







The Missouri Budget: Strengthening Resources for A Better Missouri

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What's Happening with Missouri Revenue

- DECLINE is significant
- Between 1975 and 2001 no negative growth years
- In last decade have faced four years of declining revenue
- •FY 2010 is 7.9 percent below last year at this point in time



Fiscal Year 2010 and FY 2011 Outlook

- •FY 2010 Federal Stabilization in budget as passed \$880 million
- Since budget was passed the Governor has enacted \$900 million in mid-year restrictions
- •FY 2011 Budget Currently being Debated: \$200 million in cuts by Governor, \$450 additional million in cuts by Legislature
- Governor will veto or withhold another \$350 million in the FY 2011 budget



FY 2012 Outlook

•\$800 million per year of Federal Stabilization Dollars gone

•Even with positive revenue growth (4 percent) projecting \$1 + Billion Shortfall



Missouri Use of Federal Recovery Funds

Use of ARRA Funds in Missouri FY 2010 Core Budget:\$880 million

•Funds in HB 21: \$2.6 billion

•Funds in HB 22: \$381 million



Missouri Use of Federal Recovery Funds

Examples of Items that were funded:

Child Care: \$42.6 million

Senior Nutrition Programs: \$2.1 million

•Title I Education: \$215.8 million

•First Steps: \$8.6 millions

Transportation Construction: \$695 million



Impact of Budget Cuts

- Mental Health cuts
- •FQHC \$1.4 million cut in FY 2011 budget
- ■K-12 Education
 - Transportation funding \$12 million
 - Parents as Teachers More than 50% cut since last fiscal year
 - Foundation Formula no increase for FY 2011
- •Higher Education: 5 percent cut



What is Causing the Budget Crisis

- National Recession
- Record high levels of unemployment: Missouri 9.5
 percent (3/10, Bureau of Labor Statistics)
- Deep Fiscal Crisis:
 - •39 States identified mid-year gaps in FY 2010
 - •48 States expect budget shortfalls in FY 2011



What is Causing the Budget Crisis?

Missouri's fiscal pressures are also STRUCTURAL

- Use of One Time Funds Stimulus and Revenues from Capital Gains
- Tax cuts
- Tax credits
- Outmoded tax policy and administrative practices

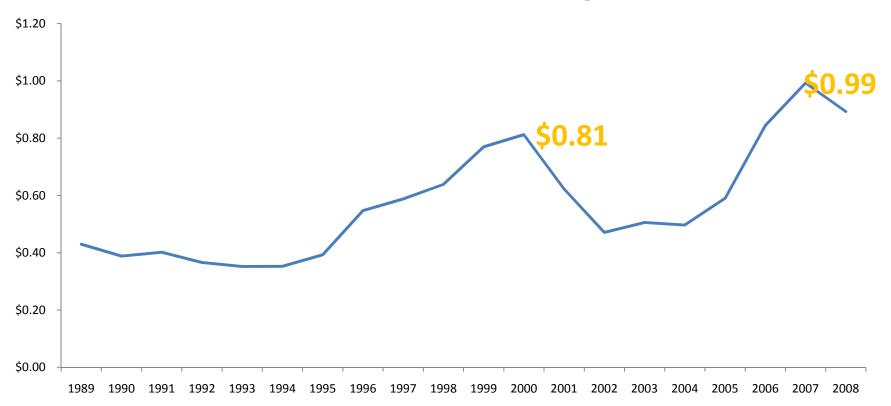


Missouri Capital Gains, Interest & Dividends Earnings in Billions





Estimated Missouri Tax Revenue from Capital Gains/Interest/Dividends Earnings in <u>Billions</u>





Significant Tax Cuts in last 3 Legislative Sessions:

Cost of \$325.9 million in FY2012

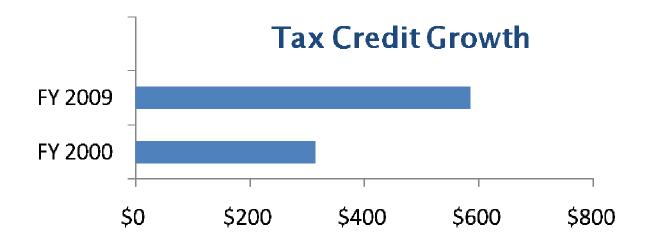
Impact of State Tax Cuts Passed					
Year Enacted	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
2007	\$75.5 million	\$124.6 million	\$167.9 million	\$195 million	\$195 million
2008	N/A	\$61.7 million	\$63.7 million	\$67.8 million	\$67.8 million
2009	N/A	N/A	\$35.3 million	\$51.5 million	\$63.1 million
Total Cost Per Year	\$75.5 million	\$186.3 million	\$266.9 million	\$314.3 million	\$325.9 million



State Tax Credit Growth:

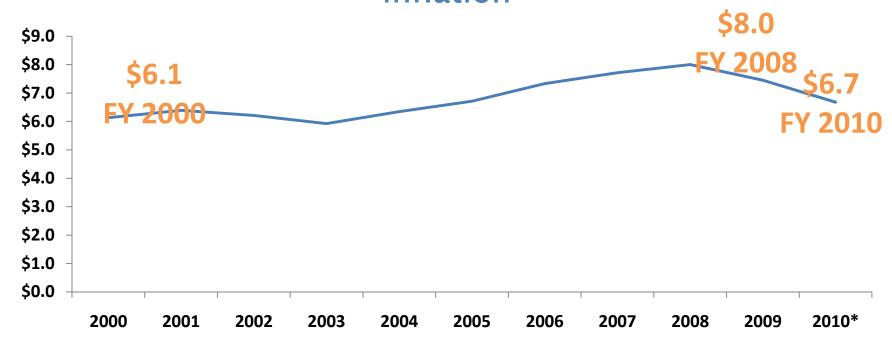
53 different tax credits: Grown by 85% since FY 2000

\$2.4 Billion in Tax Credits outstanding over next 5 Years





Missouri State General Revenue History in Billions by Fiscal Year Adjusted for Inflation





Outdated Revenue Structure

- •1931 personal income tax brackets
- Highest tax brackets begins at \$9,000 of MAGI, taxed at 6 percent
- •Timely filing discount costs State \$40 million annually (FY 2009)
- Corporate tax loopholes
- Failure to tax internet sales



What Missouri Needs

Tax Policy that is both balanced and stable

Tax Policy that supports renewed economic growth

 Missouri must reform tax policy in order to maintain the critical services that benefit ALL Missourians and which make economic growth possible



This time of crisis is an opportunity to determine our future

✓ Especially in an economic downturn, we need balanced solutions to support Missourians, their efforts to work and care for themselves and their families.

✓We need to provide services that strengthen families and position them to benefit when the economy improves.



What we can do next year

- ✓ Streamlined Sales Tax
- ✓ Eliminate preferential tax treatment and outdated tax reductions:
 - ✓ Require Combined Reporting
 - ✓ Revise Timely Filing Discounts
 - ✓ Evaluate Tax Credits and Reform
- ✓ Evaluate Overarching Tax Structure



What to Avoid

Policies that would exacerbate Missouri's funding problems such as HJR56/SJR 29

- Constitutional Amendment to eliminate state income tax and replace it with a greatly increased sales tax
- •Sales tax rate to increase to at least 11 percent, and nearly all services would be taxed
- Low and middle income families would pay considerably more tax while top 5 percent of tax filers would pay less, with no benefit to state



Sales Tax Compared with Neighboring States

New Missouri Sales Tax Rate	11 percent+
Arkansas	6 percent
lowa	5 percent
Illinois	6.25 percent
Kansas	5.3 percent
Kentucky	6 percent
Tennessee	7 percent
Oklahoma	4.5 percent



What to Avoid

Policies that Would Exacerbate Missouri's Funding Problems such as TABOR

- Constitutional Amendment
- Restricts state spending for services to population plus inflation formula
- Forever ties Missouri to current crisis
- Diminishes the ability of the state to adequately fund services that support families, communities