



**FY
26**

EXECUTIVE BUDGET RECOMMENDATION

GOVERNOR TATE REEVES
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Executive Summary

In accordance with Mississippi Code 27-103-139, I submit to you my balanced budget recommendation for Fiscal Year 2026.

Mississippi continues to shatter records. Earlier this year, we finalized the largest economic development project in state history – a \$10 billion investment by Amazon Web Services to build two data centers in the Jackson Metro area. And earlier this month, I was proud to help break ground on the largest private sector investment in the history of the Mississippi Delta – a \$1.2 billion investment by Entergy to build The Delta Blues Advanced Power Station in Greenville.

We have allocated hundreds of millions toward infrastructure and invested in the future of our workforce. As our unprecedented economic success has continued, we have seen our unemployment rate drop to its lowest level in state history with the creation of thousands of high-paying jobs across Mississippi. This will have a lasting impact on our state and the people who live here, and we're not letting up anytime soon.

On top of this, we've made it a priority to keep Mississippians safe. That's why we invested in the men and women of the Capitol Police who are making our capital city safer – for all Mississippi.

Our state also continues to enjoy historic educational success. Mississippi's high school graduation rate is at an all-time high and remains better than the national average. When it comes to educating the next generation of Mississippi leaders, we are getting the job done. But there will always be more work to do.

In the midst of incredible success, I proudly share several of my priorities for FY 2026.

We will continue to invest in project-ready sites to maintain our record-breaking economy.

We will ensure that parents have the right to know what their children are taught in school and what their medical records contain.

We will continue investing in law enforcement and ensure our agencies, police forces, and sheriffs' departments have the resources they need to keep us safe.

We will incentivize serving in the Mississippi National Guard, and we will recognize our servicemembers' heroism, sacrifice, and selfless service to our state.

In short, we will continue doing what's necessary to build an even brighter future for Mississippi.

My budget highlights my administration's key priorities for Fiscal Year 2026. At the top of my list:

- Eliminating Mississippi's income tax and continuing Mississippi's economic development momentum
- Strengthening and protecting Mississippi's critical infrastructure assets
- Raising education standards while defending parents' rights
- Making our state safer for all Mississippians
- Celebrating our American heritage

The Roadmap to More Economic Momentum

I. Eliminate the Income Tax

There's no question that Mississippi has momentum, and this is our time. Mississippi continues to be in the best fiscal and financial shape in our state's history, and its unemployment rate has reached historic lows. Our economy remains strong, and more Mississippians are working than ever before. While Mississippians realize that something special is happening here, they may not realize that there are elected officials working to grow government instead of returning money back to taxpayers. As a conservative Republican, that's just flat out unacceptable to me.

To make our state's economy even stronger and give us the ability to create the jobs of the next 50 years, Mississippi must eliminate its state income tax. Time is of the essence, and we don't have any to waste. That's because in 2024 Arkansas enacted its fourth tax cut in two years, and Louisiana announced plans to overhaul its tax code. If Mississippi doesn't act – and fast – we are going to be left behind. We can't let that happen.

In 2022, I proudly signed into law the largest tax cut in Mississippi history, returning over half a billion dollars to taxpayers. Last legislative session, several significant tax law changes were passed to build on that historic tax cut. We can and should do more.

Throughout my time as governor, I've recommended eliminating Mississippi's income tax. I am proposing to do so again this year. Mississippi's income tax rate is currently 4.7% and decreases to 4.4% in 2025. Each fiscal year beginning in FY 2026, Mississippi should take the total amount of revenue above estimates and put half towards eliminating the income tax. Mississippi should immediately reduce the income tax to 3% for FY 2026, and then continue phasing it out each subsequent calendar year as follows:

Calendar Year 2027: 2%
Calendar Year 2028: 1%
Calendar Year 2029: 0%

Despite what advocates of governmental growth may claim, eliminating Mississippi's income tax is doable. Our state will not have to raise other taxes to make it happen. Rather, reducing this tax source will require politicians to make the necessary decisions they were elected to make. The time for talk has passed. It's time to act, and Mississippians are ready for us to do so. Let's eliminate Mississippi's income tax once and for all.

II. Speed to Market Fund – Round Three

Mississippi continues to shatter economic development records, and its economy is growing stronger every day. This year alone, Mississippi finalized \$12.5 billion in new private sector investment, leading to the creation of thousands of high-paying jobs all across our state. This includes the largest private sector investment in Mississippi's history – a \$10 billion capital investment by Amazon Web Services that will create 1,000 high-paying, high-tech jobs for Mississippians. It also includes the largest private sector investment in the Mississippi Delta's history – a \$1.2 billion capital investment by Entergy to build the Delta Blues Advanced Power Station. While this unprecedented success is something we can all be proud of; we should never be satisfied. Instead, we must redouble our efforts to bring even more capital investment and good jobs to the hardworking people who live here.

One way we will do this is by having more project-ready sites in every region of our state. By investing in sites throughout Mississippi, we will be able to attract and host even more companies here, and create even more job

opportunities for residents. Additionally, Mississippi will strengthen itself relative to other states, by increasing its competitiveness when trying to land future economic development projects.

Last session, the legislature invested \$40 million in site development across the state to maintain Mississippi's momentum. We should continue these efforts this year. I recommend the legislature allocate \$20 million to MDA's Site Development Program to keep Mississippi a top destination for business and continue laying the foundation for long-term economic growth.

Strengthening & Protecting Mississippi's Critical Infrastructure Assets

I. Continuing to Modernize Mississippi's Ports, Airports, and Railways

Mississippi is thriving. From economic development to tourism, Mississippians have a lot to be proud of. Mississippi has momentum and this is our time. We will continue this momentum by continuing to modernize Mississippi's ports, airports, and railways through additional investment.

One major reason for the record-breaking economic development Mississippi is witnessing is due to our strategic investments in critical infrastructure assets throughout our state. Mississippi has sent a message to companies around the country – and the world – that we are open for business. By continuing to invest in these critical infrastructure assets, we will signal to companies that our state has what it takes to help meet their production needs and quickly bring their products to market.

Mississippi also welcomed a record 43.7 million visitors in 2023, generating a historic \$17.5 billion contribution to the state's economy. This impressive growth underscores the critical role infrastructure plays – not only in driving economic development, but also in supporting our thriving tourism industry. Well-maintained and modern transportation systems – including ports, airports, and railways – are essential for ensuring that Mississippi remains accessible and competitive as a destination for both businesses and visitors alike.

Last year the legislature allocated \$10 million to our state's ports, airports, and railways for modernization efforts. I believe our state must further invest in these assets to help ensure future economic growth and attract more private sector capital investment. I propose establishing a \$20 million revolving loan fund at MDA for revitalization and modernization of the state's ports, airports, and railways. This investment will enable Mississippi to attract new businesses, create high-paying jobs, and secure record levels of private sector investment.

II. Analyzing Cyber Security at State Agencies

Across the globe, advanced cyber actors are exploiting vulnerabilities to steal sensitive data and funds, while also developing tools to disrupt, damage, or undermine essential services. It is crucial that Mississippi remains vigilant and proactive to ensure our state agencies do not fall prey to these threats and compromise our security, public trust, and critical infrastructure.

Phishing is one of the most common attack methods and has been a leading security concern in 2024. It is believed that more than 90% of cyberattacks begin with a phishing email. Defending against these threats is critical to safeguarding not only the security of Mississippi, but our national security as well

Global cybercrime costs are expected to grow by 15% over the next year, reaching \$10.5 trillion annually by 2025. I recommend allocating approximately \$3 million to hire an independent cybersecurity firm to assess and strengthen the security of our state agencies.

III. Next Generation 911

Mississippians should have absolute confidence that when an emergency strikes, someone will be there to help. That's why I am urging the legislature to establish a statewide Next Generation 911 (NG911) plan to provide a more sustainable funding model for 911 services. My office has heard from local communities across Mississippi about the need for an NG911 system, and this session, we should deliver it to them.

NG911 offers a quicker, safer, more cost-effective and reliable 911 system to those who deploy it. It reduces the risk that 911 infrastructure will be taken offline due to weather, power outages, or cybersecurity attacks. Additionally, it can be seamlessly interconnected in every corner of Mississippi, while also reducing long-term costs to state and county governments. It will help our first responders by providing them with immediate, precise location data on callers, which will help save the lives of those in distress and increase the safety of first responders.

Raising Education Standards, Defending Parents' Rights

I. Raising Educational Standards

According to the Mississippi Department of Education (MDE), the goal of Mississippi's accountability system is to provide teachers, school leaders, parents, and communities with information about how well local schools and districts are serving their students. However, while well-intentioned, the current model can be misleading.

The current accountability system weighs proficiency alongside growth (and also includes graduation rate for those schools with a 12th grade) to determine each school's letter grade. I believe it is time for this formula to be reviewed. Growth in student progress is clearly important, but it should not outweigh entire district proficiency. For example, one school district's reading proficiency was only 29.5% in the last review, but that school received an A rating. Similarly, another school district's reading proficiency was only 27.1%, but somehow that district rated as a B. In fact, eight other school districts' reading proficiency scores were 29% or below, and they all still received a B rating. For parents looking at options for their children's education, a B-rated school district seems like one that would serve their children well, while in reality, less than a third of children enrolled are proficient readers. Mississippi can and must do better.

I encourage MDE to revise the accountability system to place a greater weight on proficiency and less weight on growth in academic achievements. While growth is critical and should not be ignored, actual proficiency across all measured subject matters should be the priority – it's simply more important. Additionally, MDE should work closely with Accelerate Mississippi – as required by state law – and other relevant entities to create more meaningful and robust accountability measures in college and career readiness courses that meet the needs of higher education and workforce. Mississippi's future is too important to accept anything less.

We must also look to school quality and student success (SQSS) accountability measures that many other states have in place. This would help to foster proficiency, and could include: school safety, attendance for both teachers and students, teacher credentials, highly qualified teacher length of service, mental health supports, teacher supports, school suspension rates, and district administrative costs. If MDE does not take this opportunity to make this important change to the accountability model, it may be necessary for the legislature to step in.

II. The Mississippi Parents' Bill of Rights

It's unfortunate that in 2024, we find ourselves in a position wherein we must pass laws that protect parents' rights to know what their children are learning in school, as well as parents' ability to access their children's medical records. Inaction on this front is a risk we are simply not able to take. I want to be crystal clear: as long as I'm governor, I will always fight to protect parents' fundamental rights to make informed decisions regarding their children's education and religious training, as well as have access to medical records and educational transcripts.

Keeping parents in the dark about what their children are learning in school is wrong. Parents must have the right to review curriculums, course syllabi, books and other educational materials used in their children's education. After reviewing the information, parents should be able to remove or withdraw their children from any course not required for graduation. That's because parents are in control of their children's education – not the government.

Furthermore, we must protect parents' fundamental rights to unfettered access to all education and health records related to their children – it's insanity to believe otherwise. With the rise of technology, this access should also include information on the collection and transmission of personal data regarding children. In Mississippi, we must do whatever it takes to ensure parents have these absolute rights.

I am once again calling on the Mississippi Legislature to officially establish a Parents' Bill of Rights, which would recognize and reaffirm the fundamental rights of parents in our state. Such legislation would reassert clearly that parents represent the sole decision-making authority for their children.

III. Cell Phone Free School Zone

Cell phone and device usage in schools is a highly debated issue among parents, educators, and policymakers. The discussion often centers around the impact on student mental health and the potential disruptions to classroom learning. State laws on this matter vary widely, ranging from complete campus-wide bans to restrictions on use during active instructional time.

Currently, Mississippi's policies on cell phone usage are determined at the district level, with limited state-level guidance. I propose the creation of a Model Mississippi Digital Responsibility Policy. This policy would provide a framework based on best practices, giving school districts the flexibility to tailor their own policies while still ensuring a consistent approach to student digital responsibility. Such a model should include policies that address limiting personal device usage during instructional time for students and district personnel, policies to include devices to monitor health concerns, storage of devices on school campuses, consequences of violations of policies, and acceptable device usage policies.

By allowing local autonomy, districts can implement policies that best meet their specific needs – whether that means stricter rules or minimum guidance – while also addressing student mental health and minimizing classroom disruptions.

IV. Improving Student Mental Health

It's no secret that American students are suffering from a mental health illness epidemic – but we have what it takes to help them. By providing services to students sooner, we will be able to reduce long-term challenges and improve their overall well-being, as well as our state's.

One tool to help combat mental illness are Community Mental Health Centers. These centers provide a range of mental health services, including School-Based Therapists. These therapists are employed at Community

Mental Health Centers and serve a majority of schools across Mississippi. There are currently 500 School-Based Therapists across the state. The Mississippi Department of Mental Health has determined that an additional 90 are needed to better serve Mississippi students.

I am asking the legislature to appropriate \$4,500,000 to help fill these additional positions, close the gap in mental health services, and give our students more links to the resources they need. This investment will ensure that mental health support is not only accessible but also sustainable for the students who need it most, giving them the tools and guidance to succeed academically and emotionally.

V. Education Scholarship Accounts

Mississippi's Education Scholarship Account program (ESA) provides additional educational opportunities for children with disabilities. These ESAs have empowered families to provide their children with education experiences tailored to meet their individual and unique needs.

ESAs combine parent choice with parent responsibility. Parents who accept a scholarship agree to provide documentation of their children's progress based on case-specific measurable goals. Additionally, schools accepting ESAs are also responsible for providing pre- and post-assessments to measure each enrolled child's progress.

There are currently 346 active ESA participants for the 2024-2025 school year, at a cost of \$2.2 million annually. However, 305 students remain on the waiting list. If all 305 wait-listed students qualified for an ESA, it would create an approximate \$2 million shortfall in the necessary funding. In FY 2025, MDE received a \$3,000,000 appropriation for ESAs. I recommend increasing funding by \$2,000,000 this upcoming fiscal year to eliminate the waitlist, bringing the total appropriation to \$5,000,000.

Furthermore, I call on the legislature to rescind the burden requiring students to be admitted to a specific institution prior to being able to apply for an ESA. This additional red tape was enacted with legislation passed during the 2024 legislative session, and could be easily unrolled this upcoming session. In 2023-2024, 39 students were awarded the ESA scholarship, compared to only 20 students in 2024-2025. It just doesn't make sense to require a group of Mississippi parents and students this small to jump through hoops to receive this important educational benefit.

A Safer Mississippi, For All Mississippi

I. Establish a Uniform Youth Court

Over the past five years, Mississippi has made great strides in improving its child welfare system – but there is still more work to be done. Currently, the youth court in Mississippi consists of a patchwork of 82 different judicial systems, the majority of which are presided over by a part-time judge, a special master, or a referee, and each funded at varying levels, primarily by the counties. To ensure timely and consistent application of child welfare laws; decrease the time children remain in the state's care; ensure that a full-time judge will preside over every case from start to finish with adequate court staff; create efficiencies for attorneys; and more effectively address delinquency matters; I propose creating a statewide uniform youth court system as a division of the Chancery Court.

The Mississippi Constitution vests jurisdiction over all matters involving a minor's business, including adoption, in the Chancery Court. Thus, in order to ensure that a single judge will preside over child welfare cases from start to finish in a uniform system, I propose creating a Youth Court Division of the Chancery Court and allocating a total of \$12,750,000 to fund 25 full time Youth Court Chancellors and associated staff. Each of

Mississippi's current 20 Chancery Districts should be provided a full-time Youth Court Chancellor, with sub-districts created in Chancery Districts 1, 8, 9,10 and 14 (providing two Youth Court Chancellors to each of these five Districts). The Youth Court Division shall have jurisdiction over all child welfare matters, including adoption, abuse, neglect, supervision, and delinquency.

Additionally, to ensure uniformity in the administration of the system, Mississippi should fund the salary and provide training and oversight – through the Administrative Office of Courts – for an intake clerk at each Youth Court District. Furthermore, to ensure that each Youth Court Chancellor will have adequate chambers staff, the state should provide a \$130,000 chamber supplement to each of the 25 Chancellors. Finally, to assist the counties in establishing dedicated space for the Youth Court Division, I propose that the state provide a one-time support payment of \$100,000 per Chancery Court District to assist with capital improvements and equipment for each new court.

The establishment of this uniform youth court system will create efficiencies by allowing necessary attorneys and state agency participants (CPS staff, GALs, parent attorneys, public defenders, youth court prosecutors, AG attorneys, CPS attorneys, and DHS youth court services personnel) to travel the district with the Youth Court Chancellor, thus decreasing the number of people necessary for the youth court to efficiently function. Additionally, the burden on county governments to fund youth courts through the current disjointed system of county courts, masters, and referees will be reduced, allowing counties to focus their resources on intake units and youth support services. This will help to better protect children by ensuring every child's case is decided by a full-time judge, while making the adoption process more streamlined and efficient.

II. Increase Capitol Police Funding

One of my top priorities as governor will always be public safety and security for Mississippians' businesses, homes, and families. That's one of the reasons why my administration has continued to do everything in our power to enhance public safety in our capital city. The fact is, Jackson belongs to all Mississippians, and its success is critical to the future of our state. For Mississippi to reach its full potential, Jackson must also reach its full potential. Capitol Police are significantly helping to accomplish exactly that, and they are making the city safer for residents and visitors alike.

In 2025, the Capitol Complex Improvement District (CCID) boundaries will once again expand, further increasing the jurisdiction and responsibilities of Capitol Police. As we require our officers to take on greater responsibilities, it is imperative that we provide them with the financial resources necessary to continue delivering outstanding service to our state.

I am requesting a \$4 million budget increase for Capitol Police in FY 2026. This budget increase will fund salaries, patrol cars, equipment, and other costs for an additional 37 officers to adequately patrol the expanded CCID. This increase will allow Capital Police to have a total of 225 officers on the streets to enhance public safety across Jackson, and their success will help uplift our entire state.

III. Supporting our National Guard Heroes

The Mississippi National Guard (MSNG) plays a vital role in serving our local communities and our nation. Guardsmen are essential to the strength and security of our state, and we are committed to retaining them by offering incentive packages to members and the families who support these heroes.

The MSNG currently needs another 2,000 Guardsmen. Our Guard leadership has seen an increase in Guardsmen leaving between the ages of 30 – 35, and we must all work to reverse that trend. That's why I propose offering free lifetime hunting licenses, reducing the cost of vehicle tag fees, and extending the school choice options offered in HB 1341 (2024 legislative session) to include the children of Guardsmen. By

providing these incentives, we will retain current members while also attracting new recruits, ensuring the continued growth and readiness of the MSNG.

IV. Public Safety Update to Presumptive Parole

While supporting the law enforcement and military heroes who protect our state, we must also continually work to negate the effects from criminal elements that unfortunately exist in every society. The release of parolees into our communities poses inherent risks which must be mitigated to the greatest extent possible. To this end, the decision to grant parole should always be discretionary with the Parole Board and never mandated by statute. Currently, Mississippi Code Section 47-7-18 states that if certain conditions are met, a large number of offenders “shall” be paroled without a hearing before the Parole Board. This is contrary to public safety and deprives the Parole Board of meaningful review and consideration of whether to grant parole on a case-by-case basis.

There must never be “shortcuts” to public safety. Each and every offender is different. Their crimes are different, their criminal histories are different, and their risks to the public are different. As such, I am requesting that the legislature amend existing law to clarify that all parole decisions are discretionary and to be made by the Parole Board on a case-by-case basis. This change will ensure that while the Parole Board may release those deemed not to be a public safety risk, they will also have the discretion to require a hearing before releasing a potentially dangerous offender. This change will help to ensure that dangerous offenders are not mandatorily released into our communities without full review and consideration by the Parole Board.

V. Redefine Parole Technical Violations

Once paroled, a parolee’s status should also always be subject to review and revocation by the Parole Board. The most important obligation of anyone granted parole is to comply with all laws, procedures, and rules of their release. A parolee violating the law represents no mere technicality – such a violation is a breach of society’s trust and must not be tolerated.

I am asking the legislature to amend the definition of “technical violation” in Mississippi Code Section 47-7-2 to explicitly exclude all new crimes, whether felony or misdemeanor. This change will ensure that the Parole Board will have the necessary discretion to revoke parole for any parolee who commits a new crime. Increased ability by the Board to revoke a parolee’s release will better protect the public and hold lawbreakers accountable when they commit new crimes instead of upholding their commitment to reentering our lawful society.

VI. Increase Regional Prison Funding

Local sheriffs’ departments have long been vital partners in assisting the Mississippi Department of Corrections (MDOC) in housing prisoners committed to state custody. Additionally, the placement of state prisoners in regional facilities has been an invaluable tool in dealing with prison overcrowding. This arrangement ensures sufficient space to house prisoners committed to the state prison system.

It is critical that sheriffs supervising regional facilities housing state inmates be adequately compensated for costs incurred. The average daily cost to house an inmate in an MDOC facility, as calculated by PEER, is \$59.24. Currently, Mississippi law caps the per diem rate to house state inmates in a regional facility at \$32.71, and the legislature has thus far failed to appropriate sufficient funds to MDOC to reimburse sheriffs at the statutory rate. In FY 2025, sheriffs will receive between \$31.12 and \$32.71 per day to house state inmates in regional facilities. The failure to adequately compensate sheriffs for housing state inmates in regional facilities risks the future placement of inmates in these facilities and can lead to overcrowding in MDOC facilities.

I propose appropriating \$3,300,000 to MDOC, which will allow the Department to immediately increase the per diem inmate reimbursement rate for each state inmate housed in a regional facility to \$32.71. I also propose that the legislature increase the statutory cap on the per diem rate to house state inmates in regional facilities to \$34.00 and appropriate sufficient funds to MDOC to gradually increase the reimbursement rate to this statutory cap by FY 2027.

VII. Adjust Private Prison Funding Formula

The cost to house an inmate in an MDOC facility fluctuates significantly based on the inmate's custody level and mental health history. Specifically, the average cost to house a minimum-security inmate is significantly less than the cost to house one in maximum-security. Furthermore, inmates with severe mental illness (SMI) incur significantly more costs to house. Despite these realities, Mississippi law requires PEER, on a bi-annual basis, to calculate the "average daily cost per inmate" across-the-board, and does not allow an accounting for these wide cost fluctuations. Additionally, current law prohibits the state from contracting with a private prison operator for an amount that does not represent at least a 10% savings to the state based on this average daily cost number.

Even assuming a 10% savings to the state, the current average daily cost number may be excessive for minimum-security inmates, but insufficient to cover the cost to house a maximum-security inmate or an inmate with SMI. To better reflect the average cost to house inmates, the per inmate formula should be changed to provide an average cost for each inmate based on classification (minimum-security, medium-security, high-security, and inmates with SMI). This formula will move PEER's average cost numbers to be much more reflective of the actual cost to house a particular inmate, while at the same time fairly compensating private prison operators for housing state inmates.

Celebrating our American Heritage

I. America250

America is the greatest country in history. For over two centuries, it has been a beacon of freedom and opportunity around the world. It continues to make an indelible mark on human history, and it protects the most sacred rights granted to every American, including life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Last year, the legislature created the Mississippi USA Semiquincentennial Commission to develop and support programs serving the 250th Anniversary of the United States of America. This extraordinary celebration will be a chance to honor and reflect on the extraordinary country we call home. Moreover, it will be a chance to celebrate all that Mississippi has contributed to the American story.

This Commission has been up and running, and has begun making great progress, but funding will be required to continue advancing this worthy and patriotic cause. I recommend allocating \$5,000,000 toward the America250 fund to allow for grant programs, celebratory events, and marketing. The details of my proposal are as follows:

1. \$1,000,000 for grant programs: These grant programs would be made available for incorporated communities throughout Mississippi to apply for funding to host events celebrating America250.
2. \$2,000,000 for celebratory events: The Commission has divided the state into three regions for these events: Coastal, Central Mississippi Delta, and North Mississippi regions. These events will vary in focus, celebrating music, arts, and culture.

3. \$2,000,000 for marketing: Marketing for the America250 celebration will take place from January 2025 to June 2026. It will help promote Mississippi's America250 celebrations and Mississippi's contribution to the American experience.

FY 2026 Executive Budget Recommendation

State Support Funds Only

November 15, 2024

Agencies / Budgets	FY 2025 Appropriated Total State Support Funds	FY 2026 EBR Total State Support	FY 2026 EBR Total State Support +(-) FY 2025 Approps	FY 2026 EBR Total State Support +/- FY 25
Legislative				
Legislative - Consolidated	37,422,006	36,172,006	(1,250,000)	-3.3%
Subtotal Legislative	37,422,006	36,172,006	(1,250,000)	-3.3%
Judiciary & Justice				
Attorney General's Office	31,355,444	31,355,444	0	0.0%
AG Office - No-Call Telephone Solicitation	243,392	243,392	0	0.0%
AG Office - Judgments & Settlements	0	0	0	n/a
Capital Post Conviction Counsel, Office of	2,039,800	2,039,800	0	0.0%
District Attorneys & Staff	31,554,631	31,554,631	0	0.0%
Judicial Performance Commission	714,784	714,784	0	0.0%
Public Defender, State	4,614,947	4,554,947	(60,000)	-1.3%
Supreme Court Services	7,608,682	7,608,682	0	0.0%
Administrative Office of Courts (AOC)	17,464,222	17,464,222	0	0.0%
Court of Appeals	5,476,546	5,476,546	0	0.0%
Trial Judges	37,203,759	37,203,759	0	0.0%
Youth Courts	0	12,750,000	12,750,000	n/a
Subtotal Judiciary & Justice	138,276,207	150,966,207	12,690,000	9.2%
Executive & Administrative				
Ethics Commission	750,319	750,319	0	0.0%
Governor's Office - Support & Mansion	3,191,450	3,191,450	0	0.0%
Secretary of State	14,246,056	13,371,056	(875,000)	-6.1%
Subtotal Executive & Administrative	18,187,825	17,312,825	(875,000)	-4.8%
Fiscal Affairs				
Audit, Department of	9,146,453	9,146,453	0	0.0%
Finance & Administration (DFA), Dept. of - Support	53,053,130	42,053,130	(11,000,000)	-20.7%
DFA - Broadband Expansion & Accessibility (BEAM)	433,500	433,500	0	0.0%
DFA - Mississippi Home Corp.	1,810,227	1,810,227	0	0.0%
DFA - Property Insurance	22,270,619	22,270,619	0	0.0%
DFA - Status of Women, Commission on the	44,125	44,125	0	0.0%
DFA - Subtotal	77,611,601	66,611,601	(11,000,000)	-14.2%
Information Technology Services (ITS), Dept. of - Support	30,415,410	26,715,410	(3,700,000)	-12.2%
ITS - Wireless Communications Commission	11,968,985	11,968,985	0	0.0%
Personnel Board, State (SPB)	5,374,870	5,374,870	0	0.0%
Revenue (DOR), Dept. of - Support	57,751,029	57,136,029	(615,000)	-1.1%
Tax Appeals, Board of	662,799	662,799	0	0.0%
Subtotal Fiscal Affairs	192,931,147	177,616,147	(15,315,000)	-7.9%

FY 2026 Executive Budget Recommendation

State Support Funds Only

November 15, 2024

Agencies / Budgets	FY 2025 Appropriated Total State Support Funds	FY 2026 EBR Total State Support	FY 2026 EBR Total State Support +(-) FY 2025 Approps	FY 2026 EBR Total State Support +/- FY 25
Public Education				
General Education Programs & Administration	245,032,036	244,482,036	(550,000)	-0.2%
Chickasaw Interest	15,223,869	19,535,843	4,311,974	28.3%
Student Funding Formula (HB1823-2024 RS)	2,958,652,725	2,958,652,725	0	0.0%
Vocational and Technical Education	93,187,227	93,187,227	0	0.0%
Education (MDE), Dept. of - Subtotal	3,312,095,857	3,315,857,831	3,761,974	0.1%
Charter School Authorizer Board	0	0	0	n/a
Education, Pre K-12 - Subtotal	3,312,095,857	3,315,857,831	3,761,974	0.1%
Educational Television Authority	6,865,773	6,865,773	0	0.0%
Library Commission	11,970,082	11,970,082	0	0.0%
Subtotal Public Education	3,330,931,712	3,334,693,686	3,761,974	0.1%
Higher Education				
IHL General Support	477,259,208	464,759,208	(12,500,000)	-2.6%
IHL Subsidiary Programs	41,304,259	41,304,259	0	0.0%
IHL Student Financial Aid	54,952,895	54,952,895	0	0.0%
IHL University Medical Center - Consolidated	203,588,031	203,488,031	(100,000)	0.0%
IHL - Subtotal	777,104,393	764,504,393	(12,600,000)	-1.6%
Community College Board (CCB) - Administration	33,137,400	6,637,400	(26,500,000)	-80.0%
Community College Board (CCB) - Support	305,948,458	299,948,458	(6,000,000)	-2.0%
CCB - Subtotal	339,085,858	306,585,858	(32,500,000)	-9.6%
Subtotal Higher Education	1,116,190,251	1,071,090,251	(45,100,000)	-4.0%
Public Health				
Health, Dept. of - Support Consolidated	92,936,280	92,876,280	(60,000)	-0.1%
Health, Dept. of - Local Governments & Rural Water	7,670,600	4,300,000	(3,370,600)	-78.4%
Health, Dept. of - Medical Cannabis	7,787,845	7,787,845	0	0.0%
Subtotal Public Health	108,394,725	104,964,125	(3,430,600)	-3.2%
Hospitals & Hospital Schools				
Mental Health, Dept. of - Consolidated	276,610,602	281,085,602	4,475,000	1.6%
Subtotal Hospitals & Hospital Schools	276,610,602	281,085,602	4,475,000	1.6%
Subtotal Public Health & Hospitals	385,005,327	386,049,727	1,044,400	0.3%
Agriculture & Commerce				
Agriculture & Commerce, Dept. of	10,105,062	9,805,062	(300,000)	-3.0%
Agriculture & Commerce, Dept. of - Livestock Shows	251,540	251,540	0	0.0%
Animal Health, Board of	1,801,395	1,801,395	0	0.0%
Subtotal Agriculture	12,157,997	11,857,997	(300,000)	-2.5%

FY 2026 Executive Budget Recommendation

State Support Funds Only

November 15, 2024

Agencies / Budgets	FY 2025 Appropriated Total State Support Funds	FY 2026 EBR Total State Support	FY 2026 EBR Total State Support +(-) FY 2025 Approps	FY 2026 EBR Total State Support +/- FY 25
IHL Agricultural Units				
ASU - Alcorn Agricultural Programs	8,186,172	8,186,172	0	0.0%
MSU - Agriculture & Forestry Experiment Station (MAFES)	25,762,751	25,762,751	0	0.0%
MSU - Cooperative Extension Service	34,786,601	34,686,601	(100,000)	-0.3%
MSU - Forest & Wildlife Research Center	7,679,585	6,679,585	(1,000,000)	-13.0%
MSU - College of Veterinary Medicine	21,409,580	21,409,580	0	0.0%
Subtotal IHL Agriculture	97,824,689	96,724,689	(1,100,000)	-1.1%
Economic Development				
Mississippi Development Authority (MDA)	23,370,879	66,420,879	43,050,000	184.2%
Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway	250,635	250,635	0	0.0%
Subtotal Economic Development	23,621,514	66,671,514	43,050,000	182.2%
Subtotal Agriculture & Economic Development	133,604,200	175,254,200	41,650,000	31.2%
Conservation				
Archives & History, Dept. of - incl. Oral History	25,630,718	12,630,718	(13,000,000)	-50.7%
Environmental Quality (DEQ), Dept. of	19,725,524	16,759,476	(2,966,048)	-15.0%
Forestry Commission	17,347,147	17,347,147	0	0.0%
Grand Gulf Military Monument	727,956	327,956	(400,000)	-54.9%
Marine Resources (DMR), Dept. of	3,604,594	3,604,594	0	0.0%
Pearl River Valley Water Supply District	1,750,000	0	(1,750,000)	-100.0%
Soil & Water Conservation Commission	680,548	588,548	(92,000)	-13.5%
Wildlife, Fisheries & Parks, Dept. of	27,748,704	17,748,704	(10,000,000)	-36.0%
Subtotal Conservation	97,215,191	69,007,143	(28,208,048)	-29.0%
Insurance				
Insurance Dept. (MID) - Support	13,938,556	13,913,556	(25,000)	-0.2%
State Fire Academy	9,017,923	7,017,923	(2,000,000)	-22.2%
Subtotal Insurance & Banking	22,956,479	20,931,479	(2,025,000)	-8.8%
Corrections				
Corrections, Dept. of - Consolidated	431,849,537	427,649,537	(4,200,000)	-1.0%
Subtotal Corrections	431,849,537	427,649,537	(4,200,000)	-1.0%
Social Welfare				
Governor's Office - Div. of Medicaid	911,198,409	911,198,409	0	0.0%
Child Protection Services (CPS), Dept. of	136,336,290	136,336,290	0	0.0%
Human Services (DHS), Dept. of	83,602,047	78,502,047	(5,100,000)	-6.1%
Rehabilitation Services - Consolidated	36,478,621	36,478,621	0	0.0%
Subtotal Social Welfare	1,167,615,367	1,162,515,367	(5,100,000)	-0.4%

FY 2026 Executive Budget Recommendation

State Support Funds Only

November 15, 2024

Agencies / Budgets	FY 2025 Appropriated Total State Support Funds	FY 2026 EBR Total State Support	FY 2026 EBR Total State Support +(-) FY 2025 Approps	FY 2026 EBR Total State Support +/- FY 25
Military, Police, & Veterans' Affairs				
Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)	5,698,870	5,698,870	0	0.0%
MEMA Disaster Relief	585,056	510,056	(75,000)	-12.8%
Military Department - Consolidated	25,990,876	13,490,876	(12,500,000)	-48.1%
Public Safety (DPS), Dept. of - Consolidated	177,634,709	177,016,709	(618,000)	-0.3%
Veterans Affairs Board	8,140,041	5,640,041	(2,500,000)	-30.7%
Veterans Home System	6,357,359	6,357,359	0	0.0%
Subtotal Military, Police & Veterans' Affairs	224,406,911	208,713,911	(15,693,000)	-7.0%
Local Assistance				
Homestead Exemption	92,000,000	92,000,000	0	0.0%
Subtotal Local Assistance	92,000,000	92,000,000	0	0.0%
Miscellaneous				
Arts Commission	6,545,682	3,045,682	(3,500,000)	-53.5%
Employment Security (MDES), Dept. of	1,800,000	1,800,000	0	0.0%
Workforce Development (OWD), Office of	21,386,205	20,986,205	(400,000)	-1.9%
Gaming Commission	9,237,934	9,237,934	0	0.0%
Public Service Commission (PSC) - Support	5,017,322	5,017,322	0	0.0%
Public Utilities Staff	2,666,616	2,666,616	0	0.0%
Workers Compensation Commission	6,111,983	6,111,983	0	0.0%
Subtotal Miscellaneous	52,765,742	48,865,742	(3,900,000)	-7.4%
Debt Service				
Treasurer, Office of State - Bank Service Charges	500,000	500,000	0	0.0%
Treasurer, Office of State - Bonds & Interest	418,041,895	421,865,135	3,823,240	0.9%
Subtotal Debt Service	418,541,895	422,365,135	3,823,240	0.9%
Non-Recurring State Support Funding				
DFA - Bureau of Buildings Capital Projects	6,500,000	0	(6,500,000)	-100.0%
Subtotal Non-Recurring State Support	6,500,000	0	(6,500,000)	-100.0%
Total State Support Agencies	7,866,399,797	7,801,203,363	(65,196,434)	-0.8%

FY 2026 Executive Budget Recommendation

State Support Funds Only

November 15, 2024

Agencies / Budgets	FY 2025 Appropriated Total State Support Funds	FY 2026 EBR Total State Support	FY 2026 EBR Total State Support +(-) FY 2025 Approps	FY 2026 EBR Total State Support +/- FY 25
--------------------	--	---	---	--

Funding Sources	FY 2025 <i>Sine Die</i> Appropriations	FY 2026 Projected Funds Available	+(-) FY 2025 Appropriations	chg %
General Fund Revenue Estimate		7,627,000,000		
2.0% General Fund Revenue Set Aside		(152,540,000)		
General Funds (GF)	7,030,230,068	7,474,460,000	444,229,932	6.3%
Education Enhancement Fund (EEF)	592,838,704	566,338,704	(26,500,000)	-4.5%
Healthcare Expendable Fund (HEF)	101,949,377	101,949,377	0	0.0%
Tobacco Control Fund (TCF)	20,000,000	20,000,000	0	0.0%
Capital Expense Fund (CEF)	121,381,648	1,088,753,835	967,372,187	797.0%
Subtotal State Support Special Funds (SSSF)	836,169,729	1,777,041,916	940,872,187	112.5%
Total State Support Funds	7,866,399,797	9,251,501,916	1,385,102,119	17.6%

Footnote: FY2026 EBR does not include the statutory PERS rate increase of 0.50%. Due to the passage of SB3231 during the 2024 legislative session, the employer contribution rate for FY2026 will now be set by the Mississippi Legislature and the amount of the increased employer contribution is unknown at this time.



Tate Reeves
Governor

State of Mississippi

Performance Measurement
Information

Fiscal Year 2026

This supplemental information, required by the
Mississippi Performance and Strategic Planning Act of 1994, is provided in electronic format at
<https://governorreeves.ms.gov>