Massachusetts State Budget Process

All state agencies and executive offices prepare budget plans and submit them to the Governor’s Executive Office for Administration and Finance for review.

The executive branch usually holds public budget hearings for these plans.

The Governor submits his/her budget proposal to the House of Representatives by the 4th Wednesday in January or, if just elected as Governor, within 5 weeks of the start of his/her term.

This budget is non-binding and gives the Legislature and the public an indication of the Governor’s spending priorities.

The House Ways & Means Committee reviews the Governor’s budget and develops its own budget recommendation.

The House then debates, amends, and votes on the House budget recommendation.

The Senate Ways & Means Committee reviews the Governor’s budget and the House Budget Bill and develops its own recommendation.

The Senate then debates, amends, and votes on the Senate budget recommendation.

The House and Senate leadership assign members to a joint “conference committee” to negotiate the differences between the House and Senate Budget Bills.

Once completed, the conference committee sends the comprehensive negotiated bill to the House for a vote. If the House makes any changes, it must return to the conference committee for renegotiation.

Once the House approves, the budget moves to the Senate for a bill vote.

The Senate sends the bill to the Governor, who has 10 days to review and approve it, or make vetoes or reductions. The Governor may approve or veto the entire budget, or veto or reduce certain line items or sections, but may not add anything.

If the House and Senate do not agree with the Governor’s vetoes or reductions, they may vote to override any of the Governor’s vetoes. Override requires a two-thirds majority in both the House and Senate.

July 1 – beginning of the Fiscal Year

Adapted from: Mass.gov Massachusetts Budget Process overview and Massachusetts Coalition for Adult Education MA State Budget Process and Timeline