

## MINUTES

### MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 53rd LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

#### COMMITTEE ON SELECT BUDGET/REVENUE

Call to Order: By ED GRADY , on January 7, 1993, at 2:00 p.m.

#### ROLL CALL

##### Members Present:

Rep. Ed Grady, Chair (R)  
Rep. Jerry Driscoll, Vice Chair (D)  
Rep. Mike Foster (R)  
Rep. Bob Gilbert (R)  
Rep. John Johnson (D)  
Rep. Bea McCarthy (D)  
Rep. Mary Lou Peterson (R)  
Rep. Joe Quilici (D)

Staff Present: Teresa Cohea, Legislative Fiscal Analyst  
Mary Lou Schmitz, Committee Secretary

Please Note: These are summary minutes. Testimony and discussion are paraphrased and condensed.

##### Committee Business Summary:

THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS HAVE BEEN APPOINTED TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON BUDGET/REVENUE

ED GRADY, CHAIRMAN  
JERRY DRISCOLL, VICE CHAIRMAN  
MIKE FOSTER  
BOB GILBERT  
JOHN JOHNSON  
BEA MCCARTHY  
MARY LOU PETERSON  
JOE QUILICI

The Committee met January 7, 1993 at 2:00 p.m. for an organizational meeting. Teresa Cohea, Legislative Fiscal Analyst, and Dave Lewis, Budget Director for Governor Racicot, have agreed to personally staff the committee.

HOUSE SPEAKER JOHN MERCER said it is his perception the way the process works is, at the beginning of the Session, the budget is out of balance and it is sent to the Committees on the Appropriation side to do the best job they can. About sixty days later they come back and basically it is the same, the budget is still a bit out of balance. In the meantime, the tax committee looks for tax cuts and ways to address the revenue. Essentially

two-thirds of the Session has gone by before anybody starts to address the major problem. Late in the Session, leaders and people who are not too qualified look at taxes, end up making radical decisions to make the thing fit and there are usually across-the-board cuts. He would like to address this early in the Session because we are in excess of \$200 million out of balance. All this committee is asked to do is: 1) agree on the deficit and that is why the Budget Director and Fiscal Analyst are here. 2) the second objective is to allocate within that budget deficit a percentage amount that will go to budget cuts and a percentage amount that will go to increased revenue or increased taxes. These targets are not identifying the exact taxes, not identifying the exact cuts but you are giving targets that will allow the Appropriation's Committee to know what it's target is and allow the Tax Committee to know what it's target is so that those committees would be allowed, while they still have time to work, to work toward those goals.

**SPEAKER MERCER** said once the Committee is educated on this, they would try to help the House determine how much can realistically be cut as a target and how much, realistically, must be raised for taxes as a target. His hope is that it can be done in bipartisan ways and work together towards budget reductions and tax cuts. He believes anytime someone rolls out specific cuts and specific taxes they are immediately under attack. He thinks the committee should take two steps. The first step is to find the problem and then all agree it is a big problem, \$215 million. The second step is to set some targets because it might be easier to get someone like **John Mercer** to agree that you will cut \$100 million than it would be to say, we'll eliminate the Biological Station at the University of Montana. There is a certain amount of psychology involved in this.

This needs to be done in about ten days or less in order to be practical. He is not asking the Committee to present a budget, has spoken with **Governor Racicot** and he is in complete agreement with what they are trying to do and has offered his budget director to assist. **SPEAKER MERCER** said he would do everything he can to assist at anytime.

**REP. QUILICI** asked if they have to look at specific budget cuts or simply identify what it would take to balance this out and what it would take in revenue enhancements to bring it up to where they can resolve this deficit. **SPEAKER MERCER** said he is not expecting them to come up with specific cuts or specific taxes to balance the budget but wants them to be knowledgeable and educate the rest of the legislature.

**CHAIRMAN GRADY** said there is general fund and school equalization account deficit and asked about the highway account. **SPEAKER MERCER** said this committee is responsible for the general fund and school equalization account only, and can leave the highway fund for discussion later.

At **CHAIRMAN GRADY's** request, **Ms. Cohea** explained the handouts. She referred to the pink sheets, page 2, **EXHIBIT 1** to put the projected deficit into perspective. The two balance sheets for the General Fund and the School Equalization account reflect the revised revenue estimates that the Revenue Oversight Committee adopted on Tuesday, January 5 so are slightly different than printed in the Budget Analysis. They are about \$9 million better than heard on the first day of the Session. What the projected deficit reflects are Revenue Oversight Committee revenue estimates and LFA current level budgets. Included in the current level is no money for pay plan increases, foundation program increases etc. but it does include the projected ANB increases for the schools, entitlement program increases (Medicaid etc). Within the past two days, SRS has considered Medicaid projections might have to be increased and OPI thinks the enrollment increases may be greater. She has asked them to get that information to her staff and budget office as soon as possible, because both items are very costly.

The general fund sheet shows two things: the fund balance based on those factors and then the cash balance. The fund balance is a negative \$16.9 million and the cash balance is a negative \$215.6 million. This is for the combined general fund and school equalization account deficit. The second sheet shows the fund balance in the school equalization account (SEA) at zero and the cash balance also zero because it needs \$67.3 million transferred from general fund. That account has insufficient revenue to fund the statutorily appropriated foundation schedules as they exist with OPI's ANB estimates. The required \$67.3 million general fund is shown on the general fund side on Page 2 under Supplementals. If you want to consider the two separately, the cash deficit in the general fund is \$148.4 million and the fund balance deficit in the SEA account is \$67.3 million. One of the things the committee might want to consider is whether to combine or separate these two accounts in their discussion.

**Ms. Cohea** referred to page 1 of the pink sheet, **EXHIBIT 1**, which shows how the numbers work together. This shows the descending order in the LFA current level of consumers of the general fund. For the first time, SRS now consumes more general fund than the University system. This sheet shows general fund only, but looking at total fund the SRS budget is now over \$1 billion for the biennium. If you look at the biennium, general fund collections for the individual income tax are \$419 million. Obviously, dealing with a \$215 million deficit would take a large 50% surtax.

**REP. QUILICI** asked what kind of surtax? **Ms. Cohea** said with a \$215 million deficit, a 33% surtax would be needed on the existing income tax base in order to solve the deficit.

**REP. DRISCOLL** asked **Ms. Cohea** if some of these things included anticipated school enrollment increases. **Ms. Cohea** said Page 1 shows the general fund support for public schools, so included in

this number is the \$67 million of general fund needed to keep the SEA solvent. Other items included in this total are the things traditionally funded for the general fund: special education, transportation etc. Not included in this number is the approximately \$800 million from the SEA account the state also distributes to local school districts. **REP. DRISCOLL** asked where is the increased enrollment number? **Ms. Cohea** referred to the third chart (Estimated School Equalization Fund Balance) which shows the cost of the current level schedules. The schedule amounts per pupil were the same in 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, but the amount needed is going up, due to the increasing enrollment. The foundation program is funded primarily from the SEA. The only way the general fund gets involved is if there is not enough money in the SEA.

**REP. DRISCOLL** referred to increased caseloads at SRS and is that reflected in the \$260 million on Page 1, **EXHIBIT 1**? **Ms. Cohea** said yes. **REP. DRISCOLL** asked if it was current level. **Ms. Cohea** said the statutory definition of current level is "to fund the programs you have set in place". Entitlement programs have to be funded under current federal and state law. To draw a distinction, a formula is used to fund the University system but that is not an entitlement. The legislature can change the University formula without a statutory change, but entitlement programs require a federal change in order to lower the cost. In other cases, it would require a state law change. **REP. DRISCOLL** asked how much money was spent in 1992? **Ms. Cohea** referred to the SRS budget, Section B, Budget Analysis, Vol II. It shows what was spent in FY 92, what is appropriated for FY 93 and what the current level for 1994-1995.

**REP. MCCARTHY** referred to the above discussion and asked if there is some way they can identify which programs are the federal matching programs so they would know which would be in jeopardy if they did any cut in funding. **Ms. Cohea** said yes, but that is a very time-consuming task. **SEN. GROSFIELD's** amendment in the July Special Session was to have every agency specify each program which is federally required. It is a question the Human Services subcommittee grapples with.

**REP. GILBERT** said he thinks the committee needs to focus on the gross dollars and not the technical ends because that will be the Appropriation Committee's responsibility. He understands and respects what **REP. MCCARTHY** is trying to do but this committee does not have the time.

**CHAIR GRADY** asked what the gross figure would be? **Ms. Cohea** summarized the figures shown on the pink sheet. The next decision is whether the committee wants to talk fund balance or cash balance.

**Dave Lewis, Budget Office Director**, referred to page 2, Estimated General Fund Balance, **EXHIBIT 1, Total Available** \$995.952 million for the biennium. When his office put their budget together they

were working with \$991.8 million but it is fairly close and reflects some of the changes that have happened in the last week. He referred to **Anticipated Disbursements** line which is \$1,164,821 billion. The **Governor Racicot** recommendation is \$1,080.4 billion and that basically includes the spending cuts that were recommended. **Governor Racicot's** recommendation includes \$120 million in anticipated deficit reduction revenue from tax reform. By taking the beginning balance of \$991.8 million, subtract the spending recommendation of **Governor Racicot** of \$1,080.4 billion, add \$120 million in anticipated revenue, there is a \$31.4 million ending fund balance. What **Governor Racicot** is proposing is \$120 million in revenue for the proposed tax reform package and \$83 million in spending reductions. The **Governor** has asked **Mr. Lewis** to go ahead and prepare for him a budget that would consider even deeper spending cuts than the \$83 million presented and to prepare a list showing what it would take to get \$120 million more out of the budget. Obviously, it is major further cuts in the University system, further cuts in public education, taking a hard look at the possibilities, including Medicaid.

**REP. QUILICI** said this committee has to start looking at actual numbers and what the Administration is expecting as far as cuts. He asked **Mr. Lewis** if there are revenue figures to look at other than making these drastic cuts. **Mr. Lewis** said the **Governor's** tax reform package will be introduced next week and that would generate \$120 million in revenue in the **Governor's** budget.

**REP. DRISCOLL** asked **Mr. Lewis** if he agreed with the current levels shown, **Page 1, EXHIBIT 1**. **Mr. Lewis** said they looked at the total **Governor's** budget recommendation and that is the package they present but because the way the budget is put together, there is a **Governor's** current level and a **Governor's** modified. That is the total budget request. **Ms. Cohea** works with the current level, not the modifieds. He asked **Ms. Cohea** what the dollar difference is what's in the executive budget for current level versus what she's using. **Ms. Cohea** said her figures are from the **Stephens'** budget. To compare, she referred to the back of the Budget Analysis which shows by fund and by agency. This is General Appropriation Act only. Both **Governors'** budgets have a recommendation for a pay plan, etc. Those add to the cost. The **Stephens'** budget had \$42.5 million less general fund in the General Appropriation Act and it was largely due to the \$57.2 million cut in the U System offset by increases in other agencies. She said her office would provide an analysis of the **Racicot** budget within the next two weeks.

**SPEAKER MERCER** said **Governor Racicot** is recommending \$80 million in cuts and \$120 million in taxes, or \$200 million. The Analysis is showing \$215 million so it appears the difference is between \$215 million and \$200 million and that is what this committee has to decide. He asked **Mr. Lewis** if they could use \$215 million? **Mr. Lewis** said his number was \$203 million and there is nothing wrong with working with \$215 million. It simply brings his ending fund balance down somewhat but he actually does

not have the final schedule run.

**REP. PETERSON** asked **Ms. Cohea** where they are getting the \$215 million. **Ms. Cohea** said it is a blended number based on Revenue Oversight Committees revenue estimates and LFA current level.

**REP. QUILICI** asked **Ms. Cohea** if she included the \$67 million supplemental for public school equalization? **Ms. Cohea** said yes, and referred to the Balance Sheet, Page 2, **EXHIBIT 1**. Under Supplementals it shows the School Equalization Account \$67.3 million which is what is needed to keep the SEA solvent.

**REP. DRISCOLL** referred to current level disbursements and asked how much will it take to bring it back to the amount of dollars spent in 1992.

**REP. GILBERT** asked if they would just basically back off the \$67 million on the School Equalization fund and that would show what they actually spent because the \$67 million is the anticipated spending. **Ms. Cohea** referred the committee to Page 3, **EXHIBIT 1** which shows exactly what was spent for the SEA in 1992: \$398 million. In FY 93, they are projected to spend \$404 million, the statutory costs of the current schedules. Enrollment is increasing, causing that \$13 million increase, with a little bit of retirement GTB cost. There will be an additional \$37.7 million in the 1995 biennium, due to increased enrollment. If you were to change the law, you would have to look at constitutional issues because you cannot say new kids in the system get zero. You might have to look at reducing the amount for every ANB to achieve that purpose. If you want to hold at the 1992 expenditures, carry the \$398 million across.

**SPEAKER MERCER** said that is like a solution because when you start to move away from the starting point and see ways to reduce the \$215 million, this is an idea for doing that. The beauty of that, coming up now as opposed to the end of the Session, is there is still time to do all this. Regardless what is in the \$215 million, it is still an accurate starting point.

**Executive Action: Motion: REP. PETERSON** moved that as the first business of this Committee they establish the number \$215 million as a working base for the 1995 biennium shortfall.

**Vote: MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

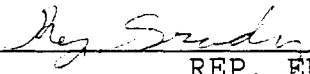
**REP. DRISCOLL** asked **Mr. Lewis** if he had gotten far enough into it to estimate, if, at the end of this term, there will be any fund balance to borrow from if they do not get to the \$215 million cash balance. **Mr. Lewis** said the first choice of borrowable funds has been the Highway account and a lot of that depends on what happens to the gas tax. The list of borrowable funds available, at the end of this fiscal year, had been around \$50 million. **Ms. Cohea** said, under Montana Constitution and Law, you

can't use TRANS to finance deficit spending. You would have to, at least, have a positive fund balance. She reminded the Committee that using the \$215 million gets you to a zero cash balance. You have not built in any balance, which you may want to maintain. The \$215 million figure is the projected deficit.

REP. PETERSON said they are much better off dealing with \$215 million deficit rather than projecting fund balance.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 3:25 P.M.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
REP. ED GRADY, Chair

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
MARY LOU SCHMITZ, Secretary

EG/mls

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Select Budget/Revenue COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL VOTE

DATE 1/7/93 BILL NO. HR 2 NUMBER           

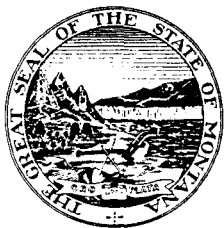
MOTION: Rep. Peterson moved that as the first business of  
this committee they establish the number \$215 million as a  
working base for the 1995 biennium shortfall.

Motion carried unanimously.

NAME	AYE	NO
Rep. Ed Grady, Chair	x	
Rep. Jerry Driscoll, Vice Chair	x	
Rep. Mike Foster	x	
Rep. Bob Gilbert	x	
Rep. John Johnson	x	
Rep. Bea McCarthy	x	
Rep. Mary Lou Peterson	x	
Rep. Joe Quilici	x	
	3	0

HR:1993  
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CS-11





JOHN A. MERCER  
SPEAKER

# *Office of the Speaker*

## MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HELENA, MONTANA 59620  
406-444-4815

### SELECT COMMITTEE ON BUDGET/REVENUE

The following members have been appointed to to the Select  
Committee on Budget/Revenue:

Ed Grady, Chairman  
Jerry Driscoll, Vice Chairman  
Mike Foster  
Bob Gilbert  
John Johnson  
Bea McCarthy  
Mary Lou Peterson  
Joe Quillici

The Committee will hold an organizational meeting Thursday,  
January 7, 1993, at 2:00 pm, or upon adjournment, in Room 312-2.

The Committee is charged with forwarding to the full House  
for consideration a Budget Resolution. It is expected that the  
Resolution will set forth an agreed figure for the general fund  
deficit and set forth target amounts for budget reductions and  
revenue increases that will be necessary to balance the budget.

Teresa Cohea, Legislative Fiscal Analyst, and Dave Lewis,  
Budget Director for Governor Racicot, have agreed to personally  
staff the Committee.

It is hoped that this effort will help the full Legislature  
arrive at a resolution to the budget crisis.

# BUDGET OUTLOOK, 1995 BIENNIUM

EXHIBIT 1  
DATE 1-7-93  
HB H.R.

**Table 3**  
**1995 Biennium General Fund Disbursements**  
**(LFA Current Level)**

Rank/Agency/Purpose	Anticipated Disbursements	% Of Total	Cumulative Disbursements	Cumulative %
1 Social & Rehabilitation Services	\$260,595,985	22.22%	\$260,595,985	22.22%
2 Higher Education	250,382,166	21.35%	510,978,151	43.58%
3 Corrections & Human Services	164,701,766	14.05%	675,679,917	57.62%
4 Public Schools *	150,708,961	12.85%	826,388,878	70.47%
5 Family Services	75,439,238	6.43%	901,828,116	76.91%
6 Revenue	43,420,054	3.70%	945,248,170	80.61%
7 Property Tax Reimbursement	39,846,000	3.40%	985,094,170	84.01%
8 Justice	26,894,613	2.29%	1,011,988,783	86.30%
9 Debt Service	25,728,000	2.19%	1,037,716,783	88.49%
10 State Lands	18,700,093	1.59%	1,056,416,876	90.09%
11 Judiciary	18,046,448	1.54%	1,074,463,324	91.63%
12 Natural Resources & Conservation	10,375,645	0.88%	1,084,838,969	92.51%
13 Retirement Benefits	7,814,000	0.67%	1,092,652,969	93.18%
14 Office of Public Instruction	7,505,803	0.64%	1,100,158,772	93.82%
15 Administration	7,020,738	0.60%	1,107,179,510	94.42%
16 Health & Environmental Sciences	6,616,383	0.56%	1,113,795,893	94.98%
17 School for the Deaf & Blind	5,626,423	0.48%	1,119,422,316	95.46%
18 Commerce	5,441,618	0.46%	1,124,863,934	95.93%
19 Governor's Office	5,048,068	0.43%	1,129,912,002	96.36%
20 Feed Bill	5,000,000	0.43%	1,134,912,002	96.78%
21 Legislative Council	4,948,118	0.42%	1,139,860,120	97.21%
22 Public Service Regulation	4,345,112	0.37%	1,144,205,232	97.58%
23 Military Affairs	4,321,645	0.37%	1,148,526,877	97.94%
24 State Auditor	4,285,698	0.37%	1,152,812,575	98.31%
25 Historical Society	2,790,788	0.24%	1,155,603,363	98.55%
26 Legislative Auditor	2,598,280	0.22%	1,158,201,643	98.77%
27 Library Commission	2,328,265	0.20%	1,160,529,908	98.97%
28 Agriculture	1,942,467	0.17%	1,162,472,375	99.13%
29 Secretary of State	1,865,520	0.16%	1,164,337,895	99.29%
30 Legislative Fiscal Analyst	1,730,163	0.15%	1,166,068,058	99.44%
31 Labor & Industry	1,396,969	0.12%	1,167,465,027	99.56%
32 Livestock	1,148,509	0.10%	1,168,613,536	99.66%
33 Crime Control Division	948,664	0.08%	1,169,562,200	99.74%
34 Fish, Wildlife and Parks	846,110	0.07%	1,170,408,310	99.81%
35 Environmental Quality Council	599,665	0.05%	1,171,007,975	99.86%
36 Transportation	461,689	0.04%	1,171,469,664	99.90%
37 Highway Traffic Safety	420,000	0.04%	1,171,889,664	99.94%
38 Montana Arts Council	262,874	0.02%	1,172,152,538	99.96%
39 Commissioner of Political Practices	251,177	0.02%	1,172,403,715	99.98%
40 Board of Public Education	229,268	0.02%	1,172,632,983	100.00%
Less Reversions	(7,305,000)		(7,305,000)	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,165,327,983</b>		<b>\$1,165,327,983</b>	

\* Includes \$67.786 million transferred to the school equalization account.

# Estimated General Fund Balance Figures In Millions

EXHIBIT 1  
DATE 1-7-93  
HB HR2

	Actual Fiscal 1992	Estimated Fiscal 1993	Estimated Fiscal 1994	Estimated Fiscal 1995	Estimated FY 92-93	Estimated FY 94-95
Beginning Fund Balance	\$58.700	\$24.486	\$27.849	(\$69.568)	\$58.700	\$27.849
Receipts						
Estimated Receipts	487.036	523.400	476.148	491.955	1,010.436	968.103
Total Available	\$545.736	\$547.886	\$503.997	\$422.387	\$1,069.136	\$995.952
Disbursements						
General Appropriations	523.072	429.143	508.437	518.022	952.215	1,026.459
Appropriation Transfers		(1.849)			(1.849)	
Governor Elect Appropriation		0.050			0.050	
Pay Plan Appropriations		20.914			20.914	
Statutory Appropriations						
Property Tax Reimbursement		19.339	19.726	20.120	19.339	39.846
Debt Service		12.534	10.531	15.197	12.534	25.728
TRANS Interest		3.924			3.924	
Retirement Benefits		3.506	3.769	4.045	3.506	7.814
Miscellaneous Appropriations		2.879			2.879	
Continuing Appropriations		9.863			9.863	
Supplementals						
All Other Agencies		22.330			22.330	
State Equalization Account			34.744	32.535		67.279
Feed Bill		5.425		5.000	5.425	5.000
Reversions		(3.412)	(3.642)	(3.663)	(3.412)	(7.305)
Anticipated Disbursements	\$523.072	\$524.646	\$573.565	\$591.256	\$1,047.718	\$1,164.821
Adjustments	(2.058)	(0.855)			(2.913)	
Foundation Program Reversion						
Residual Equity Transfer	3.880	5.464			9.344	
Ending Fund Balance	<u>\$24.486</u>	<u>\$27.849</u>	<u>(\$69.568)</u>	<u>(\$168.869)</u>	<u>\$27.849</u>	<u>(\$168.869)</u>
Ending Cash Balance	<u>(\$22.285)</u>	<u>(\$18.922)</u>	<u>(\$116.339)</u>	<u>(\$215.640)</u>	<u>(\$18.922)</u>	<u>(\$215.640)</u>

# Estimated School Equalization Fund Balance Figures In Millions

EXHIBIT 1  
DATE 1-7-93  
HB HR 2

	Actual Fiscal 1992	Estimated Fiscal 1993	Estimated Fiscal 1994	Estimated Fiscal 1995	Estimated FY 92-93	Estimated FY 94-95
Beginning Fund Balance	\$8.474	\$2.552	\$2.174	\$0.000	\$8.474	\$2.174
Receipts						
Estimated Receipts	387.675	400.684	380.782	389.488	788.359	770.270
Total Available	\$396.149	\$403.236	\$382.956	\$389.488	\$796.833	\$772.444
Disbursements						
Current Level Schedules	347.866	353.198	363.899	367.226	701.064	731.125
Guaranteed Tax Base	46.138	47.001	49.887	50.883	93.139	100.770
Transportation Costs	3.908	3.914	3.914	3.914	7.822	7.828
Telecommunications Network	0.147	0.151			0.298	
Anticipated Disbursements	\$398.059	\$404.264	\$417.700	\$422.023	\$802.323	\$839.723
Adjustments	(7.638)				-7.638	
Residual Equity Transfer		3.202			3.202	
General Fund Transfer	12.100		34.744	32.535	12.100	67.279
Ending Fund Balance	<u>\$2.552</u>	<u>\$2.174</u>	<u>\$0.000</u>	<u>\$0.000</u>	<u>\$2.174</u>	<u>\$0.000</u>
Ending Cash Balance	<u>\$3.026</u>	<u>\$2.648</u>	<u>\$0.000</u>	<u>\$0.000</u>	<u>\$2.648</u>	<u>\$0.000</u>
Outstanding Loan Balance	<u>\$26.935</u>	<u>\$24.287</u>	<u>\$24.287</u>	<u>\$24.287</u>	<u>\$24.287</u>	<u>\$24.287</u>

# General Fund Revenue Estimates

Figures In Millions

EXHIBIT 1  
DATE 1-7-93  
HB HR 2

Source of Revenue	Actual FY 1992	Estimated FY 1993	Estimated FY 1994	Estimated FY 1995	Estimated FY 92-93	Estimated FY 94-95
Individual Income Tax	200.684	221.018	206.576	213.329	421.702	419.905
Corporation License Tax	32.052	42.897	36.180	36.235	74.949	72.415
Coal Severance Tax	9.609	14.260	6.217	6.200	23.869	12.417
Oil Severance Tax	20.427	16.815	15.160	15.328	37.242	30.488
Interest on Investments	16.494	16.475	9.804	10.011	32.969	19.815
Long-Range Bond Excess	42.734	48.121	44.223	45.589	90.855	89.812
Coal Trust Interest Income	40.010	39.608	40.317	41.393	79.618	81.710
Insurance Premiums Tax	20.387	22.648	20.526	23.505	43.035	44.031
Public Institutions Reimbursement	16.329	15.893	14.291	14.839	32.222	29.130
Liquor Profits	5.363	4.190	4.340	4.620	9.553	8.960
Liquor Excise Tax	6.122	6.720	6.533	6.823	12.842	13.356
Inheritance Tax	11.338	10.484	10.405	10.679	21.822	21.084
Metal Mines Tax	3.966	4.172	3.526	3.692	8.138	7.218
Electrical Energy Tax	4.938	4.255	3.994	4.021	9.193	8.015
Drivers' License Tax	1.776	1.722	1.800	1.805	3.498	3.605
Telephone License Tax	4.984	4.222	4.003	4.091	9.206	8.094
Beer License Tax	1.453	1.621	1.422	1.459	3.074	2.881
Natural Gas Severance Tax	1.396	1.283	1.249	1.264	2.679	2.513
Freight Line Tax	1.272	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.272	0.000
Wine Tax	0.853	0.897	0.798	0.804	1.750	1.602
Video Gaming Income Tax	9.875	11.019	10.035	10.804	20.894	20.839
Motor Vehicle Account	10.152	9.653	9.911	10.175	19.805	20.086
Vehicle Fees	3.227	3.114	3.248	3.397	6.341	6.645
Public Contractor's Tax	1.270	1.230	1.242	1.252	2.500	2.494
Other Revenue Sources	<u>20.324</u>	<u>21.083</u>	<u>20.348</u>	<u>20.640</u>	<u>41.407</u>	<u>40.988</u>
Grand Total	\$487.035	\$523.400	\$476.148	\$491.955	\$1,010.435	\$968.103

# School Equalization Account Revenue Estimates

Figures In Millions

DATE 1-7-93

HB HR2

Source of Revenue	Actual FY 1992	Estimated FY 1993	Estimated FY 1994	Estimated FY 1995	Estimated FY 92-93	Estimated FY 94-95
<b>State Revenue</b>						
Individual Income Tax	92.880	100.303	93.749	96.813	193.183	190.562
Corporation License Tax	14.975	19.320	15.902	16.929	34.295	32.831
Coal Severance Tax	6.169	4.713	4.605	4.593	10.882	9.198
Interest & Income	39.616	39.847	37.756	39.288	79.463	77.044
US Oil & Gas Royalties	21.150	22.040	21.779	22.088	43.190	43.867
Education Trust Interest	0.108	0.138	0.139	0.143	0.246	0.282
SEA Interest	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Coal Tax Trust Interest	7.060	6.990	7.115	7.305	14.050	14.420
Lottery	5.494	5.314	5.612	5.938	10.808	11.550
Statewide 40 Mills	76.612	72.612	74.006	75.379	149.224	149.385
Miscellaneous	12.100	0.000	0.000	0.000	12.100	0.000
County Levy Surplus	9.874	0.000	0.000	0.000	9.874	0.000
<b>Total State</b>	<b>\$286.038</b>	<b>\$271.277</b>	<b>\$260.663</b>	<b>\$268.476</b>	<b>\$557.315</b>	<b>\$529.139</b>
<b>Statewide Taxable Valuation</b>	<b>\$1,559.407</b>	<b>\$1,612.780</b>	<b>\$1,640.208</b>	<b>\$1,666.001</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>County Revenue</b>						
Statewide 55 Mills	75.893	88.703	90.211	91.630	164.596	181.841
Elementary Transportation	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cash Reappropriated	6.718	10.842	0.000	0.000	17.560	0.000
Forest Funds	2.306	2.997	2.599	3.017	5.303	5.616
Taylor Grazing	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.300	0.300
Miscellaneous	29.661	27.844	28.288	27.344	57.505	55.632
High School Tuition	(0.993)	(1.129)	(1.129)	(1.129)	(2.122)	(2.258)
<b>Total County</b>	<b>\$113.735</b>	<b>\$129.407</b>	<b>\$120.119</b>	<b>\$121.012</b>	<b>\$243.142</b>	<b>\$241.131</b>
<b>Total State &amp; County</b>	<b>\$399.773</b>	<b>\$400.684</b>	<b>\$380.782</b>	<b>\$389.488</b>	<b>\$800.457</b>	<b>\$770.270</b>
<b>Total GF &amp; SEA</b>	<b>\$886.808</b>	<b>\$924.084</b>	<b>\$856.930</b>	<b>\$881.443</b>	<b>\$1,810.892</b>	<b>\$1,738.373</b>