,779	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Utah	2,019	2,116	2,247	3,999	4,320	4,410	448	521	527
Vermont	259	N/A	N/A	832	875	853	98	134	98
Virginia	3,462	3,580	3,730	14,106	15,227	15,263	862	943	1,031
Washington	10,925	11,867	12,352	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
West Virginia	1,247	1,370	1,390	1,926	2,109	2,155	110	198	137
Wisconsin	5,448	5,696	5,877	8,479	8,994	8,923	894	1,338	1,166
Wyoming	480	499	508	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total***</b>	<b>\$255,512</b>	<b>\$265,321</b>	<b>\$277,241</b>	<b>\$380,679</b>	<b>\$394,653</b>	<b>\$405,438</b>	<b>\$49,252</b>	<b>\$59,002</b>	<b>\$55,355</b>

NOTES: N/A indicates data are not available because, in most cases, these states do not have that type of tax, or it is not part of the general fund. \*See Notes to Table 19 on page . \*\*Unless otherwise noted, fiscal 2018 figures reflect actual collections, fiscal 2019 figures reflect preliminary actual collections, and fiscal 2020 figures reflect the estimates based on states' enacted budgets. \*\*\*Totals include state collections by revenue type where amounts were provided/applicable for all three years; Michigan's fiscal 2018 and fiscal 2019 figures are excluded from the totals for all revenue types, as the state was not able to provide amounts for fiscal 2020.

TABLE 19 (CONTINUED)

## Comparison of General Fund Revenue Collections in Fiscal 2018, Fiscal 2019, and Enacted Fiscal 2020 (Dollars in Millions)

State	Gaming/Lottery Revenue			All Other Revenue		
	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020
Alabama	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2,070	\$2,170	\$2,125
Alaska	\$11	\$12	\$13	2,283	2,552	2,156
Arizona	68	83	96	334	273	317
Arkansas*	67	72	33	476	517	467
California	32	5	5	21	-136	1,012
Colorado*	N/A	N/A	N/A	578	504	507
Connecticut	612	619	594	1,693	3,991	3,649
Delaware	212	216	210	2,663	2,701	2,493
Florida	357	270	22	4,309	4,619	4,054
Georgia	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,726	5,873	5,605
Hawaii	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,703	1,643	1,715
Idaho	N/A	N/A	N/A	175	193	180
Illinois	991	1,000	1,003	8,400	8,161	8,495
Indiana	432	431	418	1,000	1,055	1,033
Iowa	85	90	92	-954	-927	-1,052
Kansas	N/A	N/A	N/A	784	408	447
Kentucky	253	264	256	1,865	2,091	1,932
Louisiana	414	409	416	1,410	1,472	1,535
Maine	62	63	57	261	269	155
Maryland*	535	552	548	1,864	1,729	1,652
Massachusetts*	1,155	1,301	1,355	8,057	8,758	8,766
Michigan	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,452	1,181	N/A
Minnesota	66	64	65	3,679	3,572	3,567
Mississippi	136	143	142	816	818	781
Missouri	N/A	N/A	N/A	395	358	353
Montana	71	75	72	810	818	806
Nebraska	N/A	N/A	N/A	290	269	229
Nevada	711	758	811	2,118	2,244	2,271
New Hampshire	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,115	1,146	1,132
New Jersey	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,539	6,852	6,947
New Mexico	62	65	67	2,756	3,242	3,035
New York	15	15	15	1,435	2,775	3,712
North Carolina	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,971	3,079	3,096
North Dakota	11	15	10	676	382	662
Ohio*	N/A	N/A	N/A	12,389	12,655	12,781
Oklahoma	162	155	176	1,121	1,751	1,402
Oregon	N/A	N/A	N/A	633	491	1,029
Pennsylvania	123	132	181	7,785	6,133	5,734
Rhode Island	366	398	414	1,012	948	994
South Carolina	N/A	N/A	N/A	898	1,009	974
South Dakota	119	126	129	485	490	498
Tennessee*	343	390	388	3,736	3,646	3,771
Texas*	1,385	1,523	1,431	24,881	26,506	26,568
Utah	N/A	N/A	N/A	572	586	617
Vermont	N/A	N/A	N/A	451	684	697
Virginia	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,451	1,557	1,534
Washington	N/A	N/A	N/A	10,438	9,826	11,748
West Virginia	75	74	75	894	1,017	953
Wisconsin	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,323	1,314	1,338
Wyoming	N/A	N/A	N/A	913	690	710
<b>Total***</b>	<b>\$8,933</b>	<b>\$9,320</b>	<b>\$9,093</b>	<b>\$138,300</b>	<b>\$142,770</b>	<b>\$145,180</b>

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TABLE 20

## Percentage Change in General Fund Revenue Collections, Fiscal 2018, Fiscal 2019, and Enacted Fiscal 2020

State	Sales Tax			Personal Income Tax			Corporate Income Tax		
	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020
Alabama	6.2%	7.2%	1.8%	8.9%	6.5%	-1.3%	1.2%	10.7%	-1.7%
Alaska	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.3	0.3	12.5
Arizona	6.2	6.5	4.9	10.0	10.2	-1.0	1.4	37.8	-15.5
Arkansas	3.4	2.0	4.4	4.5	4.8	1.7	-6.2	40.2	-29.0
California	0.4	4.5	4.4	12.6	4.8	4.2	11.7	11.9	-4.7
Colorado	10.3	5.5	-1.7	12.1	8.8	0.7	53.5	17.6	-16.7
Connecticut	0.2	3.2	2.4	19.8	-10.5	0.3	-11.3	15.2	3.7
Delaware	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.1	7.0	18.0	-25.9	64.8	-24.8
Florida	5.2	5.2	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.0	30.1	-13.1
Georgia	4.0	5.1	4.4	6.1	4.6	4.7	3.3	26.6	-0.9
Hawaii	4.8	4.3	2.8	16.0	5.7	3.6	-24.5	24.9	-22.0
Idaho	7.8	7.2	4.3	10.7	-9.1	15.0	11.5	18.6	-5.0
Illinois	-2.9	7.7	1.6	29.7	8.5	2.4	51.4	18.4	2.3
Indiana	2.3	3.3	2.0	7.0	4.1	1.9	-32.5	43.6	-10.3
Iowa	4.6	3.5	8.9	6.2	4.2	-2.3	2.8	25.0	-7.5
Kansas	2.9	0.7	0.6	46.5	11.3	-0.2	20.7	11.5	2.9
Kentucky	3.5	9.2	3.0	4.8	-1.3	2.6	2.8	8.7	0.1
Louisiana	0.8	-11.3	0.8	10.4	5.4	2.0	23.0	-16.2	0.0
Maine	6.1	5.4	4.3	4.7	6.6	4.0	6.0	36.2	-19.1
Maryland	2.3	3.6	4.5	5.4	8.0	1.0	3.1	25.9	-6.8
Massachusetts	4.5	5.5	6.7	10.6	5.4	1.6	8.9	22.4	-13.7
Michigan	41.6	-1.2	N/A	8.1	-0.2	N/A	-11.4	38.1	N/A
Minnesota	0.9	5.2	2.6	7.8	5.4	3.1	9.1	21.9	-19.3
Mississippi	2.2	5.3	0.7	2.5	3.9	0.1	1.5	12.5	-13.7
Missouri	2.9	1.1	5.2	5.8	1.0	2.7	8.7	15.9	-9.5
Montana	0.0	8.5	-10.7	11.1	10.1	-1.3	32.6	11.6	-11.1
Nebraska	3.5	3.5	5.5	6.1	7.8	3.1	18.6	35.1	-23.3
Nevada	4.9	8.0	6.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Hampshire	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.0	-1.3	-8.5
New Jersey	9.0	3.8	2.8	7.7	5.8	3.7	6.0	75.7	-17.3
New Mexico	18.2	12.8	9.4	10.0	8.2	-3.5	51.9	16.3	-30.8
New York	4.5	4.5	6.9	8.3	-6.6	8.4	3.3	11.9	11.0
North Carolina	4.8	5.6	5.2	4.6	5.2	-2.1	-1.2	12.4	-17.3
North Dakota	4.6	15.5	-3.1	16.5	13.6	-4.2	33.4	60.1	-55.8
Ohio	-4.4	4.2	4.2	10.6	5.9	-2.1	17.0	7.0	0.6
Oklahoma	16.2	4.3	5.0	14.3	11.9	14.7	47.7	25.4	-19.3
Oregon	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.1	10.3	-13.1	21.6	25.4	-48.3
Pennsylvania	3.8	6.9	3.2	5.8	5.2	3.4	4.6	18.0	4.7
Rhode Island	5.9	6.5	4.9	8.2	3.6	2.4	7.0	21.2	6.0
South Carolina	4.8	5.0	3.4	7.7	7.9	-1.6	23.8	34.6	-21.5
South Dakota	4.0	3.7	4.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tennessee	2.9	2.9	4.5	0.1	-38.2	-32.2	-0.5	0.5	2.8
Texas	7.3	-3.4	9.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Utah	8.7	4.8	6.2	10.8	8.0	2.1	36.4	16.3	1.2
Vermont*	5.7	N/A	N/A	10.0	5.2	-2.5	2.8	36.4	-27.3
Virginia	3.1	3.4	4.2	8.1	7.9	0.2	4.2	9.5	9.3
Washington	7.8	8.6	4.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
West Virginia	-2.6	9.9	1.5	4.4	9.5	2.2	-5.4	79.9	-30.8
Wisconsin	4.3	4.5	3.2	5.5	6.1	-0.8	-2.9	49.7	-12.9
Wyoming	17.9	4.0	1.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>19.8%</b>	<b>-6.2%</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>21.2%</b>	<b>-10.7%</b>

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TABLE 20 (CONTINUED)

## Percentage Change in General Fund Revenue Collections, Fiscal 2018, Fiscal 2019, and Enacted Fiscal 2020

State	Gaming/Lottery Revenue			All Other Revenue		
	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020
Alabama	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.1%	4.8%	-2.1%
Alaska	2.8%	5.5%	12.9%	81.6	11.8	-15.5
Arizona	-13.1	21.2	15.6	-20.2	-18.1	15.8
Arkansas	6.4	7.5	-53.6	-5.3	8.5	-9.7
California	N/A	-85.7	15.0	-97.5	-759.3	-843.9
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.6	-12.8	0.7
Connecticut	2.3	1.1	-4.1	-41.3	135.8	-8.6
Delaware	3.4	1.8	-2.5	13.1	1.4	-7.7
Florida	157.5	-24.5	-91.8	-4.1	7.2	-12.2
Georgia	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.2	2.6	-4.6
Hawaii	N/A	N/A	N/A	-7.6	-3.6	4.4
Idaho	N/A	N/A	N/A	-13.0	10.3	-6.5
Illinois	0.1	0.9	0.3	33.2	-2.8	4.1
Indiana	0.1	-0.3	-3.0	6.5	5.5	-2.0
Iowa	8.0	6.9	1.3	17.3	-2.8	13.5
Kansas	N/A	N/A	N/A	-24.6	-48.0	9.5
Kentucky	4.7	4.3	-3.0	0.3	12.1	-7.6
Louisiana	0.9	-1.3	1.8	1.8	4.4	4.3
Maine	7.0	0.6	-9.1	-12.7	3.0	-42.5
Maryland	10.4	3.3	-0.9	0.2	-7.2	-4.5
Massachusetts	-2.9	12.6	4.2	2.8	8.7	0.1
Michigan	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.6	-18.7	N/A
Minnesota	3.9	-3.5	0.8	-1.3	-2.9	-0.2
Mississippi	2.6	5.1	-1.0	-7.9	0.3	-4.6
Missouri	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.6	-9.4	-1.3
Montana	2.0	6.2	-5.1	12.8	1.0	-1.5
Nebraska	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.1	-7.3	-14.8
Nevada	-0.9	6.6	6.9	4.4	6.0	1.2
New Hampshire	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.1	2.9	-1.2
New Jersey	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	-9.1	1.4
New Mexico	4.3	4.3	2.9	-4.6	17.6	-6.4
New York	-6.3	0.0	0.0	-9.6	93.4	33.8
North Carolina	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.7	3.6	0.6
North Dakota	10.5	39.0	-32.2	71.0	-43.5	73.4
Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A	-15.5	2.1	1.0
Oklahoma	6.3	-3.8	13.6	14.2	56.2	-20.0
Oregon	N/A	N/A	N/A	-16.9	-22.5	109.7
Pennsylvania	2.0	7.3	37.1	27.0	-21.2	-6.5
Rhode Island	0.9	8.9	3.9	5.4	-6.3	4.8
South Carolina	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.7	12.3	-3.4
South Dakota	4.0	5.7	1.8	2.2	0.9	1.6
Tennessee	2.0	13.5	-0.4	6.2	-2.4	3.5
Texas	15.3	10.0	-6.0	11.6	6.5	0.2
Utah	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.6	2.4	5.4
Vermont*	N/A	N/A	N/A	-5.4	51.5	1.9
Virginia	N/A	N/A	N/A	-0.5	7.3	-1.5
Washington	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.8	-5.9	19.6
West Virginia	N/A	-0.7	0.7	-13.7	13.8	-6.3
Wisconsin	N/A	N/A	N/A	-0.8	-0.7	1.8
Wyoming	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.2	-24.4	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>-2.4%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>

NOTES: N/A indicates data are not available because, in most cases, these states do not have that type of tax, or it is not part of the general fund. \*See Notes to Table 20 on page . \*\*Unless otherwise noted, fiscal 2018 figures reflect actual collections, fiscal 2019 figures reflect preliminary actual collections, and fiscal 2020 figures reflect revenue estimates based on states' enacted budgets.

## Enacted Fiscal 2020 Revenue Actions

States enacted a number of tax increases along with a smaller number of modest decreases during the 2019 legislative session, resulting in a projected net positive revenue impact in fiscal 2020 of \$6.7 billion. (See Tables 21 and Figure 3) Overall, 22 states enacted net tax and fee increases totaling \$7.1 billion in fiscal 2020, while 15 states approved mostly modest decreases totaling -\$0.4 billion. Most of the forecasted revenue impact would be on non-general fund sources; tax and fee changes enacted for fiscal 2020 are only expected to result in a net general fund revenue increase of \$664 million.

An extension of California's existing Managed Care Organization Tax that was slated to sunset has the largest revenue impact in terms of nominal dollars, leading to a \$2.6 billion increase in other state fund revenue in fiscal 2020 coupled with a \$1.7 billion general fund revenue decrease, for a net increase of \$915 million. Similarly, Connecticut maintained its hospital user fee which was scheduled to decrease. Illinois also expects to collect an additional \$500 million in other state fund revenue from a new Managed Care Organization Assessment. Ohio's enacted gas tax increase is expected to have a sizable impact on other state fund revenues in fiscal 2020 of \$865 million, as is South Carolina's motor fuel user fee (\$234 million). Additionally, Oregon's new corporate activities tax is forecasted to generate \$799 million in dedicated (non-general fund) revenue for the state's new Fund for Student Success. Several miscellaneous tax changes in Washington State are also expected to have a significant impact on other state fund revenue.

Some of the revenue actions enacted for fiscal 2020 with the most significant positive impact on general fund revenues include California's federal conformity changes to the personal and corporate income tax (with a positive revenue impact partially offset by an expansion of the state's Earned Income Tax Credit) and New York's extension of higher personal income tax rates. The most significant decreases in general fund revenue are attributable to personal income tax rate reductions in Ohio, Oregon, and Wisconsin. (See Tables 22-23 and Table A-1)

Overall for fiscal 2020, states enacted net increases in every tax category, including sales and use taxes, personal income taxes, corporate income taxes, cigarette and tobacco taxes, motor fuel taxes, gaming and lottery revenue, other taxes and revenue, and fees.

**Sales Taxes** — Seven states enacted sales and use tax increases and ten enacted decreases, resulting in a net increase of \$325 million (\$246 million general fund impact). Expanding the sales tax base to certain services and eliminating exemptions in Connecticut, simplifying and equalizing the hospital tax in New Mexico, discontinuing the energy services sales tax exemption in New York, and a sales tax increase dedicated to funding Medicaid expansion in Utah were among the more sizable sales and use tax changes.

A number of states also reported in this survey on newly enacted provisions requiring online/ remote sellers and/or marketplace facilitators to collect and remit sales taxes, following the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling last year in *Wayfair v. South Dakota*. These changes are classified in this report as "revenue measures," listed in detail in Table A-2, since they effectively do not increase taxpayer liability but rather represent a new means of enforcement of a liability that already (technically) existed. See section below on **Fiscal 2020 Revenue Measures** for more information.

**Personal Income Taxes** — Increases from California's federal tax conformity changes and New York's extension of the top personal income tax rate that was set to expire at the end of 2019 were the largest dollar personal income tax items. In total, four states enacted net personal income tax increases, while a much larger number (15) approved decreases, resulting in a net revenue increase of \$255 million (\$558 million general fund impact). Income tax rate reductions occurred in Arizona, Arkansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Ohio, Oregon, and Wisconsin. California, New Jersey and Ohio approved expansions of their earned income tax credit (EITC) programs. Maryland expanded its child and dependent care tax credit, while Massachusetts and New Mexico expanded their working family tax credit. Four states – Arizona, California, Minnesota and Virginia – acted on conformity issues in their 2019 legislative sessions. Most states took conformity actions in their 2018 legislative sessions.

**Corporate Income Taxes** — Seven states enacted corporate income tax increases while seven others enacted decreases for a net increase of \$1,264 million (\$465 million general fund impact). Oregon's new corporate activities tax (CAT), with revenue dedicated to the state's newly established Fund for Student Success, accounts for most of the net revenue increase in this category. Conformity changes in California, Minnesota, and Virginia in response to the 2017 federal tax law also contribute to the net increase. New Mexico's lifting of the film tax credit cap represents the largest corporate income tax decrease enacted.

**Cigarette and Tobacco Taxes** — Six states enacted modest tax increases on cigarettes and tobacco products, and one state approved a decrease, resulting in a small net increase of \$8 million (\$4 million general fund impact). Most changes in this category were attributable to new taxes on e-cigarettes and vaping products.

**Motor Fuel Taxes** — Four states reported on enacted increases to motor fuel taxes resulting in an increase of \$939 million, all of which would be dedicated to non-general fund sources. Ohio's motor fuel tax increase (\$865 million) accounts for the majority of the revenue impact in this category. Alabama and Arkansas also approved increases in this area, while Wisconsin enacted small revenue-raising provisions.

**Alcohol Taxes** — Three states enacted modest net increases to alcoholic beverage taxes, while one state approved a very small tax cut, with a net revenue impact of \$8 million (\$5 million general fund impact).

**Gaming Taxes/Lottery Revenue** — Four states enacted increases to gaming taxes and/or lottery revenues, resulting in a revenue increase of \$123 million (\$34 million general fund impact). Illinois's graduated tax increase on video gaming terminals, with revenue dedicated to the state's Capital Projects Fund, accounts for most of the revenue impact in this category.

**Other Taxes & Revenue** — Twelve states enacted increases in other tax and revenue sources, while eight states approved decreases, resulting in a net revenue increase of \$2,451 million (-\$769 million general fund impact). California's extension of the Managed Care Organization (MCO) Tax represents the most significant revenue change in this category in terms of nominal impact on revenues; it is expected to generate \$2.6 billion in other state fund revenue, partially offset by a \$1.7 billion reduction in general fund revenue (explaining the net decline in general fund revenues forecasted in this category). Other major revenue changes in this category include maintaining the hospital user fee level in Connecticut, decoupling from the federal repatriation credit and tax amnesty provisions in Illinois, an HMO assessment hike in New Jersey and extension of an insurer tax in Oregon, and several miscellaneous tax provisions in Washington State.

**Fees** — Fourteen states approved net fee increases, resulting in a revenue increase of \$1,320 million (\$122 million general fund impact). A new Managed Care Organization Assessment in

Illinois had the most significant impact on revenues. Other substantial fee increases include the third year of South Carolina's motor vehicle user fee and motor vehicle title and registration fee hikes in Wisconsin, a court fee increase for New York's Indigent Legal Services Fund, and an extension of health insurance provider fees and doubling of the 9-1-1 fee in Maryland.

**Fiscal 2020 Revenue Measures.** In addition to tax and fee increases and decreases, states also enacted new revenue measures with a total net impact of \$1,439 million, including a \$1,289 million increase for states' general funds. These measures often enhance general fund revenue but, in most cases, do not affect taxpayer liability and include actions to enforce existing laws, divert revenues from one fund to another, additional audits and compliance efforts.

Following the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling in 2018 in the landmark case *South Dakota v. Wayfair, Inc.*, states have acted to update their laws and regulations to require remote sellers and/or marketplace facilitators to collect and remit sales taxes to the state. These actions are considered revenue measures, since they do not increase taxpayer liability but rather are a new means of enforcement of a liability that already (technically) existed. Twenty-one states reported on provisions enacted for fiscal 2020 related to implementing the Wayfair decision, with many of the recent changes related to marketplace facilitators. Together these actions are forecasted to result in an additional \$1.34 billion in revenue, almost all of which will go to states' general funds. The \$1.34 billion reflects only a portion of increased sales tax revenues due to the Supreme Court's ruling. Many other states took actions in 2018 through legislation or regulation. ([See Appendix Table A-2](#))

## Mid-Year Revenue Changes in Fiscal 2019

Ten states enacted changes in taxes and fees in the middle of fiscal 2019, with six states enacting increases and four states enacting decreases, for a very modest net revenue increase of \$1.6 million. Tax conformity changes to personal and corporate income in Indiana and Virginia, as well as New Mexico's payoff of the film tax credit backlog, were among the more significant mid-year tax and fee changes in terms of their revenue impact. Several states also enacted mid-year revenue measures that generally do not affect taxpayer liability, with a total fiscal 2019 revenue impact of \$709 million. ([See Table 24, Appendix Tables A-3 and A-4](#))

**TABLE 21**  
**Enacted State Revenue Changes, Fiscal 1979 to Fiscal 2020**

Fiscal Year	Revenue Change (Billions)
2020	\$6.7
2019	3.1
2018	9.9
2017	1.3
2016	0.5
2015	-2.3
2014	-2.1
2013	6.9
2012	-0.7
2011	6.2
2010	23.9
2009	1.5
2008	4.5
2007	-2.1
2006	2.5
2005	3.5
2004	9.6
2003	8.3
2002	0.3
2001	-5.8
2000	-5.2
1999	-7.0
1998	-4.6
1997	-4.1
1996	-3.8
1995	-2.6
1994	3.0
1993	3.0
1992	15.0
1991	10.3
1990	4.9
1989	0.8
1988	6.0
1987	0.6
1986	-1.1
1985	0.9
1984	10.1
1983	3.5
1982	3.8
1981	0.4
1980	-2.0
1979	-2.3

*SOURCES: Fiscal 1979–1987 data from Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Significant Features of Fiscal Federalism, 1985–86 edition, page 77, based on data from the Tax Foundation and the National Conference of State Legislatures. Fiscal 1988–2020 data provided by the National Association of State Budget Officers.*

**FIGURE 3:**  
**Enacted State Revenue Changes, Fiscal 1979 to Fiscal 2020**

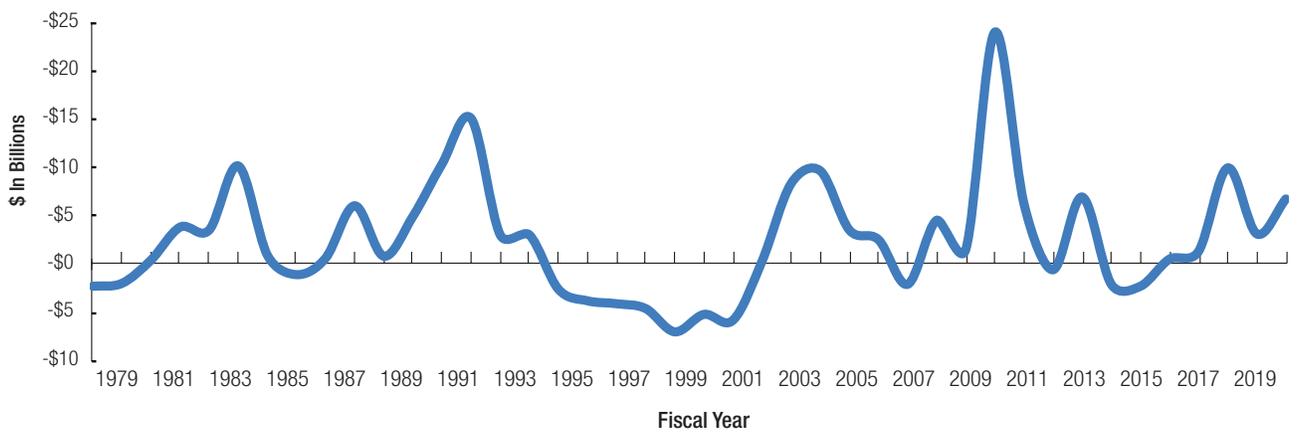


TABLE 22

## Enacted Fiscal 2020 Revenue Actions by Type of Revenue and Net Increase or Decrease (Millions)

State	Sales & Use Tax	Personal Income Tax	Corporate Income Tax	Cigarette/ Tobacco Tax	Motor Fuel Tax	Alcohol Tax	Gaming Tax/ Lottery Revenue	Other Taxes and Revenues	Fees	Total
Alabama	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$12.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$12.9
Alaska	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0
Arizona	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arkansas	0.0	-25.6	0.0	0.0	56.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	32.0
California	-37.7	674.2	229.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	915.0	58.4	1,839.2
Colorado	0.0	-2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.6
Connecticut	145.0	6.9	94.4	1.9	0.0	4.5	0.0	646.8	18.5	918.0
Delaware	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Florida	-67.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.6	0.0	-72.9
Georgia	0.0	0.0	-8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.2	0.0	-10.4
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	-15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	-5.9
Idaho	-1.0	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8
Illinois	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.0	292.3	500.0	881.3
Indiana	0.0	-9.9	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	9.0	26.4
Iowa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas	0.0	-1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.7
Kentucky	-24.9	-13.7	-3.6	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-42.5
Louisiana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	0.0	-17.3	-3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	192.3	171.7
Massachusetts	0.0	-88.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-88.3
Michigan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Minnesota	18.1	-170.8	170.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-51.5	14.0	-17.3
Mississippi	-40.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-40.7
Missouri	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-50.3	0.0	-50.3
Montana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	7.8
Nebraska	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nevada	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Hampshire	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	30.0	-60.2	-67.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	117.0	0.0	19.8
New Mexico	125.0	-30.0	-110.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	35.0
New York	96.0	586.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.0	92.0	859.0
North Carolina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	0.0	-363.8	0.0	-11.4	865.0	0.0	0.0	-12.1	0.0	477.7
Oklahoma	-1.6	-4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.6
Oregon	0.0	-175.3	799.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	164.8	1.5	792.6
Pennsylvania	-1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.9	-3.0	0.0	13.2
Rhode Island	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	7.4	17.2
South Carolina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	234.3	234.3
South Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	-9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	-22.3	0.0	-30.1
Texas	-1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.1
Utah	89.0	0.0	-3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	88.4
Vermont	0.0	-2.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	11.5	14.1
Virginia	-1.6	119.8	154.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	273.1
Washington	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	345.0	0.0	345.0
West Virginia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-22.8	0.0	-22.8
Wisconsin	0.0	-166.9	0.0	2.3	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	153.6	-6.1
Wyoming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$324.5</b>	<b>\$254.7</b>	<b>\$1,264.0</b>	<b>\$7.8</b>	<b>\$938.9</b>	<b>\$8.2</b>	<b>\$122.5</b>	<b>\$2,451.3</b>	<b>\$1,320.3</b>	<b>\$6,692.3</b>
Increases	7	4	7	6	4	3	4	12	14	22
Decreases	10	15	7	1	0	1	0	8	0	15

NOTE: See Appendix Table A-1 for details on specific revenue changes.

TABLE 23

## Enacted Fiscal 2020 Revenue Actions — General Fund Impact (Millions)

State	Sales & Use Tax	Personal Income Tax	Corporate Income Tax	Cigarette/Tobacco Tax	Motor Fuel Tax	Alcohol Tax	Gaming Tax/Lottery Revenue	Other Taxes and Revenues	Fees	Total
Alabama	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Alaska	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0
Arizona	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arkansas	0.0	-25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-25.6
California	-22.2	674.2	229.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1,715.8	0.0	-834.5
Colorado	0.0	-2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.6
Connecticut	145.0	6.9	94.4	1.9	0.0	4.5	0.0	646.8	18.5	918.0
Delaware	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Florida	-67.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	-65.9
Georgia	0.0	0.0	-8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.2	0.0	-10.4
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	-15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	-5.9
Idaho	-1.0	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8
Illinois	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	292.3	0.0	292.3
Indiana	0.0	-9.9	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	9.0	26.4
Iowa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas	0.0	-1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.7
Kentucky	-24.9	-13.7	-3.6	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-42.5
Louisiana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	0.0	-17.3	-3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.5	12.9
Massachusetts	0.0	-88.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-88.3
Michigan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Minnesota	18.1	-170.8	170.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-51.5	14.0	-17.3
Mississippi	-40.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-40.7
Missouri	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-50.3	0.0	-50.3
Montana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	7.8
Nebraska	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nevada	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Hampshire	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	30.0	0.0	-67.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	0.0	-20.0
New Mexico	125.0	-30.0	-110.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	35.0
New York	90.0	817.0	0.0	-2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.0	2.0	973.0
North Carolina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	0.0	-351.8	0.0	-11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-11.7	0.0	-374.6
Oklahoma	-1.4	-4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.4
Oregon	0.0	-175.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.5	1.5	-176.2
Pennsylvania	-1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.9	-3.0	0.0	13.2
Rhode Island	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	7.4	17.2
South Carolina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	-8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	-22.3	0.0	-30.5
Texas	-1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.1
Utah	0.0	0.0	-3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	-0.6
Vermont	0.0	-2.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	8.3	10.9
Virginia	-1.6	119.8	154.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	273.1
Washington	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.7	0.0	38.7
West Virginia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-27.7	0.0	-27.7
Wisconsin	0.0	-166.9	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-164.6
Wyoming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$245.5</b>	<b>\$557.9</b>	<b>\$465.0</b>	<b>\$4.1</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$4.9</b>	<b>\$33.5</b>	<b>-\$769.1</b>	<b>\$122.0</b>	<b>\$663.8</b>
Increases	6	4	6	5	0	2	3	10	10	14
Decreases	10	14	7	2	0	1	0	9	0	21

NOTE: See Appendix Table A-1 for details on specific revenue changes.

TABLE 24

## Enacted Mid-Year Fiscal 2019 Revenue Actions by Type of Revenue and Net Increase or Decrease (Millions)

State	Sales & Use Tax	Personal Income Tax	Corporate Income Tax	Cigarette/Tobacco Tax	Motor Fuel Tax	Alcohol Tax	Gaming Tax/Lottery Revenue	Other Taxes and Revenues	Fees	Total
Alabama	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Alaska	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arizona	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arkansas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
California	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1
Colorado	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	8.8
Connecticut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delaware	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Florida	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Georgia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Illinois	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indiana	-13.9	22.4	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.4
Iowa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kentucky	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Louisiana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maine	1.4	-22.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-20.7
Maryland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Massachusetts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Michigan	0.0	0.0	-13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-13.0
Minnesota	0.0	18.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.9
Mississippi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missouri	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nevada	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Hampshire	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Mexico	0.0	0.0	-100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
New York	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Carolina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	-2.9	-3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.9
Oklahoma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oregon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Carolina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Texas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Utah	0.0	-19.2	47.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.0
Vermont	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	0.0	-101.8	163.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.1
Washington	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wyoming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-\$15.4</b>	<b>-\$105.7</b>	<b>\$111.9</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$10.9</b>	<b>\$1.6</b>
Increases	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
Decreases	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

NOTE: See Appendix Table A-3 for details on specific revenue changes.

# CHAPTER 2 NOTES

## Notes to Table 15: General Fund Nominal Percentage Revenue Change, Fiscal 2018 to Fiscal 2020

**Ohio** The fiscal year 2018 annual revenue and expenditure decline is the result of the elimination of the sales tax on Medicaid managed care companies and the adoption of a provider assessment on all managed care companies. The provider tax, unlike the sales tax, will be deposited in a non-GRF dedicated purpose fund.

## Notes to Table 16: General Fund Revenue Collections Compared to Projections, Fiscal 2019 and Fiscal 2020

**Ohio** After removing federal collections (which are dependent on federal expenditures) from general revenue fund totals, year-to-date revenues are exceeding projections.

**Vermont** Response for fiscal 2020 is based upon July revenue data which are the most recently available as of 9/20/2019.

## Notes to Table 17: Fiscal 2019 General Fund Revenue Collections Compared With Projections Used in Adopting Fiscal 2019 Budgets

**Arkansas** Revenue amounts here are reported as “gross” (before refunds and special dedications/payments).

**Maryland** Legislative action in 2018 diverted \$200M from individual income tax revenues to the Commission on Innovation and Excellence in Education Fund. This creates a \$200M discrepancy between the revenues reported in Table 4 versus total actual revenues reported in this table for fiscal 2019.

**Ohio** Corporate Income Tax: Ohio doesn't have a corporate income tax and instead has a commercial activities tax (CAT). All Other General Revenue Fund Revenue: Federal reimbursements for Medicaid expenditures make up the majority of revenue in this category. The reduction between original fiscal year 2019 revenue estimates and actuals are the result of federal expenditures coming in below estimate.

## Notes to Table 19: Comparison of General Fund Collections in Fiscal 2018, Fiscal 2019, and Enacted Fiscal 2020

**Arkansas** Revenue amounts here are reported as “gross” (before refunds and special dedications/payments).

**Maryland** Legislative action in 2018 diverted \$200M from individual income tax revenues to the Commission on Innovation and Excellence in Education Fund. This creates a \$200M discrepancy between the revenues reported in Table 4 versus total revenues reported in this table for fiscal 2019.

**Massachusetts** Figures for FY18-FY20 are re-stated to better align with the State Expenditure Report and be more comparable to most other states, which book federally reimbursed expenditures in a separate federal fund.

**Ohio** Corporate Income Tax: Ohio doesn't have a corporate income tax and instead has a commercial activities tax (CAT). All Other General Revenue Fund Revenue: Federal reimbursements for Medicaid expenditures make up the majority of revenue in this category. The reduction between original fiscal year 2019 revenue estimates and actuals are the result of federal expenditures coming in below estimate.

**Tennessee** Sales tax, personal income tax, and corporate income tax are shared with local governments. Corporate income tax includes franchise tax.

**Texas** Included increased forecast for General Fund spending do to passage of House Bill 1525 and Comptroller's issuance of new guidance.

**Vermont** As a result of the Legislature's restructuring of the Education Fund's revenue sources in the As Passed FY 2019 budget, there was a decrease of -\$301.2M in the annual transfer of General Funds to the Education Fund. In lieu of the annual transfer of General Funds to the Education Fund, 100% of Sales and Use and 25% of Meals and Rooms taxes will be deposited directly into the Education Fund, which were revenues previously attributed to the General Fund. As part of the fiscal year 2019 Budget Adjustment bill, \$272.4M of the State Health Care Resources Fund ongoing revenue sources will be recognized as General Fund Revenue, and this shift in recognition of revenue sources accounts for the upward change in fiscal year 2019 General Fund revenue as compared to what was reported in the Fall 2018 survey.



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## Notes to Table 20: Percentage Changes in General Fund Revenue Collections, Fiscal 2018, Fiscal 2019, and Enacted Fiscal 2019

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### Vermont

As a result of the Legislature's restructuring of the Education Fund's revenue sources in the As Passed FY 2019 budget, there was a decrease of -\$301.2M in the annual transfer of General Funds to the Education Fund. In lieu of the annual transfer of General Funds to the Education Fund, 100% of Sales and Use and 25% of Meals and Rooms taxes will be deposited directly into the Education Fund, which were revenues previously attributed to the General Fund. As part of the fiscal year 2019 Budget Adjustment bill, \$272.4M of the State Health Care Resources Fund ongoing revenue sources will be recognized as General Fund Revenue, and this shift in recognition of revenue sources accounts for the upward change in fiscal year 2019 General Fund revenue as compared to what was reported in the Fall 2018 survey.

# STATE BALANCES

## CHAPTER THREE

### Overview

Maintaining adequate balance levels helps states to mitigate disruptions to state services during an economic downturn and other unanticipated events. One particularly promising trend in state finances in recent years has been the strengthening of states' reserves. Much of the growth in states' reserves in recent years has been in rainy day funds or budget stabilization funds, set aside to support general fund spending during a revenue shortfall or other unanticipated budget shortfall if the specific restrictions on the use of the fund are met. Since fiscal 2010, the median rainy day fund balance level as a percentage of general fund spending has grown from 1.6 percent to 7.6 percent in fiscal 2019. Improved revenue conditions in fiscal 2018 and 2019 contributed to many states bolstering their ending balances and savings accounts, with a number of states directing at least part of their unanticipated budget surpluses into their rainy day funds. States plan to continue prioritizing their rainy day funds in fiscal 2020, with 32 states projecting increases based on enacted budgets and the median balance as a share of general fund expenditures rising to 8.0 percent.

Total balances in this report include both general fund ending balances and the amounts in states' rainy day funds, and reflect the funds that states may use for cashflow liquidity, to respond to unforeseen circumstances and to help resolve revenue shortfalls, though in some states, part of the ending balance may already be reserved for expenditure in a subsequent year. Since fiscal 2009, when states were in the depths of the Great Recession, total balances have more than tripled on a dollar basis, from \$31.6 billion to \$113.2 billion in fiscal 2019, an all-time high in nominal dollars and as a share of general fund spending.

### Rainy Day Funds

When NASBO last conducted its *Budget Processes in the States* survey in fall 2014, 47 states reported having at least one budget stabilization fund or reserve account established to supplement general fund spending during a revenue downturn or other unanticipated shortfall (if the specific restrictions on the use of the fund are met).<sup>6</sup> However, in the last couple of years, the three remaining states – Arkansas, Kansas and Montana – have each taken steps to create a rainy day fund. Other states have also taken deliberate policy actions recently to strengthen their reserves such as by refining methods of deposit and tying target fund size to revenue volatility.

Rainy day funds are a reflection of deliberate state policy choices by elected officials. In recent years, governors and state lawmakers have focused on rebuilding their states' rainy day funds. This edition of the *Fiscal Survey* presents an extended state-by-state listing of rainy day fund balances (both in dollar amounts and as a percentage of general fund spending) dating back to fiscal 2011, providing a more detailed look at this broad trend. (See Table 27) Rainy day fund balances, in the aggregate, have grown substantially since the Great Recession, reaching \$72.3 billion in fiscal 2019. From fiscal 2010 to fiscal 2019, the median rainy day fund balance grew from 1.6 percent as a share of general fund expenditures to 7.6 percent. The median rainy day fund balance in fiscal 2007, prior to the Great Recession, was 4.7 percent. Based on the fiscal 2019 preliminary actual figures, rainy day fund balances as a share of general fund expenditures exceed their fiscal 2007 levels in 39 states. (See Table 25 and Figure 4) Enacted budgets for fiscal 2020 continue to prioritize strengthening rainy day funds, with balances forecasted to rise to a median balance of 8.0 percent as a share of general fund spending.

Forty-one states reported increases in their rainy day fund balances in fiscal 2019, and 32 states are projecting increases in fiscal 2020 based on enacted budgets. Just six states saw declines in fiscal 2019 and only five states are forecasting a decrease in their enacted budgets for fiscal 2020. (See Table 27)

<sup>6</sup> For more details on states' budget stabilization or rainy day funds, see NASBO's *Budget Processes in the States* report (2015), Table 14.

**Balances Vary Across States.** Rainy day fund levels, as a share of expenditures, vary across states, ranging in fiscal 2019 from a low of 0.0 percent to a high of 109.0 percent. This variation is related to differing fiscal conditions, rainy day fund structures, policy decisions, revenue volatility levels and other factors. For example, for the 49 states that were able to provide rainy day fund data in fiscal 2019, 16 states estimate rainy day fund balances of 10 percent or more, while three states have balances below 1 percent. Eleven states have balances between 1 and 5 percent, and 19 states have balances between 5 and 10 percent. (See Table 26)

**Rainy Day Fund Names and Structures.** All states now have at least one rainy day fund established to supplement general fund spending during a revenue downturn or other unanticipated shortfall, most commonly referred to as a “budget stabilization fund” or “budget reserve fund.” (See Table 28). Some states also have a reserve fund dedicated to supplement education funding or for other specific purposes. For more details on how these funds are structured, as well as information on other more targeted state budget stabilization funds not included here, see NASBO’s *Budget Processes in the States* (2015), Table 14.

## Total Balances

Total balances include ending balances (both reserved and unreserved) and the amounts in states’ budget stabilization or rainy day funds. Since fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2010, when states’ total balance levels declined due to the severe drop in revenues resulting from the Great Recession, states have made significant progress rebuilding budget reserves. In fiscal 2019, total balances reached a new all-time high in preliminary actual dollars, totaling \$113.2 billion, and as a share of general fund spending, at 13.0 percent. (See Table 29, Figure 5) According to NASBO’s *Fall 2018 Fiscal Survey of States*, enacted budgets for fiscal 2019 estimated that total balances at year-end would amount to \$85.0 billion, a far lower amount than the preliminary actual amount reported in this survey. Much like what took place in fiscal 2018, the larger total balance figure for fiscal 2019 reflects how revenues outpaced projections in nearly all states, leading to unanticipated budget surpluses for a second consecutive year that helped further bolster states’ ending balances and rainy day funds.

Thirty-nine states reported increases in total balance levels in fiscal 2019 compared to fiscal 2018, and 46 states reported higher total balance levels according to fiscal 2019 preliminary actual data compared to what their enacted budgets planned for. For fiscal 2020, total balances are projected to be \$93.2 billion (10.9 percent of general fund expenditures) according to enacted budgets. This figure excludes Michigan, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin, which were unable to provide complete balance data for fiscal 2020. (See Table 30 and Table 31)

<sup>7</sup> For more details on states’ budget stabilization or rainy day funds, see NASBO’s *Budget Processes in the States* report (2015), Table 14.

**TABLE 25**  
**Rainy Day Fund Balances, Fiscal 1988 to Fiscal 2020**

Fiscal Year	RDF Balance (Billions)	Total RDF Balance (Percentage of Expenditures)	Median RDF Balance (Percentage of Expenditures)
2020*	\$69.6	8.4%	8.0%
2019*	72.3	8.3	7.6
2018	68.0	8.3	6.5
2017	55.7	6.9	5.6
2016	51.9	6.6	5.3
2015	48.1	6.3	4.9
2014	48.0	6.6	4.4
2013	41.8	6.0	3.6
2012	36.9	5.5	2.4
2011	29.0	4.5	1.8
2010	27.3	4.4	1.6
2009	29.3	4.4	2.6
2008	33.2	4.8	4.8
2007	31.1	4.8	4.7
2006	31.9	5.3	4.6
2005	25.0	4.5	2.5
2004	12.3	2.4	1.8
2003	8.4	1.7	0.7
2002	10.9	2.1	1.7
2001	22.0	4.4	4.6
2000	27.9	6.0	4.1
1999	21.0	4.8	3.5
1998	19.5	4.8	3.3
1997	13.7	3.5	2.6
1996	11.0	3.0	2.4
1995	9.1	2.6	1.9
1994	5.7	1.7	1.6
1993	5.3	1.7	1.0
1992	3.0	1.0	0.0
1991	3.0	1.0	0.0
1990	3.6	1.3	0.7
1989	4.2	1.6	1.5
1988	3.0	1.3	0.8

NOTE: \*Figures for fiscal 2019 are preliminary actual; figures for fiscal 2020 are projected based on states' enacted budgets. Figures for fiscal 2019 exclude Georgia, and figures for fiscal 2020 exclude Georgia, Michigan, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Wisconsin. Historical rainy day fund balance data shown in this table may differ from figures published in previous editions of *The Fiscal Survey of States*, as figures for some years were updated based on a review of original source data.

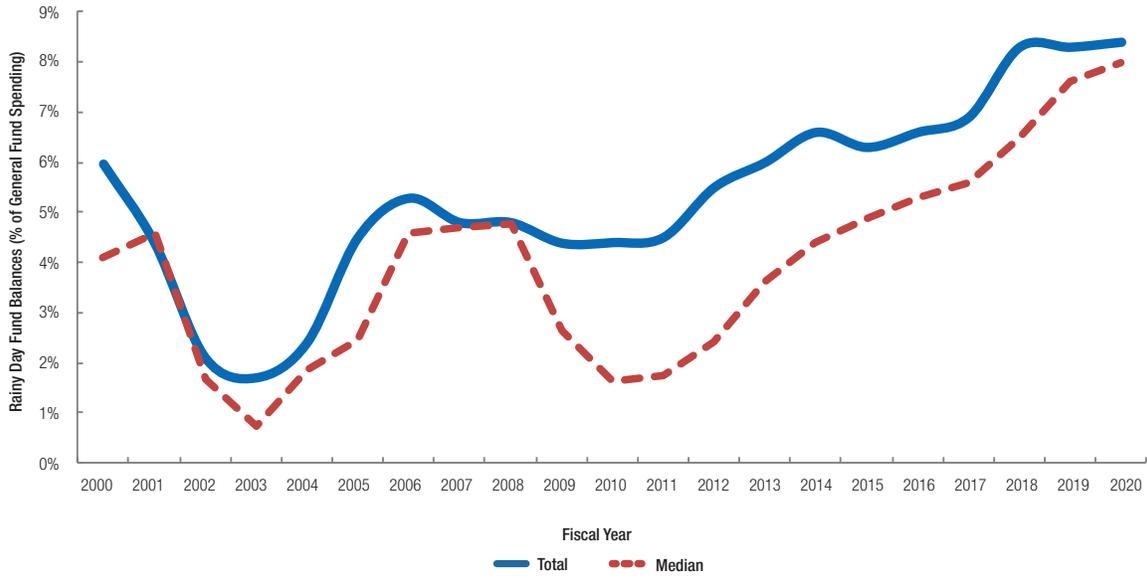
**TABLE 26****Rainy Day Fund Balances as a Percentage of Expenditures,  
Fiscal 2018 to Fiscal 2020**

Percentage	Number of States		
	Fiscal 2018 (Actual)	Fiscal 2018 (Preliminary Actual)	Fiscal 2020 (Enacted)
Less than 1%	6	3	2
> 1% but < 5%	10	11	9
> 5% but < 10%	25	19	19
10% or more	9	16	15
N/A	0	1	5

*NOTE: See Table 27 for state-by-state data. Georgia was unable to provide rainy day fund balance data for fiscal 2019. Georgia, Michigan, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Wisconsin were unable to provide data for fiscal 2020.*

**FIGURE 4:**

**Rainy Day Fund Balances as a Percentage of Expenditures Fiscal 2000 to Fiscal 2020**



**FIGURE 5:**

**Total Balances as a Percentage of Expenditures, Fiscal 2000 to Fiscal 2020**

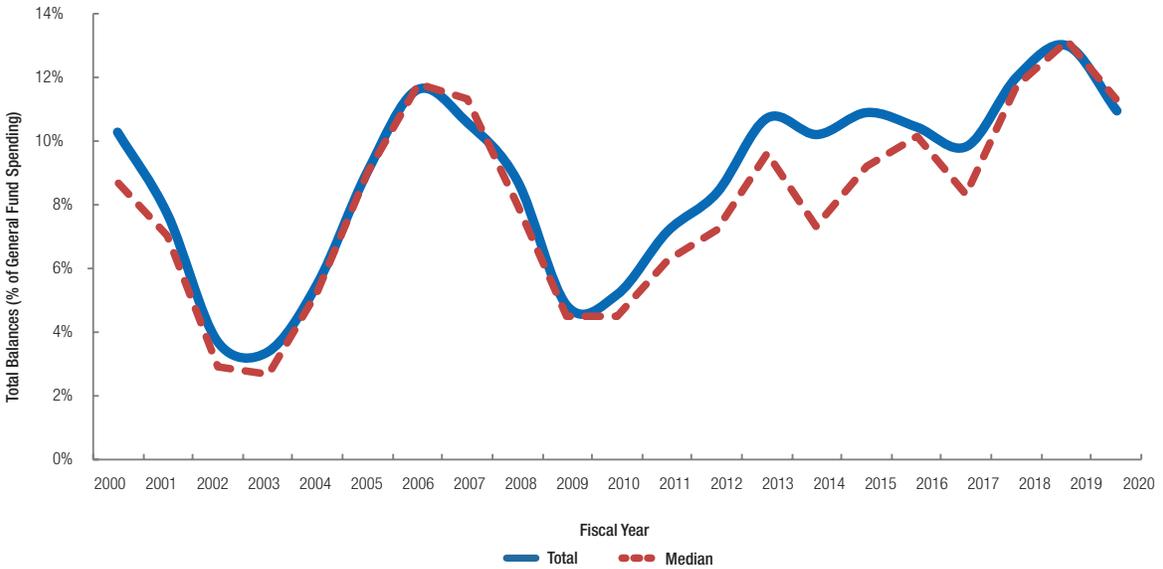


TABLE 27A

## Rainy Day Fund Balances, Dollar Amount, Fiscal 2011 to Fiscal 2020

State	Rainy Day Fund Balances (\$ in Millions)**				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Alabama	\$0	\$14	\$14	\$11	\$412
Alaska	12,981	15,880	16,332	15,597	10,442
Arizona	0	250	454	455	458
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0
California	0	0	1,573	4,619	4,085
Colorado	157	281	373	411	709
Connecticut*	0	93	271	519	406
Delaware	186	186	199	202	213
Florida	279	494	709	925	1,139
Georgia*	328	378	717	863	1,431
Hawaii	0	24	24	83	90
Idaho	0	24	135	162	244
Illinois	0	0	0	276	276
Indiana	57	352	515	969	1,254
Iowa	440	601	611	670	698
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	122	122	77	77
Louisiana	647	443	444	445	470
Maine	0	45	60	93	119
Maryland	624	672	705	764	774
Massachusetts	1,379	1,652	1,557	1,248	1,252
Michigan	2	365	506	386	498
Minnesota	9	658	656	661	994
Mississippi	191	100	32	110	395
Missouri	507	498	505	557	543
Montana	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	313	429	384	719	728
Nevada	0	39	85	28	0
New Hampshire	9	9	9	9	22
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	501	713	651	638	613
New York*	1,206	1,306	1,306	1,481	1,798
North Carolina*	296	419	651	651	852
North Dakota	386	386	584	584	573
Ohio	0	247	482	1,478	1,478
Oklahoma*	249	578	535	535	385
Oregon	16	128	69	153	391
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	130	153	172	177	185
South Carolina	712	288	388	408	447
South Dakota	107	135	135	139	149
Tennessee	284	306	356	456	492
Texas	5,012	6,133	6,170	6,704	8,469
Utah	233	277	403	432	491
Vermont*	54	58	74	71	76
Virginia	299	303	440	688	468
Washington	1	130	270	415	513
West Virginia	659	851	915	956	869
Wisconsin*	17	125	279	280	280
Wyoming	752	765	927	926	1,811
<b>Total**</b>	<b>\$29,024</b>	<b>\$36,911</b>	<b>\$41,798</b>	<b>\$48,028</b>	<b>\$48,067</b>

NOTES: N/A indicates data not available. Fiscal 2011–2018 are actual figures, fiscal 2019 are preliminary actual figures, and fiscal 2020 are enacted figures. \*See Notes to Table 27 on page . \*\*Total Rainy day fund balances for fiscal 2019 exclude Georgia, and fiscal 2020 exclude Georgia, Michigan, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Wisconsin, as data were unavailable for these years.

TABLE 27A (CONTINUED)

## Rainy Day Fund Balances, Dollar Amount, Fiscal 2011 to Fiscal 2020

State	Rainy Day Fund Balances (\$ in Millions)**				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alabama	\$530	\$766	\$784	\$848	\$945
Alaska	7,109	4,641	2,533	2,288	2,279
Arizona	461	461	458	713	1,019
Arkansas	0	123	127	153	153
California	7,224	11,251	20,842	20,646	19,204
Colorado	513	614	1,366	1,140	1,046
Connecticut*	236	213	1,185	2,506	2,965
Delaware	215	221	232	240	252
Florida	1,354	1,384	1,417	1,483	1,574
Georgia*	2,033	2,309	2,557	N/A	N/A
Hawaii	101	311	376	378	396
Idaho	259	413	354	373	373
Illinois	277	10	4	4	4
Indiana	1,468	1,474	1,419	1,436	1,446
Iowa	729	605	620	762	784
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	236	151	94	129	304
Louisiana	359	287	321	405	430
Maine	122	209	288	309	306
Maryland	832	833	857	877	1,198
Massachusetts	1,292	1,301	2,001	2,832	3,308
Michigan	612	710	1,006	1,149	N/A
Minnesota	1,969	1,980	2,092	2,474	2,487
Mississippi	350	269	295	348	465
Missouri	586	591	616	651	654
Montana	0	0	0	61	118
Nebraska	731	681	340	334	510
Nevada	0	146	180	332	394
New Hampshire	93	100	110	115	115
New Jersey	0	0	0	401	401
New Mexico	148	0	527	1,868	2,015
New York*	1,798	1,798	1,798	2,048	2,476
North Carolina*	1,575	1,838	1,849	1,254	N/A
North Dakota	573	38	113	659	727
Ohio	2,005	2,034	2,034	2,692	2,692
Oklahoma*	241	93	452	806	N/A
Oregon	550	761	940	1,288	1,487
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	23	340
Rhode Island	192	193	199	204	210
South Carolina	459	487	509	531	569
South Dakota	143	157	160	170	189
Tennessee	568	668	800	875	1,100
Texas	9,715	10,290	11,043	10,089	7,830
Utah	493	508	578	697	791
Vermont*	78	107	133	224	226
Virginia	236	549	440	792	1,375
Washington	550	1,638	1,369	1,671	1,948
West Virginia	779	652	710	753	810
Wisconsin*	281	283	320	649	N/A
Wyoming	1,811	1,538	1,538	1,667	1,667
<b>Total**</b>	<b>\$51,881</b>	<b>\$55,687</b>	<b>\$67,983</b>	<b>\$72,345</b>	<b>\$69,581</b>

NOTES: N/A indicates data not available. Fiscal 2011–2018 are actual figures, fiscal 2019 are preliminary actual figures, and fiscal 2020 are enacted figures. \*See Notes to Table 27 on page . \*\*Total Rainy day fund balances for fiscal 2019 exclude Georgia, and fiscal 2020 exclude Georgia, Michigan, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Wisconsin, as data were unavailable for these years.

TABLE 27B

## Rainy Day Fund Balances, Percentage of Expenditures, Fiscal 2011 to Fiscal 2020

State	Rainy Day Fund Balances as a Percent of General Fund Expenditures				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Alabama	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	5.3%
Alaska	238.2	226.4	209.9	213.0	173.6
Arizona	0.0	3.0	5.4	5.2	4.9
Arkansas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
California	0.0	0.0	1.6	4.6	3.6
Colorado	2.3	3.9	4.7	4.7	7.4
Connecticut*	0.0	0.5	1.4	3.1	2.3
Delaware	5.7	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.5
Florida	1.2	2.1	2.9	3.4	4.1
Georgia*	1.9	2.2	3.9	4.5	7.1
Hawaii	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.4
Idaho	0.0	0.9	5.0	5.8	8.3
Illinois	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9
Indiana	0.4	2.6	3.6	6.7	8.4
Iowa	8.2	10.0	9.5	10.4	9.9
Kansas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kentucky	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.8
Louisiana	8.3	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.5
Maine	0.0	1.4	1.9	3.0	3.7
Maryland	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.8
Massachusetts	4.3	5.1	4.6	3.5	3.3
Michigan	0.0	4.4	5.7	4.3	5.4
Minnesota	0.1	4.0	3.5	3.4	4.9
Mississippi	4.2	2.1	0.7	2.0	7.1
Missouri	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.2
Montana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	9.4	12.4	10.7	19.0	18.1
Nevada	0.0	1.3	2.6	0.9	0.0
New Hampshire	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.7
New Jersey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Mexico	9.4	12.8	11.2	10.6	9.7
New York*	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.9
North Carolina*	1.6	2.1	3.2	3.1	4.1
North Dakota	23.4	17.4	24.8	18.0	17.5
Ohio	0.0	0.9	1.7	4.9	4.7
Oklahoma*	4.6	9.9	8.5	8.2	6.0
Oregon	0.3	1.9	1.0	2.0	4.8
Pennsylvania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island	4.4	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.4
South Carolina	13.8	5.2	6.3	6.4	6.6
South Dakota	9.3	11.2	10.4	9.7	10.8
Tennessee	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.8	4.0
Texas	12.9	13.8	15.1	14.3	17.2
Utah	4.9	5.7	7.9	8.0	8.5
Vermont*	4.7	4.6	5.6	5.1	5.3
Virginia	1.9	1.9	2.6	3.9	2.6
Washington	0.0	0.9	1.7	2.6	3.1
West Virginia	17.5	20.6	21.4	22.7	20.5
Wisconsin*	0.1	0.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
Wyoming	47.6	48.4	51.8	51.8	86.2
<b>Total**</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>

NOTES: N/A indicates data not available. Fiscal 2011–2018 are actual figures, fiscal 2019 are preliminary actual figures, and fiscal 2020 are enacted figures. \*See Notes to Table 27 on page . \*\*Total Rainy day fund balances for fiscal 2019 exclude Georgia, and fiscal 2020 exclude Georgia, Michigan, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Wisconsin, as data were unavailable for these years.

TABLE 27B (CONTINUED)

## Rainy Day Fund Balances, Percentage of Expenditures, Fiscal 2011 to Fiscal 2020

State	Rainy Day Fund Balances as a Percent of General Fund Expenditures				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alabama	6.8%	9.4%	9.4%	9.7%	10.1%
Alaska	129.9%	103.2%	56.4%	46.8%	52.6%
Arizona	4.8%	4.8%	4.7%	6.9%	8.8%
Arkansas	0.0%	2.3%	2.3%	2.7%	2.7%
California	6.3%	9.4%	16.7%	14.5%	13.0%
Colorado	5.0%	5.9%	12.2%	8.9%	7.9%
Connecticut*	1.3%	1.2%	6.3%	13.0%	15.3%
Delaware	5.5%	5.4%	5.6%	5.5%	5.4%
Florida	4.6%	4.6%	4.5%	4.4%	4.6%
Georgia*	9.3%	10.0%	10.6%	N/A	N/A
Hawaii	1.5%	4.2%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%
Idaho	8.5%	12.7%	10.2%	10.1%	9.5%
Illinois	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Indiana	9.8%	9.5%	9.0%	8.8%	8.6%
Iowa	10.1%	8.3%	8.6%	10.1%	10.3%
Kansas	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kentucky	2.3%	1.3%	0.8%	1.1%	2.6%
Louisiana	4.1%	3.1%	3.3%	4.2%	4.4%
Maine	3.7%	6.2%	8.2%	8.3%	7.8%
Maryland	5.0%	4.8%	5.0%	4.9%	6.2%
Massachusetts	3.2%	3.2%	6.4%	8.5%	9.5%
Michigan	6.3%	7.2%	10.0%	11.0%	N/A
Minnesota	9.8%	9.4%	9.4%	10.7%	10.4%
Mississippi	6.1%	4.7%	5.3%	6.3%	8.1%
Missouri	6.5%	6.5%	6.6%	6.8%	6.3%
Montana	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	4.6%
Nebraska	17.4%	15.7%	7.8%	7.6%	11.0%
Nevada	0.0%	3.7%	4.5%	7.5%	8.9%
New Hampshire	6.7%	6.6%	7.3%	7.7%	7.4%
New Jersey	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.0%
New Mexico	2.3%	0.0%	8.5%	24.7%	26.8%
New York*	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.8%	3.2%
North Carolina*	7.4%	8.3%	8.1%	5.3%	N/A
North Dakota	19.0%	1.5%	5.2%	29.9%	30.0%
Ohio	5.8%	5.8%	6.4%	8.0%	7.7%
Oklahoma*	3.9%	1.6%	7.5%	11.5%	N/A
Oregon	6.1%	8.4%	9.6%	12.7%	13.5%
Pennsylvania	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%
Rhode Island	5.4%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%
South Carolina	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%	6.5%	6.6%
South Dakota	9.8%	10.2%	10.0%	10.4%	11.1%
Tennessee	4.5%	5.0%	5.8%	5.9%	7.0%
Texas	18.0%	19.2%	19.7%	19.3%	12.9%
Utah	7.8%	7.9%	8.6%	9.2%	9.9%
Vermont*	5.3%	6.9%	8.5%	14.0%	13.7%
Virginia	1.2%	2.7%	2.2%	3.7%	6.0%
Washington	3.0%	8.5%	6.7%	7.3%	8.0%
West Virginia	18.7%	15.4%	16.8%	16.4%	16.9%
Wisconsin*	1.8%	1.7%	1.9%	3.6%	N/A
Wyoming	109.7%	100.5%	100.5%	109.0%	109.0%
<b>Total**</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>8.0%</b>

NOTES: N/A indicates data not available. Fiscal 2011–2018 are actual figures, fiscal 2019 are preliminary actual figures, and fiscal 2020 are enacted figures. \*See Notes to Table 27 on page . \*\*Total Rainy day fund balances for fiscal 2019 exclude Georgia, and fiscal 2020 exclude Georgia, Michigan, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Wisconsin, as data were unavailable for these years.

TABLE 28

## State Rainy Day Fund Names\*

State	Fund Name(s)
Alabama	Education Trust Fund Budget Stabilization Fund, Education Trust Fund Rainy Day Account, and General Fund Rainy Day Account
Alaska	Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund and Statutory Budget Reserve Fund
Arizona	Budget Stabilization Fund
Arkansas	Long Term Reserve Fund
California*	"Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties (SFEU) Budget Stabilization Account (BSA) Safety Net Reserve Public School System Stabilization Account (PSSSA)"
Colorado	General Fund Reserve
Connecticut	Budget Reserve Fund
Delaware	Budget Reserve Account
Florida	Budget Stabilization Fund
Georgia	Revenue Shortfall Reserve
Hawaii	Emergency and Budget Reserve Fund
Idaho	Budget Stabilization Fund, Economic Recovery Reserve Fund, Public Education Stabilization Fund, and Higher Education Stabilization Fund
Illinois	Budget Stabilization Fund
Indiana	Medicaid Reserve, State Tuition Reserve, and Rainy Day Fund
Iowa	Cash Reserve Fund, Economic Emergency Fund
Kansas	Budget Stabilization Fund
Kentucky	Budget Reserve Trust Fund
Louisiana	Budget Stabilization Fund
Maine	Budget Stabilization Fund and the Reserve for Operating Capital
Maryland	Revenue Stabilization Account
Massachusetts	Commonwealth Stabilization Fund
Michigan	Countercyclical Budget and Economic Stabilization Fund
Minnesota	Rainy Day Fund = Budget Reserve + Cash Flow Account
Mississippi	Working Cash Stabilization Fund
Missouri	Budget Reserve Fund
Montana	Budget Stabilization Reserve Fund
Nebraska	Cash Reserve Fund
Nevada	Rainy Day Fund or Account to Stabilize the Operation of State Government
New Hampshire	Revenue Stabilization Reserve Account
New Jersey	Surplus Revenue Fund
New Mexico	Rainy Day Fund
New York	Tax Stabilization Reserve and Rainy Day Reserve
North Carolina*	Budget Stabilization Reserve
North Dakota	Budget Stabilization Fund
Ohio	Budget Stabilization Fund
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Constitutional Reserve Fund
Oregon	Rainy Day Fund & Education Stability Fund
Pennsylvania	Budget Stabilization Reserve Fund
Rhode Island	Budget Reserve and Cash Stabilization Fund
South Carolina	5% General Reserve Fund, 2% Capital Reserve Fund, Contingency Reserve Fund (excess prior year surplus)
South Dakota	Budget Reserve Fund and the General Revenue Replacement Fund
Tennessee	Reserve for Revenue Fluctuation
Texas	Economic Stabilization Fund
Utah	General Fund Budget Reserve Account and Education Budget Reserve Account
Vermont*	Budget stabilization reserve, Human Services Caseload Reserve, 27/53 Reserve, General Fund Balance Reserve
Virginia	Revenue Stabilization Fund
Washington	Budget Stabilization Account
West Virginia	Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund, Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund Part B
Wisconsin	Budget Stabilization Fund
Wyoming	Legislative Stabilization Reserve Account (LSRA)

Notes: \*Above are the names of those funds that are included in the rainy day fund balances reported in this survey. For more details on how these funds are structured, as well as information on other more targeted state budget stabilization funds not included here, see NASBO's Budget Processes in the States (2015), Table 14.

TABLE 29

## Total Balances, Fiscal 1979 to Fiscal 2020

Fiscal Year	Total Balance (Billions)	Total Balance (Percentage of Expenditures)
2020*	\$93.2	10.9%
2019*	113.2	13.0
2018	98.9	12.0
2017	79.4	9.8
2016	81.8	10.4
2015	82.5	10.9
2014	74.0	10.2
2013	74.4	10.7
2012	55.8	8.4
2011	46.0	7.1
2010	32.1	5.2
2009	31.6	4.8
2008	60.1	8.7
2007	69.2	10.6
2006	69.5	11.6
2005	50.0	9.0
2004	28.7	5.5
2003	16.9	3.3
2002	18.7	3.7
2001	38.8	7.7
2000	48.1	10.3
1999	39.3	9.0
1998	35.4	8.6
1997	30.7	7.9
1996	25.1	6.8
1995	20.6	5.8
1994	16.9	5.1
1993	13.0	4.2
1992	5.3	1.8
1991	3.1	1.1
1990	9.4	3.4
1989	12.5	4.8
1988	9.8	4.2
1987	6.7	3.1
1986	7.2	3.5
1985	9.7	5.3
1984	6.4	3.8
1983	2.3	1.5
1982	4.5	2.9
1981	6.5	4.4
1980	11.8	9.4
1979	11.2	9.8

NOTE: \*Figures for fiscal 2019 are preliminary actual; figures for fiscal 2020 are projected based on states' enacted budgets. Figures for fiscal 2020 exclude Michigan, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Wisconsin. Historical total balance data shown in this table may differ from figures published in previous editions of The Fiscal Survey of States, as figures for some years were updated based on a review of original source data.

**TABLE 30****Total Balances as a Percentage of Expenditures,  
Fiscal 2018 to Fiscal 2020**

Percentage	Number of States		
	Fiscal 2018 (Actual)	Fiscal 2019 (Preliminary Actual)	Fiscal 2020 (Enacted)
Less than 1%	2	1	0
> 1% but < 5%	4	5	6
> 5% but < 10%	12	6	12
10% or more	32	38	28
N/A	0	0	4

*NOTE: See Table 31 for state-by-state data. Michigan, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Wisconsin were unable to provide complete total balance data for fiscal 2020.*

TABLE 31

## Total Balances, Dollar Amount and Percentage of Expenditures, Fiscal 2018 to Fiscal 2020

State	Total Balances (\$ in Millions)			Total Balances as a Percent of General Fund Expenditures		
	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020
Alabama	\$1,377	\$1,646	\$1,152	16.6%	18.8%	12.4%
Alaska	2,533	2,288	2,279	56.4	46.8	52.6
Arizona	907	1,710	1,084	9.3	16.4	9.4
Arkansas	127	448	153	2.3	8.0	2.7
California	22,226	22,031	20,589	17.8	15.4	13.9
Colorado	1,366	1,140	1,046	12.2	8.9	7.9
Connecticut	1,185	2,506	2,965	6.3	13.0	15.3
Delaware	750	947	771	18.2	21.6	16.5
Florida	3,062	3,687	2,754	9.6	11.0	8.1
Georgia	2,729	2,972	2,972	11.3	11.7	11.4
Hawaii	1,126	1,130	1,044	14.4	14.3	12.6
Idaho	593	475	539	17.1	12.9	13.8
Illinois	125	466	618	0.4	1.3	1.6
Indiana	1,786	2,270	2,283	11.3	13.9	13.6
Iowa	748	1,051	1,304	10.3	14.0	17.1
Kansas	762	1,104	676	11.5	15.7	8.7
Kentucky	123	259	304	1.1	2.2	2.6
Louisiana	629	405	430	6.5	4.2	4.4
Maine	362	448	415	10.3	12.1	10.6
Maryland	1,446	1,851	1,293	8.4	10.3	6.7
Massachusetts	2,387	3,839	4,075	7.6	11.5	11.7
Michigan	1,794	1,793	N/A	17.8	17.2	N/A
Minnesota	3,283	3,080	2,648	14.7	13.3	11.1
Mississippi	300	353	581	5.4	6.4	10.1
Missouri	1,111	1,305	947	12.0	13.7	9.2
Montana	187	419	422	8.2	17.3	16.4
Nebraska	794	1,070	800	18.2	24.5	17.3
Nevada	605	668	735	15.0	15.1	16.6
New Hampshire	184	307	102	12.3	20.4	6.5
New Jersey	991	1,640	1,267	2.8	4.3	3.3
New Mexico	1,185	1,707	2,270	19.1	22.6	30.2
New York	9,445	7,206	6,466	13.5	9.9	8.3
North Carolina*	2,844	2,964	N/A	12.5	12.5	N/A
North Dakota	367	724	893	17.0	32.8	36.9
Ohio	3,255	4,230	3,347	10.2	12.6	9.6
Oklahoma	452	1,116	N/A	7.5	15.9	N/A
Oregon	2,411	3,820	3,059	24.7	37.6	27.9
Pennsylvania	22	23	518	0.1	0.1	1.5
Rhode Island	251	233	211	6.6	5.9	5.2
South Carolina	1,187	1,709	1,344	15.0	21.0	15.7
South Dakota	176	189	190	11.1	11.5	11.1
Tennessee	1,940	1,741	1,118	14.0	11.7	7.1
Texas	11,192	14,810	9,570	20.0	28.3	15.7
Utah	895	988	933	13.3	13.0	11.7
Vermont	133	224	226	8.5	14.0	13.7
Virginia	652	1,022	1,383	3.2	4.8	6.1
Washington	3,385	2,472	2,489	16.6	10.8	10.2
West Virginia	1,087	1,271	1,228	25.7	27.6	25.6
Wisconsin	909	1,736	N/A	5.3	9.7	N/A
Wyoming	1,538	1,667	1,667	100.5	109.0	109.0
<b>Total**</b>	<b>\$98,922</b>	<b>\$113,157</b>	<b>\$93,159</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>
			<b>Median</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>

NOTES: Total balances include both the ending balance and Rainy Day Funds. Fiscal 2018 are actual figures, fiscal 2019 are preliminary actual figures, and fiscal 2020 are enacted figures. N/A indicates data not available. \*See notes to Table 31 on page. \*\*Fiscal 2020 figures exclude Oklahoma and Wisconsin, as complete data for these states were not available for these years, as well as Michigan and North Carolina, as finalized budget information for fiscal 2020 was not available at the time of publication.

# CHAPTER 3 NOTES

## Notes to Table 27: Rainy Day Fund Balances, Dollar Amount and as a Percentage of Expenditures, Fiscal 2011 to Fiscal 2020

**Note:** See Notes to Tables 3-5 in Chapter 1 for more details related to states' general fund ending balances and rainy day fund balances.

<b>Connecticut</b>	Rainy Day Fund balance includes general fund ending balance for all fiscal years.
<b>Georgia</b>	Georgia does not project future Rainy Day fund balances but expects the reserve to continue to grow in future years.
<b>Massachusetts</b>	Starting in FY18, General Fund expenditures have been re-stated to better align with the State Expenditure Report and be more comparable to most other states, which book federally reimbursed expenditures in a separate federal fund.
<b>New York</b>	The Rainy Day Reserve increased by \$250 million. This was the result of a transfer from the State Purposes Account to the Rainy Day Reserve Fund. These funds are components of New York State's General Fund. The Rainy Day Reserve is expected to increase by an additional \$428 million in FY 2020 after a planned transfer from the State Purposes Account to the Rainy Day Reserve Fund, fiscal conditions permitting. These funds are components of New York State's General Fund.
<b>North Carolina</b>	There are several restricted reserves that are not included in either the ending balance above or the rainy day fund. They include A Medicaid Transformation Reserve (508.3 \$M), Medicaid Contingency Reserve (\$186.4M), and the states emergency disaster fund (\$54.1M), Hurricane Florence Disaster Recovery Reserve (327.9M) and carry forward reserve to liquidate prior year encumbrances (\$508.3 M).
<b>Oklahoma</b>	For FY 2020: At this time adjustments to revenues (net cash flow or other possible adjustments) cannot be calculated, nor can any adjustments to expenditures be projected, such as a possible deposit into the Rainy Day Fund. Ending balance cannot be reasonably calculated at this time.
<b>Vermont</b>	Previous years' reports did not include Vermont's 27/53 reserve. This reserve is intended to cover the General Fund portion for a 27th payroll and 53rd week of Medicaid claims that will both occur in FY 2022. This is a General Fund designated reserve intended to supplement General Funds appropriated for payroll and for State matching funds for Medicaid expenditures, and therefore will be included in reported balances beginning with the submission of this fiscal survey.
<b>Wisconsin</b>	For FY 2020: There is no official estimate for the rainy day fund (Budget Stabilization Fund).

## Notes to Table 28: State Rainy Day Fund Names

<b>California</b>	<p>Safety Net Reserve Fund created in the 2018 Budget Act to maintain existing benefits and services for Medi-Cal and CalWORKs during economic downturns.</p> <p>Public School System Stabilization Account enacted in 2014 as part of Proposition 2 to serve as a Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund to lessen the impact of volatile state revenues on K-14 schools.</p>
<b>North Carolina</b>	There are several restricted reserves that are not included in either the ending balance above or the rainy day fund. They include A Medicaid Transformation Reserve (508.3 \$M), Medicaid Contingency Reserve (\$186.4M), and the states emergency disaster fund (\$54.1M), Hurricane Florence Disaster Recovery Reserve (327.9M) and carry forward reserve to liquidate prior year encumbrances (\$508.3 M).
<b>Vermont</b>	Previous years' reports did not include Vermont's 27/53 reserve. This reserve is intended to cover the General Fund portion for a 27th payroll and 53rd week of Medicaid claims that will both occur in FY 2022. This is a General Fund designated reserve intended to supplement General Funds appropriated for payroll and for State matching funds for Medicaid expenditures, and therefore will be included in reported balances beginning with the submission of this fiscal survey.

## Notes to Table 31: Total Balances, Dollar Amount and as a Percentage of Expenditures, Fiscal 2018 to Fiscal 2020

<b>North Carolina</b>	There are several restricted reserves that are not included in either the ending balance above or the rainy day fund. They include A Medicaid Transformation Reserve (508.3 \$M), Medicaid Contingency Reserve (\$186.4M), and the states emergency disaster fund (\$54.1M), Hurricane Florence Disaster Recovery Reserve (327.9M) and carry forward reserve to liquidate prior year encumbrances (\$508.3 M).
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# OTHER STATE BUDGETING CHANGES

## CHAPTER FOUR

### Enacted Changes in Aid to Local Governments, Fiscal 2020

A number of states reported on changes recommended in their governors' budgets for fiscal 2020 affecting state aid to local governments as well as other changes with a fiscal impact on localities. States were asked to report on these changes organized by the following categories: 1) general aid to local governments; 2) revenue-sharing payments; 3) funding for education; 4) funding for transportation; 5) funding for other specific grant programs; 6) pension/OPEB contributions; 7) local government revenue capacity; 8) local property tax relief; and 9) other. (See [Table 32](#))

**General Aid to Local Governments.** Nine states enacted changes to general local aid programs for fiscal 2020, which consisted mostly of increases to funding for local governments to use at their discretion or for specific purposes such as disaster relief or law enforcement. New York reported that the state's takeover of local Medicaid costs saved local districts nearly \$3.7 billion in fiscal 2020.

**Revenue-Sharing Payments.** Four states reported on changes to revenue-sharing payments approved for fiscal 2020. Maine reported on increases in shared revenues with local governments, while Ohio reported temporary increases in dedicated funding streams that support localities. Illinois noted it would continue 95% proration of state income and sales tax revenue to be shared with localities.

**Funding for Education.** Public education funding is typically the largest component of state spending that interacts with local government finances. Significant variation exists in how states help fund school districts and the share of K-12 spending covered by state versus local revenues. Twenty-two states reported on changes affecting education funding for local school districts in fiscal 2020, nearly all of which reflected increases in funding. Changes include broad-based per-pupil increases under the state's school funding formula as well as targeted investments in priorities such as early education, teacher pay, special education, and capital construction. The significant

number of increases in funding and special initiatives reported here aligns with the significant general fund spending increase enacted for education for fiscal 2020 reported separately in this survey, as discussed in Chapter 1.

**Funding for Transportation.** Ten states reported on enacted changes to transportation funds for local government, including the impacts from tax policy changes approved in Alabama, Arkansas, Ohio, and Wisconsin, and the dedication of additional online sales tax collections in New York. Several states cited increased funding to local governments for mass transit as well.

**Other Specific Grant Program Funding.** Ten states enacted mostly modest funding changes to specific grant programs for local governments in other program areas, such as law enforcement, environmental projects, economic development, and locally administered health and human services programs.

**Pension/OPEB Contributions.** Eight states enacted changes to pension and/or OPEB contributions in fiscal 2020 affecting plans that cover school districts, community colleges, and other local government employers. The items reported reflect the variances in how and whether state funding contributes to local government and school system pensions. Virtually all of the reported changes consisted of increased state contributions. California reported on the state's \$3.15 billion extra payment to the state's pension plans, which will partially supplant school employers' required contributions as well as be used to make a supplemental payment to pay down the employers' unfunded liability.

**Local Government Revenue Capacity.** Four states approved a variety of changes that would either enhance or reduce local government revenue capacity. New York's enacted budget provides for an increase in local revenues primarily by providing a framework for the collection of online marketplace sales taxes and enforcing out-of-state retailer sales tax collections. Wisconsin's school districts received a per pupil revenue limit increase.

**Local Property Tax Relief.** Seven states reported on enacted property tax relief efforts, including homestead exemption or tax credit increases. Nebraska enacted a 23 percent increase for the Property Tax Credit Fund to provide additional

relief from property taxes. New York's enacted budget makes the 2 percent property tax cap permanent. Rhode Island provided funding in the budget to continue phasing out the motor vehicle local property tax. Texas passed a significant increase in funding for school districts that will lower their maintenance and operation tax rates.

**Other Changes.** Additional changes enacted by states for fiscal 2020 affecting local governments include California's housing developer loan funding, Maine's school lunch funding to expand the number of children who receive a free lunch, New York's ban on single-use plastic bags and optional paper bag fee, and other changes.

## Local Government Fiscal Conditions

Like state governments, local government fiscal conditions have improved in recent years. However, cities' general fund revenues have slowed recently, in contrast to the faster growth observed in most states' coffers in fiscal 2018 and fiscal 2019. According to the 2019 edition of *City Fiscal Conditions* by the National League of Cities (NLC), general fund revenues grew just 0.6 percent in fiscal 2018 in constant, inflation-adjusted dollars, and are in fact projected to decline on average by about 1 percent in fiscal 2019 in real terms. This growth in revenues is outpaced by expenditures, which grew 2 percent in fiscal 2018 and are budgeted to grow 2.3 percent in fiscal 2019. Income tax and property tax revenues slowed in fiscal 2018 compared to fiscal 2017, while sales tax revenue growth remained fairly flat against the prior year. It is important to note that the growth rates cited from NLC's report adjust for inflation, whereas NASBO's Fiscal Survey mostly reports nominal growth rates in general fund revenues that do not account for inflation. As shown in Table 13, state general fund revenues grew 3.6 percent in fiscal 2018 after adjusting for inflation and increased 1.3 percent in real terms in fiscal 2019.

## Changes to Budgeting and Financial Management Practices

States reported on a variety of changes to budget and financial management practices that were enacted for fiscal 2020.

**Budget System Changes.** Maryland reported that fiscal 2020 marked the first full year of implementing its new enterprise budgeting software. Rhode Island noted that its new system was implemented in the last budget cycle, and now has plans to hire

a consultant to help the state replace its HR and Payroll systems in fiscal 2020. Minnesota reported on a system upgrade, and New Mexico approved a one-time appropriation to redesign and implement a state budgeting system.

**Budget Process Changes.** Six states reported on changes to their budget processes or authorities in fiscal 2020. Arizona increased the statutory limit of its rainy day fund, while Delaware established a new Budget Stabilization Fund with specific deposit rules. California added provisional budget language to suspend certain appropriations if general fund spending exceeds revenue, while Rhode Island imposed stricter controls on agencies projecting deficits. Additionally, Oklahoma is re-working performance measures for agencies, and Pennsylvania now develops performance-based budget plans for each agency.

**Workforce Policy Changes.** Idaho reported implementing a 2 percent pay line shift across all job classes.

**Major Restructuring Efforts.** A number of states have recently restructured or plan to restructure certain government functions. For example, Arkansas passed legislation to consolidate 42 state agencies into 15 cabinet-level agencies, Missouri restructured four state agencies and created a new Department of Higher Education & Workforce Development, and South Carolina created two new agencies. Alaska and Nebraska reported on consolidating certain functions such as information technology, and Oklahoma granted the governor more executive authority to appoint the heads of several more state agencies.

**Statewide Review of Expenditures or Revenues.** Four states reported on statewide efforts to review spending and/or revenues. For example, Arkansas enacted a statewide tax reform plan, while Montana passed legislation providing for legislative studies of financial modernization, risk analysis and budget stabilization.

**Other Changes.** A couple states reported other changes related to budget and financial management practices. For example, Alaska began presenting shared taxes requiring appropriation as expenditures in budget reporting rather than omitting from revenue. Oklahoma took multiple steps to promote a sustainable, flexible and structurally balanced budget, including making an extra \$200 million deposit into the newly created State Revenue Stabilization Fund.

TABLE 32

## Enacted Changes in Aid to Local Governments, Fiscal 2020

State	Description
<b>GENERAL AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS</b>	
California	<p>The 2019 enacted budget includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$2 million for Sacramento law enforcement to test sexual assault evidence kits</li> <li>• \$1.5 million for Sacramento law enforcement to combat sex trafficking</li> <li>• \$2.9 million to fund local court security at 25 courts that are receiving judges</li> <li>• Local assistance for peace officer training received one-time funding in the previous year, the funding was reduced by \$2.1 million (8.5%), but was made ongoing</li> <li>• \$35.9 million decrease for Cal OES' California Disaster Assistance Act program</li> </ul>
Maryland	Aid totals \$8.3 billion, an increase of \$544.6 million (7.0%) over FY 2019.
Massachusetts	\$29.7 million increase (+2.7%) to \$1.1 billion
Nebraska	Governor's Emergency Program (Disaster relief) \$6 million
New Hampshire	The enacted budget for FY 2020 includes a \$40 million one time appropriation specifically for statewide Municipal Aid.
New Jersey	In FY20, funding to distressed municipalities under the Transitional Aid program and Trenton City Capital Aid increased by \$19 million (19%). Additionally, \$12 million in new programs targeted at municipal shared services and consolidation for Hamilton Township were added.
New York	The FY 2020 Enacted Budget provides local governments with over \$43 billion in State support through major local aid programs and savings initiatives. This includes over \$18.7 billion for school districts, over \$17.7 billion for New York City, over \$5 billion for counties, and over \$1 billion for other cities, towns, and villages. The benefit for continuing the Medicaid takeover for counties and New York City is increasing by \$340 million (\$212 million in New York City and \$128 million in counties) in FY 2020. The takeover of local Medicaid costs by the State saved local districts nearly \$3.7 billion in FY 2020 including nearly \$2 billion from counties outside of New York City.
Rhode Island	The Payment-in-Lieu-of-Taxes (PILOT) program reimburses communities for up to 27.0 percent of what they would have collected in property taxes from certain designated tax exempt property.
South Carolina	Legislation enacted to adjust annual base appropriation for Aid to Local Governments by BEA's projected growth for upcoming fiscal year (increase limited to 5%). Effective for FY2021.

TABLE 32 (CONTINUED)

**Enacted Changes in Aid to Local Governments, Fiscal 2020**

State	Description
<b>REVENUE-SHARING PAYMENTS</b>	
Illinois	Continue 95% proration of state income and sales tax revenue sharing with local governments.
Maine	Increased Municipal Revenue Sharing to 2.5%
Maryland	The State provides very small grants for payments in lieu of taxes (PILOT), with insignificant year over year growth.
Ohio	Increased funding to libraries is provided through a temporary increase in the amount to be credited to the Public Library Fund (estimated \$10.0 million increase). In addition, there will be increased funding to municipalities, townships, and county governments due to a temporary increase in the amount credited to the Local Government Fund (estimated \$5.0 million increase).
<b>FUNDING FOR EDUCATION</b>	
Alaska	Reduction to the foundation funding formula program -\$269.4, Repeal one time additional foundation funding grants -\$30.0, Repeal school debt reimbursement program -\$48.9
Arkansas	The per student amount increased from \$6,781 to \$6,899 in FY20.
California	The 2019 enacted budget includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$2 billion for a Cost-Living Adjustment to the Local Control Funding Formula of 3.26% over the 2018-19 level</li> <li>• \$645 million towards Special Education preschool interventions and a statewide base rate increase</li> <li>• \$20 million for renter education</li> </ul>
Colorado	The FY 2020 enacted budget incorporated a \$100M increase in funding for schools as a reduction in the budget stabilization factor in the school finance formula. The budget also included an additional \$20M for rural school districts.
Indiana	Increased K–12 tuition support by 2.5% in FY2020 (\$178M)
Kansas	\$156.1 net school finance increase to USDs
Maine	Increased the State Share of Education. Provides start-up funds for public preschool programs by the 2023-2024 school year.
Maryland	K-12 education totals \$7.1 billion, an increase of \$499.1 million (7.6%). Community Colleges funding totals \$334.8 million, an increase of \$12.4 million (3.8%).
Massachusetts	\$268 million increase to direct education assistance (i.e., "Chapter 70 Aid"; +5.5%) in addition to \$10.5 million supplement for low-income student supports; \$26 million increase (+8%) for special education reimbursements; \$25 million increase (+28%) for charter school reimbursements; and \$9 million increase (+11%) for school transportation reimbursement
Nebraska	TEEOSA formula - State Aid to Schools \$61.7 million; Special Education \$2.3 million
New Hampshire	The enacted budget for FY 2020 designates \$68.1 million to be deposited in the Education Trust Fund, to support the State's contribution for funding kindergarden through grade 12.
New Jersey	Local school aid represented an increase in 1.2% (\$175 million). Additionally, aid to county colleges decreased by \$3.5 million (1.7%)

Table 32 continues on next page.

TABLE 32 (CONTINUED)

## Enacted Changes in Aid to Local Governments, Fiscal 2020

State	Description
<b>FUNDING FOR EDUCATION (continued)</b>	
New York	The Budget will provide a statewide school aid increase of over \$1 billion for the 2019-20 school year. School districts outside of New York City are expected to receive \$589 million of this total increase. School districts, including New York City, will be eligible to receive \$50 million in new competitive school grants.
Ohio	K–12 education funding increased by \$350M over FY2019 actuals
Oklahoma	For the second consecutive year the budget has contained monies to provide all K-12 public school teachers a \$1,200 raise (annual) — approximately \$58.9 million.
Rhode Island	Under the state's education funding formula, the state's contribution increased by \$48.1 million in FY 2020 compared to FY 2019.
South Carolina	Increased K-12 teacher starting salaries to \$35k, and 4% minimum teacher pay increase (State share \$167M). \$50M non-recurring funding for School District Capital Improvements.
South Dakota	2.5% increase
Texas	Texas appropriated \$2.750 billion in new general funds for salary increases to teachers and other school employees. The funding will also make available full-day pre k to those who are eligible. With the influx of new funds the Basic Allotment was increased to \$6,160 which provides local districts more money per student.
Vermont	The Governor's fiscal year 2020 Capital Bill included the following: \$400k in E-911 school compliance grants; \$50k in emergency construction grants; \$3.4M for the University of Vermont and VT State Colleges for construction, renovations, and major maintenance.
West Virginia	Provided an average 5% across the board salary increase for school personnel (\$67.7 million); Provided a three-step salary increase for certain math and special education teachers (\$7.8 million); Provided additional students for state aid funding purposes for county boards of education with actual net enrollment of less than 1400 students (\$5.3 million); Reduced the local share percentage from 90% to 85%, which resulted in additional state aid funding for all districts (\$17.8 million); Changed the calculation of the allowance for professional student support personnel to a ratio of 5 positions per thousand students (\$29.5 million); Increased the percentage for the allowance for current expenses from 70.25% to 71.25% (\$1.7 million); Increased faculty senate funding for teachers (\$3.9 million); Provided an attendance incentive bonus for classroom teachers (\$2.1 million); and Removed restrictions on state aid funding to school districts through block grant language.
Wisconsin	An increase of \$170.6 million in general and categorical aid to school districts.
<b>FUNDING FOR TRANSPORTATION</b>	
Alabama	The Rebuild Alabama Act levied an additional excise tax on gasoline and diesel fuel. Effective August 31, 2019 an additional tax of \$.06 will be charged. \$.02 will be added in 2020, and another \$.02 will be added in 2022. This act also included a \$200 registration fee for electric vehicles and a \$100 registration fee for electric plug in hybrid vehicles. The Alabama Department of Transportation will receive 66.67% of this increase with county governments getting 25% and municipalities getting 8.33%. The additional gasoline and diesel fuel taxes could generate estimated gross receipts of \$194 million in FY 2020, \$259 million in FY 2021, and \$323 million in FY 2022 and each fiscal year thereafter.
Arkansas	The motor fuel tax increased by 3 cents for gas and 6 cents for diesel and 30% of this new revenue is allocated to cities and counties, in keeping with the traditional highway funding split.
Colorado	SB 18-001 provided a \$150M transfer out of the General Fund for transportation projects. Of this amount, \$22.5M goes to local governments, and \$22.5M goes to multi-modal projects statewide. SB 19-262 provided a \$100M transfer out of the General Fund for transportation projects. Of this amount \$40 million goes to local governments.
Maryland	Transportation funding totals \$261.7 million, an increase of \$19.6 million (8.1%).

TABLE 32 (CONTINUED)

**Enacted Changes in Aid to Local Governments, Fiscal 2020**

State	Description
<b>FUNDING FOR TRANSPORTATION (continued)</b>	
Massachusetts	\$2.5 million increase (+3%) for regional transit authorities
New Jersey	There was \$1 million decrease in transportation aid.
New York	The Enacted Budget includes an increase of \$10 million for New York City Metropolitan Mass Transportation Operating Assistance and transit operating aid. In addition, the elimination of the internet sales tax advantage will generate \$320 million for the Metropolitan Transportation Authority
Ohio	\$240 million from gas tax increase, \$70M public transportation funding
Oklahoma	The legislature appropriated an additional \$30 million to the Department of Transportation County Improvement Roads and Bridges Fund (CIRB) which is available to counties for transportation projects.
Wisconsin	Provide \$75.0 million in one-time financing for a state-funded local transportation grant program. Increase general transportation aids to local governments by \$20.2 million (providing a 10% calendar year increase of \$47.0 million beginning in 2020). Establish a \$2.5 million annual general transportation aids supplement for certain towns. Increase mass transit aids by 2% (providing a calendar year increase of \$2.2 million beginning in 2020). Increase senior, individuals with disabilities, paratransit and job access funding by \$2.0 million annually.
<b>FUNDING FOR OTHER SPECIFIC GRANT PROGRAMS</b>	
California	<p>The 2019 enacted budget includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$43.8 million for infectious diseases</li> <li>• \$4.5 million for Alzheimer's disease</li> <li>• \$6.3 million for substance use disorders</li> <li>• \$14.3 million for sickle cell diseases</li> <li>• \$4.5 million for mental health equity programs</li> <li>• \$28.0 million General Fund (and \$31.5 million Federal Funds) for California Home Visiting and Black Infant Health Program Expansions</li> <li>• \$37 million for the Adult Reentry Grant Program (26% reduction from 2018-19 funding of \$50 million)</li> <li>• \$15 million for the Youth Reinvestment Fund grant program (a 60% reduction from \$37.3 million in 2018-19)</li> <li>• \$30 million for the California Violence Intervention Prevention Program (a 70% increase over the 2018-19 funding level of \$9 million)</li> <li>• \$150 million increase for planning and progress grants to address homelessness to the Business, Consumer Services and Housing Agency</li> <li>• \$750 million for housing planning and infrastructure grants</li> </ul>
Connecticut	\$5.4 million was added to various grants distributed via statutory payment lists. \$1.8 million was also added to fund a new formula for an existing grant that reimburses municipalities for foregone revenue resulting from a statutory mill rate cap on motor vehicles.
Maryland	The State also provides aid for libraries (\$81 million), police and fire aid (\$133 million), local health (\$51 million), program open space (\$58.8 million), etc.
Massachusetts	\$3 million increase (+37%) for Shannon grants to address gang violence; \$1.2 million increase (+7%) for Councils on Aging
Nebraska	Restore \$5 million to Water Sustainability Fund, back to \$11 million level (45%); Restore funding for Water Resources Cash Fund to \$3.3 million

TABLE 32 (CONTINUED)

**Enacted Changes in Aid to Local Governments, Fiscal 2020**

State	Description
New Hampshire	The enacted budget for FY 2020 includes \$3.7 million as a one time appropriation for Wastewater State Aid Grants.
New Jersey	A new grant program for urban parks was added (\$4 million) and state aid grants for school lunches remained at \$5.6 million.
New York	Through three rounds of awards, each winning community was awarded \$10 million to develop a downtown strategic investment plan and implement key catalytic projects that advance the community's vision for revitalization. Participating communities are nominated by the State's 10 Regional Economic Development Councils based on the downtown's potential for transformation. The FY 2020 Executive Budget provides \$100 million for a fourth round of the Downtown Revitalization Initiative.
Ohio	\$60M increase in indigent defense; \$110M for family and children services
<b>PENSION/OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	
Arkansas	State law requires an increase in the Arkansas Teacher Retirement System employer contribution rate from 14% to 14.25% in FY20 and to 15% within four years. The state is required by law to fund the increase employer contribution rate, which has a fiscal impact of \$8M in FY20.
California	A \$3.15 billion payment in fiscal 2019 from the state's General Fund to the California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS) and the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) Schools Pool on behalf of participating school employers (i.e., school districts, community colleges, County Offices of Education) is included as part of the fiscal 2020 state budget. Of the entire payment, approximately \$500 million will supplant school employers' required contributions to CalSTRS and the CalPERS Schools Pool in fiscal 2020 by roughly 1 percent of payroll, and approximately \$350 million will supplant school employers' required contributions to both systems in fiscal 2021 by roughly 0.7 percent of payroll. The remaining \$2.3 billion will be used as a supplemental pension payment to pay down the school employers' unfunded liability for the CalSTRS Defined Benefit Program and the CalPERS Schools Pool, reducing school employers' required contributions over the next three decades to both systems by an estimated 0.1 to 0.3 percent of payroll beginning in fiscal 2022. Based on current CalSTRS and CalPERS actuarial assumptions, the entire \$3.15 billion payment is expected to save school employers \$6.9 billion over the next three decades.
Kansas	286.4—The increase is primarily from restoration in the KSDE budget of funds to fully pay employer contributions. The FY 2020 budget includes funds that were removed in FY 2019 from the 2017 Legislature's approval of reducing school district (KPERS School) employer contributions in FY 2019. Also part of the increase is \$19.4 million for the first year of repayment of FY 2019 employer contribution reductions.
Maryland	Local pension aid totals \$835.1 million, an increase of \$37.6 million (4.7%).
Nebraska	Net Pension Contributions \$1.0 million
New Jersey	An increase of \$12.4 million (5.9%) for Employee Benefits on Behalf of Local Governments.
Rhode Island	The State contributes 40% towards the pension liability for teachers; in FY 2020 an additional \$6.2 million is recommended for this expenses.
South Carolina	1% State Retirement Contribution Increase (affects local government employers participating in SC Retirement Systems)

TABLE 32 (CONTINUED)

**Enacted Changes in Aid to Local Governments, Fiscal 2020**

State	Description
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE CAPACITY</b>	
Maryland	Revenue capacity considerations are built throughout the K–12 funding model, as well as local aid programs. The Disparity Grant program in particular provides noncategorical State aid to low-wealth jurisdictions for county government purposes. Disparity grants address the difference in the abilities of counties to raise revenues from the local income tax, which for most counties is one of their larger revenue sources. The Disparity Grant is funded at \$146.2 million in FY 2020, \$5.4 million more than FY 2019.
New Jersey	Payments in lieu of taxes for open space and insurance premiums remained at \$6.5 million and \$7.9 million.
New York	The Enacted Budget provides a consistent framework for the collection of required sales taxes by internet marketplace providers which, along with consistent tax treatment for out-of-state internet retailers in compliance with the United States Supreme Court ruling in <i>South Dakota v. Wayfair, Inc.</i> , is expected to generate \$160 million in new revenue for local governments outside of New York City.
	The Budget eliminates the sales tax exemption on the non-residential transmission and distribution of gas or electricity when purchased from an ESCO. Enacted in the early 2000s to incentivize consumer choice, this exemption is no longer necessary now that ESCOs are established entities. Local governments outside of New York City are expected to receive \$48 million.
Wisconsin	Other cities, towns, and villages will realize an overall \$36 million net positive impact in local fiscal years ending in 2020, primarily due to a \$28 million increase in sales tax revenues due to the elimination of the internet tax advantage. The Budget also redirects \$59 million of the total sales tax increase to towns and villages that will no longer receive General Fund Aid and Incentives for Municipalities payments, ensuring these municipalities will be made whole.
	School districts received a \$175 per pupil revenue limit increase.
<b>LOCAL PROPERTY TAX RELIEF</b>	
Arkansas	The Homestead Tax Credit increased from \$350 to \$375 per year. The state will provide additional funding to counties and schools from the Property Tax Relief Trust fund to offset this loss of local funding.
Minnesota	This provision makes various changes to property tax laws, including modifications to property tax exemptions, homestead status requirements, and local levy authority. The provision also extends the application date for the Senior Citizen Property Tax Deferral and Disabled Veteran Market Value Exclusion programs, allowing more people to apply for the programs. The Disabled Veteran Market Value Exclusion also allows a surviving spouse to qualify for the rest of the spouse’s life. This provision also reduces the statewide property tax levy for commercial -industrial and seasonal residential recreational properties by \$50 million per year.
Nebraska	Personal Property Tax Exemption: \$0.2 million increase, 1.4% increase for FY 20 over FY 19; Homestead Exemption: \$4.6 million increase, 5.5% increase for FY 20 over FY 19; Property Tax Credit Fund: \$51.0 million increase, 22.7% increase for FY 20 over FY 19, bringing the total transfer amount to \$272 million
New Jersey	A decrease in direct property tax relief of \$10.2 million (1.8%). There was an expansion of eligibility in one program; however, the overall declining participation trends in other programs resulted in a net decrease in property tax relief.

TABLE 32 (CONTINUED)

**Enacted Changes in Aid to Local Governments, Fiscal 2020**

State	Description
<b>LOCAL PROPERTY TAX RELIEF (continued)</b>	
New York	The Enacted Budget makes the 2 percent property tax cap permanent which builds upon the approximately \$25 billion in taxpayer savings since the cap was implemented in 2012. The tax cap is projected to save New York property taxpayers \$190 billion over the next 10 years.
Rhode Island	As part of the FY 2018 appropriations act, a new program to phase-out the local property tax on motor vehicles was enacted. The FY 2019 final revised budget includes \$56.3 million and FY 2020 enacted budget includes \$94.3 million for this program.
Texas	\$2.340 billion was appropriated for the purpose of providing school district maintenance and operations tax rate compression.
<b>OTHER CHANGES IMPACTING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS</b>	
California	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$500 million for housing developer loans</li> <li>• Net \$27.7 million increase in grants to local governments for various capital outlay projects.</li> </ul>
Maine	Provides reimbursements for the non-federal share of reduced or free lunch so every child at or below 185% of the federal poverty level will have free lunch.
Massachusetts	\$1.5 million increase (+5%) for reimbursements in lieu of taxes on state-owned land
Nebraska	Local governments will benefit from Medicaid Expansion, ADA Voting Machines \$4 million increase for locals
New York	The Budget includes legislation to ban single-use plastic bags provided to customers and allows counties and cities to opt in to a 5-cent fee on paper bags, with 40 percent of the revenue supporting local programs to buy reusable bags for low and fixed income consumers, and 60 percent of the revenue supporting programs in the State's Environmental Protection Fund.
Vermont	As reported under revenue actions in this survey, the fiscal year 2020 includes a \$200k Downtown Tax Credit which will further stimulate private investment in the revitalization of Vermont's downtowns and village centers.

**TABLE 33**

**Enacted Changes to Budget and Financial Management Practices, Fiscal 2020**

State	Description
<b>CHANGE TO AUTOMATED BUDGET OR FINANCIAL SYSTEM</b>	
Maryland	FY 2020 marked the first full year for the implementation of our enterprise budgeting software, "BARS," which is a BIDS product.
Minnesota	SWIFT Upgrade
New Mexico	Nonrecurring appropriation for \$4 million approved to redesign and implement state budgeting system
Rhode Island	New budget system implemented with the FY 2019 budget cycle. FY 2021 budget is the third year using the new system. Plans to hire a consultant to assist the state in determining replacement for HR and Payroll systems.
<b>MAJOR CHANGE IN BUDGET PROCESSES OR AUTHORITY</b>	
	Laws 2019, Chapter 54 (SB 1091) increased the statutory limit of the Budget Stabilization Fund (BSF), aka rainy day fund, from 7% to 10% of the state General Fund revenue for the fiscal year. Amounts exceeding the statutory limit has to be transferred to the state General Fund.
Arizona	The FY 2020 General Appropriation Act appropriated \$271 million in FY 2020 for deposit into the BSF. This is in addition to the \$271 million deposited in FY 2019. The additional \$542 million in total deposit into the BSF results in the fund's total balance to be \$1.0 billion in FY 2020. (The State's General Fund revenue is forecasted to be \$11 billion in FY 2020.) This is a record-breaking deposit that will position the State to recover from future economic downturns more quickly and with greater fiscal strength than ever before.
California	Included provisional budget language to suspend certain ongoing 2019 Budget Act appropriations if General Fund revenues for the 2021–22 fiscal year do not exceed General Fund expenditures.
Delaware	82 Del Laws c64 (HB 225, section 77) established the "Budget Stabilization Fund". As per this section, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall transfer the unencumbered General Fund balance at the end of each fiscal year in excess of the 2 percent set-aside as determined by the most recent revenue resolution for such fiscal year as per the Delaware Constitution and 29 Del. C. Section 6533 to a special fund holding account entitled "Budget Stabilization Fund". Allocations from the Fund shall occur through an act of the General Assembly, whether that be the Annual Appropriations Act, the Bond and Capital Improvements Act and/or a supplemental appropriations act.
Oklahoma	Performance metrics are being re-worked with every agency from the top down through cabinet secretaries and the state Chief Operating Officer who is also the cabinet Secretary for Agency Accountability.
Pennsylvania	Act 48 of 2017 directs the Pennsylvania Independent Fiscal Office to develop performance-based budget plans for each agency under the Governor's jurisdiction and conduct tax credit reviews every fifth year.
Rhode Island	Stricter controls on agencies projecting deficits.

TABLE 33 (CONTINUED)

**Enacted Changes to Budget and Financial Management Practices, Fiscal 2020**

State	Description
<b>MAJOR POLICY PROPOSAL WITH RESPECT TO YOUR WORKFORCE</b>	
Idaho	The state implemented a 2% payline shift across all job classes
<b>MAJOR RESTRUCTURING OF PRIMARY GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS</b>	
Alaska	Continuing to consolidate Information technology, shared services and facilities. Starting HR and Procurement consolidation.
Arkansas	Act 910 of 2019 enacts a transformation plan to consolidate the state's 42 state agencies to 15 cabinet-level agencies.
Missouri	Missouri restructured four state agencies in order to create a more focused and competitive Department of Economic Development. The new Department of Higher Education & Workforce Development will be a single state resource for all postsecondary education options.
Nebraska	Office of Chief Information Officer (OCIO) Consolidation of staffing and functions; merge State Energy Office into Department of Environmental Quality
Oklahoma	Governor Stitt has asked the state Legislature for significantly more executive authority over state agencies. In the past legislative session he received authority to appoint the Director of five more of the largest state agencies.
Rhode Island	Efficiency Commission established in FY 2019 by Governor to identify at least \$10 million in savings in FY 2020, most of which did not get approved. Various proposals involved merging of agencies or backroom operations (i.e. finance, HR, etc.).
South Carolina	Two new agencies were created; Department on Aging and Department of Children's Advocacy
<b>STATEWIDE REVIEW OF EXPENDITURES OR REVENUES</b>	
Arkansas	Act 819 of 2019 enacts a statewide tax reform on Arkansas Corporate Franchise Tax and other taxes as recommended by The Arkansas Tax Reform and Relief Legislative Task Force.
Indiana	New law that requires state budget committee review prior to an agency entering into an agreement for which the state agency will receive at least \$100 million or more.
Montana	HB 715, enacted by the 2019 Montana Legislature, provides for legislative studies of financial modernization and risk analysis, and long term budget stabilization.
Oklahoma	The new Secretary of Budget is meeting with every agency Director and CFO to review expenditures and revenues, as well as related policies and procedures and is discussing each agency's fiscal management with the Governor.

**TABLE 33 (CONTINUED)**

**Enacted Changes to Budget and Financial Management Practices, Fiscal 2020**

State	Description
<b>STATEWIDE REVIEW OF EXPENDITURES OR REVENUES</b>	
Alaska	Began reflecting shared taxes requiring appropriation as expenditures in budget reporting rather than omitting from revenue.
California	The 2019 enacted budget included \$10 million ongoing (\$1.2 million net in 2019–20) to the Arts Council for arts programming and \$27.5 million one-time funds to the Arts Council for arts and cultural diversity investments.
Oklahoma	Governor Stitt is committed to improving the fiscal safety net for the state budget and, along with the Legislature, has taken significant steps toward a more sustainable, flexible, and structurally balanced budget. He advocated for and secured through the budget process a \$200 million deposit into the newly created State Revenue Stabilization Fund, in addition to the Constitutionally required end-of-year Rainy Day Fund deposit- bringing current reserves to more than \$1 billion. His immediate savings goal for the state is \$2 billion.

# APPENDIX

TABLE A-1

## Enacted Revenue Changes by Type of Revenue, Fiscal 2020

State	Tax Change Description	Effective Date	Fiscal 2020 Revenue Impact (\$ in millions)		
			General Fund	Other State Fund	Total
<b>SALES TAXES</b>					
Arkansas	Extending the temporarily 1/2 cent tax to permanent tax. The permanent 1/2 cent sales Tax would not have effect on revenue until FY2024.	7/23	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
California	Menstrual Product and Diaper Exemptions	1/20	-22.2	-15.5	-37.7
Connecticut	Expand sales tax base; eliminate exemptions	7/1/2019– 7/1/2020	145.0		145.0
Florida	Holidays (Back to School & Disaster Preparedness)	7/19	-36.2		-36.2
	Commercial Rent Rate Reduction	1/19	-27.4		-27.4
	Non-Profit Donations	7/19	-3.7		-3.7
Idaho	vehicle accessories exempt	7/19	-1.0		-1.0
Kentucky	Various Changes to 2018 legislation	7/19	-30.4		-30.4
	Really Telecommunications Tax. Added video streaming	7/19	5.5		5.5
Minnesota	19, SS1, CH 6 - Inc June Accel Pymt to 87.5% -2020; 84.5% -2022		20.1		20.1
	Other changes and exemptions		-2.0		-2.0
Mississippi	SB 2193 of the 2019 Regular Session, provides that a percentage of the sales tax revenue from restaurants and hotels be diverted to the Mississippi Development Authority Tourism Advertising Fund.	8/19	-3.9	0.0	-3.9
	HB 1 of the 2018 1st Extraordinary Session, creates three new diversions of total use tax collections to cities, counties and the Local System Bridge Replacement & Rehabilitation Fund. The use tax diversions are phased in over a period of four years beginning in FY 2020–FY 2023. The phase in for cities and counties is 3.75%, 7.50%, 11.25% & 15.00% of total Use Tax collections. The phase in for the Local System Bridge Replacement & Rehabilitation Fund is 1.25%, 2.50%, 3.75% & 5.00% of total Use Tax collections.	8/19	-36.8	0.0	-36.8
New Jersey	Transient accommodations	10/18	15.0		15.0
	Medical marijuana	07/19	15.0		15.0
New Mexico	Simplify & equalize hospital tax (all 50% gross receipts tax)	7/19	125.0		125.0
New York	Discontinue the Energy Services Sales Tax Exemption	6/19	90.0	6.0	96.0
Oklahoma	Exempts certain durable medical equipment	7/19	-1.4	-0.2	-1.6
Pennsylvania	The sale at retail of bldg materials & supplies used for the construction or repair of an animal housing facility is exempt from sales & use tax.	1/20	-1.7		-1.7
Rhode Island	Online 3rd Party Hosted Subscription Services	10/19	2.6		2.6
	Rebuild Sales Tax Rebates	7/19	5.6		5.6
Tennessee	Exemption on small gym memberships	7/19	-6.4	-0.2	-6.6
	Exemption for purchase of fiber-optic cable	7/19	-2.5	-0.1	-2.6
Texas	Taxation of certain boats and boat motor changes	9/19	-1.1		-1.1
Utah	Sales tax rate increase to fund Medicaid expansion	2/19		89.0	89.0
Virginia	Personal Hygiene Exemption		-1.6		-1.6
<b>Total Revenue Changes—Sales Tax</b>			<b>\$245.5</b>	<b>\$79.0</b>	<b>\$324.5</b>

TABLE A-1 (CONTINUED)

## Enacted Revenue Changes by Type of Revenue, Fiscal 2020

State	Tax Change Description	Effective Date	Fiscal 2020 Revenue Impact (\$ in millions)		
			General Fund	Other State Fund	Total
<b>PERSONAL INCOME TAXES</b>					
Arkansas	Income Tax Rate Decrease to be phased in	Tax Year 2021	-\$25.6	\$0.0	-\$25.6
California	Earned Income Tax Credit Expansion	01-19	-600.0		-600.0
	Federal Conformity Changes	01-19	1274.2		1274.2
Colorado	Early Childhood Educator Credit	01-20	-2.6		-2.6
Connecticut	Eliminate 5 year, \$500 credit for STEM college graduates; Cap teachers' pension exemption at 25% for 2 years; Extend/Expand the Angel Investor Tax Credit to 7/1/2024	01-19	6.9		6.9
Indiana	school scholarship tax credits and military benefit deduction increased	07-19	-9.9		-9.9
Kansas	Tax credit for goods produced by disabled starting in tax year 2019.	01-19	-1.7		-1.7
Kentucky	Various Changes to 2018 legislation	01-19	-13.7		-13.7
Maryland	Expanding the More Jobs for Marylanders programs in Opportunity Zones.	07-19	-6.4		-6.4
	Expansion of existing child and dependent care tax credit to make it refundable for lower income taxpayers, and increasing the current phase-out for certain individuals.	07-19	-10.9		-10.9
Massachusetts	Income Tax Reduction	01-20	-88.3	0.0	-88.3
Minnesota	Angel Tax Credit		-10.0		-10.0
	19, SS1, CH 6 — TCJA Conformity (non-business)		-99.6		-99.6
	19, SS1, CH 6 — TCJA Conformity (pass-throughs)		203.4		203.4
	19, SS1, CH 6 — Reduce 2nd bracket rate to 6.8%/lower 4th bracket		-216.8		-216.8
	19, SS1, CH 6 — Working Family Credit expansion		-30.3		-30.3
	Other changes: Bipartisan Budget Act Conformity; Disaster Relief/Airports/Airways Ext Acts Conformity; Medical Cannabis Mfg business exp subtraction; Social Security subtraction increase; Tax Penalties Waived: Spec TCJA Waiver—TYs 17/18		-17.5		-17.5
New Jersey	EITC Phase-in (30.2); veterans deduction increase(30.0)	1/19		-60.2	-60.2
New York	Extend Higher Personal Income Tax Rates for Five Years	01-20	771.0	0.0	771.0
	Cap Annual Growth in STAR Exemption Benefits at Zero Percent	04-19	46.0	-106.0	-60.0
	Lower Basic STAR Exemption Income Eligibility Requirement	04-19	0.0	-125.0	-125.0
Ohio	4% reduction across-the-board reduction in tax rates on non-business income; no tax liability on incomes below \$21,750; tax bracket indexing suspended in tax year 2019.	01-19	-329.3	-11.3	-340.6
	Creates new tax credits for Opportunity Zone investments, and for lead abatement expenses. (No impact expected until fiscal 2021)	01-19	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Eliminates several tax credits, imposes means testing on certain tax credits, and disallows the business income deduction for certain activities.	01/19 (01/20 for business deduction provision)	16.2	0.6	16.8
	Increase in earned income tax credit.	01-19	-38.7	-1.3	-40.0
Oklahoma	Increases film rebate cap	07-19	-4.0		-4.0
Oregon	Extends Tax Credits		35.3	0.0	35.3
	HB 3427 CAT (Personal Rate Decrease)	01-20	-211.5	0.0	-211.5
	SB 523 (enhanced collections)		1.0	0.0	1.0

TABLE A-1 (CONTINUED)

## Recommended Revenue Changes by Type of Revenue, Fiscal 2020

State	Tax Change Description	Effective Date	Fiscal 2020 Revenue Impact (\$ in millions)		
			General Fund	Other State Fund	Total
<b>PERSONAL INCOME TAXES CONTINUED</b>					
Vermont	Medical Deduction changes	07-19	-\$2.1		-\$2.1
Virginia	TCJA Business & Intl Provisions		119.8		119.8
Wisconsin	Reduction of 2nd bracket from 5.84% to 5.21%.	01-19	-166.9		-166.9
<b>Total Revenue Changes—Personal Income Tax</b>			<b>\$557.9</b>	<b>-\$303.2</b>	<b>\$254.7</b>
<b>CORPORATE INCOME TAXES</b>					
California	Federal Conformity Changes	01-19	229.3		229.3
Connecticut	Maintain current 10% surcharge set to expire in tax year 2019 for 2 years; Reduce cap on R&D and URA tax credits to 50.01%	01-19	94.4		94.4
Georgia	Income and jobs tax credit.		-8.2		-8.2
Hawaii	Raises the motion picture film production income tax credit cap from \$35M to \$50M	01-19	-15.0		-15.0
Idaho	conformity	07-19	12.8		12.8
Indiana	Market based sourcing	07-19	13.3		13.3
Kentucky	Changes to combined reporting passed in 2018	01-19	-3.6		-3.6
Maryland	Sunset extension for the Job Creation Tax Credit	07-19	-3.3		-3.3
Minnesota	19, SS1, CH 6 - TCJA Conformity		116.4		116.4
	19, SS1, CH 6 - Net Operating Loss limits		49.5		49.5
	Other changes: Bipartisan Budget Act Conformity; Disaster Relief/Airports/Airways Ext Acts Conformity; Limit Dividends Rec Deduction for debt finance stock; Consistent apportionment for mutual fund managers; Referendum Equalization Aid increase - Interact		4.5		4.5
New Jersey	Decrease in surtax from 2.5% to 1.5%	01/20	-67.0		-67.0
New Mexico	Lift Film Tax Credit Cap	07-19	-110.0		-110.0
Oregon	HB 3427 Establishes a Corporate Activities Tax	01-20	0.0	799.0	799.0
Utah	Closed loophole for companies that deduct royalties paid to captive insurers for the use of intangible assets	05-19	1.0		1.0
	Allows a tax credit to certain companies for FDIC premiums	01-19	-4.0		-4.0
Virginia	TCJA Business & Intl Provisions		154.9		154.9
<b>Total Revenue Changes—Corporate Income Tax</b>			<b>\$465.0</b>	<b>\$799.0</b>	<b>\$1,264.0</b>

TABLE A-1 (CONTINUED)

## Enacted Revenue Changes by Type of Revenue, Fiscal 2020

State	Tax Change Description	Effective Date	Fiscal 2020 Revenue Impact (\$ in millions)		
			General Fund	Other State Fund	Total
<b>CIGARETTE TAXES</b>					
Connecticut	Tax E-Cigarettes (10% wholesale "open" & \$0.40/ml "closed")	10-19	\$1.9		\$1.9
Minnesota	19, SS1, CH 6 — Inc June Accel Payment to 87.5% -2020; 84.5% -2022		2.5		2.5
New Mexico	New tax on e-cigarettes/ nicotine vaping	07-19	10.0		10.0
New York	Impose a Vapor Products Tax and Raise the Tobacco Purchasing Age to 21	12-19	-2.0	4.0	2.0
Ohio	Enacts vapor products tax and imposes purchase age restrictions on tobacco and vapor products.	10-19	-11.1	-0.3	-11.4
Vermont	Taxation on E-cigarettes	07-19	0.9		0.9
	Increase Tob. Products age to 21	07-19	-0.4		-0.4
Wisconsin	5 Cents/ml Tax on Vapor Liquids or Substances.	10-19	2.3		2.3
<b>Total Revenue Changes—Cigarette Tax</b>			<b>\$4.1</b>	<b>\$3.7</b>	<b>\$7.8</b>
<b>MOTOR FUEL TAXES</b>					
Alabama	The Rebuild Alabama Act levied an additional excise tax on gasoline and diesel fuel. An additional tax of \$.06 will be charged. \$.02 will be added in 2020, and another \$.02 will be added in 2022. The Alabama Department of Transportation will receive 66.67% of this increase.	08-19		12.9	12.9
Arkansas	Levied wholesale sales tax (3 cent gas, 6 cent diesel)	10-19		56.1	56.1
Ohio	\$10.5 cents per gallon gasoline tax increase	07-19		865.0	865.0
Wisconsin	Decrease Licensed Motor Vehicle Fuel Supplier Administrative Allowance from 1.35% to 0.65%	01-20		2.8	2.8
	Eliminate Retailer Refunds for Evaporation	01-20		2.1	2.1
<b>Total Revenue Changes—Motor Fuel Tax</b>			<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$938.9</b>	<b>\$938.9</b>
<b>ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE TAXES</b>					
Connecticut	Reduce alcohol beverage excise taxes at craft breweries by 50%; Increase Excise Tax by 10% on Alcohol — Except Beer; Alcohol Beverage Floor Tax	10-19	4.5		4.5
Kentucky	New small farm winery tax cut	07-19	-0.3		-0.3
Oregon	Increased License Fees		0.0	2.6	2.6
Tennessee	Allows public higher education institutions to sell alcoholic beverages at certain sanctioned sporting events	04-19	0.7	0.7	1.4
<b>Total Revenue Changes—Alcoholic Beverage Taxes</b>			<b>\$4.9</b>	<b>\$3.3</b>	<b>\$8.2</b>

TABLE A-1 (CONTINUED)

## Enacted Revenue Changes by Type of Revenue, Fiscal 2020

State	Tax Change Description	Effective Date	Fiscal 2020 Revenue Impact (\$ in millions)		
			General Fund	Other State Fund	Total
<b>GAMING TAXES / LOTTERY REVENUE</b>					
Illinois	Graduated VGT tax rate	06-19		\$89.0	\$89.0
Indiana	Table game wagering at horse track casinos	01-20	\$6.4		6.4
	Sports wagering	09-19	7.6		7.6
Pennsylvania	The additional 2% state tax on casino table games is extended until 8/1/21.	07-19	17.9		17.9
Rhode Island	Sports Betting	08-19	1.6		1.6
<b>Total Revenue Changes—Gaming/Lottery Revenue</b>			<b>\$33.5</b>	<b>\$89.0</b>	<b>\$122.5</b>
<b>OTHER TAXES &amp; REVENUE</b>					
Arkansas	Vehicle Registration Fee — levy additional registration fee on hybrid and electric vehicles	10-19	0.0	1.5	1.5
California	Managed Care Organization Tax — The existing Managed Care Organization Tax sunsets pursuant to Chapter 2, Statutes of 2016 (SBX2 2). The 2019 Budget Act (for Fiscal 2020) included intent language to re-new the tax retroactively which will be included in trailer bill language. Absent the extension of the MCO tax, General Fund expenditures would increase by the amount referenced in this line.	07-19	-1,716	2,631	915
Connecticut	Health Provider Tax: Maintain Hospital User Fee at FY 2019 level of \$900 million; Technical fix to intermediate care facilities (ICF) user fee	07-19	516.1		516.1
	Plastic Bag Tax — Surcharge on Plastic Bags of 10 cents	08-19	27.7		27.7
	Refunds of Taxes: Maintain Eligibility Limits on Property Tax Credits for FY 2019 & 2020; Reduce Pass Through Entity Tax Credit from 93.01% to 87.5%	01-19	103.0		103.0
Florida	Various	07-19	1.4	-7.0	-5.6
Georgia	Title Ad Valorem Tax		-2.2		-2.2
Hawaii	Imposes the transient accommodations tax on resort fees.	07-19	9.1		9.1
Illinois	Decoupling from Federal Repatriation Credit	06-19	117.3		117.3
	Tax amnesty	06-19	175.0		175.0
Minnesota	Statewide Property Tax		-27.5		-27.5
	All Other Non-Ded Rev		-24.0		-24.0
Missouri	Business Facility Tax Credit	08-19	-12.0	0.0	-12.0
	MO Works Tax Credit	08-19	-38.3	0.0	-38.3
New Jersey	Securities Enforcement	10-19	17.0		17.0
	HMO Assessment 3% from 2%	07-19	0.0	100.0	100.0
New Mexico	Extend internet taxation to all vendors & platforms	07-19	45.0		45.0
	Re-instate solar tax credit	07-19	-5.0		-5.0
New York	Create and Impose an Excise Tax on the Sale of Opioids	07-19	66.0	0.0	66.0
	Impose a Supplemental Auto Rental Tax Surcharge	06-19	0.0	17.0	17.0
Ohio	Modifies job retention tax credit criteria; creates a limitation on amount of equity capital subject to the financial institutions tax.	01/19 for JRTC change; 01/20 for FIT change	-11.7	-0.4	-12.1
Oregon	Extends Insurer Tax		-2.5	167.3	164.8

Table A-1 continues on next page.

TABLE A-1 (CONTINUED)

## Enacted Revenue Changes by Type of Revenue, Fiscal 2020

State	Tax Change Description	Effective Date	Fiscal 2020 Revenue Impact (\$ in millions)		
			General Fund	Other State Fund	Total
<b>OTHER TAXES &amp; REVENUE CONTINUED</b>					
Pennsylvania	The rate of inheritance tax upon the transfer of property to or for the use of a child 21 years of age or younger from a parent who dies after 12/13/19 shall be 0%.	01-20	-\$3.0		-\$3.0
Tennessee	Repeals professional privilege tax for certain professions	05-19	-22.3	\$0.0	-22.3
Utah	Tax on certain radioactive waste	05-19	2.4		2.4
Vermont	Rooms tax for online travel companies	07-19	2.8		2.8
	Capital Gains Exclusion	07-19	2.2		2.2
	Downtown development tax credits	07-19	-0.2		-0.2
	Expand of First Time Homebuyer and Affordable Housing Credits	07-19	-0.26		-0.26
	Land Gains tax revision	07-19	-0.8		-0.8
	Controlling Interest change to Property Transfer Tax	07-19	0.5		0.5
Washington	Hazardous Substance Tax rate increase and tax structure change	07-19	0.0	129.3	129.3
	Establishing a Graduated Real Estate Excise Tax	01-20	6.7	63.9	70.6
	Additional Business and Occupation Tax of 1.2% applied to specified financial institutions	01-20	36.6	0.0	36.6
	Business and Occupation Tax increase for certain travel agents and tour operators	07-19	2.2	0.0	2.2
	Business and Occupation Tax exemption for certain hospitals	07-19	-6.8	0.0	-6.8
	Business and Occupation Tax surcharge for certain persons engaged in specific service/other business activities	01-20	0.0	113.1	113.1
West Virginia	Reduce Steam Coal Severance Tax Rate & Repeal Tax on Limestone/Sandstone	07-19	-21.7		-21.7
	Exemption for coal merchant power plant from capacity tax	01-19	-6.0		-6.0
	Acute Care Hospital Provider Tax-Medicaid	07-19		5.0	5.0
<b>Total Revenue Changes—Other Tax &amp; Revenue</b>			<b>-\$769.1</b>	<b>\$3,220.4</b>	<b>\$2,451.3</b>
<b>FEES-BUSINESS</b>					
Maryland	Delaying exemption of business filing fee for businesses that provide retirement savings programs to employees.	07-19	35.0		35.0
Montana	Increase Investment License Fee	05-19	7.8		7.8
Rhode Island	Medical Marijuana Regulation	07-19	3.0		3.0
Vermont	Financial Regulatory fees	07-19	8.3		8.3
	Utility Regulatory fees	07-19		1.1	1.1
<b>FEES-COURT</b>					
Maryland	A specific county will now collect its own transfer tax revenue, reducing the administration fee collected by the courts.	07-19	-1.5		-1.5
New York	Increase Indigent Legal Services Fund Support	04-19	0.0	71.0	71.0
Oregon	Increased Judicial Fees		1.5	0.0	1.5

TABLE A-1 (CONTINUED)

## Enacted Revenue Changes by Type of Revenue, Fiscal 2020

State	Tax Change Description	Effective Date	Fiscal 2020 Revenue Impact (\$ in millions)		
			General Fund	Other State Fund	Total
<b>FEES-TRANSPORTATION/MOTOR VEHICLE</b>					
Connecticut	Increase from \$35 to \$100 fee for automobile trade-ins	10-19	\$7.4		\$7.4
New York	Impose Bus Inspection Fee	10-19	1.0	\$0.0	1.0
	Increase Notice of Violation Fine	04-19	0.0	1.0	1.0
South Carolina	Motor Fuel User Fee-increases by 2-cents/gallon for 6yrs (7/1/17 - 7/1/22) for a total increase of 12-cents	07-17		234.3	234.3
Wisconsin	Increase State Vehicle Registration Fee from \$75 to \$85	10-19		28.0	28.0
	Increase State Vehicle Registration Fee for Light Trucks under 6,000 lbs. to \$100	10-19		10.9	10.9
	Increase State Vehicle Title Fee by \$95 to \$164.50	10-19		114.7	114.7
<b>FEES-USER FEES</b>					
California	Infant Botulism Treatment and Prevention Fee Increase	07-19		3.0	3.0
Illinois	Managed Care Organization Assessment	06-19	0.0	500.0	500.0
Rhode Island	Mortgage Loan Originator Licensing Fee	07-19	1.2		1.2
	Beverage Container Case Fee	07-19	2.2		2.2
	Hard-to-Dispose Materials Fee	07-19	1.0		1.0
Vermont	Agricultural, recreational, and professional licensing fees	07-19		2.1	2.1
<b>FEES-OTHER</b>					
Alaska	Pioneer Homes Rate Increase	07-19	20.0		20.0
California	Licensing and Certification Fee Adjustment (Statewide)	07-19		27.0	27.0
	Los Angeles County Licensing and Certification Fee Increase	07-19		9.8	9.8
	California Air Resources Board Fee Increase	07-19		2.0	2.0
	Alcoholic Beverage Fee Increase	7-19 & 10-19		16.6	16.6
Connecticut	Increase Ridesharing Services Fee from 25 cents to 30 cents	07-19	4.5		4.5
	Transfer from the Banking Fund to the General Fund; and other License/permit/fees expansion	07-19	6.6		6.6
Indiana	Casino Relocation Fee	07-19	9.0		9.0
Maryland	Extension of health insurance provider fees to the State (1%) due to change in federal fees as part of ACA.	07-19		105.0	105.0
	Doubling of 9-1-1 fee to improve emergency number systems.	07-19		53.8	53.8
Minnesota	DE, Fees and Surcharges		14.0		14.0
New York	Extend the Waste Tire Fee for Three Years	01-20	0.0	18.0	18.0
	Impose Penalty on the Use of Lead Paint	04-19	1.0	0.0	1.0
<b>Total Revenue Changes—Fees</b>			<b>\$122.0</b>	<b>\$1,198.3</b>	<b>\$1,320.3</b>

TABLE A-2

## Enacted Revenue Measures, Fiscal 2020

State	Description	Effective Date	Fiscal 2020 Revenue Impact (\$ in millions)		
			General Fund	Other State Fund	Total
<b>SALES &amp; USE TAX — WAYFAIR IMPLEMENTATION</b>					
Arizona	Out-of-state Retail TPT	9-19	\$57.0		\$57.0
Arkansas	Require out-of-state sellers to collect Arkansas sales tax	10-19	21.8	\$10.7	32.4
Colorado	Remote Sales Collections	6-19	104.0		104.0
Georgia	Online Retail Sales - Dealers		3.9		3.9
Hawaii	Deems marketplace facilitators the sellers of tangible personal property, intangible personal property, and services sold through the market place.	1-19	4.0		4.0
Illinois	Marketplace facilitators	6-19	86.0		86.0
Indiana	market facilitator online sales tax	7-19	80.8		80.8
Kentucky	Marketplace Provider Added	7-19	17.0		17.0
Nebraska	Sales Tax on Internet Purchases (Wayfair)	3-19	8.8		8.8
Nevada	Marketplace facilitators, defined as a person who facilitates the sale of tangible personal property by a marketplace seller in the state of Nevada, are required to collect and remit sales and use taxes on certain sales that are facilitated on behalf of the marketplace seller.	10-19	17.1		17.1
New Jersey	Wayfair effect	10-18	190.0		190.0
New York	Eliminate Internet Tax Advantage	6-19	170.0	7.0	177.0
Ohio	Enacts economic nexus provision and marketplace facilitator collection requirement. Enacts several sales tax exemption changes.	10-19	124.6	4.4	129.0
Pennsylvania	Vendors who have no physical presence but whose direct sales and facilitated marketplace sales attributed to PA exceed \$100,000 must register to collect and remit PA sales tax.	7-19	6.0		6.0
Rhode Island	Remote seller marketplace collections	7-19	11.8		11.8
Tennessee	Internet sales tax rule	7-19	44.7	1.6	46.3
Texas	Collection of sales and use tax from marketplace providers	10-19	242.5		242.5
Utah	Requirement of certain marketplace facilitators to collect and remit sales tax	10-19	3.3		3.3
Virginia	Wayfair Internet Sales		82.5		82.5
West Virginia	Sales Tax Collection Requirement on marketplace Facilitators	7-19	6.3		6.3
Wisconsin	Require Internet Marketplaces to Collect Sales and Use Tax on 3rd Party Sales Facilitated by the Marketplace	01-20	33.5		33.5
<b>SALES &amp; USE TAX — OTHER</b>					
Colorado	Vendor Fee Cap	1-20	23.0		23.0
Ohio	Temporarily increase percentage of total GRF tax receipts deposited in the Public Library Fund from 1.66% to 1.70%. The loss in revenue is split between the non-auto sales and kilowatt hour taxes	7-19	-9.1	9.1	0.0
Oklahoma	Redirects Sales Tax Receipts from GRF to Transportation funds for cash used upfront in budget	7-19	-99.6		-99.6
Virginia	AST Move Threshold to > \$10 million		-27.2		-27.2

TABLE A-2 (CONTINUED)

## Enacted Revenue Measures, Fiscal 2020

State	Description	Effective Date	Fiscal 2020 Revenue Impact (\$ in millions)		
			General Fund	Other State Fund	Total
<b>PERSONAL INCOME TAX</b>					
Arizona	IRC Conformity & Reform	1-19	-\$85.0		-\$85.0
Connecticut	Adjust withholding growth rate upward	7-19	90.0		90.0
New York	Increase Tax Return Audits	4-19	12.0	\$0.0	12.0
	Extend Tax Shelter Reporting for Five Years and Update Tax Preparer Penalties	4-19	14.0	0.0	14.0
Ohio	Temporarily increase percentage of total GRF tax receipts deposited in the Local Government Fund from 1.66% to 1.68%. The loss in revenue is borne by the personal income tax.	7-19	-4.5	4.5	0.0
	Local Government Audit Support Fund to receive an amount equal to appropriation via an earmark of tax revenue	10-19	-7.5	7.5	0.0
<b>CORPORATE INCOME TAX</b>					
Ohio	Reduce the commercial activity tax administrative fee from .75% to .65%.	7-19	1.8	-1.8	0.0
Oklahoma	Allows credit carry forward deferral for zero emissions facilities	7-19	3.2	0.7	3.9
<b>CIGARETTE/TOBACCO TAX</b>					
Connecticut	Raise the Age to 21 for purchase of cigarettes	7-19	-4.3		-4.3
Nevada	Alternative nicotine products and vapor products, including e-cigarettes and their components, are subject to the 30 percent wholesale tax on other tobacco products.	1-20	3.7		3.7
<b>GAMING TAX/ LOTTERY REVENUE</b>					
Arkansas	Transfer collections above \$31.2M from general revenue to highway fund. This is expected to happen FY21.	10-19	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indiana	Surplus lottery deposited in General Fund rather than Build Indiana Fund	7-19	13.3	-13.3	0.0
Mississippi	SB 2001 of the 2018 1st Extraordinary Session, established a state lottery. Annually, the first \$80 million in net revenue will be transferred to the State Highway Fund (MDOT) and any additional revenue will be transferred to the Education Enhancement Fund for the first ten years of operation of the lottery. After the first ten years of the operation of the lottery, annually the first \$80 million in net revenue will be transferred to the General Fund and any additional revenue will be transferred to the Education Enhancement Fund.	9-19	0.0	25.0	25.0
Montana	Legalize Sports Gambling	7-19	3.3		3.3
New York	Simplify Video Lottery Gaming (VLG) Rate and Additional Commission Provisions	4-19	0.0	5.0	5.0
	Make Technical Changes to Gaming Provisions	4-19	0.0	30.0	30.0

TABLE A-2 (CONTINUED)

## Enacted Revenue Measures, Fiscal 2020

State	Description	Effective Date	Fiscal 2020 Revenue Impact (\$ in millions)		
			General Fund	Other State Fund	Total
<b>OTHER TAXES AND REVENUES</b>					
Alabama	Financial Institutions Excise Tax (FIET) changed from a post-payment system to a quarterly pre-payment system	1-20	\$10.0		\$10.0
Alaska	Repeal School Debt Reimbursement	7-19	48.9		48.9
	Repeal Project Debt Reimbursement	7-19	3.3		3.3
Connecticut	Federal Grants: Maintain Supplemental Payments at FY 2019 level; Net Appropriate for Care 4 Kids/Child Care Development Fund; Increase in revenue attributable to Medicaid changes	7-19	124.2		124.2
	"Transfers-Other Funds": Fund Higher Education Alternative Retirement Plan; Transfer FY 2020 Revenue for use in FY 2021; Transfer to the Philanthropic Match Account (Dallo); Transfer excess funds from the CHEAPR account; Paid Family Medical Leave — Initial Implementation; Increase PEGPETIA Transfer to \$7.0 million in FY 2020; Transfer to Mashantucket/Pequot Fund	7-1-2019 – 10-1-2019	-74.3		-74.3
	Admissions and dues-exempt certain venues; reflect OTB Enforcement	8-1-2019 – 10-1-2019	1.1		1.1
	Volatility Cap Adjustment-extend/expand angel investor tax credit program	7-19	5.0		5.0
Nebraska	Transfer from General Fund to the State Property Tax Credit Cash Fund to reimburse local governments for a property tax credit applied to property taxes due	07-19	-51.0		-51.0
Rhode Island	Transfers from Quasi-public agencies	Transfer by 6-30-20	8.2		8.2
	Transfers Commerce Corporation's First Wave Fund to General Fund	Transfer by 10-1-2019	5.0		5.0
	Attorney General Settlements	7-19	5.0		5.0
Vermont	Redirection of 6% of Meals and Rooms tax revenues from the General Fund to the Clean Water Fund for clean water projects.	7-19	-7.5	7.5	0.0
<b>FEES—OTHER</b>					
Florida	Fund Shift	7-19	-0.7	0.7	0.0
Idaho	Forest Practices Act	7-19		0.2	0.2
Oklahoma	Reallocates District Attorney fees to GRF/now funded directly	7-19	15.1		15.1
<b>FEES—TRANSP/MOTOR VEHICLE</b>					
Florida	Fund Shift	7-19	-45.0	45.0	0.0
New York	Recognize Value of State Assets	4/-19	0.0	5.0	5.0
Rhode Island	Shift from Transportation Fund to General Fund	Transfer by 6-30-20	4.5	-4.5	0.0
<b>FEES—USER FEES</b>					
Rhode Island	E-911 Fees to Restricted Receipt Account	7-19	-5.6	5.6	0.0
<b>Total Revenue Measures</b>			<b>\$1,288.9</b>	<b>\$149.9</b>	<b>\$1,438.7</b>

TABLE A-3

## Enacted Mid-Year Revenue Changes by Type of Revenue, Fiscal 2019

State	Tax Change Description	Effective Date	Fiscal 2019 Revenue Impact (\$ in millions)		
			General Fund	Other State Fund	Total
<b>SALES TAXES</b>					
Indiana	Sales tax exemption on hot mix asphalt	07-18	-\$2.4		-\$2.4
	Eliminates Sales Tax on software sold as a service	07-18	-11.5		-11.5
Maine	Marijuana Sales Tax	05-18	1.4		1.4
Ohio	Change exemption for property used in oil and gas production	09-18	-2.9		-2.9
<b>Total Revenue Changes—Sales Tax</b>			<b>-\$15.4</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>-\$15.4</b>
<b>PERSONAL INCOME TAXES</b>					
Indiana	Individual Income — Tax Conformity	01-18	45.0		45.0
	Individual Income — 529 Plan Credits	01-18	-22.6		-22.6
Maine	Tax Relief	12-18	-22.1		-22.1
Minnesota	TCJA Conformity (pass-throughs)	07-19	18.0		18.0
Ohio	Conforms Ohio law with Internal Revenue Code changes	03-18	-3.0		-3.0
Utah	Legislation authorizing the taxation of repatriated business income	07-19	10.8		10.8
	Creation of "Utah Personal Exemption"	01-18	-30.0		-30.0
Virginia	TCJA Business & Intl Provisions		-101.8		-101.8
<b>Total Revenue Changes—Personal Income Tax</b>			<b>-\$105.7</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>-\$105.7</b>
<b>CORPORATE INCOME TAXES</b>					
Indiana	Corporate Credit CY17 — Carryforward	01-18	-2.1		-2.1
	Corporate AGI — Tax Conformity	01-18	11.0		11.0
Michigan	Change in Tax Rate for Premiums - Health Insurance	10-18	-13.0	0.0	-13.0
Minnesota	TCJA Conformity	07-19	4.9		4.9
New Mexico	Film tax credit backlog payoff	06-19	-100.0		-100.0
Utah	Legislation authorizing the taxation of repatriated business income	07-19	25.2		25.2
	Net operating loss, interest deduction, and FDIC fee changes	07-19	22.0		22.0
Virginia	TCJA Business & Intl Provisions		163.9		163.9
<b>Total Revenue Changes—Corporate Income Tax</b>			<b>\$111.9</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$111.9</b>
<b>FEES</b>					
California	Infant Botulism Treatment and Prevention Fee Adjustment	01-19		2.1	2.1
Colorado	Parks and Wildlife Fees Increase	08-18		8.8	8.8
Rhode Island	Compliance Order Fines	06-19	1.2	-1.2	0.0
<b>Total Revenue Changes—Fees</b>			<b>\$1.2</b>	<b>\$9.7</b>	<b>\$10.9</b>

TABLE A-4

## Enacted Mid-Year Revenue Measures, Fiscal 2019

State	Tax Change Description	Effective Date	Fiscal 2019 Revenue Impact (\$ in millions)		
			General Fund	Other State Fund	Total
<b>SALES &amp; USE TAX</b>					
Michigan	Online Sales (Wayfair)	01-19	26.7	133.3	160.0
<b>PERSONAL INCOME TAX</b>					
Ohio	3.3% withholding rate reduction	01-19	-146.4	-4.1	-150.5
Virginia	Taxpayer Relief Fund	06-19		431.0	431.0
<b>OTHER TAXES AND REVENUES</b>					
New Jersey	90 day amnesty	11-18	186.2	67.7	253.9
Rhode Island	Transfers from Quasi-public agencies	Transfer by 6-30-19	13.0		13.0
	Transfer surplus funds from restricted receipt accounts	Transfer by 6-30-19	2.0		2.0
	Transfers from closed bond project accounts	Transfer by 6-30-19	1.4		1.4
	Real Estate Conveyance Tax	Potential refund must be accounted for in FY19	-1.7		-1.7
Vermont	As a result of the Legislature's restructuring of the Education Fund's revenue sources in the As Passed FY 2019 budget, there was a decrease of -\$301.2M in the annual transfer of General Funds to the Education Fund. In lieu of the annual transfer of General Funds to the Education Fund, 100% of Sales and Use and 25% of Meals and Rooms taxes will be deposited directly into the Education Fund, which were revenues previously attributed to the General Fund. As part of the fiscal year 2019 Budget Adjustment bill, \$272.4M of the State Health Care Resources Fund ongoing revenue sources will be recognized as General Fund Revenue, and this shift in recognition of revenue sources accounts for the upward change in fiscal year 2019 General Fund revenue as compared to what was reported in the Fall 2018 survey.	07-18	272.4	-272.4	0.0
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$353.6</b>	<b>\$355.5</b>	<b>\$709.1</b>

\* See Notes to Table A-4 on page .

TABLE A-5

## Fiscal 2021 State General Fund, Enacted (Millions)

State	Beginning Balance	Revenues	Adjustments	Total Resources	Expenditures	Adjustments	Ending Balance	Rainy Day Fund Balance
Connecticut*		\$20,148		\$20,148	\$19,982		\$166	\$3,433
Hawaii	\$648	8,446		9,094	8,538		556	404
Indiana*	838	17,372	\$10	18,220	17,253	\$100	866	1,455
Maine*	110	4,018	3	4,131	4,089	0	42	306
Nebraska*	290	5,045	-287	5,048	4,730	5	313	455
Nevada	236	4,510	58	4,804	4,495	55	255	
Ohio*	656	36,195		36,851	36,453		398	2,692

NOTES: The states listed above opted to provide fiscal 2021 data based on their states' enacted fiscal 2020-2021 biennial budgets. In addition, Arkansas, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin enacted fiscal 2020-2021 biennial budgets. Finalized information on North Carolina's biennial budget was not available at the time of publication. \*See Notes to Table A-5 on page .

TABLE A-6

## Fiscal 2021 Enacted Program Area Adjustments by Dollar Value (Millions)

State	K-12 Education	Higher Education	Public Assistance	Medicaid	Corrections	Transportation	Other	Total
Connecticut*	\$108.1	\$20.4	-\$16.1	\$348.7	\$88.0		\$394.2	\$943.3
Hawaii								\$0.0
Indiana*	379.4	26.7		337.7	47.3	-\$1.0	282.9	1,073.0
Maine	123.5	12.3		132.1	11.4		101.3	380.6
Nebraska*	75.1	44.7	-4.2	67.5	16.0		74.1	273.2
Ohio*	-44.1	219.1	-3.0	2,335.7	142.3	64.9	604.2	3,319.1
<b>Increases</b>	4	5	0	5	5	1	5	5
<b>Decreases</b>	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0

NOTE: The states listed above opted to provide fiscal 2021 data based on their states' enacted biennial budgets. Value of changes are in reference to funding level of FY 2019 enacted budget.

**TABLE A-7**

**Strategies Used to Manage Budget, Fiscal 2021**

State	Across-the-Board % Cuts	Targeted Cuts	Layoffs	Furloughs	Early Retirement	Salary Reductions	Cuts to State Employee Benefits	Eliminating Vacant Positions / Hiring Freeze	Pension/ OPEB Adjustments
Connecticut*		X							X
Hawaii									
Indiana*	X								
Maine*									
Nebraska*								X	
Ohio									

NOTE: The states listed above opted to provide fiscal 2021 data based on their states' enacted biennial budgets. \*See Notes to Table A-7 on page

**TABLE A-7 (CONTINUED)**

**Strategies Used to Manage Budget, Fiscal 2021**

State	Reduce Local Aid	Reorganize Agencies	Privatization	Rainy Day Fund	Other Fund Transfers	Prior-year Fund Balance	Deferred Payments	Other (Specify)
Connecticut*								X
Hawaii						X		
Indiana*								
Maine*								X
Nebraska*		X						
Ohio								

NOTE: The states listed above opted to provide fiscal 2021 data based on their states' enacted biennial budgets. \*See Notes to Table A-7 on page

TABLE A-8

## Enacted Revenue Actions by Type of Revenue, Fiscal 2021

State	Tax Change Description	Effective Date	Fiscal 2021 Revenue Impact (\$ in millions)		
			General Fund	Other State Fund	Total
<b>SALES TAXES</b>					
Connecticut	Expand sales tax base; eliminate exemptions	7-1-2019 – 7-1-2020	\$268.8		\$268.8
Indiana	Market facilitator tax, online fee tax, exemption on data center equipment	07-19	83.2		83.2
<b>Total Revenue Changes—Sales Taxes</b>			<b>\$352.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$352.0</b>
<b>PERSONAL INCOME TAXES</b>					
Connecticut	Eliminate 5 year, \$500 credit for STEM college graduates; Cap teachers' pension exemption at 25% for 2 years; Extend/Expand the Angel Investor Tax Credit to 7/1/2024	1/1/2019 – 7/1/2019	\$10.9		\$10.9
Indiana	SGO/school scholarship tax credit, military benefit deduction, economic development tax credits	01-20	-\$29.9		-\$29.9
Ohio*	4% reduction across-the-board reduction in tax rates on non-business income; no tax liability on incomes below \$21,750.	01-19	-\$338.2	-\$11.6	-\$349.8
	Creates new tax credits for Opportunity Zone investments, and for lead abatement expenses. (First impact is in fiscal 2021)	01-19	-33.8	-1.2	-35.0
	Eliminates several tax credits, imposes means testing on certain tax credits, and disallows the business income deduction for certain activities.	01-19 (01-20 for business deduction provision)	41.6	1.5	43.1
	Increase in earned income tax credit.	01-19	-39.4	-1.4	-40.8
<b>Total Revenue Changes—Personal Income Taxes</b>			<b>-\$388.8</b>	<b>-\$12.7</b>	<b>-\$401.5</b>
<b>CORPORATE INCOME TAXES</b>					
Connecticut	Maintain current 10% surcharge set to expire in tax year 2019; Repeal the business entity tax of \$250; Reduce cap on R&D and URA tax credits to 50.01%; Limit carryforward of new R&D tax credits to 15 years; Repeal 7/7 Program	1-1-2019 – 1/1-2021	\$17.3		\$17.3
Hawaii	Raises the motion picture film production income tax credit cap from \$35M to \$50M	01-19	-15.0		-15.0
Indiana	DINO credits no longer claimed from awards, market based sourcing	01-20	47.1		47.1
<b>Total Revenue Changes—Corporate Income Taxes</b>			<b>\$49.4</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$49.4</b>
<b>CIGARETTE TAXES</b>					
Connecticut	Tax E-Cigarettes (10% wholesale "open" & \$0.40/ml "closed")	10-19	\$2.5		\$2.5
Ohio*	Enacts vapor products tax and imposes purchase age restrictions on tobacco and vapor products.	10-19	-13.8	-0.5	-14.3
<b>Total Revenue Changes—Cigarette Taxes</b>			<b>-\$11.3</b>	<b>-\$0.5</b>	<b>-\$11.8</b>

NOTE: \*See Notes to Table A-8 on page

TABLE A-8 (CONTINUED)

## Enacted Revenue Actions by Type of Revenue, Fiscal 2021

State	Tax Change Description	Effective Date	Fiscal 2021 Revenue Impact (\$ in millions)		
			General Fund	Other State Fund	Total
<b>MOTOR FUEL TAXES</b>					
Ohio*	\$10.5 cents per gallon gasoline tax increase	07-19		\$865.0	\$865.0
<b>Total Revenue Changes—Motor Fuel Taxes</b>			<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$865.0</b>	<b>\$865.0</b>
<b>ALCOHOL TAXES</b>					
Connecticut	Reduce alcohol beverage excise taxes at craft breweries by 50%; Increase Excise Tax by 10% on Alcohol — Except Beer	10-19	\$4.9		\$4.9
<b>Total Revenue Changes—Alcohol Taxes</b>			<b>\$4.9</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$4.9</b>
<b>GAMING TAXES / LOTTERY REVENUES</b>					
Indiana	Sports wagering	09-19	\$10.1		\$10.1
	Table game wagering at horse track casinos	01-20	12.8		12.8
	additional wagering from new casino	07-19	\$6.3		\$6.3
<b>Total Revenue Changes—Gaming Taxes / Lottery Revenues</b>			<b>\$29.2</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$29.2</b>
<b>OTHER TAXES</b>					
Connecticut	Real Estate Conveyance Tax: Mansion Tax - Home Sales above \$2.5M additional 1%; Exempt properties with crumbling foundations	07-20	\$6.2		\$6.2
	Health Provider Tax: Maintain Hospital User Fee at FY 2019 level of \$900 million; Technical fix to intermediate care facilities (ICF) user fee	07-19	516.1		516.1
	Miscellaneous Tax: Surcharge on Plastic Bags of 10 cents	08-19	26.8		26.8
	Refunds of Taxes: Maintain Eligibility Limits on Property Tax Credits for FY 2019 & 2020; Reduce Pass Through Entity Tax Credit from 93.01% to 87.5%	01-19	103.0		103.0
Hawaii	Imposes the transient accommodations tax on resort fees.	07-19	10.3		10.3
Ohio*	Modifies job retention tax credit criteria; creates a limitation on amount of equity capital subject to the financial institutions tax.	01-19 for JRTC change; 01-20 for FIT change	-15.8	-\$0.5	-16.3
<b>Total Revenue Changes—Other Taxes</b>			<b>\$646.6</b>	<b>-\$0.5</b>	<b>\$646.1</b>
<b>FEES</b>					
Connecticut	Increase annual filing fee for LLC's and LLP's from \$20 to \$80; Increase Ridesharing Services Fee from 25 cents to 30 cents; Raise the Age for Cigarettes - Dealer Fee Increase; Increase from \$35 to \$100 fee for automobile trade-ins; Increase Fees per OPM Report; Transfer from the Banking Fund to the General Fund	7-1-2019 –	\$83.7		\$83.7
		7-1-2020			
Indiana	Casino relocation fees	07-19	4.0		4.0
<b>Total Revenue Changes—Fees</b>			<b>\$87.7</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$87.7</b>

NOTE: \*See Notes to Table A-8 on page

**TABLE A-9**  
**Enacted Revenue Measures, Fiscal 2021**

State	Description	Effective Date	Fiscal 2021 Revenue Impact (\$ in millions)		
			General Fund	Other State Fund	Total
<b>Connecticut</b>	Personal Income Tax — Adjust withholding growth rate upward	7-1-19	\$90.0		\$90.0
	Cigarette/Tobacco Tax — Raise the Age to 21 for cigarettes	7-1-19	-5.5		-5.5
	Fees — Other — Exempt Certain Venues; Reflect OTB Enforcement	7-1-19	0.4		0.4
	Other Taxes and Revenues — Federal Grants: Maintain Supplemental Payments at FY 2019 level; Net Appropriate for Care 4 Kids/Child Care Development Fund; Increase in revenue attributable to Medicaid changes	7-1-19	122.7		122.7
	Other Taxes and Revenues — “Transfers-Other Funds”: Fund Higher Education Alternative Retirement Plan; Adjust the Amortization of Historical GAAP Deficit; Transfer FY 2020 Revenue for use in FY 2021; Transfer excess funds from the CHEAPR account; Transfer to Mashantucket/Pequot Fund	7-1-2019 – 10-1-2019	205.6		205.6
	Other Taxes and Revenues — Extend/Expand the Angel Investor Tax credit program	7-1-19	5.0		5.0
<b>Hawaii</b>	Sales & Use Tax — Deems marketplace facilitators the sellers of tangible personal property, intangible personal property, and services sold through the market place.	1-1-19	9.8		9.8
<b>Indiana</b>	Lottery Revenue — Surplus lottery deposited in General Fund rather than Build Indiana Fund	7-1-19	13.3	-\$13.3	0.0
	Other Taxes and Revenues — Transfer to General Fund from Agency Settlement Fund	7-1-20	10.0	-10.0	0.0
<b>Nebraska</b>	Other Taxes and Revenues — Transfer from General Fund to Property Tax Credit Cash Fund to reimburse local governments for a property tax credit applied to property taxes due	07-20	-51.0		-51.0
	Sales & Use Tax — Sales Tax on Internet Purchases (Wayfair)	7-1-20	10.0		10.0
<b>Ohio</b>	Sales & Use Tax — Temporarily increase percentage of total GRF tax receipts deposited in the Public Library Fund from 1.66% to 1.70%. The loss in revenue is split between the non-auto sales and kilowatt hour taxes	7-1-19	-10.0	10.0	0.0
	Sales & Use Tax — Enacts economic nexus provision and marketplace facilitator collection requirement. Enacts several sales tax exemption changes.	10-1-19	207.8	7.3	215.1
	Personal Income Tax — Temporarily increase percentage of total GRF tax receipts deposited in the Local Government Fund from 1.66% to 1.68%. The loss in revenue is borne by the personal income tax.	7-1-19	-5.0	5.0	0.0
	Personal Income Tax — Local Government Audit Support Fund to receive an amount equal to appropriation via an earmark of tax revenue	10-1-19	-10.0	10.0	0.0
	Corporate Income Tax — Reduce the commercial activity tax administrative fee from .75% to .65%.	7-1-19	1.8	-1.8	0.0
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$594.9</b>	<b>\$7.2</b>	<b>\$602.1</b>

# APPENDIX NOTES

## Notes to Table A-2: Enacted Revenue Measures, Fiscal 2020

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**Rhode Island** E-911 Fees — The FY 2020 Budget transfers these fees from general revenue to a dedicated restricted receipt account.

## Notes to Table A-3: Enacted Mid-Year Revenue Changes by Type of Revenue, Fiscal 2019

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**Rhode Island** Compliance Order Fines — The Governor proposed establishing a restricted receipt account used to fund staff with these fees. The FY 2019 Enacted budget assumes these receipts as general revenues.

## Notes to Table A-4: Enacted Mid-Year Revenue Measures, Fiscal 2019

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**Rhode Island** Real Estate Conveyance Tax — The FY 2019 Budget recognizes the potential refund of \$1.7 million of real estate conveyance tax revenues previously paid pursuant to ongoing litigation. The state is appealing a judgement issued against it in May, but the potential refund must be accounted for in FY 2019.

## Notes to Table A-5: Fiscal 2021 State General Fund, Enacted

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**Connecticut** Per Connecticut Statute, once the Rainy Day Fund amounts to 15% of net General Fund appropriations for the next Fiscal Year, the remaining amounts will be applied to pension and debt service obligations such as the State Employees Retirement System (SERS) and the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS). In this case, the total Rainy Day Fund balance at the end of FY 2021 would be approximately \$3,432.8 million. However, this would be above the 15% threshold and therefore \$345.6 million would be applied to pension costs and \$3,087.2 million would remain in the Rainy Day Fund.

**Indiana** Revenue adjustments include a transfer to the General Fund from an agency settlement fund. Expenditure adjustments include reversions from distributions, capital, and reconciliations; and state agency and university line item capital projects.

**Maine** Revenue and Expenditure adjustments reflect Legislatively authorized transfers. The total balance reported for FY21 includes up to \$56.8 million earmarked for repayment of disallowed costs from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

**Nebraska** Revenue adjustments are transfers between the General Fund and other funds. Among others, this includes a \$221 million transfer, Plus an additional \$51 million transfer from the General Fund to the Property Tax Credit Cash Fund. Also, a \$11 million transfer to the Water Sustainability Fund. Expenditure Adjustments represent a \$5 million allocation for potential deficits

**Ohio** FY 2021 expenditures include \$455.8 million in estimated transfers out of the GRF.

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## Notes to Table A-6: Fiscal 2021 Enacted Program Area Adjustments by Dollar Value

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<b>Connecticut</b>	Higher Education: Retirement & unfunded liability support for UConn Health Center and Community Colleges. Public Assistance/Medicaid: The Medicaid appropriation in the Department of Social Services (DSS) is “net funded” while other Medicaid expenditures remain gross funded. Funding for the Hospital Supplemental Payments account in DSS is also gross funded.
<b>Indiana</b>	Medicaid - Shifted \$135.5M from existing appropriations to the Medicaid Assistance appropriation to better align how it was being used. All Other — Includes increases for General Government, Public Safety, Conservation and Environment, Health/Human Services, and Economic Development.
<b>Nebraska</b>	K-12 Education — School Aid Formula \$68.3 Mil; Special Ed \$4.6 mil. Higher Education — University Salary increases, Community College Aid. Medicaid, Expansion \$49.6 million (net). Corrections — Staffing, Programs. All Other — State Employee salaries and health insurance; Capital Construction; Justice Reinvestment; CHIP, Provider Rate Increases, Child Welfare, FMAP Reduction
<b>Ohio</b>	K-12 education: Approximately \$600M additional k-12 funding provided through non-GRF sources. Medicaid: \$1.3B of this increase is in federal share appropriations.

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## Notes to Table A-7: Strategies Used to Manage Budget, Fiscal 2021

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<b>Connecticut</b>	Pension/OPEB — Teachers Retirement Changes. Other - Debt Service Reductions
<b>Indiana</b>	Agencies were instructed to use their FY 2018 spending levels as their base budget request for FY 2021
<b>Maine</b>	Other — increase in the attrition rate from 1.6% to 5%
<b>Nebraska</b>	Reorganize Agencies — Merge State Energy Office with Department of Environmental Quality

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## Notes to Table A-8: Enacted Revenue Actions by Type of Revenue, Fiscal 2021

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<b>Ohio</b>	Tax increase and decrease figures provided are relative to fiscal year 2019 law baseline and are not incremental to the tax changes scored for fiscal year 2021.
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