FY 2022 BUDGET BRIEFING: Making sense of the state budget, taxes and the Governor's proposal



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About MassBudget



MassBudget is a leading think tank advancing equitable policy solutions that create an inclusive, thriving Commonwealth.



Why the state budget matters



It's a tool for:

- Racial equity
- Health equity
- Social justice
- Economic security
- Political power



Equitable Investments are Critical

Investing in policies and programs that bring collective well-being and joy.

Divesting from what is harming Black and Brown communities.



Today's agenda

- How the budget works
- How taxes work
- Highlights from the Governor's FY22 proposal
 - Including federal relief outside the budget
- Other revenue considerations
 - PPP deductibility







What is the state budget?



MID-APRIL **GOVERNOR'S** Governor and HOUSE **DECEMBER** budget Legislative WAYS AND MEANS leaders agree on a revenue budget estimate **HOUSE** budget JULY 1 How is the state **FINAL** budget created? budget **SENATE** WAYS AND MEANS _egislature's budget overrides CONFERENCE **SENATE** MID-MAY COMMITTEE Governor's budget resolves differences vetoes between House/ Lmb, Senate budgets massbudget **Massachusetts Budget & Policy Center**

How taxes work



Our State Constitution says:

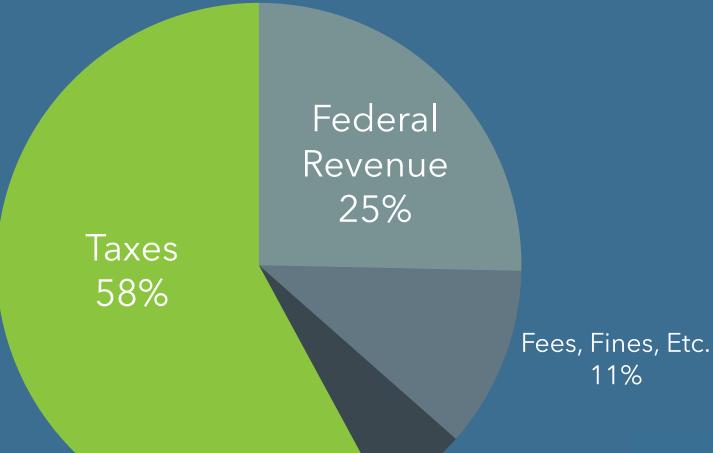
We must have a balanced budget.







Where does Massachusetts' revenue come from?

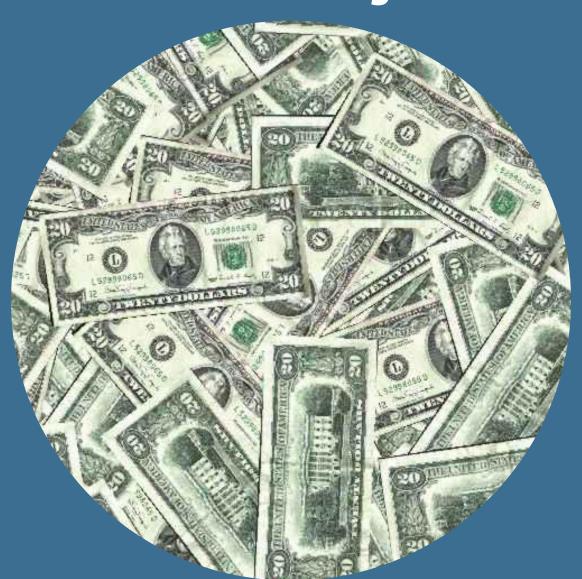


Other (Lottery, etc.) 6%



What does our tax system look like?

Guess: What share of all the personal income generated in MA each year goes toward state and local taxes?





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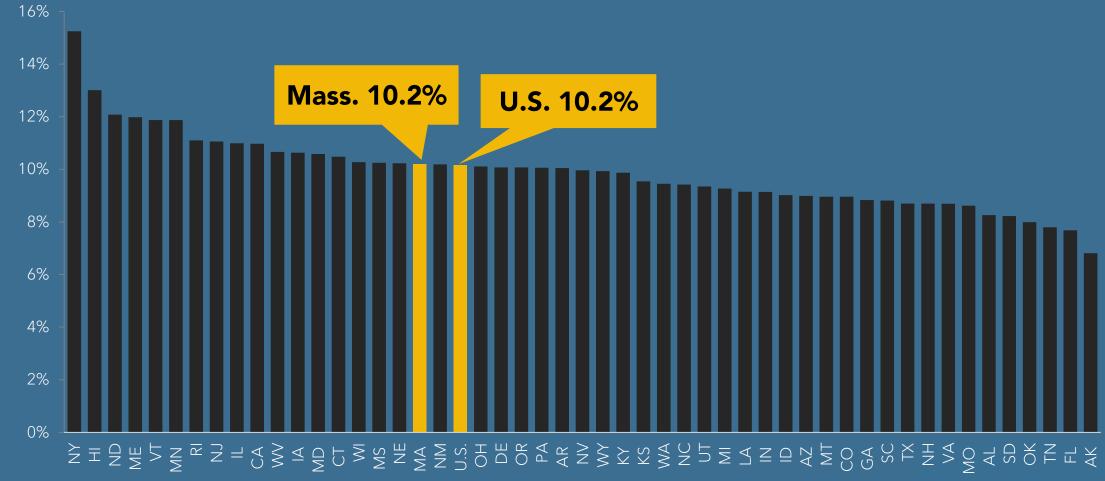


State and Local Taxes 10.2%



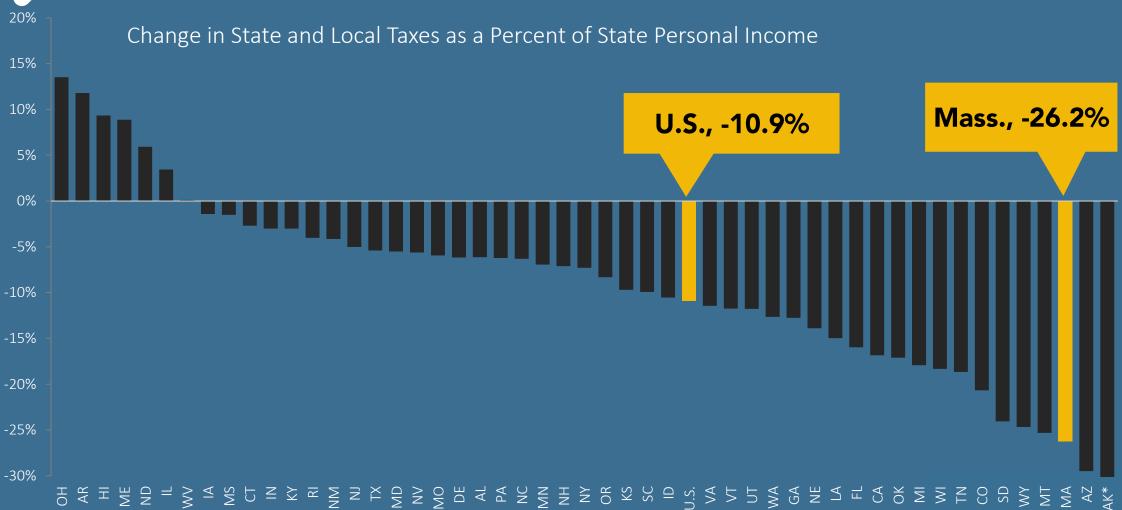
) Massachusetts' taxes are average

State and Local Taxes as a Percent of State Personal Income, 2016





Massachusetts has been a tax cutter: 1977-2016



Decades-old income tax cuts alone today cost about \$4 billion/year.

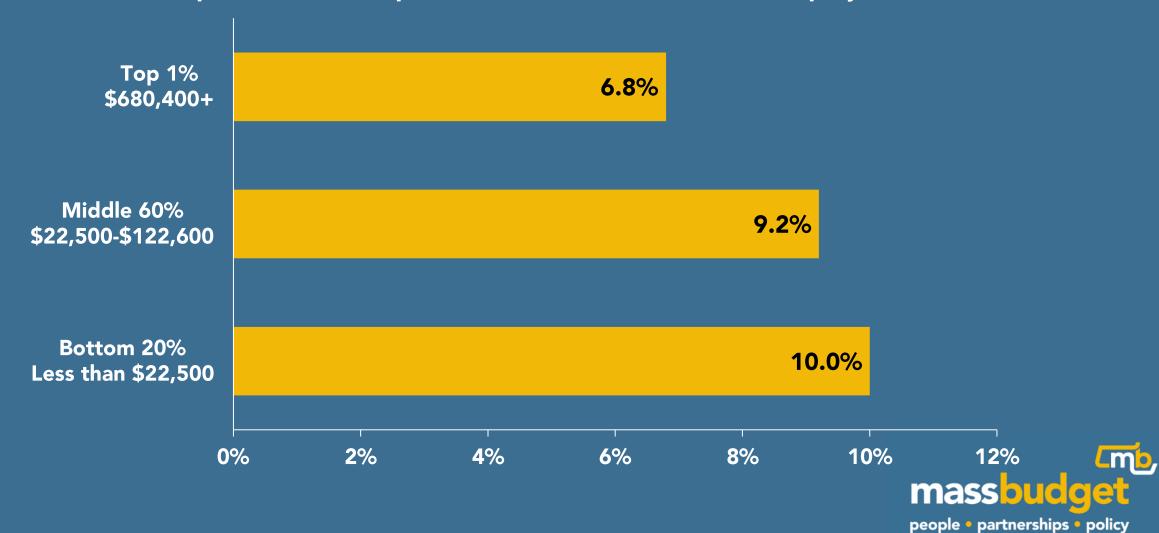
These cuts affect essential services — and health equity.





Who pays Massachusetts taxes?

% of personal income paid to state and local taxes, 2018 projected



Highlights from the Governor's FY22 proposal



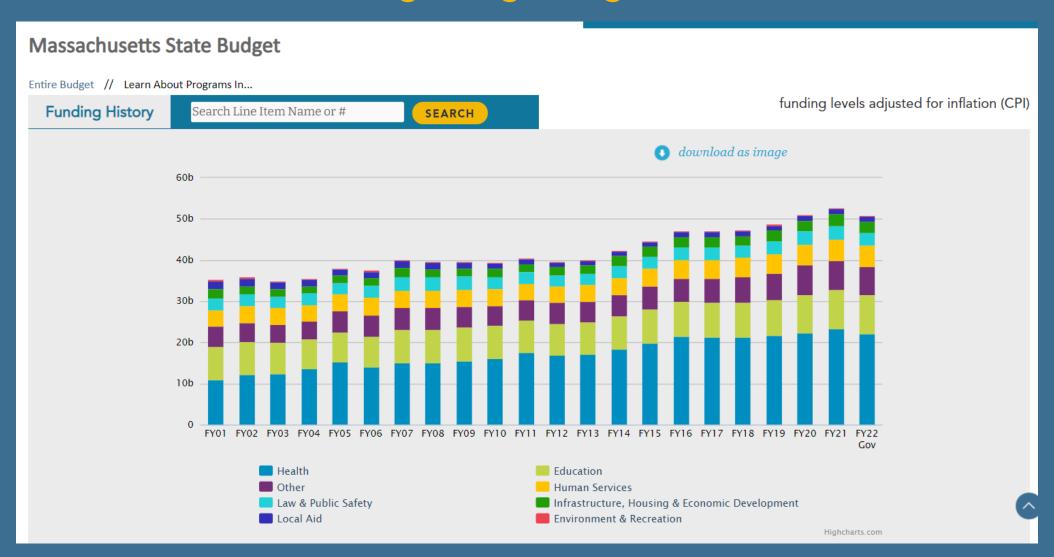
The big picture

- This once-in-a-lifetime crisis is far from over. People are continuing to suffer. This is not the time for our state to hold back on funding for public services.
- The Governor is relying heavily on federal relief to meet ongoing needs.
 - While it's great that the federal government is helping us fill gaps, this short-term funding will leave us with gaps in the future.



Track funding through our Budget Browser

massbudget.org/budget-browser



Let's look at the revenue side of the ledger







- The state expects to collect \$30.12 billion in tax revenue for FY22.
- This is \$1 billion less than it expected a year ago for FY21.





- The Governor's budget includes no major tax proposals.
 - One small, positive proposal delay the state charitable deduction.





- The Governor's FY22 budget relies on a potential \$1.6 billion draw from the Rainy Day Fund (the state's savings account).
 - This is on top of a possible \$1.7 billion from the Rainy Day Fund for FY21.
 - Pulling from our savings during hard times makes sense, but will not sustain us in the long run.



Non-Tax revenue - federal

- The Governor estimated previously that Massachusetts could receive \$12.6 billion in federal funding, mostly in reimbursements to MassHealth.
- MA will continue to receive an additional 6.2 percentage point increase in FMAP.
 - This could yield up to \$100 million more than what is needed to meet increased MassHealth need.



Non-Tax revenue – more federal

- \$68 billion in federal funding has already come to Massachusetts from several COVID relief packages.
- More relief will likely be coming \$8.26 billion in the American Rescue Plan.
 - \$4.5b for the state; \$3.7b for local governments.



And now, to the spending side







- Governor Baker proposes cutting child care funding by \$77 million (9 percent). (Federal funds could close this gap.)
 - By last summer, early education providers had lost up to \$250 million per month in private tuition during the shutdown.





- Governor Baker's proposal leaves us a year behind on the Student Opportunity Act (SOA) — a landmark law that was supposed to make MA's public education funding more equitable.
- Baker's proposal *does* count more students as low-income, which helps schools get the funding needed to provide kids with a good education.





- Baker's budget uses October 2020 school enrollment numbers, which many worry won't reflect actual student enrollment in FY22.
 - Partly because of COVID-19, the October 2020 enrollment numbers declined by 31,000 kids (3.3 percent).
 - This is important because school funding is based on enrollment numbers.





- Funding to community colleges, state universities, and the UMass system are either the same or less than FY21.
 - The average net cost to attend college for a median Black or Latinx household is about two times that of a white household, as a percentage of their household income.
 - Chronic underfunding of higher education and reductions to state scholarships are likely to hit Black and Latinx households hardest.





- In the Governor's budget proposal, housing programs will have to rely heavily on federal funding in FY22.
 - Overreliance on one-time federal assistance is risky, because it is unclear how much support to expect from the federal government and for how long.
 - Massachusetts already had a housing crisis before, which has been exacerbated by COVID-19.





- Although the federal eviction moratorium has been extended through March, many still are being forced out of their homes.
 - In early January, 1.5 million Massachusetts adults reported they are having at least some difficulty paying for usual household expenses, like rent or utilities.

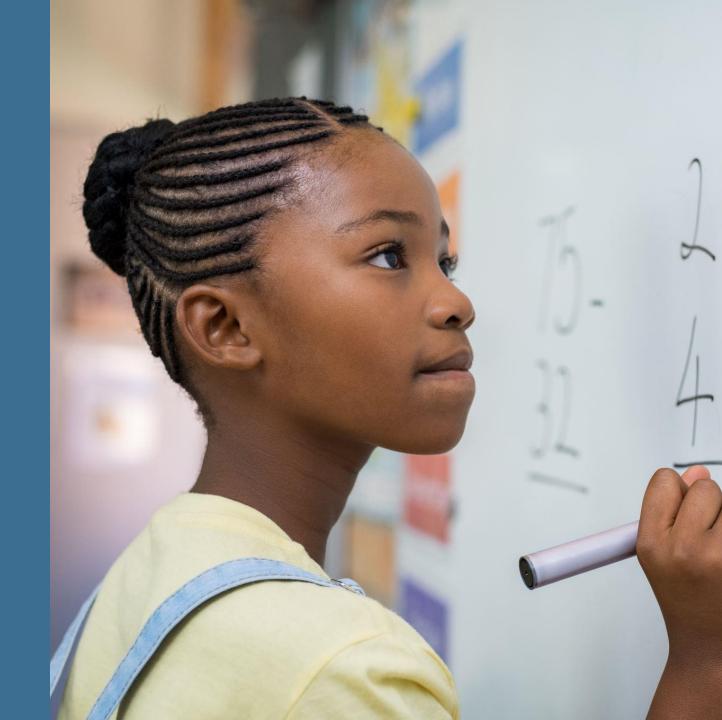




- MassHealth (Medicaid) caseload has risen during the pandemic and will likely not drop back to pre-COVID levels soon.
 - While the federal public health emergency is in place, MassHealth members will not lose health coverage.
- Fortunately, the federal government will help the state cover these increased costs through the emergency.



A better budget is possible



Options to raise \$2.5 billion through progressive taxes*...



• Restore the tax rate on corporate profits.



• Limit some of the most egregious forms of off-shore tax dodging (GILTI).



 Increase the tax rate that investors pay on income from the stock market, dividends, assets.





Longer term option: <u>Fair Share Amendment "millionaire's tax"</u>



- 4% surtax to income above \$1 million.
- Would raise about \$2 billion/year for the state.
- If all goes well, it will be on the November 2022 ballot.
- If voters say yes, it would take effect January 2023.



Another issue to watch: PPP Deductibility

- MA businesses received over \$14.3 billion in PPP loans.
- Much will be converted to grants.
- Grant amounts NOT subject to federal or state income tax.
- S.D. 172 creates new, "double-dip" tax break.
- Revenue loss = \$165 million.



A healthy state budget is essential to our collective well-being.



Please submit feedback: https://forms.gle/8rvtbEzFozXApYs68

Meet our budget team

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