



House Ways and Means Budget Analysis

Today, the House Ways and Means Committee (HWM) released a \$45.05 billion budget proposal for fiscal year (FY) 2018. This brief provides initial analysis of major spending and policy provisions in the budget plan.

Budget Overview

The HWM budget includes \$45.05 billion in total spending, an increase of \$1.41 billion over FY 2017, but \$156.7 million less in spending than the Governor’s House 1 proposal. This slight variance masks a more material difference in some of the underlying spending assumptions. Total spending is comprised of \$40.75 billion in spending on 678 separate programmatic line items, as well as \$4.3 billion in pre-budget transfers and other off budget spending.

Figure 1. HWM Budget Overview of Spending & Revenue

<i>Spending Comparison</i>					
	FY 2017 Current	FY 2018 HI	FY 2018 HWM	\$ HWM v. 2017	% HWM v. 2017
Line item spending	\$39,617.3	\$40,909.0	\$40,752.3	\$1,135.0	2.86%
Pre-budget transfers	\$4,026.6	\$4,300.6	\$4,300.6	\$274.0	6.80%
Total spending	\$43,643.9	\$45,209.6	\$45,052.9	\$1,409.0	3.23%
<i>Revenue Comparison</i>					
	FY 2017 Current	FY 2018 HI	FY 2018 HWM	\$ HWM v. 2017	% HWM v. 2017
Consensus Tax Revenues	\$26,056	\$27,072	\$27,072	\$1,016.0	3.90%
<i>Tax settlements</i>	\$125	\$100	\$125	\$0.0	0.00%
<i>Less cap gains transfer</i>	\$0	-\$52	-\$52	-\$52.0	0.00%
Revenue initiatives					
<i>Employer assessment</i>	\$0	\$300	\$180	\$180.0	0.00%
<i>Ongoing tax</i>	\$0	\$62	\$71	\$71.0	0.00%
<i>One time</i>	\$245	\$125	\$125	-\$119.5	-48.88%
Federal					
<i>MassHealth related</i>	\$8,537	\$9,068	\$9,027	\$490.3	5.74%
<i>Other</i>	\$2,504	\$2,369	\$2,370	-\$134.4	-5.37%
Departmental & transfers					
<i>Lottery</i>	\$1,105.5	\$1,083	\$1,084	-\$21.5	-1.94%
<i>MassHealth rebates</i>	\$728.0	\$771	\$771	\$43.0	5.91%
<i>Other</i>	\$4,350.20	\$4,345	\$4,416	\$65.8	1.51%
Total	\$43,650.1	\$45,243.1	\$45,188.8	\$1,538.7	3.53%

There are a number of similarities between the HWM and House 1 budgets with respect to both spending and revenues. Both budgets are dominated by MassHealth spending growth and assume similar efforts to try to control those costs. Both budgets begin to implement some of the recommendations of the Foundation Budget Review Commission and both budgets reduce the MBTA’s operating support by \$60 million while replacing it with additional \$60 million for capital funding.

The HWM budget differs from House 1 in its presentation of total spending. The HWM budget total is about \$150 million less than House 1, primarily because it underfunds accounts in several areas – such as indigent legal defense and family homelessness – by more than \$100 million. While this underfunding has been a commonplace practice for a number of years, the Baker administration has made a concerted effort to fully fund accounts at the outset so that less supplemental spending is required throughout the year. Once this difference is accounted for, the bottom lines for the HWM and House 1 budgets are much closer.

With respect to revenue, the HWM budget, like House 1, proposes several minor tax changes that will generate just over \$70 million in new ongoing revenue and \$95 million (net) in new one-time tax revenue. Both budgets are also notable for the limited use of one-timer resources - \$95 million in House 1 and \$110 million for HWM.

A noteworthy departure from House 1 relates to the HWM’s approach to health care. The HWM budget omits the House 1 proposals to introduce provider price capping to both the state’s Group Insurance Commission and the commercial insurance market. The HWM budget also alters the employer assessment proposed by Governor Baker by requiring the Administration to narrow the scope and further study how such an assessment would be implemented. These differences are discussed in greater detail later in the brief.

The figure below provides a brief snap shot examining major elements of the HWM budget:

Figure 2. FY 2018 Budget in a Box

Budget in a Box					
	Spending			Revenue	
	House 1	HWM		House 1	HWM
Total spending	\$45.2 billion	\$45.1 billion	Consensus tax revenue	27.072 billion	
Increase	\$1.57 billion	\$1.4 billion	Increase	\$1.016 billion	
Spending growth	3.59%	3.23%	Revenue growth	3.90%	
MassHealth	\$16.49 billion	16.41 billion	Increases to the Rainy Day Fund		
Increase	\$1.02 billion	940.9 million	Cap gains	\$51.5 million	51.5 million
Chapter 70	\$4.719 billion	4.734 billion	Other	\$46.9 million	\$46.90
Increase	\$91.4 million	106.4 million	Budget gap closed	\$832 million	
Other Non-discretionary	\$7 billion	\$7 billion	One-time solutions	\$95 million (net)	\$110 million (net)
Increase	\$299.7 million	299.7 million	New ongoing revenues		
Discretionary spending	\$12.7 billion	\$12.6 billion	Taxes	\$62 million	71
Increase	\$154.40	\$67.5 million	New assessments	\$300 million	\$180 million
Total spending items	672	678	Tax settlements	\$100 million	\$125 million
New	24	2	OPEB Savings	\$129 million	\$129 million
Increased	322	311			
Decreased/eliminated	203	209			

Major Spending Areas

MassHealth

The HWM budget includes \$16.41 billion for the MassHealth program, an increase of \$940.9 million over FY 2017, which assumes an anticipated growth rate of six percent. MassHealth accounts for 40 percent of all spending in the HWM budget and more than two-thirds of all new spending.

Figure 3. MassHealth Spending and Revenue

	FY 2017 GAA	FY 2017 Current	FY 2018 H1 Adjusted	FY 2018 HWM	HWM Increase over FY 2017 Current
MassHealth Spending	\$15,340,353,833	\$15,467,961,789	\$16,488,166,317	\$16,408,866,317	\$940,904,528
Federal Reimbursement	\$8,608,311,176	\$8,536,552,385	\$9,068,119,986	\$9,026,813,559	\$490,261,174
Net Cost	\$6,732,042,657	\$6,931,409,404	\$7,420,046,331	\$7,382,052,758	\$450,643,354
Reimbursement Share of Spending	56.12%	55.19%	55.00%	55.01%	

The HWM budget assumptions for MassHealth spending and revenue differ from House 1 in important ways. On spending, the HWM budget relies on updated MassHealth enrollment information and is able to reduce House 1 proposed spending levels by just under \$130 million as a result. House 1 assumed steady growth in MassHealth enrollment throughout FY2018 based on caseload trend data showing an increase of more than 70,000 members over a seven month period in the summer and fall of 2016. In more recent data, however, MassHealth’s caseload has declined by almost 50,000 members, allowing HWM to lower the enrollment base at the start of FY2018 and create significant budget savings.

The HWM budget uses \$49.6 million of those savings to increase rates in several areas:

Figure 4. MassHealth Spending, H1 & HWM Compared

House 1 MassHealth spending	\$16,488.2
Adjustment for reduced caseload	-\$128.9
HWM additional spending	
Nursing home supplemental rates	\$17.8
Pediatric speciality units	\$14.8
Acute care speciality rates	\$13.0
Adult day health rates	\$4.0
HWM MassHealth spending	\$16,408.9

In the area of MassHealth cost savings, the HWM budget appears to follow the course laid out in the Administration’s budget with these initiatives expected to reduce spending by \$180.9 million in total.

Figure 5. MassHealth Savings Initiatives

Initiative	Gross Savings	Net Savings
Enrollment & Program Integrity	\$110.5	\$39.2
<i>Elimination of provisional membership</i>	\$31.0	\$12.4
<i>University student SHIP enrollment</i>	\$29.5	\$11.8
<i>Assumed assessment cost avoidance</i>	\$50.0	\$15.0
Program Integrity	\$77.0	\$38.5
Rates	\$22.5	\$52.6
<i>Managed care rates</i>	\$30.0	\$13.5
<i>MCO admin renegotiation</i>	\$22.5	\$10.1
<i>FFS rates</i>	\$20.0	\$9.0
<i>Pharmacy preferred drug list</i>	-\$50.0	\$20.0
Other	\$20.9	\$10.2
MTF savings estimate	\$230.9	\$140.5

HWM includes the controversial employer assessment, proposed in House 1 as a means to offset MassHealth costs in FY 2018, but with important differences. In light of numerous concerns raised by MTF and others with the original proposal, the HWM budget requires the Administration to amend its assessment to take into account those concerns (such as the inclusion of employees with spousal, parental or other coverage in the employer uptake rate) by requiring DOR to engage with impacted businesses and individuals prior to the finalization of the assessment. Because the process outlined in the HWM budget will likely result in a narrower assessment, the HWM budget assumes \$180 million in FY 2018 revenue – a 40 percent reduction from \$300 million assumed in the Governor’s budget.

The Foundation has opposed this assessment because it will do little to curb the underlying cost drivers in MassHealth while increasing cost for many employers who are offering generous coverage. However, HWM’s approach to the assessment, which requires important issues to be considered and sufficient time to develop a better policy, is a step in the right direction.

Local Aid

The HWM budget includes \$146.3 million in new funds for Chapter 70 education aid and Unrestricted General Government Aid (UGGA) for cities and towns.

Figure 6. Chapter 70 & UGGA Funding

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018 H1	FY 2018 HWM
C70	\$4,299,935,166	\$4,399,910,261	\$4,511,882,199	\$4,628,013,618	\$4,719,407,242	\$4,734,405,553
\$ Increase	\$126,273,172	\$99,975,095	\$111,971,938	\$116,131,419	\$91,393,624	\$106,391,935
% Increase	3.03%	2.33%	2.54%	2.57%	1.97%	2.30%
UGGA	\$920,230,293	\$945,702,568	\$979,797,001	\$1,021,928,272	\$1,061,783,475	\$1,061,783,475
\$ Increase	\$21,250,000	\$25,472,275	\$34,094,433	\$42,131,271	\$39,855,203	\$39,855,203
% Increase	2.36%	2.77%	3.61%	4.30%	3.90%	3.90%

UGGA funding in the HWM budget is identical to that proposed in House 1. Both budgets increase funding by 3.9 percent, the same percentage as tax revenues are expected to grow in FY 2018.

The HWM budget adds \$15 million to the Governor’s Chapter 70 proposal. Like the Governor’s proposal, the HWM approach focuses on increasing Foundation Budget categories for Employee Benefits & Fixed Charges – a recommendation of the Foundation Budget Review Commission – but does so at a rate of three percent more than the Governor’s budget. HWM also guarantees each district of \$30 in per-pupil minimum aid, compared to \$20 per-pupil in House 1. Not reflected in the HWM Chapter 70 funding level is an additional \$12.5 million that is provided in a separate item for school districts that have been negatively impacted by a change in the way the state accounts for the number of low-income students in a community.

Figure 7. Education Reimbursement Funding

Program	FY 2017 Funding	FY 2017 Reimbursement Level	FY 2018 House 1	FY 2018 HWM
SPED Circuit Breaker	\$277,281,180	74.0%	\$277,281,180	\$281,281,181
Charter School Reimbursement	\$80,500,000	58.5%	\$80,500,000	\$80,500,000
Regional School Transportation	\$61,021,000	72.0%	\$61,021,000	\$62,021,000
Homeless Student Transportation	\$8,350,000	32.0%	\$8,350,000	\$8,350,000
Non-Resident Pupil Transport	\$250,000	7.8%	\$250,000	\$250,000

The HWM budget includes \$432.5 million in other education reimbursements for cities and towns, \$5 million more than the amount provided in FY 2017 or in the Governor’s budget. The \$4 million increase for special education reimbursements in the HWM budget is intended to ensure full-funding of the program.

Early Education and Higher Education

Figure 8. Early & Higher Education Funding

	FY 2017 Current	FY 2018 House 1	FY 2018 HWM	\$ HWM v. Current	% HWM v. Current
Early Education	\$567,552,842	\$568,030,468	\$578,050,801	\$10,497,959	1.85%
University of Massachusetts	\$508,292,447	\$513,375,371	\$513,375,371	\$5,082,924	1.00%
State Universities	\$247,990,809	\$250,268,692	\$250,268,692	\$2,277,883	0.92%
Community Colleges	\$268,836,440	\$273,963,784	\$273,963,784	\$5,127,344	1.91%

Early education has long been a priority of the Speaker and the HWM budget reflects that. The HWM budget includes \$15 million for early educator salary increases – an \$8 million increase over FY 2017 spending and House 1 – as well as \$2.5 million to restore an early education mental health grant program.

The HWM budget follows the House 1 script on higher education, providing the same one percent increase in levels of support to public higher education campuses as well as additional funding for collective bargaining costs at community colleges. The HWM budget does not include \$2 million in new funding for an Innovation Voucher Program at UMass, though that program is created in a policy section of the budget.

Transportation

Figure 9. Transportation Funding

	FY 2016 GAA	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 GAA	FY 2017 Current	FY 2018 H1	FY 2018 HWM
MassDOT Transfer	365,025,340	316,468,038	329,085,302	359,085,302	344,311,545	324,311,545
MBTA Transfer	187,000,000	171,416,667	187,000,000	187,000,000	127,000,000	127,000,000
Regional Transit Transfer	82,000,000	82,000,000	82,000,000	82,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000
Merit Rating Board	9,553,119	9,553,119	9,695,430	9,695,430	9,695,430	9,695,430
MBTA Sales Tax	985,200,000	986,200,000	997,700,000	992,200,000	1,021,600,000	1,021,600,000
Total	1,628,778,459	1,565,637,824	1,605,480,732	1,629,980,732	1,582,606,975	1,562,606,975

HWM adopts the Administration’s proposal to reduce MBTA operating support by \$60 million from the FY 2017 level and instead providing an additional \$60 million in capital funding. HWM saves a further \$20 million from House 1 by reducing MassDOT support due to assumed differences in winter cleanup costs for FY 2018.

Because the HWM budget adopts the Administration’s proposal to accelerate sales tax collections in FY 2018 – generating \$125 million in one-time additional sales tax revenue – the pre-budget transfer to the MBTA is increased by \$29.4 million over the amount assumed in the Consensus Revenue agreement to reflect that change.

Other Non-Discretionary

Figure 10. Non-Discretionary Funding

	FY 2017 Current	FY 2018 House 1	FY 2018 HWM	\$ HWM v. Current	% HWM v. Current
Debt Service	\$2,636,176,173	\$2,658,287,940	\$2,658,287,940	\$22,111,767	0.84%
Retiree Health Care	\$440,000,000	\$440,569,153	\$440,000,000	\$0	0.00%
Group Insurance Commission	\$1,637,028,930	\$1,661,961,313	\$1,701,048,734	\$64,019,804	3.91%

The HWM budget does not adopt the Administration’s proposal to cap Group Insurance Commission (GIC) provider payments based on Medicare rates. This policy change was expected to save \$40 million in FY 2018 and therefore the HWM budget includes just under \$40 million more for the GIC than did House 1. The HWM budget is essentially identical to House 1 assumptions for debt service obligations and retiree trust fund contributions.

Programs Likely to Require Supplemental Spending

Figure 11. Programs Likely to Require Supplemental Spending

	FY 2017 GAA	FY 2017 Projected	FY 2018 H1	FY 2018 HWM
Indigent legal defense	\$172,754,716	\$220,032,217	\$227,453,599	\$173,844,526
Family homelessness	\$187,477,612	\$215,617,177	\$195,776,242	\$186,613,644
Sheriffs	\$555,142,023	\$583,189,305	\$610,953,043	\$566,038,118
Total	\$915,374,351	\$1,018,838,699	\$1,034,182,884	\$926,496,288

The HWM approach to commonly underfunded accounts, such as indigent legal defense (CPCS), family homelessness and county sheriffs, is one of the biggest areas of difference with House 1. HWM provides \$107.7 million less for these accounts than the Administration’s budget with the vast majority of this difference – \$98.7 million – coming from CPCS and the sheriffs. The HWM budget’s total spending is significantly less than House 1 because it likely assumes future supplemental spending for those accounts. However, this practice of underfunding accounts at the start of the fiscal year with the expectation that additional funding will be provided at a later date is risky because in recent years actual revenues have been much closer to, or below, projected revenues.

New Revenue Initiatives and Other Methods for Closing the Budget Gap

MTF estimates the FY 2018 initial budget gap at \$832 million. The House Ways and Means budget faced the same structural deficit as House 1, but chose a different combination of revenue initiatives and spending reductions to close it. The HWM budget relies on \$120 million less from the employer assessment than did House 1 and it does not adopt the \$53 million in House 1 savings related to TAFDC eligibility and GIC rate caps. The chart below compares how the HWM budget closes the gap in comparison to House 1.

Figure 12. FY 2018 Budget Gap Solutions

Estimated Gap	\$832	
	H1	HWM
Employer assessment	\$300	\$180
Tobacco settlement/OPEB	\$129	\$129
Sales tax timing (one time)	\$95	\$95
New ongoing tax revenue	\$62	\$71
Capital gains	\$52	\$52
Reduced transportation transfers	\$48	\$68
GIC rate caps	\$40	\$0
TAFDC Eligibility	\$13	\$0
TAFDC Caseload	\$30	\$30
MassHealth Savings	\$0	\$80
Increased DOT revenues	\$20	\$20
Other cuts	\$43	\$107
Total solutions	\$832	

Below is a brief description for each of the revenue initiatives and other strategies included in the HWM budget to close the gap:

Employer assessment - \$180 million

The employer assessment proposed in the HWM budget requires DOR to develop an assessment mechanism that takes into account a number of issues raised with the Governor’s proposal. Therefore, the HWM budget assumes that the final assessment will be significantly smaller in scope and generate 40 percent less revenue.

Tobacco settlement retiree health contribution - \$129 million

HWM and House 1 include identical provisions to limit the state’s transfer of tobacco settlement revenue to retiree health care obligations. Under a plan included in the FY 2012 budget, an increasing share of the state’s tobacco settlement revenue is dedicated to retiree health costs each year with 60 percent of that revenue (\$154.2 million) due in FY 2018. Both FY 2018 budget plans cap that contribution at 10 percent of tobacco settlement revenues, thereby saving \$129 million in the budget.

Sales tax acceleration - \$95 million (net)

The HWM budget relies on \$95 million in new revenue related to an acceleration of sales tax collections. House 1 contains a similar proposal that imposed a new requirement on credit card companies and other third party vendors to remit sales tax collected on a daily basis beginning in June of 2018. This proposal has been subject to criticism from retailers, banks and credit card companies due to implementation and cost issues. The HWM budget assumes the same revenue as House 1, but gives the Commissioner of Revenue significant discretion in how to generate the revenue. The HWM provision also directs the Commissioner of Revenue to hold a public hearing on the proposal and file a small business impact statement on any proposed changes prior to the effective date of January 1, 2018.

Tax changes - \$72 million

The HWM budget includes \$72 million in other tax policy changes. Like House 1, \$20 million of this amount is due to lowering the threshold for automatic reporting for debit and credit card income and \$30 million is attributed to a change in the economic nexus standard that will impose a sales tax collection obligation on more remote sellers. In addition, the HWM budget generates \$10 million by prohibiting filers who do not reside in Massachusetts at any time during a year from qualifying for the Earned Income Tax Credit. Unlike House 1, the HWM budget does not apply the state’s lodging tax to temporary accommodations. The chart below summarizes tax differences between the two budgets:

Figure 13. Tax Provisions in FY 2018

	House 1	House Ways and Means
Economic Activity/Sales tax	\$30	\$30
Debit/credit income reporting	\$20	\$20
Temporary accomodations	\$12	\$0
EITC change	\$0	\$10
Tobacco enforcement compliance	\$0	\$7
Life science cap	\$0	\$5
Total new revenue	\$62	\$72
New veterans tax credit	-\$1	-\$1
Net new revenue	\$61	\$71

Capital Gains/Stabilization Fund - \$51.5 million

Under current law, capital gains tax revenue above a certain threshold is automatically deposited into the Stabilization Fund and other reserve accounts. For FY 2018, that revenue is assumed to be \$103 million. The HWM budget, like House 1, amends the current system for rebuilding reserves with capital gains tax revenue. Both budgets propose automatically depositing one half of estimated excess capital gains revenue to the Stabilization Fund, regardless of the amount of capital gains revenues ultimately collected. This approach frees up \$51.5 million in tax revenue for use in both House 1 and the HWM budget, by diverting this money from the Stabilization Fund. The benefit of this new approach is that it improves the timing and predictability of the capital gains transfer to the Stabilization Fund – two major problems with the current process. Unfortunately, the HWM budget does not couple this change with the House 1 provision that would also dedicate 50 percent of tax revenue collected in a fiscal year above the benchmark to the Stabilization Fund. Without this component, the new approach offered in the HWM budget would create a more certain Stabilization Fund deposit system but would reduce the amount going to reserves. Given the relatively low-level of our Stabilization Fund balance and the importance rating agencies give to a strong system of guaranteed deposits, the HWM approach is problematic.

Major Policy Provisions

The HWM budget includes 77 policy sections, slightly less than the 83 in the Governor’s budget. Below is a description of notable policy sections in the HWM budget:

Non-acute hospital assessment (sections 20, 45 & 46, 48, 59, 76 & 77)

Extends the acute hospital assessment included in last year’s budget to non-acute hospitals to ensure compliance with federal regulation. The new assessment (approximately \$13 million) will be dedicated to trust fund and used to make Medicaid payments to non-acute hospitals. This proposal was included in House 1.

MBTA retirement fund (section 22)

Allows the state’s Pension Reserves Investment Management Board to manage the MBTA pension fund. This proposal was included in House 1.

Veterans tax credit (sections 29, 33 & 75)

Creates a \$2,000 tax credit for businesses that hire qualified veterans. This credit is estimated to cost \$1 million annually. This proposal was included in House 1.

Innovation Voucher Program (section 34)

Creates a new program to that will provide cost-sharing support for small and startup businesses using UMass facilities. The HWM budget includes \$2 million to capitalize the program.

Bureau of Substance Addiction Services (sections 8, 10 – 12, 39, 41, 43, 54 & 55)

Changes the name of the DPH bureau responsible for addiction treatment from the Bureau of Substance Abuse Service to the Bureau of Substance Addiction Services.

The HWM budget did not include several policy initiatives included in the Governor’s budget, including:

- Health care cost growth caps;
- Health care cost transparency reporting;
- Moratorium on additional health care benefits; and
- Green partnership initiative.

Conclusion

The House Ways and Means budget closely adheres to the spending and revenue template used by Governor Baker in his budget – limiting total spending growth, including significant new ongoing revenues and beginning a process of implementing changes to the Foundation Budget – but also has some notable differences. The HWM budget’s approach to the employer assessment and sales tax collection modernization proposals takes into account affected taxpayers’ concerns, a positive change to the Administration’s initial proposals. Of concern, however, is the continued underfunding of several major accounts and the weakening of the House 1 proposal to dedicate tax revenues to the Stabilization Fund.

In total, the HWM budget is a generally thoughtful next step in the budget process. However, the spending plan presented today is likely to change substantially during debate.



Massachusetts Taxpayers Foundation - Fiscal 2018 Budget Summary

		FY 14 Final	FY 15 Final	FY 16 Final	FY 17 GAA	FY 17 Projected	FY 18 H1	FY 18 HWM
Health Care		13,015	14,519	15,647	16,263	16,391	17,422	17,329
MassHealth	MAS	12,121	13,583	14,741	15,340	15,468	16,488	16,409
Trust Funds ¹	MAT	661	701	651	658	658	642	642
Other Health Care	OTH	232	235	255	264	265	292	278
Local Government Support		5,919	6,023	6,211	6,347	6,351	6,488	6,514
Chapter 70 Education Aid	CHA	4,303	4,402	4,514	4,628	4,628	4,719	4,747
Other K-12 Education Aid	OED	602	585	623	603	613	614	615
Unrestricted Local Aid	ULA	948	973	1,007	1,049	1,049	1,089	1,089
Other Local Aid	OLA	67	63	67	67	61	66	64
Other Education		1,612	1,710	1,760	1,732	1,734	1,742	1,754
Early Education	EEC	524	544	566	569	568	568	578
Higher Education	HED	1,088	1,167	1,194	1,164	1,166	1,174	1,176
Human Services		5,404	5,665	5,916	5,952	6,015	6,104	6,104
Developmental Services	DEV	1,553	1,715	1,847	1,891	1,903	1,979	1,979
Family Services	FAM	977	1,077	1,156	1,166	1,195	1,219	1,206
Cash Assistance	CAS	794	716	714	678	680	634	644
Mental Health	DMH	708	719	740	761	761	773	774
Public Health	DPH	560	601	553	593	586	598	608
Housing Support	HOU	420	422	471	429	457	448	446
Senior Support	ELD	253	271	283	285	284	304	303
Veteran Services	VET	140	143	152	149	150	149	146
Public Safety		2,523	2,632	2,709	2,635	2,734	2,826	2,711
Corrections	COR	591	607	612	610	640	672	662
Sheriffs	SHF	542	582	606	555	583	611	566
Judiciary	JUD	828	863	889	860	907	926	885
Police	POL	310	308	323	342	335	344	343
District Attorneys	DAS	103	108	115	117	119	121	122
Attorney General	AGO	43	44	45	47	47	49	49
Other Public Protection	OPP	106	120	119	105	103	104	85
Transportation		624	803	637	608	638	561	541
MassDOT	TRP	272	471	359	329	359	344	324
Regional Transit	RTA	68	40	82	82	82	80	80
Registry	RMV	9	9	10	10	10	10	10
MBTA Discretionary Assistance	MTA	275	283	187	187	187	127	127
Economic Development		396	318	394	364	349	351	359
Business and Labor	BUS	176	91	152	134	128	125	135
Environment and Energy	ENV	220	227	242	230	221	227	224
Employee Benefits		1,815	2,104	2,151	2,175	2,175	2,202	2,242
GIC ²	GIC	1,395	1,683	1,726	1,735	1,735	1,761	1,802
State Retiree Benefits (OPEB)	RET	420	420	425	440	440	441	440
Capital Support		2,423	2,498	2,518	2,636	2,636	2,658	2,658
Debt Service	DBT	2,118	2,219	2,240	2,370	2,370	2,416	2,416
Contract Assistance	DCA	304	279	278	266	266	243	243
Other/General Government	GGO	707	617	502	536	594	555	539
Off budget spending		3,179	3,559	3,825	4,060	4,033	4,301	4,301
Pensions	PEN	1,630	1,793	2,001	2,198	2,198	2,394	2,394
MA School Building Authority	SBA	729	772	815	835	813	862	862
MBTA	MTAP	799	971	986	998	992	1,022	1,022
Workforce Training	WFT	21	24	23	23	23	23	23
Other off budget	OOB	0	0	0	6	6	0	0
Total on-budget spending		34,437	36,888	38,444	39,249	39,617	40,909	40,752
Total (Including Pre-Budget Transfers)		37,616	40,447	42,269	43,309	43,650	45,210	45,053

¹ Includes the Medical Assistance Trust Fund and the Delivery System Transformation Initiatives Trust Fund

² Includes health care costs for municipalities and authorities that reimburse the state

