



TRANSPARENCY AND BALANCE: FY 2009 HOUSE AND SENATE PROPOSALS

The Commonwealth's Fiscal Year 2009 budget will be the first one for which there has been enough information made publicly available for everyone to see and understand the priorities within the budget, and for everyone to evaluate how each budget proposal is balanced.¹

Starting with the Governor's budget proposal in January, and continuing through the proposals made by both the House and Senate, there has been significant progress in the "transparency" of information, implementing many of the recommendations made in *Creating a Transparent Budget for Massachusetts*,² a report by the Massachusetts Budget Transparency Project.

This *MassBudget Brief* takes the information provided by the House and the Senate, and creates a complete "Sources and Uses" statement, comparing the two proposals, and identifying the differences between them. Because the "Sources and Uses" lists all proposed state spending and all sources of revenue, the reader can compare how the budgets balance (i.e. whether there are sufficient revenues to pay for all of the expenses), and can compare whether the two budget proposals are structurally balanced – whether ongoing spending is supported by permanent, rather than temporary or one-time revenues.

Although neither the Governor nor either the House or Senate included a Sources and Uses statement within the budget documents made available to the public, for the first time they both provided most of the information needed to construct such a statement.

The following chart summarizes the budgets as passed by the House and Senate. A detailed explanation of each line follows.

¹ For the House final budget, see <http://www.mass.gov/legis/bills/house/185/ht04pdf/ht04701.pdf>. For the Senate final budget, see <http://www.mass.gov/legis/bills/senate/185/st02pdf/st02714.pdf>.

² Published jointly by the Massachusetts Budget and Policy Center (MBPC), the Massachusetts Taxpayers Foundation and the John W. McCormack Graduate School of Policy Studies at the University of Massachusetts, October 2006, and available at http://massbudget.org/Creating_a_Transparent_Budget.pdf. For a discussion of progress on these recommendations, see also *A More Transparent Budget: Continuing the Progress* from MBPC and the John W. McCormack Graduate School of Policy Studies at the University of Massachusetts, available at <http://massbudget.org/MoreTransparentBudget.pdf>.

Sources and Uses

(in Millions of Dollars)

	FY 2009					
	House			Senate		
	On-going	One-time	Total	On-going	One-time	Total
Revenues and Other Sources						
Revenue Carry-Forward from Previous Year*	104.4		104.4	104.4		104.4
Tax Revenues						
Baseline tax revenue	20,986.9		20,986.9	20,986.9		20,986.9
Tax law changes - corporate tax**	179.0		179.0	296.6		296.6
Tax law changes - cigarette tax	145.5	29.1	174.6	145.5	29.5	175.0
Increased tax enforcement	166.1		166.1	157.3		157.3
Total	21,477.5	29.1	21,506.6	21,586.3	29.5	21,615.8
Federal Grants and Reimbursements	6,919.8		6,919.8	6,998.4		6,998.4
Departmental Revenues into Budgeted Funds	2,498.9		2,498.9	2,456.6		2,456.6
Transfers into Budgeted Funds						
From Lottery Proceeds	1,031.0		1,031.0	1,027.7		1,027.7
From Tobacco Settlement Proceeds	288.5		288.5	288.5		288.5
From the Stabilization Fund		412.0	412.0		210.0	210.0
From Other Sources	449.5		449.5	399.5		399.5
From Gaming Licensing Fee Trust Fund						
From Interest Earned by Stabilization Fund		91.0	91.0		91.0	91.0
Total	1,769.0	503.0	2,272.0	1,715.6	301.0	2,016.6
Total Revenues and Other Sources	32,769.6	532.1	33,301.7	32,861.4	330.5	33,191.9
Appropriations and Other Uses						
Pre-Budget Transfers from General Fund						
Mass. School Building Authority	702.0		702.0	702.0		702.0
Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority	768.0		768.0	768.0		768.0
Pensions	1,465.0		1,465.0	1,465.0		1,465.0
Cigarette tax increase to Commonwealth Care Trust***	174.6		174.6	0.0		0.0
Total	3,109.6	0.0	3,109.6	2,935.0	0.0	2,935.0
Appropriations						
Line Item Appropriations	27,262.0		27,262.0	27,155.8		27,155.8
Outside Section Appropriations***	2,822.7		2,822.7	2,995.6		2,995.6
Total	30,084.7	0.0	30,084.7	30,151.4	0.0	30,151.4
Other Uses****						
Statutory Deposit into Stabilization Fund	107.5		107.5	108.1		108.1
Forgone Deposit into Stabilization Fund		(107.5)	(107.5)		(108.1)	(108.1)
Revenue Carry-Forward into Next Year	107.5		107.5	108.1		108.1
Total	215.1	(107.5)	107.5	216.2	(108.1)	108.1
Total Appropriations and Other Uses	33,409.4	(107.5)	33,301.8	33,302.5	(108.1)	33,194.5
BALANCE*****	(639.7)	639.6	(0.1)	(441.1)	438.5	(2.6)

* State law requires carrying forward 1/2 of 1% of tax revenue into the General Fund for use in the next year.
** The Mass. Dept. of Revenue estimates that revenues in the House budget will actually total only \$110.0 million.
*** The House budget includes \$175 million from the cigarette tax as a pre-budget transfer. The Senate budget includes this same amount as an outside section appropriation.
**** State law requires deposit of 1/2 of 1% of tax revenue into the Stabilization Fund.
***** Using Dept. of Revenue estimates for the House corporate tax reform bill, the House budget would show a deficit of approximately \$69 million.

REVENUES AND OTHER SOURCES

There are five primary sources of funds available for use in the budget: money carried over from the previous year, tax revenue, federal revenue, fees and assessments, and money that has been taken out of special trust funds for spending in the current year. Each of these sources of funds is described in more detail below.

Revenue Carry-Forward from Previous Year

“Revenue Carry-Forward” consists of funds from the previous year’s tax receipts that must remain unspent in that year so that they are available for use in the current year. State law (M.G.L. Chapter 29, Section 5c) states that “an amount equal to 1/2 of 1 per cent of the total revenue from taxes in the preceding fiscal year shall be available to be used as revenue for the current fiscal year.” In other words, each year, one-half of one percent of the year’s total tax revenue must be available to carry forward into the following year for use as revenue.

Total official estimated tax revenue in Fiscal Year 2008 is \$20.888 billion.³ One-half of one percent of this total is \$104.4 million, which is a source of funds for the Fiscal Year 2009 budget.

Tax Revenues

The largest single source of funds available for the budget is tax revenue. Tax revenue includes personal income tax revenue, corporate income tax revenue, sales taxes, and others. Each year the Executive Office of Administration and Finance and the Legislature work with leading economists in the Commonwealth to estimate the amount of tax revenue that will likely be available for the budget in the coming fiscal year, assuming there are no changes in tax laws. This is referred to as the “baseline” tax revenue of the consensus revenue estimate.

Tax revenues in the budget proposals consist of three parts: the total gross tax revenue based on consensus revenue estimates; the total estimate of the revenues that would be generated by tax law changes, and the revenue that the Commonwealth anticipates collecting due to increased enforcement of existing tax laws, as well as due to minor tax law changes included as outside sections of the budget. The value of each of these totals is included in the House and Senate budgets in their respective “Section 1A - Fiscal Year 2009 Revenue by Source and Budgeted Fund.”

- **Baseline tax revenue.** In both the House and Senate budget proposals the baseline consensus tax revenue total for Fiscal Year 2009 was \$20.9869 billion.
- **Tax law changes – corporate tax.** The House budget accounted for tax law changes already approved by the House, including corporate combined reporting (\$188.0 million) and conformity in entity classification to federal rules or so-called “check the box”

³ See Comm. of Mass., Department of Revenue, “June 2008 Tax Collection Summary (Preliminary as of July 16, 2008), available at http://www.mass.gov/Ador/docs/dor/News/PressReleases/2008/June_2008_TaxSummary.pdf

conformity (\$101.0 million). Similarly, the Senate budget accounted for tax law changes approved by the Senate.⁴ The House budget also accounted for the costs of two items in legislation that the House approved that would have reduced the total anticipated revenue: a proposed corporate tax rate reduction and tax incentives for the life sciences. The House estimated that the excise rate reduction would have resulted in \$85.0 million in forgone revenue, and that the incentives for investments in the life sciences would have resulted in \$25.0 million in forgone revenue.⁵ Total revenues associated with these tax law changes, therefore, was \$179.0 million in the House budget.⁶ The Senate budget estimated that clarification of the Earned Income Tax Credit would bring in \$2.0 million in tax revenue, and a change in the taxation of hotel rooms as re-sold on the Internet would bring in \$5.6 million. The total Senate estimate for corporate tax changes was \$296.6 million.

- **Tax law change – cigarette tax.** The House budget proposal assumed that with the passage of an increased tobacco tax, there would be \$174.6 million more available for spending within the budget. The House budget targeted these funds specifically for spending on health reform.⁷ The Senate budget included an estimated \$175.0 million in revenues from an increased tobacco tax, but included these dollars as revenue to the General Fund. Revenue generated by the increase in the cigarette tax will taper off after the first year. The Mass. Department of Revenue estimates that revenue from the cigarette tax will drop to approximately \$145.5 million in subsequent years. Accordingly, this brief counts \$145.5 million of this revenue as ongoing revenue, and the remainder as one-time revenue.
- **Increased tax enforcement and other tax law changes.** Both House and Senate budgets included outside sections making certain minor tax changes. The revenue impacts of these changes as well as estimates from increased tax enforcement and other administrative changes would bring in \$166.1 million in the House budget proposal. Because the Senate budget did not include an estimated \$8.8 million from the elimination of the exemption for the sales of certain aircraft parts, the estimated total revenue in the Senate budget associated with these changes was \$157.3 million.

⁴ For a discussion of the House and Senate corporate tax reform proposals, see the *MassBudget Brief* from the Massachusetts Budget and Policy Center, “Corporate Tax Reform: Comparing House and Senate Proposals” available at <http://massbudget.org/CorpTaxConference.pdf>.

⁵ See Massachusetts Budget and Policy Center, *MassBudget Brief: Fiscal Year 2009 Tax Reform Proposals*, available at <http://massbudget.org/article.php?id=614>. See also the Governor’s “Issue Brief” on Corporate Tax Policy Initiatives, available at http://www.mass.gov/bb/h1/fy2009h1/exec2_09/hbudbrief14.htm. For the life sciences incentives, see “An Act providing for the Investment In and Expansion of the Life Sciences Industry in the Commonwealth,” available at <http://www.mass.gov/legis/bills/house/185/ht04pdf/ht04234.pdf>.

⁶ It is important to note that the Mass. Department of Revenue (DOR) estimates that revenue generated by the House proposed corporate tax legislation will only be \$110.0 million rather than \$179.0 million. According to DOR, the House figures do not properly account for the revenue impacts of several amendments added to the legislation during debate on the bill. These amendments allowed for various types of tax avoidance strategies.

⁷ See House 4672, “An Act Improving Tax Fairness and Business Competitiveness,” which states: “Notwithstanding the provisions of section 28, an amount equal to 50 mills for each cigarette so sold during the calendar month covered by the return filed under section 16 of chapter 62C shall be credited to the Commonwealth Care Trust Fund, established pursuant to section 2000 of chapter 29.”

Total tax revenue available for the budget was \$21.5066 billion in the House budget, and \$21.6158 billion in the Senate budget.

Federal Grants and Reimbursements

Federal revenues are an important source of funding for the Commonwealth's budget. The largest components of these federal revenues are the federal Medicaid dollars that help support the Commonwealth's health care programs, federal dollars for transitional assistance to needy families and federal and federal social services block grant funds. In Fiscal Year 2009, the House estimated that there would be \$6.850 billion in "Non-Tax Revenue – Federal Reimbursements" to support the Commonwealth's budget. Due to amendments to the budget proposal made on the floor of the House, this estimate increased to \$6.9198 billion. The Senate budget estimated that there would be \$6.9984 billion in federal grants and reimbursements.⁸

Departmental Revenues into Budgeted Funds

The Commonwealth assesses a large variety of fees and charges that generate substantial revenue for use by the budget. These revenues include such items as fees generated by the Registry of Motor Vehicles, a variety of other permitting fees, special assessments levied on certain health care providers, health insurance premiums paid by retired teachers who participate in the state's Group Insurance health plan, and interest earned by the budgeted funds. Both the House and Senate budget documents included in their estimates for "Total Departmental Revenue" \$91.0 million in interest earned by the Stabilization Fund. These dollars are not counted as departmental revenue in this *MassBudget Brief*. The House and Senate budget proposals recommended transferring this interest into the General Fund, so this amount is included in the "Transfers into Budgeted Funds" section below. The total Departmental Revenues in the House budget was \$2.4989 billion, and \$2.4566 billion in the Senate proposal.⁹

Transfers into Budgeted Funds

The House and Senate budget documents include a total referred to as "Consolidated Transfers." Transfers of funds are "sources" of funding when the transfer moves money from a non-budgeted fund into the General Fund for use in the budget. A transfer of funds can be a "use" of funds when money is transferred from the General Fund into specialized trusts. The House and Senate consolidated transfer totals combine sources of funding with the uses of funding. The House and Senate documents did not include the details on these transfers, but they did make that information available. This *MassBudget Brief* breaks the single consolidated transfer total into its components,

⁸ Both the House and Senate totals include \$47.5 million in federal revenues associated with a \$95 million increased transfer from the General Fund into the Medical Assistance Trust Fund. This increase is pending federal approval, and is therefore not assured. Without approval, both spending and total revenues (including this \$47.5 million in federal revenues) would be reduced by \$95 million.

⁹ Both the House and Senate totals include \$47.5 million in departmental revenues associated with a \$95 million increased transfer from the General Fund into the Medical Assistance Trust Fund. This increase is pending federal approval, and is therefore not assured. Without approval, both spending and total revenues (including this \$47.5 million in departmental revenues) would be reduced by \$95 million.

and identifies which of these transfers constitute “sources” of funds. These sources are included here, whereas the transfers that are uses are included in the “uses” section of the chart.

There are six major categories of transfers from special purpose trusts into the Commonwealth’s General Fund.

- ***From Lottery proceeds.*** The House estimated \$1.0310 billion would come from Lottery proceeds. This total includes \$810.9 million that is then available for distribution to cities and towns in what is referred to as “lottery aid.” The total also includes \$220.1 million for administration of the lottery, support for the Massachusetts Cultural Council and other specified purposes. The Senate budget estimated \$1.0277 billion in lottery revenues, with \$810.9 million available for distribution and \$216.8 million for other purposes.
- ***From Tobacco Settlement proceeds.*** The House and Senate both estimated that there would be \$288.5 million distributed to Massachusetts in conjunction with proceeds from the Tobacco Settlement agreement that requires tobacco companies to make restitution payments to states for the health care costs associated with tobacco. In both House and Senate budgets, for Fiscal Year 2009 all of these proceeds would be transferred into the General Fund and would be a source available for use in the state budget.
- ***From the Stabilization Fund.*** The House budget made a one-time transfer of \$412.0 million from the Stabilization Fund into the General Fund. The Senate budget transferred \$210.0 million from the Stabilization Fund into the General Fund.
- ***From Other Sources.*** The House budget transferred a total of \$449.5 million from a variety of other sources. These included transfers of funds associated with reimbursements to the General Fund from federal grants to non-budgeted funds for the payment of grant-associated fringe benefits. The Senate budget estimated that there would be \$399.5 million from other sources. Among the differences between the two proposals is in the estimates of the costs of fringe benefits on certain federally-funded projects, and in revenues derived from abandoned property.
- ***From Interest Earned by the Stabilization Fund.*** The House and Senate budgets included the recommendation that \$91.0 million in interest earned by the Stabilization Fund be transferred into the General Fund.

The House budget transferred a total of \$2.2720 billion as a source for the Fiscal Year 2009 budget. The Senate budget transferred a total of \$2.0166 billion as a source for the Fiscal Year 2009 budget.

Total Revenues and Other Sources

Adding up the revenues and other sources of funds, the House budget included a total of \$33.3017 billion available for the Fiscal Year 2009 budget. The Senate total was \$33.1919 billion.

APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER USES

There are three primary ways in which the budget proposals use funds: some funding is taken “off the top” from revenues to fulfill certain statutory funding requirements; most of the available funds are designated for appropriation; and certain other funds are required to meet specific statutory uses. Each of these uses of funds is described in more detail below.

Pre-Budget Transfers from General Fund

State law requires three particular transfers of state revenue for specified uses, prior to any appropriation. The House and Senate budget documents subtract these transfers directly from the consensus tax revenue total. Because these transfers would happen prior to any appropriation and would decrease the sources of funding available for appropriation, this *MassBudget Brief* refers to these transfers as “Pre-Budget Transfers from the General Fund.” The House budget also incorporated a new tax transfer into its budget assumptions in order to pay for health reform (see “Tax Revenues” above).

For each of the following three pre-budget transfers, see “Section 1A – Fiscal Year 2009 Revenue by Source and Budgeted Fund.”

- ***Mass. School Building Authority.*** State law (M.G.L. Chapter 10, Section 35bb) requires the transfer of one percent of sales tax revenue to the Massachusetts School Building Authority. In Fiscal Year 2009 this total is \$702.0 million.
- ***Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority.*** State law (M.G.L. Chapter 10, Section 35T) requires the transfer of one percent of sales tax revenue and certain special assessments to the Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority and Local Contribution Fund. In Fiscal Year 2009 this total is \$768.0 million.
- ***Pensions.*** The House and Senate budgets also transferred \$1.465 billion to fund the state’s pension system.

The Governor’s budget had included a pre-budget transfer of \$5.5 in fees collected by the Registry of Motor Vehicles in order to support the Transportation Fund. The House and Senate budgets did not include these specifications, so this total is deducted from the “other sources” category described above.

The House budget assumed that \$174.6 million in revenues available from an increase in the tobacco tax would go directly to the Commonwealth Care Trust Fund to pay for some of the costs associated with health reform. The Senate budget did not treat these funds as a pre-budget transfer, and instead counted them as general revenues.

Total pre-budget transfers from the General Fund for Fiscal Year 2009 in the House budget were \$3.1096 billion, and \$2.9350 billion in the Senate budget.

Appropriations

A budget proposal includes two types of appropriations: line-item appropriations itemized in Section 2 of the budget, and then “outside section appropriations” described in Sections 3 and above. The outside sections of the budget often include language directing the transfer of funds from the General Fund to specific funds for certain designated uses.

The House budget included \$27.2620 billion in line item appropriations. For details on House appropriations, see the Massachusetts Budget and Policy Center *Budget Monitor: The FY 2009 House Budget*.¹⁰ The Senate budget included \$27.1558 billion in line item appropriations. For the breakdown of Senate appropriations, see the Massachusetts Budget and Policy Center *Budget Monitor: Senate Floor Action and Conference Differences*.¹¹

The outside sections of the budget propose specific transfers of funds from the General Fund into specific trusts. The House and Senate budgets included these transfers in a “Consolidated Transfers” total, but this *MassBudget Brief* differentiates between the transfers into the General Fund that serve as “sources” for the state budget, and those transfers out of the General Fund that are “uses” of the state budget. There are three transfers related to health care spending: transfers into the Commonwealth Care Trust, the Medical Assistance Trust, and the Essential Community Provider Trust. The Senate budget also included a new transfer to an e-Health Institute Trust. These trusts help fund the Commonwealth’s health reform efforts and provide payments to health safety net providers. There is also a transfer that directs money into the State Retiree Benefit Trust, which supports funding of state retiree health benefits.

The House and Senate budgets also appropriated \$124.2 million from the General Fund into an account referred to as a “FY 2009 General Fund Supplement to Hold Harmless Lottery Aid.” This amount, equivalent in amount to the anticipated shortfall from lottery revenues and equivalent to the funds the Governor had anticipated raising through licensing fees associated with casinos, would be directed to local aid for municipalities. The House budget included \$374.5 million transferred to fund state employee retirement benefits; the Senate budget included \$372.0 million for this. The House also included \$21.6 million in outside section appropriations for economic development projects.

Total outside section appropriations in the House budget were \$2.8227 billion, while the Senate outside section appropriations totaled \$2.9956 billion.¹²

¹⁰ See the chart titled “Budget by Program Area,” available at <http://massbudget.org/FY09HouseBudgetMonitor.pdf>.

¹¹ See the chart titled “Budget by Program Area,” available at <http://massbudget.org/FY09SenateBudgetMonitor.pdf>.

¹² These totals include a \$95 million increased transfer from the General Fund into the Medical Assistance Trust Fund. This increase is pending federal approval, and is therefore not assured. Without approval, both spending and revenues would be reduced by \$95 million.

Other Uses

There are two other uses of funds each year that are required by statute as a part of creating a balanced budget. As described above, state law (M.G.L. Chapter 29, Section 5c) requires that “an amount equal to 1/2 of 1 per cent of the total revenue from taxes in the preceding fiscal year shall be available to be used as revenue for the current fiscal year.” One-half of one percent of the House estimated Fiscal Year 2009 total tax revenue of \$21.5066 billion is \$107.5 million. One-half of one percent of the Senate estimated Fiscal Year 2009 total tax revenue of \$21.6158 billion is \$108.1 million. Just as the Fiscal Year 2009 budget has \$104.4 million available as a source from revenues carried forward from Fiscal Year 2008, the Fiscal Year 2009 budget must carry forward (use) \$107.5 million as a source for Fiscal Year 2010 in the House budget, and \$108.1 million in the Senate budget.

In addition, state law (M.G.L. Chapter 29, Section 5c) also requires that “1/2 of 1 per cent of the total revenue from taxes in the preceding fiscal year shall be transferred to the Stabilization Fund.” As indicated above, one-half of one percent of Fiscal Year 2009 tax revenue is \$107.5 million in the House budget, and \$108.1 million in the Senate budget. As the law currently stands, one could argue that in Massachusetts, a “balanced budget” is not actually balanced when revenues equal expenses, but rather it is balanced when there is a “surplus” of one-half of one percent of tax revenue that can be transferred into the Stabilization Fund, in this year a “surplus” of \$107.5 or \$108.1 million. In the Sources and Uses format in this *MassBudget Brief*, this required transfer is a statutory use of funds within the fiscal year, and the budget is “balanced” when all sources of funds equal all required uses of funds.

The House and Senate budgets both included language specifying that the Commonwealth forgo its required deposit into the Stabilization Fund, thereby “saving” \$107.5 million in the House budget, or “saving” \$108.1 million in the Senate budget. In the attached Sources and Uses chart, these “savings” are reflected as a forgone deposit, or “not using” these amounts. They are a one-time savings.

Adding together the required carry-forward amount and the net cost of forgone statutory deposit into the Stabilization Fund, the total “Other Uses” in the House budget proposal is \$107.5 million and \$108.1 million in the Senate budget.

Total Appropriations and Other Uses

Appropriations and Other Uses in the House budget total \$33.3018 billion in Fiscal Year 2009. Appropriations and Other Uses in the Senate budget total \$33.1945 billion in Fiscal Year 2009.

Balance

The House Fiscal Year 2009 budget is essentially balanced, with a “deficit” of \$0.1 million; the Senate budget is also essentially balanced with a slight deficit of \$2.6 million.¹³ Neither budget proposal achieves “structural balance,” however, because there are not sufficient *ongoing* revenues to meet *ongoing* expenses.

The structural deficit in the House budget is approximately \$643 million, and the structural deficit in the Senate budget is approximately \$444 million. The House budget is not in structural balance because it relied on several *one-time* sources: \$29.1 million in revenues from an increase in the cigarette tax that will be available in the first year only; \$412.0 in direct withdrawal from the Stabilization Fund; and \$91.0 million of interest earned by the Stabilization Fund transferred into the General Fund. The House budget also relied on a *one-time* saving associated with forgoing \$107.5 million of the currently-required deposit into the Stabilization Fund. The Senate budget similarly is not in structural balance because it relied on: \$29.5 million in revenues from an increase in the cigarette tax that will be available in the first year only; \$210.0 in direct withdrawal from the Stabilization Fund; and \$91.0 million of interest earned by the Stabilization Fund transferred into the General Fund. The Senate budget also relied on a *one-time* saving associated with forgoing \$108.1 million of the currently-required deposit into the Stabilization Fund.

Finally, both the House and Senate budgets relied on several one-time savings initiatives, particularly in the MassHealth program. The budgets included at least \$50.0 million in one-time net MassHealth savings (after accounting for reduced federal reimbursement), achieved largely by postponing into Fiscal Year 2010 one-quarter of certain Fiscal Year 2009 payments to health care providers such as nursing homes, hospitals and managed care organizations.

¹³ If these calculations were to incorporate the lower revenue estimates determined by the Dept. of Revenue associated with the tax reform legislation as had been proposed by the House (see footnote 6), the deficit in the House budget would have been approximately \$69 million.