MID-YEAR FINANCIAL UPDATE 1991-92

INTRODUCTION

As the first state in the nation to make its budget, New York has been the first to demonstrate the devastating impact of the recession, and to deal with it. The national economic collapse has desiccated revenues at all levels of government, driven welfare and Medicaid caseloads to their highest levels in more than a decade and created huge state budget gaps.

The 1991-92 State budget -- passed 65 days late and then revised substantially one month later -- cut an unprecedented $4.2 billion from baseline spending, including reductions in school aid, revenue sharing and the State workforce. The cuts affected virtually every State agency and program.

Other states followed by making their own difficult decisions. More than half of the states increased taxes -- about $15 billion nationwide. At the same time, reserve funds were depleted, spending was slashed, and records were set for late budget adoptions as states from coast to coast came to grips with the recession.

All these actions followed on the heels of an equally difficult fiscal year in 1990-91 in which more than three-fifths of the states -- including New York -- were forced to implement mid-year adjustments to close out gaps in their budgets.

Most states struggling with their 1991-92 fiscal plans accepted assurances by the Federal government that the recession had passed or was about to end. In New York, the State budget was enacted based on a forecast that tracked the consensus of national economists -- which expected that the national recession would be relatively mild and brief, with a slow and steady recovery -- and on the expectation that the Northeast would suffer more than other regions of the country, with a projected job loss of 247,000 in New York alone.

Now, evidence mounts that even this gloomy economic forecast was not sufficiently pessimistic.

Since New York issued its first quarterly budget update on July 26, various economic indicators like auto sales, retail sales, employment and industrial production, have demonstrated continued weakness. Consumer confidence has improved only slightly from the low point during the Persian Gulf war, and, as a result, auto sales and other retail sales remain extraordinarily weak. Industrial production has not improved since July. Unemployment levels remain high, and the expiration of unemployment benefits for millions of Americans will cause heightened pressure on state social programs. In New York, the Labor Department recently announced that the number of jobs lost to date during the recession greatly exceeds the level indicated by previous data. Other states are expected to announce similar downward revisions to the job count.

It has also become clear that even if the decline in gross national product has been reduced or halted, any improvement is likely to be far less robust than that following most recessions. No reputable forecast now envisions growth in the GNP to reach anything like the 6 percent rate of growth that typifies such periods of recovery.

The fact that the recession in many parts of the nation has been worse than most economists had predicted is spawning renewed budgetary problems for governments at all levels. Only a small number of states are required to report publicly at this time, but, already, at least five states have announced emerging fiscal problems.

Reports from California indicate that its budget - which is only three months old - has at least a $3 billion problem.

This Mid-Year Financial Update reflects the impact of this sluggish economy on both the State's revenue structure and various economically sensitive services and programs. New York faces a potential budget gap this year of $689 million. State General Fund taxes and other revenues, and the Lottery, are now projected at $344 million below the level anticipated in July. Disbursements, excluding those to offset the Lottery shortfall, are up $345 million, primarily for Medicaid, prisons, social services and mental hygiene programs. The 1991-92 Governor's Executive Budget advanced significant reforms in these services which, if enacted by the State Legislature, would have left New York State better able to weather the continued weakness in the economy.

Our challenge is neither exclusively a revenue shortfall nor solely a spending problem. During periods of economic distress, people lose their jobs and pay less taxes, reducing government revenue at the same time that government is called upon to provide services to a growing number of people in need.

This document provides a detailed projection of receipts and disbursements for the current fiscal year, explaining the factors that cause the potential imbalance and setting the stage to close it.

CHANGES TO THE GENERAL FUND FINANCIAL PLAN

This is the second update to the State's cash basis 1991-92 Financial Plan, as required to be made quarterly by Section 23(4) of the State Finance Law. Reflected in this document are an updated economic forecast, an analysis of six months of actual cash basis operating results reported by the Comptroller, and an assessment of recent and anticipated developments affecting State receipts and disbursements.

On July 26, 1991, the first quarterly update to the Financial Plan was released, projecting that receipts and disbursements (including the repayment to the Tax Stabilization Reserve Fund) would balance at $29,876 million. This update followed and incorporated unprecedented changes that were made to the budget during the last week of the 1991 Legislative Session following the Governor's June 10 vetoes of $937 million in added spending. Because of their extraordinary scope and the degree to which they affect this revised outlook, these changes are summarized here:

— $676 million in net legislative spending actions, including additional money for public schools, revenue sharing, higher education programs and State agency funding, offset by measures that reduced the required level of State support for other programs.

— $309 million in net additional revenues from tax changes added by the Legislature, including $200 million from the increased gross receipts tax on energy and telecommunications utilities, $100 million from changes to phase out the benefit of graduated income tax tables for taxpayers with incomes above $100,000, $139 million in additional tax collection activities and $15 million in technical changes. These additions were partially offset by $145 million in reductions from previously enacted increases in the petroleum business tax.

— $367 million in resources identified during budget negotiations. These included the $38 million cash balances remaining after the Governor's vetoes, plus $57 million in Federal foster care settlement funds, $80 million in receipts from the New York State Thruway Authority, $20 million in additional Lottery revenues and patient reimbursements, and $172 million in additional actions to reduce spending during 1991-92.

ECONOMIC FORECAST

National Forecast

Weakness has persisted in the national economy even after the Persian Gulf war ended. Consistent with the overall consensus of national economists, the Budget Division forecasts that improvement in the gross national product will occur, but at a very sluggish pace. Inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, will drop below 4 percent due to the high level of unemployment and the efforts of the Federal Reserve Board to control inflation. Job growth, which has been stagnant at best in recent months, will gradually increase to about 1.5 percent, while personal income and wage growth will be modest. Corporate profits will increase only marginally, if at all. The near-term forecast of certain key variables is somewhat lower than in July. For example, the forecast of national personal income for the remaining two quarters of the fiscal year is now nearly $30 billion lower, on average, than it was in July.

Many uncertainties remain. Published employment data in many states for the early part of 1991 may be much too high. Thus, the potential exists for large downward revisions in estimates of national employment, and consequently in income and output. Consumers may not be able or willing to increase spending further, because their available income is lower than currently believed, or because businesses do not resume hiring and investing. Alternatively, consumers and businesses may spend more than

expected, resulting in a stronger national economy than is currently forecast.

New York Forecast

New York continues to suffer from the national economic weakness. The Division of the Budget's October forecast of the New York economy calls for employment to decline 3.1 percent in 1991 and for declines to continue into 1992, with total peak-to-trough job loss of about 350,000. Personal income will grow only about 1.8 percent in 1991 before accelerating modestly in 1992. Wage growth also is likely to slow significantly in 1991, to 0.5 percent, and to recover somewhat in 1992.

This New York forecast is significantly lower than the July forecast, due to a large estimated downward revision of employment for the first quarter of 1991. Selected service industries, particularly business, engineering, accounting, architecture, management, repair and amusement services, which were shifted downward by about 85,000, accounted for much of the revision. Adjustments to trade employment, particularly wholesale trade and eating and drinking (about 26,000), and manufacturing (around 17,000) were also significant. As a result of lower employment, aggregate wages and incomes will also be lower than previously forecast.

The forecast for New York is subject to the same uncertainties as the national forecast. In addition, there are risks specific to New York. For example, should the average wage per employee, which grew significantly during the 1980's relative to the rest of the nation, grow slower than forecast, total wage and personal income growth would be reduced. Further consolidations in the banking industry, although difficult to predict, would likely result in further job loss.

GENERAL FUND REVISIONS

Revisions in Receipts Estimates

General Fund receipts are now projected to total $29,570 million, down $306 million from the July forecast. The personal income tax receipt estimate alone is down by $311 million, and there has been weakness in other tax sources as well. These downward revisions reflect the weakness in both the economy and in tax collections.

Personal Income Tax: Personal income tax collections are now projected to be $15,042 million, down $311 million from the July projection. The continuing effects of the national recession dampened already slow withholding growth, and estimated payments continue to lag behind last year's level. Payments with final returns were lower than expected, and refund payments were higher, indicating a lower liability for 1990 taxes than was previously expected.

Collections since July were $128 million behind expectations, including shortfalls in withholding ($22 million), estimated tax payments ($41 million), payments with final returns ($19 million), and greater-than-projected refunds ($42 million). Annual estimates have been significantly reduced for withholding ($90 million) and estimated payments ($136 million), and the settlement on the 1990 tax year (consisting of tentative final payments, payments with returns, and refunds) has been reduced by $85 million.

As in all estimates, even at these revised lower levels there remains risk in the projection. While total estimated payments during the last six months are projected to fall from last year's levels, this projection reflects some growth in the last installment of estimated tax payments by individuals (although the year-to-date experience has been a net decline). Due to assumptions about shifts in the timing of bonus payments, the estimate also rests upon projected wage growth in the first quarter of 1992 that is higher than estimated for the first three quarters of the fiscal year.

User Taxes and Fees: The estimate for this category has been revised downward by $43 million from the July forecast, to $6,414 million. The sales and use tax forecast has been reduced to $5,853 million, with the General Fund user tax share at $4,403 million and the Local Government Assistance Tax Fund (LGATF) share at $1,450 million. This forecast is $7 million below the July estimate (with the General Fund portion down $6 million and the LGATF share down $1 million). That reduction reflects collection experience to date and a greater refund level than anticipated.

After adjusting for differences in payment and deposit procedures and revenue gains from Tax Law revisions, sales tax receipts in the first six months of 1991-92 registered a decline

of 3 percent from the comparable period in 1990-91. For the balance of the fiscal year, the estimate assumes an easing of that downturn in the September-December quarter and modest improvement in January-March 1992.

The revisions in estimates for other user taxes and fees, down $37 million from July, are dominated by downward revisions in the estimates for motor fuel tax and motor vehicle fees. Extended weakness in the economy has led to a continued dampening in consumer spending for gasoline purchases, while the lack of any significant economic recovery has retarded trucking demand and diesel fuel purchases. New car sales, at their lowest level since 1982, are adversely affecting motor vehicle registration fee receipts. Receipts from other motor vehicle fees are being depressed by the sluggish economy and lack of consumer spending on non-automotive vehicles.

Also responding to the prolonged weakness in consumer spending are the hotel/motel tax and the auto rental tax, both of which have been weaker than expected. User taxes and fees relating to cigarettes and tobacco products and alcoholic beverages are generally following the trend declines in consumption expected in the July forecast.

Business Taxes: The estimate for business taxes has been revised downward by $28 million from the July forecast to $4,770 million. This reduction results mainly from downward revisions in the forecast of collections from corporation and utilities taxes, the petroleum business tax and insurance taxes.

These taxes are sensitive both to the level of economic activity and price. Estimates of their yields have been affected adversely by persistent economic weakness and the slackening of price inflation in recent months. In addition, special factors have negatively influenced the yields of each of the sources. Total projected collections from these three sources have been lowered by $113 million.

These downward revisions have been largely offset by upward adjustments to the estimates of the yield of the bank and corporate franchise taxes. Collections from both categories are well ahead of earlier cash flow projections. Fragmentary indications of underlying growth in liabilities support the revision in the forecast. The combined estimate of the yield from these two sources has been increased by $85 million from the mid-summer forecast.

These two taxes are volatile sources, however, and are subject to change on the downside if the economic weakness continues through the balance of the calendar year or on the upside if the improved financial health of the securities industry is translated into higher tax payments.

Other Taxes: Receipts from other taxes are estimated at $1,210 million, $81 million above the July estimate. Increases in estate and gift taxes ($110 million) and real estate transfer taxes ($5 million) more than offset reductions in real property gains taxes ($32 million) and pari-mutuel taxes ($2 million). The increase in estate and gift tax receipts is primarily due to nonrecurring 1991-92 collections of $103 million from extraordinarily large taxable estates. The continuing poor performance of the financial and insurance sectors precludes any upturn in real property gains taxes in the near future.

Miscellaneous Receipts and Transfers From Other Funds: Miscellaneous receipts have been revised downward by $5 million, reflecting a revised evaluation of the yield of the abandoned property program as partially offset by an increase in the projection of investment income. This estimate remains subject to material execution risks. Transactions involving the sale of assets ($117 million) and transfers from authorities ($120 million) are yet to be completed. Estimates of transfers from other funds, in aggregate, are unchanged from the July forecast.

Revisions in Disbursement Estimates

Recessions carry economic hardship and increased burdens for governments trying to provide opportunities for the able and for the needy alike. General Fund disbursements, including transfers to other funds, are now projected to total $30,215 million, representing an increase of $383 million from the July Update to the Financial Plan. The continued sluggishness in the economy has had widespread impacts on both Grants to Local Governments and State Operations.

Grants to Local Governments: General Fund disbursements in this category are projected to total $20,204 million, an increase of $351 million from the July estimate.

Average Medicaid caseload for the year is now projected to be up 8.0 percent, from 1990-91, following several years at a stable level. This increase is closely associated with growth in welfare caseload, and also reflects increased utilization of Medicaid services by pregnant women, infants and children. In addition to the impact of caseload growth, Medicaid payments have also increased as a result of accelerated billings by Medicaid providers. The lag between the dates on which services are provided and claims are submitted seeking payment for those services has been reduced an average of one week since March 1991.

As a result of these caseload increases and accelerated billings, spending through the first six months exceeded projections by more than $100 million. Projected costs for Medicaid now total $4,280 million, reflecting increased costs of $335 million for the fiscal year. These increased costs are partially offset by $103 million in new administrative savings involving, among other actions, intensified efforts to change the claiming status of certain individuals to maximize Federal reimbursement.

As referenced above, welfare caseload is now expected to grow by almost 9 percent above 1990-91 levels. This increase primarily reflects rising numbers of unemployed people -- another result of the economic slowdown. Based on this projected caseload growth, welfare costs are expected to increase $29 million.

The projection has also been revised to reflect $78 million for increased aid to school districts, based on revised claims for both the 1990-91 and 1991-92 school years. The higher-than-anticipated claims are due to increased enrollment and school construction activity. Emerging increases in these areas represent a reversal of demographic trends for this program over the last two decades.

Additional increases in this category include:

- $35 million for programs in the Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities (OMRDD) due largely to increased provider reimbursement rates resulting from higher-than-budgeted rate appeals and property and liability insurance costs;
- $22 million in additional funding for the Tuition Assistance Program (TAP) awards reflecting community college tuition increases and an increase in the number of eligible students (higher numbers of eligible students are the result of more

students falling within the income cap, and higher retention rates in the program); and,

- $24 million for the Department of Correctional Services and the Division of Parole due to the emergence of a large backlog of State-ready prisoners, particularly parole violators, housed in local jails.

Offsetting these increases are lower costs for foster care and preventive programs, primarily due to increased Federal reimbursements. Projections for these programs have decreased $85 million.

State Operations: Estimated disbursements for State operations now total $6,232 million. Of this amount, $4,320 million will support personal service expenses, reflecting the successful attainment of the State's General Fund workforce reduction target of 18,000 positions.

The increase of $35 million from the July estimate reflects a repayment of up to $11.2 million to Office of Court Administration employees for wages withheld in 1990-91 to implement a two-week lag payroll. A Federal court recently ruled that the action was unconstitutional and ordered payment of this claim in September from the General Fund -- a decision that is being appealed.

In addition, spending by the Department of Correctional Services is now projected to be $20 million higher than estimated in July, based on a need to establish 3,200 temporary beds by the end of the current fiscal year. The lingering economic weakness has created a serious unemployment problem within the Department's Work Release and Day Reporting programs, thereby increasing the need for temporary space to house inmates. The inmates will be accommodated in a combination of double-bunks and currently unused space. Lower parole release rates and the Legislature's rejection of sentencing reform have also created pressures on the State's prison system by further swelling of the prison population. This increase is partially offset by $3 million in related savings in the Division of Parole, resulting from related reductions in parole supervision requirements.

General State Charges: Spending for this category is now estimated at $1,757 million, up $8 million from the July estimate. This change primarily reflects additional retirement costs for

employees of the State University, which have been offset by an equivalent decrease in the University's State Operations budget.

Debt Service: Anticipated costs for debt service on the Spring Borrowing completed in June and commercial paper sales through the end of 1991-92 have decreased $4 million.

Transfers to Other Funds: This category includes spending from the General Fund for capital projects and debt service on long-term bonds, amounts paid pursuant to the Lottery Aid Guarantee, as well as some subsidies for certain State programs.

Transfers to the Capital Projects Fund are expected to increase modestly, up $1 million from the July estimate of $430 million. Additional support of $21 million will be required for projects originally expected to be financed by the Suburban Transportation Fund, which is supported by proceeds of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority's mortgage recording tax and the sale of bond proceeds secured by this tax source. Advances made from the Capital Projects Fund were expected to be repaid from the Fund within the current fiscal year. Because projections of available taxes have decreased dramatically, bonds cannot be sold, and the advances will not be repaid until subsequent fiscal years. This increase is offset by decreased projections in other programs.

Transfers in support of debt service are expected to decrease by $58 million, primarily reflecting $50 million in interest earnings and bond proceeds available to decrease debt service owed to the Urban Development Corporation (UDC) for prison bonds. Another $8 million is attributable to lower debt service on Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) bonds, in anticipation of a December refunding.

Transfers pursuant to the Lottery Aid Guarantee are projected to increase $38 million, to a total of $115 million. All other transfers increase by a total of $12 million.

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Special Revenue Funds

The mid-year update to the Special Revenue fund type reflects a dramatic increase in the projected Federal contribution of Medicaid. Driven by caseload increases, accelerated billings, and concentrated efforts to maximize Federal reimbursement for both the State and local governments, estimated disbursements for Medicaid in this fund type are projected to increase $760 million and also includes technical adjustments.

Other changes in this fund type reflect a decrease of $38 million in projected Lottery receipts, and an increase of $19 million in intercepted pension savings.

The projected closing balance in this fund type is $90 million higher than in the July update to the Financial Plan. The increase is due primarily to an additional $30 million in dedicated motor fuel taxes, and $50 million in Federal grants to reimburse 1990-91 spending.

Capital Projects Funds

Revised projects in the Capital Projects fund type primarily reflect the impact of actual spending results and reimbursements made during the first half of the fiscal year. Projected spending for capital projects has been reduced $310 million from the July projection, reflecting slower spending for prison construction and rehabilitation, housing programs, and environmental programs. In addition, the projection assumes that the purchase of Westway right of way from the Federal government will be delayed until the 1992-93 fiscal year.

As a result of these projected disbursement decreases, receipts in this fund type have also been decreased. The projection now reflects $807 million in expected proceeds from the sale of general obligation bonds, down $104 million from the July estimate. Miscellaneous receipts have been decreased $202 million to reflect lower reimbursements from authority bond proceeds.

Transfers to the Capital Projects Fund from the General Fund are up $1 million, reflecting offsetting increases and decreases in this fund.

Debt Service Funds

Changes in this fund type primarily reflect decreases related to revised projections in the General Fund. As discussed previously, debt service owed to the Urban Development Corporation for prison bonds is projected to decrease $50 million, reflecting the planned use of interest earnings and available bond proceeds to offset payments. Debt service on Metropolitan Transportation Authority bonds is expected to be $8 million lower, reflecting savings from an anticipated December refunding. Transfers to the General Fund from the Local Government Assistance Tax Fund and the emergency highway funds have been decreased a total of $10 million, primarily reflecting lower estimates of tax collections in these funds.

OUTLOOK FOR 1992-93

The factors that have caused the potential imbalance this year also worsen the outlook for the 1992-93 year nationally - and in New York. Mounting evidence that the economy is weaker than previously believed brings down the economic forecast for 1992-93 as well as that of the current fiscal year. The new economic forecast for New York, under which the loss of jobs will continue through early 1993, means that the entire 1992-93 fiscal year will also be a period of economic retrenchment.

This lower expectation of economic activity will translate into even more sluggish growth in incomes and, therefore, still slower growth in receipts from income-sensitive taxes -- especially the personal income tax, which contributes approximately half the State's General Fund receipts.

In addition to this economic decline, we would lose over a billion dollars more next year by the implementation of two scheduled tax changes:

- The top rate of the personal income tax is scheduled to drop to approximately 7.5 percent in 1992. This, and other related changes, will reduce State tax receipts in 1992-93 by approximately $765 million.
- The business tax surcharge is schedule to drop by one-third in 1992. This change will reduce tax receipts by approximately $200 million to $250 million in 1992-93.

At the same time, New York State will face continuing pressure on its services and programs. Medicaid and Income Maintenance would continue recent growth rates, because ambitious cost containment measures proposed in the Executive Budget were not adopted. In addition, the State will incur increases in debt service on bonds issued for capital construction and those that reduce the Spring Borrowing.

These factors combine to produce a projected budgetary imbalance. Following the adoption and subsequent modification of the State's 1991-92 budget, it was estimated that the potential budget gap for the 1992-93 fiscal year was approximately $1.8 billion. A formal estimate of the gap for 1992-93 has not yet been completed. However, there is every reason to believe the revised economic forecast, together with the current year changes to estimates of receipts and disbursements, will increase the potential gap for 1992-93.

Risks to the outlook in 1992-93 are many. Adverse decisions on litigation involving the State could add hundreds of millions of dollars to next year's budget gap. Finally, any significant deterioration in the already-gloomy economic outlook will depress tax collections even further.

This outlook for 1992-93 argues for a speedy and decisive response to the potential gap identified for the current fiscal year. If the current year imbalance is closed with actions that merely defer costs into 1992-93, that year's gap becomes larger and more difficult to solve.

General Fund Financial Plan Prepared on the Cash Basis of Accounting 1991-92 (millions of dollars)

	1991-92 July Estimate	Change	1991-92 October Estimate
Opening fund balance	-0-	-0-	-0-
Receipts:			
Taxes			
Personal income tax	15,353	(311)	15,042
User taxes and fees	6,457	(43)	6,414
Business taxes	4,798	(28)	4,770
Other revenues	1,129	81	1,210
Miscellaneous receipts	1,673	(5)	1,668
Transfers from other funds	1,547	-0-	1,547
Impoundment for deficit TRANS	(1,081)	-0-	(1,081)
Total receipts	29,876	(306)	29,570
Disbursements:			
Grants to local governments	19,853	351	20,204
State operations	6,197	35	6,232
General State charges	1,749	8	1,757
Debt service	229	(4)	225
Transfers to other funds			
—Debt service	1,183	(58)	1,125
—Capital projects	430	1	431
—Other purposes	191	50	241
Total disbursements	29,832	383	30,215
Tax Stabilization Reserve Fund payment	44	-0-	44
Change in fund balance	-0-	(689)	(689)
Closing fund balance*	-0-		(689)

* Does not reflect fund balance in Tax Stabilization Reserve Fund.

1991-92 State Financial Plan
All Governmental Funds
(millions of dollars)

	General Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Capital Projects Funds	Debt Service Funds	(MEMO) Total
Opening fund balance	-0-	1,219	(387)	77	909
Receipts:					
Taxes	27,436	774	-0-	1,523	29,733
Miscellaneous receipts	1,668	3,856	1,464	570	7,558
Federal grants	-0-	14,120	940	-0-	15,060
Subtotal	29,104	18,750	2,404	2,093	52,351
Impoundment for deficit TRANS	(1,081)	-0-	-0-	-0-	(1,081)
Total receipts	28,023	18,750	2,404	2,093	51,270
Disbursements:					
Grants to local governments	20,204	14,933	426	-0-	35,563
State operations	6,232	4,779	2,885	-0-	13,896
General State Charges	1,757	269	-0-	-0-	2,026
Debt service	225	-0-	-0-	1,456	1,681
Capital projects	-0-	-0-	6	-0-	6
Total disbursements	28,418	19,981	3,317	1,456	53,172
Other financing sources (uses):					
Transfers from other funds	1,547	1,957	438	2,443	6,385
Transfers to other funds	(1,797)	(1,490)	(24)	(3,085)	(6,396)
Bond and note proceeds	-0-	-0-	807	-0-	807
Redemption of General Fund Note	-0-	127	4	5	136
Net other financing sources (uses)	(250)	594	1,225	(637)	932
Tax Stabilization Reserve Fund Payment	44	-0-	-0-	-0-	44
Change in fund balance	(689)	(637)	312	-0-	(1,014)
Closing fund balance*	(689)	582	(75)	77	(105)

* Does not reflect fund balance in Tax Stabilization Reserve Fund.

1991-92 Receipts Estimates
General Fund, October vs. July
(millions of dollars)

	July Plan	October Plan	Change
Personal income tax	15,353	15,042	(311)
User taxes and fees	6,457	6,414	(43)
Sales and use tax	4,409	4,403	(6)
Motor fuel tax	427	402	(25)
Cigarette and tobacco taxes	605	610	5
Motor vehicle fees	470	457	(13)
Alcoholic beverage tax	244	242	(2)
Highway use tax	141	141	-0-
ABC license fees	28	30	2
Hotel/motel tax	58	55	(3)
Container tax	52	53	1
Auto rental tax	23	21	(2)
Business taxes	4,798	4,770	(28)
Corporation franchise tax	1,570	1,595	25
Corporation and utilities taxes	1,473	1,410	(63)
Insurance taxes	525	500	(25)
Bank tax	350	410	60
Petroleum business taxes	880	855	(25)
Other taxes	1,129	1,210	81
Real property gains tax	206	174	(32)
Estate and gift taxes	705	815	110
Real estate transfer tax	139	144	5
Pari-mutuel tax	78	76	(2)
Other taxes	1	1	-0-
Miscellaneous receipts and Federal grants	1,673	1,668	(5)
Transfers from other funds	1,547	1,547	-0-
Total receipts	30,957	30,651	(306)