

Where We Are and How We Got There

Prepared for:
Oakland University
Campaigns and Elections Forum

October 8, 2010



Mitchell E. Bean, Director



FY 2011-12 Shortfalls

<u>Funding Source</u>	<u>\$ Amount by Affected Fund (Millions)</u>
■ Federal Funds	\$976.5
■ Tax Amnesty (\$88.8M in FY11 plus assumed \$20.5M loss in FY12)	\$109.3
■ Unclaimed Property (difference between FY11 and FY12)	\$107.0
■ Debt Service Restructuring (difference between FY11 and FY12)	\$162.2
■ Early Retirement (one-time replacement savings minus 3% phase-in)	\$15.0
■ County Revenue Sharing: Projected FY 2011-12 Increase	\$40.0
Total One-Time Funding Sources	\$1,410.0
Impact of Enacted Tax Cuts on FY 2011-12 Revenue	\$210.4
Total Structural Issues for FY 2011-12 Budget	\$1,620.4



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FY 2011-12 Shortfalls

Funding Source	\$ Amount by Affected Fund (Millions)	
	School Aid	Transportation
■ ARRA Funds in School Budget	\$184.3	
■ Ed Jobs Funds for School Aid*	\$318.1	
■ Transportation: Debt Restructuring		\$84.0
Total One-Time Funding Sources	\$502.4	\$84.0
Impact of Enacted Tax Cuts on FY 2011-12 Revenue	\$6.0	\$0.0
Total Structural Issues for FY 2011-12 Budget	\$508.4	\$84.0

* Note: Not built into foundation



UI Trust Fund

- Interest payments on \$3.8 billion of UI Trust Fund borrowing
 - Approximately \$150 million due September 30, 2011
 - State share approximately \$100 million
 - It will take a decade or more to pay down this debt

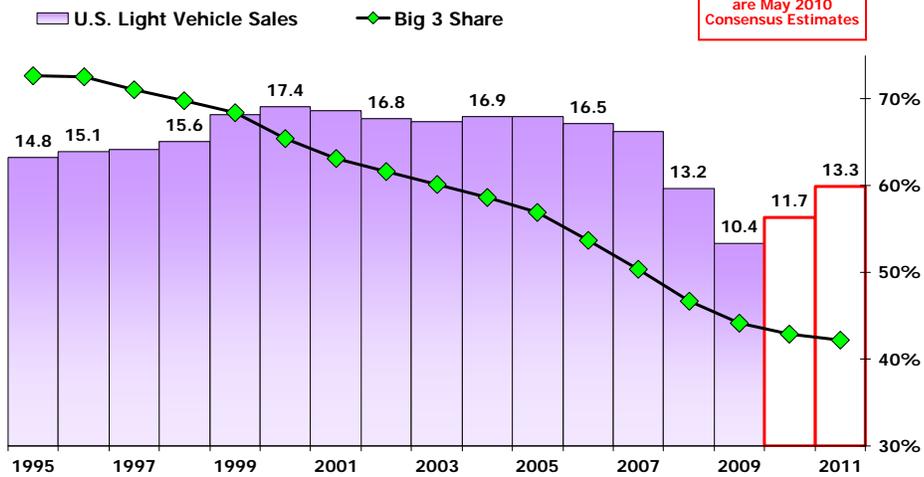


State Budget Shortfalls Caused By

- Severe economic contraction led by domestic auto industry
- State tax policy
- Increasing cost of Medicaid and corrections

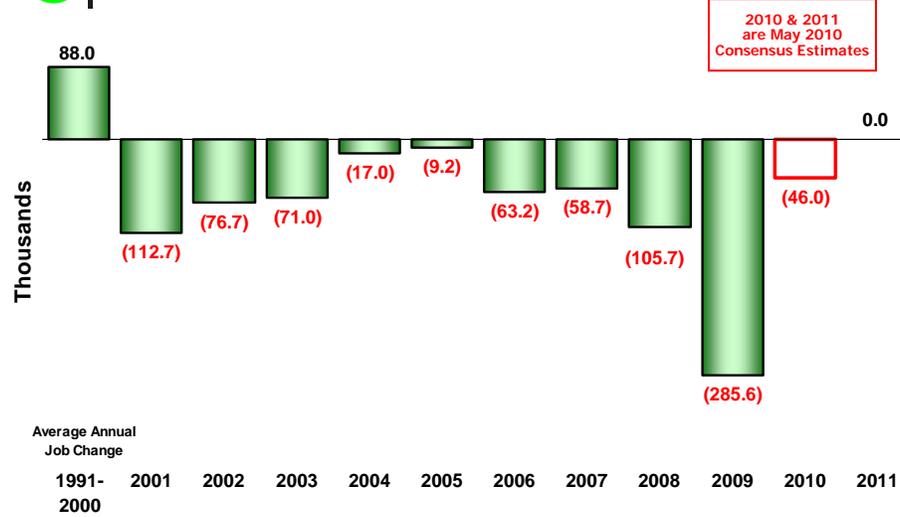


Big 3 Losing Market Share





Job Change in Michigan

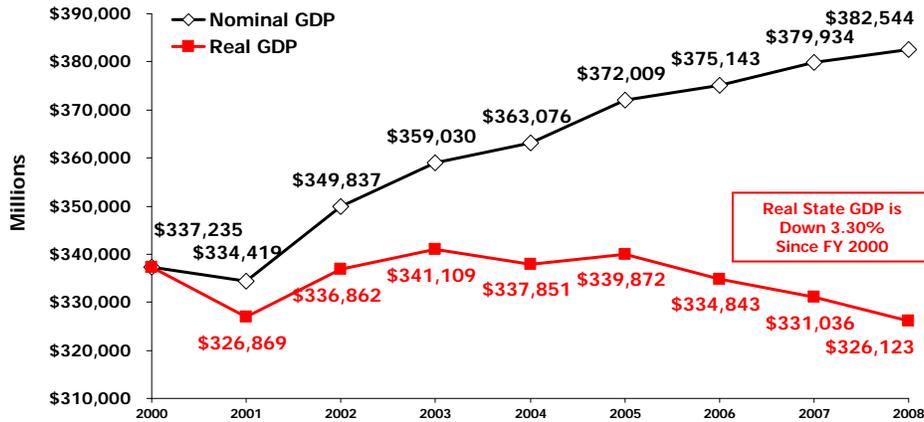


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and May 2010 Consensus Estimates

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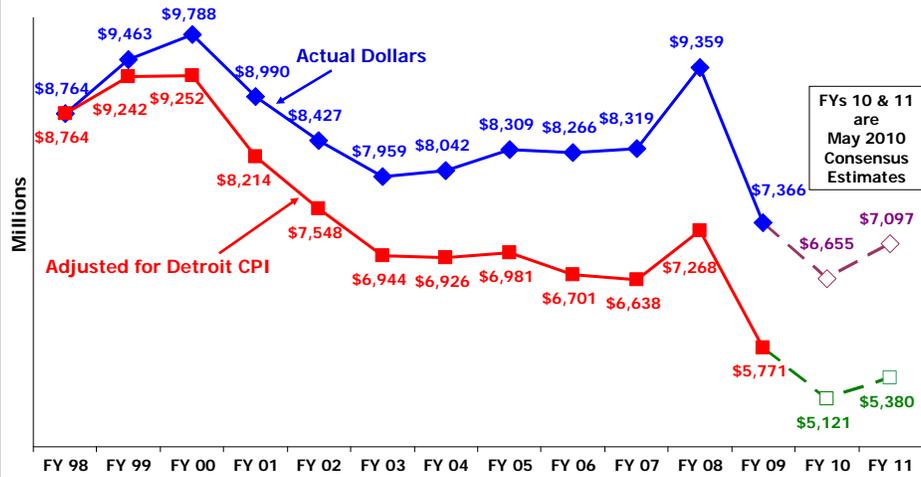
Real and Nominal State GDP



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Inflation Adjusted GF/GP Revenue Down 42% Since FY 2000

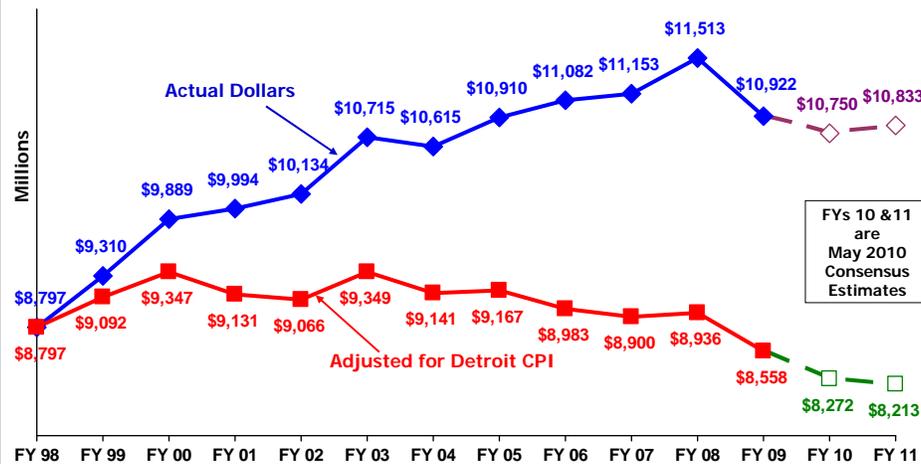


HOUSE FISCAL AGENCY

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Inflation Adjusted SAF Net Revenue Down 12% Since FY 2000



HOUSE FISCAL AGENCY

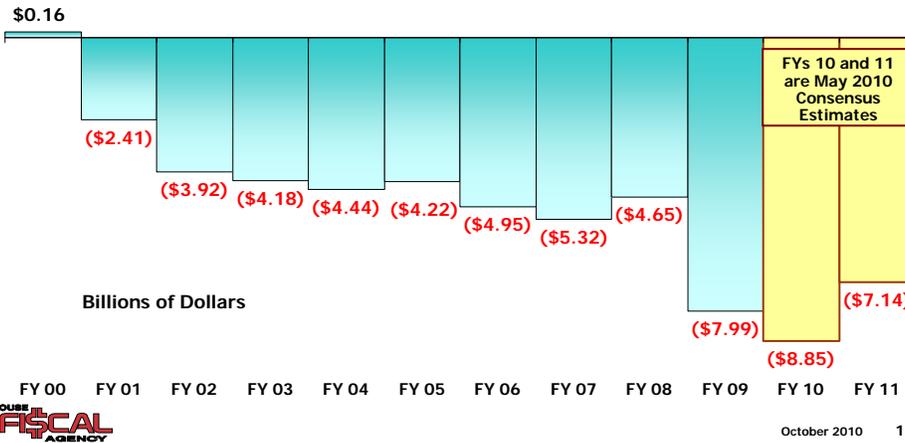
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Constitutional Revenue Limit

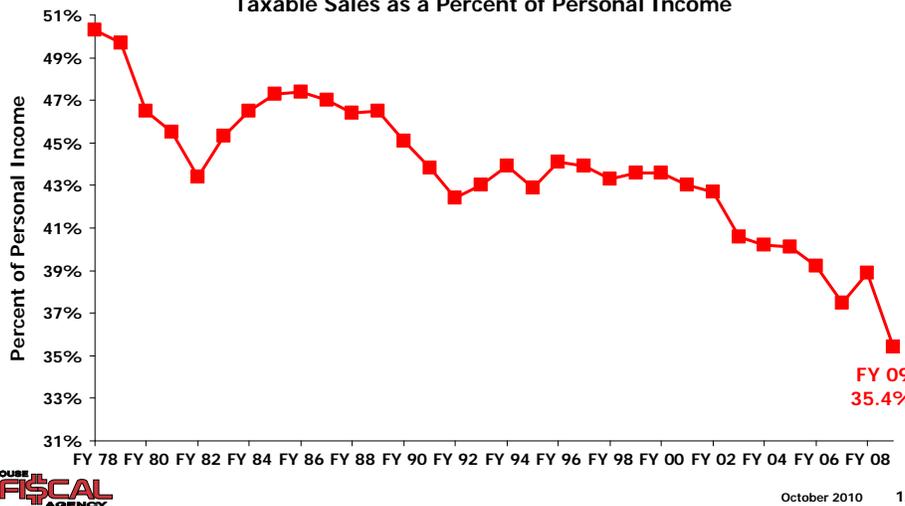
Average growth of Michigan personal income = 1.7% per year from 2000 through 2011

Average decline of Michigan revenue = 0.5% per year from 2000 through 2011



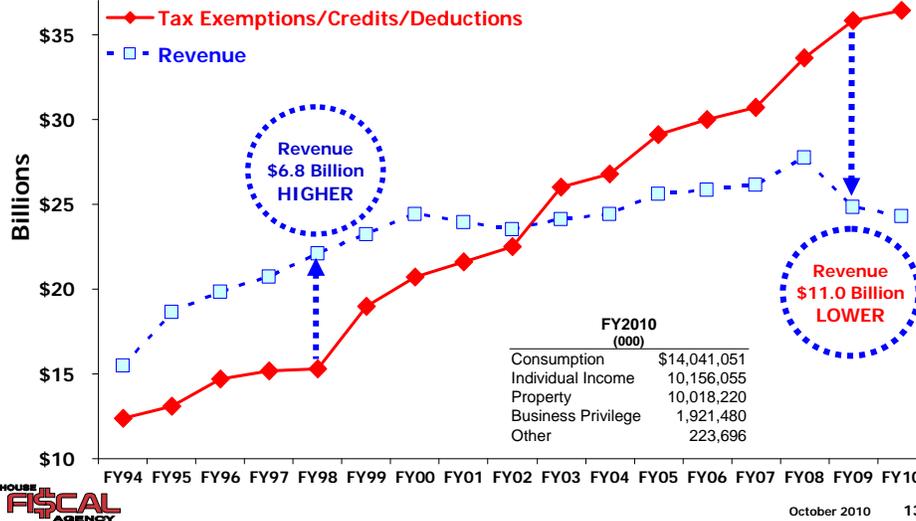
Sales/Use Tax Share Declining

Taxable Sales as a Percent of Personal Income





Impact of Tax Exemptions/Credits/Deductions



Why Consider Tax Expenditures?

- Tax expenditures are an alternative to direct spending.
- They can be used to effectively continue to spend tax dollars on policy initiatives while the budget is being reduced.
- They're "off-budget" for all practical purposes.
- Transparency and government accountability demand they be reported and evaluated.



Impact of Recent Tax Cuts on Future Revenues

	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>
Reducing Michigan Income Tax Rate	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$150.0)	(\$329.0)	(\$522.5)
Alternative Energy Credits - Income Tax	(\$16.0)	(\$46.0)	(\$47.0)	(\$42.0)	\$0.0	\$0.0
Michigan EITC	(\$140.0)	(\$325.0)	(\$338.0)	(\$358.3)	(\$379.8)	(\$402.6)
Eliminating MBT Surcharge			Eliminated in Tax Year 2017			
MBT Battery Credits (Assumes Maximum Used)	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$40.0)	(\$268.0)	(\$278.0)
MBT Film Production Credit	(\$37.5)	(\$100.0)	(\$125.0)	(\$125.0)	(\$125.0)	(\$125.0)
Photovoltaic Technology - Facility & Manufacturing	\$0.0	(\$0.8)	(\$9.8)	(\$12.5)	(\$12.5)	(\$15.0)
Polycrystalline Manufacturing Credit	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$25.0)	(\$25.0)
MBT Gross Receipt Changes	(\$115.8)	(\$80.5)	(\$93.4)	(\$117.8)	(\$129.9)	(\$132.7)
Decouple Bonus Depreciation/Production Activities	\$172.5	\$23.4	\$19.2	\$45.3	\$52.3	\$60.0
Historic Preservation Credits	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$5.0)	(\$8.6)	(\$9.6)	(\$10.6)
Promise Zones - SET	\$0.0	(\$1.0)	(\$4.0)	(\$10.0)	(\$15.0)	(\$20.0)
IFT Exemption for Commercial Real Land	\$0.0	(\$2.0)	(\$2.0)	(\$2.0)	(\$2.0)	(\$2.0)
Use Tax Bad Debt Deduction Change (Court Case)	(\$2.0)	(\$25.5)	(\$16.6)	(\$17.1)	(\$17.7)	(\$18.4)
Exempt Supplies for Cobo Center	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$2.5)	(\$2.5)	(\$3.5)	(\$1.5)
Totals in Millions	(\$138.8)	(\$557.4)	(\$624.1)	(\$840.5)	(\$1,264.7)	(\$1,493.3)



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Potential GF/GP Base Revenue (millions)

	<u>Consensus FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>
Baseline Revenue				
* Assume 3% Growth	\$6,968.4	\$7,177.5	\$7,392.8	\$7,614.6
Adjust for Tax Change Not Built Into FY 2011	N/A	(\$194.4)	(\$591.5)	(\$789.1)
Net GF/GP Revenue	N/A	\$6,983.1	\$6,801.3	\$6,825.5
Percent Change from Prior Year	N/A	0.2%	(2.6%)	0.4%

* Note: 3% baseline growth has not been achieved since 2000.



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Senior Tax Preferences

- **Income Tax**
 - Fully exempts social security, military, federal, state and local government pension/retirement income
 - Exempts private pensions up to \$45,120 single/\$90,240 joint (TY 2009); indexed to inflation
 - Annual cost all pension income exemption = \$725 million
 - Deduction for senior investment income \$10,058 single/\$20,115 joint; indexed to inflation
 - Annual cost = \$40 - \$50 million



Senior Tax Preferences

- **Income Tax**
 - Additional Personal Exemption \$2,300 single/\$4,600 joint (TY 2009)
 - Annual cost = \$55 million
- **Property Tax**
 - Homestead Property Tax Credit
 - Under age 65 – credit is 60% of the amount by which property taxes exceed 3.5% of household income, up to a maximum of \$1,200
 - 65 and older – credit is 100% of the difference
Annual cost = \$320 million



Demographics

- Michigan's population is aging
 - 2000 – 12.3% pop age 65+
 - 2010 – 12.8% pop age 65+
 - 2020 – 16.0% pop age 65+
 - 2030 – 19.5% pop age 65+

- Senior tax preferences will get more expensive



Impact of Shrinking Tax Base

	<u>Income Tax Rate</u>	<u>Collections as Percent of State Personal Income</u>
FY 2000	4.0%	2.6%
FY 2010	4.35%	1.5%
Revenue Impact of Declining Base (In Millions of Dollars)		\$3,653.50
	<u>Sales and Use Tax Rate</u>	<u>Collections as Percent of State Personal Income</u>
FY 2000	6.0%	2.8%
FY 2010	6.0%	2.1%
Revenue Impact of Declining Base (In Millions of Dollars)		\$2,511.60



Fewer People Pay Income Tax

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2008</u>
Tax Liability < \$0	19.5%	25.6%
Tax Liability = \$0	8.0%	8.0%
Tax Liability < \$100	33.6%	38.6%



Refundable Credits on the Michigan Income Tax

- Homestead Property Tax Credit (\$987.5 million in FY2009-10)
- Earned Income tax Credit (\$333.0 million in FY2009-10)
- Alternative Energy/Qualified Home Improvement Credit (\$46.0 million in FY2009-10)
- Adoption Credit (\$1.0 million in FY2009-10)
- Stillbirth Credit (\$41,000 in FY2009-10)



Indexed Provisions of the Michigan Income Tax

- Personal Exemption
- Special Exemptions for Seniors and/or Disabled Individuals
- Special Exemption for Qualified Disabled Veterans
- Income Threshold for Pension Income Deduction
- Income Threshold for Deduction of Interest and Capital Gains Earned by Seniors
- Home Heating Credit
- Stillbirth Credit

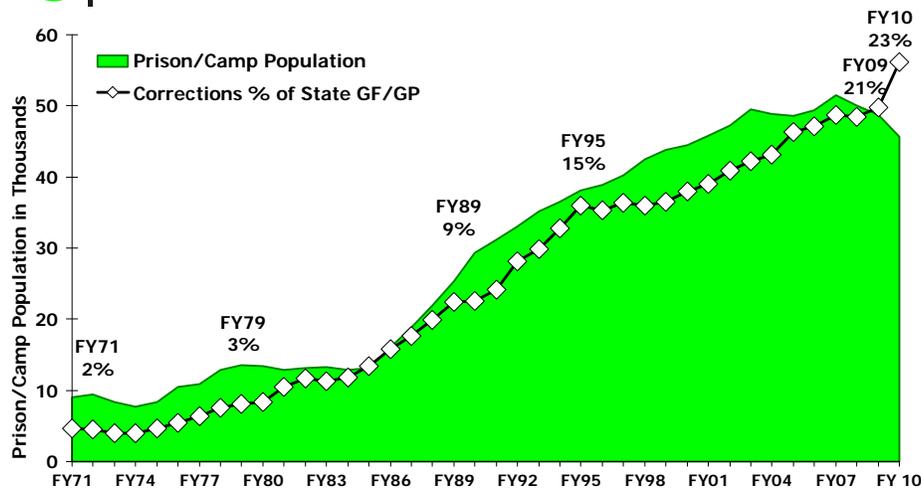


Medicaid Impact on Michigan Budget

- For FY 10, approximately 17.7% of Michigan GF/GP revenue is appropriated for Medicaid
- 1 of 6 Michigan residents were eligible for Medicaid in April 2009
- 42% of births and 70% of nursing home expenditures in Michigan are financed through Medicaid
- Total state and federal Medicaid appropriation is over \$10.7 billion in FY 10
- Since FY 1999-2000
 - 109.8% increase in Medicaid funding
 - 52.6% growth in Medicaid caseload (559,400 cases)



Corrections Budget Increases



*Fiscal Year 2008-09 includes GF/GP reductions due to appropriation of federal ARRA funds.
Fiscal Year 2009-10 includes the impact of gubernatorial vetoes of negative line items in the MDOC budget.*



PROBLEM: The State tax base is not stable and will not support any level of service for long.

SOLUTION: Stabilize the tax base at some level – higher, lower, or revenue neutral by doing the following.

- Reduce or eliminate as many tax expenditures as possible and lower marginal rates as much as possible.
- Institute a Sunset Commission that officially reviews economic development incentives on a regular basis.
- Institute a Peer Review process using M.S.U., U of M, and the Upjohn Institute to verify the expected impact of economic development incentives.
- Institute a Pay-As-You-Go system to identify spending cuts or revenue increases to fund program expansions and new tax expenditures.

The same principles apply to a flat tax and a graduated tax. The "Best" tax system is a diverse set of taxes that are stable, simple to understand, and easy to comply with. The tax base would be as broad as possible, and marginal rates as low as possible.



www.house.mi.gov/hfa