

**Department of Legislative Services**  
Maryland General Assembly  
2007 Session

**FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE**

House Bill 809  
Ways and Means

(Delegate Miller, *et al.*)

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**Taxpayers' Bill of Rights**

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This constitutional amendment proposes several changes to State and local budgeting. First, any new State or local tax or tax rate increase, or repeal of a tax exemption, must be approved by a majority of voters. Second, State spending and revenues (except those from federal funds and other exceptions) would be limited as specified by the amendment. Third, the State is required to maintain a rainy day fund equal to 5% of general fund revenues. Fourth, the bill limits the use of the rainy day fund and all other State special funds. Fifth, if at any point a specified amount of money is in the rainy day fund, it is to be returned to individual taxpayers through a temporary rate reduction in the tax year that begins in the next fiscal year.

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**Fiscal Summary**

**State Effect:** If adopted, potential significant reduction in general fund revenues and expenditures based on the above provisions. This impact would vary by year, and the result cannot be reliably estimated.

**Local Effect:** If adopted, potential significant reduction in local revenues and expenditures based on the above provisions. This impact would vary by year, and as a result cannot be reliably estimated. **This bill imposes a mandate on a unit of local government.**

**Small Business Effect:** Minimal.

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## **Analysis**

**Bill Summary:** The constitutional amendment proposes several changes to State and local budgeting. The proposed amendment restricts the amount of State spending in a fiscal year, except: (1) State debt payments; (2) monies appropriated for tax relief; and (3) appropriations funded by: (a) the federal government; (b) unemployment and disability funds; (c) discretionary user charges; (d) permanent endowments, trust funds, or pension funds; or (e) gifts or bequests.

The maximum annual percentage change in State spending cannot exceed the prior year's change in inflation plus the applicable percentage change in population adjusted for approved revenue changes.

The limit on State revenues (except those from sources listed above) is limited to:

- if total State revenue in the prior fiscal year is greater than total State revenue for the next fiscal year, the lesser of total revenue in the previous fiscal year or the limit on total State revenue for the prior fiscal year, plus inflation and change in population; or
- if the total State revenue in the prior fiscal year is less than the total State revenue for the next fiscal year, the limit on total State revenue for the most recent fiscal year for which the total State revenue exceeded the total State revenue for the prior fiscal year.

The State is required to maintain a rainy day fund equal to 5% of general fund revenues and can only transfer rainy day funds to the general fund in the amount (if any) by which general fund revenues for the prior fiscal year exceed the estimated general fund revenues for the fiscal year. If, after this transfer, the balance of the rainy day fund exceeds 7% of the estimated general fund revenues for the upcoming fiscal year, the amount in the fund in excess of 5% is to be returned to individual taxpayers through a temporary rate reduction in the tax year that begins in the next fiscal year. Except for these transfers, funds may not be transferred from any special fund to the general fund, and appropriations may not be made for special funds that supplant general fund appropriations; or, if not made, would necessitate a general fund appropriation.

The State may not impose on local governments any part of the costs of a new or expanded program or services, unless a specific appropriation is made to cover local governments' costs.

**Background:** Since 1982, the General Assembly has employed a “spending affordability” process. The Spending Affordability Committee is composed of the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, majority and minority leaders of the Senate and the House, the chairmen of the four standing fiscal committees, and other members selected by the presiding officers. In recent years, the committee has consisted of 18 legislators and has been assisted by an advisory committee of private citizens.

The Department of Legislative Services prepares a “September Forecast” for the committee that contains an estimate of projected revenues and expenditures for the upcoming fiscal year. The committee reviews these projections and the status of the State economy. By statute, the committee must report to the Legislative Policy Committee by December 1 of each year with recommendations for fiscal goals for the budget to be considered at the next session of the General Assembly. This report includes the following types of recommendations:

- a level of State spending;
- a level of new debt authorization;
- a level of State personnel; and
- the use of anticipated surplus, if any.

The committee may make other appropriate findings and recommendations. By statute, if committee recommendations with respect to State spending exceed the annual increase in relevant economic indicators, the committee must provide an analysis as to the extent the recommendations exceed such indicators. Similarly, if the Governor submits a budget request in excess of the amounts recommended by the Spending Affordability Committee, the Governor must explain the rationale for exceeding the recommendations. The budget committees must also provide an explanation for any amounts exceeding Spending Affordability Committee recommendations that are presented to the Senate and House of Delegates for consideration.

The committee’s primary responsibility is to recommend to the Governor and the General Assembly a level of spending for the State operating budget that is reflective of the current and prospective condition of the State’s economy. The committee has often used growth in personal income as a proximate measure of the State’s economic growth and as a guide for the increase in State spending. To clarify that it is the committee’s intent to coordinate the growth in appropriations with anticipated economic growth in the next fiscal year, this report relates budget growth directly to economic growth expected during the budget year.

**State Fiscal Effect:** The actual effect on State revenues and spending cannot be estimated and would vary each year depending on the restrictions specified in the bill.

### *State Spending*

State spending could be impacted to the extent that spending needs exceed the spending limitations imposed by the bill. This would vary by year, and as a result cannot be reliably estimated. For example, in fiscal 2000 through 2005, total State spending (including funds excluded from the bill) increased by an annual average of 6.4% while the bill would have limited annual spending increases to 3.8%. In five of these years, the change in total State spending exceeded the limits imposed by the bill.

### *State Revenues*

State revenues could be impacted to the extent that revenue needs exceed the spending limitations imposed by the bill. This would vary by year, and as a result cannot be reliably estimated.

**Local Fiscal Effect:** Local spending could be impacted to the extent that spending needs exceed the spending limitations imposed by the bill and local governments are fully reimbursed for the costs of new or expanded programs or services. This would vary by year, and as a result cannot be reliably estimated.

It is anticipated that the budgets of local election boards will contain funding for notifying qualified voters about proposed constitutional amendments for the 2008 general election in newspapers or on specimen ballots.

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### **Additional Information**

**Prior Introductions:** SB 963/HB 1444 of 2006, identical bills, were not reported from the Senate Budget and Taxation Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee, respectively. Similar bills were introduced in the 2004 and 2005 sessions. HB 1206 of 2005 received an unfavorable report from Ways and Means. HB 1130 of 2004 was not reported from Ways and Means. SB 601 of 2004 received an unfavorable report from Budget and Taxation.

**Cross File:** SB 942 (Senator Hooper) – Budget and Taxation

**Information Source(s):** Comptroller's Office, Department of Budget and Management, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Legislative Services

**Fiscal Note History:** First Reader - March 12, 2007  
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