
FY 2014 JLBC Baseline

Full Version

January 18, 2013

JLBC

Positive Budget Developments

- ❑ Arizona economy continues in recovery mode, albeit at a slow pace
- ❑ Legislature required to provide 3-year projection in its annual budget bill
 - Does not require individual FY '15 and '16 agency budgets, but does require state to set out-year targets
- ❑ FY '13 budget established reserves of \$450 M
 - Represents 5.5% of budget – statutory cap is 7%
 - Not intended to be used for ongoing programs

Forecast Risks

- Uncertain economy in 0% interest rate environment
- Unknown outcome of Federal Fiscal Cliff 2
- Unpredictable disaster – environmental or political
- Budget litigation
- A 3-year forecast comes with risks – a 1% change would affect the balance by \$500 M in the third year

2 Factors Influencing Budget Outlook through '16

- How much revenue forecast risk in an uncertain economic environment?
- How much discretionary spending above the Baseline?

Baseline Balances Represent Available Resources After Fulfilling Mandates

Consensus revenue

- 3-year annual 5.7% base growth – excluding tax changes
- Loss of \$(924) M 1-cent sales tax
- \$(283) M in enacted tax reductions by FY '16
- 65% probability of reaching forecast

Statutory spending

- Growth required by statute – primarily K-12 and Medicaid
- Adds \$157 M in FY '14 and \$701 M by FY '16

After Accounting for Statutory Spending, \$25 M Remains in FY '15

	Ending Balance (\$ in M)		
	<u>FY '14</u>	<u>FY '15</u>	<u>FY '16</u>
Baseline	\$ 310	\$ 25	\$ (70)

- ❑ Any new initiatives will generate FY '15 shortfall
- ❑ Full funding of K-12 inflation would result in shortfalls of \$(223) M in '15 and \$(346) M in '16
- ❑ JLBC Staff has also developed an Alternate scenario with lower revenue and higher spending level – results in shortfall of \$(411) M in FY '15 and \$(572) M in FY '16

Budget Concerns

- ❑ Arizona has third lowest credit rating among states
- ❑ Budget has ongoing structural shortfalls – permanent revenues less than spending
- ❑ State still suspends \$678 M in annual formula spending – if funded, would worsen structural gap

JLBC Staff Suggested Process Improvements

- 1) Strengthen independent review of K-12 automation
- 2) Confirm school district charter conversion policy
- 3) Enhance K-12 override/bonding reporting
- 4) Increase CPS funding oversight – 45% of \$ are non-appropriated
- 5) Specify intent of 1,500 authorized prison beds – supplant or supplement temporary beds?
- 6) Establish expectation of university performance measures – can they be used to determine total funding?
- 7) Improve accounting of 1-time monies – April '13 investment income windfall

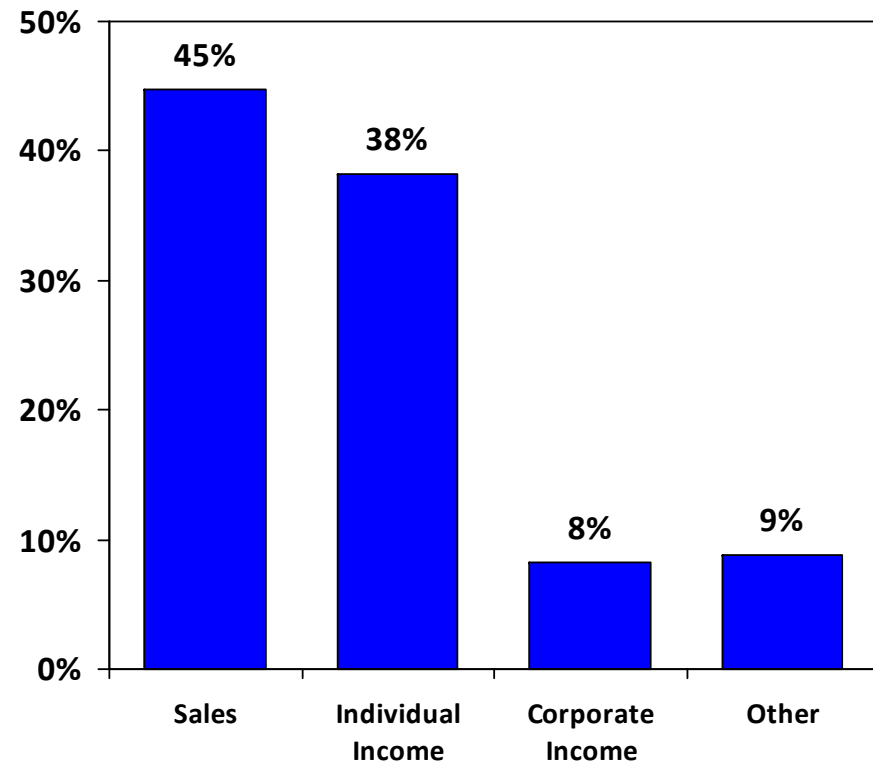
Revenue Overview

JLBC

FY 2014 General Fund Revenue

- 91% Generated by 3 Taxes

<u>Source</u>	<u>Millions</u>
Sales and Use Tax	\$ 3,997.1
Individual Income Tax	3,396.9
Corporate Income Tax	703.7
Other	<u>790.0</u>
SUBTOTAL	\$ 8,887.7
Urban Revenue Sharing	<u>(559.5)</u>
TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 8,328.2 ^{1/}



^{1/} January 2013 estimate. Excludes beginning balance

1st Half Growth Rate 3.6% *

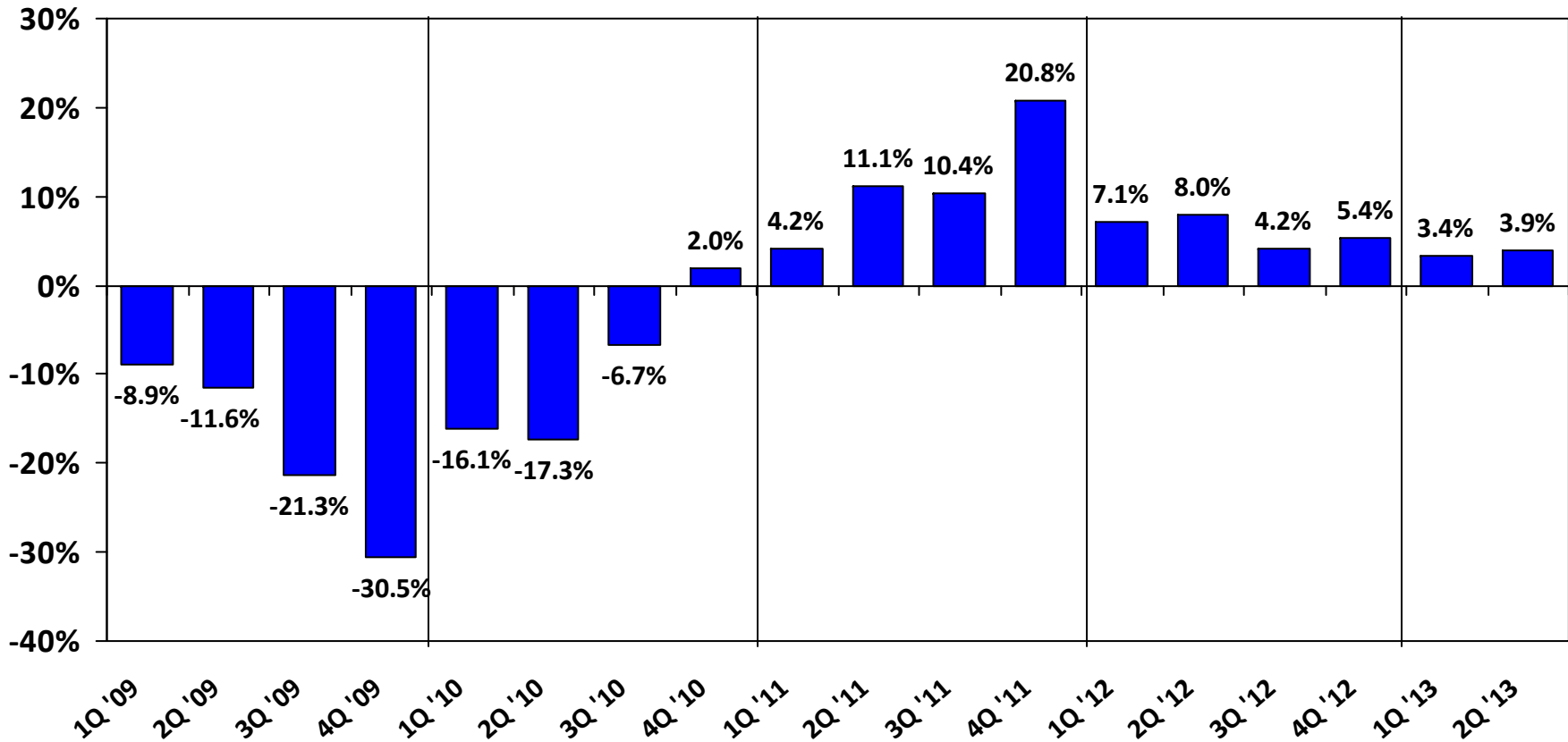
- \$32.3 M Above Forecast

	% Change over Prior Year *
Sales Tax (without 1-cent)	4.3%
Individual Income Tax	7.6%
Corporate Income Tax	(8.3)%

- ❑ First half growth 0.7% above forecasted growth
- ❑ Sales tax at forecast, individual income tax above forecast, and corporate income tax below forecast

* Based on preliminary December numbers

FY '13 Quarterly Growth Rates Have Tapered Off From Growth Rates of FY '12



Percent Change in Adjusted Revenues Excluding
1-Cent Sales Tax



Key Economic Measures

- Current Arizona Status

Retail Sales Tax Growth 3 Month Average Compared to Prior Year	6.2%
Pending Maricopa Foreclosures Normal = 3,000	10,500
Arizona Annual Single Family Permits Normal = 40,000	15,900
Arizona Underwater Mortgages	39.7%

Arizona Forecasters Are Optimistic Compared to Other Western States

Blue Chip Forecast CY '13 % Personal Income Growth

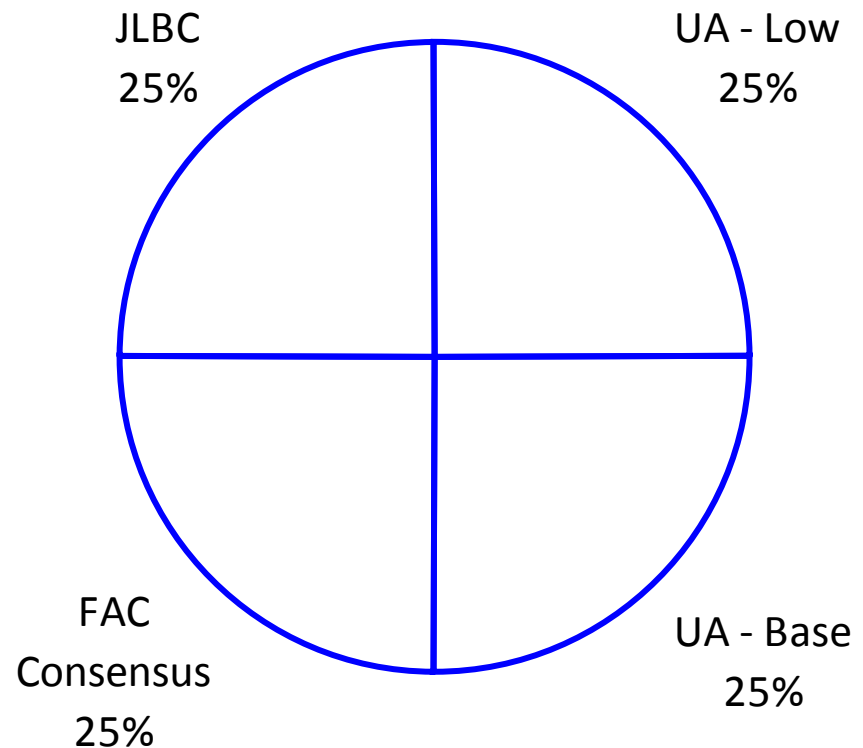
<i>Arizona</i>	5.5%
Texas	5.5%
Utah	5.0%
Washington	4.8%
Oregon	4.5%
California	4.5%
Wyoming	4.3%
Colorado	4.2%
Montana	3.9%
Idaho	3.6%
New Mexico	3.4%
Nevada	3.1%

Where Are We Headed Over the Next Few Years?

- Four-Sector Consensus Forecast Incorporates Different Economic Views, Including the FAC

4-sector forecast equally weights:

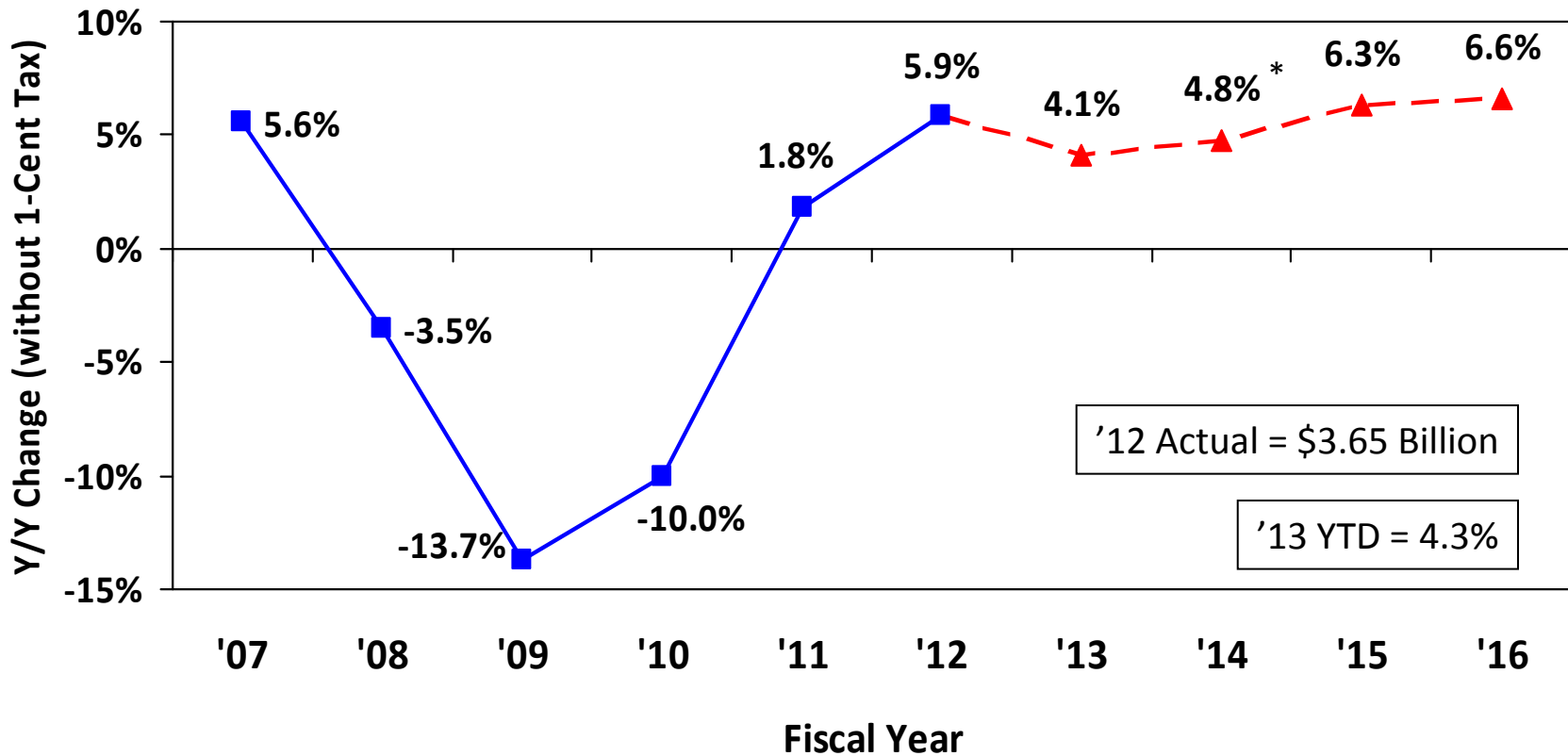
- FAC average
- UofA model – base
- UofA model – low
- JLBC Staff forecast
- Remaining revenues (9% of total) are staff forecast



* Includes Big 3 categories of sales tax, individual income and corporate income taxes

Sales Tax

- The Consensus Forecasts Growth of 4.1% in FY '13 and 4.8%* in FY '14



—■— Historical -▲- 4-Sector Forecast

Percent Change in Base Revenue Excluding Tax Law Changes and 1-Cent Sales Tax

* Prior to the estimated impact of Amazon sales tax collections. Baseline adjusts for this factor, which revises FY '14 growth to 5.1%.

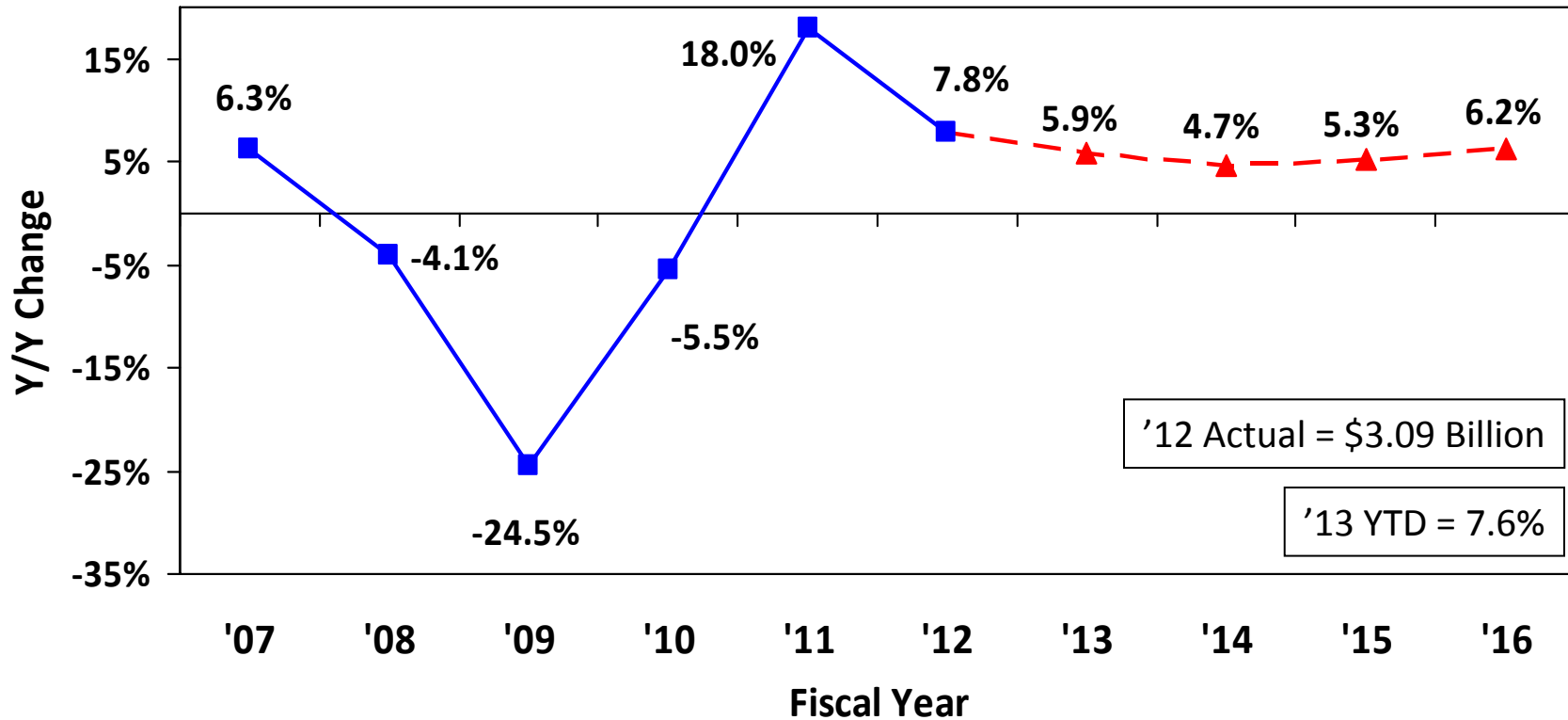


Amazon Sales Taxes Expected to Add \$15 M in '14

- ❑ Online purchases not subject to sales tax if company has no physical presence in the state
- ❑ Amazon has agreed to begin taxing sales
 - Fully phased in by FY '14
 - Baseline revenue incorporates this increase
- ❑ Non-Amazon online tax potential is overstated
 - Study has suggested state could collect several hundred million – only possible if “business to business” is taxed

Individual Income Tax

- The Consensus Forecasts Growth of 5.9% in FY '13 and 4.7% in FY '14



—■— Historical -▲- 4-Sector Forecast

Percent Change in Base Revenue Excluding
Tax Law and One-Time Changes

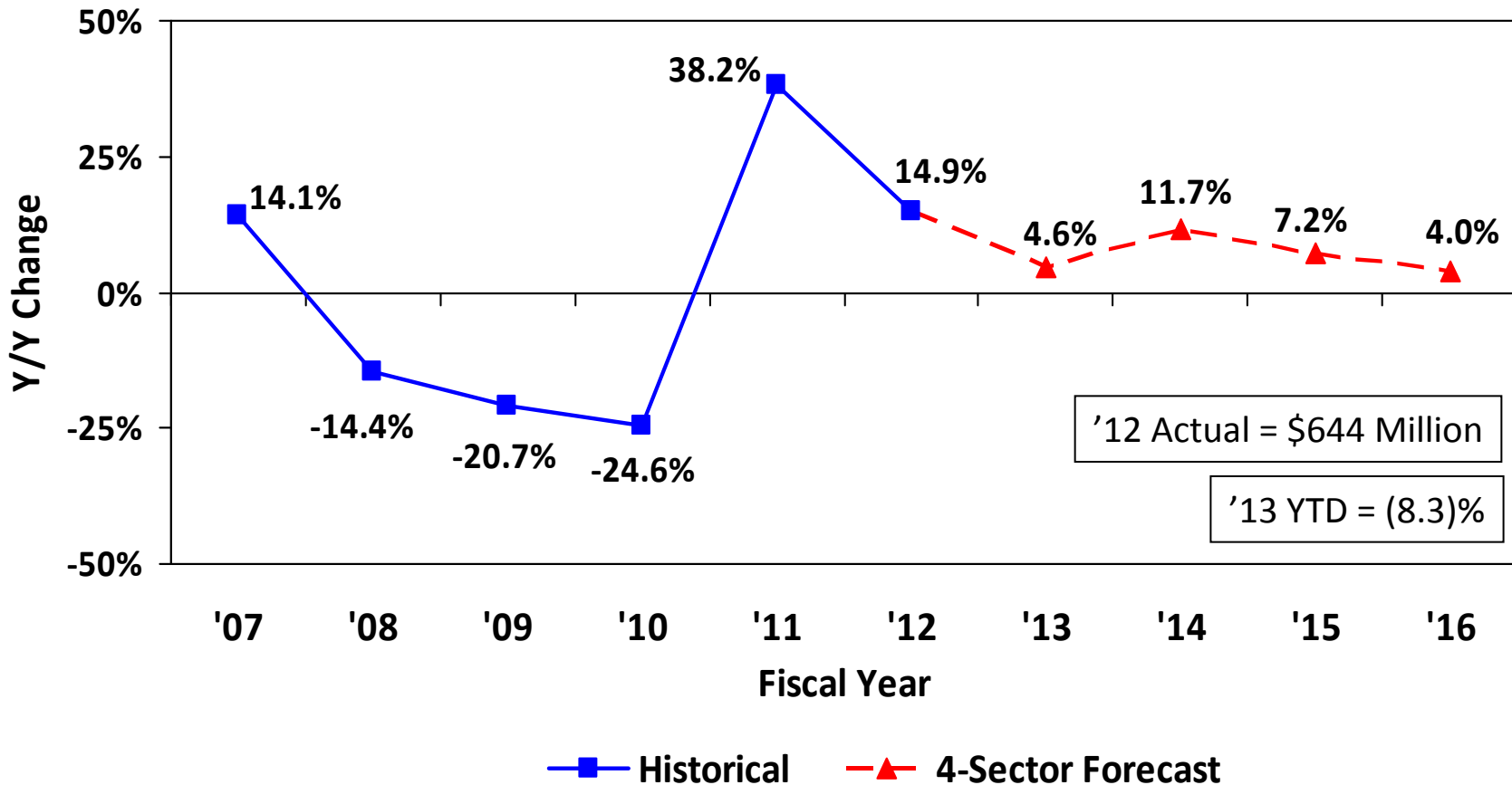


Potential One-Time FY '13 Tax Shift

- ❑ Federal fiscal cliff threat incentivized companies to issue dividends and stockholders to take capital gains
 - 4th quarter dividends 4 times higher than a year ago
 - May only accelerate, not increase, investment income
- ❑ Creates potential to shift future year collections into FY '13 – and reduce FY '14 by a corresponding amount
 - Very difficult to determine magnitude in advance – Baseline does not incorporate
- ❑ Legislature may consider setting aside potential FY '13 individual income tax “windfall” above Baseline
 - Approach would help prevent repeating the mistake of counting all FY '06/'07 bubble as permanent revenue
 - Set aside should first be dedicated to offset FY '14 drop-off

Corporate Income Tax

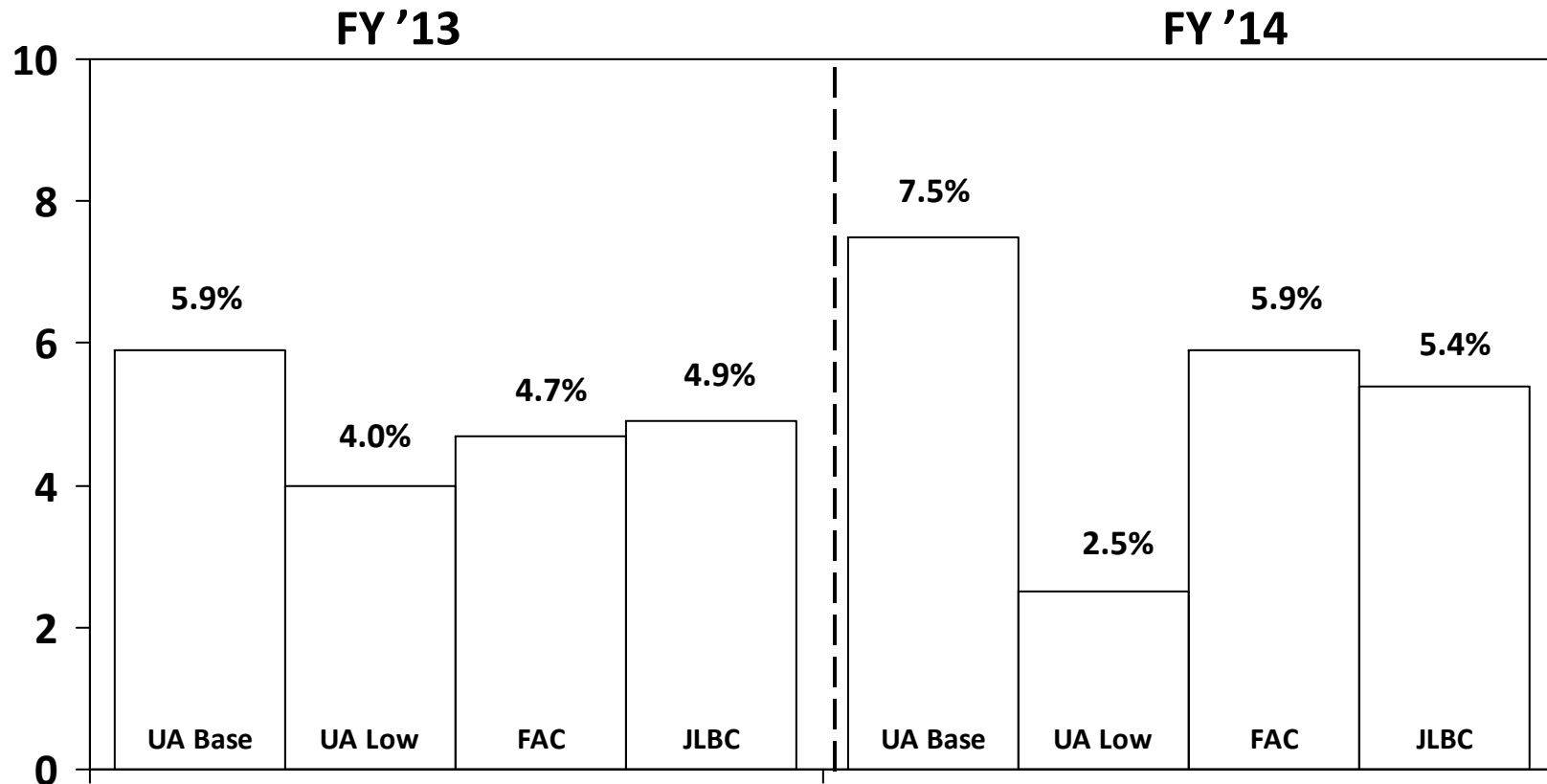
- The Consensus Forecasts Growth of 4.6% in FY '13 and 11.7% in FY '14



Percent Change in Base Revenue Excluding Tax Law and One-Time Changes



Consensus Predicts Base Growth Rate of 4.0% in FY '13 and 4.9% in FY '14*



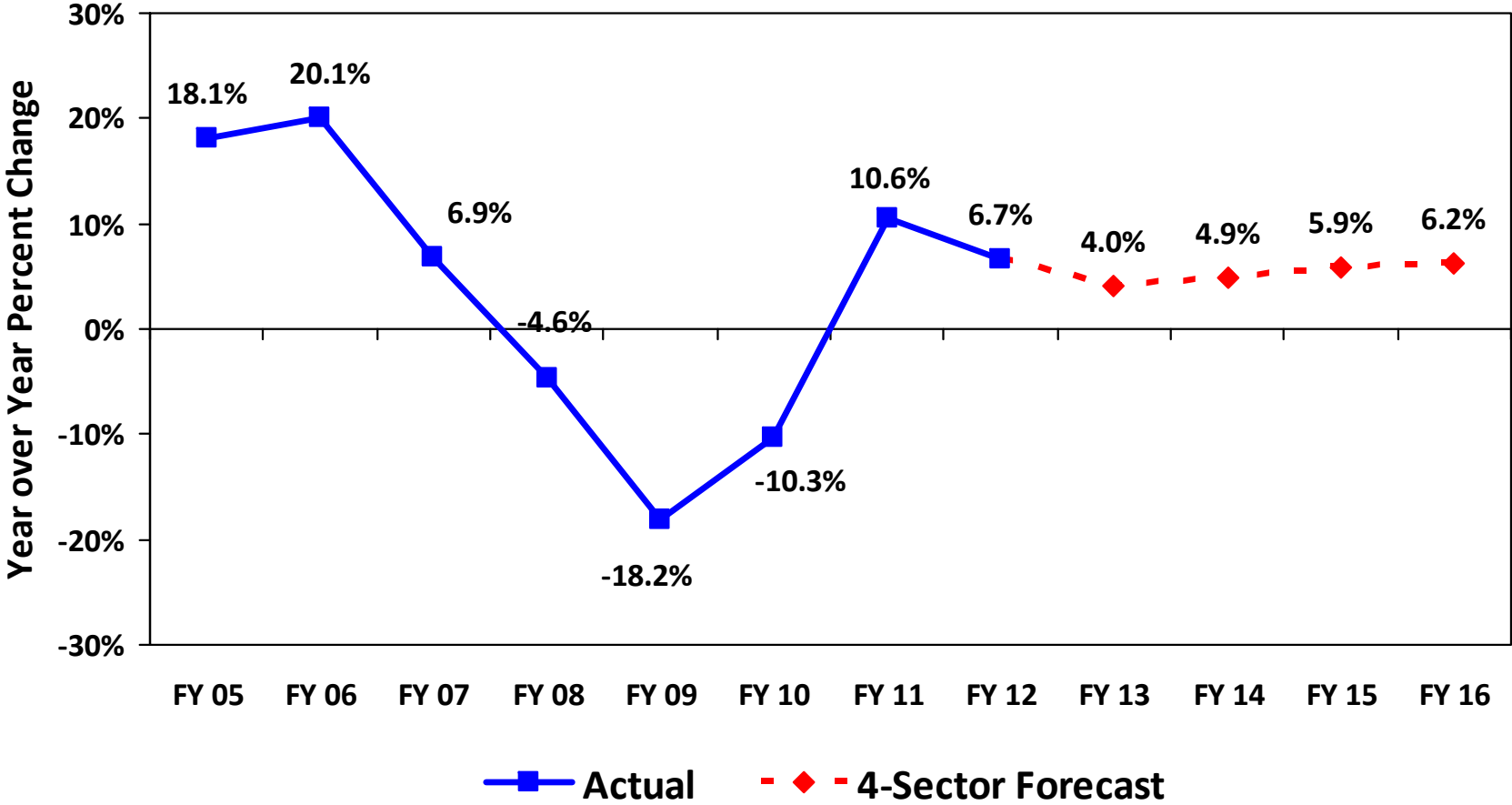
Details in Appendix A

* Weighted Big 3 average growth prior to 1-Cent sales tax is 4.9% in FY '13 and 5.5% in FY '14. After adjusting for small tax categories, the base growth rate is 4.0% in FY '13 and 4.9% in FY '14.



Consensus Accelerates Growth Through FY '16

- FY '14 – '16 Average Annual Base Growth = 5.7%

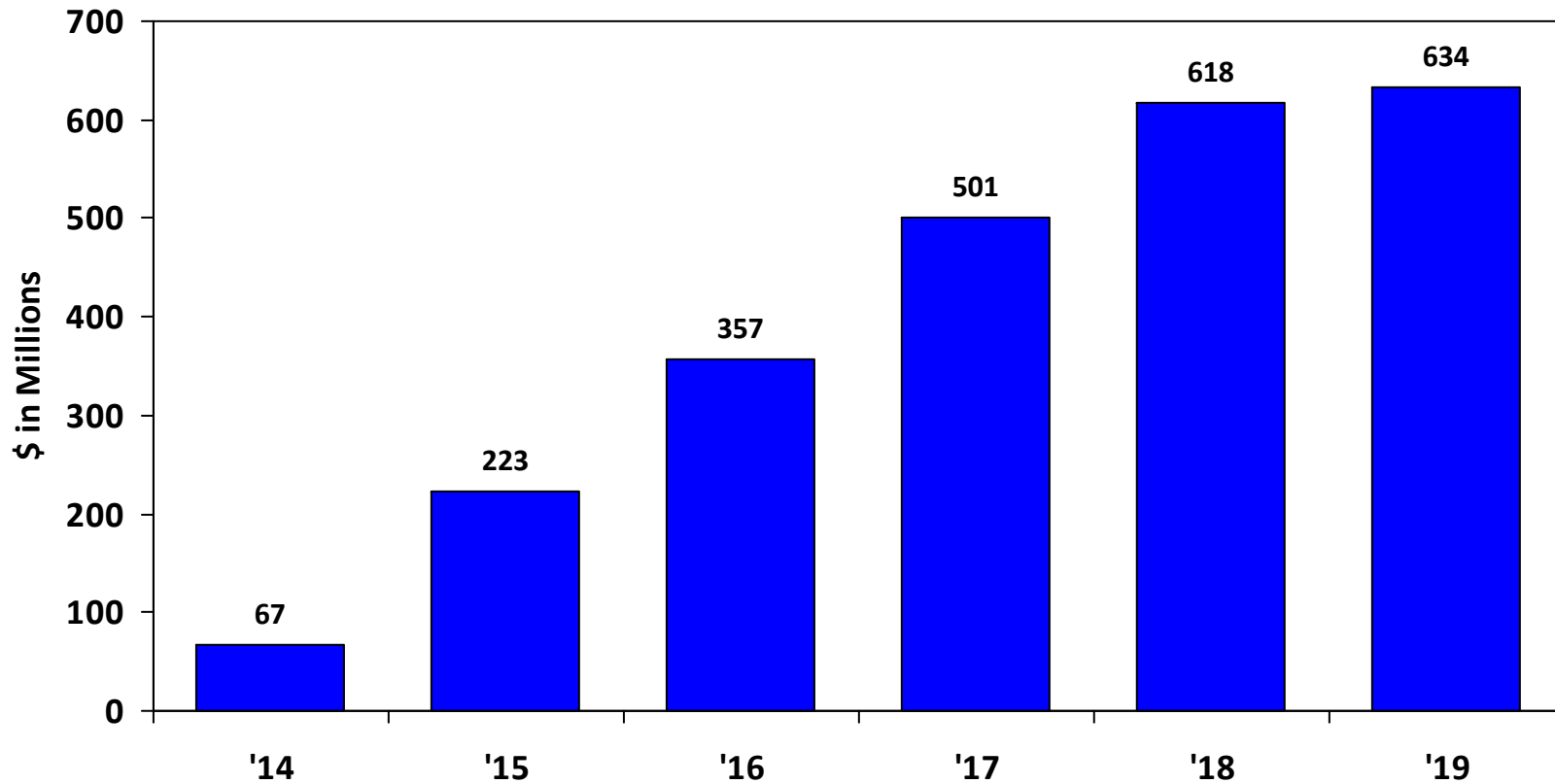


Percent Change in Base revenues excluding balance forward, tax law changes, one-time revenues, and urban revenue sharing



Fiscal Impacts of Enacted Tax Laws

- Includes Property Tax Change Impact on K-12 Budget



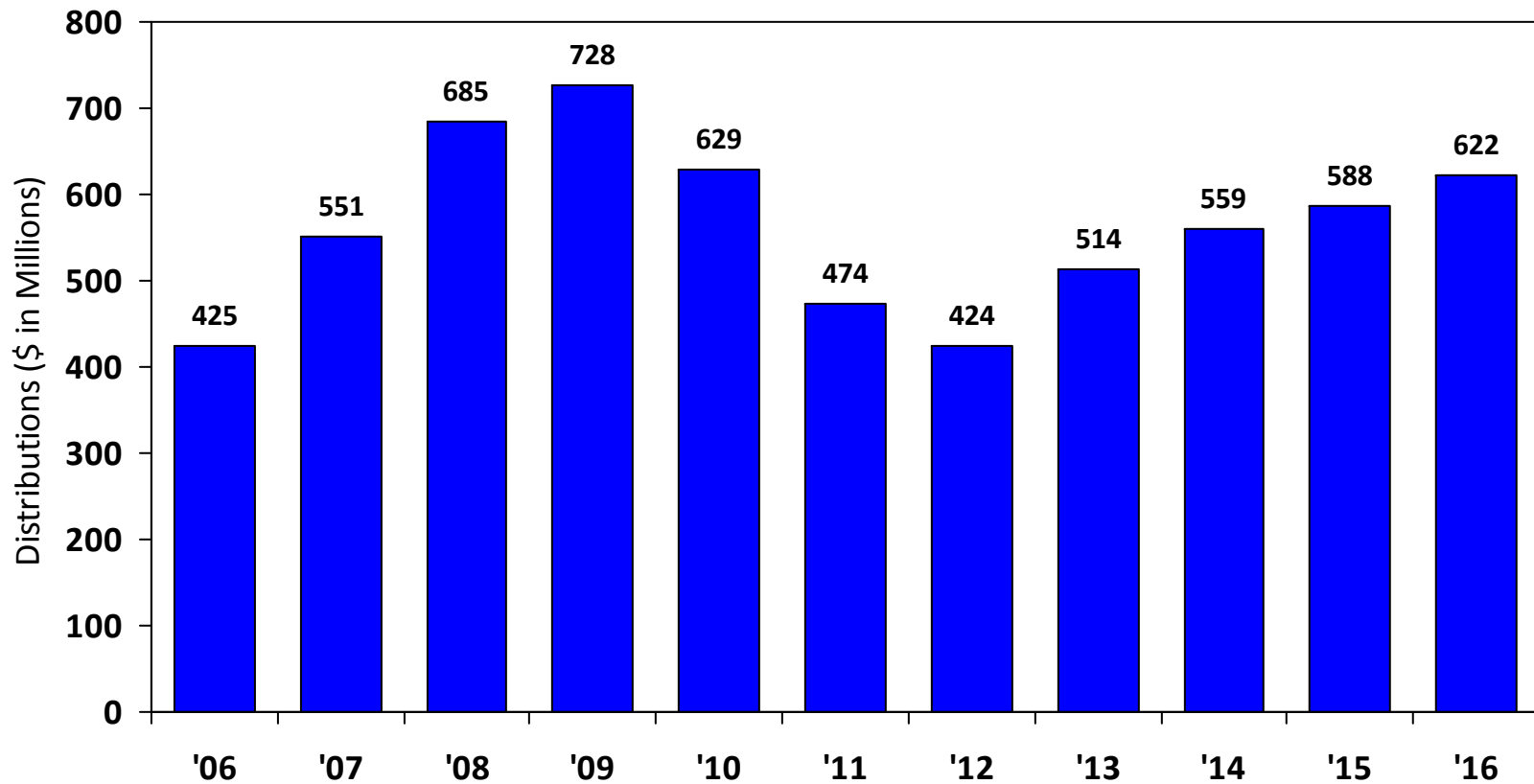
Revenue Loss/Spending Increase Relative to Enacted FY 2013 Budget

Major Tax Provisions Affecting General Fund

Provisions	(\$ in Millions)		
	FY '14	FY '15	FY '16
Business Property Taxes / Homeowner Rebate	19	41	67
Corporate Rate Phase Down (FY '15 – FY '18)	0	54	116
Corporate Sales Factor Phase In (FY '15 – FY '18)	0	25	47
New Employee Tax Credit	18	38	45
Capital Gains Reduction	18	52	69

State's Distribution to Urban Revenue Sharing Will Increase by \$46 M in '14

– Amount Linked to Income Tax Collections 2 Years Prior



FY '14 – FY '16 Baseline Revenue Changes

General Fund - \$ in Millions

	FY '14 <u>Above '13</u>	FY '15 <u>Above '14</u>	FY '16 <u>Above '15</u>
Base Revenue Growth (4.9%/5.9%/6.2%)	416	526	575
TPT 1 ¢ Expires	(924)	--	--
Elimination of Fund Transfers	(90)	(6)	--
One-Time FY '13 Revenue Loss ^{1/}	52	--	--
Previously Enacted Tax Legislation	(47)	(134)	(108)
Urban Revenue Sharing	(45)	(28)	(35)
Change In Beginning Balance ^{2/}	<u>254</u>	<u>(341)</u>	<u>(285)</u>
Additional Revenues	(384)	17	147
Total Resources	8,979	8,996	9,143

^{1/} TPT early payment threshold

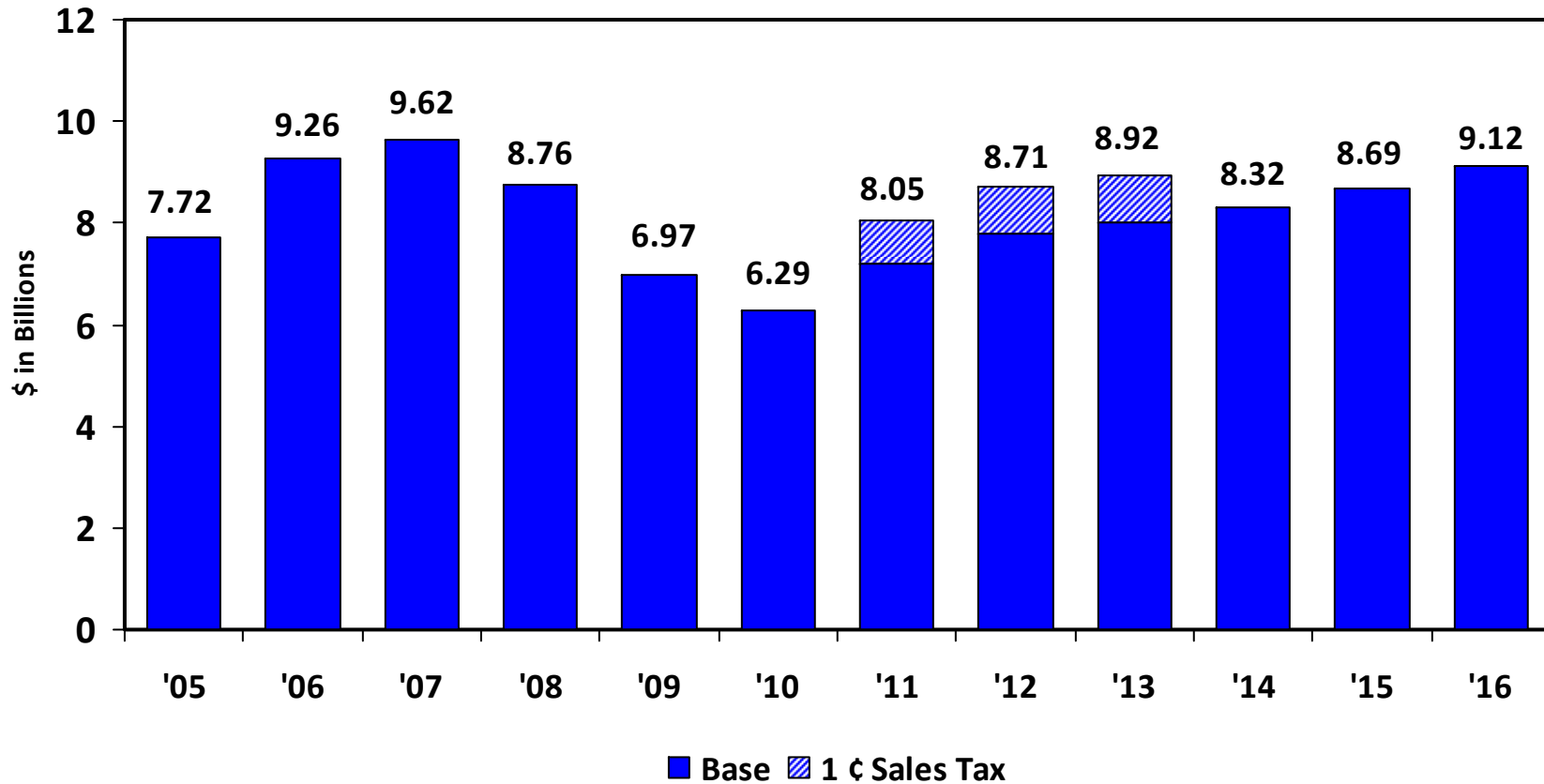
^{2/} Beginning balances: FY '13, \$397 M; FY '14, \$651 M; FY '15, \$310 M; FY '16, \$25 M



Revenue Changes Between FY '13 and FY '16

	<u>\$ in Millions</u>
FY '13 Total Revenue	\$9,364
Base Revenue Increase	1,517
Loss of 1 cent Sales Tax	(924)
Beginning Balance Reduction	(372)
Enacted Tax Reductions	(289)
Increased Urban Revenue Sharing	(108)
Other	(44)
FY '16 Total Revenue	\$9,143

Consensus Forecasts Remains Below FY '07 High



Excludes balance forward and other one-time revenues. Includes tax law changes and Urban Revenue Sharing.

Risks to the Economic Forecast – Fiscal Cliff 2

- Impact of Federal Spending Reductions

- ❑ As part of the January 1 budget agreement, Congress deferred mandated spending reductions to March
- ❑ At that time, 9% reduction to domestic and defense expenditures would occur absent other action
- ❑ Defense cuts may disproportionately focus on procurement
 - Studies have estimated AZ defense industry generates \$71 M in business taxes and \$52 M in individual income taxes
- ❑ Domestic reductions would affect state grants such as education and job training – but excludes Medicaid, TANF and SNAP

Beyond the “Cliff”, Other Risks to the Economic Forecast

- ❑ Unforeseen natural disasters and political events have economic consequences
 - Since the October FAC meeting, Superstorm Sandy is an example
- ❑ International economics increasingly has domestic repercussions – Europe’s debt crisis and the slowing of the Chinese boom
- ❑ 4-sector Baseline has accelerating revenue growth in FY ’16
 - Long term forecasts usually get more cautious

Given Unknowns, How Do We Evaluate Likelihood of Forecast?

- An Alternate Scenario illustrates large impact of a small change
 - Average 4.7% FY '14-'16 growth – (1)% less than Baseline
 - Over 3 years, Alternate revenues are \$527 M less than Baseline
- Since no one forecast is likely to be correct, a “probability” percent clarifies the risk
 - Probability percent of meeting or exceeding forecast:

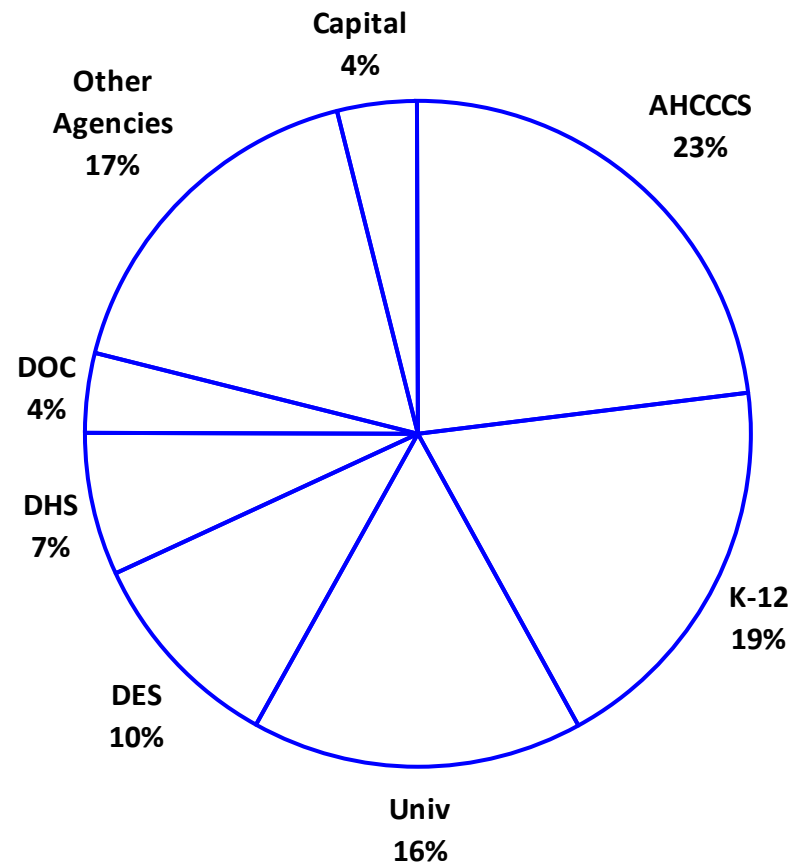
Baseline	65%
Alternate	75%

Spending Overview

FY 2013 Total Spending is \$28 Billion

- General and Non-General Fund

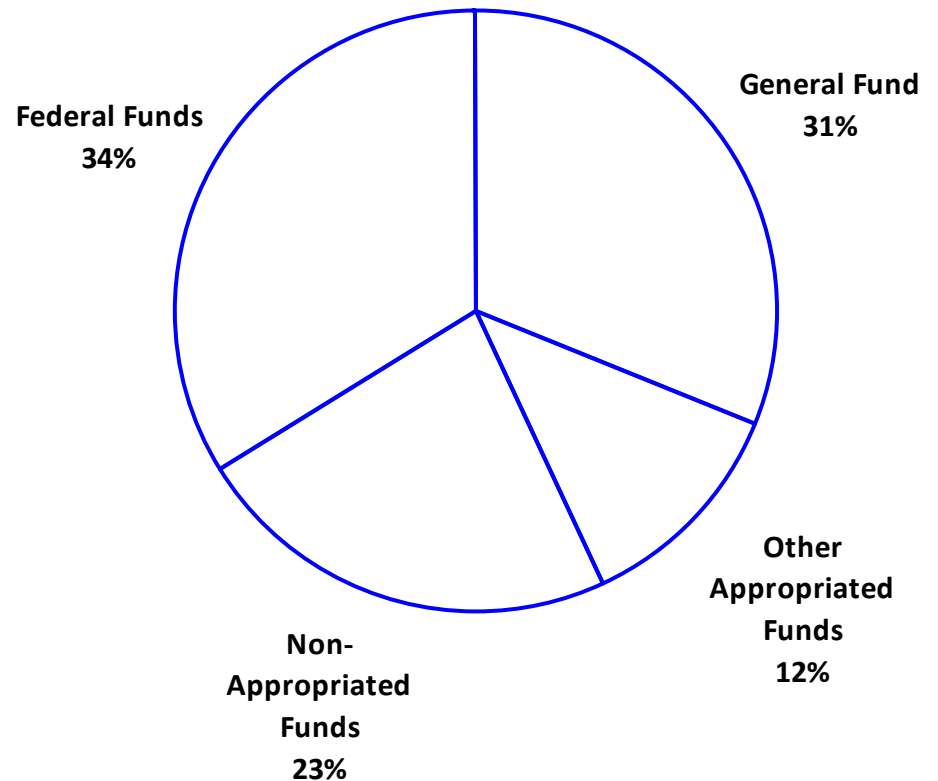
<u>Budget Unit</u>	<u>(Millions)</u>
AHCCCS	\$ 6,379.9
Education (K-12)	5,209.7
Universities	4,346.1
Economic Security	2,732.6
Health Services	1,927.5
Corrections	1,059.3
Other Agencies	4,903.4
Capital	<u>1,294.3</u>
TOTAL	\$ 27,852.8



The \$8.6 B General Fund Share is 31% of Total Funds

- GF Share Down from 43% in FY '02

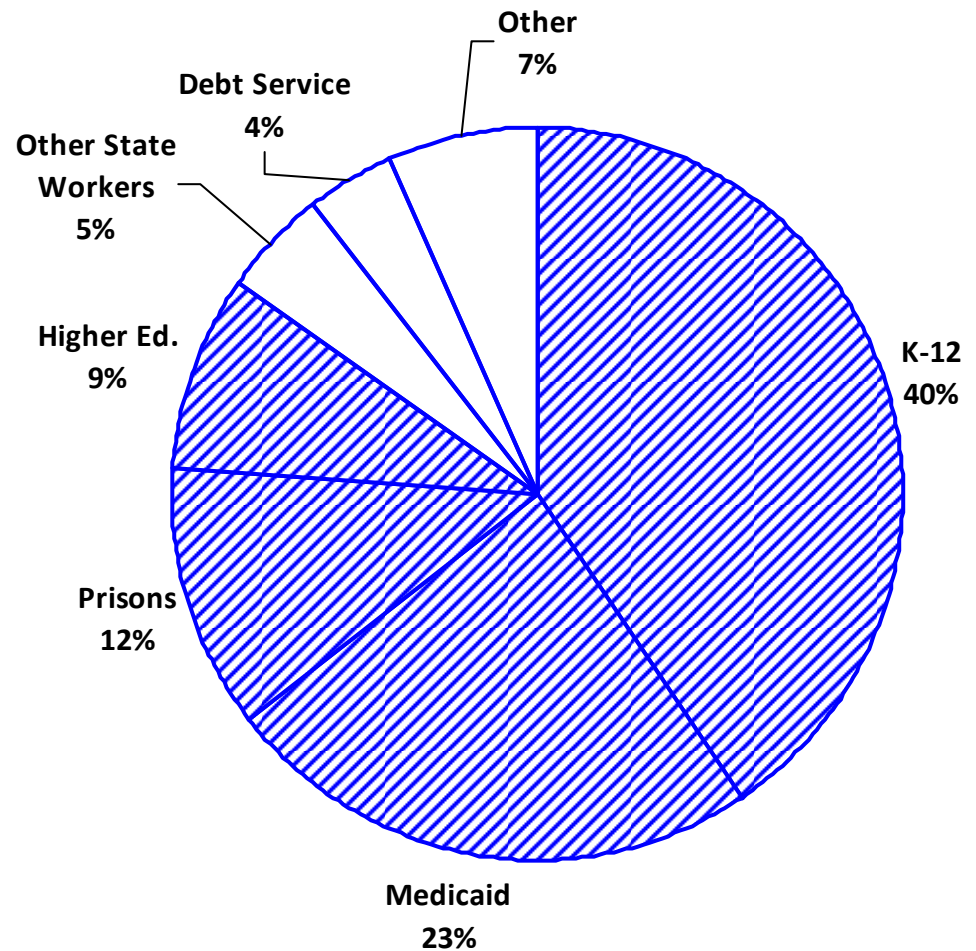
<u>FY '13 Fund Source</u>	<u>(Millions)</u>
General Fund	\$ 8,608.9
Other Appropriated Funds	3,330.1
Non-Appropriated Funds	6,440.6
Federal Funds	<u>9,473.2</u>
TOTAL	\$ 27,852.8



The 3 Main Drivers of FY '13 General Fund Spending Are Education, Health, and Prisons

- Represents 84% of On-Going General Fund Budget

	(FY '13 \$ in Millions)
Education (K-12)	\$ 3,496.9
Medicaid	2,054.1
Prisons	999.9 ^{1/}
Higher Education	739.1
Other State Workers	420.2
Debt Service	316.4
Other	<u>582.3</u>
TOTAL	\$ 8,608.9



^{1/} Includes \$20 M of capital spending.

FY '14 – FY '16 Baseline Spending Estimates

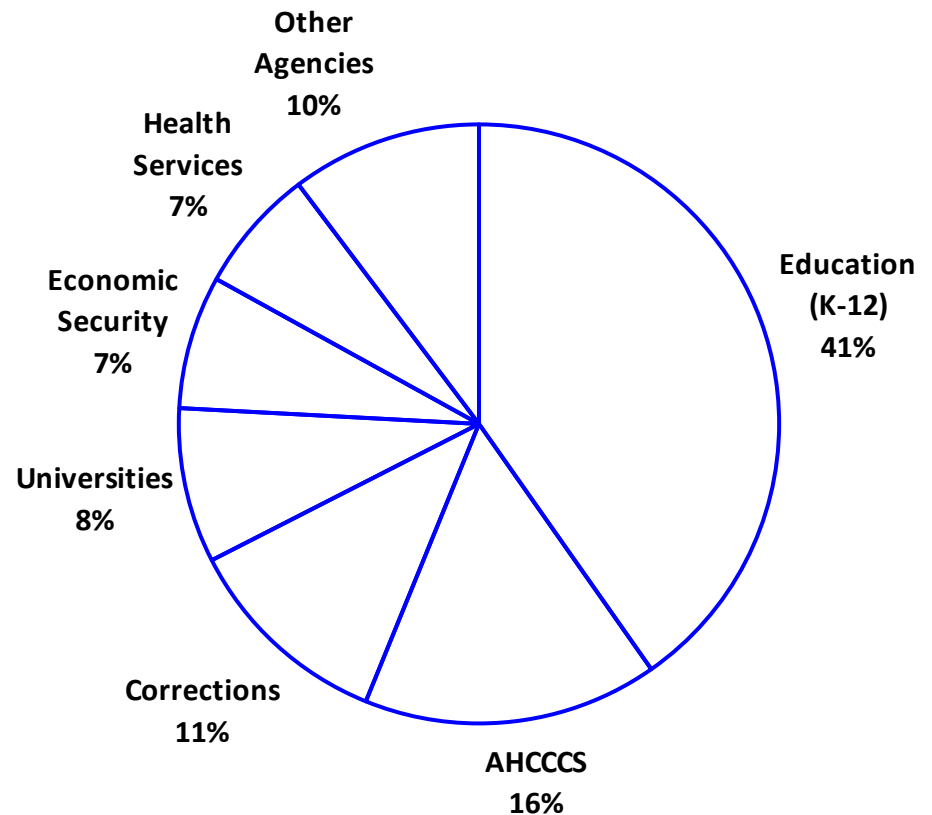
- ❑ JLBC Baseline incorporates changes to currently active statutory and other funding formulas
- ❑ Baseline assumes the continued annual suspension of inactive formulas
 - If funded, these formulas would cost another \$678 M annually (see Appendix B)
- ❑ Baseline also assumes continuation of \$1.2 B in “rollover” payments

FY '14 – FY '16 Baseline Spending Changes

	General Fund - \$ in Millions		
	<u>FY '14</u> <u>Above '13</u>	<u>FY '15</u> <u>Above '14</u>	<u>FY '16</u> <u>Above '15</u>
K-12 Formula	55	54	82
Medicaid Formula (prior to expansion)	(97)	115	128
Medicaid Mandatory Expansion	74	140	22
One-Time FY '13 Caseload Savings	76	--	--
ADC Operating – phase-in approved beds	9	19	7
Debt Service	20	--	--
Land Department Fund Source	11	--	--
Other	9	(26)	3
Additional Spending (excludes Rainy Day)	157	302	242
Total Spending	8,669	8,971	9,214

FY '14 General Fund Baseline by Agency

<u>Budget Unit</u>	<u>(\$ in Millions)</u>
Education (K-12)	\$ 3,552.1
AHCCCS	1,368.1
Corrections	965.6
Universities	707.3
Economic Security	629.6
Health Services	576.7
Other Agencies	870.1
Total Budget	\$ 8,669.5



Dept of Education K-12 Baseline Spending Estimates

- K-12 Formula Increases for FY '14

	\$ in M		
	<u>FY '14</u> <u>Above '13</u>	<u>FY '15</u> <u>Above '14</u>	<u>FY '16</u> <u>Above '15</u>
Student Growth (1.0% 3 yr average)	67	83	105
Homeowner Rebate Statutory Changes - prevents shift when commercial tax declines	20	22	26
Homeowner Rebate Base Adjustment	19	--	--
Inflation (excludes court ruling impact)*	8	7	8
Career Ladder – 3 rd Yr of 5 Yr Phase-Out	(7)	(4)	--
Property Taxes from New Construction	(46)	(54)	(57)
One-Time Automation Funding	(5)	--	--
Other	(1)	--	--
Total	55	54	82

* Court of Appeals ruling would add \$82 M, \$84 M, and \$86 M in FY '14 – '16 respectively



Medicaid Spending Adjustments by Agency

- Prior to Mandatory Expansion

	\$ in M		
	FY '14 Above '13	FY '15 Above '14	FY '16 Above '15
AHCCCS	(88)	73	79
DHS	(26)	17	21
DES	17	25	28
Total	(97)	115	128

- ❑ Prior to mandatory requirements, Baseline includes 3% higher enrollment, a 2% rate adjustment, and a savings from increasing the federal match rate from 66.1% to 66.8%
- ❑ FY '14 includes a base adjustment for overfunded FY '13 caseload in AHCCCS (\$47 M) and DHS (\$20 M)

JLBC Baseline Includes New Federal Health Care Requirements

- ❑ Baseline includes funding for federal requirement to expand child coverage to 133% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL)
- ❑ Added publicity may induce currently eligible non-participants below 100% FPL to participate in Medicaid
 - Baseline assumes 50% of 265,000 will apply
 - Difficult to forecast – 2000 expansion underestimated growth by 100%
- ❑ Federal law results in rate adjustments
 - Required to reimburse doctors at Medicare rates through CY '14
 - Nationwide health insurance \$8 B fee increase: 1.3% adjustment in rate
- ❑ Baseline continues current policy on adults in the program
 - Parents funded at 100% FPL, while childless adult enrollment is frozen
 - State has option of determining adult coverage up to 133% FPL

Mandatory Federal Medicaid Expansion Costs*

<input type="checkbox"/> Children covered to 133% of poverty	}	FY '14 **
<input type="checkbox"/> Higher enrollment by current eligibles		\$74 M
<input type="checkbox"/> Rate Adjustments		FY '15
		\$140 M
		FY '16
		\$22 M

* Baseline assumes childless adult coverage remains frozen

** Each year represents cost above prior year

Childless Adult Coverage is Optional

- Not Included in JLBC Baseline

	'15 Above <u>Baseline</u>
Option 1: 133% FPL adult coverage (the fed maximum)	
- Feds pay 85% below FPL and 100% above FPL	\$ 103 M
- Long term match rate will be 90%	
Option 2: 100% FPL adult coverage	
- 66% federal match	\$ 374 M

FPL = Federal Poverty Level (\$11,200 for a single person at 100%)

Alternate Scenario assumes Option 1

AHCCCS Health Care Expansion

- Total GF and Population Estimates

	<u>Total New Participants</u>	<u>Total '15 GF Costs*</u>	<u>Total '16 GF Costs*</u>
Baseline Cost (includes eligible non-participants)	168,000	\$214 M	\$236 M
Option 1: Full expansion at 133%	413,000	\$317 M	\$325 M
Option 2: Restore childless adults to 100% FPL (66% match)	355,000	\$588 M	\$708 M

* Relative to FY '13 budget

Corrections Increase Reflects New Prison Openings

- Legislature Has Authorized 1,500 Beds

	\$ in M		
	FY '14	FY '15	FY '16
	<u>Above '13</u>	<u>Above '14</u>	<u>Above '15</u>
Corrections	9	19	7

- ❑ Private Beds: 500 medium security open in January 2014 and another 500 in January 2015 in Eloy
- ❑ Public Beds: 500 maximum security open in July 2014 at the Lewis Complex in Buckeye
- ❑ Based on recent trends, current prison population is forecast to remain flat at 40,000
 - After all new openings, the “rated” bed shortfall would be (1,900) – ADC currently has 5,000 temporary beds to fill the gap

Debt Service Increases by \$20 M in FY '14

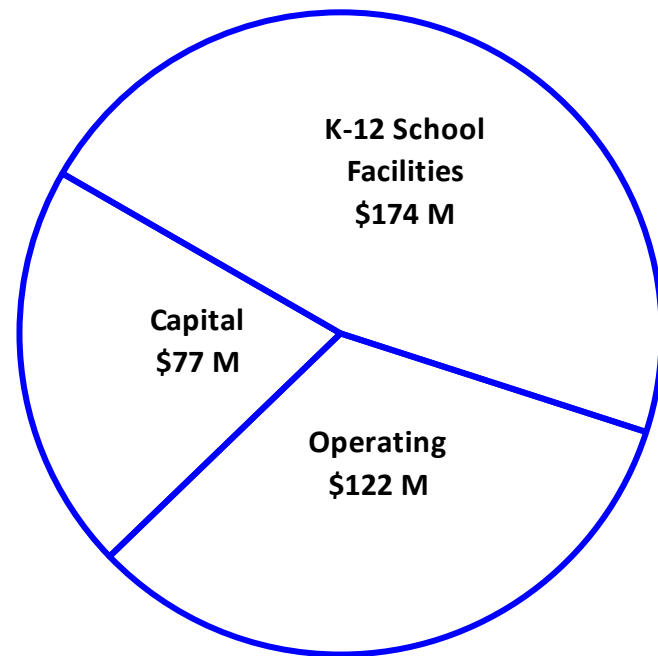
- Remains Flat in FY '15 and '16

- ❑ Phoenix Convention Center obligation increases from \$5 M to \$20 M
 - State pays 50% of debt service for next 30 years
 - After FY '16, payment increases to \$30 M annually by FY '33
- ❑ School Facilities Board payment increases by \$5 M for new school construction lease purchases in the last decade

General Fund Debt Service Will Cost \$373 M In FY '14

- Equivalent to 7th Largest Budget Unit

- ❑ State has \$8.0 B in outstanding debt and lease-purchases
- ❑ General Fund share is \$3.2 B
- ❑ Prepayment penalties are currently in effect for most existing debt



FY '14 Debt Service = \$373 M

State Employee Retirement Impacts

- ❑ Most employer rates increasing by 0.4% - 3.0% in FY '14
 - Added General Fund cost is \$14 M – not in Baseline
- ❑ Total annual state General Fund cost is \$140 M
- ❑ Total state appropriated cost is \$273 M
 - Includes FY '14 rate change

Alternate Spending Option Scenario

- Allows Legislature to Evaluate Impact of Higher Spending Level

- ❑ Alternate scenario addresses some potential issues
 - Optional AHCCCS childless adult expansion, \$103 M ('15)
 - Continue 1-time backfill of DES funding, \$44 M ('15)
 - Continue 1-time salary bonus, \$22 M ('14)
 - SFB new construction, \$51 M ('15)
- ❑ Relative to Baseline, the Alternate Scenario would add \$74 M in '14, \$220 M in '15, and \$206 M in '16
- ❑ Options are only illustrative of potential issues – could substitute other priorities

Projected Ending Balance Estimates

JLBC

FY '14 – '16 Baseline Projections

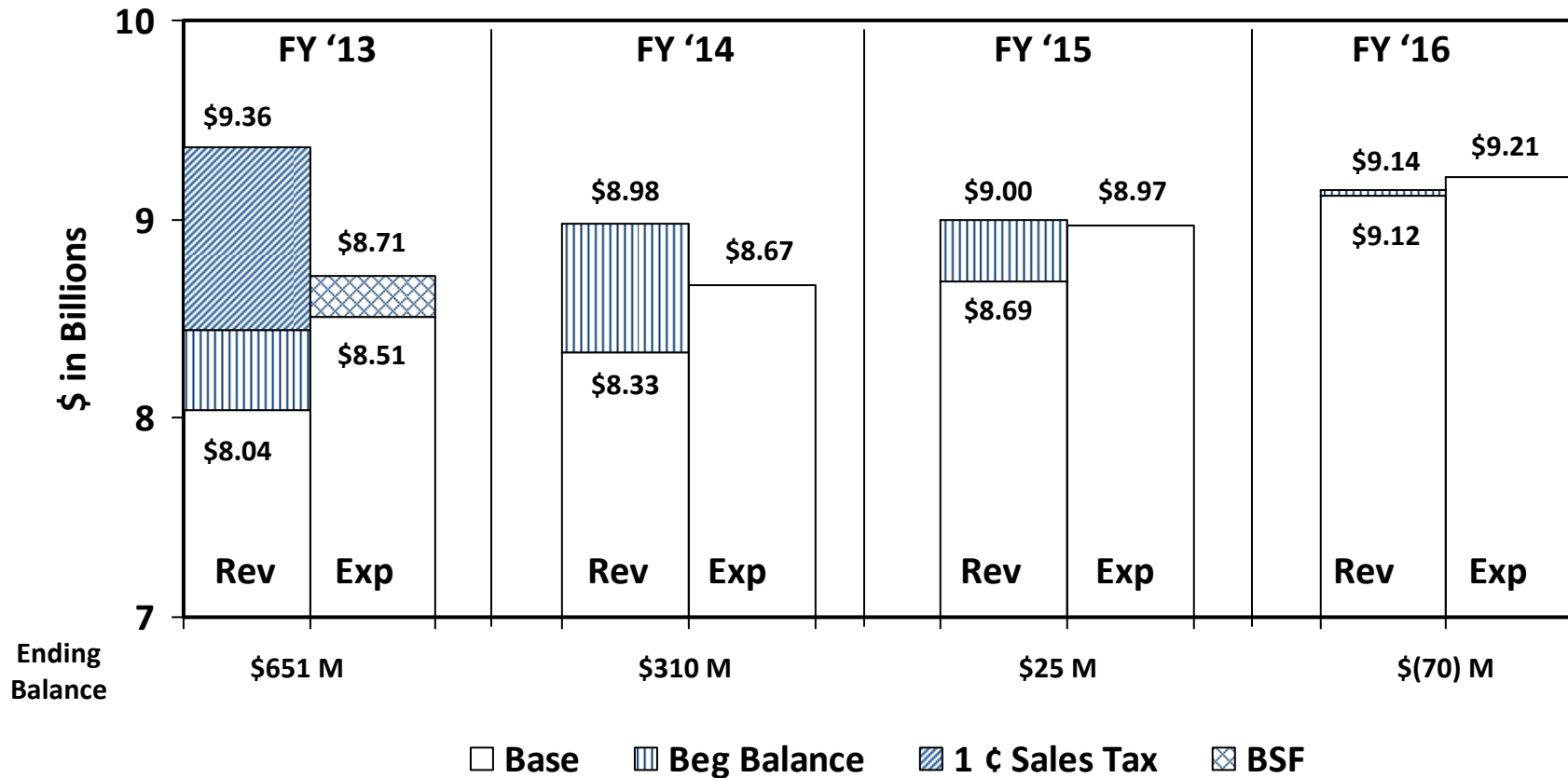
Baseline	'13	'14	'15	'16
Balance Forward	\$397 M	\$651 M	\$310 M	\$25 M
Revenues	\$9.0 B	\$8.3 B	\$8.7 B	\$9.1 B
Spending	\$8.7 B ^{1/}	\$8.7 B	\$9.0 B	\$9.2 B
Ending Balance	\$651 M	\$310 M	\$25 M	\$(70) M

- ❑ After statutory spending, effectively no money remains for discretionary spending without increasing out-year shortfall
- ❑ Excludes impact of K-12 inflation court ruling – would add a new \$80 M+ to budget each year. If funded, would result in \$(223) M FY '15 shortfall and \$(346) M FY '16 shortfall
- ❑ \$450 M Rainy Day Fund available to offset shortfalls

^{1/} \$8.5 billion after adjusting for Rainy Day Fund deposit

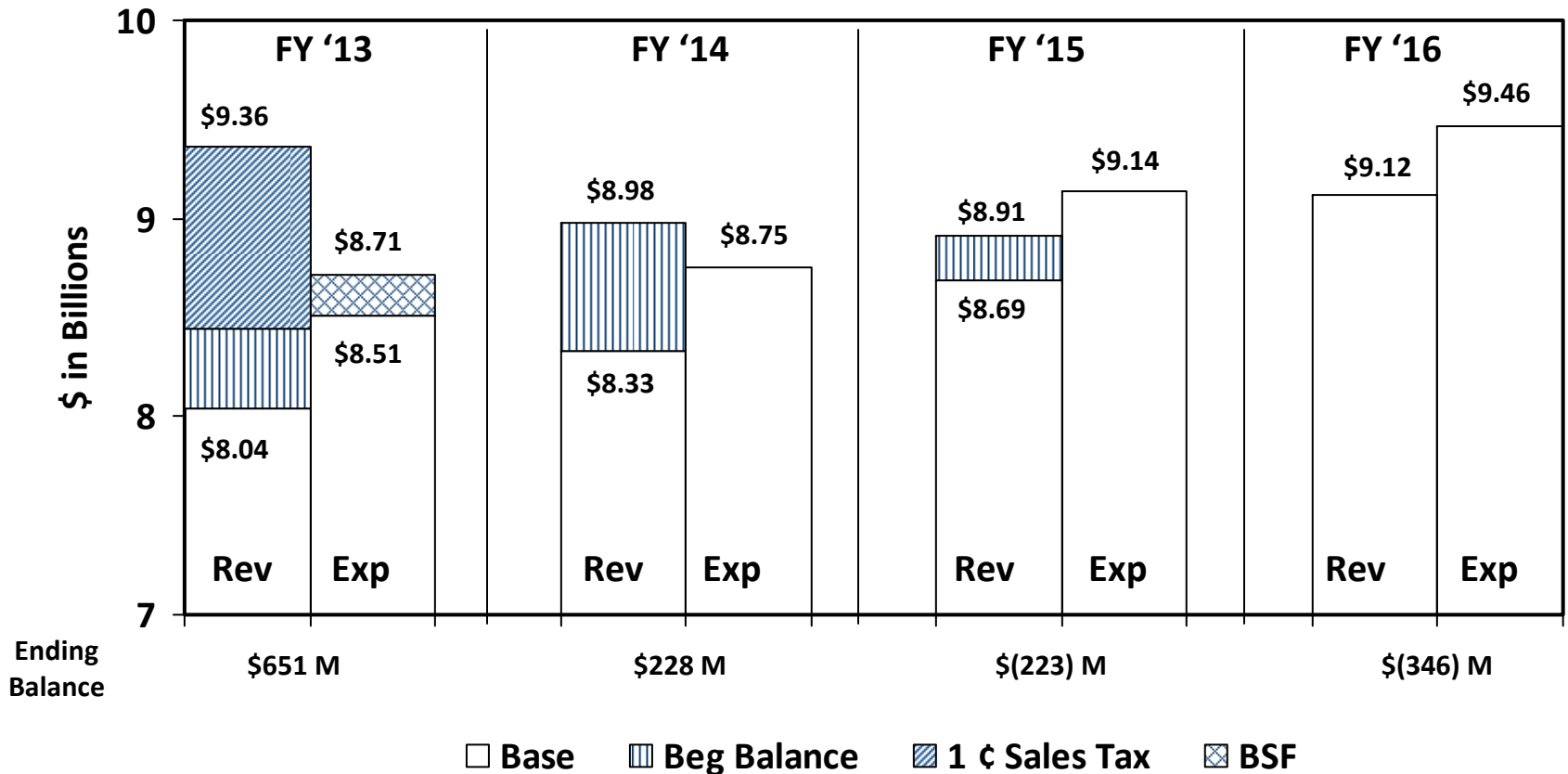
JLBC Baseline Revenues Compared to Expenditures

- If No Discretionary Spending – Small FY '16 Shortfall



JLBC Baseline Adjusted for K-12 Inflation Ruling

- Every Extra \$1 Spent in '14 Increases '16 Shortfall by \$3



JLBC Staff Developed Alternate Scenario to Baseline

- Short Term Balances Disappear More Quickly

Projected Balance (+)/Shortfall (-)			
(\$ in M)			
	<u>FY '14</u>	<u>FY '15</u>	<u>FY '16</u>
Baseline	\$ 310	\$ 25	\$ (70)
Alternate	\$ 219	\$ (411)	\$ (572) *

- Alternate represents \$527 M lower revenue growth and \$501 M in higher spending growth – excludes K-12 inflation court ruling

* Assumes FY '15 shortfall resolved – otherwise FY '16 shortfall is \$(983) M

Appendix A: January 2013 4-Sector Forecast

	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
Sales Tax				
JLBC Forecast	4.6%	5.5%	5.6%	5.7%
UA – Low	2.8%	1.8%	5.8%	7.5%
UA – Base	4.7%	6.1%	7.9%	7.9%
FAC	4.2%	5.8%	5.7%	5.2%
Average:	4.1%	4.8% *	6.3%	6.6%
Individual Income Tax				
JLBC Forecast	5.5%	5.9%	6.5%	6.5%
UA – Low	5.2%	1.0%	2.2%	4.8%
UA – Base	7.6%	6.2%	6.3%	7.3%
FAC	5.2%	5.7%	5.8%	5.9%
Average:	5.9%	4.7%	5.3%	6.2%
Corporate Income Tax				
JLBC Forecast	3.3%	2.8%	4.1%	6.1%
UA – Low	4.7%	14.0%	6.5%	0.8%
UA – Base	5.1%	22.5%	10.2%	2.4%
FAC	5.3%	7.3%	7.5%	7.6%
Average:	4.6%	11.7%	7.2%	4.0%
JLBC Weighted Average	4.9%	5.4%	5.9%	6.1%
UA Low Weighted Average	4.0%	2.5%	4.4%	5.8%
UA Base Weighted Average	5.9%	7.5%	7.4%	7.2%
FAC Weighted Average	4.7%	5.9%	5.9%	5.7%
“Big-3” Weighted Average **	4.9%	5.5%	5.9%	6.2%
Consensus Weighted Average***	4.0%	4.9%	5.9%	6.2%
Adjusted Consensus Weighted Average***	3.6%	4.3%	4.4%	5.0%
* Does not include the estimated impact of Amazon sales tax collections – with Amazon, estimate is 5.1%				
** Adjusted for Amazon and small revenue categories				
*** Adjusted for Amazon and tax law changes				



Appendix B: Funding Formula Suspensions

Statutory Funding Formula Suspensions*

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Formula</u>	<u>FY 2013 Cost If Funded</u>
Community College	Capital State Aid Suspension	\$ 22,991,600
Department of Education	Soft-Capital Formula	158,120,700
	Charter School Additional Assistance	15,656,000
	Capital Outlay Revenue Limit (CORL)	80,864,800
	Fund JTEDs at 91%	5,854,700
Department of Emergency & Military Affairs	Governor's Emergency Fund	1,100,000
Department of Environmental Quality	WQARF	8,000,000
Department of Health Services	Restoration to Competency	1,740,600
	SVP	2,670,300
School Facilities Board	Building Renewal	260,009,700
Universities	Financial Aid Trust	<u>11,321,800</u>
Subtotal		\$ 568,330,200
Future Year Cost – School Facilities Board	New School Construction	<u>109,816,900</u>
Total		\$ 678,147,100
Non-Statutory Formula Suspensions		
Department of Administration	Building Renewal	28,033,200
Universities	Building Renewal	<u>100,401,400</u>
Subtotal		\$ 128,434,600

* Excludes AHCCCS suspensions.

STAFF OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE BUDGET COMMITTEE

- Director Richard Stavneak
- Office Manager Linda Monsanto
- Deputy Directors Steve Schimpp
..... Stefan Shepherd
- Principal Economist Tim Everill
- Chief Economist Hans Olofsson
- Principal Fiscal Analysts Jack Brown
..... Bob Hull
..... Amy Upston
- Senior Fiscal Analysts Ben Beutler
..... Eric Billings
..... Steve Grunig
..... Art Smith
..... Marge Zylla
- Fiscal Analysts Andrew Hartsig
..... Ben Henderson
..... Krista MacGahan
..... Tom Ritland
..... Jon Stall
- Administrative Assistant/JLBC Clerk Alanna Carabott
- Administrative Assistant/JCCR Clerk Tera Scherer