

the body an overall view of what is included in the mainline bill. While you're thinking about that I will go ahead and make a few brief remarks that covers all agencies and then I can ask unanimous consent if there is any objection to the process that we have...that I'm trying to outline. In general, the mainline appropriation bill, 813, obviously is the largest appropriation as it covers all operations of state government with the exception of the bills that are...it was the two that we have advanced plus a separate one for...the three we advanced except the separate one for salaries and for construction. Included in the bill is \$1,015,000,000 approximately for the first half of the fiscal year in General Fund, \$1,049,000,000 approximately for the second half. Cash Funds for the first year is a little over 630 million, federal funds at 515. Revolving Funds around 70 or a total of all funds including Revolving of 2,233,000,000 for the first half of the biennium. The second year a slight adjustment in some of those figures. The total of all funds is 2,312,000,000 approximately. To give you a little overview of where the changes occur in funding that is recommended by the committee, about 80 percent of the money goes into five different...six different areas. The salary and health insurance combined of \$118 million increase, constitutes about 33.7 percent. Medicaid increases is 16.9. Capital construction, because it is one-time money essentially, is 17 percent, 17.6. Tech college aid is 3.6. University research proposal is 3.4. Special ed is 3.3 and then the balance of the increase is a little over 20 percent, 25 million, is distributed over a variety of agencies and will be and can be explained as we go along. Another way to look at the distribution, the budget proposal for the first half of the biennium in total would be going up 12.1 percent; for the second half of the biennium 6.9, and if you look at the same kind of distribution instead of dollars, but as a percent of the increase that 12 percent increase, 4 percent of that increase reflects salaries and health insurance, 2.1 of it reflects Medicaid. Capital construction is 2.1. Tech colleges is four-tenths of 1 percent. University research is four-tenths of 1 percent. Special ed is four-tenths of 1 percent for the first half of the biennium in the increases. For the second half of the biennium are less, a little less in all those cases with except the tech colleges, university and the special ed are slightly increased in the amount of capital construction. That generally is an overview with one other thing I might mention as we will be discussing, I'm sure, from time to time is the, as the remaining days expire is the level of reserve that would be appropriate