

PART II. APPROPRIATIONS

APPROPRIATIONS CHANGES BY SUBCOMMITTEE

The budget includes gross appropriations that are higher by approximately \$1.1 billion and \$2.5 billion, in FY 26 and FY 27 respectively compared to gross appropriations across all appropriated funds for FY 25. Net appropriations, which included forced savings targets (lapses⁵), are approximately \$1.2 billion and \$2.6 billion higher in FY 26 and FY 27 respectively compared to FY 25. **Table 1** shows budgeted appropriations by fiscal year for each of the twelve subcommittee and the total budgeted lapses for all appropriated funds.

Table 1 Appropriations by Subcommittee, All Appropriated Funds
In Millions of Dollars

Subcommittee	Appropriations			Change from FY 25	
	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 26	FY 27
General Government B ⁶	8,515.2	8,349.3	9,153.8	(1.9%)	7.5%
Element. & Secondary Education	5,548.0	6,006.4	6,015.8	8.3%	8.4%
Human Services	5,446.9	5,893.6	6,385.6	8.2%	17.2%
Health	2,437.0	2,521.7	2,594.6	3.5%	6.5%
Judicial and Corrections	1,469.6	1,570.8	1,589.8	6.9%	8.2%
Transportation	1,043.2	1,071.1	1,079.4	2.7%	3.5%
Higher Education	810.7	929.2	950.1	14.6%	17.2%
Conservation and Development	386.6	405.2	425.1	4.8%	10.0%
Regulation and Protection	359.9	357.7	358.2	(0.6%)	(0.5%)
Legislative	108.3	110.5	117.7	2.0%	8.6%
Veterans' and Military Affairs	33.8	36.0	36.5	6.7%	8.1%
General Government A ⁷	30.1	35.3	34.0	17.5%	13.3%
GROSS TOTAL	26,189.1	27,286.7	28,740.8	4.2%	9.7%
Budgeted Lapses	(194.7)	(106.2)	(105.7)	(45.4%)	(45.7%)
NET TOTAL	25,994.4	27,180.5	28,635.1	4.6%	10.2%

The subcommittee having the largest percentage increases are: (1) Elementary & Secondary Education (FY 26: 8.3%, FY 27: 8.4%), (2) Human Services (FY 26: 8.2%, FY 27: 17.2%), (3) Judicial and Corrections (FY 26: 6.9%, FY 27: 8.2%), (4) Higher Education (FY 26: 14.6%, FY 27: 17.2%), and (5) General Government A (FY 26: 17.5%, FY 27: 13.3%). Greater details about changes in appropriations for FY 26 and FY 27 can be found in the agency budget sheets that immediately follow this introduction. The changes in appropriations are separated into Policy Revisions and Current Services. Policy Revisions usually include initiatives that expand or materially change programs, create new programs, or transfer the responsibility and funding for a program between agencies. Current Services refers to funding required by an agency to provide the same level of services in the succeeding fiscal year as in the current fiscal year, plus any scheduled or required changes such as annualization of partial year costs and caseload increases based on current law.

⁵Budgeted lapses are required savings assumed in the adopted budget, which are ultimately reflected in an agency's quarterly allotment plan.

⁶The General Government B Subcommittee includes a variety of large state agencies providing centralized core government functions (e.g. State Comptroller, State Treasurer, and the Office of Policy and Management).

⁷The General Government A subcommittee includes a variety of smaller oversight agencies (e.g. the Governor's Office, Secretary of the State, and the Elections Enforcement Commission).