

TABLE 7.1
Fiscal 2017 General Fund, Actual (In millions of dollars)

State	Beginning balance	Revenues	Adjustments	Total resources	Expenditures	Adjustments	Ending balance	Rainy day fund balance
Total	\$42,431	\$799,009		\$845,073	\$808,396		\$33,818	\$55,389
Alabama (a)	185	8,197	50	8,432	8,166	116	150	766
Alaska (a)	0	1,354	745	2,099	4,498	764	(3,162)	4,641
Arizona	284	9,502	0	9,787	9,636	0	151	461
Arkansas (a)	0	5,349	0	5,349	5,349	0	0	123
California (a)	4,504	119,982	(132)	124,354	119,292	(640)	5,702	11,251
Colorado*(a)	513	10,276	45	10,833	10,425	(206)	614	614
Connecticut (a)	0	17,703	0	17,703	17,727	(1)	(23)	213
Delaware*(a)	568	4,013	0	4,581	4,106	0	475	221
Florida	1,892	29,945	0	31,836	30,322	0	1,515	1,384
Georgia* (a)	2,131	23,268	260	25,660	23,188	0	2,472	2,309
Hawaii	1,028	7,352	0	8,379	7,486	0	894	311
Idaho* (a)	51	3,448	27	3,526	3,262	163	101	413
Illinois* (a)	967	30,333	171	31,471	31,011	(908)	1,368	10
Indiana (a)	776	15,497	0	16,273	15,455	516	303	1,474
Iowa (a)	0	7,096	162	7,258	7,258	0	0	605
Kansas	37	6,348	0	6,385	6,277	0	109	0
Kentucky (a)	334	10,571	581	11,486	11,169	201	116	151
Louisiana (a)	(314)	9,456	155	9,297	9,149	26	123	287
Maine (a)	71	3,416	39	3,526	3,346	123	57	209
Maryland (a)	385	16,699	234	17,317	17,289	(230)	259	833
Massachusetts* (a)	1,482	41,167	617	43,267	41,202	617	1,448	1,301
Michigan (a)	604	9,872	31	10,507	9,809	75	623	710
Minnesota* (a)	3,102	21,334	0	24,436	21,103	0	3,333	1,980
Mississippi (a)	7	5,654	0	5,661	5,656	0	4	269
Missouri (a)	153	9,016	155	9,324	9,156	0	168	294
Montana (a)	257	2,142	(2)	2,396	2,365	(17)	248	0
Nebraska (a)	532	4,266	(220)	4,577	4,329	0	248	681
Nevada (a)	419	3,881	191	4,490	3,990	66	434	146
New Hampshire (a)	89	1,503	0	1,592	1,511	81	0	100
New Jersey (a)	473	33,856	874	35,203	34,416	0	787	0
New Mexico* (a)	148	6,461	78	6,687	6,130	52	505	0
New York*	8,934	66,895	0	75,829	68,080	0	7,749	1,798
North Carolina (a)	580	22,614	101	23,295	22,085	739	472	1,838
North Dakota (a)	263	1,579	828	2,669	2,503	102	65	38
Ohio (a)	1,193	34,178	0	35,371	34,814	0	557	2,034
Oklahoma (a)	0	5,706	114	5,820	5,737	0	84	93
Oregon (a)	284	9,826	(16)	10,094	9,093	0	1,000	761
Pennsylvania (a)	2	31,669	(1,269)	30,402	31,942	0	(1,539)	0
Rhode Island (a)	168	3,684	(108)	3,744	3,673	10	62	193
South Carolina* (a)	1,131	7,582	139	8,853	7,646	131	1,076	487
South Dakota (a)	14	1,541	15	1,570	1,548	14	8	157
Tennessee (a)	1,390	14,409	(217)	15,582	13,238	697	1,647	668
Texas (a)	4,278	52,285	(528)	56,035	53,683	1,469	883	10,290
Utah	165	6,321	0	6,487	6,411	0	76	508
Vermont (a)	0	1,574	0	1,574	1,540	34	0	107
Virginia (a)	1,278	19,619	0	20,898	20,115	0	783	549
Washington (a)	1,373	19,740	(673)	20,440	19,339	0	1,101	1,638
West Virginia (a)	371	4,191	98	4,660	4,248	14	398	652
Wisconsin (a)	331	15,518	680	16,528	17,099	(1,150)	579	283
Wyoming (a)	0	1,121	409	1,530	1,530	0	0	1,538

See footnotes at end of table

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TABLE 7.1

Fiscal 2017 General Fund, Actual (In millions of dollars) (continued)

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, Fall 2018.

Note: 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.

Key:

*—The ending balance includes the balance in the rainy day fund. (a)

Alabama—Revenue adjustments include one-time BP Settlement funds of \$50M. Expenditure adjustments include transfers to the ETF Budget Stabilization Fund of \$59.6m and the ETF Advancement & Technology Fund of \$59.4m. Designated portion of ending balance: \$50,000,000 from the BP settlement was budgeted to be used for Medicaid in 2018.

Alaska—Revenues: Spring 2018 Revenue Sources Book (Total Revenue) Revenue Adjustments: SLA2017 Enacted Fiscal Summary (Lines 3-7) Expenditures: SLA2017 Enacted Fiscal Summary (Line 48) Expenditure Adjustments: SLA2017 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. The rainy day fund balance listed is the anticipated end of year balance for the given fiscal year inclusive of any anticipated deposits or withdrawals. The deficits listed in the "ending balance" column are already factored into the rainy day balance.

Arkansas—Total available revenue amounts are reported as net of refunds and special dedications/payments.

California—Total revenues: reflect revenues after transfers to the rainy day fund. Revenue and expenditure adjustments to the beginning fund balance consist primarily of adjustments made to major taxes and K-12 spending. The ending balance includes the SFEU but excludes the BSA (a rainy day reserve held in a separate fund). The excluded amount is \$6,713.4 million at the end of FY 2017. Adding these amounts to the FY 2017 ending balance, the projected total balance is \$12,415.5 million in FY 2017. The rainy day balance is made up of the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties and the BSA, however, withdrawals from the BSA are subject to provisions of Proposition 2, 2014. Ending balance includes a reserve for encumbrances of \$1,165 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.

Colorado—The total revenue excludes income tax revenue amounts diverted to the State Education Fund per Amendment 23, which was \$540 million in FY2016-17. Adjustments to revenue include money transferred from other funds to the General Fund. Adjustments to expenditures are reversions of appropriations and various accounting adjustments made by the State Controller's office each year. The FY 2016-17 adjustments to expenditures is an atypically large amount, mostly due to a large reversion of Medicaid-related dollars.

Connecticut—Expenditures Adjustments: Miscellaneous adjustments, 1,054,249.

Delaware—Ending balance includes Continuing and Encumbered Appropriations of \$178.6 million.

Georgia—FY 17 beginning balance reflects general fund balances as of June 30, 2016 for Revenue Shortfall Reserve, Guaranteed Revenue Debt Common Reserve Fund, and State Revenue Collections as reported on the FY 16 Combined Balance Sheet of the Budgetary Compliance Report. Adjustments to Revenues include FY16 agency surplus returned and early remittance of FY 17 surplus from state agencies. FY 17 Actual Expenditures include \$22,596,503,946 in State General fund expenditures.

Idaho—Revenue adjustments: reappropriation, \$7 million; prior year reversion, \$19.1 million; misc adjustments, \$1 million. Expenditure adjustments: \$400,000 to the Wolf Control Fund; \$2,000,000 to the STEM Education Fund; \$5,000,000 to the Higher Education Stabilization Fund, Community College Start-up Account; \$34,500,000 to the Fire Suppression Deficiency Fund; \$100,400 to Idaho Department of Water Resources Miscellaneous Revenue Fund, Priest Lake Outlet Subaccount; \$2,700,000 to Broadband Infrastructure Improvement Grant Fund; \$50,000,000 to the Emergency Relief Fund; \$2,000,000 to the Disaster Emergency Fund; \$31,836,900 to the Budget Stabilization Fund (statutory transfer); \$27,464,200 to the Budget Stabilization Fund (surplus eliminator); \$38,900 to the Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Fund, \$342,600 to the Agriculture Pest Control Fund, \$7,004,400 for prior year reappropriation.

Illinois—Total revenues include \$2,438M in federal revenues. Revenue adjustments includes \$171M in budgetary basis transfers adjustments (prior year transfers that cleared during the current year). Expenditures adjustments include \$4,636M in transfers out, \$9,331M in accounts payable at the end of the current FY, and \$3,789M in accounts payable at the end of the prior fiscal year.

Indiana—Expenditure adjustments include reversions from distributions, capital, and reconciliations; transfer to the Major Moves 2020 trust fund; a transfer to the Bicentennial Capital Account; state agency and university line item capital projects; and a transfer of excess reserves for state (\$235.3 million) and local (\$192.6 million) roads and bridges. This one-time excess reserve transfer of \$427.9 million was a move by the Governor and General Assembly to support infrastructure projects. Total revenues include forecasted General Fund revenues as well as unforecasted revenues such as HAF, QAF, dedicated fund SWCAP, and outside acts.

Iowa—Revenue adjustments include an estimated \$18.2 million of residual funds transferred to the General Fund after the Reserve Funds are filled to their statutorily set maximum amounts. The ending balance of the General Fund is transferred in the current fiscal 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. Also included in revenue adjustments is \$131.1 million transferred from the Cash Reserve Fund as authorized by the Legislature under SF 516 and \$13.0 million transferred from the Economic Emergency Fund as authorized by Governor Reynolds with the issuance of an Official Proclamation to bring the General Fund into balance.

TABLE 7.1

Fiscal 2017 General Fund, Actual (In millions of dollars) (continued)

<p>Kentucky—Revenue includes \$93.4 million in Tobacco Settlement funds. Adjustment for Revenues includes \$240.2 million that represents appropriation balances carried over from the prior fiscal year, and \$340.6 million from fund transfers into the General Fund. The FY 2017 \$115.6 million ending balance was budgeted for use in the FY 2018 enacted budget (\$102.3 million for FY 2018 and \$13.3 million for FY 2019).</p>	<p>New Hampshire—Expenditure Adjustments: \$62.2 million was moved to the Education Trust Fund; \$7 million was moved to the Fish and Game Fund; \$13.9 million was moved to the Highway Fund, 18.7 million was moved to the Public School Infrastructure Fund and \$7.0 million was moved to the Rainy Day Fund at year end. (Positive adjustments totaling \$22.0 million were made for GAAP and Other also.)</p>
<p>Louisiana—Revenues adjustments—Includes \$99.0 from Budget Stabilization funds, \$55.8 Mid-Year Deficit action. Expenditure adjustments—Includes \$6.5 in transfers to DPS License Fees. The “total revenues” amounts reported here include transfers from other state fund sources.</p>	<p>New Jersey—Revenue adjustments include: Budget vs. GAAP adjustments; lapses; transfers to other funds; reservation of fund balance.</p>
<p>Maine—Revenue and Expenditure adjustments reflect Legislatively authorized transfers.</p>	<p>New Mexico—FY17 reflects actual amounts received from solvency legislation per LFC/DFA sweeps tracking—includes Laws 2016, Chapter 12 (HB311, \$75 million fund sweeps); Laws 2016, Second Special Session, Chapter 4 (SB2, \$93 million general fund sweeps and transfers), Chapter 5 (SB8, \$103.2 million capital outlay sweeps), and Chapter 6 (SB9, \$27.9 million PED appropriation reductions); Laws 2017, Chapter 1 (HB4, \$89 million adjusted reversion date for fire protection fund and law enforcement protection fund), Chapter 2 (SB113, \$55.2 million general fund sweeps), and Chapter 3 (SB114, \$40.8 million school cash balances); Laws 2017, First Special Session, Chapter 1 (SB1, \$82.1 million public school capital outlay swap and general fund sweeps).</p>
<p>Maryland—Revenue adjustments include \$29.5 million in transfers from tax credit reserves, \$32.5 million in transfers from other funds, and \$170 million transfer from the Revenue Stabilization Account (Rainy Day). Expenditure adjustments represent \$229.9 million in reversions to the unappropriated General Fund balance.</p> <p>Massachusetts—General fund is defined as all budgeted operating funds. Ending balance includes \$117.4 million in reserved balances to be spent in the next fiscal year. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts credits federal reimbursements for Medicaid, as well as certain other federal reimbursements, to the General Fund. In the NASBO State Expenditure Survey, these reimbursement funds are shown as “federal funds spending” to conform to the survey definitions. Additionally, in the NASBO State Expenditure Survey, certain interfund transfers are shown as spending in “Other State Funds”, but are shown in this presentation as “General Fund” spending to be consistent with the Commonwealth’s accounting practices.</p>	<p>North Carolina—Transfer from Rainy Day Fund for S.L. 2016-124 Disaster Recovery Act of 2016. Adjusted expenditures include transfer to the Budget Stabilization Reserve, transfer for the Medicaid Transformation Reserve, and transfer for Repair and Renovation</p>
<p>Michigan—Revenue totals are net of payments to local governments and balance sheet adjustments. Adjustments (Revenues): \$30.6 book closing correction to prior year amount. Adjustments (Expenditures): \$75 million transfer to budget stabilization fund/ rainy day fund.</p>	<p>North Dakota—Revenue adjustments are transfers of \$572.5 million from the budget stabilization fund, \$155.0 million from the strategic investment and improvements fund and \$100.0 million from other special fund sources, to the general fund. Expenditure adjustments include a transfer of \$32.2 million to the budget stabilization fund, \$2 million in misc. adjustments and \$67.3 million of expenditure authority carried over to the 2015-17 biennium, obligating an equal amount of the general fund balance.</p>
<p>Minnesota—Ending balance includes cash flow account of \$350 million, budget reserve account of \$1,603.443 million, and stadium reserve of \$26.821 million.</p>	<p>Ohio—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. FY 2017 expenditures include expenditures against prior year encumbrances as well as \$310.8 million in transfers out of the GRF. The fiscal 2017 ending balance included funds to support \$386.2 million in open encumbrances.</p>
<p>Mississippi—Ending balance includes reappropriation from FY2017 to FY2018.</p>	
<p>Missouri—Revenue adjustments include transfers from other funds into the general revenue fund.</p>	
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Nebraska—Revenue adjustments are transfers from the General Fund to other funds. Among these transfers is a \$202 million transfer from the General Fund to the Property Tax Credit Cash Fund for property tax relief.</p>	
<p>Nevada—Revenue adjustments are restricted revenue, reversions, Rainy Day Fund transfers in and reserve transfers in. Expenditure adjustments are restricted transfers out.</p>	

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TABLE 7.1

Fiscal 2017 General Fund, Actual (In millions of dollars) (continued)

Oklahoma—Revenue adjustment for FY-2017 is the net cash flow reserve amount available for the fiscal year. FY-2017 ending balance expended in the FY-2018 budget. These numbers include collections and estimates for the two largest appropriated funds (the General Revenue Fund and the OK Education Reform Revolving Fund) which constitute the majority of the state appropriated budget.	Texas—Revenue adjustment of -527.7m from general fund dedicated account balances. Expenditure adjustment of \$1,468.8m reserved for transfer (50/50) to the Rainy Day Fund and State Highway Fund.
Oregon—Revenue adjustments include: a revenue adjustment for a statutory transfer to local governments for local property tax relief.	Vermont—\$34.3M of expenditure adjustments reflect a combination of \$28.52M in contributions to reserve accounts, as well as \$5.76M in transfers to other funds.
Pennsylvania—Revenue adjustments include refunds, lapses and adjustments to beginning balances.	Virginia—Total Revenues includes fund transfers.
Rhode Island—Adjustments to revenues reflects \$115.6 million to the Budget Reserve (Rainy Day) Fund, offset by reappropriation of \$7.8 million from FY 2016. Expenditure adjustments reflect reappropriations to the following fiscal year (FY 2018). Reappropriations authorized by the Governor totaling \$10.3 million.	Washington—Revenue adjustments reflect the net of transfers in and out of the General Fund, as well as prior biennium recoveries and similar resource adjustments. The Total Revenues reflect total general fund revenues, before transfers in and out of the general fund (which are included as adjustments).
South Carolina—Revenue Adjustments: Litigation Recovery Account (\$139.2M). Expenditure Adjustments: Prior Yr 2% Capital Reserve (\$131.0M) transferred to state agencies. Designated portion of ending balance—Capital Reserve Fund - \$139.2M.	West Virginia—Fiscal Year 2017 Beginning balance includes \$283.0 million of Reappropriations, Unappropriated Surplus Balance of \$28.8 million, \$0.7 million of cash balance adjustments, and FY 2016 13th month expenditures of \$58.9 million. Total Revenues show the FY 2017 actual general revenue collections of \$4,191.0 million. Adjustments (Revenue) are prior year redeposits of \$0.4 million and special revenue expirations of \$97.3 million. Total Expenditures include current year general revenue appropriated expenditures of \$3,997.1 million, surplus appropriation expenditures of \$54.8 million, reappropriation expenditures of \$112.5 million, \$-0.2 million of cash adjustments, \$24.5 million of reappropriations transferred to FY 2017 collections, and \$58.9 million of 31 day prior year expenditures. Adjustment (Expenditures) represent \$14.4 million which was the amount transferred to the Rainy Day Fund from 1/2 of the FY 2016 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 & the any unappropriated surplus balance (estimated) from the current fiscal year.
South Dakota—The beginning balance of \$14.1 million and adjustment to expenditures reflects the prior year's ending balance that is transferred to the rainy day fund. Adjustments to revenue of \$15.4 million is from one-time receipts. The ending balance of \$7.9 million is cash that is obligated to the Budget Reserve fund the following fiscal year. This \$7.9 million is not included in the total rainy day fund balance of \$157.4 million.	Wisconsin—Revenue adjustments include Tribal Gaming, \$27.4; Prior Year Designated Balance, \$132.0; and Other Revenue, \$520.1. Expenditure adjustments include Transfers to Transportation fund, \$39.5; Lapses, -\$1,190.7; and Compensation Reserves, \$1.2
Tennessee—Revenue adjustments: \$83.9 million transfer from debt service fund unexpended appropriations; -\$100.0 million transfer to Rainy Day Fund; -\$147.6 million transfer to Highway Fund; -\$53.7 million transfer to dedicated revenue reserves. Expenditure adjustments: \$445.8 million transfer to capital outlay projects fund; \$95.1 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; \$151.5 million transfer to reserves for unexpended appropriations. Ending balance: \$1,306.3 million reserve for appropriations 2017–2018; and \$340.3 million unappropriated budget surplus at June 30, 2017."	Wyoming—The State of Wyoming budgets on a biennial basis, to arrive at annual figures certain assumptions and estimates were required.