

Miscellaneous

EMERGENCY BOARD

	2003-05 Legislatively Approved	2005-07 Governor's Recommended
General Fund	\$58,675,211	\$175,000,000
Lottery Funds	0	0
Other Funds	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0
Other Funds (Nonlimited)	0	0
Federal Funds (Nonlimited)	0	0
Total Funds	\$58,675,211	\$175,000,000
Positions	0	0
Full-time Equivalent	0.00	0.00

Overview

The Emergency Board acts to meet emergency needs when the Legislature is not in session. It can allocate money from the Emergency Fund to state agencies. It can also take other action on agency budget requests. The Governor's recommended budget provides a total of \$175 million for the Emergency Fund. The two components of this are described below.

General Purpose

The Governor's recommended budget purposes \$25 million for the General Purpose Emergency Fund. The Emergency Board can use this for any purpose during the biennium.

Items that would be appropriate for consideration for General Purpose Emergency Fund include situations where the state must deal with unforeseen but critical safety net needs, program levels or financing options that are being proposed become unachievable, or where additional investment is determined to be critical to an agency or service.

Special Purpose Appropriations

The Governor's budget puts \$130 million in the Emergency Fund for employee compensation issues. The money will help cover increasing costs for health and benefit plans and wages for state employees. In addition, the budget includes the re-instatement of merit increases for state employees. Merit increases were suspended in the 2003-05 biennium as a cost-saving measure. The cost of the increases is included in agency's budgets and total \$32 million General Fund.

The other Special Purpose Appropriation includes \$20 million for Home Care Worker's compensation. The Governor is concerned about the rapid increase in costs, particularly Workers Compensation charges,

Miscellaneous

associated with the Home Care Workers. It is assumed that this issue will be addressed and compensation costs will drop from current projections.

Miscellaneous

TAX EXPENDITURE REPORT

Summary of the 2005-07 Tax Expenditure Report

Oregon law (ORS 291.202) requires the Governor to produce a tax expenditure report. The Department of Revenue prepares the report. It is given to the Legislature along with the Governor's budget. The following is a summary of the report for the 2005-07 biennium. The full report may be obtained from the Budget and Management Division, Department of Administrative Services.

A tax expenditure is defined in ORS 291.201. It is any law that exempts something from taxes that could be taxed. Much of income and property value is taxed, but the law allows some income and property value to not be taxed. The part that is not taxed is a tax expenditure.

The report looks at 352 tax expenditures in Oregon law. There are 120 related to property taxes and 195 related to income taxes. The remaining 37 are related to other state tax programs. Most of the income tax expenditures (109) are because Oregon connects to the federal income tax code. This reduces the costs to comply with Oregon tax law and makes it simpler to run the tax programs.

Oregon Revenues and Tax Expenditures

by Tax Program

(In Millions)

<u>Tax Programs</u>	Number of Tax Expenditures	Estimated 2005-07 Revenues	Estimated Tax Expenditures	
			<u>2003-05</u>	<u>2005-07</u>
Income	195	\$10,461.7	\$7,978.2	\$8,792.8
Property	120	8,193.8	16,406.1	17,962.1
Gas and Use Fuel	5	832.3	13.1	13.2
Weight-Mile	7	455.0	12.3	13.5
	5	498.1	2.9	2.9
Cigarette and Other Tobacco				
Beer and Wine	2	27.0	1.7	2.0
Other State Taxes	<u>18</u>	<u>342.3</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>4.2</u>
All Taxes	<u>352</u>	<u>\$20,810.2</u>	<u>\$24,418.4</u>	<u>\$26,790.7</u>

Miscellaneous

Tax Expenditures Scheduled for Sunset in 2005-07

ORS 291.214 requires the Governor to identify tax expenditures that fully or partly sunset in the coming biennium. A sunset means the tax item is no longer allowed. The Governor recommends whether the sunset should take effect. A sunset must be changed by the Legislature to keep it from taking place. The sunset recommendations are shown below.

Sunsets

Income Tax

1.138	Qualified Adoption Expense 12/31/2005	ORS 315.274	Sunsets
-------	--	-------------	---------

Governor's Recommendation: **Extend sunset.**

1.151	Long-term Nonurban Enterprise Zone (Income Tax) 12/31/2006	ORS 317.124	Sunsets
-------	---	-------------	---------

Governor's Recommendation: **Extend sunset.**

1.154	Investment in Telecommunications Infrastructure 12/31/2005	ORS 315.511	Sunsets
-------	---	-------------	---------

Governor's Recommendation: **Extend sunset.**

1.157	Dependent Care Assistance 12/31/2006	ORS 315.204	Sunsets
-------	---	-------------	---------

Governor's Recommendation: **Extend sunset.**

Property Tax

2.011	Long-Term Nonurban Enterprise Zone (Property Tax) 12/31/2006	Note: 285C.406	Sunsets
-------	---	----------------	---------

Governor's Recommendation: **Extend sunset.**

2.012	Centrally Assessed Electricity Generating Facility in an Enterprise Zone 01/01/2006	Note: 285C.175	Sunsets
-------	---	----------------	---------

Governor's Recommendation: **Extend sunset.**

2.093	Multi-Family Rental Housing in City Core 01/01/2006	ORS 307.630	Sunsets
-------	--	-------------	---------

Governor's Recommendation: **Extend sunset.**

2.094	Low-Income Multi-Unit Housing 01/01/2006	ORS 307.630	Sunsets
-------	---	-------------	---------

Governor's Recommendation: **Extend sunset.**

AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Introduction

Since the 1990s, changes in the economy and public finance system have altered the relationship between state and local governments, especially in regard to funding for K-12 education. Historically property taxes were the largest source of tax revenue in the state. However, the passage of Measure 5 in 1990 caused property tax collections to decline. By fiscal year 1993, the income tax (personal and corporate combined) became Oregon's largest source of tax revenue. Measure 50, which passed in 1997, will continue to limit property tax collections in the future.

The shift away from the property tax has created uncertainty about the level of funding for local governments and districts, including fire and school districts. Under the levy-based system, rates could be adjusted to accommodate changes in the tax base. Under Measure 50, tax rates are fixed, so changes to the tax base have a direct impact on collections and, subsequently, programs. Additionally, state decisions to exempt property from taxation may affect local government revenue.

Revenue stability and the ability of tax revenue to keep pace with economic expansion are key issues for both state and local governments. Local governments remain dependent on the property tax. The property tax is an inelastic tax, so it tends to be a very stable revenue source. However, revenues may not grow fast enough to keep up with inflation and high population growth. The state is highly dependent on the income tax. It is a more elastic source of revenue, so it will grow or drop as fast or faster than the economy.

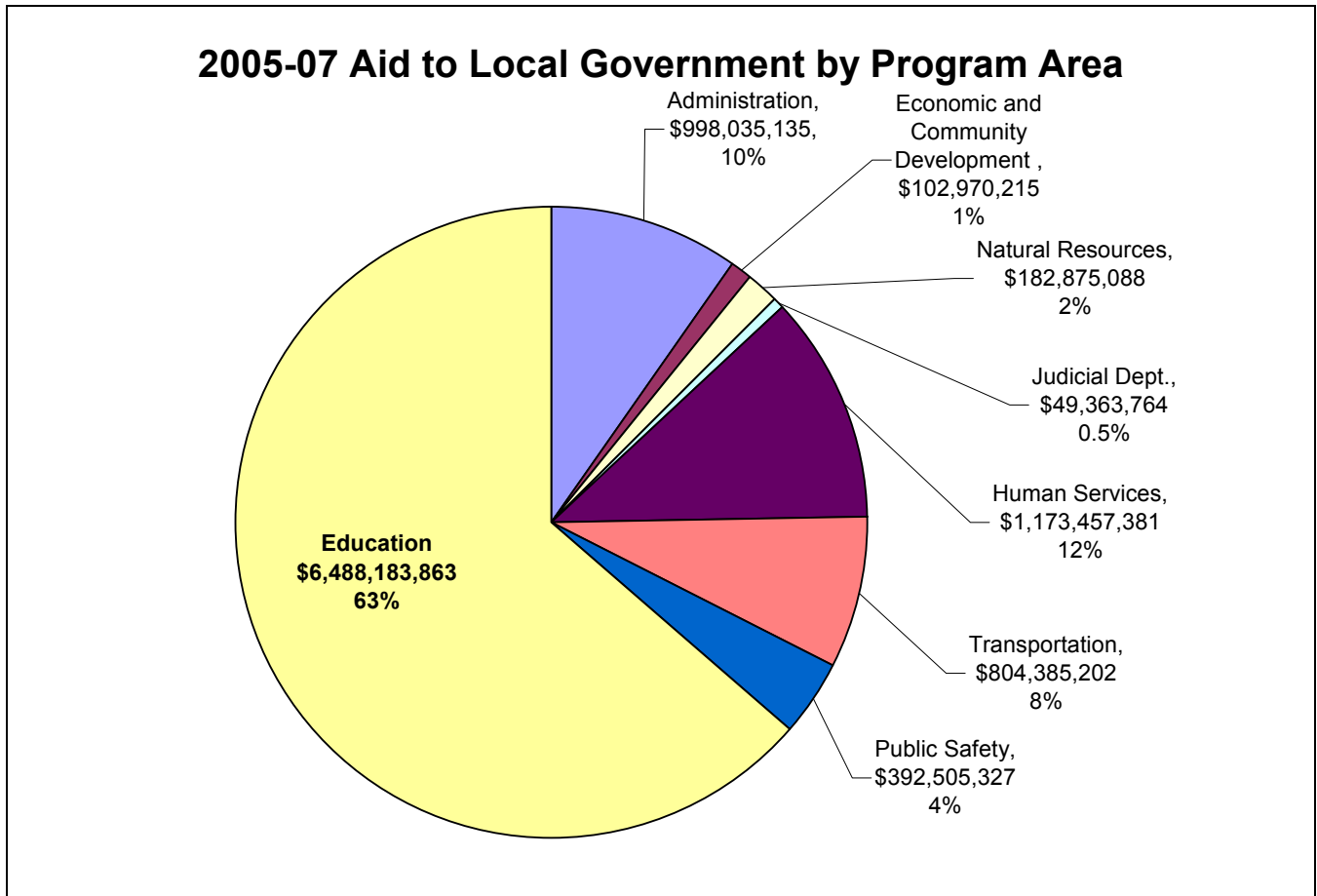
Prior to the passage of Measure 5, education was mainly funded by the property tax through school districts. Since then, education has been mostly funded by the income tax driven state General Fund. In the mid to late 1990s, the General Fund was growing with the economy. During the recession, the General Fund forecast dropped significantly. During the 2003-05 biennium, the General Fund forecast slowly began to grow again. However tax income still lags significantly behind the needs of Oregon's state government programs.

While education is the largest portion of the budget, this shortfall affected all General Fund agencies. The jail and prison system, for example, is a key area of cooperation between state and local governments. Budget cuts may reduce capacity for inmates at both the state and local level at the same time Measure 11 requires longer sentences. Cooperation and partnering between the state and counties at this difficult financial time becomes even more vital.

Even with these changes, many state and local partnerships have been strengthened and new ones created. Revenue sharing is critical. State services that benefit local governments and state funding of locally administered programs are also vital connections. These coordinated efforts address shared goals and result in the best inter-governmental partnerships. Some of these efforts include:

Miscellaneous

- Juvenile Crime Prevention.
- Community Corrections.
- Oregon Health Plan.
- Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services.
- Services to People with Developmental Disabilities.
- Salmon Initiatives.
- Community and Rural Development Initiative.
- Gas Tax Revenue Sharing.



The property tax initiatives of the 1990s reinforced the link between the financial health of local governments and the state's economy: local governments provide some basic services – such as police and fire protection, transportation, sewer, water, housing, and educated workers – that businesses need to develop and thrive.

State and local government are interdependent and it is important that partnerships be created, supported, and expanded. These partnerships benefit Oregon's citizens by providing services efficiently.

Miscellaneous

Budget Overview

There are three primary types of aid to local government:

- Funds paid by state agencies to local governments for locally administered programs (primarily county human services, public education, etc.).
- Revenues collected by state agencies and shared with local governments (shared revenues) for the purpose of funding local government services.
- Services delivered by state agencies that benefit local governments.

Aid to non-governmental units, individuals, and tax relief is not included.

The 2005-07 Governor's Recommended Budget contains \$10.3 billion total funds in aid to local government (see chart on previous page for specific program area distributions). Total funds increase by 7.7 percent from 2003-05.

The following program narrative provides a sampling of aid to local government. It is not meant to be a complete documentation. Aid is both direct and indirect. Sometimes it is not directly reflected in state budgets. Individual agencies can be contacted for more information.

Administration Program Area

The Administration Program Area represents 9.8 percent of total aid. Agency budgets apportion \$998 million total funds to local government. Some examples of aid to local government are:

Department of Administrative Services. The Department acts as the administrator for a number of funds distributed to cities and counties in Oregon. In the 2005-07 biennium, transfers total more than \$330 million, excluding Lottery Funds. The support includes cigarette, tobacco, and amusement tax revenues received from the Department of Revenue, as well as liquor and beer and wine taxes from the Oregon Liquor Control Commission. Federal Funds are received from U.S. Land Sales, forest reserve rentals and leases, Taylor Grazing Act funds, and mineral leases. Distributions to counties from video Lottery proceeds pass through the Economic Development Fund.

Employment Relations Board. The Local Government Labor Relations program provides mediation and adjudication of labor relation disputes for local governments and private employers that are not under the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board. The majority of the funding for this program, \$1,364,902 or 84 percent, comes from the state General Fund.

Oregon Liquor Control Commission. A portion of liquor sales revenue, privilege tax revenue, and license fee revenue is transferred to local governments. Twenty percent of net liquor revenues and 10 percent of net privilege tax revenues are transferred to cities. Ten percent of net liquor revenues and five percent of net privilege tax revenues are transferred to counties. Fourteen percent of net liquor taxes and seven percent of net privilege tax revenues are transferred to city revenue sharing. For 2005-07, it is estimated that \$99.6 million will be transferred to local governments. This is an increase from the \$91.8 million estimated to be transferred during 2003-05.

Miscellaneous

Department of Revenue. The agency sends funds to counties from a variety of sources. A total of \$514 million will be distributed to counties during 2005-07. Local transit tax moneys make up \$415.8 million of this total. Funds for property tax assessors are about \$47.7 million. For 2005-07, \$38.5 million will be paid to counties for taxes deferred through the Senior Citizen Property Tax Deferral program.

Oregon State Library. The State Library provides aid to local governments in the form of Ready to Read grants totaling \$1,196,043 General Fund and LSTA competitive grants totaling \$2,694,384 Federal Funds. These grants are distributed to city, county, and other libraries across the state.

Economic and Community Development Program Area

The Economic and Community Development Program Area includes one percent of total aid and \$103 million total funds. Agencies in this area help provide economic and cultural enhancement. Some examples of aid to local government are:

Economic and Community Development Department. The Department supports local infrastructure projects through technical assistance, grants, loans, and bond financing. It also distributes Lottery Funds to counties in support of the local Regional/Rural Investment Program. Distributions through this program were significantly reduced in the 2003-05 biennium.

Employment Department. The agency contracts with organizations in local service delivery areas to provide child care resource and referral services to parents and businesses and to maintain a database of child care providers. Most of these contracts are with non-government entities, but the recommended budget includes \$1,095,854 Federal Funds for Special Payments to Counties and Local School Districts.

Housing and Community Services Department. The recommended budget provides approximately \$40 million as Special Payments to other government units. The agency works with community development corporations, community action agencies, housing authorities, and local governments to expand affordable housing, revitalize rural and distressed communities, and low-income utility assistance.

Department of Veterans' Affairs. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$669,876 General Fund Special Payments to 34 county service organizations for service delivery partnerships.

Education Program Area

The Education Program Area represents 63 percent or \$6.5 billion of all state aid to local government, more than any other program area. State aid to schools has grown significantly since Ballot Measure 5 amended the Oregon Constitution to reduce property taxes and required the state to replace property tax revenues lost by schools. The phase-in of Measure 5, as well as the replacement requirement, ended after the 1995-96 fiscal year. However, Measure 50 will continue to restrict the growth in property taxes, and the state has continued to provide increases in school funding. More information is available on the shift from property to income taxes for education funding on the Budget and Management Division web site, at www.oregon.gov/DAS/BAM, under "Growth Drivers". Some examples of aid to local government are:

Department of Higher Education. The Department does not directly transfer funds to local governments. However, Oregon's universities provide a significant amount of assistance to local governments through their research and public service programs. For example, the Extension Service works with all 36 counties to

Miscellaneous

provide educational programs based on locally identified needs. A majority of Extension faculty are assigned to county locations. Extension Specialists are Oregon State University (OSU) faculty members who develop educational programs and serve as technical resources for county-delivered programs. Extension Agents are OSU faculty assigned to county field locations. Generally, counties provide office space and operating expenses, including support staff. Programs are delivered with the assistance of thousands of volunteers.

Department of Community Colleges and Workforce Development (CCWD). The majority of the budget for CCWD is aid to local governments. This aid consists of Community College Support Fund payments to local districts; distribution of the federal Workforce Investment Act funds to regional, county, or community service delivery agents; distribution of federal AmeriCorps funding to local programs; and distribution of state funding for local OYCC programs. The agency request budget includes the transfer of the following amounts to local governments:

	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Federal Funds Non-limited
Counties			\$568,966		
Other Gov Units	\$191,200		\$875,713	\$1,717,393	\$12,000,000
Local School Districts	\$250,000			\$373,914	
Community Colleges	\$522,182,816	\$149,000	\$259,476,755	\$4,875,580	

Department of Education (ODE). Almost 95 percent of the budget for ODE is aid to local governments. This aid consists of the State School Fund payments to local education districts, as well as numerous Grant-in-Aid programs. The recommended budget includes the transfer of the following amounts to local governments:

	General Fund	Lottery	Other Funds	Federal Funds
Other Gov Units			\$439,966	
Local School Districts	\$4,852,770,228	\$297,177,626	\$17,443,661	\$934,632,953
Community Colleges				\$1,426,996

Human Services Program Area

The Human Services Program Area promotes health and safety. Agencies foster self-sufficiency and independence. State and local partnerships are vital in providing social supports. The program area represents 11.5 percent of total aid. The agencies provide \$1.17 billion total funds to local governments. Some examples of aid to local government are:

Commission on Children and Families. The Commission transfers about 85 percent of budgeted resources to the 36 counties for the delivery of locally based services. County commissioners oversee the commissions. The recommended budget proposes allocating a total of \$53.6 million (\$33.6 million General Fund and \$20 million Other Funds) to counties and \$36,000 Other Funds to Native American tribes. These

Miscellaneous

funds are used for a variety of programs and support including Healthy Start, Relief Nurseries, Court-Appointed Special Advocates (CASA), Great Start, and Childcare.

Department of Human Services. The Department contracts with local government to provide a variety of mental health, developmental disability, public health, and substance abuse services, as well as case management for seniors and people with disabilities. In addition, other local governmental units like the Area Agencies on Aging (long-term care system), school districts, local Commissions on Children and Families, community action agencies, and cities also play key roles in providing or coordinating services.

Children, Adults and Families(CAF)/Community Human Services. CAF contracts with many county health departments to provide public health nurses and Alcohol and Drug facilitators for Family Support Teams. This cluster also has residential services contracts with several counties. Contracts with Community Colleges and many local providers provide JOBS services for clients.

Health Services. The Health Services cluster contracts with local governments to deliver a significant amount of state services. These contracts include capitated mental health payments for county-based Mental Health Organizations, alcohol and drug abuse treatment services, communicable disease testing, perinatal/prenatal services, and various other public health initiatives.

Seniors and People with Disabilities. The Seniors and People with Disabilities Services cluster contracts with local governments to deliver a significant amount of state services. The Developmental Disability program is managed through contracts with local brokerages and county offices. The senior and disabled services system is primarily managed through contracts with local Area Agencies on Aging.

Natural Resources Program Area

The Natural Resource Program Area represents 1.8 percent of total aid. Agencies apportion \$182 million total funds to local governments.

Agencies in this program area manage, protect, and preserve Oregon's natural resources. This is done with the best interests of present and future generations in mind and is accomplished in conjunction with protecting a sound, diversified, and sustainable economy. The Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds is a cooperative endeavor among the state, local communities, and the private sector. The agreement works toward improving and restoring salmon and steelhead runs, habitat and watershed health. Some examples of aid to local government are:

Department of Agriculture. The requested budget includes distributions to various cities, counties, and other local government entities for weed control activities and to soil and water conservation districts to fund various conservation projects. For 2005-07, the Department anticipates approximately \$1.5 million in General Fund and \$2.3 million in Lottery Funds for soil and water conservation districts, and approximately \$1.3 million in Lottery Funds for weed control grants.

Department of Energy. The Department provides aid to numerous local government entities through a variety of its programs. Assistance to cities has been primarily to the City of Portland for assistance in promoting the State Home Oil Weatherization Program and various tax credit programs. Assistance to counties has been to provide coordination of emergency response activities for the Hanford and Columbia Generating Station, for the State Home Oil Weatherization program, and for assistance in evaluating energy facility siting applications. The Department also provides assistance under their Energy

Miscellaneous

Awareness program to the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Suislaw Indians for their work. Finally, funds are distributed to local schools for energy efficiency.

Department of Environmental Quality. The agency provides a subsidy to the Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority. It also provides grants to improve solid waste planning and recycling, and loans for sewage treatment infrastructure.

Forestry Department. The Department manages some northwest forests for counties. These lands were transferred to the state in the earlier part of the 20th Century. Revenues from these lands help support county operations and local school districts. Also, counties and schools receive a share of revenues from the harvesting of timber on forestland managed by the Department on behalf of the State Land Board.

Department of Land Conservation and Development. Through its Grants program unit, the agency distributes funds to cities and counties. Grants are awarded to maintain, improve, and carry out comprehensive plans and land use regulations, and to assist local governments in meeting the statutory obligation for periodic review of those plans. For the 2005-07 biennium, distributions under this program are expected to total \$3.9 million total funds, based on essential budget level. The agency proposed to increase the level of grant funding this biennium, however due to General Fund constraints, this increase is not recommended at this time.

Division of State Lands. From the Common School Fund to counties: \$35,300,000 Other Funds, which counties in turn distribute to primary and secondary public schools (Kindergarten through 12th grade). The amount per county is based on the county population age 4 to 20 years old as provided by Portland State University census.

Marine Board. The Marine Board provides aid to local government in three primary ways. First, the Board assists local communities in submitting facility construction grant proposals for docks and boat ramps. Second, the Board has a staff of engineers that work with the community to provide technical expertise. Finally, the Board provides direct assistance, which in 2005-07 includes:

- Marine law enforcement contracts with 32 local county sheriffs' offices. The recommended budget of \$8,326,434 total funds is a 2.4 percent increase over the 2003-05 Legislatively Approved Budget.
- Facility grants for marine facility improvements and construction. The recommended budget of \$9,002,958 total funds is just under a 15 percent increase from the 2003-05 Legislatively Approved Budget.

Parks and Recreation Department. Funds are distributed primarily to counties for grants to enhance local parks and recreation systems and opportunities. Some funds are specifically related to the creation of All-Terrain Vehicle recreational opportunities. Other funding goes to municipalities for historic resource programs, historic trails, and pioneer cemeteries.

Public Safety Program Area

The Public Safety Program Area represents 3.9 percent of total aid to local government. It provides \$393 million total funds. Juvenile crime prevention is a key area of cooperation among counties, the Criminal Justice Commission, and the Oregon Youth Authority.

Miscellaneous

Agencies in the public safety area are responsible for ensuring the safety of Oregon's people, property, and natural resources. This is done through trained militia and law enforcement. It also includes prosecution and incarceration of juvenile and adult offenders. Some examples of aid to local government are:

Criminal Justice Commission. The recommended budget includes about \$6.85 million General Fund and Federal Funds for distribution to counties to fund local juvenile crime prevention program activities.

Department of Corrections. Counties are responsible for supervision of state offenders on parole, probation, and post-prison supervision. They are also responsible for management of offenders sentenced to incarceration for 12 or fewer months. The recommended budget includes \$164.5 million General Fund for grants to counties for these functions.

District Attorneys and Their Deputies. The recommended budget provides \$0.7 million in Special Payments for deputy supplements. District attorney financing in Oregon is shared by counties and the state. The state is authorized to provide General Fund for three purposes: (1) compensation for the 36 district attorneys; (2) supplements on a formula basis for deputy district attorneys; and (3) funds to offset some of the expenses for witness fees. Over the years, the state's participation in the financing of district attorney costs has been decreasing. For instance, the 2003-05 Legislatively Approved Budget and the 2005-07 recommended budget include no funding for witness fees.

Oregon Homeland Security. Within Oregon Homeland Security, both the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) and Criminal Justice Services Division (CJSD) make grants to cities, counties, and schools. OEM provides Federal Emergency Management Agency funding for disaster relief and recovery assistance, hazard mitigation, planning, and training. CJSD receives and administers the following federal grants: State Homeland Security, Byrne, Local Law Enforcement, Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth-in-Sentencing, Juvenile Accountability Incentive, National Criminal History Improvement program, Urban Areas Security Initiative, Police Corps, and others.

Distributed to:	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Federal Funds Nonlimited	Total
Counties	24,014,033	13,269,031	42,933,324	80,216,388
Cities	28,804,234	3,916,256	2,271,947	34,992,437
Local School Districts			120,522	120,522

Department of Justice. The Department will transfer about \$8.8 million total funds to cities and counties for crime victim assistance, domestic violence, and Child Abuse Multidisciplinary Intervention (CAMI). The Department also distributes \$12.3 million total funds to counties to fund the District Attorney cost of the child support program.

Military. The Military Department provides a variety of services to local government during state emergencies. National Guard members assist in the design and construction of public improvement projects as part of their training activities. The Department does not transfer revenues or make payments to any units of local government.

Department of State Police. Payments include Medical Examiner payments for autopsy services, and federal funds passed through for criminal investigation activities.

Miscellaneous

	General Fund	Federal Funds	Total Funds
To Cities		387,697	387,697
To Counties	86,832	2,400,673	2,487,505
Total	86,832	2,788,370	2,875,202

Oregon Youth Authority (OYA). The state's juvenile justice system is intended to provide a continuum of services, with counties managing youth with fewer and less serious criminal histories, and the state assuming responsibility for the most delinquent and dangerous youth offenders. OYA's close custody facilities, camps, parole and probation staff, residential care, foster care, and other resources support county juvenile departments in managing offenders. County diversion funds are distributed to all county juvenile departments based on youth population and juvenile arrests. In exchange for the funds, counties agree to limit commitments to OYA close custody facilities. The recommended budget aid level is \$17,764,187 General Fund.

OYA has developed a juvenile justice information system that links the agency and the counties to a common database containing information about youth offenders, their criminal histories, services provided, and other data items necessary for management of the youth and evaluation of public safety programs.

Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision. The Board has the responsibility for parole violation hearings throughout the state. In some cases, counties conduct their own hearings with partial support funding provided under intergovernmental agreements with the Board. The balanced budget includes funds to reimburse counties for parole violation hearings.

Department of Public Safety Standards and Training (DPSST). DPSST certifies and trains city and county police officers and state and local corrections, parole and probation, telecommunications, and emergency medical dispatchers. It also certifies and provides training for volunteer and professional firefighters. The recommended budget does not include revenue transfers or special payments to local governments.

Oregon Revised Statute 181.655 directs DPSST to have a program to reimburse local law enforcement and corrections agencies for the cost of salaries and benefits of officers going through training, to be paid out of existing resources once administrative and operational expenses are paid.

Transportation Program Area

The Transportation Program Area distributions make up 7.9 percent of total aid, or \$804 million total funds. Some examples of aid to local government are:

Department of Transportation. The agency sends \$232 million Other Funds to cities for highway construction. Cities receive 15.57 percent of net revenue to the highway fund. In addition the agency sends \$357 million Other Funds to counties for highway construction. Counties receive 24.38 percent of net revenue to the highway fund.

Department of Aviation. The agency provides \$412,000 in grants to local governments. These grants are awarded to cities, counties, and ports for airport improvement projects.

Miscellaneous

Judicial Branch

Judicial agencies are in a separate branch of government. As such, they are not subject to executive budgetary control. The Oregon Judicial Department sends out almost \$39 million total funds to cities and counties, which is their share of collected traffic fines.

Miscellaneous

RECIPIENT	FUND TYPE	2001-03 ACTUALS	2003-05 LEGISLATIVELY ADOPTED	2005-07 GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDED
Cities				
	General Fund	\$1,487,625	\$1,585,030	\$1,717,254
	Lottery Funds	\$4,278,076	\$7,461,088	\$3,224,224
	Other Funds	\$46,348,449	\$124,580,076	\$68,601,510
	Federal Funds	\$39,961,127	\$37,772,038	\$44,377,047
	Total	\$92,075,277	\$171,398,232	\$117,920,035
Counties				
	General Fund	\$589,615,025	\$683,718,841	\$633,224,547
	Lottery Funds	\$19,995,411	\$9,379,373	\$11,073,374
	Other Funds	\$249,010,843	\$473,074,606	\$195,021,122
	Federal Funds	\$523,580,221	\$689,069,452	\$646,828,404
	Total	\$1,382,201,500	\$1,855,242,272	\$1,486,147,447
Other Governmental Units				
	General Fund	\$31,040,364	\$34,485,559	\$19,686,990
	Lottery Funds	\$18,804,212	\$15,241,750	\$13,626,199
	Other Funds	\$158,348,614	\$240,842,811	\$323,024,319
	Federal Funds	\$84,191,231	\$131,449,373	\$152,368,628
	Total	\$292,384,421	\$422,019,493	\$508,706,136
Local School Districts				
	General Fund	\$3,920,235,480	\$4,564,453,471	\$4,821,043,799
	Lottery Funds	\$614,555,682	\$452,100,536	\$295,732,859
	Other Funds	\$284,744,210	\$31,836,296	\$16,470,588
	Federal Funds	\$594,747,494	\$780,979,822	\$936,503,917
	Total	\$5,414,282,866	\$5,829,370,125	\$6,069,751,163
Community College Districts				
	General Fund	\$378,487,247	\$411,092,904	\$389,287,855
	Lottery Funds	\$2,117,107	\$164,000	\$2,200,000
	Other Funds	\$10,716,119	\$9,421,834	\$9,509,368
	Federal Funds	\$32,408,737	\$6,870,927	\$7,020,953
	Total	\$423,729,210	\$427,549,665	\$408,018,176

Miscellaneous

Transfer to Cities

General Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lottery Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Funds	\$290,189,677	\$311,055,249	\$332,976,938
Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

Total	\$290,189,677	\$311,055,249	\$332,976,938
-------	---------------	---------------	---------------

Transfer to Counties

General Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lottery Funds	\$24,278,719	\$25,359,887	\$34,895,621
Other Funds	\$915,239,307	\$993,730,519	\$1,030,555,271
Federal Funds	\$282,117,301	\$282,616,814	\$282,468,358

Total	\$1,221,635,327	\$1,301,707,220	\$1,347,919,250
-------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------

Transfer to Other

General Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lottery Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Funds	\$201,479,301	\$27,827,120	\$33,277,522
Federal Funds	\$0	\$3,900,840	\$3,900,840

Total	\$201,479,301	\$31,727,960	\$37,178,362
-------	---------------	--------------	--------------

TOTALS

General Fund	\$4,920,865,741	\$5,695,335,805	\$5,864,960,445
Lottery Funds	\$684,029,207	\$509,706,634	\$360,752,277
Other Funds	\$2,156,076,520	\$2,212,368,511	\$2,009,436,638
Federal Funds	\$1,557,006,111	\$1,932,659,266	\$2,073,468,147

Total	\$9,317,977,579	\$10,350,070,216	\$10,308,617,507
-------	-----------------	------------------	------------------