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#### State and Federal Public Finance

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## State and Federal Public Finance

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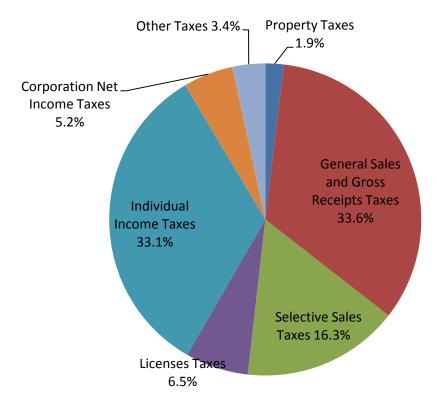
## Overview

- Brief frame of reference: Federal and State tax and expenditure composition
- Trends we see in taxes and expenditures
- "Problem areas"
- What are policy makers discussing in terms of reform options?

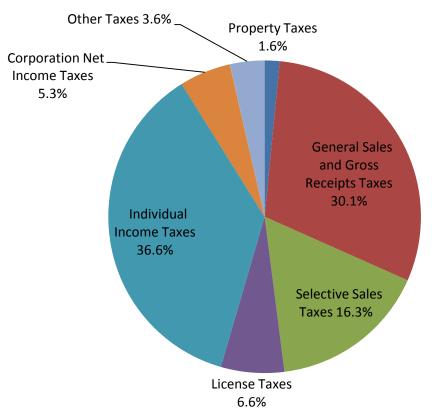


## Total State Tax Collections by Category

#### **2003 State Government Tax Collection**



#### **2013 State Government Tax Collection**

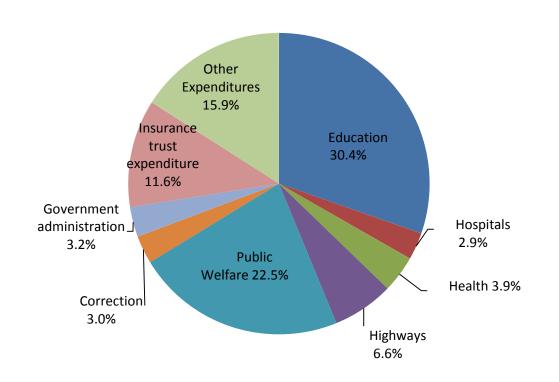




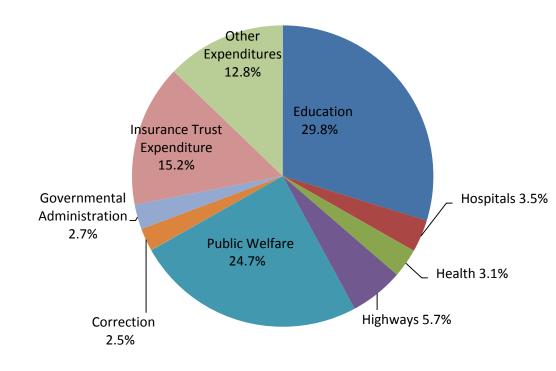


## Total State Expenditures by Category

#### **2002 State Expenditures by Category**



#### **2012 State Expenditures by Category**

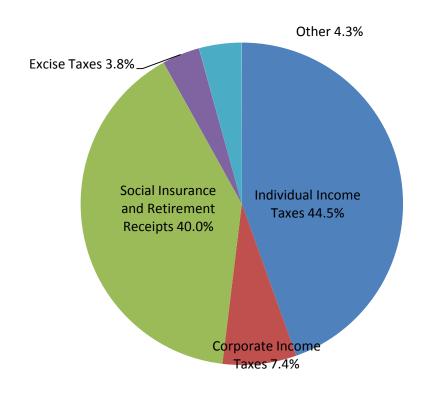




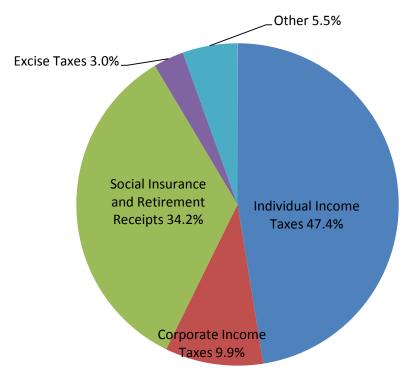


## Total Federal Receipts by Category

#### **2003 Federal Receipts by Category**



#### 2013 Federal Receipts by Category

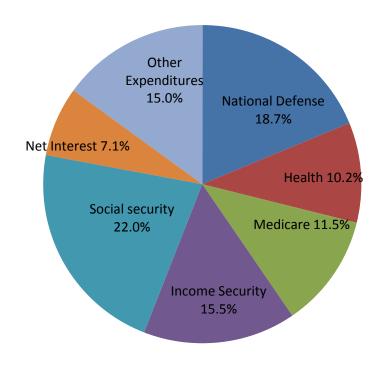




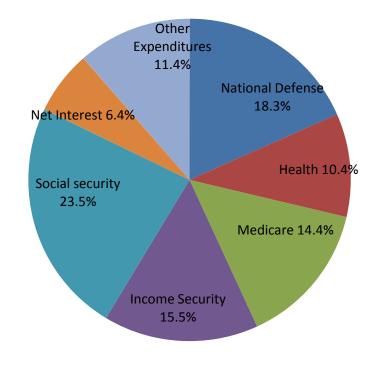


## Total Federal Expenditures by Category

#### 2003 Federal Expenditures by Category



#### **2013 Federal Expenditures by Category**

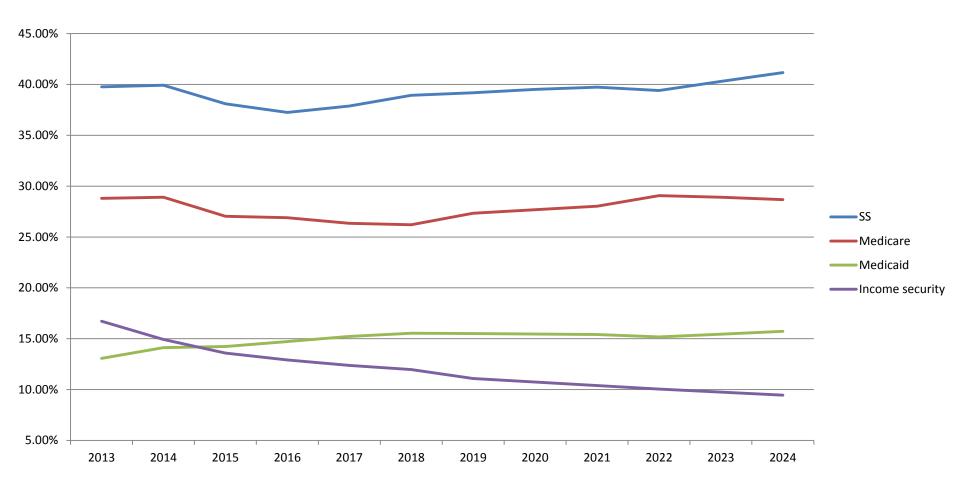






## Composition of Mandatory Expenditures: Feds

Non-discretionary revenues will continue to grow as a share of the budget





## Expected Future Trends: Revenues

- Individual income tax will continue to be very important
- Corporate tax revenues are a question
- State-Federal mix probably stable
- Problem areas—more on this in a few minutes





## Focus: Individual Income Tax

- Base:
  - Wages
  - Capital income: interest, dividends, capital gains
  - Business income
- Standard/Itemized deductions
- Personal Exemptions
- Tax liability
  - Minus credits
- Net tax liability
- SIMPLE?!





### Federal Income Tax Schedules 2013

| Married Filing Jointly    |   | Single                    |   |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|
| Taxable Income<br>Bracket | Tax is:   | Taxable Income<br>Bracket | Tax is:   |
| Not over \$17,850         | 10% of the income over zero                                 | Not over \$8,925          | 10% of the income over zero                             |
| \$17,851 - \$72,500       | \$1,785 plus<br>15% of the income over \$17,850             | \$8,926 - \$36,250        | \$892.50 plus  15% of the income over \$8,925           |
| \$72,501 - \$146,400      | \$9,982.50 plus<br><b>25% of the income over \$72,500</b>   | \$36,251 - \$87,850       | \$4991.25 plus<br>25% of the income over \$36,250       |
| \$146,401 - \$223,050     | \$28,457.50 plus<br>28% of the income over \$146,400        | \$87,851 - \$183,250      | \$17,891.25 plus  28% of the income over \$87,850       |
| \$223,051 - \$398,350     | \$49,919.50 plus<br>33% of the income over \$223,050        | \$183,251 - \$398,350     | \$44,603.25 plus<br>33% of the income over \$183,250    |
| \$398,351 - \$450,000     | \$107,768.50 plus<br>35% of the income over \$398,350       | \$398,351 - \$400,000     | \$115,586.25 plus<br>35% of the income over \$398,350   |
| Over \$450,000            | \$125,846 plus<br><b>39.6% of the income over \$450,000</b> | Over \$400,000            | \$116,163.75 plus<br>39.6% of the income over \$400,000 |



## Georgia Income Tax Schedules 2013

| Married Filing Jointly    |   | Single                    |  |  |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|--|
| Taxable Income<br>Bracket | Tax is:   | Taxable Income<br>Bracket | Tax is:  |  |
| Not over \$ 1,000         | 1% of the income over zero                      | Not over \$ 750           | 1% of the income over zero                     |  |
| \$1,001 - \$3,000         | \$10 plus  2% of the income over \$1,000        | \$751 - \$2,250           | \$7.50 plus  2% of the income over \$750       |  |
| \$3,001 - \$5,000         | \$50 plus  3% of the income over \$3,000        | \$2,251 - \$3,750         | \$37.50 plus  3% of the income over \$2,250    |  |
| \$5,001 - \$7,000         | \$110 plus  4% of the income over \$5,000       | \$3,751 - \$5,250         | \$82.50 plus  4% of the income over \$3,750    |  |
| \$7,001 - \$10,000        | \$190 plus <b>5% of the income over \$7,000</b> | \$5,251 - \$7,000         | \$142.50 plus<br>5% of the income over \$5,250 |  |
| Over \$10,000             | \$340 plus<br>6% of the income over \$10,000    | Over \$7,000              | \$230 plus<br>6% of the income over \$7,000    |  |



- Long way between income and taxable income:
  - Deductions and exemptions reduce your taxable income
  - Tax liability/income less than your "tax rate"
  - Example:
    - Wages plus other income = \$435,000
    - Taxable income (after exemptions and deductions) = \$325,000
    - For MFJ, you are in the fifth tax bracket: tax = \$49,919.5 + 0.33\*(325,000-223,050) OR tax = \$83,563
    - Tax/income = 19.2%
    - Tax/taxable income = 25.7%





## Recent changes in phaseouts of deductions/ exemptions

- Phaseouts ↓ exemptions / deductions for high-income taxpayers → ↑ Federal Income tax liability
- Itemized deduction phaseout
  - Pease (enacted in 1991) limits itemized deductions on AGI above a certain threshold.
  - Pease was reinstated on January 1, 2013 and American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (ATRA) increased the AGI threshold for Pease.
- Personal exemption phaseout (PEP)
  - Each personal exemption (\$3,900 in 2013) is reduced under PEP for AGI above a certain threshold.
  - ATRA reinstated PEP and the reinstated thresholds are higher than those in previous years.

| Filing Status          | Pease AGI thresholds 2013 | PEP AGI thresholds 2013 |               |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
|                        |                           | Phaseout Begins         | Phaseout Ends |
| Single                 | \$250,000                 | \$250,000               | \$372,500     |
| Married filing jointly | \$300,000                 | \$300,000               | \$422,500     |







## What is on the Horizon for Policy?

- Problem areas in tax policy
  - Diminished base for income and sales taxes
  - Competition within the U.S. as well as from "outside"
  - Complexities in tax administration and compliance: AMT among others
- We can't ignore expenditure pressures:
  - Health Care Reform: very brief reminder
  - Demographics of U.S. population





## What are we hearing from D.C.?

#### Pressures:

- Budget deficit and rise of mandatory expenditures
- Competition
- Income distribution
- Complexity of the current system
- Possible solutions?
  - Administration
  - Congress
  - All in-between





## What is out there? What does it mean?

- House Ways and Means: "Camp" Plan
  - "Flatten" the tax brackets
  - Simplify by reducing itemized deductions, pushing more toward the standard deduction
  - Eliminate the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT)
- Administration's plan
  - Reduce deductions
  - Keep surtax/higher rates for upper income
  - Little change in brackets





- Also out there....
  - "Real tax reform"
    - Remember 1986?
    - Bipartisan discussion—is it possible?
  - Consumption tax discussion
  - Reduction in corporate income tax
  - "Flat tax"
  - "Fair tax"



## **Conclusions**

- What should we expect?
  - Continued pressure from non-discretionary expenditures
  - Debate over income versus consumption tax
  - Reduction in itemized deductions
  - Bi-partisan "equity" discussion
- Any real way to reform?
  - Not looking likely in the near-term, but perhaps with a change in Administration



# Thank you swallace@gsu.edu

