22-Feb-17

State Revenue and/or Spending Limits, 2015

State	Revenue Limit?	Spending/ Appropriation Limit?	Constitutional/ Statutory Limit?	Major Features of the Limit(s)	Votes Required to Override Limit
Alabama				No limits.	
Alaska		✔	C	A cap on appropriations grows yearly by the increase in population and inflation.	Three-fourths
Arizona		✔	C	Appropriations cannot exceed 7.41% of total state personal income.	Two-thirds
Arkansas				No limits.	
California		✔	C	Annual appropriation growth linked to population growth and per capita personal income growth.	Voters must change constitution
Colorado	✔	✔	C	Most general and cash fund revenues are limited to an index of population plus inflation growth over amounts from FY 2007-08. General fund expenditures may not exceed 5% of Colorado personal income.	Voter referendum
Connecticut		✔	C & S	Spending limited to average growth in personal income for previous five years or previous year's increase in inflation, whichever is greater.	Three-fifths
Delaware		✔	C	Appropriations limited to 98% of revenue estimate.	
District of Columbia				No limits.	
Florida	✔		C	Revenue limited to the average growth rate in state personal income for previous five years.	Two-thirds
Georgia				No limits.	
Hawaii		✔	C & S	General fund spending must be less than the average growth in personal income in previous three years.	Majority
Idaho		✔	S	General fund appropriations cannot exceed 5.33% of total state personal income, as estimated by the State Tax Commission. One-time expenditures are exempt.	Majority
Illinois				No limits.	
Indiana		✔	S	State spending cap per fiscal year with growth set according to formula for each biennial period.	Majority
Iowa		✔	S	Appropriations limited to 99% of the adjusted revenue estimate.	Majority
Kansas				No limits.	
Kentucky				No limits.	
Louisiana		✔	C	Expenditures limited to the 1992 appropriations plus annual growth in state per capita personal income.	Two-thirds
Maine		✔	S	If state and local tax burden ranks in highest third of all states, expenditure growth factor is average real personal income (but no more than 2.75%). If tax burden is in the middle third, then growth factor is average real personal income plus inflation plus average population growth. State Tax Assessor makes all calculations.	Majority
Maryland				No limits.	
Massachusetts				No limits.	
Michigan	✔	✔	C	Revenue limited to 1% over 9.49% of the previous year's state personal income. Michigan Constitution also limits spending to state revenue limit plus federal aid plus any surplus from previous year.	Two-thirds and majority of electorate
Minnesota				No limits.	
Mississippi		✔	S	Appropriations limited to 98% of projected revenue.	Majority

Missouri	✔		C	Revenue limited to 5.64% of the previous year's total state personal income. Taxes may not be increased by legislature more than 1% of total state revenue.	Voter referendum
Montana				No limits.	
Nebraska				No limits.	
Nevada		✔	S	Governor may not propose general fund spending that exceeds 1975-77 biennium's spending, adjusted for inflation and population growth.	Majority could change limit; no procedure for override
New Hampshire				No limits.	
New Jersey		✔	S	Expenditures are limited to the growth in state personal income.	Majority
New Mexico				No limits.	
New York				No limits.	
North Carolina		✔	S	Spending is limited to 7% or less of total state personal income.	Majority
North Dakota				No limits.	
Ohio		✔	S	Appropriations limited to greater of either 3.5% or population plus inflation growth.	Two-thirds
Oklahoma		✔	C	Expenditures are limited to 12% plus inflation.	Three-fourths
Oregon		✔	S	Appropriations limited to personal income growth.	Three-fifths
Pennsylvania				No limits.	
Rhode Island		✔	C	Appropriations limited to 97% of projected revenue.	Two-thirds
South Carolina		✔	C & S	Appropriations limited to the growth in state personal income.	
South Dakota				No limits.	
Tennessee		✔	C	Appropriations limited to the growth in state personal income.	Majority
Texas		✔	C & S	Growth in appropriations from non-dedicated tax revenues cannot exceed growth in state personal income.	
Utah		✔	S	Spending growth is limited by formula that includes growth in population, inflation, and personal income.	
Vermont				No limits.	
Virginia				No limits.	
Washington		✔	S	Spending limited to average of inflation for the previous three years plus state population growth.	Two-thirds
West Virginia				No limits.	
Wisconsin				No limits.	
Wyoming				No limits.	

Source:
National Association of State Budget Officers, "Budget Processes in the States," Spring 2015
https://www.nasbo.org/reports-data/budget-processes-in-the-states

5-Apr-13

States with Revenue and/or Spending Limits, 2010

State	Revenue Limit?	Spending/ Appropriation Limit?	Constitutional/ Statutory Limit?	Major Features of the Limit(s)
Alaska		✔	C	A cap on appropriations grows yearly by the increase in population and inflation.
Arizona		✔	C	Appropriations cannot be more than 7.41% of total state personal income.
California		✔	C	Annual appropriation growth linked to population growth and per capita personal income growth.
Colorado	✔	✔	C&S	General fund appropriations are limited to 5% of total state personal income. Most revenues limited to population growth plus inflation. Changes to spending limits or tax increases must receive voter approval. A 2005 referendum suspended the revenue limit until 2011, when a new base will be established.
Connecticut [1]		✔	S	Spending limited to average growth in personal income for previous five years or previous year's increase in inflation, whichever is greater.
Delaware		✔	C	Appropriations limited to 98% of revenue estimate.
Florida	✔		C	Revenue limited to the average growth rate in state personal income for previous five years.
Hawaii		✔	C	General fund spending must be less than the average growth in personal income in previous three years.
Idaho		✔	S	General fund appropriations cannot exceed 5.33% of total state personal income, as estimated by the State Tax Commission. One-time expenditures are exempt.
Indiana		✔	S	State spending cap per fiscal year with growth set according to formula for each biennial period.
Iowa		✔	S	Appropriations limited to 99% of the adjusted revenue estimate.
Louisiana		✔	C	Expenditures limited to the 1992 appropriations plus annual growth in state per capita personal income.
Maine		✔	S	Expenditure growth limited to a 10-year average of personal income growth, or maximum of 2.75%. Formulas are based on state's tax burden ranking.
Massachusetts	✔		S	Revenue cannot exceed the three-year average growth in state wages and salaries. The limit was amended in 2002 adding definitions for a limit that would be tied to inflation in government purchasing plus 2 percent.
Michigan	✔		C	Revenue limited to 1% over 9.49% of the previous year's state personal income.
Mississippi		✔	S	Appropriations limited to 98% of projected revenue. The statutory limit can be amended by majority vote of legislature.
Missouri	✔		C	Revenue limited to 5.64% of the previous year's total state personal income. Voter approval required for tax hikes over approximately $77 million or 1% of state revenues, whichever is less.
Montana [2]		✔	S	Spending is limited to a growth index based on state personal income.
Nevada		✔	S	Proposed expenditures are limited to the biennial percentage growth in state population and inflation.
New Jersey		✔	S	Expenditures are limited to the growth in state personal income.
North Carolina		✔	S	Spending is limited to 7% or less of total state personal income.
Ohio		✔	S	Appropriations limited to greater of either 3.5% or population plus inflation growth. To override need 2/3 supermajority or gubernatorial emergency declaration.
Oklahoma		✔	C	Expenditures are limited to 12% of annual growth adjusted for inflation. Appropriations are limited to 95% of certified revenue.
Oregon	✔	✔	C&S	Any general fund revenue in excess of 2% of the revenue estimate must be refunded to taxpayers. Appropriation increases are limited to 8% of projected personal income for the biennium.
Rhode Island		✔	C	Appropriations limited to 98% of projected revenue (becomes 97% July 1, 2012).
South Carolina		✔	C	Spending growth is limited by either the average growth in personal income or 9.5% of total state personal income for the previous year, whichever is greater. The number of state employees is limited to a ratio of state population.
Tennessee		✔	C	Appropriations limited to the growth in state personal income.
Texas		✔	C	Biennial appropriations limited to the growth in state personal income.
Utah		✔	S	Spending growth is limited by formula that includes growth in population, and inflation.
Washington		✔	S	Spending limited to average of inflation for the previous three years plus state population growth.
Wisconsin		✔	S	Spending on qualified appropriations (some exclusions) limited to the state personal income growth rate.

[1] Voters approved a limit similar to the statutory one in 1992, but it has not received the three-fifths vote in the legislature needed to take full effect.
[2] In 2005 the Attorney General invalidated the statute, and it is not in force at this time.
Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2010, http://www.ncsl.org/issues-research/budget/state-tax-and-expenditure-limits-2010.aspx

20-Aug-09

States with Revenue and/or Spending Limits, 2008

State	Revenue Limit?	Spending/ Appropriation Limit?	Constitutional/ Statutory Limit?	Major Features of the Limit(s)
Alaska		✔	C	A cap on appropriations grows yearly by the increase in population and inflation.
Arizona		✔	C	Appropriations cannot be more than 7.41% of total state personal income.
California		✔	C	Annual appropriation growth linked to population growth and per capita personal income growth.
Colorado	✔	✔	C&S	General fund appropriations are limited to the lesser of either a) 5% of total state personal income or b) 6% over the previous year's appropriations. Most revenues limited to population growth plus inflation. Changes to spending limits or tax increases must receive voter approval. A 2005 referendum suspended the revenue limit until 2011, when a new base will be established.
Connecticut [1]		✔	S	Spending limited to average growth in personal income for previous five years or previous year's increase in inflation, whichever is greater.
Delaware		✔	C	Appropriations limited to 98% of revenue estimate.
Florida	✔		C	Revenue limited to the average growth rate in state personal income for previous five years.
Hawaii		✔	C	General fund spending must be less than the average growth in personal income in previous three years.
Idaho		✔	S	General fund appropriations cannot exceed 5.33% of total state personal income, as estimated by the State Tax Commission. One-time expenditures are exempt.
Indiana		✔	S	State spending cap per fiscal year with growth set according to formula for each biennial period.
Iowa		✔	S	Appropriations limited to 99% of the adjusted revenue estimate.
Louisiana		✔	C	Expenditures limited to the 1992 appropriations plus annual growth in state per capita personal income.
Maine		✔	S	Expenditure growth limited to a 10-year average of personal income growth, or maximum of 2.75%. Formulas are based on state's tax burden ranking.
Massachusetts	✔		S	Revenue cannot exceed the three-year average growth in state wages and salaries. The limit was amended in 2002 adding definitions for a limit that would be tied to inflation in government purchasing plus 2 percent.
Michigan	✔		C	Revenue limited to 1% over 9.49% of the previous year's state personal income.
Mississippi		✔	S	Appropriations limited to 98% of projected revenue. The statutory limit can be amended by majority vote of legislature.
Missouri	✔		C	Revenue limited to 5.64% of the previous year's total state personal income. Voter approval required for tax hikes over approximately $77 million or 1% of state revenues, whichever is less.
Montana [2]		✔	S	Spending is limited to a growth index based on state personal income.
Nevada		✔	S	Proposed expenditures are limited to the biennial percentage growth in state population and inflation.
New Jersey		✔	S	Expenditures are limited to the growth in state personal income.
North Carolina		✔	S	Spending is limited to 7% or less of total state personal income.
Ohio		✔	S	Appropriations limited to greater of either 3.5% or population plus inflation growth. To override need 2/3 supermajority or gubernatorial emergency declaration.
Oklahoma		✔	C	Expenditures are limited to 12% of annual growth adjusted for inflation. Appropriations are limited to 95% of certified revenue.
Oregon	✔	✔	C&S	Any general fund revenue in excess of 2% of the revenue estimate must be refunded to taxpayers. Appropriation increases are limited to 8% of projected personal income for the biennium.
Rhode Island		✔	C	Appropriations limited to 98% of projected revenue (becomes 97% July 1, 2012).
South Carolina		✔	C	Spending growth is limited by either the average growth in personal income or 9.5% of total state personal income for the previous year, whichever is greater. The number of state employees is limited to a ratio of state population.
Tennessee		✔	C	Appropriations limited to the growth in state personal income.
Texas		✔	C	Biennial appropriations limited to the growth in state personal income.
Utah		✔	S	Spending growth is limited by inflation and a formula that includes growth in population.
Washington		✔	S	Spending limited to average of inflation for the previous three years plus state population growth.
Wisconsin		✔	S	Spending on qualified appropriations (some exclusions) limited to the state personal income growth rate.

[1] Voters approved a limit similar to the statutory one in 1992, but it has not received the three-fifths vote in the legislature needed to take full effect.
[2] In 2005 the Attorney General invalidated the statute, and it is not in force at this time.
Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2008
http://www.ncsl.org/IssuesResearch/BudgetTax/StateTaxandExpenditureLimits2008/tabid/12633/Default.aspx

3-Jul-08

States with Revenue and/or Spending Limits, 2007

State	Revenue Limit?	Spending/ Appropriation Limit?	Constitutional/ Statutory Limit?	Major Features of the Limit(s)
Alaska		✔	C	The cap on appropriations grows annually by the increase in state population and inflation.
Arizona		✔	C	Appropriations cannot exceed 7.41% of total state personal income.
California		✔	C	Appropriation increases are linked to the growth in state population and per capita state income.
Colorado	✔	✔	C&S	General fund appropriations are limited to 5% of total state personal income or 6% over the previous year's appropriations, whichever is less. Most revenues are limited to state population growth plus inflation. Changes to spending limits or tax increases must receive voter approval. A 2005 referendum suspended the revenue limit until 2011, when a new base will be established.
Connecticut		✔	S	Spending is limited to the average growth in state personal income during the previous five years or the previous year's increase in inflation, whichever is greater.
Delaware		✔	C	Appropriations are limited to 98% of the revenue estimate.
Florida	✔		C	Revenue is limited to the average growth rate in state personal income during the previous five years.
Hawaii		✔	C	General fund spending must be less than the average growth in state personal income during the previous three years.
Idaho		✔	S	General fund appropriations cannot exceed 5.33% of total state personal income, as estimated by the State Tax Commission. One-time expenditures are exempt.
Indiana		✔	S	State spending per fiscal year is capped with growth set according to formula for each biennial period.
Iowa		✔	S	Appropriations are limited to 99% of the adjusted revenue estimate.
Louisiana		✔	C	Spending is limited to the 1992 appropriations plus the annual growth in state per capita personal income.
Maine		✔	S	Spending increases are limited to a 10-year average of state personal income growth or a maximum of 2.75%. Formulas are based on state's tax burden ranking.
Massachusetts	✔		S	Revenue cannot exceed the 3-year average growth in state wages and salaries. The limit was amended in 2002 adding definitions for a limit that would be tied to inflation in government purchasing plus 2 percent.
Michigan	✔		C	Revenue is limited to 1% over 9.49% of the previous year's state personal income.
Mississippi		✔	S	Appropriations are limited to 98% of the projected revenue. The statutory limit can be amended by a majority vote of legislature.
Missouri	✔		C	Revenue is limited to 5.64% of the previous year's total state personal income. Voter approval is required for tax increases over approximately $77 million or 1% of state revenues, whichever is less.
Montana*		✔	S	Spending is limited to a growth index based on state personal income.
Nevada		✔	S	Proposed expenditures are limited to the biennial percentage growth in state population and inflation.
New Jersey		✔	S	Expenditures are limited to the growth in state personal income.
North Carolina		✔	S	Spending is limited to 7% or less of total state personal income.
Oklahoma		✔	C	Expenditures are limited to 12% of annual growth adjusted for inflation. Appropriations are limited to 95% of certified revenue.
Oregon	✔	✔	C&S	Any general fund revenue in excess of 2% of the revenue estimate must be refunded to taxpayers. Appropriation increases are limited to 8% of the projected biennial state personal income.
Rhode Island		✔	C	Appropriations are limited to 98% of projected revenue (becomes 97% July 1, 2012).
South Carolina		✔	C	Spending increases are limited by the average growth in state personal income or 9.5% of state personal income for the previous year, whichever is greater. The number of state employees is limited to a ratio of state population.
Tennessee		✔	C	Appropriations are limited to the growth in state personal income.
Texas		✔	C	Biennial appropriations are limited to the growth in state personal income.
Utah		✔	S	Spending increases are limited by inflation and a formula that includes growth in population.
Washington		✔	S	Spending is limited to the average of inflation for the previous three years plus state population growth.
Wisconsin		✔	S	Spending on qualified appropriations (some exclusions) is limited to the state personal income growth rate.

* In 2005 the Attorney General invalidated the statute, and it is not in force at this time.

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2007 (http://www.ncsl.org/programs/fiscal/telsabout.htm)

States with Revenue and/or Spending Limits, 2006

State	Revenue Limit?	Spending/ Appropriation Limit?	Constitutional/ Statutory Limit?	Major Features of the Limit(s)
Alaska		✔	C	The cap on appropriations grows annually by the increase in state population and inflation.
Arizona		✔	C	Appropriations cannot exceed 7.41% of total state personal income.
California		✔	C	Appropriation increases are linked to the growth in state population and per capita state income.
Colorado	✔	✔	C&S	General fund appropriations are limited to 5% of total state personal income or 6% over the previous year's appropriations, whichever is less. Most revenues are limited to state population growth plus inflation.
Connecticut		✔	S	Spending is limited to the average growth in state personal income during the previous five years or the previous year's increase in inflation, whichever is greater.
Delaware		✔	C	Appropriations are limited to 98% of the revenue estimate.
Florida	✔		C	Revenue is limited to the average growth rate in state personal income during the previous five years.
Hawaii		✔	C	General fund spending must be less than the average growth in state personal income during the previous three years.
Idaho		✔	S	General fund appropriations cannot exceed 5.33% of total state personal income, as estimated by the State Tax Commission. One-time expenditures are exempt.
Indiana		✔	S	Spending increases are capped each year.
Iowa		✔	S	Appropriations are limited to 99% of the adjusted revenue estimate.
Louisiana		✔	C	Spending is limited to the 1992 appropriations plus the annual growth in state per capita personal income.
Maine		✔	S	Spending increases are limited to a 10-year average of state personal income growth or a maximum of 2.75%. Formulas are based on state's tax burden ranking.
Massachusetts	✔		S	Revenue is limited to the growth in state spending plus 2%.
Michigan	✔		C	Revenue is limited to 1% over 9.49% of the previous year's state personal income.
Mississippi		✔	S	Appropriations are limited to 98% of the projected revenue. The statutory limit can be amended by a majority vote of legislature.
Missouri	✔		C	Revenue is limited to 5.64% of the previous year's total state personal income.
Montana		✔	S	Spending is limited to a growth index based on state personal income.
Nevada		✔	S	Appropriations are limited to the biennial percentage growth in state population and inflation.
New Jersey		✔	S	Spending is limited to the growth in state personal income.
North Carolina		✔	S	Spending is limited to 7% or less of total state personal income.
Oklahoma		✔	C	Spending is limited to 12% of annual growth adjusted for inflation. Appropriations are limited to 95% of certified revenue.
Oregon	✔	✔	C&S	Any general fund revenue in excess of 2% of the revenue estimate must be refunded to taxpayers. Appropriation increases are limited to 8% of the projected biennial state personal income.
Rhode Island		✔	C	Appropriations are limited to 98% of projected revenue.
South Carolina		✔	C	Spending increases are limited by the average growth in state personal income or 9.5% of state personal income for the previous year, whichever is greater.
Tennessee		✔	C	Appropriations are limited to the growth in state personal income.
Texas		✔	C	Biennial appropriations are limited to the growth in state personal income.
Utah		✔	S	Spending increases are limited by a formula that includes growth in population and inflation.
Washington		✔	S	Spending is limited to the average inflation during the previous three years plus state population growth.
Wisconsin		✔	S	Spending on qualified appropriations (some exclusions) is limited to the state personal income growth rate.

Source: National Conference of State Legislators (http://www.ncsl.org/programs/fiscal/tels2005.htm)

States with Revenue and/or Spending Limits, 2005

State	Revenue Limit?	Spending/ Appropriation Limit?	Constitutional/ Statutory Limit?	Major Features of the Limit(s)
Alaska		✔	C	The cap on appropriations grows annually by the increase in state population and inflation.
Arizona		✔	C	Appropriations cannot exceed 7.41% of total state personal income.
California		✔	C	Appropriation increases are linked to the growth in state population and per capita state income.
Colorado	✔	✔	C&S	General fund appropriations are limited to 5% of total state personal income or 6% over the previous year's appropriations, whichever is less. Most revenues are limited to state population growth plus inflation.
Connecticut		✔	S	Spending is limited to the average growth in state personal income during the previous five years or the previous year's increase in inflation, whichever is greater.
Delaware		✔	C	Appropriations are limited to 98% of the revenue estimate.
Florida	✔		C	Revenue is limited to the average growth rate in state personal income during the previous five years.
Hawaii		✔	C	General fund spending must be less than the average growth in state personal income during the previous three years.
Idaho		✔	S	General fund appropriations cannot exceed 5.33% of total state personal income, as estimated by the State Tax Commission. One-time expenditures are exempt.
Indiana		✔	S	Spending increases are capped each year.
Iowa		✔	S	Appropriations are limited to 99% of the adjusted revenue estimate.
Louisiana		✔	C	Spending is limited to the 1992 appropriations plus the annual growth in state per capita personal income.
Maine		✔	S	Spending increases are limited to a 10-year average of state personal income growth or a maximum of 2.75%. Formulas are based on state's tax burden ranking.
Massachusetts	✔		S	Revenue is limited to the growth in state spending plus 2%.
Michigan	✔		C	Revenue is limited to 1% over 9.49% of the previous year's state personal income.
Mississippi		✔	S	Appropriations are limited to 98% of the projected revenue. The statutory limit can be amended by a majority vote of legislature.
Missouri	✔		C	Revenue is limited to 5.64% of the previous year's total state personal income.
Montana		✔	S	Spending is limited to a growth index based on state personal income.
Nevada		✔	S	Appropriations are limited to the biennial percentage growth in state population and inflation.
New Jersey		✔	S	Spending is limited to the growth in state personal income.
North Carolina		✔	S	Spending is limited to 7% or less of total state personal income.
Oklahoma		✔	C	Spending is limited to 12% of annual growth adjusted for inflation. Appropriations are limited to 95% of certified revenue.
Oregon	✔	✔	C&S	Any general fund revenue in excess of 2% of the revenue estimate must be refunded to taxpayers. Appropriation increases are limited to 8% of the projected biennial state personal income.
Rhode Island		✔	C	Appropriations are limited to 98% of projected revenue.
South Carolina		✔	C	Spending increases are limited by the average growth in state personal income or 9.5% of state personal income for the previous year, whichever is greater.
Tennessee		✔	C	Appropriations are limited to the growth in state personal income.
Texas		✔	C	Biennial appropriations are limited to the growth in state personal income.
Utah		✔	S	Spending increases are limited by a formula that includes growth in population and inflation.
Washington		✔	S	Spending is limited to the average inflation during the previous three years plus state population growth.
Wisconsin		✔	S	Spending on qualified appropriations (some exclusions) is limited to the state personal income growth rate.

Source: National Conference of State Legislators (http://www.ncsl.org/programs/fiscal/tels2005.htm)