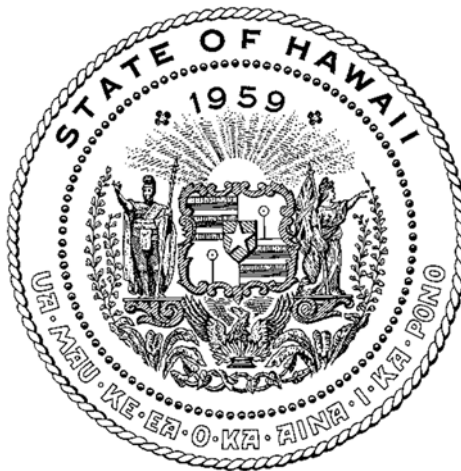


STATE OF HAWAII



EXECUTIVE SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET

(Budget Period 2023-2025)

Submitted to the Thirty-second State Legislature
December 18, 2023

EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS
State Capitol
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

**GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE TO THE
32nd STATE LEGISLATURE OF HAWAII
MEETING IN THE REGULAR SESSION OF 2024**

In compliance with Article VII, Section 9, of the Hawai'i State Constitution, I hereby submit to the State Legislature the Executive Supplemental Budget for Fiscal Biennium (FB) 2023-25 and the updated Program and Financial Plan for the Period 2023-29.

OVERVIEW

On August 8, 2023, we lost 100 of our loved ones and the lives of thousands more were forever changed. The heavy winds brought on by Hurricane Dora transformed brush fires on the islands of Maui and Hawai'i into deadly wildfires in what is now the worst natural disaster in the state's history. Disaster proclamations by the County of Maui and by our Administration were soon followed by the federal declaration by President Biden.

Words cannot adequately describe the devastation caused by the wildfires that scorched thousands of acres and destroyed nearly all of Lahaina. This extraordinary event directly impacted the island of Maui and deeply affected our entire state and many across the world.

Together, we responded compassionately. Communities across the state quickly joined to support those on Maui who had survived the unfathomable events that left many with nothing.

State agencies, including the Hawai'i Emergency Management Agency (HI-EMA), the Department of Education (DOE), the

Department of Health (DOH), and the Department of Human Services (DHS), are working tirelessly with the County of Maui and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), as well as other state, federal and community partners to provide necessities such as meals, temporary housing, and school accommodations, as well as support services for disaster relief, financial recovery, medical, and mental health. Donation drives were mobilized and tens of millions of dollars were donated from all parts of the globe to Maui relief efforts through the American Red Cross, Hawai'i Community Foundation, Maui United Way, and other organizations.

We continue to actively work with our partners to provide short-term and long-term solutions and understand that, after such great loss, the process must be collaborative and respectful to the needs of the community.

While the road to recovery will be long, strength and resilience can be found with the support of others. Healing will take time and courage, but we will get there together as we continue to help each other as one community, as one 'ohana.

Budgeting for Wildfire Recovery

We commit to support recovery efforts and have set aside half a billion dollars to support payments of costs. As the situation evolves, we will continue to assess our resources and must remain flexible in our budgeting to ensure that adequate funding is available when it is needed.

We have been able to address initial response and recovery expenses without cutting positions and departmental budgets. Eligible costs have been directed to the HI-EMA Major Disaster Fund (MDF), with most costs qualifying for FEMA

reimbursement. Other costs have been paid out of the respective department's FY 24 operating budgets.

In addition, pursuant to the Seventh Emergency Proclamation Relating to Wildfires, dated September 8, 2023, and Executive Memorandum No. 23-08, we redirected \$164.1 million, after adjustments, from selected general fund operating appropriations from Act 164, SLH 2023, that were intended for specific purposes and capital improvement program (CIP) projects, to the Department of Budget and Finance (B&F) to address immediate 2023 wildfire funding needs.

These selected operating appropriations were made when there was a significant general fund surplus expected for FY 24, reflective of the state's economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. While the appropriations were for worthwhile purposes, we needed to reprioritize those general fund resources to help those in crisis.

To continue the work of these important state projects, the FY 25 Executive Supplemental Budget proposes to reauthorize \$160.2 million of the general funded CIP operating appropriations as general obligation (G.O.) bond funded appropriations in the CIP budget. This approach to convert general funded appropriations to G.O. bond funded CIP appropriations, where appropriate, frees up valuable general funds for wildfire recovery costs, while supporting the continuation of these projects and providing a longer implementation period by including them in the CIP budget.

Sixty-five million of the \$164.1 million transferred to B&F was disbursed to the MDF while the remaining \$99.1 million has been set aside for the state's share of non-congregate housing and debris clean-up costs, the full costs of which will be paid initially by FEMA. In total, we provided \$100 million in general fund appropriations to the MDF pursuant to Section 127A-16, HRS, and the emergency proclamations for wildfires, as follows:

1. \$5 million from the Department of Defense's (DOD) FY 24 operating appropriation from Act 164, SLH 2023, pursuant to Section 127A-16(a), HRS.
2. \$30 million from B&F's \$200 million appropriation pursuant to Section 5 of Act 164, SLH 2023.
3. \$65 million from \$164.1 million transferred to B&F for 2023 wildfires, as previously noted.

We will request, through separate legislation, to extend the lapse dates of the \$99.1 million as well as the balance of the MDF from June 30, 2023, to June 30, 2024, due to the uncertain timing of the payments that will need to be made for non-congregate housing and debris clean-up.

The following FY 25 operating budget requests totaling \$452.2 million (\$237.9 million in general funds, \$1.5 million in special funds, \$12.8 million in federal funds, and \$200 million in revolving funds) related to the state's response to the Maui wildfires and statewide wildfire mitigation and response have also been proposed:

2023 Wildfire Recovery

- \$200 million revolving fund ceiling increase for the Risk Management Revolving Fund to allow the expenditure of anticipated insurance claim payments related to the 2023 wildfires.
- \$186.2 million in general funds for B&F as a set-aside to ensure that additional funds are available for recovery costs for the 2023 wildfires as they arise, to be disbursed to the appropriate departments with my approval.
- 3.00 full-time equivalent (FTE) permanent positions and \$182,238 in general funds for the Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT), Statewide

Planning and Coordination Special Plans Branch, for Maui recovery efforts.

- \$125,000 in general funds for temporary libraries for Makawao and Lahaina.
- 6.00 FTE federal fund temporary positions, \$13.4 million in general funds, and \$12.8 million in federal funds for emergency management related to the Maui wildfires for DHS.
- \$521,473 in special funds for the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement (DOCARE), for Maui wildfire recovery.

Statewide Wildfire Mitigation and Response

- 20.00 FTE permanent positions and \$653,082 in general fund for brushfire positions for HI-EMA.
- \$1 million for the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) Special Fund ceiling for consultant contracts for utility dockets.
- \$20 million in general funds for wildfire response, recovery, and prevention measures for the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL).
- \$7.4 million in general funds for fire response and rehabilitation and fuels reduction contracts for DLNR's Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW).
- \$10,000,000 in general funds for fire and emergency response equipment for DLNR's DOFAW.

In addition, we have requested \$35.4 million (\$2.4 million in G.O. bond funds, \$6.6 million in revenue bonds and \$26.4 million in federal funds) in the CIP budget for recovery of

state facilities and to improve our wildfire mitigation capabilities on Maui:

- \$2.4 million in G.O. bond funds for West Maui and Upcountry fire prevention, erosion control, and fire suppression dip tanks on Maui.
- \$6.6 million in revenue bond funds and \$26.4 million in federal funds for major repairs, rehabilitation, or reinstallation of state highway facilities in Lahaina due to the 2023 wildfires.

The Executive Supplemental Budget also includes requests to convert the following general funded FY 25 CIP appropriations from Act 164, SLH 2023, to G.O. bond funds:

- \$25 million for the University of Hawai'i (UH), Community Colleges, Capital Renewal and Deferred Maintenance.
- \$30 million for UH, Systemwide, to renew, improve and modernize.
- \$50 million for the Hawai'i Housing Finance and Development Corporation's (HHFDC) Dwelling Unit Revolving Fund (DURF) infusion.
- \$180 million for HHFDC's Rental Housing Revolving Fund (RHRF) infusion.

We also propose to convert \$100 million of the \$200 million general fund appropriation for the School Facilities Authority (SFA) from Act 257, SLH 2022, as amended by Act 175, SLH 2023, to G.O. bond funds through separate legislation. The G.O. bond funds would be transferred to the SFA special fund for the construction or renovation of pre-kindergarten facilities.

Looking forward, \$100 million has been set aside each year in FY 26 and FY 27 in the general fund financial plan for potential recovery costs. Thus, the proposed conversions are intended to cover the current recovery costs and set asides for future costs in the general fund financial plan.

Investing in Hawai'i's Future

Our Administration's primary concern will always be the health and welfare of all of Hawai'i's families. As we support recovery efforts on Maui, we must continue to address our state priorities and invest in Hawai'i's future.

It remains a high priority of our Administration to address Hawai'i's cost of living. Hawai'i's families struggle to make ends meet and more are living paycheck to paycheck than before the pandemic, despite working multiple jobs.

It is critical to move forward with the phased implementation of the Green Affordability Plan (GAP) to relieve some of the tax burden on Hawai'i's people. The 2023 Legislature passed the Phase I tax relief package that prioritizes working families by doubling the earned income tax credit and the food tax credit and improving the existing child and dependent care tax credit. This was an important first step and the Administration will continue to pursue Phase II of the GAP that will propose, through separate legislation, to increase the childcare tax credit and index the state's tax code. This is one of the most direct ways to support residents and provide relief from inflation.

Affordable housing continues to be one of our biggest challenges. The affordable housing crisis not only impacts low-income families who typically qualify for subsidized public housing, but also greatly affects Hawai'i's middle-class residents, a gap group who may earn too much to qualify for public housing but too little to afford to buy or rent market-rate housing. It is concerning that the gap group is expanding, as

potential homebuyers are being squeezed out of the market with 30-year fixed mortgage rates hovering around 7 percent, higher than they have been in years, while median home prices have remained high.

We have been pressing forward to find solutions by working with stakeholders to help bring more affordable housing projects online faster. Since signing the Emergency Proclamation Relating to Housing on July 17, 2023, and the Emergency Proclamation Relating to Affordable Housing on September 15, 2023, we have cleared some major hurdles.

There have already been multiple groundbreakings that will provide a diverse range of affordable rental housing solutions for families and kūpuna across the state. Eight hundred units expected to be completed soon is just the beginning of a wave of thousands of low-income and workforce apartments that are expected to become available within the next two or three years. On October 24, 2023, I issued the Second Proclamation Relating to Affordable Housing that will help us build on this momentum and continue to pave the way for the advancement and expedited production of affordable housing projects.

It is urgent that we address the state's housing crisis as it contributes to other issues such as homelessness, the cost of living, and workforce shortages. Shortly after coming into office, I issued an Emergency Proclamation Relating to Homelessness, on January 23, 2023, which was followed by subsequent proclamations until the most recent. The Seventh Proclamation Relating to Homelessness, on November 9, 2023, was issued due to the continuing and significant need for permanent affordable housing, supportive housing, transitional housing, and shelter space to protect the health, safety, and welfare of individuals experiencing homelessness and for all residents of the state.

The June 2023 Point-In-Time Count, a census of people experiencing homelessness, found that 6,223 people were homeless in Hawai'i. The state's rate of homelessness of about 43 of every 10,000 people is more than double the national rate of about 18 per 10,000 people. At the time of the census, all counties, except for Maui, had experienced slight increases in the number of people experiencing homelessness since 2022. Unfortunately, Maui has likely since experienced an uptick as an impact of the wildfires.

We have been working closely with the Statewide Office on Homelessness and Housing Solutions (SOHHS) to develop policies and programs to end homelessness. Together, we are focused on a permanent solution by creating affordable spaces for our people to be housed and healed. SOHHS works with our community partners, the counties, and other government agencies to design, test, and evaluate innovative approaches to address homelessness in Hawai'i, such as *kauhale*.

Kauhale are communal areas, with modest housing units for individual households, and shared space for cooking and eating, recreation, growing food or engaging in industrious activities together. The 2023 Legislature appropriated \$15 million for FY 24 and \$33 million for FY 25 for *kauhale* projects. Since then, many organizations - and even private landowners - have stepped forward to propose *kauhale* projects throughout the state.

The current proclamation will provide more time for the construction of dwelling units for the houseless and to relocate individuals and families to completed dwelling units. There is a lot more to be done but it must be done in a way that is respectful to our environment, our history, and our *iwī kūpuna*.

Having served the community for more than 20 years as a rural emergency room physician providing direct care, health care will always be a high priority. As the state's COVID-19

liaison, I found that the state has considerable needs in this sector.

Mental health support is important, especially during hard times. Consequently, the Executive Supplemental Budget includes significant operating requests to provide in-patient and temporary health care workers at the Hawai'i State Hospital (HSH) and purchase-of-service contracts for the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services Division (CAMHSD).

Additionally, to increase nursing enrollment, we have also requested funding for a collaborative program between UH Mānoa and UH West O'ahu. Our CIP request also supports a bed expansion at the Guensberg and Bishop buildings at HSH and the construction of a consolidated health care unit at Hālawā Correctional Facility (HCF).

Our commitment to take care of each other must extend to all communities. As caretakers for future generations, we are committed to pursuing climate change strategies that are equitable, culturally responsive, and resilient. This includes looking at the resiliency of the power grid, renewable energy, sustainable transportation, land use planning, sea level rise, health, natural and cultural resource impacts, and more.

As I have long advocated, Hawai'i must continue to invest in sustainable, renewable energy and reduce our dependence on fossil fuels. We have taken action, but Hawai'i cannot do it alone. Thus, I am a member of the U.S. Climate Alliance, a bipartisan coalition of 25 governors securing America's net-zero future by advancing state-led, high-impact climate action.

We believe that the responsibility to protect Hawai'i's unique natural environment should be broadened to include visitors to Hawai'i. A visitor climate fee could provide the needed resources to protect our environment and to increase awareness of the impacts of climate change. We are also

working with the Hawai'i Tourism Authority (HTA) to move toward a more sustainable visitor industry with less social and environmental impact and more demonstrable benefits to the people of Hawai'i.

It is tragic that Native Hawaiians are more likely to experience chronic disease ten years earlier and have shorter life expectancies compared to others in Hawai'i. We must right past injustices and address ongoing disparities that impact the Native Hawaiian community, including working with DHHL to expedite the provision of homestead lands to the thousands of Native Hawaiian beneficiaries. DHHL is committed to addressing these ongoing disparities and is finding community-based solutions.

Our commitment to public education was demonstrated this past April when we successfully negotiated a new four-year contract with the Hawai'i State Teachers Association and the 13,500 teachers it represents. The contract, which provides substantial pay raises for new hires and bonuses for experienced professionals, has paid dividends with more teaching positions being filled and fewer teachers leaving the educational field.

Investing in education will help to increase the success of our keiki. As such, we have requested more than \$125 million to support Hawai'i's public schools, including substantial funding for DOE's food service and student transportation programs.

Our Administration is tackling historic challenges head-on. We will fulfill our commitments to you, to our islands and to future generations.

Budget and Fiscal Considerations

In developing the Executive Supplemental Budget, we considered the state's current and anticipated fiscal health and the potential impact of all proposed budget requests. To the

extent possible, we considered potential stressors to the state's economy which could impact the state's revenues and fiscal well-being.

Administrative Directive No. 22-01, State Reserve Policy, requires that for each year of the six-year planning period, the state shall endeavor to attain a minimum fund balance as a percentage of the preceding year's general fund revenues as follows:

1. 5 percent unassigned general fund carryover balance;
2. 10 percent Emergency and Budget Reserve Fund (EBRF); and
3. 25 percent combined state reserves or 20 percent combined state reserves, if the EBRF fund balance objective has been met.

The balance of the EBRF is the highest it has ever been. With a current balance of \$1.476 billion, the EBRF is now 14.5 percent of FY 23 general fund revenues, which provides a strong reserve for the future.

The state's major unfunded liabilities pertain to pension obligations and other post-employment benefits, or health benefits, it owes its retirees. Funding these liabilities continues to pose significant demands on the state's resources. With the support of the Legislature, however, we have made substantial progress addressing our unfunded liabilities.

The state's progress in addressing its liabilities is considered by credit rating agencies that rate the state's G.O. bonds. The state's current G.O. bond ratings are "AA" (stable outlook) by Fitch Ratings, "Aa2" (stable outlook) by Moody's Investors Service, and "AA+" (stable outlook) by S&P Global Ratings, because of, among other things, the state's strong budget and

fiscal policies. High credit ratings mean lower borrowing costs for the state.

Preliminary actual general fund tax revenue growth for the first four months of FY 24 was 7.6 percent. Although this exceeds the Council of Revenue's (COR) projection of 1.3 percent for FY 24, General Excise and Use Tax (GET) and Transient Accommodations Tax revenue growth for the same period were 0.0 percent and -7.7 percent, respectively.

The flattening of GET collections, which is the largest category of tax collections and an indicator of the state's economic health, is concerning. Further, the current growth is primarily due to the increase in Individual Income Tax (IIT) collections of 29.7 percent, which is inflated due to the \$315 million in constitutional IIT refunds that were paid out in the first half of FY 23.

Actions taken by Congress may impact Hawai'i. Congress has not yet passed a budget for federal FY 24, and the federal government is operating on a second continuing resolution that has two expiration dates.

The first expiration date, January 19, 2024, applies to 4 of the 12 federal appropriation bills that make up the federal budget including those for housing and transportation; and the second expiration date, February 2, 2024, applies to the remaining 8 appropriation bills including those for defense, education, labor, health, and human services. Operating on continuing resolutions can cause uncertainty for federally funded programs, leaving them unable to plan.

However, even if Congress passes a federal FY 24 budget, it could affect federal funds coming into the state and the stability of federal grant programs. With constant discussions of federal reductions, the state must be prepared to assume costs for services which the state deems critical should the

federal government reduce or discontinue funding. Reduced funding could also have economic impacts.

Recent events such as the pandemic and the 2023 wildfires have made it abundantly clear how quickly things can change. We are cautiously optimistic about Hawai'i's economy but many potential challenges remain. As such, we must be prepared to handle fiscal challenges that come our way and will be closely monitoring general fund revenues in the months to come.

The Economy

The rapid return of visitors to the islands combined with the significant influx of federal funds helped Hawai'i's economy surge after the initial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. High expectations of growth earlier this calendar year were tempered by inflation as the state's economy stabilized and returned to moderate levels of growth.

Hawai'i's visitor industry was growing at moderate levels, with July 2023 visitor spending, measured in nominal dollars, up by 2.8 percent compared to July 2022 and 20.7 percent compared to July 2019, the benchmark year prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. Total visitor arrivals had increased by 1.2 percent over July 2022 and recovered to 93.7 percent compared to July 2019.

Visitor arrivals to Maui, which had 31 percent of the state's visitor arrivals in July 2023, have understandably dropped significantly since the wildfires. West Maui played a significant part in Hawai'i's tourism industry. With West Maui closed to tourism since August 8, it was expected that the impact from the wildfires would significantly impact Maui's economy as well as the overall state economy.

It was a difficult decision to allow hotels to reopen while many who had been impacted by the wildfires still lacked permanent

or longer-term temporary housing. Many were concerned that the reopening was too soon, and many others believed that moving toward recovery would be helpful.

In conjunction with the County of Maui, we began a phased reopening of West Maui on October 8. Currently, historic Lahaina Town and the surrounding affected areas remain closed out of respect for the residents and due to continuing relief efforts, but the rest of West Maui is fully open.

The visitor industry continues to feel the impact of the wildfires as both visitor arrivals and visitor spending in October 2023 declined for the third straight month compared to 2022. Visitor arrivals were down 3.2 percent compared to October 2022 but, compared to pre-pandemic 2019, there was a 92.3 percent recovery in total visitor arrivals from October 2019. As measured in nominal dollars, total visitor spending decreased by 2 percent from October 2022 but increased by 13.8 percent compared to October 2019.

Hawai'i's unemployment rate, which had spiked to 22.6 percent at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, had decreased and stabilized at 2.8 percent in July through September 2023, the lowest rate since the pandemic. Although the unemployment rate has slightly increased to 2.9 percent in October 2023, there has also been a decrease of about 2,400 in the labor force since July 2023.

Revenue Projections

At its September 7, 2023 meeting, the COR reduced its projection for general fund tax revenue growth for FY 24 from 4 percent to 1.3 percent, while it increased FY 25 from 3.5 percent to 5.2 percent. The COR's forecasts for FY 26 through FY 30 were maintained at 3.5 percent for each fiscal year.

The COR has indicated that the decrease for FY 24 accounts for the economic impacts of the Maui wildfires and its impact on tourism revenues and other economic activity. However, the COR expects that the recovery efforts and the large influx of federal assistance will mitigate some of the immediate impacts of the fires and their repercussions.

The 2.7 percent reduction to the FY 24 projection reflects slower tourism spending that was occurring independent of the Maui disaster. The increase to the COR's FY 25 forecast accounts for the spending that will come from the recovery construction in response to the Maui wildfires. The COR is also concerned about the strong competition from international travel destinations due to the strength of the U.S. dollar compared to foreign currencies and that the unfavorable foreign currency exchange rate may deter visitors from Japan.

Constitutional and Statutory Requirements

In preparing the supplemental budget, the Executive Branch is bound by constitutional and statutory requirements, which include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Article VII, Section 9, of the State Constitution provides that “. . . in each regular session in an even-numbered year, at such time as may be provided by law, the governor may submit to the legislature a bill to amend any appropriation for operating expenditures of the current fiscal biennium, to be known as the supplemental appropriations bill, and bills to amend any appropriations for capital expenditures of the current fiscal biennium . . .”
- Section 37-72, Supplemental Budget, HRS, states that the Governor may submit to the Legislature a supplemental budget to amend any appropriation for the current fiscal biennium. The supplemental budget shall reflect the changes being proposed in the state's program and

financial plan and shall be submitted, as applicable, in the manner provided in Section 37-71, The Budget, HRS.

- Section 37-71(b)(4), HRS, prescribes that the information provided in the budget be formatted such that “[p]rogram costs shall include all costs, including research and development, operating and capital, regardless of the means of financing . . .”
- Section 37-71(c)(3), HRS, requires a summary listing of all capital improvement projects by program, at the lowest level of the program structure, which shows for each project, by investment cost elements, the amount of new appropriations and authorizations proposed. Under Section 37-62, Definitions, HRS, “cost elements” means the major subdivisions of a cost category. The category “capital investment” includes plan, land acquisition, design, construction, and equipment and furnishing.

Thus, the Executive Supplemental Budget includes all appropriations from Act 164, SLH 2023, the General Appropriations Act. To meet the requirements of Section 37-71, HRS, we have also designated the funding for CIP projects included in the FY 25 Supplemental Budget by cost element (i.e., plans, land acquisition, design, construction, and equipment). This includes providing cost element breakdowns for CIP projects that were originally appropriated in Act 164, SLH 2023.

THE FY 25 EXECUTIVE SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET

Budget Approach and Priorities

As managers of the public’s funds, it is our responsibility to make the best use of the state’s resources, especially during uncertain times. We must strategically plan expenditures and provide for limited expansion of annual recurrent spending to ensure fiscal sustainability.

Pressing demands on state resources have reemphasized the need to be responsible with our finances. We have proposed appropriate general fund appropriations in the Executive Supplemental Budget and have also proposed to realign our current resources to solve our most critical problems and better serve the people of Hawai’i.

Recovery efforts for the 2023 wildfires are our highest priority as the health and welfare of Maui’s people must be at the forefront as they heal from the devastation. This will require a great deal of the state’s resources, for which we have set-aside half a billion dollars for the state’s share of the costs. As the timing of payments for recovery costs is unknown, the Executive Supplemental Budget adds \$186.2 million in general funds for B&F, for response and recovery efforts related to the 2023 wildfires for FY 25.

There are also many other competing demands for state resources. Resources to address our critical needs for health, affordable housing, homelessness, and climate issues are our highest priorities. Programs that strengthen our communities and enhance our quality of life also deserve support.

Mental health services are often overlooked but, in trying times, they are especially important. The Executive Supplemental Budget includes requests totaling \$74.5 million (\$64.7 million in general funds and \$9.8 million in federal funds), including \$20 million for HSH, \$10.8 million for Child and Adolescent Mental Health contract increases, and \$6.7 million for the Behavioral Health Crisis Center and Supportive Housing services to be located at the Iwilei Resource Center, which will also support those experiencing homelessness.

Further health care support is provided in the CIP budget, which includes \$45 million in additional G.O. bond funds for the Consolidated Healthcare Unit at HCF. We have also

requested \$4.2 million in G.O bond funds for a bed expansion at the Guensberg and Bishop buildings at HSH.

Housing costs in Hawai'i are among the most expensive in the nation and there is an increased need for affordable housing, including rentals. The Hawai'i Public Housing Authority (HPHA) School Street Campus project will provide 250 elderly affordable rental housing units; as such, we have requested \$22 million in G.O. bond funds for increased construction costs to allow for project completion. We have also requested the conversion of \$45 million in operating general funds for teacher housing from Act 164, SLH 2023, to G.O. bond funds.

Homelessness is often directly related to the availability of affordable housing. While we are working diligently on providing more affordable housing, the costs of our existing programs to support the people experiencing homelessness are increasing; thus, DHS' FY 25 operating requests include \$1.3 million in general funds for the Homeless Programs Office's homeless services contracts and \$400,000 in general funds for HPHA's rent supplement program.

Hawai'i's natural resources are an essential part of our culture and way of life. We have a duty to take care of these precious resources for future generations; however, the impact of climate change is already evident. As such, we have requested 3.00 FTE permanent positions and \$154,000 in general funds to support the Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission in FY 25.

In addition to submitting Executive Supplemental Budget requests to support our priorities in FY 25, we will be submitting emergency appropriation bills for FY 24 which total \$26.6 million in general funds for DOE's food service operations and the Charter Schools. These appropriations are necessary to provide critical support for the respective programs in FY 24.

The Executive Supplemental Budget contains operating and CIP requests for FY 25 that propose changes and adjustments to Act 164, SLH 2023, including transfers (operating only), which authorized funding for the two-year fiscal period that began on July 1, 2023 and ends on June 30, 2025. We will also be proposing to reinstate standard operating and CIP provisions necessary for effective and efficient implementation of the budget.

	FY 24 Appropriations (\$million)	FY 24 Adjustments (\$million)	FY 24 Requests (\$million)
Operating Budget			
All Means of Financing (MOF)	19,026.8	.....	19,026.8
General Funds	10,736.6	.....	10,736.6
CIP Budget			
All MOF	2,933.0	.....	2,933.0
General Funds	384.3	.....	384.3
G.O. Bond Funds	887.2	.....	887.2
G.O. Reimbursable Bond Funds	9.9	.....	9.9

	FY 25 Appropriations (\$million)	FY 25 Adjustments (\$million)	FY 25 Requests (\$million)
Operating Budget			
All MOF	18,206.4	1,036.4	19,242.8
General Funds	9,896.0	326.8	10,222.8
CIP Budget			
All MOF	1,354.2	2,842.0	4,196.2
General Funds	254.9	-106.2	148.7
G.O. Bond Funds	338.9	890.2	1,229.1
G.O. Reimbursable Bond Funds	.....	.....	.....

The Operating Budget

The Executive Supplemental Budget includes amendments for FY 25 that total \$1.036 billion from all MOF for operating costs. This represents an increase of 5.7 percent compared to FY 25 appropriations in the FB 2023-25 Executive Budget (Act 164, SLH 2023). There were no amendments for FY 24.

Significant requests include the following (FY 25 general funds unless otherwise noted; most positions funded for six-months). Additional information on funding distribution by MOF and department may be found in the forthcoming sections.

Wildfire Recovery, Mitigation and Response

2023 Wildfire Recovery

- Adds \$200,000,000 in revolving funds to increase the Risk Management Revolving Fund appropriation to allow the expenditure of anticipated insurance claim payments related to the 2023 wildfires.
- Adds \$186,160,000 as set-aside for response and recovery efforts related to the 2023 wildfires under B&F.
- Adds 3.00 FTE permanent positions and \$182,238 for DBEDT, Statewide Planning and Coordination's Special Plans Branch, for Maui recovery efforts.
- Adds \$125,000 for temporary libraries for Makawao and Lahaina.
- Adds 6.00 federal fund temporary positions, \$13,370,000 in general funds, and \$12,751,554 in federal funds for emergency management related to the Maui wildfires for DHS.
- Adds \$521,473 in special fund ceiling for DLNR, DOCARE, for Maui wildfire recovery.

Statewide Wildfire Mitigation and Response

- Adds 20.00 FTE permanent positions and \$653,082 for brushfire positions for HI-EMA.

- Adds \$1,000,000 for the PUC Special Fund ceiling for consultant contracts for utility dockets.
- Adds \$20,000,000 for wildfire response, recovery, and prevention measures for DHHL.
- Adds \$7,425,000 for fire response and rehabilitation and fuels reduction contracts for DLNR's DOFAW.
- Adds \$10,000,000 for fire and emergency response equipment for DLNR's DOFAW.

Health

- Adds \$500,000 for vision services to reduce learning barriers for DOE.
- Adds \$20,000,000 for contracts for psychiatric in-patient services for HSH.
- Adds \$13,000,000 for contracts for temporary health care workers for HSH.
- Adds \$10,800,000 for purchase-of-service contracts for CAMHSD.
- Adds \$6,657,400 for behavioral health crisis center and supportive housing services for Adult Mental Health Division.
- Adds \$4,962,487 for early intervention services for Family Health Services Division.
- Adds \$2,512,751 for collective bargaining increases for emergency medical services for the counties of Maui, Kaua'i, and Hawai'i.

- Adds 1.00 FTE permanent and 1.00 FTE temporary positions and \$2,220,328 in special funds for a statewide multi-media campaign to provide information related to cannabis use and misuse.
- Adds \$1,000,000 for In-Community Youth Programs to support youth mental health services.
- Adds \$5,750,000 in general funds and \$9,775,000 in federal funds for Medicaid health care payments pursuant to a recent rate study.
- Adds 9.50 FTE permanent positions and \$1,390,853 for a UH Mānoa and UH West O'ahu collaboration to increase nursing enrollment.

Housing

- Converts \$230,000,000 in operating general funds for deposit in the RHRF (\$180,000,000) and DURF (\$50,000,000) to G.O. bond funds in the CIP budget.
- Adds 6.00 FTE temporary positions and \$194,533 in federal funds to support the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act.

Homelessness

- Adds \$1,320,000 for Homeless Services to provide increased support for homeless services contracts.
- Adds \$400,000 for the State Rent Supplement Program.
- Adds \$5,000,000 for stored property and debris removal services.

Climate

- Adds \$700,000 in special funds for two grants: Advance Assistance 2.0 that will provide resources to develop energy hazard mitigation strategies, etc.; and Integrating Resilience Strategies for Zero Emission Vehicle infrastructure.
- Adds 1.25 FTE temporary positions and \$388,065 in special funds and 1.75 FTE temporary positions and \$430,565 in other federal funds for Solar for All grant and to assist with existing Hawai'i Green Infrastructure Authority operations, including the new HI-CAP loan program.
- Adds 3.00 FTE permanent positions and \$154,000 to support the Hawai'i Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission.

Environment

- Adds \$7,500,000 for forest and resource management improvements.
- Adds \$2,000,000 in special funds for equipment and motor vehicles to support State Parks.

Education

Lower Education

- Adds \$15,000,000 for electricity costs.
- Adds \$21,000,000 to support operations for the School Food Service Program in support of the federal meal program.

- Adds \$18,377,674 to fund salary increases for public school Educational Assistants and Vice Principals pursuant to an agreement with Hawai'i Government Employees Association.
- Adds \$18,266,346 to fund school bus contracts.
- Adds \$10,000,000 for workers' compensation (WC) to cover shortfalls to pay for statutorily mandated benefits.
- Adds \$10,000,000 for Active Shooter Door Locks/Door Blockers.
- Adds \$8,000,000 for nighttime security.
- Adds \$3,600,000 for work-based learning for students with severe disabilities.
- Adds \$12,463,882 for Charter Schools to equalize the per pupil funding based on the proposed FY 25 operating budget and projected enrollment for DOE.
- Adds \$1,605,000 for Charter Schools to cover salary increases for Educational Assistants and Vice Principals.
- Adds \$1,090,160 for per pupil funding for Kulia Academy, a new charter school.
- Transfers \$6,000,000 from Cash Support for Child Care to General Support for Self-Sufficiency Services to facilitate the use of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families funds for Preschool Open Doors subsidy payments.

Higher Education

- Adds \$17,526,848 to restore funding reductions from Act 88, SLH 2021, for various UH programs, statewide.

- Adds \$3,600,000 for athletic program subsidies.
- Adds 4.00 FTE permanent positions and \$1,208,020 in special funds to comply with campus safety training as established by Act 76, SLH 2023.
- Adds \$3,700,000 to continue the Hawai'i Promise Scholarship program for the Community Colleges.

Public Library System

- Adds \$550,000 for security services at various libraries.

Human Services

- Increases the Spouse and Child Abuse Special Fund ceiling by \$5,000,000 for Child Protective Services to fund operations and services necessary to comply with the Family First Prevention Services Act.

Economy

- Adds \$60,000,000 and \$25,000,000 in special funds to fold the HTA into the base budget.

Agriculture

- Adds \$1,000,000 for the DA BUX Program for the General Administration for Agriculture Program.
- Adds \$720,000 for the Farm to Foodbank Program for the Agricultural Development and Marketing Program.
- Adds \$733,076 in special funds for upgrades to the Animal Information System for the Rabies Quarantine Program.

Public Safety

- Adds \$2,456,750 for the Career Criminal Prosecution and Victim-Witness Assistance programs.
- Transfers \$3,956,927 in federal funds and \$9,405,469 in other federal funds appropriation ceilings to reflect federal awards anticipated to be transferred from DOD to the Department of Law Enforcement (DLE).
- Adds non-recurring funds amounting to \$6,919,624 in general funds and \$24,700,000 in other federal funds for hazard mitigation and emergency operations center projects under HI-EMA.
- Adds \$1,500,000 for training equipment and supplies, including firearms and ammunition for DLE.
- Adds \$2,600,000 for security guard services and security camera monitoring at the State Capitol.
- Trades-off \$3,730,000 in Federal Detention Center inmate housing costs from Non-State Facilities to cover WC costs for various correctional centers.

Transportation

- Adds \$13,200,000 in special funds for additional security equipment for Daniel K. Inouye International (DKII) Airport at Honolulu, Kahului Airport, Hilo International Airport, Ellison Onizuka Kona International Airport at Keāhole, and Līhu'e Airport.
- Adds \$10,000,000 in special funds for special maintenance contract for security for Airports Administration.
- Adds \$6,659,493 in special funds for various other current expenses for Honolulu Harbor.

- Adds \$3,000,000 in special funds for repair and maintenance for O'ahu highways.
- Adds \$2,000,000 in special funds for guardrail repair for island of Hawai'i highways.

Effective, Efficient, and Open Government

- Adds \$1,134,322 for increased electricity and utility costs for state buildings on O'ahu and the island of Hawai'i managed by the Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS).
- Adds \$1,650,000 for support of the Enterprise Financial System project in the Accounting System Development and Maintenance program.
- Decreases state employee health premium payments by \$17,107,909.
- Adds \$13,356,628 to provide additional matching funds for broadband deployment grants.
- Increases the Mass Transit Special Fund ceiling by \$49,730,000 to facilitate disbursements.
- Increases the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund ceiling by \$4,000,000 to facilitate payment of claims.
- Increases the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs (DCCA) General Support Program's special fund ceiling by \$2,500,000 for department website redesign and call center.
- Increases DCCA's Insurance Regulatory Services Program's special fund ceiling by \$1,175,000 for captive insurance examination and marketing costs.

- Adds 5.00 FTE permanent positions and \$730,080 for state employee and intern recruitment, job fairs, and multi-media public outreach by the Department of Human Resources Development's Work Force Attraction, Selection, Classification, and Effectiveness Program.
- Adds \$2,200,000 for net increase in appropriation ceiling for federal and other federal funds to align with anticipated federal awards in Workforce Development and Unemployment Insurance programs.

Culture and Recreation

- Adds \$49,500,000 in special funds to provide the Stadium Development Special Fund with expenditure ceiling in FY 25.

The Capital Improvement Program Budget

The Executive Supplemental Budget includes amendments for FY 25 that total \$2.842 billion from all MOF for CIP costs. This represents an increase of 209.9 percent compared to FY 25 appropriations from Act 164, SLH 2023. There were no amendments for FY 24.

Significant requests for priority areas include the following (FY 25 G.O. bond funds unless otherwise noted). Additional information on funding distribution by MOF and department may be found in the forthcoming sections.

Wildfire Recovery, Mitigation and Response

2023 Wildfire Recovery

- Adds \$2,360,000 for West Maui and Upcountry fire prevention, erosion control, and fire suppression dip tanks on Maui.

- Adds \$6,600,000 in revenue bond funds and \$26,400,000 in federal funds for major repairs, rehabilitation, or reinstallation of state highway facilities in Lahaina due to the 2023 wildfires.

Health

- Adds \$9,960,000 for Kamā'ule'ule, Replace Air Handler Units, Exhaust Fans and Related Improvements, O'ahu.
- Adds \$4,200,000 for HSH, Bed Expansion for Guensberg and Bishop Buildings, O'ahu.
- Adds \$2,750,000 for Kalaupapa Settlement, Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Cover and Related Improvements, Moloka'i.
- Adds \$2,000,000 for Kamā'ule'ule, Biosafety Level 3 Laboratory, O'ahu.
- Adds \$25,500,000 for various projects for the Hawai'i Health Systems Corporation, statewide.
- Adds \$1,500,000 for various projects for the Kahuku Medical Center, O'ahu.

Housing

- Converts \$230,000,000 in operating general funds for deposit in the RHRF (\$180,000,000) and DURF (\$50,000,000) to G.O. bond funds.
- Converts \$45,000,000 in general funds from the operating budget to G.O. bond funds for SFA for teacher housing.
- Adds \$22,000,000 for School Street, Development of Elderly Housing, O'ahu.

- Adds \$10,000,000 for HPHA Lump Sum, Site and Building Improvements, Health and Safety Improvements, statewide.
- Adds \$25,000,000 for UH West O'ahu Infrastructure, On-Site Infrastructure, Phase 2, Kapolei, O'ahu.
- Adds \$10,000,000 for Iwilei-Kapālama TOD Infrastructure Design, O'ahu.

Environment

- Adds \$15,000,000 for renovations, repairs and maintenance, and improvements at State Parks, statewide.
- Adds \$700,000 for Shangri La Breakwater Removal, O'ahu.
- Adds \$8,000,000 for Kawaihae North Small Boat Harbor, Hawai'i.

Education

Lower Education

- Adds \$26,000,000 for Lump Sum – Compliance, statewide, to bring DOE in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, including architectural barrier removal, and gender equity requirements.
- Adds \$49,000,000 for Lump Sum – Project Completion, statewide, for construction management costs, purchase orders, utilities charges, change orders, and all other costs associated with the completion of a project.
- Adds \$10,000,000 for sewer system replacement at King Kekaulike High School, Maui.

- Adds \$3,500,000 for Youth Challenge Academy Buildings 1786 and 1787, Upgrades and Improvements, O'ahu.

Higher Education

- Adds \$20,000,000 for UH System, Renew, Improve, and Modernize, statewide.
- Adds \$3,000,000 for Coconut Island, Sewer Line Replacement/Upgrades, O'ahu.
- Adds \$7,300,000 for UH Hilo, Renew, Improve, and Modernize, Hawai'i.
- Adds \$8,000,000 for UH Mānoa, Holmes Hall, O'ahu.
- Adds \$5,000,000 for UH West O'ahu, Renew, Improve, and Modernize, O'ahu.
- Adds \$5,000,000 for UH Mānoa, Mini Master Plan Phase 3, Kuykendall Hall, O'ahu.
- Adds \$6,250,000 for John A. Burns School of Medicine Kaka'ako Buildings, Roof Replacement, O'ahu.
- Adds a total of \$101,200,000 to convert the MOF for various projects with general fund appropriations in FY 25 to G.O. bond funds.
- Adds \$3,000,000 for UH Mānoa, Waikīkī Aquarium Seawall Repair, O'ahu.
- Adds \$9,000,000 for Waikīkī Aquarium Upgrades, O'ahu.

Public Library System

- Adds \$10,000,000 for New Waikoloa Public Library, Hawai'i.

Effective, Efficient, and Open Government

- Adds \$4,750,000 for No. 1 Capitol District Building, Site and Accessibility Improvements, O'ahu.
- Adds \$5,000,000 for Enterprise Financial System, statewide.
- Adds \$1,000,000 for Decommissioning of the Kalanimoku Data Center, O'ahu.

Human Services

- Adds \$20,000,000 in G.O. bond funds and \$20,000,000 in federal funds for Information Technology Modernization for the Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System, statewide.
- Adds \$1,628,000 for the Kawailoa Youth and Family Wellness Center (KYFWC) Replace Emergency Generators and Other Improvements, O'ahu.
- Adds \$683,000 for KYFWC Air Conditioning Systems Replacement and Related Improvements, O'ahu.

Economy

- Adds \$5,000,000 for Natural Energy Laboratory of Hawai'i Authority (NELHA), Potable Water Well, Hawai'i.
- Adds \$17,932,000 for NELHA, Construction of Two New Roads, Hawai'i.

- Adds \$99,205,000 to restore funding for projects that had their FY 24 general fund appropriation partially or completely transferred to cover recovery costs for the Maui wildfires.
- Adds \$6,100,000 for Demolition and Removal of Existing Improvements (Uncle Billy's), Hilo, Hawai'i.

Agriculture

- Adds \$23,000,000 for State Irrigation System Reservoir Safety Improvements, Statewide, for the Agricultural Resource Management Program (ARMP).
- Adds \$6,000,000 for tar deposit remediation for the Hālawā Animal Industries Facility, O'ahu, for the General Administration for Agriculture Program.
- Adds \$3,500,000 for Kahuku Agricultural Park Miscellaneous Improvements, O'ahu, for ARMP.
- Adds \$2,000,000 for Moloka'i Irrigation System Improvements, Moloka'i, for ARMP.
- Adds \$4,500,000 for Agricultural Warehouses, statewide.
- Adds \$6,470,000 for Kekaha Irrigation System Improvements, Kaua'i.
- Adds \$2,500,000 for Kekaha Bridge, Kaua'i.

Public Safety

- Adds \$20,000,000 for the Department of Public Safety (PSD)/Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (DCR) New Kaua'i Community Correctional Center and Community Transitional Center, Kaua'i.

- Adds \$18,000,000 for HCF Perimeter Security Fence and Related Structural Repairs and Improvements, O'ahu.
- Adds \$3,500,000 for the Maui Community Correctional Center Perimeter Security Fence and Related Repairs, Maui.
- Adds \$3,000,000 for PSD/DCR New West Hawai'i Jail and Community Transitional Center, Hawai'i.
- Changes the expending agency of \$5,000,000 in FY 24 for Hālawā Correctional Facility – Consolidated Healthcare Unit, O'ahu, from PSD to DAGS; and adds \$45,000,000 in FY 25 for the same project.
- Trades-off \$1,500,000 in FY 24 from the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC) Laundry Expansion and Related Improvements, O'ahu, to the WCCC Kitchen Expansion and Related Improvements, O'ahu.

Transportation

- Adds \$621,924,000 (\$500,224,000 in revenue bonds and \$121,700,000 in federal funds) for DKII Airport, Airport Improvements, O'ahu.
- Adds \$270,435,000 (\$103,751,000 in revenue bonds and \$166,684,000 in federal funds) for Airfield Improvements, statewide.
- Adds \$44,000,000 in revenue bonds for Honolulu Harbor Improvements, O'ahu.
- Adds \$26,000,000 in revenue bonds for Hilo Harbor Improvements, Hawai'i.

- Adds \$294,300,000 (\$9,000,000 in special funds, \$63,700,000 in revenue bonds, and \$221,600,000 in federal funds) for Highway System Preservation Improvements, statewide.
- Adds \$139,774,000 (\$42,586,000 in revenue bonds and \$97,188,000 in federal funds) for Highway Traffic Operational Improvements, statewide.

THE STRENGTH OF COMMUNITY

We will never forget the day that took and changed the lives of so many on Maui. The devastating wildfires on August 8 took the lives of 100 loved ones and left thousands to deal with the devastation of their homes, the lives they once knew and the town of Lahaina, that was so dearly loved.

Through heartbreaking tragedy, the community rose. The local community came together and worked to provide food, shelter, and other necessities. The worldwide community showed its love and support to Maui through donations from far and wide. And, our community of state employees worked diligently with our county, federal and non-profit partners to support the state's response and wildfire victims.

We are fully committed to Maui's people and their recovery. The Executive Supplemental Budget proposes a plan to allow the state to address recovery costs over several years and, while there are still many unknowns, we will do our best to meet the challenges ahead.

The people of Maui have shown remarkable strength in the face of adversity. The days ahead may not be easy and they will continue to need our support. We will be there to support the community for the long term.

There is much to be done, and it is a high priority to support the health and welfare of Hawai'i's people. We will continue to

fight to improve our cost of living and to make affordable housing available for all who need it. We must take every opportunity to invest in Hawai'i's future, to make our state a place we all, and especially our keiki, have opportunities to succeed.

With the support of the Legislature, we have already made major investments in our state and for our residents. We will continue to work hard and look forward to working with the Legislature during the 2024 Legislative Session for the people of Hawai'i.

Sincerely,



JOSH GREEN, M.D.
Governor of Hawai'i

APPENDIX TO THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

A. THE FY 25 EXECUTIVE SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS

Breakdowns by MOF are as follows:

THE OPERATING BUDGET

General Funds

For **FY 24**, there were no proposed general fund adjustments to the operating budget. The current appropriation level and recommended general fund amount for FY 24 is \$10.737 billion.

For **FY 25**, total proposed general fund adjustments to the operating budget amount to a net increase of \$326.8 million, or 3.3% more than the current appropriation level of \$9.896 billion. The recommended general fund amount for FY 25 is \$10.223 billion.

All Means of Financing

For **FY 24**, there were no proposed adjustments to the operating budget. The current appropriation level and recommended amount for all means of financing (MOF) for FY 24 is \$19.027 billion.

For **FY 25**, total proposed adjustments to the operating budget for all MOF amount to a net increase of \$1.036 billion, or 5.7% more than the current appropriation level of \$18.206 billion for all MOF. The recommended amount for all MOF for FY 25 is \$19.243 billion.

<u>Means of Financing</u>	<u>FY 24 Act 164/2023 Appropriation (\$)</u>	<u>FY 24 Proposed Adjustment (\$)</u>	<u>FY 24 Recommended Appropriation (\$)</u>
General Funds	10,736,611,097	.....	10,736,611,097
Special Funds	3,560,088,942	.....	3,560,088,942
Federal Funds	3,212,210,398	.....	3,212,210,398
Other Federal Funds	367,837,341	.....	367,837,341
Private Contributions	903,067	.....	903,067
County Funds	209,721	.....	209,721
Trust Funds	476,371,973	.....	476,371,973
Interdept. Transfers	90,143,176	.....	90,143,176
Revolving Funds	561,717,926	.....	561,717,926
Other Funds	<u>20,677,825</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>20,677,825</u>
Total	19,026,771,466	.....	19,026,771,466
<u>Means of Financing</u>	<u>FY 25 Act 164/2023 Appropriation (\$)</u>	<u>FY 25 Proposed Adjustment (\$)</u>	<u>FY 25 Recommended Appropriation (\$)</u>
General Funds	9,896,004,553	326,769,171	10,222,773,724
Special Funds	3,615,327,915	212,854,564	3,828,182,479
Federal Funds	3,240,138,088	214,996,641	3,455,134,729
Other Federal Funds	359,433,118	77,855,535	437,288,653
Private Contributions	903,067	.....	903,067
County Funds	209,721	(209,721)	.....
Trust Funds	423,675,825	4,372,878	428,048,703
Interdept. Transfers	91,564,699	(193,516)	91,371,183
Revolving Funds	557,925,299	199,952,841	757,878,140
Other Funds	<u>21,216,288</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>21,216,288</u>
Total	18,206,398,573	1,036,398,393	19,242,796,966

The distribution by department and the significant changes in the Operating Supplemental Budget by department are presented in the sections that follow.

THE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM BUDGET

General Obligation Bond Funds

For **FY 24**, there were no proposed capital improvement program (CIP) adjustments for general obligation (G.O.) bond funds. The current G.O. bond fund and G.O. reimbursable (G.O.R.) bond fund appropriation level amount for FY 24 is \$887.2 million and \$9.9 million, respectively.

For **FY 25**, total proposed CIP adjustments for G.O. bond funds amount to a net increase of \$890.2 million, or 262.72% more than the total of the current G.O. bond fund appropriation level of \$338.9 million. The recommended G.O. bond fund amount for FY 25 is \$1.229 billion. There was no G.O.R. bond fund adjustment or appropriation for FY 25.

All Means of Financing

For **FY 24**, there were no proposed CIP adjustments for all MOF. The current appropriation level amount for FY 24 is \$2.933 billion.

For **FY 25**, total proposed CIP adjustments for all MOF amount to a net increase of \$2.842 billion, or 209.9% of the current level for all MOF of \$1.354 billion. The recommended amount for all MOF for FY 25 is \$4.196 billion.

Breakdowns by MOF are as follows:

<u>Means of Financing</u>	<u>FY 24 Act 164/2023 Appropriation (\$)</u>	<u>FY 24 Proposed Adjustment (\$)</u>	<u>FY 24 Recommended Appropriation (\$)</u>
General Funds	384,265,000	.....	384,265,000
Special Funds	22,335,000	.....	22,335,000
G.O. Bonds	887,237,000	.....	887,237,000
G.O.R. Bonds	9,900,000	.....	9,900,000
Revenue Bonds	1,008,919,000	.....	1,008,919,000
Federal Funds	405,973,000	.....	405,973,000
Other Federal Funds	108,391,000	.....	108,391,000
Private Contributions	20,000	.....	20,000
County Funds	40,775,000	.....	40,775,000
Trust Funds	.....	.....	.....
Interdept. Transfers	.....	.....	.....
Revolving Funds	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds	<u>65,231,000</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>65,231,000</u>
Total	2,933,046,000	.....	2,933,046,000

<u>Means of Financing</u>	<u>FY 25 Act 164/2023 Appropriation (\$)</u>	<u>FY 25 Proposed Adjustment (\$)</u>	<u>FY 25 Recommended Appropriation (\$)</u>
General Funds	254,877,000	(106,200,000)	148,677,000
Special Funds	15,456,000	14,103,000	29,559,000
G.O. Bonds	338,880,000	890,213,000	1,229,093,000
G.O.R. Bonds	.....	.....	.....
Revenue Bonds	343,181,000	1,113,051,000	1,456,232,000
Federal Funds	244,846,000	899,157,000	1,144,003,000
Other Federal Funds	156,765,000	.....	156,765,000
Private Contributions	28,000	.....	28,000
County Funds	.....	.....	.....
Trust Funds	.....	.....	.....
Interdept. Transfers	.....	.....	.....
Revolving Funds	.....	.....	.....
Other Funds	<u>157,000</u>	<u>31,706,000</u>	<u>31,863,000</u>
Total	1,354,190,000	2,842,030,000	4,196,220,000

The distribution by department and the highlights of the CIP program by department are presented in the sections that follow.

B. THE GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURE CEILING

By law, general fund appropriations must comply with the expenditure ceiling requirements that are set forth in Section 9 of Article VII of the Hawai'i State Constitution and Section 37-92 of the Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS).

At the aggregate level that includes all branches of government, the total proposed appropriations from the general fund exceed the FY 24 expenditure ceiling but is within the expenditure ceiling for FY 25.

For the Executive Branch, the total proposed appropriations from the general fund (which include the Executive Supplemental Budget for FB 2023-25 and other specific appropriation measures to be submitted) exceeds the appropriation ceiling by \$163 million (or 1.5%) in FY 24 but is within the appropriation ceiling for FY 25. In FY 24, the excess was deemed necessary to support education services and other public interests.

C. TAX REFUND OR CREDIT AND DEPOSIT TO THE EMERGENCY AND BUDGET RESERVE FUND

Article VII, Section 6, of the Hawai'i State Constitution, requires that whenever the State general fund balance at the close of each of two successive fiscal years exceeds 5% of general fund revenues for each of the two fiscal years, the Legislature must provide for a tax refund or tax credit to the taxpayers of the State or make a deposit into one or more emergency funds, as provided by law.

Section 328L-3, HRS, provides that whenever general fund revenues for each of two successive fiscal years exceed revenues for each of the preceding fiscal years by 5%, 5%

of the general fund balance shall be deposited into the Emergency and Budget Reserve Fund.

For FY 22 and FY 23, general fund balances were greater than 5% of general fund revenues. However, it is important to note that the FY 22 and FY 23 general fund balances were adjusted to include certain transactions that were authorized for FY 22 and FY 23 but processed in the subsequent fiscal year. Due to a combination of timing issues with the enactment of the authorizing legislation and accounting system limitations, those transactions were processed in FY 23 and FY 24 but, for the purposes of the general fund financial plan, have been reflected as authorized in FY 22 and FY 23, respectively.

Although the general fund balance exceeded 5% of general fund revenues for FY 22 and FY 23, FY 22 and FY 23 total (tax and non-tax) general fund revenues did not exceed the respective previous year's revenues by 5% or more. Accordingly, the 2024 Legislature must provide for a tax refund or tax credit or make a deposit into one or more funds that serve as temporary supplemental sources of funding in times of emergency, economic downturn, or unforeseen reduction in revenues, or appropriate general funds for the prepayment of either or both of 1) debt service or 2) pension or other post-employment benefit liabilities.

D. THE DEBT LIMIT

Section 13 of Article VII of the Hawai'i State Constitution places a debt limit on G.O. bonds that may be issued by the State. It has been determined that the total amount of principal and interest calculated on: a) all bonds issued and outstanding; b) all bonds authorized and unissued; and c) all bonds proposed in the Executive Supplemental Budget (including State guaranties) will not cause the debt limit to be exceeded at the time of each bond issuance.