

PUBLIC BRIEFING ON
THE MAYOR'S PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 2013
BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Before the
Committee of the Whole
Council of the District of Columbia

The Honorable Kwame R. Brown, Chairman

March 27, 2012, 10:00 a.m.
John A. Wilson Building
Council Chambers



Testimony of
Natwar M. Gandhi
Chief Financial Officer
Government of the District of Columbia

Good morning, Chairman Brown and members of the Committee of the Whole. I am Natwar M. Gandhi, Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia government. I am pleased to be here for the Council's public briefing on the Mayor's proposed FY 2013 Budget and Financial Plan for the period FY 2013 through FY 2016.

This second budget process for Mayor Gray's administration was challenging because of the sluggish economic recovery, the high degree of uncertainty surrounding the federal budget, and specifically the possible effects sequestration may have on the District's economy and revenues. Still, we found the process to be greatly eased because of the continuing strong collaborative approach of the Mayor's Budget team.

As you know, the District's near-term economic and fiscal prospects brightened over the past year, with increases in the FY 2012 revenue estimate in June, September, December and February 2012. The long term outlook, however, did not fare as well, with downward revenue estimates for FY 2013 – FY 2015 in September and again in December. The change in the December estimate for this period was driven almost entirely by the prospect of federal sequestration. The table below shows a history of revenue estimates, including legislative and

administrative adjustments, and the projected lower impact of federal sequestration recognized in the February 2012 estimate.

(\$ in millions)

HISTORY OF REVENUE ESTIMATES, FY 2011-2013

	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY2013</u>	
Feb-10	\$ 5,029.1	\$ 5,120.8	\$ 5,257.5	Feb. 2010 Estimate (on which 2011 Original Budget was based)
Jun-10	-	-	-	No changes
Sep-10	101.4 (99.8)	81.3 (38.3)	81.4 (33.7)	Legislative and Administrative Adjustments Revenue Estimate
Dec-10	-	-	-	No changes
Feb-11	35.3 3.5	83.4 105.4	85.0 203.7	Legislative and Administrative Adjustments Revenue Estimate
Jun-11	107.1	77.2	79.0	Revenue Estimate
Sep-11	(1.2) 89.1	197.3 0.9	153.6 (52.6)	Legislative Adjustments Revenue Estimate
Dec-11	-	42.2	(46.4)	Revenue Estimate
Feb-12	- -	34.8 -	13.1 22.6	Revenue Estimate Additional revenue from lower impact of federal sequestration
	\$ 235.4	\$ 584.2	\$ 505.7	Total change since Original FY 2011 Budget
	\$ 195.0	\$ 352.4	\$ 169.3	Change since Feb. 2011 Estimate (on which FY12 Original Budget was based)

The District's economy is now caught between slowing growth in the federal sector and modest growth in the private sector. The threat of federal cutbacks poses the greatest risk to the District's economic and fiscal outlook. Because

growth in the Federal government has had such a significant positive effect on the District's economy, its shrinking could have an equally negative impact. The federal sequestration, if implemented in its current form, will have a severe impact on the District's economy and finances, beginning in January 2013. Yet the possibility of federal government cutbacks is not the only threat to the District's economy. Financial effects from the ongoing European debt crisis, disruptions to oil supplies from the Middle East, and a downturn in the still fragile national economy could all derail the nascent District economic recovery. These concerns were reflected in the February revenue estimate. I should also mention that if the rapidly increasing price of gas at-the-pump continues, it will certainly have a negative effect on the local economy.

Accordingly, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) again worked closely with the executive leadership team and agency program and finance staffs to resolve numerous budget issues to produce a balanced five-year financial plan. The FY 2013 policy budget reflects funding priorities of Mayor Gray's administration. The OCFO will continue to work collaboratively with the Council and the Mayor through the deliberations of the Mayor's FY 2013 Proposed Budget and Financial Plan.

After careful review, I have certified that the FY 2013 – FY 2016 Budget and Financial Plan, as proposed, are balanced.

FY 2013 BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

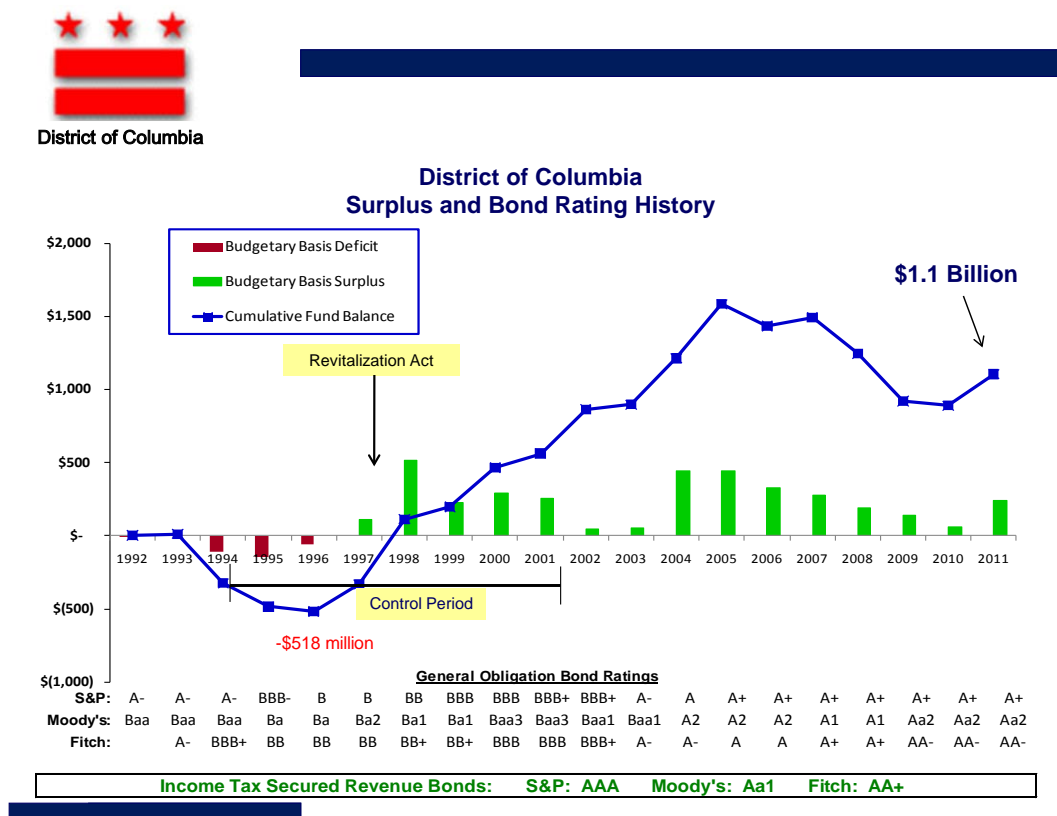
The Mayor's Proposed Budget and Financial Plan were prepared at a time when, at the national level, there is a considerable amount of uncertainty, as the President and Congress appear to be at a continuing impasse regarding federal budget issues and the debt ceiling. As noted earlier, unless action is taken to reverse current law, sequestration will go into effect January 1, 2013 with federal spending cuts that could severely affect the District's economy and revenues. Although both national and District unemployment have declined somewhat, there is still no sign yet of a return to sustained economic growth. Presently, the District's unemployment rate is an unacceptably high 9.9 percent.

These challenges require that the District make difficult decisions about how to balance current spending needs and current revenues in order to "live within its means." We pledged to do this when we met with the rating agencies in February, and the Mayor has made this measure of fiscal responsibility one of the four principles of his proposed Budget.

GENERAL FUND BALANCE

In Fiscal Year 2011, the District increased its General Fund balance for the first time since 2007. The General Fund balance now stands at more than \$1.1 billion.

The chart below shows a history of the District's General Fund Balance and budgetary surplus.



It is notable that by the end of Fiscal Year 2010, the use of fund balance left us without any unreserved, undesignated fund balance. I am pleased to note that as a result of legislation passed in 2010, the undesignated surplus at the end of FY 2011 was deposited into two new accounts, the Fiscal Stabilization Reserve Account and the Cash Flow Reserve Account, thereby increasing our reserves by nearly \$200 million, to a total of \$533 million (See Attachment 1). Further, as you can see from Attachment 2, with the two new accounts adding to our “Rainy Day” reserves, our working capital situation increased the District’s spendable funds to the equivalent of about 33 days’ spending. We have made a good start toward rebuilding fund balance to the level recommended by the Government Finance Officers Association of two months’ expenditures in reserve.

When we visited the rating agencies last month, this improvement in fund balance was well received, and will be considered a positive credit factor when they evaluate the District’s bonds. If the District continues to rebuild the fund balance and reaches the desired level of the equivalent of two months’ spending in the reserve funds, or about a billion dollars, I believe we will be in a far better position to achieve rating upgrades on our General Obligation bonds and other General Fund supported debt. I commend the elected leadership of the city who pledged to the rating agencies to continue to live within our means going forward, and restrict

the amount of spending in FY 2013 to the level of revenues collected in that fiscal year, as well as all years in the Financial Plan. This Budget is consistent with that commitment.

MONITORING EXPENDITURES

The OCFO will continue to work with the Mayor's Budget office to monitor spending to ensure that the District ends each fiscal year in balance. To that end, the OCFO will closely watch the following items included in the FY 2013 Proposed Budget. As I noted in my certification letter, each relies on programmatic changes that have been difficult to implement in the past. If the changes are not made, savings may not be realized and spending pressures could emerge:

- **Department of Healthcare Finance (DHCF) (Alliance Benefit Restructuring):**

This change would transform the Alliance program from a comprehensive health program to a primary and preventive care benefit. As such, coverage for hospital care – inpatient, outpatient, and emergency care – would be eliminated. This benefit restructuring is planned for January 1, 2013, and would affect all residents enrolled in the Alliance.

- **Department of Human Services (DHS):** In FY 2012, the Executive reduced the TANF subsidy by \$3.0 million due to enforcement of full family sanctions. In FY 2013, an additional \$5.6 million was reduced for TANF subsidy payments for recipients who have received benefits over 60 months. If the cost reduction made in FY 2012 is not realized, the agency's FY 2013 spending target could be adversely affected, thus creating a spending pressure in FY 2013 of as much as \$8.6 million.
- **District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS):** In FY 2011 and FY 2012, DCPS reported a spending pressure for food service contract costs that exceeded the budget. In FY 2013, DCPS anticipates having new contracts based on a "meals serviced" reimbursement rate rather than the more expensive "cost" reimbursement rate that the agency has had for the last four years. The agency issued RFPs for the new contracts in February 2012 and is scheduled to have them in place by July 2012. The new contracts with better rates must be in place by the implementation of the FY 2013 budget on October 1, 2012. If these new contracts are not in place by that date, the agency could experience a spending pressure.

- **Non-Public Tuition (NPT):** The FY 2013 Proposed Budget for NPT includes a net reduction of \$40.3 million, or 26.8 percent, in Local funds from the agency's FY 2012 budget of \$150.2 million to \$109.9 million. This reduction is dependent, in part, on the fact that DCPS is currently building capacity to provide the required unique special education services, and the Office of the State Superintendent for Education is implementing new rate setting initiatives beginning in the FY 2013 school year. This action, along with a steady decline in the number of non-public tuition students over the past two years, may result in the proposed savings. The OCFO will closely monitor this initiative.
- **Employees' Compensation Fund** (formerly known as Disability Compensation Fund) **(ECF):** The FY 2013 proposed budget for this agency assumes a dramatic decrease in disability compensation costs when compared to prior years. If this decrease does not occur, the proposed FY 2013 budget of \$19.6 million may not be sufficient.
- **Unemployment Compensation Fund (UCF):** In FY 2012, the agency has reported a spending pressure that may have an impact on the FY 2013 budget if the Mayor's cost savings measures are not realized.

REVENUE OUTLOOK

The FY 2012 baseline estimate of \$5.70 billion in total Local fund revenue, which excludes Dedicated Taxes and Special Purpose Revenue, is \$314.1 million (5.8%) greater than FY 2011 revenue. The \$5.76 billion estimate for FY 2013 is an increase of \$58.1 million (1.0%) over FY 2012. Including dedicated General Fund revenue and Special Purpose Revenues and policy initiatives, total FY 2012 General Fund revenue in the financial plan is \$6.53 billion, \$240.2 million more than in FY 2011. Total General Fund revenue in FY 2013, excluding use of fund balance, bond proceeds and transfers in, is \$6.57 billion, \$138.7 million more than the Approved FY 2012 Budget and \$41.8 million more than the FY 2012 Revised Budget.

Various policy initiatives increase General Fund revenue in FY 2013 by \$89.3 million, \$77.5 million of which are Local funds. Some of the major policy proposals are:

- Expanded automated enforcement of traffic violations adds \$30 million.

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) will acquire new photo and laser radar equipment and expand the scope of automated enforcement activity to include “speed on green” cameras that capture vehicles exceeding

the speed limit through intersections and mobile red light and stop sign violations. MPD will also implement pilot projects for laser-based speed units that can be used in tunnels, gridlock enforcement, and pedestrian crossing violations.

- Increased recovery of unpaid sales taxes through the credit card merchant payment reporting requirement will add \$15.5 million. Beginning in 2013, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) will share with the Office of Tax and Revenue (OTR) 1099-K forms, which credit card companies use to report the total credit card transactions for a merchant. The new reporting requirement is expected to increase compliance with the sales tax collections. With the additional resources provided to OTR, the agency will compare the IRS information with sales and franchise tax returns and will contact corporate taxpayers where the difference between credit card payment information reported to IRS and the sales revenue reported to OTR is significant.
- Changing the base year for the indexing of the personal exemption, standard deduction, and homestead exemption to 2012 will increase property and income tax revenues by \$12 million in FY 2013. Under current law, cost-of-

living adjustments were delayed from 2007 until 2013. Because the base year is set at 2007, the inflation adjustment would otherwise capture 6 years of inflation. Under the new proposal, the base year is set to 2011, thus eliminating 4 years of the inflationary effect on the indexing.

- Creation of a central collections unit in the Office of Finance and Treasury is expected to recover \$10 million in non-tax funds owed to the District. The majority of the collections are expected to be from outstanding out-of-state parking violations. Of the first-year revenues, an estimated \$5.6 million will pay for set up and operating costs of this new unit.
- Expansion of hours to sell alcoholic beverages will generate an additional \$5.3 million in sales tax. The proposal is to expand weekday hours to 3:00 a.m. and weekend hours to 4:00 a.m. for bars, expand hours to allow establishments that sell alcohol for off-premise use to open at 7:00 a.m., and establish a Presidential Inauguration week in January of 2013 and 2017, during which bars could remain open until 4:00 a.m. every night, and restaurants could operate 24 hours a day.

EXPENDITURES

Local Funds

The FY 2013 Mayor's Proposed Budget includes \$5.85 billion in spending supported by \$5.86 billion of resources, with an operating margin of \$0.7 million, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1	
Proposed FY 2013 Budget Summary	
Local Funds	
(\$ in millions)	
Taxes	\$ 5,307.7
Non-Tax Revenues	373.3
Lottery	63.2
All Other	33.9
Revenue Proposals	77.5
Total Local Fund Resources	\$ 5,855.6
Local Expenditures	\$ 5,854.9
Projected FY 2013 Operating Margin	\$0.7

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Special Purpose Revenue Funds

The proposed Special Purpose Revenue Fund budget for FY 2013 is \$468.5 million, comprised of \$439.0 million of base revenue, \$19.7 million of net fund balance use, and \$9.9 million in new initiatives.

Gross Funds

The proposed FY 2013 gross funds operating budget (excluding intra-District funds) is \$11.28 billion, an increase of \$402.0 million, or 3.7 percent, over the FY 2012 approved gross budget of \$10.88 billion. The Local and non-Local funding components of the proposed FY 2013 gross budget and the changes from FY 2012 are summarized in Table 2 below.

Table 2				
FY 2013 Gross Funds Budget by Fund Type				
(\$ in millions)				
Fund Type	FY 2012 Approved	FY 2013 Mayor's Proposed	Change	% Change
Local	\$ 5,618.3	\$ 5,854.9	\$ 236.6	4.2%
Dedicated Tax	397.5	279.1	-118.3	-29.8%
Special Purpose	421.9	468.5	46.7	11.1%
Subtotal, General Fund	6,437.7	6,602.6	164.9	2.6%
Federal	2,571.3	2,767.2	196.0	7.6%
Private	23.3	6.3	-17.0	-72.9%
Total, Operating Funds	9,032.2	9,376.1	343.9	3.8%
Enterprise and Other Fund	1,850.2	1,908.3	58.1	3.1%
Total Gross Funds	\$ 10,882.4	\$ 11,284.4	\$ 402.0	3.7%
Total Gross FTEs	31,719	31,327	(392)	-1.2%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

MAJOR COST DRIVERS – LOCAL FUNDS

Overall, the FY 2013 Local funds budget increased by \$236.6 million, or 4.2 percent, over FY 2012. Table 3 provides a snapshot of the major cost drivers associated with the increase.

Table 3	
FY 2013 Local Funds - Cost Drivers (\$ in millions)	
FY 2012 Approved Local Funds	\$5,618.3
Major Changes:	
Department of General Services	39.4
Metropolitan Police Department	20.5
DC Public Schools	34.2
DC Public Charter Schools	51.7
Department of Health Care Finance	37.4
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	65.6
Repayment of Loans and Interest	26.8
Other	(39.1)
Total Changes	\$ 236.6
FY 2013 Proposed Local Funds	\$5,854.9

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Primary Cost Drivers

- **The Department of General Services (DGS):** \$39.4 million increase in Local funds is due primarily to the forecasted expenditures in fixed costs, which account for \$19.1 million and include energy and rent estimates. The

Facilities division costs have increased by \$15.5 million also as a result of additions to the agency's portfolio. Lastly, the Protective Services Division increased \$5.0 million due to increased portfolio and contract costs.

- **The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD):** The Metropolitan Police Department's FY 2013 budget includes \$16.4 million that was provided during the FY 2013 budget development to address recurring budget items such as Longevity, Tech, Hazardous, Base Retention, and Differential Pay, as well as increases in Fringe Benefits. Additionally, 50 Police Officer positions funded by the COPS MORE grant were transferred to Local funds.
- **District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS):** DCPS increased over FY 2012 primarily because of inflationary increases to the Uniform Per Student Funding Formula.
- **District of Columbia Public Charter Schools (DCPCS):** Like DCPS, DCPCS increased over FY 2012 primarily because of inflationary increases to the Uniform Per Student Funding Formula.

- **Department of Healthcare Finance (DHCF):** The change in DHCF is due to a projected aggregate Medicaid growth rate of 8.1 percent in FY 2013, which is primarily driven by enrollment forecasts for Medicaid Managed Care and Fee-for-Service. Managed Care coverage includes Childless Adults with incomes 133% - 200% of Federal Poverty Level (FPL), the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), Health Services for Children with Special Needs (HSCSN), and those enrolled in the largest Medicaid Managed Care Organizations (MCOs) – Chartered Health Plan and United Health Plan. Other variables affecting Medicaid growth include enrollment forecasts for Medicaid Home and Community-Based Services Waivers, which include the Developmental Disabilities (DD) and the Elderly and Physically Disabled (EPD) waivers.
- **Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA):** The costs of the Circulator Bus, DC specific projects and School Transit Subsidies were shifted from DDOT to WMATA.
- **Repayment of Loans and Interest:** This change is the result of the District's increased borrowing.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

The District is addressing its continuing infrastructure needs through its Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) but it is limited by constraints on its levels of General Obligation (G.O. bond) and Income Tax secured (I.T. bond) borrowing. Taken together, these factors place a premium on developing a sound CIP to make the best use of limited resources.

The proposed FY 2013 capital program includes \$1.1 billion in planned capital expenditures, nearly three-quarters of which is to be financed by \$816 million of new I.T. or G.O. bonds. The balance of the CIP will be funded a combination of Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicle (GARVEE) bonds, Master Equipment Lease, federal grants, the Local Match to the Federal Highway Administration grants, and the Local Transportation Revenue Fund. The six-year CIP for FY 2013-2018 totals \$5.2 billion, \$3.5 billion or two-thirds of which is planned to be funded with new I.T. or G.O. bonds, and, in addition to the previously noted sources, \$246 million is proposed to be funded by Paygo, and \$28 million from sale of assets.

Total debt service for all tax-supported debt as a percentage of total General Fund expenditures is estimated to remain below the 12 percent debt cap through the capital plan period ending in FY2018. In FY 2019, total debt service is estimated

to exceed the District's 12 percent debt limit. Therefore, I strongly urge that the District avoid approval of any further borrowing subject to the debt cap until it is clear that there is capacity in all future years.

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The leadership provided by you, Mr. Chairman, the Council and Council Budget Office, Mayor Gray, the Mayor's Budget office, along with the hard work of the Office of Budget and Planning and others in the OCFO, allowed us to work together to produce a balanced budget. I look forward to continuing to work with you, the Council and Council Budget staff during the upcoming budget deliberations.

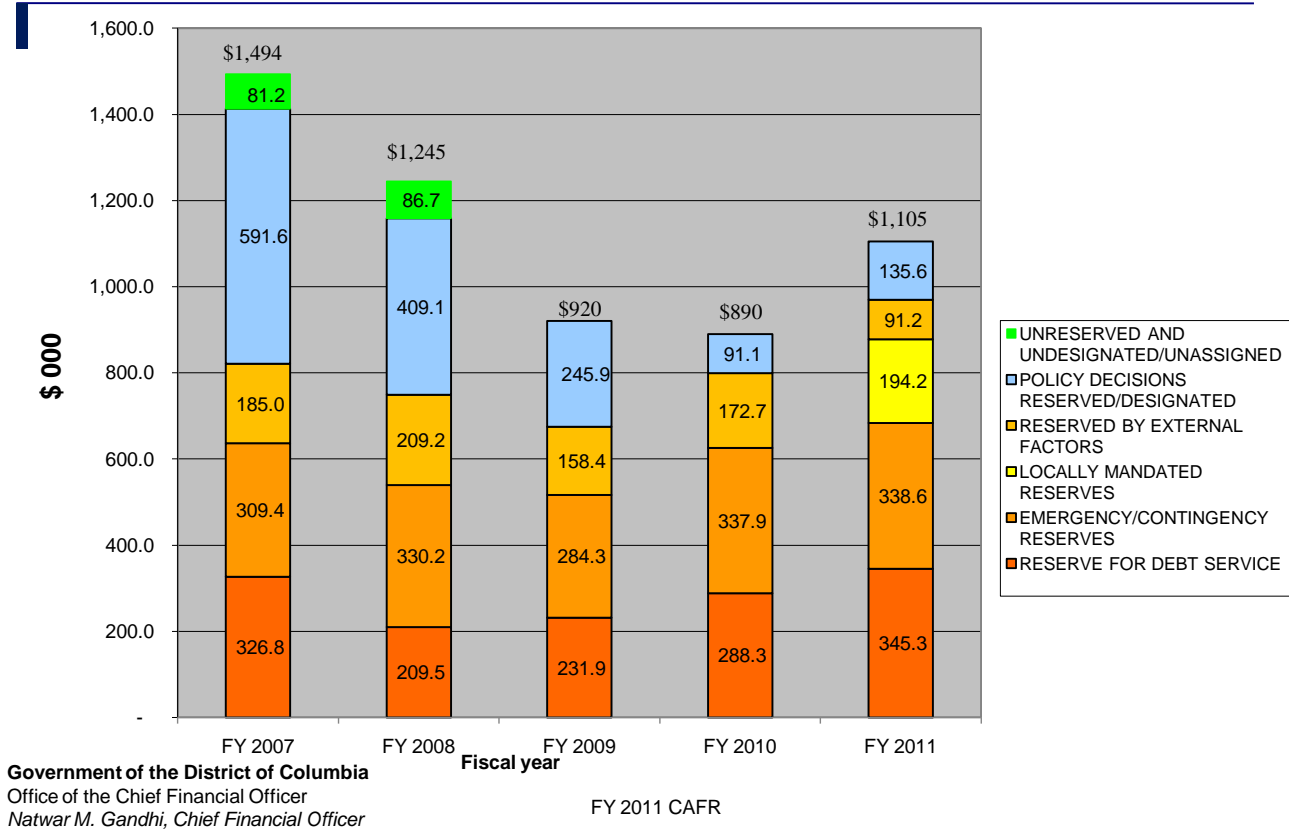
This concludes my remarks. I would be pleased to answer any questions you may have.



Composition of General Fund Balance

FY 2007 – FY 2011

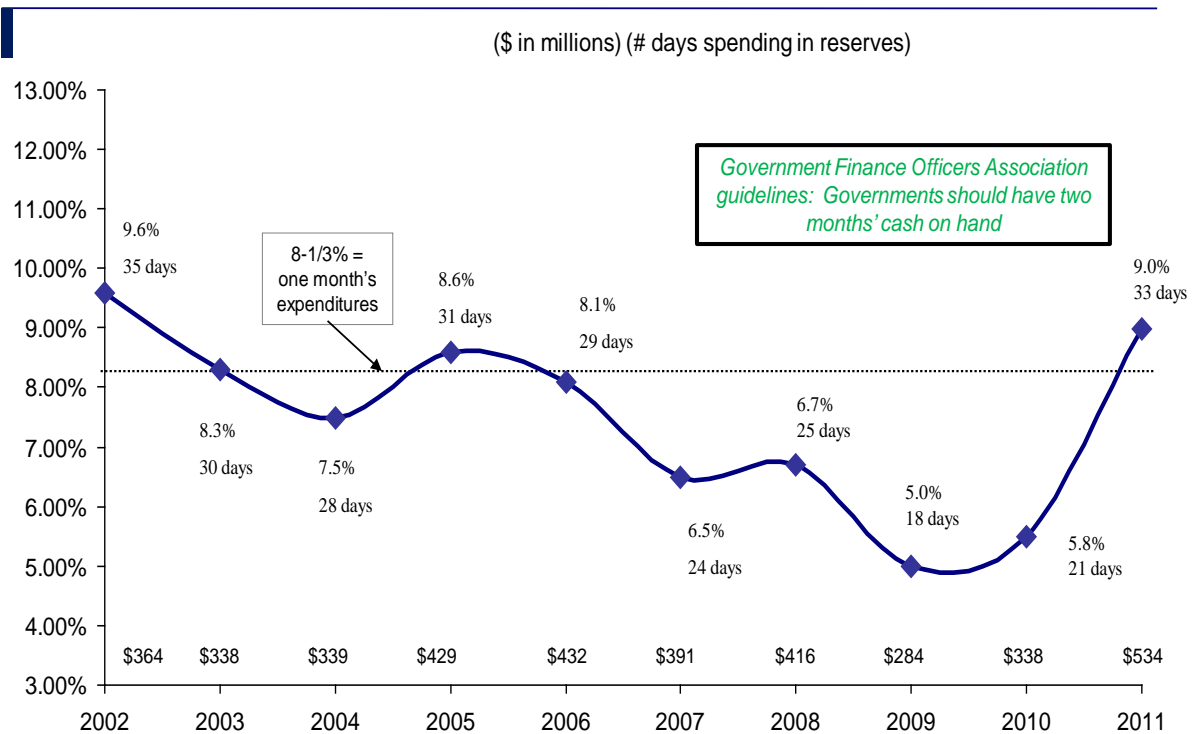
(\$ in millions)





Total Working Capital

Unassigned Fund Balance Plus Congressionally Mandated Emergency/Contingency Reserves and Locally Mandated Reserves as a Percent of Next Year's Budgetary Expenditures And Number of Days of Funds Available in Reserve



Government of the District of Columbia
Office of the Chief Financial Officer
Natwar M. Gandhi, Chief Financial Officer

FY 2011 CAFR

PROPOSED BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN-GENERAL FUND

FY 2013 - 2016 Proposed Budget and Financial Plan: GENERAL FUND							
(\$ thousands)							
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
	Actual	Approved	Revised	Proposed	Projected	Projected	Projected
1 Revenues							
2 Taxes	4,871,069	5,005,795	5,218,812	5,307,745	5,411,806	5,583,707	5,740,984
3 Dedicated Taxes	332,099	370,206	397,369	277,587	288,858	284,162	296,837
4 General Purpose Non-Tax Revenues	421,563	344,745	402,964	373,316	372,101	360,220	360,576
5 Special Purpose (O-type) Revenues	476,584	460,435	422,306	438,969	443,595	440,723	448,520
6 Transfer from Lottery	62,175	69,415	62,375	63,175	63,175	63,175	63,175
7 Inter fund transfer	0	10,636	20,762	18,797	19,934	0	0
8 Sub-total, General Fund Revenues	6,163,490	6,261,232	6,524,588	6,479,589	6,599,469	6,731,987	6,910,092
9 Bond Proceeds for Issuance Costs	6,320	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
10 Revenues setaside for subsequent years' expenditures	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,000
12 Transfer from Federal and Private Resources	1,349	3,497	3,497	3,497	3,497	3,497	3,497
13 Transfer from Enterprise and Other Funds	79,242	5,196	5,196	5,532	0	0	0
14 Fund Balance Use	55,805	22,745	35,185	19,728	0	0	0
15 Revenue Proposals	0	169,000	2,500	89,297	98,972	97,909	95,799
16 Total General Fund Resources	6,306,206	6,467,670	6,576,966	6,603,644	6,707,938	6,839,392	7,034,388
18 Expenditures (by Appropriation Title)							
19 Governmental Direction and Support	440,427	536,103	551,600	599,426	597,311	603,966	611,995
20 Economic Development and Regulation	221,381	225,754	229,019	271,889	267,082	267,698	271,566
21 Public Safety and Justice	993,786	973,835	973,835	997,261	996,315	1,004,464	1,014,124
22 Public Education System	1,497,639	1,557,726	1,603,367	1,613,490	1,622,658	1,637,387	1,651,465
23 Human Support Services	1,466,639	1,577,145	1,607,314	1,636,245	1,639,109	1,648,541	1,675,568
24 Public Works	538,837	471,873	475,148	514,085	511,408	515,775	522,748
25 Financing and Other	526,539	596,203	607,567	626,681	693,017	738,091	830,546
26 Bond Issuance Costs	5,884	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
27 Sub-total, Operating Expenditures	5,691,133	5,944,639	6,053,850	6,265,077	6,332,899	6,421,921	6,584,012
28 Paygo Capital	31,726	37,448	37,448	31,533	33,283	35,033	72,710
29 Transfer to Trust Fund for Post-Employment Benefits	94,200	109,800	109,800	107,800	114,500	121,600	129,100
30 Repay Contingency Reserve Fund	0	3,000	3,000	750	750	0	0
31 Transfer to Enterprise Funds	249,453	342,774	342,774	197,403	203,341	208,954	218,706
32 Operating impact of CIP	0	0	0	0	18,141	28,620	25,707
33 Total Expenditures and Transfers	6,066,511	6,437,661	6,546,872	6,602,563	6,702,915	6,816,128	7,030,235
34 Operating Margin before allocation to reserves	239,695	30,009	30,094	1,081	5,023	23,264	4,152
35 Cash Flow Reserve Account	0	28,477	28,477	338	2,511	2,132	2,076
36 Fiscal Stabilization Reserve Account	0	676	676	338	2,511	2,132	2,076
37 Operating Margin, Budget Basis	239,695	856	941	406	0	19,000	0
39 Composition of Cash Reserves							
40 Emergency Cash Reserve Balance (2%, formerly 4%)	109,853	109,976	109,976	110,126	110,748	112,547	113,913
41 Contingency Cash Reserve Balance (4%, formerly 3%)	228,730	223,164	223,164	226,642	230,128	230,621	231,115
42 Total cash reserves - emergency & contingency	338,583	333,140	333,140	336,768	340,876	343,168	345,028
44 Composition of Fund Balance							
45 Beginning General Fund Balance	930,769	1,104,894	1,104,894	1,089,803	1,061,156	1,056,178	1,069,442
46 Operating Margin plus Cash Flow Reserve & Fiscal Stabilization Reserve	239,695	30,009	30,094	1,081	5,023	23,264	4,152
47 Projected GAAP Adjustments (Net)	(9,765)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)
48 Fund Balance Use (see line 10 and 14 above)	(55,805)	(22,745)	(35,185)	(19,728)	0	0	(19,000)
49 Ending General Fund Balance	1,104,894	1,102,158	1,089,803	1,061,156	1,056,178	1,069,442	1,044,595

Attachment 4

CAPITAL FUND PRO-FORMA

Capital Fund Pro Forma								
(Dollars in thousands)								
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	Total	Percent of FY 2013
Sources:								
G.O. / I.T. Bonds	\$ 816,149	\$ 766,292	\$ 692,628	\$ 567,144	\$ 361,016	\$ 263,217	\$ 3,466,446	74.2%
Master Equipment Lease	26,500	16,000	14,406	27,425	16,338	16,338	117,007	2.4%
Paygo	-	3,000	5,500	42,400	77,929	117,422	246,251	0.0%
Sale of Assets	-	-	-	-	5,950	22,020	27,970	-
Local Transportation Fund Revenue	31,533	33,283	35,033	33,783	36,533	41,283	211,447	2.9%
GARVEE Bonds	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	4.5%
Local Highway Trust Fund	36,487	34,487	32,487	33,487	30,487	25,487	192,923	3.3%
Federal Grants	140,000	147,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	847,000	12.7%
Total Sources	\$ 1,100,669	\$ 1,000,062	\$ 920,054	\$ 844,239	\$ 668,253	\$ 625,767	\$ 5,159,044	100.0%
Uses:								
District of Columbia Public Schools	\$ 376,578	\$ 319,553	\$ 358,543	\$ 273,967	\$ 188,632	\$ 256,148	\$ 1,773,421	34.2%
Department of Transportation	342,189	311,888	308,814	277,275	223,962	214,235	1,678,364	31.1%
Local Transportation Fund	165,702	137,401	136,327	103,788	53,475	48,748	645,441	-
Highway Trust Fund	176,487	174,487	172,487	173,487	170,487	165,487	1,032,923	-
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	117,968	122,635	116,625	107,161	118,833	118,833	702,055	10.7%
Office of the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development	66,000	40,900	19,900	43,800	-	-	170,600	6.0%
University of the District of Columbia	39,340	23,158	22,307	47,827	45,500	-	178,132	3.6%
Department of Parks and Recreation	25,798	25,270	3,185	10,335	20,453	98	85,140	2.3%
District of Columbia Public Library	20,336	7,575	1,000	1,000	10,915	22,020	62,846	1.8%
Metropolitan Police Department	19,000	12,399	7,550	9,200	9,800	1,000	58,949	1.7%
Department of General Services	17,293	11,897	11,251	8,560	7,057	-	56,059	1.6%
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	15,100	6,800	5,500	4,200	-	-	31,600	1.4%
Office of Planning	10,250	2,500	3,500	4,000	4,000	-	24,250	0.9%
Department of Mental Health	9,082	6,120	-	-	-	-	15,202	0.8%
Department of Human Services	7,758	5,000	5,000	837	-	-	18,595	0.7%
Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department	6,668	23,298	16,648	14,836	3,500	433	65,383	0.6%
Special Education Transportation	6,657	6,021	6,223	6,388	-	-	25,289	0.6%
Department of Corrections	5,350	11,200	2,000	-	-	-	18,550	0.5%
Office of the State Superintendent of Education	5,100	-	-	-	-	-	5,100	0.5%
Office of the Chief Technology Officer	3,000	8,431	3,408	8,864	13,000	7,800	44,503	0.3%
Department of Health	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	0.3%
Commission on Arts and Humanities	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	16,200	0.2%
Sentencing and Criminal Code Revision	800	-	-	-	-	-	800	0.1%
Executive Office of the Mayor	500	-	-	-	-	-	500	0.0%
Department of Healthcare Finance	200	2,400	2,400	2,000	-	-	7,000	0.0%
Department of Public Works	-	4,816	1,500	4,289	3,900	2,500	17,005	0.0%
Office of Unified Communications	-	28,500	-	-	-	-	28,500	0.0%
Department of the Environment	-	5,000	15,000	15,000	16,000	-	51,000	0.0%
Department of Housing and Community Development	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	2,000	0.0%
Department of Employment Services	-	12,000	6,000	-	-	-	18,000	0.0%
Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	0.0%
Total Uses	\$ 1,100,669	\$ 1,000,062	\$ 920,054	\$ 844,239	\$ 668,253	\$ 625,767	\$ 5,159,044	100.0%