

**MINUTES of the
DELAWARE ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL**

Hybrid Event – March 21, 2022

Attendance:

Member	Present
P. Anderson	Yes
N. Batta	No
C. Bo	Yes
C. Bonini	No
J. Bullock	Yes
L. Davis Burnham	Yes
R. Byrd	Yes
C. Cade	Yes
W. Carson	No
N. Cook	Yes
C. Davis	Yes
K. Dwyer	Yes
B. Fasy	Yes
R. Geisenberger	Yes
D. Gillan	Yes

Member	Present
R. Glen	Yes
G. Hindes	Yes
M. Houghton	No
M. Jackson	Yes
R.A. Jones	Yes
A. Lubin	Yes
M. Magarik	Yes
N. Majeski	Yes
G. Marcozzi	Yes
I. McConnel	No
C. Morgan	No
E. Ratledge	Yes
T. Shopa	Yes
D. Short	Yes
D. Sokola	Yes

**Members in Attendance: 24
Members Absent: 6**

Others Present: Sen. T. Paradee, A. Aka, R. Armitage, V. Brennan, R. Byrd, J. Cole, B. DiVirgilio, L. Elder, C. Engelsiepen, J. Fedele, R. Goldsmith, C. Hall, D. Haw-Young, M. Hopkins, A. Jenkins, J. Johnstone, K. Knight, E. Lewis, J. Maddox, D. Madrid, M. Marlin, S. McNeeley, J. Noel, P. Redmond, R. Reichardt, D. Roose, J. Seemans, D. Singh, J. Smith, S. Snyder, S. Sokolowski, C. Stewart, T. Strayer, L. Thornton and members of the press.

Opening Business: Mr. Ratledge, who sat in for Mr. Houghton, called the meeting to order at 1:32 p.m.

Mr. Ratledge welcomed Mr. David Gillan, Chairman and CEO of County Bank, and Mr. Pierre Anderson, Senior Vice President and Chief Information Officer of Artesian Water Company, as new members of DEFAC.

The minutes from the December meeting were approved as submitted.

Expenditure Forecasts:

Mr. Ratledge and Ms. Engelsiepen presented the General Fund Expenditure forecasts.

General Fund Expenditures - Fiscal Year 2022:

Mr. Ratledge reviewed the Balance Sheet method. He noted an FY 2022 budget act of \$4,771.5 million, Cash to the Bond Bill of \$692.3 million, Grant-in-Aid of \$63.2 million, Continuing and Encumbered of \$495.8 million, and Supplementals of \$221.1 million.

Mr. Ratledge said both the Reversions and Continuing estimates have increased to \$40.5 million and \$1,113.1 million, respectively, whereas the Encumbered estimate was unchanged. During the Subcommittee meeting Ms. Engelsiepen had attributed the increase in Reversions to contingency funds in the one-time budget, and the increase in Continuing to delayed spending for cash projects in the capital bill due to procurement issues.

Mr. Ratledge reviewed the Functional method. He pointed out that estimates of all expenditure categories are higher this fiscal year, when compared to actual FY 2021 figures. During the Subcommittee meeting Ms. Engelsiepen had attributed the increase in Salaries to pay policy, step increases for teachers, and final unit count growth. According to her, the yearly increase in Debt Service reflected a higher budgeted amount, while the increase in Grants was due to cash projects.

Ms. Engelsiepen noted that the Grants estimate actually fell between December 2021 and March 2022, after a quarterly review showed that spending trend was running below expectation. She added that the estimate could see further adjustments by the June meeting.

Ms. Engelsiepen attributed the increase in Contractual Services estimate over the prior fiscal year to an increase in operational spend. She also said the forecast for Supplies and Materials was based on trend.

Ms. Engelsiepen noted an increase in the Medicaid estimate over FY 2021 despite an extension of the enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentages (FMAP) through the end of June. She attributed the increase to rising number of Medicaid participants and two outstanding Federal-State reconciliation payments worth \$37 million.

Ms. Engelsiepen mentioned that the number of Medicaid eligibles stood at 291,423 in February 2022, up 10.2% from a year earlier. In March 2020, the figure was 235,415. Meanwhile, the number of newly eligibles was 15,777 in February 2022, as opposed to

12,766 a year earlier and 10,790 in March 2020.

Citing data from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Ms. Davis Burnham had indicated in the Subcommittee meeting that expenditure on Medicaid consumed 28.9% of state budgets in FY 2017 and represented the second highest item behind education (including higher education) at 29.7%.

Mr. Shopa asked about the large items included in the Grants estimate. Ms. Engelsiepen answered that the Community Redevelopment/Reinvestment Fund, South Market Street, and the Drinking Water and Clean Water projects represent some of the largest items. (See Table 1a and Table 1b for complete details).

A motion was made, seconded and approved to accept \$5,050.3 million as the Expenditure estimate for FY 2022. The estimate represents an increase of \$531.3 million from FY 2021 but a decrease of \$42.3 million from the December estimate.

General Fund Expenditures - Fiscal Year 2023:

During the Subcommittee meeting Ms. Engelsiepen had noted that the FY 2023 expenditure forecasts accounted for the Governor's recommended budget, proposed Grant-in-Aid budget, one-time supplemental budget, proposed capital budget and continuing funds from prior years.

Mr. Ratledge noted an increase in the FY 2023 estimates for Salaries, Fringe Benefits, and Pension. He asked whether the higher estimate for the health care component of Pension included funds set aside for Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) in the Governor's recommended budget. Ms. Engelsiepen answered that these funds do not show up in expenditure and are set aside the same way as the Budget Stabilization Fund. Mr. Geisenberger said the funds run through as appropriated special funds.

Mr. Ratledge said estimates for Debt Service, Contractual Services, Supplies and Materials and Capital Outlay are higher in FY 2023, while estimates for Grants and Medicaid are lower. Ms. Engelsiepen attributed the lower Grants estimate to the one-time projects included in the FY 2022 estimate. (See Table 1c for complete details).

A motion was made, seconded and approved to accept \$5,443.2 million as the Expenditure estimate for FY 2023. The estimate represents an increase of \$392.9 million from FY 2022.

Revenue Forecasts:

Ms. Davis Burnham and Mr. Roose presented the General Fund Revenue forecasts.

Economic Outlook

Mr. Aka presented economic forecasts for the U.S. (produced by IHS Markit, now a part of S&P Global) and Delaware (developed by the Department of Finance). He said that recent economic data remain mixed, as positive news regarding some sectors such as labor and housing is followed by negative news (e.g., inflation and oil prices).

Mr. Aka reviewed the S&P Global assumptions and noted a new assumption pertaining to prices of U.S. farm output. He said the U.S. baseline forecast, which was developed on March 7, reflects an initial assessment of the economic fallout from the Russian invasion of Ukraine. It shows real GDP growth of 3.3% for calendar year 2022 in March, revised down from 3.7% last month. The Blue Chip consensus forecast is 3.5%.

Meanwhile, the U.S. CPI inflation forecast has been revised up, to 6.2%, as new upward price pressures arising from the war in Ukraine are expected to ease in the second half of the year.

Mr. Aka said that S&P Global has developed two alternative forecasts. The pessimistic scenario is based on the assumption that the Russia-Ukraine conflict intensifies, grinds down to a ceasefire after 6 months but with many sanctions remaining in place, thereby inhibiting the recovery of commodity supplies. On the other hand, the optimistic scenario is characterized by a quicker recovery of consumer spending and productivity gains.

Mr. Aka said the scenarios' results for FY 2022 do not differ greatly from the baseline but noted the forecasts were developed when the war was only 11 days old. He also indicated that the pessimistic scenario calls for a large drop in GDP and a rapid pickup in inflation in FY 2023 and mentioned that S&P Global does not expect a recession under any of the scenarios.

After noting major upside and downside risks to the baseline forecast, Mr. Aka turned to regional economics and said that 10 U.S. states, mostly in the south, have recovered all employment lost during the pandemic. He pointed out the Delaware and its neighboring states are 2% to 4% below pre-pandemic levels.

Mr. Aka said that new and benchmarked data received from the Delaware Department of Labor shows a decline in the State's nonfarm employment of 1.9% during FY 2021. He expected a 4% jobs growth this fiscal year. Mr. Aka pointed out that the FY 2022 forecast did not include the January jobs data released by the State's Department of Labor prior to the DEFAC meeting. He warned that the State's employment forecasts could be reduced in May if incoming jobs reports are as soft as the January report was.

Ms. Davis Burnham asked whether the FY 2022 and FY 2023 employment growth is broad based. Mr. Aka replied that services are driving jobs growth over the next two years.

General Fund Revenues - Fiscal Year 2022:

The Revenue Subcommittee recommended the following updates to December's estimates:

Revenue Category	Dec-21	Mar-22	Change
Franchise Tax	1,113.0	1,268.0	155.0
Personal Income Tax	2,133.4	2,159.5	26.1
Unclaimed Property Refunds	(160.0)	(185.0)	(25.0)
Corporate Fees	148.5	169.3	20.8
Bank Franchise Tax	89.5	109.2	19.7
Limited Partnerships & LLC's	416.6	428.0	11.4
Realty Transfer Tax	285.7	295.7	10.0
Dividends and Interest	50.8	41.3	(9.5)
Insurance Taxes	80.0	73.2	(6.8)
Gross Receipts Tax	317.5	322.5	5.0
Cigarette Taxes	115.7	111.0	(4.7)
Uniform Commercial Code	26.2	30.9	4.7
Other Refunds	(22.9)	(18.9)	4.0
Franchise Tax Refunds	(10.0)	(14.0)	(4.0)
Other Revenues	63.1	66.3	3.2
Public Utility Tax	28.7	26.5	(2.2)
Hospital Board and Treatment	21.3	20.0	(1.3)

For a complete listing of FY 2022 estimates, see Table 2.

Mr. Roose said that FY 2022 adjustments for most revenue categories are heavily weighted toward tracking. He added that, with regard to personal income tax, the filing season is underway but that it is too early to make firm conclusions on final payments and refunds.

Mr. Roose said FY 2023 forecasts are based on changes to the economic outlook from the December meeting, carrying through any changes to the FY 2022 forecasts that are not one-times.

Discussion of FY 2022 Estimates:

Personal Income Tax (PIT) Less Refunds: Mr. Roose recommended an increase in the estimate by \$26.1 million.

Mr. Roose said withholding grew 13.9% fiscal year to date. On a consistent basis withholding rose 11.7% from mid-January through March 10. Though

easing, withholding growth remains in double digits. Overall, growth is forecast at 12.1% this fiscal year before decelerating to 5.7%, in line with the State's wage and salary income forecast.

Mr. Roose showed a chart displaying annualized growth in Delaware's wage and salary income since 1954. He indicated that the latter has averaged 3% to 4% since the Great Recession, moderating from high single digit rates in prior decades. Mr. Roose noted that wages and salary income grew by 10.5% in the second quarter of 2021 and a still strong 7.2% in the third quarter, helped by a strong economy and rising inflation.

Turning to estimated payments, Mr. Roose mentioned that the latter are performing well. Fourth-quarter payments, which were due on January 15, rose by 41%, which is essentially the same rate of growth for the full tax year. Mr. Roose noted the forecast requires flat growth until the end of the fiscal year. He concluded from a preliminary analysis about the impact of sellers of real property on personal income tax that there are signs real estate may be having a significant impact on estimated payments.

Mr. Roose pointed out that final payments were reduced by \$18.9 million this year and \$6.3 million next year to account for a legislation exempting unemployment benefits received in tax year 2021. He noted the effect of the legislation could show in higher refunds instead.

Ms. Davis Burnham asked Mr. Shopa if there are anecdotal evidence regarding the link between real estate and estimated payments. Mr. Shopa answered he does not believe the two to be strongly correlated since, although some residential real estate transactions result in a liability, sellers may not realize that at the time. Commercial sellers are much more aware of the liability, and do not have the exemption residential sellers do.

Net Franchise + LP/LLC: Mr. Roose recommended an increase in the estimate by \$162.4 million.

Mr. Knight attributed the higher estimate to increased formation volumes, a strong IPO market and a higher number of tier two payers. There are about 1,300 tier two payers and 1,300 for tier one payers. Mr. Knight said the 2,600 entities make up about \$585 million or 46% of the corporate franchise tax. He also said the revenue category is composed of 1.8 million entities or about twice as many Delaware residents.

Mr. Ratledge asked whether there is any loss of firms from the franchise category. Mr. Knight answered that the overall increase in the number of companies outweighs the pace of loss, while noting that there is not much change among the top tier firms.

During the Subcommittee meeting Mr. Bullock had said that the corporate franchise has doubled in size in 12 years and may double in size again in 8 to 9 years if everything goes as planned. He noted growth has been broad based.

Ms. Davis Burnham said the change in Net Franchise and LP/LLC estimate accounted for 79% of the overall increase in the net FY 2022 general fund revenue estimate.

Gross Receipts Tax (GRT): Mr. Roose recommended an increase in the estimate by \$5 million.

Mr. Roose attributed the increase in the estimate to higher oil prices. He noted the S&P Global WTI oil price growth forecast was raised from 50% in February to 70%.

During the Subcommittee meeting Mr. Roose had also noted the rising trend since 2020 of the share of petroleum in gross receipts tax. He agreed with Mr. Ratledge that the aforementioned increase in WTI oil price represents an increase over \$50 per barrel.

Bank Franchise Tax: Mr. Roose recommended an increase in the estimate by \$19.7 million.

During the Subcommittee meeting Mr. Glen had indicated that final payments for tax year 2021 were significantly higher than expected in December. He had also said that the estimated payments for tax year 2022 were also higher than anticipated.

Insurance Taxes and Fees: Mr. Roose recommended a decrease in the estimate by \$6.8 million.

Mr. Roose noted the uncertainty of the effect of the pandemic on various insurance lines, as well as the possibility for refunds to be higher than typical. During the Subcommittee meeting Mr. Maddox had indicated that his office was working closely with the Department of Finance to provide more accurate estimates.

Dividends and Interest: Mr. Roose recommended a decrease in the estimate by \$9.5 million.

Ms. Davis said the State's portfolio has been repositioned over the past 6 months to reflect a higher allocation of funds in the liquidity (short term investment) accounts. This was done to protect the portfolio from expected future increases in market rates due to inflationary pressures (now further exacerbated by the Russian/Ukrainian war) and Federal Reserve policy actions.

Business Entity Fees: Mr. Roose recommended an increase in the estimate by \$20.8 million.

Mr. Roose said the increase, totaling \$32.1 million over two years, is due to the growth in corporate franchise.

Unclaimed Property: Mr. Roose recommended a reduction in the estimate by \$25 million.

Mr. Roose said that claims were brought up \$50 million over two years due to MoneyMatch, reciprocal claims due to other states, and improved processing.

Cigarette Taxes: Mr. Roose recommended a reduction in the estimate by \$4.7 million.

Mr. Roose said that though the revenue category is small and noisy, a reduction seems appropriate.

Realty Transfer Tax (RTT): Mr. Roose recommended an increase in the estimate by \$10 million.

Mr. Roose said the change is due to tracking.

Mr. Anderson asked about the methodology used by the Department of Finance to derive the estimate, given wild swings in the revenue category from year to year and given the gap between what developers commit to build and what is actually built. Mr. Roose said the realty transfer tax has grown substantially over the past 2-3 years and is now at record levels. He added that realty transfer was not alone, as franchise tax, the corporate income tax, and estimated personal income tax have all shown extraordinary growth in the last several years.

Using a back-of-the-envelope calculation Mr. Roose pointed out that overall revenue could be reduced by almost \$820 million over a two-year period if these four revenue categories were to return to pre-pandemic trend. He noted that current forecasts for these categories are in the correct place, given the risks involved, with modest to significant declines expected for FY 2023.

Mr. Roose noted that though revenue streams such as the corporate income tax could decline by more than expected, it is possible that both corporate income and franchise tax could continue to grow in coming years owing to structural changes.

Mr. Roose outlined the worst-case scenarios for each of the four revenue streams noted above. If each saw their historic worst 18-month decline, the

potential aggregate loss would exceed \$1.1 billion over two fiscal years. Mr. Geisenberger described the proposed budget by the Governor as prudent in light of the current risks (i.e., building reserves, putting money into one-times and being careful about base amount).

Other changes were attributed to tracking.

FY 2022 Estimate Adopted:

A motion was made, seconded and approved to accept \$5,736.6 million as the revenue estimate for FY 2022. The estimate represents an increase of \$206.4 million from the December estimate. The adjusted growth rate is 12.5%.

General Fund Revenues - Fiscal Year 2023:

The Revenue Subcommittee recommended the following updates to December's estimates:

Revenue Category	Dec-21	Mar-22	Change
Franchise Tax	1,113.0	1,196.8	83.8
Personal Income Tax	2,182.9	2,218.8	35.9
Unclaimed Property Refunds	(160.0)	(185.0)	(25.0)
Insurance Taxes	98.1	80.7	(17.4)
Dividends and Interest	19.5	33.5	14.0
Limited Partnerships & LLC's	416.6	428.0	11.4
Corporate Fees	148.5	159.8	11.3
Gross Receipts Tax	328.6	339.3	10.7
Bank Franchise Tax	91.6	98.7	7.1
Uniform Commercial Code	26.2	30.9	4.7
Other Revenues	63.8	66.9	3.1
Public Utility Tax	27.7	24.6	(3.1)
Cigarette Taxes	111.5	108.4	(3.1)
Realty Transfer Tax	300.0	302.0	2.0
Hospital Board and Treatment	21.4	20.2	(1.2)

For a complete listing of FY 2023 estimates, see Table 2.

Discussion of FY 2023 Estimates:

Net Franchise + LP/LLC: Mr. Roose recommended an increase in the estimate by \$95.2 million.

During the Subcommittee meeting Mr. Knight had noted that the increase in the estimate is lower than in FY 2022, reflecting a slowdown in the IPO market. He added the FY 2023 estimate also accounts for the fact that firms' assets and outstanding shares can be affected by a changing economy.

Unclaimed Property Less Refunds: Mr. Roose recommended a reduction in the estimate by \$25 million.

Mr. Roose attributed the change in the estimate to an increase in claims.

Dividends and Interest: Mr. Roose recommended an increase in the estimate by \$14 million.

Ms. Davis attributed the higher estimate to the repositioning of the State's portfolio and expected Federal Reserve rate increases resulting in higher market rates.

Other changes reflected the carrying forward of changes made in FY 2022.

FY 2023 Estimate Adopted:

A motion was made, seconded and approved to accept \$5,625.8 million as the revenue estimate for FY 2023. The estimate represents an increase of \$134.2 million from the December estimate. The adjusted growth rate is -2.3%.

For informational purposes, Mr. Roose noted an FY 2024 revenue estimate of \$5,631.6 million and an expected flat growth for that year.

Balance and Appropriations Worksheet: Mr. Roose presented the Balance and Appropriations worksheet. The result of this exercise is attached as Table 3.

2021 Tax Preference Report: Ms. Marlin made a presentation on the Tax Preference Report, which can be found on the Department of Finance's webpage:
<https://finance.delaware.gov/financial-reports/tax-preference-report/>

Ms. Marlin said there has been no new tax preferences created since the 2019 report. She noted however that credits have been expanded for the volunteer firefighter's tax credit, the earned income tax credit, and the child and dependent care expense tax credit.

Ms. Marlin indicated that loss from the Personal Income Tax (PIT), by far the largest

among all revenue categories analyzed in the report, is estimated at \$231 million - \$238 million for this fiscal year. She added that the majority of PIT loss has to do with age-based preferences. Loss from the Corporate Income Tax (CIT) is estimated at \$27 million - \$28 million for FY 2022.

Turning to the PIT, Ms. Marlin mentioned that many credits are of negligible amounts or are claimed by very few taxpayers. With regard to CIT, she also noted many negligible credits and indicated that the Research and Development (R&D) tax credit was the largest. In response to a question from Ms. Davis Burnham, Mr. Roose said the R&D credit is a refundable credit that is tied directly to the federal R&D credit and does not require new employment in the State.

Ms. Marlin said the Veterans' Opportunity Credit has been sunset for wages earned after December 31, 2015 and may no longer be reported in future tax preference reports. She acknowledged the input from the State's Department of Transportation (DeIDOT) and local government officials regarding estimates for the impact of the Motor Fuel and Public Utility tax preferences.

Mr. Geisenberger noted that the report does not include several taxes such as the Bank Franchise Tax. According to him, the fact many estimates were negligible is an indication that many credits are not used, despite requiring a lot of time and work for their creation. Responding to Mr. Ratledge, Mr. Geisenberger said DEFAC is required to approve the revenue loss estimate developed in the tax preference report.

A motion was made, seconded, and approved to accept estimates of revenue loss to the State caused by tax preferences as presented in the December 2021 report.

Transportation Trust Fund (TTF):

TTF -- Expenditures: Ms. Haw-Young presented the Transportation Trust Fund's expenditure forecast.

State Operations Expenditure: Increased from \$323.3 million in December to \$325 million.

Ms. Haw-Young attributed the change to an increase in credit card fees and online services offered by DeIDOT.

State Capital Expenditure: There was no change from the December estimate of \$320.0 million.

Federal Capital Expenditure: There was no change from the December estimate of \$250.0 million.

U.S. 301 Capital Expenditure: There was no change from the December estimate of \$34.8 million.

Ms. Haw-Young said expenditures in this category are tracking as expected and there is one last debt service payment to be made in June for this fiscal year. In response to a question from Ms. Davis Burnham, Ms. Thornton said U.S. 301 debt is expected to be serviced through 2050.

A motion was made, seconded, and approved to accept \$929.8 million as the FY 2022 TTF expenditure estimate. The estimate represents an increase of \$1.7 million from the December estimate (See Table 4.)

TTF -- Revenues: Ms. Haw-Young presented the Transportation Trust Fund's revenue forecast.

FY 2022 Estimates:

The following changes were made from the December estimates.

Toll Road Revenues: There was no change from the December estimate of \$191.7 million.

Motor Fuel Tax Administration: There was no change from the December estimate of \$139.7 million.

Ms. Haw-Young said her office is still analyzing the impacts of oil price fluctuations and of purchases of more efficient vehicles on the revenue category. She said that the motor fuel revenue estimate could change in coming DEFAC meetings.

Ms. Davis Burnham asked how Delaware's tax per gallon compares with neighboring states. Ms. Haw-Young replied that the rate on motor fuels is 23¢ per gallon in Delaware; Maryland's rate is 36.1¢ per gallon and rates in Pennsylvania and New Jersey are 57.6¢ and 42¢ per gallon, respectively.

Division of Motor Vehicles: There was no change from the December estimate of \$232.3 million.

Other Transportation Revenues: There was no change from the December estimate of \$12.0 million.

U.S. 301 Revenues: There was no change from the December estimate of \$23.4 million.

A motion was made, seconded, and approved to accept \$599.1 million as the FY 2022 TTF revenue estimate. The estimate is unchanged from the December estimate.

FY 2023 Estimates:

The following changes were made from the December estimates.

Toll Road Revenues: There was no change from the December estimate of \$202.6 million.

Motor Fuel Tax Administration: There was no change from the December estimate of \$146.9 million.

Division of Motor Vehicles: There was no change from the December estimate of \$236.4 million.

Other Transportation Revenues: There was no change from the December estimate of \$13.2 million.

U.S. 301 Revenues: There was no change from the December estimate of \$23.7 million.

A motion was made, seconded, and approved to accept \$622.8 million as the FY 2023 TTF revenue estimate. The estimate is unchanged from the December estimate (See Table 5.)

Other Business:

Mr. Ratledge announced the next scheduled DEFAC meeting dates:

- Monday, May 16, 2022
- Friday, June 17, 2022

In response to a question from Mr. Short, Mr. Roose said the Balance and Appropriations worksheet shows changes in the balance from both the prior meeting (i.e., December) and the first estimate for the fiscal year cycle (i.e., October).

There being no further business, Mr. Ratledge adjourned the meeting at 2:52 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Arsene Aka

Table 1a.

DEFAC Expenditures Forecast for General Fund Disbursements FY2022 (\$ in millions)																																		
March 21, 2022																																		
	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021																					FY2022	
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual																				Appropriation		
Budget Act	3,091.5	3,305.3	3,508.6	3,586.8	3,718.2	3,809.5	3,908.5	4,084.1	4,106.9	4,270.8	4,451.9	4,547.0																			4,771.5			
Cash to Bond Bill	0.0	91.0	115.3	53.4	60.9	23.8	0.0	12.6	0.0	189.0	184.3	35.4																				692.3		
Grant-in-Aid	35.4	35.2	41.2	44.2	44.8	45.4	43.0	45.9	37.3	52.1	55.1	54.5																				63.2		
Continuing & Encumbered (from prior years)	183.7	184.9	303.7	301.1	276.4	194.8	201.3	181.5	178.6	184.1	329.6	431.3																				495.8		
Supplementals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	49.2	62.0	0.0																				221.1		
Fiscal Year Spending Authority	3,310.6	3,616.4	3,968.8	3,985.5	4,100.2	4,073.5	4,152.8	4,324.3	4,322.8	4,745.2	5,082.8	5,068.2																				6,243.9		
LESS:																																		
Reversions to the General Fund	49.3	42.1	75.3	50.5	111.3	39.6	57.5	39.6	20.6	21.4	137.6	53.4																						
Encumbered to next fiscal year	37.7	35.2	39.3	35.6	40.2	39.5	40.8	37.5	35.8	41.5	54.0	53.2																						
Continuing to next fiscal year																																		
Operating Budget																																		
Bond Bill																																		
Total Continuing	147.2	268.4	261.8	240.9	154.6	161.8	140.7	141.1	148.3	288.1	377.3	442.6																						
Subtotal	234.1	345.7	376.4	327.0	306.1	240.9	239.0	218.2	204.7	351.0	568.9	549.2																						(1,193.6)
Fiscal Year Budgetary Expenditures	3,076.5	3,270.7	3,592.4	3,658.5	3,794.1	3,832.6	3,913.7	4,106.1	4,118.1	4,394.3	4,513.9	4,519.0																						5,050.3
% increase/(decrease)		6.31%	9.84%	1.84%	3.71%	1.01%	2.12%	4.92%	0.29%	6.71%	9.61%	2.84%																						11.8%
Comments:	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	5-Yr Avg																				FY2022	
Expenditures / Spending Authority	92.9%	90.4%	90.5%	91.8%	92.5%	94.1%	94.2%	95.0%	95.3%	92.6%	88.8%	89.2%	92.2%																					80.9%
Reversions / Spending Authority	1.5%	1.2%	1.9%	1.3%	2.7%	1.0%	1.4%	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%	2.7%	1.1%	1.1%																					0.6%
Encumbered / Spending Authority	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%																					0.6%
Total Continuing / Spending Authority	4.4%	7.4%	6.6%	6.0%	3.8%	4.0%	3.4%	3.3%	3.4%	6.1%	7.4%	8.7%	5.8%																					17.8%

Recommended by Expenditures Subcommittee;
March 21, 2022

Table 1b.

DEFAC Expenditures Forecast for General Fund Disbursements FY2022 (\$ in millions)																								
March 21, 2022																								
	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2022	Difference	% change	Annual Avg.		FY2022 YTD	% spent	% of	% of	% of	% of						
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Dec	Mar	22 vs. 21	'22 vs. '21	2022 vs. '17		(actual 02/28/22)	(actual 02/28/22)	FY2021	FY2020	FY2019	FY2018						
Salaries	1,361.8	1,402.9	1,421.1	1,499.9	1,558.6	1,593.0	1,662.8	1,662.8	69.8	4.4%	3.46%		1,190.1	33.7%	35.3%	34.5%	34.1%	34.5%						
Fringe Benefits	453.7	480.5	479.6	494.4	506.1	513.3	516.1	516.1	2.8	0.5%	1.44%		362.6	10.3%	11.4%	11.2%	11.3%	11.6%						
Health Care	334.1	359.0	357.9	362.6	369.0	372.5	369.9	369.9	(2.6)	-0.7%	0.60%		257.4	7.3%	8.2%	8.2%	8.3%	8.7%						
Other	119.6	121.5	121.7	131.8	137.1	140.8	146.2	146.2	5.4	3.8%	3.77%		105.2	3.0%	3.1%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%						
Pension	297.3	317.7	316.7	360.8	360.1	372.6	413.3	413.3	40.7	10.9%	5.40%		306.4	8.7%	8.2%	8.0%	8.2%	7.7%						
Contribution	150.6	152.4	167.6	201.5	205.0	212.1	235.3	235.3	23.2	10.9%	9.07%		174.4	4.9%	4.7%	4.5%	4.6%	4.1%						
Health Care	105.0	130.2	136.0	145.4	145.9	139.2	154.4	154.4	15.2	10.9%	3.47%		114.5	3.2%	3.1%	3.2%	3.3%	3.3%						
Other	41.7	35.1	13.1	13.9	9.2	21.3	23.6	23.6	2.3	10.9%	-7.62%		17.5	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%						
Debt Service	169.4	179.0	187.2	183.9	184.1	187.3	205.7	205.7	18.4	9.8%	2.82%		151.7	4.3%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%	4.5%						
Grants	349.6	365.7	362.9	445.2	507.1	433.2	698.8	683.9	250.7	57.9%	13.34%		496.7	14.0%	9.6%	11.2%	10.1%	8.8%						
Medicaid	689.1	739.7	750.2	733.4	702.0	734.1	830.7	830.7	96.6	13.2%	2.35%		524.2	14.8%	16.2%	15.6%	16.7%	18.2%						
Contractual Services	513.6	537.6	526.1	589.0	600.5	607.5	679.7	652.3	44.8	7.4%	3.94%		433.0	12.2%	13.4%	13.3%	13.4%	12.8%						
Supplies & Materials	66.9	68.7	61.9	69.3	64.7	60.9	64.0	64.0	3.1	5.1%	-1.41%		42.0	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%						
Capital Outlay	<u>12.3</u>	<u>14.3</u>	<u>12.4</u>	<u>18.5</u>	<u>30.6</u>	<u>17.2</u>	<u>21.5</u>	<u>21.5</u>	4.3	25.0%	8.50%		29.8	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%						
FY Budgetary Expenditures	3,913.7	4,106.1	4,118.1	4,394.3	4,513.9	4,519.0	5,092.6	5,050.3	531.3	11.8%	4.23%		3536.5	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%						
Comments:																								

Table 1c.

DEFAC Expenditures Forecast for General Fund Disbursements FY2023-2026 (\$ in millions)												
March 21, 2022												
	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022		FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>March</u>		<u>March</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>March</u>
Salaries	1,361.8	1,402.9	1,421.1	1,499.9	1,558.6	1593.0	1662.8		1771.1	1832.3	1895.7	1961.2
Fringe Benefits	453.7	480.5	479.6	494.4	506.1	513.3	516.1		589.1	597.7	606.5	615.5
Health Care	334.1	359.0	357.9	362.6	369.0	372.5	369.9		430.7	433.3	435.9	438.5
Other	119.6	121.5	121.7	131.8	137.1	140.8	146.2		158.4	164.4	170.6	177.0
Pension	297.3	317.7	316.7	360.8	360.1	372.6	413.3		424.0	450.0	478.2	508.8
Contribution	150.6	153.7	167.6	201.5	205.0	212.1	235.3		234.4	255.6	278.8	304.1
Health Care	105.0	131.3	136.0	145.4	145.9	139.2	154.4		172.9	178.9	185.1	191.5
Other	41.7	32.7	13.1	13.9	9.2	21.3	23.6		16.7	15.4	14.3	13.2
Debt Service	169.4	179.0	187.2	183.9	184.1	187.3	205.7		218.4	224.6	230.9	237.4
Grants	349.6	365.7	362.9	445.2	507.1	433.2	683.9		564.0	639.2	724.5	821.1
Medicaid	689.1	739.7	750.2	733.4	702.0	734.1	830.7		805.9	824.8	844.2	864.0
Contractual Services	513.6	537.6	526.1	589.0	600.5	607.5	652.3		951.6	989.1	1028.1	1068.7
Supplies & Materials	66.9	68.7	61.9	69.3	64.7	60.9	64.0		86.3	85.1	83.9	82.7
Capital Outlay	<u>12.3</u>	<u>14.3</u>	<u>12.4</u>	<u>18.5</u>	<u>30.6</u>	<u>17.2</u>	<u>21.5</u>		<u>32.8</u>	<u>35.6</u>	<u>38.6</u>	<u>41.9</u>
FY Budgetary Expenditures	3,913.7	4,106.1	4,118.1	4,394.3	4,513.9	4,519.1	5050.3		5,443.2	5,678.4	5,930.5	6,201.4
Comments:												
Forecast FY2024-FY2026 is based on the annual average growth rate for each category FY2017-FY2022(March Estimate).												

Table 1c.

OMB General Assumptions FY2023 Forecast													
The FY2023 projected spend takes the following into consideration:													
1. FY2023 Recommended Operating Budget \$4,991.3 million													
2. FY2023 Recommended Grant in Aid Budget \$56.9 million													
3. FY2023 Recommended One Time Supplemental Budget \$215.9 million													
4. FY2023 Recommended Capital Budget - General Fund cash projects \$591.6 million													
5. Continuing Funds from prior year(s) Cash Projects and One Time funds, currently estimating \$580 million													
Salary - Includes increase for Steps/CBAs, Unit Count growth, a salary policy providing no less than 2% salary increase for all employees, as well as the 27th pay that occurs in FY 2023 (occurs every 11 years)													
Pension - Includes a decrease in the State Employee rate from 23.80% to 21.80% (stemming from the Basic Rate portion decreasing from 13.4% to 11.4%)													
Fringe Other - No change from the 6.2% rate for FY2022													
Healthcare - No change from the rates for FY 2022													
Debt Service - Increased \$12.7M for both existing and new debt from 2022 bond sale													
Grants - Includes the recommended \$56.9M from the Grant in Aid Budget, \$139M for UD and Housing from the Operating Budget, \$70M from the Capital General Fund Budget, and \$75M spend of the continued cash projects. The decrease from current year spend is being driven by the large amount of pass-through funds included in the FY22 Capital Budget-General Fund cash projects, such as Community Reinvestments \$70M and S Market St \$40M whereas the larger FY23 Budget items fall into different categories and expected longer spend timelines, such as the Kent/Sussex Courthouse \$80M, ERP Cloud Migration \$25M.													
Medicaid - Includes pre-Covid 35.4% state share in conjunction with higher level of Eligible participants that will gradually decrease with monthly redeterminations throughout the year. The decrease from current year spend is being driven by the federal reconciliation payment expected to be paid out in the current year and it is non-recurring.													
Contractual Services - Includes recommended programmatic base budget increases \$75M from the Operating Budget, \$110M from the One Time Supplemental Budget, \$129M from the Capital General Fund Budget, and \$75M spend of the continued cash projects.													
Supplies - projected at FY2022 level, with \$5M spend from continued cash projects													
Capital - projected at FY2022 operational level and \$15M continued cash projects													

Table 2. DEFAC General Fund Revenue Worksheet

March-22 DEFAC Meeting	FY 2021 A Actual Collections	FY 2022				
		B DEFAC Dec-21	C % B over A	D DEFAC Mar-22	E % D over A	F \$ Increase D over B
Revenue Category						
Personal Income Tax	2,123.8	2,133.4	0.5%	2,159.5	1.7%	26.1
Less: Refunds	(235.4)	(257.5)	9.4%	(257.5)	9.4%	0.0
PIT Less Refunds	1,888.4	1,875.9	-0.7%	1,902.0	0.7%	26.1
Franchise Tax	1,082.5	1,113.0	2.8%	1,268.0	17.1%	155.0
Limited Partnerships & LLC's	385.3	416.6	8.1%	428.0	11.1%	11.4
Subtotal Franchise + LP/LLC	1,467.8	1,529.6	4.2%	1,696.0	15.6%	166.4
Less: Refunds	(11.7)	(10.0)	-14.8%	(14.0)	19.3%	(4.0)
Net Franchise + LP/LLC	1,456.0	1,519.6	4.4%	1,682.0	15.5%	162.4
Business Entity Fees	148.3	148.5	0.2%	169.3	14.2%	20.8
Uniform Commercial Code	26.7	26.2	-1.9%	30.9	15.7%	4.7
Unclaimed Property	554.0	554.0	0.0%	554.0	0.0%	0.0
Less: Refunds	(105.4)	(160.0)	51.9%	(185.0)	75.6%	(25.0)
Unclaimed Prop Less Refunds	448.6	394.0	-12.2%	369.0	-17.8%	(25.0)
Gross Receipts Tax	279.9	317.5	13.4%	322.5	15.2%	5.0
Lottery	215.7	232.5	7.8%	232.5	7.8%	0.0
Corporation Income Tax	255.3	342.6	34.2%	342.6	34.2%	0.0
Less: Refunds	(45.6)	(70.0)	53.4%	(70.0)	53.4%	0.0
CIT Less Refunds	209.7	272.6	30.0%	272.6	30.0%	0.0
Realty Transfer Tax	236.5	285.7	20.8%	295.7	25.0%	10.0
Cigarette Taxes	115.7	115.7	0.0%	111.0	-4.1%	(4.7)
Bank Franchise Tax	74.9	89.5	19.5%	109.2	45.8%	19.7
Insurance Taxes and Fees	97.1	80.0	-17.6%	73.2	-24.6%	(6.8)
Hospital Board and Treatment	23.1	21.3	-7.9%	20.0	-13.5%	(1.3)
Public Utility Tax	35.0	28.7	-18.1%	26.5	-24.4%	(2.2)
Alcoholic Beverage Tax	32.7	31.5	-3.7%	31.5	-3.7%	0.0
Dividends and Interest	64.0	50.8	-20.6%	41.3	-35.5%	(9.5)
Other Revenues	62.9	63.1	0.3%	66.3	5.4%	3.2
Less: Other Refunds	(25.0)	(22.9)	-8.5%	(18.9)	-24.5%	4.0
Net Receipts	5,390.3	5,530.2	2.6%	5,736.6	6.4%	206.4

Adj Growth Rate

12.5%

Table 2. DEFAC General Fund Revenue Worksheet

March-22 DEFAC Meeting	FY 2023					FY 2024				
	G DEFAC Dec-21	H % G over B	I DEFAC Mar-22	J % I over D	K \$ Increase I over G	L DEFAC Dec-21	M % L over G	L DEFAC Mar-22	M % L over I	P \$ Increase N over L
Revenue Category										
Personal Income Tax	2,182.9	2.3%	2,218.8	2.7%	35.9	2,287.2	4.8%	2,331.0	5.1%	43.8
Less: Refunds	<u>(232.9)</u>	-9.6%	<u>(232.9)</u>	-9.6%	0.0	<u>(233.1)</u>	0.1%	<u>(233.1)</u>	0.1%	0.0
PIT Less Refunds	1,950.0	4.0%	1,985.9	4.4%	35.9	2,054.1	5.3%	2,097.9	5.6%	43.8
Franchise Tax	1,113.0	0.0%	1,196.8	-5.6%	83.8	1,124.1	1.0%	1,124.1	-6.1%	0.0
Limited Partnerships & LLC's	<u>416.6</u>	0.0%	<u>428.0</u>	0.0%	11.4	<u>420.8</u>	1.0%	<u>420.8</u>	-1.7%	0.0
Subtotal Franchise + LP/LLC	1,529.6	0.0%	1,624.8	-4.2%	95.2	1,544.9	1.0%	1,544.9	-4.9%	(0.0)
Less: Refunds	<u>(10.0)</u>	0.0%	<u>(10.0)</u>	-28.6%	0.0	<u>(10.0)</u>	0.0%	<u>(10.0)</u>	0.0%	0.0
Net Franchise + LP/LLC	1,519.6	0.0%	1,614.8	-4.0%	95.2	1,534.9	1.0%	1,534.9	-4.9%	(0.0)
Business Entity Fees	148.5	0.0%	159.8	-5.6%	11.3	150.0	1.0%	150.0	-6.1%	0.0
Uniform Commercial Code	26.2	0.0%	30.9	0.0%	4.7	26.5	1.1%	26.5	-14.2%	0.0
Unclaimed Property	525.0	-5.2%	525.0	-5.2%	0.0	500.0	-4.8%	500.0	-4.8%	0.0
Less: Refunds	<u>(160.0)</u>	0.0%	<u>(185.0)</u>	0.0%	<u>(25.0)</u>	<u>(160.0)</u>	0.0%	<u>(160.0)</u>	-13.5%	0.0
Unclaimed Prop Less Refunds	365.0	-7.4%	340.0	-7.9%	<u>(25.0)</u>	340.0	-6.8%	340.0	0.0%	0.0
Gross Receipts Tax	328.6	3.5%	339.3	5.2%	10.7	341.8	4.0%	352.8	4.0%	11.0
Lottery	230.5	-0.9%	230.5	-0.9%	0.0	226.3	-1.8%	226.3	-1.8%	(0.0)
Corporation Income Tax	246.0	-28.2%	246.0	-28.2%	0.0	250.2	1.7%	250.2	1.7%	0.0
Less: Refunds	<u>(70.0)</u>	0.0%	<u>(70.0)</u>	0.0%	0.0	<u>(70.0)</u>	0.0%	<u>(70.0)</u>	0.0%	0.0
CIT Less Refunds	176.0	-35.4%	176.0	-35.4%	0.0	180.2	2.4%	180.2	2.4%	0.0
Realty Transfer Tax	300.0	5.0%	302.0	2.1%	2.0	270.0	-10.0%	271.8	-10.0%	1.8
Cigarette Taxes	111.5	-3.6%	108.4	-2.3%	(3.1)	108.9	-2.3%	106.0	-2.2%	(2.9)
Bank Franchise Tax	91.6	2.3%	98.7	-9.6%	7.1	93.4	2.0%	101.5	2.8%	8.1
Insurance Taxes and Fees	98.1	22.6%	80.7	10.2%	<u>(17.4)</u>	87.2	-11.1%	78.4	-2.9%	(8.8)
Hospital Board and Treatment	21.4	0.5%	20.2	1.0%	<u>(1.2)</u>	22.6	5.6%	21.3	5.4%	(1.3)
Public Utility Tax	27.7	-3.5%	24.6	-7.2%	(3.1)	26.8	-3.2%	22.8	-7.3%	(4.0)
Alcoholic Beverage Tax	31.9	1.3%	31.9	1.3%	0.0	32.4	NA	32.4	1.6%	0.0
Dividends and Interest	19.5	-61.6%	33.5	-18.9%	14.0	24.6	26.2%	39.1	16.7%	14.5
Other Revenues	63.8	1.1%	66.9	0.9%	3.1	64.8	1.6%	68.1	1.8%	3.3
Less: Other Refunds	<u>(18.3)</u>	-20.1%	<u>(18.3)</u>	-3.2%	0.0	<u>(18.4)</u>	0.5%	<u>(18.4)</u>	0.5%	0.0
Net Receipts	5,491.6	-0.7%	5,625.8	-1.9%	134.2	5,566.1	1.4%	5,631.6	0.1%	65.5

Adj Growth Rate

-2.3%

-1.0%

Table 3. Balance and Appropriations Worksheet

March-22

FY 2022 EXPENDITURES

Total Spending Authority	\$6,243.9
Less: Continuing Appropriations & Encumbrances from FY 2022	(\$1,153.1)
Less: Reversions	<u>(\$40.5)</u>
Total Expenditures	\$5,050.3

FY 2022 BALANCES

Total Expenditures	\$5,050.3
vs. FY 2022 Revenues	5,736.6
Operating Balance	686.3
Prior Year Cash Balance	1833.4
Less: Budget Stabilization Fund (83 Del Law c 54; HB 250, Section 72)	<u>(\$287.3)</u>
Cumulative Cash Balance	2,232.4
Less: Continuing Appropriations & Encumbrances from FY 2022	(1,153.1)
Less: Budgetary Reserve Account	<u>(\$280.3)</u>
Unencumbered Cash Balance 6/30	\$799.0

FY 2023 APPROPRIATION LIMITS

FY 2023 Revenue Estimate	\$5,625.8
Unencumbered Cash Balance from FY 2022	<u>\$799.0</u>
100% Appropriation Limit	\$6,424.8
98% Appropriation Limit	<u>\$6,296.3</u>
Prior 98% Appropriation Limit	\$5,947.3
Increase (Decrease) from Prior Meeting	\$349.0
October 2021 98% Appropriation Limit	\$5,683.0
Increase (Decrease) from October 2021	\$613.3

FY 2022 BUDGET

Budget	\$4,771.5
Grants	\$63.2
Supplemental	\$913.4
Total Appropriations	\$5,748.1
Plus: Continuing Appropriations & Encumbrances from Prior Years	<u>\$495.8</u>
Total Spending Authority	\$6,243.9

Table 4.

Delaware Department of Transportation FY 2022 Expenditures, Through February 28, 2022										67%
	FY2020 Actual	FY2021 Actual	FY2022 Appropriation	OCTOBER FY2022 Forecast	DECEMBER FY2022 Forecast	MARCH FY2022 Forecast	\$ difference December to March	\$ difference Forecast V. FY2021 Actual	FY2022 YTD Spend	% spent YTD
Operations			<u>w/o US301</u>							
Debt Service	91.5	93.5	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	0.0	(26.5)	67.0	100%
Personnel Costs	102.3	102.6	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	0.0	3.4	71.7	68%
Operations/Capital Outlay	59.7	60.5	70.5	60.5	70.5	72.2	1.7	11.7	49.8	69%
Transit Operations (DTC)	<u>94.8</u>	<u>46.6</u>	<u>79.8</u>	<u>79.8</u>	<u>79.8</u>	<u>79.8</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>33.2</u>	<u>53.2</u>	<u>67%</u>
Total Expenditures - Operations	348.3	303.2	323.3	313.3	323.3	325.0	1.7	21.8	241.7	74%
State Capital										
Road System	254.8	258.3	200.3	200.3	200.3	200.3	0.0	(58.0)	122.4	61%
Grants & Allocations	37.4	30.2	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2	0.0	13.0	19.5	45%
Support Systems	53.9	54.7	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.3	0.0	(13.4)	24.7	60%
Transit	<u>28.7</u>	<u>27.0</u>	<u>35.2</u>	<u>35.2</u>	<u>35.2</u>	<u>35.2</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>16.6</u>	<u>47%</u>
State Capital	374.8	370.2	320.0	320.0	320.0	320.0	0.0	(50.2)	183.2	57%
Federal Capital										
Federal Capital	278.5	293.5	250.0	250.0	250.0	250.0	0.0	(43.5)	165.4	66%
Total Expenditures - Capital	653.3	663.7	570.0	570.0	570.0	570.0	0.0	(93.7)	348.6	61%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,001.6	966.9	893.3	883.3	893.3	895.0	1.7	(71.9)	590.3	67%

	OCTOBER FY2022 Forecast	DECEMBER FY2022 Forecast	MARCH FY2022 Forecast	\$ difference Dec to March	FY2022 YTD Spend	% spent YTD
DelDOT	883.3	893.3	895.0	\$ 1.7	\$ 590.3	67%
US301	34.8	34.8	34.8	\$ -	\$ 12.9	37%
TOTAL	918.1	928.1	929.8	\$ 1.7	\$ 603.2	60%

Table 5.

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION Transportation Trust Fund Revenues									
	FY20	FY21	% Chg.	Fiscal 2022			Fiscal 2023		
				12/20/2021 Approved	3/21/2022 Recomm	% Chg. FY 21	12/20/2021 Approved	3/21/2022 Recomm	% Chg. FY 22
<u>TOLL ROAD REVENUES:</u>									
I95 Newark Plaza	\$114.3	\$114.4	0.1%	\$130.3	\$130.3	13.9%	\$136.6	\$136.6	4.8%
Route 1 Toll Road	54.2	55.0	1.5%	\$59.6	\$59.6	8.3%	\$63.9	\$63.9	7.2%
Concessions	<u>1.9</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>-31.6%</u>	<u>\$1.8</u>	<u>\$1.8</u>	<u>36.6%</u>	<u>\$2.1</u>	<u>\$2.1</u>	<u>16.7%</u>
Total Toll Road Revenues	170.4	170.7	0.2%	\$191.7	\$191.7	12.3%	\$202.6	\$202.6	5.7%
MOTOR FUEL TAX ADMIN.	138.7	128.5	-7.4%	\$139.7	\$139.7	8.8%	\$146.9	\$146.9	5.2%
<u>DIVISION OF MOTOR VEHICLES</u>									
Motor Vehicle Document Fees	113.6	138.9	22.3%	\$126.2	\$126.2	-9.1%	\$128.5	\$128.5	1.8%
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees	53.8	60.8	13.0%	\$62.1	\$62.1	2.1%	\$63.2	\$63.2	1.8%
Other DMV Revenues	<u>39.4</u>	<u>37.0</u>	<u>-6.1%</u>	<u>\$44.0</u>	<u>\$44.0</u>	<u>19.0%</u>	<u>\$44.7</u>	<u>\$44.7</u>	<u>1.6%</u>
Total DMV Revenues	206.8	236.7	14.5%	\$232.3	\$232.3	-1.9%	\$236.4	\$236.4	1.8%
<u>OTHER TRANSPORTATION REV.</u>									
Other Transportation Rev	11.2	11.4	1.8%	\$9.0	\$9.0	-20.8%	\$9.2	\$9.2	2.2%
Investment Income(Net)	<u>5.9</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>-59.3%</u>	<u>\$3.0</u>	<u>\$3.0</u>	<u>27.1%</u>	<u>\$4.0</u>	<u>\$4.0</u>	<u>33.3%</u>
Total Other Transp. Revenue	17.1	13.8	-19.3%	\$12.0	\$12.0	-13.0%	\$13.2	\$13.2	10.0%
GRAND TOTAL	\$533.0	\$549.7	3.1%	\$575.7	\$575.7	4.7%	\$599.1	\$599.1	4.1%
				\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	
	FY20	FY21	% Chg.	Fiscal 2022			Fiscal 2023		
US301 Revenues	\$ 25.8	\$ 19.9	-22.9%	\$ 23.4	\$ 23.4	19.38%	\$ 23.7	\$ 23.7	1.28%
TOTAL	\$ 558.8	\$ 569.6	1.9%	\$ 599.1	\$ 599.1	5.2%	\$ 622.8	\$ 622.8	4.0%