

FY 2024 Quarterly Financial Report

THE BUDGET, YEAR TO DATE
BY LEGISLATIVE FISCAL DIVISION STAFF

DECEMBER 14, 2023

OVERVIEW

GENERAL FUND ENDING BALANCE UPDATED ESTIMATE FY 2025 \$785.1 MILLION

The year-to-date updated general fund ending fund balance is \$785.1 million, which is \$2.2 million higher than estimated in September. The following updates and adjustments occurred:

- The anticipated revenue accrual reversal for property tax rebates occurred, \$0 change as this was anticipated
- Statutory appropriations estimate adjustments: 1) FY 2024 adjusted down for actual property tax rebate distributions, \$47.6 million decrease in anticipated spending. The fiscal note from the 2023 Session estimated 292,200 qualified rebates, however Department of Revenue has revised the estimate down to 230,000 – 240,000; and 2) FY 2025 removed ongoing estimates for debt service and fees payments, \$14.9 million decrease in anticipated spending
- HB 2 language appropriations removed, \$3.8 million decrease in spending
- FY 2024 general fund transfers – FY 2024 adjusted for actual transfers, \$30.4 million increase in spending
- Estimated FY 2025 transfer to the wildfire suppression fund adjusted upward, \$30.0 million increase in spending
- OTO FMAP phase down savings estimates adjusted to \$16.3 million from \$20.0 million thought in September, \$3.7 million increase in spending

General Fund Balance Sheet
Includes HJ Revenue Estimates Adjusted for Legislation
(\$ Millions)

	Actual FY 2022	Actuals FY 2023	HJ2 Revenue Forecast Adjusted for Legislation FY 2024	HJ2 Revenue Forecast Adjusted for Legislation FY 2025
Beginning Fund Balance	\$720.0	\$1,847.1	\$1,038.6	\$717.2
Revenues				
Actuals & HJ 2 Ongoing Forecasts Adjusted for Legislation	3,755.7	3,682.6	3,178.1	3,131.7
One-Time-Only (OTO) Actuals & Forecast				
OTO revenues	135.9	260.8	(55.5)	(54.7)
OTO Accounting Accrual		(187.4)		
Total Funds Available	4,598.1	5,800.3	4,161.2	3,794.2
Accrual Reversal for Property Tax Rebates		187.4		
Adjustments	(13.6)	9.8		
Expenditures - Ongoing				
Statutory Appropriations	302.9	315.2	312.5	320.5
Ongoing Transfers	23.4	22.2	12.5	12.5
HB 2 Agency Budgets (includes pay plan)	2,121.9	2,237.2	2,098.6	2,247.6
HB 2 Language Appropriations		0.1		
HB 1 Feed Bill	2.2	11.5	7.1	13.4
Other House and Senate Bills	10.8	3.1	27.5	19.0
Health plans transfer (structural balance purposes)			8.2	8.2
Estimated Reversions			(7.4)	(7.9)
Ongoing Expenditures	2,461.3	2,589.3	2,459.1	2,613.3
Expenditures One-Time-Only (OTO)				
HB 2 Agency Budgets	18.6	13.5	57.3	38.6
OTO Health plans transfer (structural balance purposes)			(8.2)	(8.2)
OTO FMAP phase down			(16.3)	
OTO Statutory Appropriations (property tax rebates)			143.8	192.0
OTO Transfers	270.2	2,125.7	672.5	152.6
OTO Other House & Senate Bills, Carryforward, etc.	2.6	41.5	136.0	20.7
Total Expenditures	2,752.7	4,769.9	3,444.0	3,009.0
Adjustments	(1.7)	8.3		
Ending Fund Balance	\$1,847.1	\$1,038.6	\$717.2	\$785.1
Structural Balance	\$1,294.4	\$1,093.3	\$719.0	\$518.4

Typically, accrual reversals are shown generically as accounting adjustments, but due to the magnitude of the revenue accrual reversal, more information is provided.

AGENCY EXPENDITURE FY 2024 QUARTERLY HIGHLIGHTS

Agencies with significant budget highlights from July 1- December 1 FY 2024 are included in this section. Detailed spending by each agency is provided in reports to the [Interim Budget Committees](#).

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The Department of Corrections operating expenses accounted for 55.0 % of total expenditures through November. In operating expenses, the department expended \$51.4 million, of which \$32.7 million, or 63.6%, can be attributed to costs for housing inmates at county jails, contracted prison facilities, and contracted community corrections facilities including treatment, sanction, and pre-release centers.

FY 2024 appropriations for personal services in the Department of Corrections total \$108.9 million and were 38.0% expended as of November 30, 2023. Of the total FTE, DOC had 136.59 positions vacant as of November 1, 2023 which represents an agency vacancy rate of 10.6%. Correctional officer positions experienced large vacancies during the 2023 biennium, but the number of these vacancies has been on a steady decline. At the end of FY 2022, correctional officer vacancies equaled 113.50. As of November 1, 2023, correctional officer vacancies totaled 40.00 FTE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (DPHHS)

Vacancies

Overall, the Department of Health and Human services has a vacancy rate of 15%, or 421.57 FTE out of 2,804.90 HB 2 Regular FTE. Most of these vacancies are concentrated in the Healthcare Facilities Division which is running at a vacancy rate of 31.4%. Since July 1, 2023 there has been turnover in 158 positions at the department: of those voluntary resignations, 133 individuals left state employment, 11 individuals retired, and 14 individuals transferred to a new agency. Of the FTE that are vacant, the median number of months vacant is 5.26 months.

Provider Rates

The 2023 Session resulted in significant provider rate increases for both Medicaid and non-Medicaid providers. Provider rate increases for Medicaid providers totaled \$339.4 million over the 2025 biennium, with an additional \$31.6 million appropriated for non-Medicaid providers over the 2025 biennium. For studied Medicaid providers, this amounted to an average increase of about 28.3% in FY 2024 and then an additional 9.0% increase in FY 2025 on top of the FY 2024 increase. These averages were weighted by the amount of funding to each provider type relative to the total funding that went to studied Medicaid providers. Because the funding for studied non-Medicaid providers was placed in the Director's office as a lump sum for discretionary distribution, an average for these providers is not available at this time. Both Medicaid and non-Medicaid providers who were not encompassed in the study received a 4.0% increase in each year of the biennium. The Interim Budget Committee, Section B may review the impact of these provider rates during the 2025 biennium to ensure that the legislative intent to stabilize providers and increase supply of critical services is met.

Medicaid Redetermination

DPHHS started the redetermination of Medicaid enrollees in April 2023 after a pause in Medicaid eligibility determination associated with the federal Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA, 2020). The agency is maintaining a Medicaid redetermination dashboard with a variety of metrics at: <https://dphhs.mt.gov/InteractiveDashboards/MontanaMedicaidRedetermination>

At the beginning of Medicaid redetermination, May 2023, there were 125,028 individuals enrolled in Medicaid expansion and 177,678 individuals enrolled in traditional Medicaid. Current data through September 2023, shows that Medicaid expansion enrollment has dropped to 96,569 and enrollment in traditional Medicaid has dropped to 149,900. Due to a lag in application processing,

enrollment data has a 90-day lag time. For this reported period, traditional Medicaid has 10,254 less enrollees than originally projected, and Medicaid expansion has 8,503 less enrollees than originally projected. The path of this projection was linearly interpolated and was never expected to be followed exactly but the resulting enrollment numbers after the process is completed are still expected to be comparable to the initial projection.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (OPI)

Vacancies

Personal services are approximately \$13.8 million or 1.2% of the HB 2 modified budget for FY 2024, with 36.4% of that amount expended as of November 30, 2023. OPI has 152.27 FTE, of which 22.00 FTE or 14.4% were vacant as of November 1, 2023. Since July 2023, 11.00 FTE have been vacant for four months or less, including 3.00 new FTE authorized by the 2023 Legislature. The median amount of time positions remain vacant is about 3.8 months, with the length of vacancies ranging from a few days to over two years.

Local Assistance Payments

Local assistance makes up the majority of OPI's HB 2 modified budget for FY 2024, at approximately \$932.2 million or 82.7%. Local assistance was 27.9% expended as of November 30, 2023, which is consistent with recent historical expenditures at this point in the fiscal year. In the 2019 Legislative Session, the legislature made a change in the pattern of payments for BASE Aid specified in 20-9-344, MCA, which swapped the November and December payments in order to better match payments to revenue collections. Prior to this change, the November payment had typically been approximately \$80.0 million higher than the December payment. Based on the current law, the larger payment now occurs in December, and at the time of the writing of this report had not yet been recorded in the state accounting system.

HB 2 BY SECTION AND AGENCY

The Legislative Fiscal Division has created a Power BI interactive data tool that illustrates the budgeted and actual expenditures of HB 2 for FY 2024. The budgeted number reflects the FYE modified budget. Detailed budget changes by section, agency, and program can be found in reports given to the [Interim Budget Committees](#).

The link to the Power BI tool allows viewers to pick and choose agencies and drill down deeper into the data. Three pages or dashboards provide a different view of the data. The general fund only dashboard is the second page. Please note, there are slight differences between the Power BI tool and SABHRS accounting/general fund balance sheet.

<https://app.powerbigov.us/view?r=eyJrIjoiNDdlOGQwYTEtYWY0YS00MDg0LWI0MzgtZDI4YzhhZThlNGQwliwidCI6IjVmYzM1Mjk4LTQyMTEtNDA1NC04Njc4LWlzMjgxYzM5NzI2NyJ9> Remember to select page 1, Appendix A.

TOTAL BUDGET BY SECTION AND AGENCY

The Legislative Fiscal Division has created a Power BI interactive data tool that illustrates the budgeted and actual budgets by section and agency. This includes HB 2 authority, statutory appropriation authority, other appropriation bills, and includes all funding like general fund, state, and federal special revenue, and budgeted proprietary funds. The interactive tool shows a comparison of the modified budget to actual expenditures for all state agencies.

The link to the Power BI tool allows viewers to pick and choose agencies and drill down deeper into the data. The third page or dashboard shows all funds.

<https://app.powerbigov.us/view?r=eyJrIjojNDdlOGQwYTEtYWY0YS00MDg0LWI0MzgtZDI4YzhhZThlNGQwliwidCI6IjVmYzM1Mjk4LTQyMTEtNDA1NC04Njc4LWIzMjgzM5NzI2NyJ9> Remember to select page 2, Appendix B.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES

The following is an analysis of year-to-date general fund revenue collections, recent economic trends, and the outlook for FY 2024 relative to the revenue estimate contained in HJ 2. Due to legislation passed in the 2023 Legislative Session, year-to-date general fund revenue comparisons are nuanced. [HB 587](#) established a school equalization state special revenue fund and directed revenues from the school equalization levies (95 mills) to this fund. Prior to this legislation these revenues were deposited into the state general fund. Furthermore, [HB 251](#) established the debt and liability free state special revenue fund and directed interest earned on treasury cash to this fund. These revenues were previously directed to the state general fund. In FY 2023 these two revenues sources contributed \$474.4 million (12.9% of ongoing general fund revenue) to the general fund

To provide an appropriate comparison between this year and last year, the following table includes an additional line near the bottom that is **highlighted** which compares ongoing general fund revenues and the aforementioned state special revenue funds to last year's revenue. As always, the table still compares total general fund, both ongoing and one-time-only.

Through November, total general fund revenues are \$289.7 million, or 18.8% below last year's collections. This is primarily due to a one-time-only transfer of \$260.8 million from the Budget Stabilization Reserve Fund (BSRF) to the general fund that occurred early in FY 2023 that did not occur this year. In HJ 2, total general fund revenues are expected to decline by 20.8%, primarily due to the elimination of the two general fund sources noted earlier. While it is still early in the fiscal year, the realized decline of 18.8% thus far is consistent with the projected HJ 2 decline of 20.8%.

When comparing ongoing general fund along with the two newly created state special funds, revenues have grown 0.3% compared to last year. In HJ 2, these sources were expected to decline by 3.3%. It is still early in the fiscal year, as typically only 35% of full-year revenues have been collected through November. Given these collection patterns, at this point in the fiscal year HJ 2 appears to be a very reasonable estimate. As the fiscal year progresses a modest decline, like last year, is expected. This is expected to primarily occur within individual income taxes during tax season (March and April).

General Fund, School Equalization, Debt & Liability Free Account Revenue Monitoring Report
(\$ Millions)

Revenue Source	Actual FY 2023	HJ 2 FY 2024	HJ 2 Est. % Change	Nov FY 2023	Nov FY 2024	YTD Difference	YTD % Change	YTD % Change
Largest Seven Sources								
Individual Income Tax	\$2,254.305	\$2,054.152	-8.9%	\$983.827	\$965.803	(\$18.024)	-1.8%	
Property Tax (General Fund)	355.982	15.861	-95.5%	16.849	1.730	(15.119)	-89.7%	
Property Tax (School Equalization)		424.826			13.511			
Corporate Income Tax	309.884	275.821	-11.0%	98.990	95.948	(3.042)	-3.1%	
Vehicle Taxes & Fees	123.005	122.221	-0.6%	37.055	41.229	4.174	11.3%	
Oil & Natural Gas Taxes	71.039	73.229	3.1%	-	-	-	-	
Insurance Tax	106.196	105.838	-0.3%	18.579	19.296	0.717	3.9%	
Video Gaming Tax	80.105	83.264	3.9%	20.122	20.809	0.686	3.4%	
Other Business Taxes								
Drivers License Fee	6.601	5.919	-10.3%	1.744	2.154	0.411	23.5%	
Investment Licenses	20.942	20.741	-1.0%	2.305	1.713	(0.592)	-25.7%	
Lodging Facilities Sales Tax	42.338	57.476	35.8%	15.088	17.736	2.648	17.6%	
Public Contractor's Tax	6.733	4.203	-37.6%	3.206	4.576	1.369	42.7%	
Railroad Car Tax	4.012	5.496	37.0%	2.531	3.328	0.797	31.5%	
Rental Car Sales Tax	7.270	7.978	9.7%	2.746	3.392	0.646	23.5%	
Retail Telecom Excise Tax	8.436	5.631	-33.3%	2.178	2.075	(0.102)	-4.7%	
Other Natural Resource Taxes								
Coal Severance Tax	20.879	18.420	-11.8%	5.539	4.816	(0.723)	-13.1%	
Electrical Energy Tax	4.004	3.536	-11.7%	0.978	1.017	0.039	4.0%	
Metal Mines Tax	7.251	11.363	56.7%	0.002	-	(0.002)	-100.0%	
U.S. Mineral Leasing	37.508	24.212	-35.4%	16.461	4.047	(12.413)	-75.4%	
Wholesale Energy Trans Tax	3.455	3.410	-1.3%	0.892	0.879	(0.013)	-1.5%	
Other Interest Earnings								
Coal Trust Interest Earnings	18.105	18.857	4.2%	5.552	5.671	0.120	2.2%	
TCA Interest Earnings (Now SSR)	118.389	126.591	6.9%	29.757	49.552	19.795	66.5%	
Other Consumption Taxes								
Beer Tax	3.188	3.329	4.4%	1.192	0.904	(0.288)	-24.1%	
Cigarette Tax	20.797	26.889	29.3%	6.704	8.537	1.834	27.4%	
Liquor Excise Tax	32.705	32.298	-1.2%	10.131	10.845	0.714	7.0%	
Liquor Profits	19.000	23.700	24.7%	-	-	-	-	
Lottery Profits	22.657	15.508	-31.6%	-	-	-	-	
Marijuana Tax	29.423	30.681	4.3%	-	-	-	-	
Tobacco Tax	5.358	5.320	-0.7%	1.974	1.877	(0.097)	-4.9%	
Wine Tax	2.528	2.696	6.6%	0.893	0.680	(0.213)	-23.8%	
Other Sources								
All Other Revenue	304.813	46.544	-84.7%	279.464	25.372	(254.092)	-90.9%	
Highway Patrol Fines	3.587	3.953	10.2%	1.181	1.065	(0.117)	-9.9%	
Nursing Facilities Fee	3.542	2.942	-16.9%	0.829	0.895	0.067	8.0%	
Public Institution Reimbursements	4.308	7.758	80.1%	0.852	1.925	1.073	126.0%	
Tobacco Settlement	3.466	3.327	-4.0%	0.157	-	(0.157)	-100.0%	
Ongoing GF Revenue Subtotal	3,682.630	3,178.074	-13.7%	1,277.230	1,248.318	(28.912)	-2.3%	
Ongoing GF & SSR Subtotal	3,801.019	3,673.991	-3.3%	1,306.987	1,311.382	4.395	0.3%	
OTO Revenue & Transfers Subtotal	260.789	(55.500)		260.789		(260.789)	-100.0%	
Grand Total General Fund	\$3,943.420	\$3,122.574	-20.8%	\$1,538.019	\$1,248.318	(\$289.701)	-18.8%	

MAJOR SOURCES

Individual Income Tax: Above Estimate

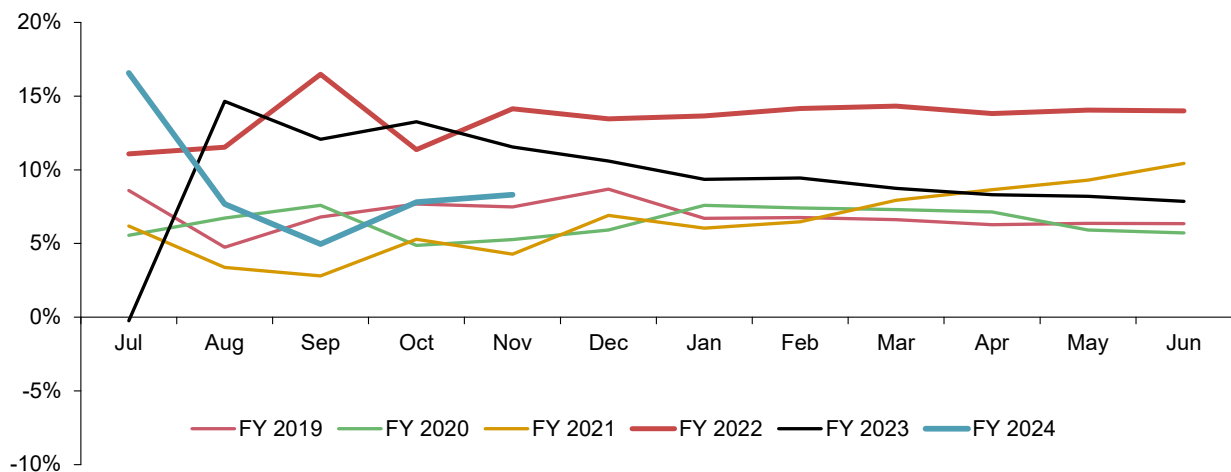
Individual income tax collections through the end of November are \$18.0 million or 1.8% below the year-to-date collections in FY 2023 and is currently above the level anticipated in HJ 2. The chart below shows the year-over-year individual income tax growth by account.

Individual Income Tax (\$ Millions)

Account	YTD 2024	YTD 2023	\$ Difference	% Difference
Withholding	\$609.1	\$562.4	\$46.7	8.3%
Estimated Payments	183.4	201.7	(18.4)	-9.1%
Current Year Payments	62.4	68.8	(6.4)	-9.3%
Audit, P&I, Amended	17.3	18.1	(0.8)	-4.4%
Refunds	57.3	100.3	(43.0)	-42.8%
Partnership Income Tax	32.5	28.0	4.5	16.2%
Mineral Royalties	3.7	4.5	(0.7)	-16.6%
Total	965.8	983.8	(18.0)	-1.8%

Withholding typically accounts for two-thirds of individual income tax and about 40% of total general fund revenue. As shown in the following chart, withholding growth tends to be relatively variable in the first half of the year, but stabilizes by February. FY 2022 saw withholding growth stabilize at a high level by November, while in FY 2023 withholding growth slowed for most of the fiscal year.

Cumulative Year-over-Year Withholding



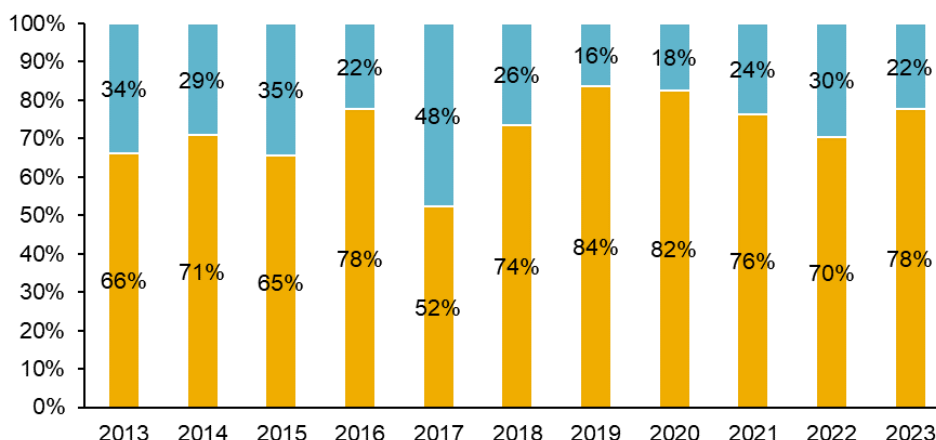
While withholding growth has remained strong, both estimated payments and current year payments are below last year's levels. The second quarter payments will be posted to the accounting system in December and January. In HJ 2 individual income taxes are expected to

decline by 8.9% and primarily occur in estimated payments and current year payments, especially during the months of March and April.

Property Tax: YTD decrease, but more information expected in January

Property tax collections have decreased by 9.5% or \$1.6 million compared to collections through the same period last year. In HJ 2 this source was expected to grow by 23.8%. There is a timing issue that occurs from the November payment being booked partially in December and partially in January. This uneven split of the November payment being booked in either December or January in past years is shown in the following chart. Property tax collections are anticipated to come in close to the estimate in HJ 2, although due to disputes over the education equalization mills, the November payment is likely to be below what is anticipated. This shortfall is expected to be offset by the May payment.

The November property tax payment is split unevenly between **December** & **January**



Corporate Income Tax: Above Estimate

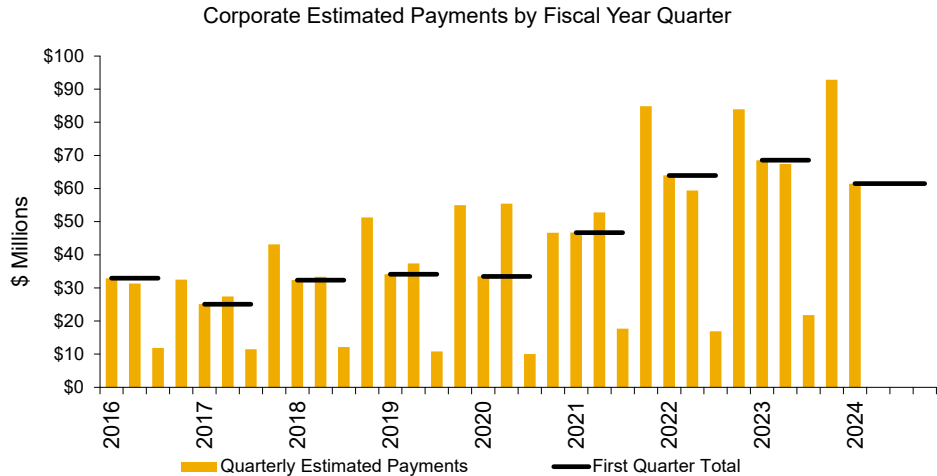
Corporate income tax collections through the end of November are 3.1% or \$3.0 million below this time in FY 2023. This is above the HJ 2 estimate which contains a projected decline of 11.0%. The chart below shows the year-over-year corporate income tax growth by account. As the chart shows, the decline has been driven by decreased quarterly estimated payments.

Corporate Income Tax (\$ Millions)

Account	YTD 2024	YTD 2023	\$ Difference	% Difference
Corporation Tax	\$26.1	\$18.3	\$7.8	42.5%
Estimated Payments	\$67.8	\$77.5	(9.7)	-12.5%
Refunds	(1.5)	0.4	(1.9)	-474.9%
Audit, P&I, Amended	3.5	2.8	0.8	27.3%
Total	95.9	\$99.0	(\$3.0)	-3.1%

The adjacent chart shows that estimated payments in the first quarter of FY 2024 have decreased compared to the prior two years. Estimated payments typically make up 80% of total corporate income tax collections and as a result they're the ultimate driver of

where final collections end up. If this first quarter decline is indicative of the rest of the fiscal year this source will likely end up near the HJ 2 estimate.

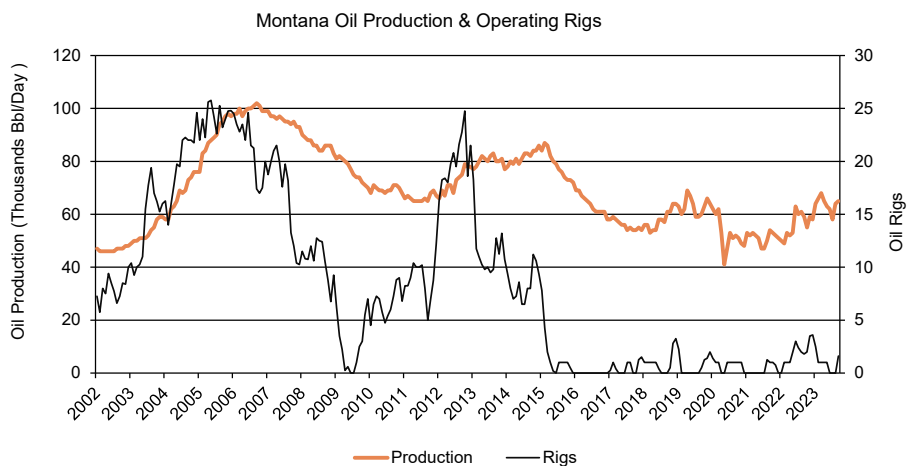


Vehicle Fees & Taxes: Above Estimate

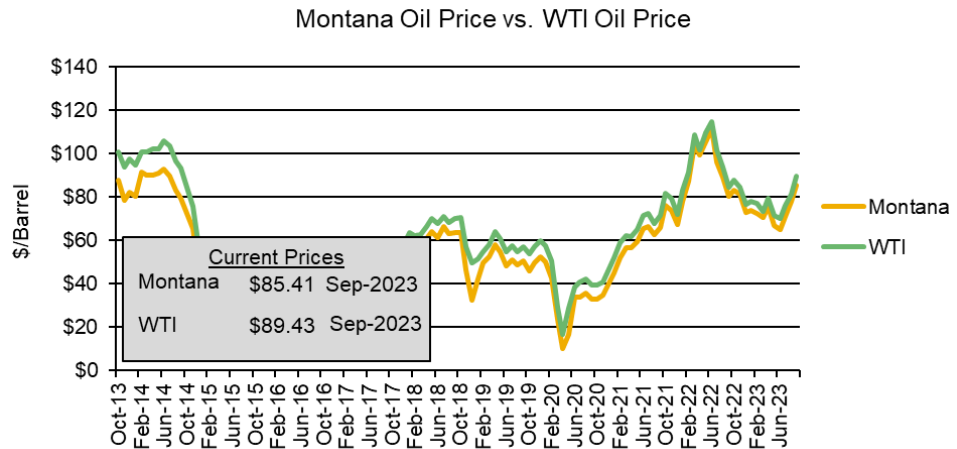
Through November, vehicle taxes & fees are up 11.3% or \$4.2 million from the similar time period in FY 2023. This is driven by an additional \$4.0 million in light vehicle registrations. However, light vehicle registration collections are similar to FY 2022, and this is likely cyclical variance.

Oil & Natural Gas Production Tax: No Data Yet

While oil and natural gas production taxes have been collected since the start of the fiscal year, they have not yet been deposited into the general fund. This is expected due to the statutory requirement of when taxes are due, and the time allowed for the Department of Revenue to determine the distribution of taxes to local governments.



Average Montana oil prices have been lower than last fiscal year with a recent peak at \$111 per barrel in June of 2022. However, a recent trend upward from June to September of 2023 of \$65/barrel to \$85/barrel may see collections only



slightly down from last year. Average production is slightly higher than this time last year as well.

Insurance Tax: Slightly Above Estimate

Current insurance tax collections through November are 3.9% or \$0.7 million above FY 2023 collections through the same period. This is consistent with the pattern of single digit year over year growth seen through November for the past several years.

Video Gaming Tax: Modest Growth

Revenue from video gambling is currently \$0.7 million or 3.4% above collections from this time last year. This is consistent with the expected growth in HJ 2 of 3.9%.

OTHER KEY DIFFERENCES:

Lodging Facilities Sales Tax: Below Estimate

Lodging facilities sales tax collections as of December 1st are \$2.6 million or 17.6% above FY 2023. This is below the estimated growth of 35.8%. Collections are still higher than FY 2022 and this may be a plateauing of growth or seasonal changes.

U.S. Mineral Leasing: Below Estimate

Current U.S. mineral leasing collections as of December are 75% or \$12.4 million below FY 2023 collections. The estimate contained in HJ 2 has a year-over-year decrease of 35.4% for this source. Possible contributions to this decrease are lower commodity prices from an early FY 2023 peak, specifically coal and oil, and potential decreases in production on federal lands.

TCA Interest Earnings: Above Estimate

Current TCA interest earnings are 66.5% or \$19.8 million above FY 2023 collections through the same period. This source is affected by higher than historical average interest rates and the

Treasury Cash Account's current cash balance. As various programs enacted by the 2023 legislature take effect, this balance is expected to decrease over the fiscal year and slow its growth closer to the 6.9% growth contained in HJ 2.

Cigarette Tax: Currently Above Estimate

Cigarette tax collections are \$1.8 million or 27.4% greater than this time last year. Revenue for this source can be inconsistent from month-to-month. Last December, year-to-date collections were lower than expected due to an unforeseen drop-off in cigarette stamp sales following the pandemic. Tobacco sales have been decreasing for many years however, much like alcohol sales saw an uptick during the pandemic. National sales volume dropped back to pre-pandemic levels in 2021, however revenue stayed strong through FY 2022. As sales slowed retailers did not need to purchase stamps causing a temporary drop-off in revenue. It is likely that retailers have sold through any extra stamps purchased and smoking levels appear to be returning to the previous pattern of slow decline.

STATUTORILY REQUIRED REPORTS

BUDGET AMENDMENTS

As of November 30, 2023, the Legislative Fiscal Division received notification of 125 budget amendments impacting FY 2024 and FY 2025 and certified by the Governor since September 1, 2023.

These amendments increase federal special revenue authority by \$137.7 million and state special revenue authority by \$5.6 million in FY 2024. For FY 2025, state special revenue was increased by \$485,000. An additional 74.28 FTE in FY 2024, 61.38 FTE in FY 2025, and 33.05 FTE in FY 2026 in modified positions have also been added. Modified FTE are valid for the fiscal year but do not become permanent FTE in agency base budgets. Figure 1 summarizes the budget amendments certified by the Governor from the period September 1, 2023, through November 30, 2023.

Budget Amendment Summary (Since last LFC meeting)			
Component	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
Number of Amendments	125	45	18
FTE Added	74.28	61.38	33.05
General Fund	-	-	-
State Special Revenue	5,578,008	484,715	-
Federal Special Revenue	137,677,555	-	-
Proprietary Fund	-	-	-
Total Revenue	\$143,255,563	\$484,715	\$0

Each amendment, along with a brief explanation, is summarized in the Budget Amendment Report available on the [LFC website](#). Staff have reviewed the amendments and did not identify any concerns.

Figure 2 summarizes the budget amendments that were certified during the last LFC reporting periods. The only amendments from Figure 1 that appear in Figure 2 are the 125 amendments, shown below as those pertaining to December 14, 2023. The various approving authorities have added a total of \$1.1 billion for the 2023 biennium and the start of the 2025 biennium.

Budget Amendment Cumulative Summary						
LFC Meeting	Number of Amendments	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Total
December 16, 2021	85	113,218,085	15,059,636	-	-	128,277,721
March 17, 2022	60	55,591,378	3,137,500	-	-	58,728,878
June 16, 2022	66	64,669,519	-	-	-	64,669,519
September 15, 2022	129	156,361,521	48,863,882	-	-	205,225,403
June 16, 2023	261	-	392,547,828	-	-	392,547,828
September 14, 2023	91	-	59,328,536	11,769,811	-	71,098,347
December 14, 2023	125	-	-	143,255,563	484,715	143,740,278
Total	817	\$ 444,207,270	\$ 518,937,382	\$ 155,025,374	\$ 484,715	\$ 1,064,287,974

Figure 3 reflects the additional budget authority provided to each agency through the budget amendment process in FY 2024 compared to the modified HB 2 budget approved by the 2023 Legislature.

Budget Amendment Authority Comparison with HB 2 Total Funds By State Agency			
State Agency	FY 2024 Modified HB 2	FY 2024 Budget Amendment	% of Modified Budget
Section A - General Government			
Department of Commerce	36,150,817	5,717,000	15.8%
Department of Labor and Industry	<u>94,811,048</u>	<u>1,843,927</u>	<u>1.9%</u>
Total Section A	130,961,865	7,560,927	5.8%
Section B - Public Health & Human Services			
Department of Public Health and Human Services	<u>3,503,813,387</u>	<u>25,952,807</u>	<u>0.7%</u>
Total Section B	3,503,813,387	25,952,807	0.7%
Section C - Natural Resources & Transportation			
Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	129,714,832	6,387,466	4.9%
Department of Environmental Quality	67,158,081	13,132,295	19.6%
Department of Transportation	921,885,567	37,710,574	4.1%
Department of Natural Resources and Conservation	92,514,606	37,180,620	40.2%
Department of Agriculture	<u>21,824,469</u>	<u>4,484,539</u>	<u>20.5%</u>
Total Section C	1,233,097,555	98,895,494	8.0%
Section D - Judicial, Law Enforcement, and Justice			
Judicial Branch	62,122,197	1,000,000	1.6%
Department of Justice	152,582,295	463,546	
Department of Corrections	<u>259,162,450</u>	<u>59,713</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
Total Section D	473,866,942	1,523,259	0.3%
Section E - Education			
Office of Public Instruction	1,127,333,867	8,961,616	0.8%
Commissioner of Higher Education	323,199,221	241,332	0.1%
State Library	<u>8,616,926</u>	<u>120,127</u>	<u>1.4%</u>
Total Section E	1,459,150,014	9,323,075	0.6%
Total	\$ 6,800,889,763	\$ 143,255,563	2.1%

A summary of the changes from OBPP can be found on the Budget Amendment memo available on the [LFC website](#).