

2023 Kansas Tax Facts



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FOREWORD

This is the ninth edition of *Kansas Tax Facts* (“Tax Facts”), the previous editions being published in 1962, 1965, 1971, 1976, 1983, 1993, 2000, and 2010. This edition reflects legislation enacted through 2023 and tax receipts for state fiscal year 2023 and tax year 2022 for taxes generally reported on a calendar year basis.

The main purpose of *Tax Facts* is to provide basic information on state and local imposed taxes in a convenient handbook to be used as a reference resource on the Kansas tax system, particularly as that system has evolved since the publication of the eighth edition of *Tax Facts* in 2010.

The Foreword to the first edition of *Tax Facts* noted the previous lack of a single source for Kansas tax information due to the administration and collection of taxes being the responsibility of numerous state agencies and county offices. While tax administration in Kansas has centralized since that time, this report attempts to continue the publication’s tradition of distilling all Kansas tax information into a single reference material.

The initial edition also noted that, while the publication makes no attempt to evaluate the individual tax sources or the tax system as a whole, the material presents the existing tax situation and some of the background information on how it developed over the years, and is therefore likely to be of use to those contemplating the future of the tax structure of Kansas. This edition attempts to continue this utility of the publication.

KLRD expresses its appreciation to the state tax administrative agencies, especially the Department of Revenue, and to the Division of Accounts and Reports of the Department of Administration for their assistance in providing basic data for *Tax Facts*.

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SECTION I KANSAS STATE AND LOCAL TAX OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY

Introduction

The first edition of *Kansas Tax Facts* (“Tax Facts”) was published in 1962. Since the eighth and most-recent edition in 2010, substantial reforms have affected the state and local tax structure, especially with respect to the three principal sources of tax revenue: income, property, and sales and use taxes.

Income Tax

The most recent series of substantial income tax reforms began in 2012 with the elimination of the top individual income tax bracket and rate reductions for each of the remaining two brackets. The lower bracket rate was reduced from 3.5 percent to 3.0 percent, and the upper two brackets, previously taxed at 6.25 percent and 6.45 percent, were combined into a single bracket taxed at 4.9 percent. This reform also included the exemption of certain nonwage business income, the repeal of numerous individual income tax credits, and increases to standard deduction amounts.

Further reform legislation in 2013 included a series of additional tax rate reductions coupled with reductions of the standard deduction amounts and provisions eliminating or reducing certain itemized deductions. The legislation provided for the rates to ultimately drop to 2.3 percent for the lower bracket and 3.9 percent for the upper bracket in tax year 2018. The legislation also included the creation of a statutory formula to provide future rate reductions based on growth of selected state tax receipts over preceding years.

After minor changes were made in 2014, additional major individual income tax reform legislation was enacted in 2015, partially limiting the exemption for nonwage business income, eliminating some future rate reductions, and delaying and modifying the implementation of future formulaic rate reductions. The 2015 legislation also further limited itemized deductions and enacted a provision zeroing out any positive tax liability for taxpayers with incomes below statutory thresholds.

After additional minor changes in 2016, major legislation was again enacted in 2017. The 2017 legislation reinstated a third income tax bracket and increased tax rates for all brackets, albeit to rates that were below those in place prior to the 2012 reform legislation. Rates for the three brackets were set at 3.1 percent, 5.25 percent, and 5.7 percent in tax year 2018, with tax year 2017 rates set at half of the difference between the prior rates and the 2018 rates to allow for midyear implementation of the rate increases. The exemption for nonwage business income and the statutory formula for future tax rate reductions were repealed, and some itemized deductions were reinstated. The thresholds for the elimination of positive income tax liability were also reduced.

Federal legislation enacted in 2017 also increased the State’s individual and corporate income tax bases, resulting in additional tax collections by limiting certain deductions and providing for certain internationally sourced business income to become subject to the federal tax, which resulted in the income being subject to state tax by virtue of rolling conformity to the federal Internal Revenue Code. The federal legislation also doubled the federal standard deduction, resulting in more taxpayers claiming the standard deduction rather than itemizing their deduction

amounts. Since Kansas already had a lower standard deduction than the federal government, which did not automatically conform to changes in the federal deduction amount, this change resulted in an increased number of Kansans taking the Kansas standard deduction, as Kansas had historically only permitted taxpayers to itemize their state deductions if they itemize on their federal returns. Legislation enacted in 2021 partially decoupled the state income tax code from federal base-broadening provisions and permitted individuals to claim itemized deductions on their state tax returns, even if they were taking the standard deduction on their federal returns.

A one-time substantial shift of state income tax receipts from fiscal year 2020 to fiscal year 2021 also occurred administratively due to delays of certain tax filing deadlines from spring to summer of 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic. Legislation enacted in 2022 that allowed certain businesses to pay income taxes as corporations, rather than their owners paying individual income taxes, provided for an ongoing shift of receipts from individual income tax to corporation income tax beginning in FY 2023.

Property Tax

Major changes to property tax law came primarily in the form of the 2015 legislation reinstating an election requirement for taxing jurisdictions seeking to levy taxes exceeding the prior year's amount, as adjusted for certain exempt purposes, including inflation. The lid was scheduled to go into effect in 2018, but the implementation was accelerated to 2017 by legislation enacted in 2016 that further clarified various exemptions and amounts that were to be excluded from the tax lid calculations.

The tax lid was repealed by 2021 legislation that also enacted new notice and hearing requirements requiring tax districts seeking to increase property taxes by any amount over the previous year to notify taxpayers by both publication and mailing and hold a public hearing with opportunity for public comment prior to a roll call vote authorizing the increase in taxes. In essence, the policy change eliminated the requirement for an election, but also eliminated the various exemptions and exclusions from the calculation.

Sales and Use Taxes

The state rate for sales and use taxes decreased from 6.3 percent to 6.15 percent in 2013, a reduction that had previously been scheduled to be to 5.7 percent. The rate was then increased by 2015 legislation to 6.5 percent.

A 2018 U.S. Supreme Court decision, *South Dakota v. Wayfair*, authorized the collection of sales and use taxes from remote sellers with no physical presence in the state, and Kansas began administratively enforcing this requirement in 2019. This collection was further extended by 2021 legislation requiring the collection and remittance of the tax by entities acting as marketplace facilitators but not otherwise a party to the taxable sale.

Legislation enacted in 2022 provided for a reduced sales and use tax rate on food and food ingredients, excluding prepared food, with an initial rate reduction taking place on January 1, 2023, and the state sales and use tax on food and food ingredients scheduled to be eliminated on January 1, 2025. Local taxes will continue to apply to purchases of food and food ingredients.

Combined State and Local Tax Revenue

Kansas state and local government net tax revenue totaled \$20.4 billion in FY 2023, which was a 4.7 percent increase over the prior year and a 52.3 percent increase over the amount one decade prior. After general property taxes had been the largest combined state and local revenue source for most, if not all, of statehood, receipts from income and privilege taxes and sales and use taxes exceeded receipts from general property taxes in 2022 and 2023. Following are the tax levies, or collections, combining state and local revenue in descending order of magnitude for FY 2023.

Table 1
Kansas State and Local Taxes
(In Thousands)

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	Percent of FY 2023 Total	Percent Change from FY 2022
Income and Privilege	\$ 3,791,033	\$ 5,344,578	\$ 5,736,582	\$ 6,100,758	29.83 %	6.35 %
Sales and Use ¹	4,630,013	5,080,429	5,768,231	5,971,242	29.20	3.52
General Property ²	5,293,114	5,417,369	5,593,277	5,942,372	29.06	6.24
Insurance Premiums	421,227	450,742	466,396	503,133	2.46	7.88
Various Vehicle ^{2,3}	460,162	455,978	480,670	467,949	2.29	-2.65
Motor Fuels	454,115	445,472	466,378	465,687	2.28	-0.15
Unemployment Comp.	270,893	300,541	333,118	291,293	1.42	-12.56
Vehicle Registration	243,709	255,939	261,206	264,117	1.29	1.11
Liquor and Beer	144,681	142,873	162,465	168,659	0.82	3.81
Cigarette and Tobacco	128,091	125,977	122,927	112,685	0.55	-8.33
Severance	34,816	27,330	65,296	72,078	0.35	10.39
Transient Guest	49,988	27,712	48,346	58,779	0.29	21.58
Motor Carrier Property ⁴	12,802	14,159	13,607	12,631	0.06	-7.17
Corporation Franchise	7,043	9,859	8,456	9,191	0.04	8.68
Intangibles ²	1,493	1,564	1,552	1,504	0.01	-3.06
Mortgage Registration ⁵	921	1,113	1,079	812	0.00	-24.75
All Other ⁶	6,558	6,513	6,560	6,894	0.03	5.09
TOTAL	\$ 15,950,657	\$ 18,108,149	\$ 19,536,145	\$ 20,449,784	100.00 %	4.68 %

1) Includes state, county, city, municipal university, and other special district sales and use taxes.

2) Taxes levied for collection during the fiscal year.

3) Includes motor vehicle, recreational vehicle, 16M and 20M "tagged" vehicles, rental car excise taxes, and locally collected commercial vehicle fees.

4) Includes state collected commercial vehicle fees.

5) A small amount of collections retained by certain counties may not be captured.

6) Total revenue from ten taxes, the largest of which for FY 2023 was the clean water drinking tax at \$3.3 million.

State tax receipts grew from \$7.2 billion in 2011 to \$12.4 billion in 2023. However, receipts were volatile throughout the period because of various tax policy changes, economic factors, and tax deadline shifting during the COVID-19 pandemic. Revenue grew by more than 10 percent in 2011, largely as a result of the increased state sales tax rate; in 2018, largely as a result of income tax reform; and in 2021, largely as a result of shifted receipts from 2020 and economic expansion following the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. State receipts contracted on a year-over-year basis in 2014, largely as a result of income tax reforms; in 2017, largely as a result of reduced unemployment compensation taxes associated with improved unemployment trust fund balances; and in 2020, largely as a result of shifting receipts out of the fiscal year and economic contraction associated with the pandemic.

Local government tax receipts grew from \$5.2 billion in 2011 to \$8.0 billion in 2023. Local government receipts were more stable and consistent in their growth, with growth of at least 1 percent in all years, and no years exceeding 6 percent growth.

Table 2
State and Local Tax Revenue
(In Thousands)

Fiscal Year	State		Percent Change	Local		Percent Change	State and Local		Percent Change
2011	\$	7,175,855	12.82 %	\$	5,231,085	1.36 %	\$	12,406,940	7.69 %
2012		7,731,705	7.75		5,432,967	3.86		13,164,672	6.11
2013		7,901,766	2.20		5,527,331	1.74		13,429,098	2.01
2014		7,408,456	(6.24)		5,718,010	3.45		13,126,466	(2.25)
2015		7,530,903	1.65		5,834,461	2.04		13,365,364	1.82
2016		7,615,057	1.12		6,073,094	4.09		13,688,151	2.42
2017		7,557,594	(0.75)		6,257,944	3.04		13,815,537	0.93
2018		8,925,697	18.10		6,542,491	4.55		15,468,188	11.96
2019		9,389,051	5.19		6,746,786	3.12		16,135,836	4.32
2020		8,968,782	(4.48)		6,981,875	3.48		15,950,657	(1.15)
2021		10,934,996	21.92		7,173,152	2.74		18,108,149	13.53
2022		11,957,667	9.35		7,578,478	5.65		19,536,145	7.89
2023		12,417,326	3.84		8,032,458	5.99		20,449,784	4.68

State tax receipts are largely driven by individual income, corporation income, and retail sales and compensating use taxes. However, various other taxes, including insurance premiums gross receipts taxes and unemployment compensation payroll taxes, also contribute to state receipts. State taxes are primarily deposited in the State General Fund (SGF), with the State Highway Fund, the Medical Assistance Fee Fund, and the Employment Security Fund also receiving substantial deposits.

Property taxes still make up the vast majority of local government tax revenue, with retail sales and compensating use taxes and various motor vehicle taxes also providing substantial amounts of revenue.

The combined state and local government tax structure has been broad-based and diversified since the 1930s, when income and sales taxes were initially enacted. The broadening of the tax structure generally continued until at least the 1980s, with the adoption of various

additional taxes throughout the years. More recent years have seen both the adoption of some new taxes and the repeal of certain taxes that historically broadened the tax structure, including estate and inheritance taxes, mortgage registration taxes, and certain corporate franchise taxes. Some recently repealed taxes have been replaced by newly adopted filing fees. Fees adopted specifically in lieu of taxes are generally captured in this report, but changes to fee rates of existing fees made simultaneously with tax revisions are generally not included as tax revenue.

The following tables show the detailed tax collection information for the past five years for the State and the local governments throughout the state, the distribution of state tax receipts to the SGF and other funds, and the historic distribution of the tax burden across various tax types.

Table 3
State Tax Refunds, Net Refunds, FY 2019–FY 2023
(In Thousands)

	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Property					
Educational Bldg. ¹	\$ 36,658	\$ 38,350	\$ 39,417	\$ 40,928	\$ 44,701
Institutional Bldg. ¹	18,329	19,175	19,708	20,464	22,350
State General	1	1	20	(20)	0
Mortgage Regis. ²	975	921	1,113	1,079	812
Motor Carrier ³	12,502	12,802	14,159	13,607	12,631
Various Vehicle ⁴	5,681	5,830	5,850	6,175	6,022
Total	\$ 74,145	\$ 77,079	\$ 80,268	\$ 82,232	\$ 86,516
Income and Privilege					
Individual	\$ 3,778,453	\$ 3,360,429	\$ 4,617,143	\$ 4,868,320	\$ 4,539,239
Corporation	437,400	384,407	652,286	806,035	1,504,575
Financial Institutions	48,648	46,197	75,149	62,227	56,944
Total	\$ 4,264,501	\$ 3,791,033	\$ 5,344,578	\$ 5,736,582	\$ 6,100,758
Sales, Use, and Excise					
Retail Sales	\$ 2,818,334	\$ 2,840,301	\$ 3,046,626	\$ 3,341,847	\$ 3,391,263
Compensating Use	516,311	573,291	720,808	927,624	967,750
Motor Fuels	460,817	454,115	445,472	466,378	465,687
Vehicle Registration	220,354	218,827	232,743	236,736	240,211
Cereal Malt Beverage	1,257	599	108	90	81
Liquor Gallonage	22,037	22,543	26,000	25,855	25,675
Liquor Enforcement	74,267	74,667	81,342	82,988	83,675
Liquor Drink	48,270	46,872	35,423	53,532	59,228
Cigarette	116,693	116,456	113,491	109,406	98,453
Tobacco Products	8,968	9,180	9,919	10,179	10,358
Electronic Cigarette	2,593	2,455	2,567	3,342	3,873
Corporation Franchise	7,352	7,043	9,859	8,456	9,191
Boat Registration	1,013	1,222	1,319	1,155	1,197
Severance	54,762	34,816	27,330	65,296	72,078
New Tires	777	752	753	805	829
Drycleaning	771	658	379	604	561
Clean Water	3,144	2,745	2,933	2,971	3,290
Total	\$ 4,357,719	\$ 4,406,542	\$ 4,757,071	\$ 5,337,265	\$ 5,433,402
Gross Receipts					
Insurance Premiums ⁵					
Foreign Cos.	\$ 126,458	\$ 137,799	\$ 143,139	\$ 159,366	\$ 179,686
Domestic Cos.	256,444	259,883	282,823	281,077	293,480
Firefighter Relief	14,010	14,377	15,104	16,123	17,743
Fire Marshal	8,842	9,167	9,676	9,830	12,225
Subtotal	\$ 405,754	\$ 421,227	\$ 450,742	\$ 466,396	\$ 503,133
Private Car Cos.	\$ 392	\$ 348	\$ 312	\$ 349	\$ 344
Music-Dramatic Tax	52	55	39	38	78
Bingo/Raffle	293	249	260	296	298
Transient Guest	984	827	667	1,049	1,207
Illegal Drugs	450	509	512	325	271
Combative Arts	59	19	7	17	26
Total	\$ 407,985	\$ 423,234	\$ 452,538	\$ 468,470	\$ 505,357
Unemployment Comp.	\$ 284,700	\$ 270,893	\$ 300,541	\$ 333,118	\$ 291,293
TOTAL STATE TAXES	\$ 9,389,051	\$ 8,968,782	\$ 10,934,996	\$ 11,957,667	\$ 12,417,326

1) Taxes levied for collection during the fiscal year.

2) The State's share of per page filing fees.

3) Includes state-collected commercial vehicle fees.

4) Includes motor vehicle, recreational vehicle, 16M and 20M "tagged" vehicles, rental car excise taxes, and locally collected commercial vehicle fees.

5) Foreign includes retaliatory taxes; domestic includes HMO collections.

Table 4
Allocation of Funds of Total State Tax Revenue
(Net of Refunds)
FY 2023
(In Thousands)

	Amount	Percent of Total	Cumulative Percent	Taxes Credited to	
				SGF	Other Funds
Individual Income	\$ 4,539,239	36.56 %	36.56 %	\$ 4,507,007	\$ 32,232
Retail Sales	3,391,263	27.31	63.87	2,776,857	614,405
Corporation Income	1,504,575	12.12	75.98	1,504,575	0
Compensating Use	967,750	7.79	83.78	802,991	164,759
Insurance Premiums	503,133	4.05	87.83	195,541	307,592
Motor Fuels	465,687	3.75	91.58	0	465,687
Unemployment Comp.	291,293	2.35	93.92	0	291,293
Motor Vehicle Registration	240,211	1.93	95.86	0	240,211
Liquor and Beer	168,659	1.36	97.22	122,977	45,682
Cigarette and Tobacco	108,812	0.88	98.09	108,812	0
State Property ¹	67,051	0.54	98.63	0	67,051
Financial Inst. Privilege	56,944	0.46	99.09	56,944	0
Oil Severance	46,567	0.38	99.47	37,234	9,332
Gas Severance	25,511	0.21	99.67	20,890	4,621
Motor Carrier Property	12,953	0.10	99.78	11,972	981
Corporation Franchise	9,191	0.07	99.85	9,191	0
State Motor Vehicle	5,440	0.04	99.89	0	5,440
Electronic Cigarette	3,873	0.03	99.93	3,873	0
Clean Water	3,290	0.03	99.95	0	3,290
State Transient Guest	1,207	0.01	99.96	1,207	0
Boat Registration	1,197	0.01	99.97	0	1,197
New Tires	829	0.01	99.98	0	829
State Mortgage Reg.	812	0.01	99.99	0	812
Drycleaning	561	0.00	99.99	0	561
Private Car Company	344	0.00	99.99	0	344
Bingo/Raffle	298	0.00	99.99	0	298
Illegal Drugs	271	0.00	100.00	68	203
State Tagged Vehicle	118	0.00	100.00	0	118
Music, Dramatic	78	0.00	100.00	78	0
Vehicle Rental Excise	76	0.00	100.00	0	76
State Recreational Vehicle	67	0.00	100.00	0	67
Combative Arts	26	0.00	100.00	0	26
Total	\$ 12,417,326	100.00 %		\$ 10,160,217	\$ 2,257,109
				81.82%	18.18%

1) This amount excludes the proceeds of the statewide uniform school finance levy, which is statutorily required to be levied by school districts and remitted to the state for school finance expenditures. Prior to FY 2015, receipts from this levy (except for a small amount of excess local effort) had been distributed directly to schools from county treasurers.

Table 5
Local Government Tax Revenue, FY 2019–FY 2023
(In Thousands)

	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Counties					
Tangible Property ¹	\$ 1,458,831	\$ 1,522,816	\$ 1,539,714	\$ 1,590,801	\$ 1,690,684
Intangibles ²	677	714	740	730	729
Mortgage Registration	9,581	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Registration ²	24,406	24,882	23,196	24,470	23,906
Transient Guest	3,333	3,441	1,893	3,311	4,030
Various Vehicle ³	146,368	147,066	145,511	157,534	148,696
Sales and Use	603,090	628,499	678,367	781,699	834,198
<i>Subtotal-Counties</i>	<i>\$ 2,246,286</i>	<i>\$ 2,327,418</i>	<i>\$ 2,389,421</i>	<i>\$ 2,558,545</i>	<i>\$ 2,702,242</i>
Cities					
Tangible Property ¹	\$ 925,531	\$ 955,236	\$ 987,051	\$ 1,018,465	\$ 1,091,457
Intangibles ²	398	404	426	405	351
Transient Guest	44,101	45,719	25,152	43,986	53,541
Various Vehicle ³	99,694	102,916	102,204	107,824	104,921
Sales and Use	508,964	530,835	573,269	644,522	701,598
<i>Subtotal-Cities</i>	<i>\$ 1,578,688</i>	<i>\$ 1,635,111</i>	<i>\$ 1,688,102</i>	<i>\$ 1,815,202</i>	<i>\$ 1,951,869</i>
Schools⁴					
Tangible Property ¹	\$ 2,205,029	\$ 2,284,050	\$ 2,339,331	\$ 2,407,296	\$ 2,541,053
Intangibles ²	0	0	0	0	0
Various Vehicle ³	163,792	168,878	165,974	171,719	168,180
<i>Subtotal-Schools</i>	<i>\$ 2,368,820</i>	<i>\$ 2,452,929</i>	<i>\$ 2,505,305</i>	<i>\$ 2,579,015</i>	<i>\$ 2,709,233</i>
Townships					
Tangible Property ¹	\$ 84,105	\$ 89,335	\$ 89,863	\$ 94,019	\$ 99,347
Intangibles ²	368	374	397	417	424
Various Vehicle ³	8,723	9,514	9,482	10,188	9,958
<i>Subtotal-Townships</i>	<i>\$ 93,196</i>	<i>\$ 99,223</i>	<i>\$ 99,743</i>	<i>\$ 104,625</i>	<i>\$ 109,730</i>
Special Districts					
Tangible Property ¹	\$ 364,638	\$ 384,150	\$ 402,264	\$ 421,324	\$ 452,779
Various Vehicle ³	27,814	25,957	26,957	27,229	30,171
Sales and Use ⁵	67,343	57,087	61,360	72,539	76,433
<i>Subtotal-Special Districts</i>	<i>\$ 459,796</i>	<i>\$ 467,194</i>	<i>\$ 490,581</i>	<i>\$ 521,092</i>	<i>\$ 559,383</i>
TOTAL LOCAL TAXES	\$ 6,746,786	\$ 6,981,875	\$ 7,173,152	\$ 7,578,478	\$ 8,032,458
Exhibit:					
Tangible Property	\$ 5,038,134	\$ 5,235,588	\$ 5,358,223	\$ 5,531,905	\$ 5,875,321
Various Vehicle	446,392	454,331	450,129	474,495	461,926
Total	\$ 5,484,525	\$ 5,689,919	\$ 5,808,352	\$ 6,006,400	\$ 6,337,247
Exhibit:					
Local Sales and Use	\$ 1,179,397	\$ 1,216,420	\$ 1,312,995	\$ 1,498,760	\$ 1,612,230

1) Taxes levied for collection during the fiscal year. Includes certain payments in lieu of taxes.

2) Taxes collected on a calendar year basis.

3) Includes motor vehicle, recreational vehicle, 16M and 20M "tagged" vehicles, rental car excise taxes, and locally collected commercial vehicle fees.

4) School districts, community colleges, and municipal universities.

5) Collections for municipal universities and special economic development districts.

Table 6

**PERCENTAGE OF COMBINED STATE AND LOCAL TAX REVENUE
Ranked on the Basis of FY 2023**

	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2021	FY 2020	FY 2010	FY 1990	FY 1970	FY 1950	FY 1930
Income and Privilege	29.83 %	29.36 %	29.51 %	23.77 %	23.43 %	21.87 %	10.57 %	4.95 %	- %
Sales and Use	29.20	29.53	28.06	29.03	25.55	22.55	15.74	15.76	-
General Property ¹	29.06	28.63	29.92	33.18	34.69	32.34	53.06	52.19	82.02
Insurance Premiums	2.46	2.39	2.49	2.64	1.20	1.44	1.22	1.22	1.05
Various Vehicle ²	2.29	2.46	2.52	2.88	2.94	5.66	-	-	-
Motor Fuels	2.28	2.39	2.46	2.85	3.69	4.61	8.81	11.00	8.18
Unemployment Comp.	1.42	1.71	1.66	1.70	2.65	3.49	1.77	2.51	-
Vehicle Registration	1.29	1.34	1.41	1.53	1.78	2.02	3.50	4.35	5.69
Liquor and Beer	0.82	0.83	0.79	0.91	0.97	1.03	1.08	2.24	-
Cigarette and Tobacco	0.55	0.63	0.70	0.80	0.92	1.15	2.20	2.08	0.63
Severance	0.35	0.33	0.15	0.22	0.81	1.71	-	-	-
Transient Guest	0.29	0.25	0.15	0.31	0.25	0.15	-	-	-
Motor Carrier Property ³	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.22	0.20	0.15	0.03	-
Corporation Franchise	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.36	0.19	0.09	0.17	0.34
Intangibles	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.23	0.64	1.09	0.72
Mortgage Registration	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.36	0.25	0.20	0.39	0.30
Estate/Inheritance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.89	0.82	0.48	0.67
All Other	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.22	0.15	-	-
TOTAL	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %

1) Taxes levied for collection during the fiscal year.

2) Includes motor vehicle, recreational vehicle, 16M and 20M "tagged" vehicles, rental car excise taxes, and locally collected commercial vehicle fees.

3) For all years following 2014, includes state-collected commercial vehicle fees and any residual motor carrier property tax.

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SECTION II

RECENT POLICY AND RECEIPT HISTORY FOR MAJOR KANSAS STATE AND LOCAL TAXES

Individual Income Tax

2011

In FY 2011, individual income tax receipts totaled \$2.71 billion, which was an increase of \$248.6 million, or 10.1 percent, above the FY 2010 amount. All receipts were deposited in the State General Fund (SGF).

In 2011, enacted legislation relating to the individual income tax included the expansion of the income tax credit for contributions to individual development accounts; the imposition of a requirement that most income tax credits are disallowed for individuals who do not provide a valid federal Social Security number; the expansion of the Promoting Employment Across Kansas (PEAK) program to include retained jobs and provide a credit for Kansas resident owners of qualified participating companies; the creation of an expensing deduction to allow taxpayers to immediately deduct the cost of certain machinery and equipment; the repeal of the Kansas Enterprise Zone Act and the Job Expansion and Investment Credit Act; the creation of the Job Creation Program Fund; a change to the individual income tax return form related to donations to the Kansas Commission on Veterans Affairs; and the creation of the Rural Opportunity Zones program, which provided an income tax exemption to out-of-state taxpayers relocating to one of fifty designated Kansas counties.

2012

In FY 2012, individual income tax receipts totaled \$2.93 billion, which was an increase of \$227.5 million, or 8.4 percent, above the FY 2011 amount. Of the total receipts, \$2.91 billion, or 99.1 percent, were deposited in the SGF.

In 2012, enacted legislation relating to the individual income tax included individual income tax reforms that became effective in tax year 2013. These substantive changes included collapsing the previous three-bracket tax structure with rates ranging from 3.5 percent to 6.45 percent to a two-bracket structure with rates ranging from 3.0 percent to 4.9 percent. Standard deduction amounts were increased from \$4,500 to \$9,000 for head-of-household filers and from \$6,000 to \$9,000 for married taxpayers filing joint returns. The reforms exempted certain nonwage business income from the income tax and repealed numerous tax credits for individual income taxpayers. Additionally, the expense deduction enacted in 2011 was disallowed for individual income taxpayers.

2013

In FY 2013, individual income tax receipts totaled \$2.96 billion, which was an increase of \$22.8 million, or 0.8 percent, above the FY 2012 amount. Of the total receipts, \$2.93 billion, or 99.1 percent, were deposited in the SGF.

In 2013, enacted legislation relating to the individual income tax included numerous technical and administrative changes to income tax law related to the 2012 income tax reform legislation. Additionally, further major reform legislation was enacted. The standard deduction amounts

increased the prior year were reduced to \$7,500 for married taxpayers filing joint returns and to \$5,500 for head-of-household filers. Additionally, itemized deductions, other than those for charitable contributions, were reduced by 30.0 percent in tax year 2013, 35.0 percent for 2014, 40.0 percent for 2015, 45.0 percent for 2016, and 50.0 percent for 2017 and all years thereafter. The itemized deduction for gambling losses was repealed. The previous two-bracket individual tax rates were further reduced, with the lower bracket dropping to 2.7 percent and the upper bracket dropping to 4.8 percent in 2014, the upper bracket dropping to 4.6 percent in 2015, the lower bracket dropping to 2.4 percent in 2016 and to 2.3 percent in 2017, and the upper bracket dropping to 3.9 percent in 2018. A formula was also adopted to provide potential future rate reductions beginning as soon as 2019 if SGF tax revenue increased by more than 2.0 percent relative to the previous fiscal year. Additionally, the food sales tax credit, which had been repealed by 2012 legislation, was reinstated as a nonrefundable tax credit. The Rural Opportunity Zones program was expanded from 50 counties to 73 counties.

2014

In FY 2014, individual income tax receipts totaled \$2.25 billion, which was a decrease of \$703.0 million, or 24.8 percent, below the FY 2013 amount. Of the total receipts, \$2.22 billion, or 98.4 percent, were deposited in the SGF. The reduction in FY 2014 tax receipts was largely attributable to the enactment of the 2012 legislation.

In 2014, enacted legislation relating to the individual income tax included further technical and administrative changes to the 2012 tax reform provisions; the reinstatement of tax credits for adoption expenses and disability access expenses, which had been repealed in 2012; an income tax deduction for the net gain of the sale of certain livestock; an expansion of the Rural Opportunity Zones program to an additional four counties; an exemption from underpayment penalties for taxpayers who timely pay tax due based upon adjustments made by the Director of Taxation; an expansion of the Community Service Tax Credit to include youth apprenticeships; and an income tax exemption for retirement income of Overland Park law enforcement and firefighters.

2015

In FY 2015, individual income tax receipts totaled \$2.30 billion, which was an increase of \$49.3 million, or 2.2 percent, above the FY 2014 amount. Of the total receipts, \$2.28 billion, or 98.9 percent, were deposited in the SGF.

In 2015, enacted legislation relating to the individual income tax included further modifications to the income tax reform of 2012 and 2013. The previously scheduled rate reductions for 2016, 2017, and 2018 were repealed and replaced with a rate reduction of the lower bracket to 2.6 percent in 2018; the formula providing for future rate reductions was delayed to 2021 and revised to allow for receipt growth of 2.5 percent and growth in expenditures related to the Kansas Public Employees Retirement System; federally defined “guaranteed payments” were excluded from the exemption for nonwage business income; itemized deductions were revised such that, beginning in tax year 2015, the only itemized deductions available for Kansas taxes are the full amount of deductible charitable contributions and 50.0 percent of deductions for mortgage interest and property taxes paid; the Rural Opportunity Zones program, which had been scheduled to sunset in 2017, was extended to 2022; the tax credit for contributions to Individual Development Accounts, which had been repealed in 2012, was reinstated; the requirement for a valid federal Social Security number to claim tax credits was extended to all credits but granted an exception

for spouses of military servicemembers; an income tax deduction from the net gain from the sale of Christmas trees was enacted; and a provision was enacted eliminating all positive tax liability for single taxpayers with taxable income of \$5,000 or less and married taxpayers filing jointly with taxable income of \$12,500 or less.

2016

In FY 2016, individual income tax receipts totaled \$2.27 billion, which was a decrease of \$29.8 million, or 1.3 percent, below the FY 2015 amount. Of the total receipts, \$2.25 billion, or 98.9 percent, were deposited in the SGF.

In 2016, enacted legislation relating to the individual income tax included the extension of the Angel Investor Tax Credit and changes to the individual income tax return form related to donations to local school districts and payment of sales and use tax for out-of-state and internet purchases.

2017

In FY 2017, individual income tax receipts totaled \$2.32 billion, which was an increase of \$51.9 million, or 2.3 percent, above the FY 2016 amount. Of the total receipts, \$2.30 billion, or 99.1 percent, were deposited in the SGF.

In 2017, enacted legislation relating to the individual income tax included further changes to the substantial income tax reform initially enacted in 2012 and revised in 2013 and 2015. The exemption for nonwage business income was repealed, effective tax year 2017; special deductions for net gains of sales of livestock and Christmas trees were repealed; the two-bracket income tax system was expanded to a three-bracket system with rates of 2.9 percent, 4.9 percent, and 5.2 percent in tax year 2017 and 3.1 percent, 5.25 percent, and 5.7 percent in all future years; the formula providing for future income tax rate reductions was repealed; the thresholds for eliminating all positive tax liability were reduced to \$5,000 for joint filers and \$2,500 for all other filers; itemized deductions were revised to allow 50.0 percent of federally deductible medical expenses in 2018, 75.0 percent of medical expenses, mortgage interest, and property taxes paid in 2019, and 100.0 percent of medical expenses, mortgage interest, and property taxes paid in 2020 and all years thereafter; the Child and Dependent Care tax credit, which had been repealed in 2012, was reinstated at 12.5 percent of the federal amount in 2018, 18.75 percent in 2019, and 25.0 percent in 2020 and thereafter. Additionally, the filing date for annual withholding tax forms was changed from the last day of February to the last day of January.

Additionally, 2017 saw major federal income tax reform, including several provisions that impacted state receipts by virtue of state conformity to the federal income tax. Federal law expanded the tax base to capture various forms of international income and increased the federal standard deduction while limiting numerous itemized deductions. These changes generally increased state receipts.

2018

In FY 2018, individual income tax receipts totaled \$3.40 billion, which was an increase of \$1.08 billion, or 46.3 percent, above the FY 2017 amount. Of the total receipts, \$3.37 billion, or 99.2 percent, were deposited in the SGF. The increase in FY 2018 was largely attributable to the 2017 state tax reform legislation.

In 2018, enacted legislation relating to the individual income tax included changes to Kansas law related to savings accounts established pursuant to sections 529 and 529A of the Internal Revenue Code, and a process to administer refunds for certain Native American military income paid from 1977 to 2001.

2019

In FY 2019, individual income tax receipts totaled \$3.78 billion, which was an increase of \$376.2 million, or 11.1 percent, above the FY 2018 amount. Of the total receipts, \$3.76 billion, or 99.4 percent, were deposited in the SGF. Some of the 2019 increase in tax receipts was attributable to the changes enacted at the federal level in 2017.

In 2019, enacted legislation relating to the individual income tax included the creation of a new tax credit for certain purchases from businesses that employ individuals with disabilities.

2020

In FY 2020, individual income tax receipts totaled \$3.36 billion, which was a decrease of \$418.0 million, or 11.1 percent, below the FY 2019 amount. Of the total receipts, \$3.34 billion, or 99.3 percent, were deposited in the SGF. Receipts in fiscal year 2020 were reduced due to the movement of the filing and payment deadline for individual returns and estimated payments from April to July.

In 2020, no state legislation was enacted relating to the individual income tax. However, the normal April deadline for filing individual returns and making associated payments was extended to July, resulting in a shift of receipts from FY 2020 to FY 2021. The estimated payment for April was also delayed to July.

Additionally, 2020 saw federal tax legislation that reduced state income tax receipts, including a temporary special rule for determining the Earned Income Tax Credit, and a provision providing for certain charitable contributions to be deducted from income by taxpayers who do not itemize their deductions.

2021

In FY 2021, individual income tax receipts totaled \$4.62 billion, which was an increase of \$1.26 billion, or 37.4 percent, above the FY 2020 amount. Of the total receipts, \$4.59 billion, or 99.4 percent, were deposited in the SGF. Receipts in FY 2021 were increased due to the movement of the filing and payment deadline for individual returns and estimated payments from April 2020 to July 2020.

In 2021, enacted legislation relating to the individual income tax included major changes enacted largely in response to the 2017 federal tax reform. Kansas taxpayers who do not itemize deductions at the federal level were given the opportunity to itemize their deductions at the state level; the standard deduction amounts were increased by \$500; certain international income was excluded from the Kansas income tax base; several business tax deductions, which had been capped or limited by federal tax reform, were allowed to be claimed by Kansas taxpayers as they were in effect on December 31, 2017; and the expensing deduction, which had been disallowed to individual income tax filers in 2012, was reinstated. Additional tax provisions included the allowance of indefinite net operating loss carryforwards beginning for losses incurred in 2018; the enactment of protections for Kansas taxpayers utilizing paid tax preparers; tax credits for

contributions to the Eisenhower Foundation and the Friends of Cedar Crest Association; an extension of the single city port authority tax credit and reinstatement of the credit for individual income taxpayers; specifications regarding withholding of income tax for remote workers in 2021 and 2022; a two-year extension of the Rural Opportunity Zones program through 2023, and a redefinition of Rural Opportunity Zone from a list of 77 counties to any county with a population of 40,000 or less.

Additionally, 2021 saw further federal tax legislation resulting in reduced state income tax receipts, including temporary expansions of the Earned Income and Child and Dependent Care credits and an exemption from income tax of certain unemployment compensation benefits.

2022

In FY 2022, individual income tax receipts totaled \$4.87 billion, which was an increase of \$251.2 million, or 5.4 percent, above the FY 2021 amount. Of the total receipts, \$4.84 billion, or 99.3 percent, were deposited in the SGF.

In 2022, enacted legislation relating to the individual income tax included a tax credit for contributions to Kansas technical and community colleges; tax credits for employers and employees in aviation and aerospace industries; a tax credit for short line railroad infrastructure; a tax credit for teacher classroom supplies expenditures; a three-year extension of the Rural Opportunity Zones program; an expansion of existing credits for research and development expenditures and child day care assistance expenditures; tax credits for housing development and low-income housing development; an extra personal exemption allowance for disabled veterans; a provision allowing for donations to state historical sites on the individual income tax return form; and the enactment of the federal SALT Parity Act, which provides a credit for taxes paid for Kansas individual income taxpayers when business entities that pass through income to owners for federal tax purposes make entity-level tax payments for state tax purposes.

2023

In FY 2023, individual income tax receipts totaled \$4.54 billion, which was a decrease of \$329.1 million, or 6.8 percent, below the FY 2022 amount. Of the total receipts, \$4.51 billion, or 99.3 percent, were deposited in the SGF. Receipts in FY 2023 were reduced due to the enactment of the SALT Parity Act, which resulted in a shift of tax receipts from individual income tax to corporation income tax.

In 2023, enacted legislation relating to the individual income tax included modifications to the transferability of certain housing-related tax credits, an increase in the credit percentage for the tax credit associated with the Low-income Student Scholarship Program, and the creation of adult learner and apprenticeship tax credits.

Ad Valorem Property Taxes

2011

In 2011, total *ad valorem* property taxes levied for collection were \$4.02 billion, which was an increase of \$21.3 million, or 0.5 percent, above the 2010 amount. The State levied \$44.5 million; counties levied \$1.10 billion; cities levied \$774.7 million; and schools levied \$1.82 billion, of which \$523.7 million was levied pursuant to the statewide uniform school finance levy.

In 2011, enacted legislation relating to *ad valorem* property taxes included increases to the interest rates charged on delinquent property taxes; provisions relating to the taxation of recently platted parcels of real estate; and provisions requiring annual reporting of certain tax abatements.

2012

In 2012, total *ad valorem* property taxes levied for collection were \$4.13 billion, which was an increase of \$115.9 million, or 2.9 percent, above the 2011 amount. The State levied \$45.3 million; counties levied \$1.14 billion; cities levied \$803.8 million; and schools levied \$1.85 billion, of which \$554.6 million was levied pursuant to the statewide uniform school finance levy.

In 2012, enacted legislation relating to *ad valorem* property taxes included eliminating renters from participation in the Homestead Property Tax Refund program; the creation of a property tax exemption for certain military housing; and the submission of a proposed constitutional amendment to the voters concerning the property taxation of boats and watercraft.

2013

In 2013, total *ad valorem* property taxes levied for collection were \$4.18 billion, which was an increase of \$46.3 million, or 1.1 percent, above the 2012 amount. The State levied \$46.0 million; counties levied \$1.17 billion; cities levied \$783.8 million; and schools levied \$1.87 billion, of which \$561.5 million was levied pursuant to the statewide uniform school finance levy.

In 2013, enacted legislation relating to *ad valorem* property taxes included the creation of a property tax exemption for certain new automobile manufacturing property; clarifying the property tax military housing property tax exemption; authorizing counties to abate property taxes for homesteads destroyed by natural disasters in 2012 and 2013; eliminating the requirement that the title to property purchased with proceeds of industrial revenue bonds be held by the city or county issuing the bonds; implementing legislation for the newly enacted constitutional amendment concerning property taxation of boats and watercraft; and provisions modifying the procedures for valuation hearings at the Court of Tax Appeals.

2014

In 2014, total *ad valorem* property taxes levied for collection were \$4.30 billion, which was an increase of \$115.9 million, or 2.8 percent, above the 2013 amount. The State levied \$46.7 million; counties levied \$1.21 billion; cities levied \$795.1 million; and schools levied \$1.92 billion, of which \$573.3 million was levied pursuant to the statewide uniform school finance levy.

In 2014, enacted legislation relating to *ad valorem* property taxes included modifications to evidentiary rules and the burden of proof in certain property valuation appeals; the reduction of the delinquent property tax interest rate; the replacement of date-certain appraisal standards with most-recent appraisal standards; a general prohibition on increasing the valuation for two years

for real property that has had its valuation reduced on appeal; modifications to the Homestead Property Tax Refund program to account for various income tax reforms; a property tax exemption for amateur-built aircraft; modifications to certain property tax transparency provisions; the authorization for counties to appoint interim county appraisers; personal property tax relief for owners of property that was abandoned or repossessed; authorizing counties to abate property taxes for homesteads destroyed by natural disasters in 2014 and future years; revisions to the new property tax system for boats and watercraft; a property tax exemption for military installation utility systems; clarifying the definition of personal property for purposes of property tax exemptions related to commercial and industrial machinery and equipment; and defining property used in the manufacture of cement, lime, or similar products to be commercial and industrial machinery and equipment for purposes of the machinery and equipment exemption.

2015

In 2015, total *ad valorem* property taxes levied for collection were \$4.34 billion, which was an increase of \$45.2 million, or 1.1 percent, above the 2014 amount. The State levied \$47.9 million; counties levied \$1.24 billion; cities levied \$805.4 million; and schools levied \$1.90 billion, of which \$591.5 million was levied pursuant to the statewide uniform school finance levy.

In 2015, enacted legislation relating to *ad valorem* property taxes included a provision implementing a property tax lid, which would prohibit certain property tax increases by cities and counties in excess of the rate of inflation without prior approval at an election, beginning in 2018; and a change to the lifetime property tax exemption for renewable energy resources to limit the exemption to ten years for new properties, beginning in 2017.

2016

In 2016, total *ad valorem* property taxes levied for collection were \$4.53 billion, which was an increase of \$187.5 million, or 4.3 percent, above the 2015 amount. The State levied \$48.8 million; counties levied \$1.30 billion; cities levied \$820.0 million; and schools levied \$1.98 billion, of which \$601.0 million was levied pursuant to the statewide uniform school finance levy.

In 2016, enacted legislation relating to *ad valorem* property taxes included revisions to the tax lid law, including the acceleration of the effective year for the law to 2017, revising the inflation requirement to a five-year average, and changes to various exemptions from the tax lid calculations; increases to the interest rate charged for delinquent property taxes; authorization for the Department of Revenue to remove county appraisers under certain circumstances; prohibitions of tax liens on real property where abandoned personal property is located; the definition of bed and breakfast property to be residential real estate for tax purposes; modifications of oil and gas lease valuation provisions; a tax exemption for certain airport property; various procedural and evidentiary updates for property valuation matters before the Board of Tax Appeals; and provisions requiring publication of market study analysis and sales ratio study analysis.

2017

In 2017, total *ad valorem* property taxes levied for collection were \$4.68 billion, which was an increase of \$156.3 million, or 3.5 percent, above the 2016 amount. The State levied \$50.0 million; counties levied \$1.35 billion; cities levied \$856.1 million; and schools levied \$2.02 billion, of which \$618.5 million was levied pursuant to the statewide uniform school finance levy.

In 2017, enacted legislation relating to *ad valorem* property taxes included a ten-year property tax exemption for property owned by a redevelopment authority and located in a formal federal enclave; additions to the list of tax-exempt properties that are not required to seek approval from the Board of Tax Appeals for the exemption; and a provision that tax-exempt pipelines are not eligible for the exemption unless it is applied for within two years of commencement of construction on the pipeline.

2018

In 2018, total *ad valorem* property taxes levied for collection were \$4.90 billion, which was an increase of \$215.3 million, or 4.6 percent, above the 2017 amount. The State levied \$52.4 million; counties levied \$1.40 billion; cities levied \$893.5 million; and schools levied \$2.12 billion, of which \$644.7 million was levied pursuant to the statewide uniform school finance levy.

In 2018, no state legislation was enacted relating to *ad valorem* property taxes.

2019

In 2019, total *ad valorem* property taxes levied for collection were \$5.09 billion, which was an increase of \$193.0 million, or 3.9 percent, above the 2018 amount. The State levied \$55.0 million; counties levied \$1.46 billion; cities levied \$925.5 million; and schools levied \$2.21 billion, of which \$679.5 million was levied pursuant to the statewide uniform school finance levy.

In 2019, no state legislation was enacted relating to *ad valorem* property taxes.

2020

In 2020, total *ad valorem* property taxes levied for collection were \$5.29 billion, which was an increase of \$200.0 million, or 3.9 percent, above the 2019 amount. The State levied \$57.5 million; counties levied \$1.52 billion; cities levied \$955.2 million; and schools levied \$2.28 billion, of which \$711.7 million was levied pursuant to the statewide uniform school finance levy.

In 2020, no state legislation was enacted relating to *ad valorem* property taxes.

2021

In 2021, total *ad valorem* property taxes levied for collection were \$5.42 billion, which was an increase of \$124.3 million, or 2.3 percent, above the 2020 amount. The State levied \$59.1 million; counties levied \$1.54 billion; cities levied \$987.1 million; and schools levied \$2.34 billion, of which \$732.8 million was levied pursuant to the statewide uniform school finance levy.

In 2021, enacted legislation relating to *ad valorem* property taxes included the repeal of the city and county property tax lid and the enactment of new transparency procedures for all taxing subdivisions of the state requiring mailed notices and public hearings in instances where the amount of property tax levied by the taxing authority exceeds the prior year's amount; a prohibition on increases to appraised value of real property solely on the basis of normal maintenance and repair; provisions allowing for partial payments and payment plans for all property taxes; provisions providing for refunds for property taxes paid by businesses shut down or restricted by emergency orders associated with a declared disaster emergency; procedures for the removal of county appraisers; specification that property tax appraisals be performed in compliance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice; and various evidentiary and procedural updates from property valuation appeals.

2022

In 2022, total *ad valorem* property taxes levied for collection were \$5.59 billion, which was an increase of \$175.9 million, or 3.2 percent, above the 2021 amount. The State levied \$61.4 million; counties levied \$1.59 billion; cities levied \$1.02 billion; and schools levied \$2.41 billion, of which \$761.5 million was levied pursuant to the statewide uniform school finance levy.

In 2022, enacted legislation relating to *ad valorem* property taxes included an increase in the exemption for residential property from the statewide school finance levy from \$20,000 to \$40,000 of appraised value and a provision providing for future inflationary increases; provisions providing taxpayers a mechanism to challenge taxes levied in excess of the revenue neutral rate at the Board of Tax Appeals and various procedural updates to the revenue neutral rate law; a specification that certain land devoted to zoos and agritourism is deemed to be agricultural land for purposes of property taxation; property tax exemptions for antique utility trailers and certain telecommunications equipment and inventory; a provision providing for proration of taxes for personal property bought and sold during the tax year; a specification that property in the federal Grassland Conservation Reserve Program be defined as grassland for property tax purposes; provisions providing for counties to abate property taxes on all buildings and improvements destroyed by natural disasters; and provisions providing for refunds of 2020 and 2021 taxes to be paid out of federal pandemic relief funds for certain businesses that were shut down or restricted by state or local public health orders.

2023

In 2023, total *ad valorem* property taxes levied for collection were \$5.94 billion, which was an increase of \$349.1 million, or 6.2 percent, above the 2022 amount. The State levied \$67.1 million; counties levied \$1.69 billion; cities levied \$1.09 billion; and schools levied \$2.54 billion, of which \$792.2 million was levied pursuant to the statewide uniform school finance levy.

In 2023, enacted legislation relating to *ad valorem* property taxes included provisions specifying that property tax documents may be delivered electronically at the consent of the taxpayer, and specifying that appraiser continuing education courses relating to the administration of Kansas tax law may be developed by the Director of Property Valuation.

Retail Sales and Compensating Use Taxes

2011

In FY 2011, state and local retail sales and compensating use tax receipts totaled \$3.44 billion, which was an increase of \$491.7 million, or 16.7 percent, above the FY 2010 amount. The state amount was \$2.59 billion, and the local amount was \$841.4 million. Retail sales taxes totaled \$2.97 billion, and compensating use taxes totaled \$467.5 million. The State General Fund (SGF) received \$2.25 billion, or 86.8 percent, of total state receipts.

In 2011, enacted legislation relating to retail sales and compensating use taxes included the extension of additional local sales tax authority to Edwards and Jackson Counties, and changes to Douglas County authority; the creation of an exemption for game birds used for hunting; the repeal of an exemption relating to the Business and Job Creation program; and the increase of the statute of limitations for sales tax refunds from one year to three years.

2012

In FY 2012, state and local retail sales and compensating use tax receipts totaled \$3.73 billion, which was an increase of \$297.5 million, or 8.7 percent, above the FY 2011 amount. The state amount was \$2.82 billion, and the local amount was \$908.4 million. Retail sales taxes totaled \$3.25 billion, and compensating use taxes totaled \$481.8 million. The SGF received \$2.46 billion, or 87.1 percent, of total state receipts.

In 2012, no legislation was enacted relating to retail sales and compensating use taxes.

2013

In FY 2013, state and local retail sales and compensating use tax receipts totaled \$3.83 billion, which was an increase of \$95.6 million, or 2.6 percent, above the FY 2012 amount. The state amount was \$2.90 billion, and the local amount was \$931.9 million. Retail sales taxes totaled \$3.33 billion, and compensating use taxes totaled \$498.3 million. The SGF received \$2.52 billion, or 87.1 percent, of total state receipts.

In 2013, enacted legislation relating to retail sales and compensating use taxes included setting the tax rate at 6.15 percent on July 1, 2013 (the rate was 6.5 percent but had been scheduled for reduction to 5.7 percent on July 1, 2013); increasing the percent of sales tax revenues deposited in the SGF; and implementing sales tax nexus provisions defining certain retailers entering into agreements with Kansas residents for referral of potential customers as retailers doing business in the state for purposes of retail sales taxes.

2014

In FY 2014, state and local retail sales and compensating use tax receipts totaled \$3.97 billion, which was an increase of \$145.6 million, or 3.8 percent, above the FY 2013 amount. The state amount was \$2.98 billion, and the local amount was \$990.9 million. Retail sales taxes totaled \$3.43 billion, and compensating use taxes totaled \$540.2 million. The SGF received \$2.45 billion, or 82.0 percent, of total state receipts.

In 2014, enacted legislation relating to retail sales and compensating use taxes included the extension of additional local sales tax authority to Rooks County; and the creation of exemptions

for certain surface mining equipment, certain agricultural projects, and various nonprofit organizations.

2015

In FY 2015, state and local retail sales and compensating use tax receipts totaled \$4.10 billion, which was an increase of \$123.4 million, or 3.1 percent, above the FY 2014 amount. The state amount was \$3.05 billion, and the local amount was \$1.05 billion. Retail sales taxes totaled \$3.54 billion, and compensating use taxes totaled \$561.9 million. The SGF received \$2.48 billion, or 81.4 percent, of total state receipts.

In 2015, enacted legislation relating to retail sales and compensating use taxes included increasing the state rate from 6.15 percent to 6.5 percent and increasing the proportion of sales tax revenues deposited in the SGF.

2016

In FY 2016, state and local retail sales and compensating use tax receipts totaled \$4.32 billion, which was an increase of \$219.2 million, or 5.4 percent, above the FY 2015 amount. The state amount was \$3.24 billion, and the local amount was \$1.08 billion. Retail sales taxes totaled \$3.71 billion, and compensating use taxes totaled \$608.2 million. The SGF received \$2.66 billion, or 82.1 percent, of total state receipts.

In 2016, no legislation was enacted relating to retail sales and compensating use taxes.

2017

In FY 2017, state and local retail sales and compensating use tax receipts totaled \$4.32 billion, which was a decrease of \$0.5 million, or less than 0.1 percent, below the FY 2016 amount. The state amount was \$3.21 billion, and the local amount was \$1.11 billion. Retail sales taxes totaled \$3.70 billion, and compensating use taxes totaled \$611.8 million. The SGF received \$2.67 billion, or 83.2 percent, of total state receipts.

In 2017, enacted legislation relating to retail sales and compensating use taxes included increases to threshold amounts relating to the frequency with which retailers are required to remit tax proceeds; the extension of additional local sales tax authority to Marion County; the creation of a sales tax exemption for agricultural fencing to replace fencing damaged or destroyed by wildfires in 2016 and 2017; and updates to outdated statutory references.

2018

In FY 2018, state and local retail sales and compensating use tax receipts totaled \$4.47 billion, which was an increase of \$155.9 million, or 3.6 percent, above the FY 2017 amount. The state amount was \$3.30 billion, and the local amount was \$1.17 billion. Retail sales taxes totaled \$3.82 billion, and compensating use taxes totaled \$652.1 million. The SGF received \$2.75 billion, or 83.2 percent, of total state receipts.

In 2018, enacted legislation relating to retail sales and compensating use taxes included the creation of a provision specifying revenues that would otherwise be deposited in the SGF be deposited instead in the State Fair Capital Improvements Fund for sales on the fairgrounds of the Kansas State Fair; a three-year exclusion from sales price for tax purposes of the amount of manufacturers' rebates for motor vehicle sales; and a provision that sales of beer by cereal malt

beverage licensees be subject to state and local sales taxes in lieu of the state liquor enforcement tax.

Additionally, 2018 saw the U.S. Supreme Court repeal its previous ruling that required businesses to have a physical presence in a state for the state to require the business to collect and remit sales taxes. This ruling allowed states to require such retailers to collect and remit such taxes.

2019

In FY 2019, state and local retail sales and compensating use tax receipts totaled \$4.51 billion, which was an increase of \$41.4 million, or 0.9 percent, above the FY 2018 amount. The state amount was \$3.33 billion, and the local amount was \$1.18 billion. Retail sales taxes totaled \$3.83 billion, and compensating use taxes totaled \$685.8 million. The SGF received \$2.77 billion, or 83.0 percent, of total state receipts.

In 2019, enacted legislation relating to retail sales and compensating use taxes included the creation of additional local sales tax authority for Thomas, Russell, Jackson, Dickinson, Wabaunsee, and Finney counties; the creation of a requirement that the Department of Revenue cease tax collections for any local sales taxes that have not been properly authorized; and the creation of an exemption for sales of gold and silver coins and gold, silver, platinum, and palladium bullion.

Additionally, 2019 saw the Department of Revenue implement provisions requiring remote sellers to collect and remit sales and use tax in Kansas by the issuance of guidance indicating that Kansas sales and use tax collection requirements are imposed to the fullest extent permitted by law.

2020

In FY 2020, state and local retail sales and compensating use tax receipts totaled \$4.63 billion, which was an increase of \$116.0 million, or 2.6 percent, above the FY 2019 amount. The state amount was \$3.41 billion, and the local amount was \$1.22 billion. Retail sales taxes totaled \$3.86 billion, and compensating use taxes totaled \$766.2 million. The SGF received \$2.83 billion, or 83.0 percent, of total state receipts.

In 2020, no legislation was enacted relating to retail sales and compensating use taxes.

2021

In FY 2021, state and local retail sales and compensating use tax receipts totaled \$5.08 billion, which was an increase of \$450.4 million, or 9.7 percent, above the FY 2020 amount. The state amount was \$3.77 billion, and the local amount was \$1.31 billion. Retail sales taxes totaled \$4.12 billion, and compensating use taxes totaled \$959.2 million. The SGF received \$3.13 billion, or 83.0 percent, of total state receipts.

In 2021, enacted legislation relating to retail sales and compensating use taxes included the creation of requirements that marketplace facilitators collect and remit Kansas sales tax; the creation of additional local sales tax authority for Cherokee County; the extension of the sales price exclusion from sales price for tax purposes of the amount of manufacturers' rebates for motor vehicle sales for an additional three years; the creation of sales tax exemptions for certain institutional housing projects, nonprofit integrated community care organizations, and Friends of

Hospice of Jefferson County; and increases to threshold amounts relating to the frequency with which retailers are required to remit tax proceeds.

2022

In FY 2022, state and local retail sales and compensating use tax receipts totaled \$5.77 billion, which was an increase of \$687.8 million, or 13.5 percent, above the FY 2021 amount. The state amount was \$4.27 billion, and the local amount was \$1.50 billion. Retail sales taxes totaled \$4.54 billion, and compensating use taxes totaled \$1.23 billion. The SGF received \$3.53 billion, or 82.8 percent, of total state receipts.

In 2022, enacted legislation relating to retail sales and compensating use taxes included the reduction of the state sales and use tax rate on food from 6.5 percent to 4.0 percent on January 1, 2023, to 2.0 percent on January 1, 2024, and to 0.0 percent on January 1, 2025; the elimination of a provision requiring large retailers to remit estimated sales taxes for the current month at the time the previous month's return is due; decreasing the percentage of revenues deposited in the SGF; the creation of additional local sales tax authority for Atchison and Wilson counties, and a special taxing entity in Shawnee County; the validation of a sales tax election in the city of Latham; a requirement for specific ballot language for county sales tax elections; the creation of an exemption for agricultural fencing; repealing the sunset for the exclusion from sales price for tax purposes of the amount of manufacturers' rebates for motor vehicle sales; and the creation of an exclusion from sales price for tax purposes of separately stated shipping and handling charges beginning in July 2023.

2023

In FY 2023, state and local retail sales and compensating use tax receipts totaled \$5.97 billion, which was an increase of \$203.0 million, or 3.5 percent, above the FY 2022 amount. The state amount was \$4.36 billion, and the local amount was \$1.61 billion. Retail sales taxes totaled \$4.67 billion, and compensating use taxes totaled \$1.30 billion. The SGF received \$3.58 billion, or 82.1 percent, of total state receipts. Receipts in FY 2023 were reduced by the reduction of the state sales and use tax receipt on food and food ingredients to 4.0 percent, effective January 1, 2023.

In 2023, enacted legislation relating to sales and compensating use taxes included the creation of additional local sales tax authority for Dickinson and Grant counties, and the enactment of sales tax exemptions for Kansas Suicide Prevention HQ and Area Agencies on Aging.

Other Taxes

In addition to policy changes concerning income taxes (Page 11), *ad valorem* property taxes (Page 16), and sales taxes (Page 20), the State enacted the following major tax policy changes during the years 2011 to 2023:

- Legislation enacted in 2012 included the elimination of the motor carrier property tax and the creation of a new commercial vehicle fee system to replace the tax, which took effect in 2014.
- Legislation enacted in 2014 included the phased elimination of the mortgage registration tax and corresponding increases in certain filing fees with county registers of deeds, and various reforms of the Court of Tax Appeals, including renaming the Court to the Board of Tax Appeals and providing for the right of taxpayers to appeal any decision by the Board to a district court for a trial *de novo*.
- Legislation enacted in 2015 included an increase in the cigarette tax from \$0.79 per pack to \$1.29 per pack; the creation of a new tax on electronic cigarettes, which took effect July 1, 2016; an increase in the privilege tax rate paid by health maintenance organizations (HMOs) from 1.0 percent to 3.31 percent; and substantial revisions to the unemployment compensation tax provisions that switched the tax rate system from a primarily fixed-rate system to an arrayed-rates system providing for rate reductions for employers with positive experience ratings, and the formulation of a solvency adjustment system to rates to provide for rate relief at times when the Unemployment Trust Fund balance is high and increased rates at times when the balance is low.
- Legislation enacted in 2017 included an increase in the HMO privilege tax rate to 5.77 percent.
- Legislation enacted in 2018 included a provision for the sale of beer by cereal malt beverage licensees to be subject to state and local sales taxes rather than the state liquor enforcement tax.
- Legislation enacted in 2021 included provisions providing for modifications to the unemployment compensation tax rates whereby solvency adjustments to tax rates would vary according to employers' experience ratings.

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SECTION III

COMPARISON OF VARIOUS SELECTED KANSAS TAXES WITH OTHER STATES

This section details state and local tax burden ordinal rankings for Kansas relative to all other states and the District of Columbia for the total tax burden and various individual tax types. The information is further divided into state-only and local-only amounts for selected taxes. For each instance, Kansas and neighboring states are highlighted.

In terms of total taxes, Kansas' combined state and local burden tends to be near the median, while the state-only burden is slightly higher than the median and the local-only burden is slightly lower than the median.

In each instance, the total tax amount is provided in thousands of dollars, a per capita amount is provided in dollars, and a percent of state gross domestic product (GDP) is provided. Rankings (1-51, where 1 represents a larger tax burden and 51 represents a smaller tax burden) are provided for the per capita and percent of GDP amounts.

State and local total amounts are provided for:

- Total taxes;
- Property taxes;
- Individual income taxes; and
- Sales and gross receipts taxes.

State-only amounts are provided for:

- Total taxes;
- General sales taxes;
- Selective sales taxes;
- Individual income taxes;
- Corporate income taxes;
- Motor vehicle license taxes; and
- All other taxes.

Local-only amounts are provided for:

- Total taxes;
- Property taxes; and
- General sales taxes.

State and local tax data and population amounts are 2020 data from the U.S. Census Bureau. GDP data is 2020 data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

State and Local Government Total Taxes

	Taxes	Per Capita	Rank	Percent of GDP	Rank
United States	\$ 1,861,617,737	\$ 5,617	–	8.84 %	–
Alabama	18,873,688	3,756	50	8.17	37
Alaska	3,312,580	4,517	32	6.56	50
Arizona	29,686,535	4,151	43	7.77	40
Arkansas	13,061,128	4,337	37	9.75	14
California	276,549,753	6,994	8	9.16	18
Colorado	32,786,417	5,679	17	8.38	33
Connecticut	30,416,426	8,435	3	11.01	6
Delaware	5,810,994	5,870	15	7.66	43
District of Columbia	8,334,449	12,087	1	5.76	51
Florida	87,299,490	4,053	47	7.82	39
Georgia	43,708,584	4,080	45	6.99	48
Hawaii	10,860,932	7,463	6	13.16	1
Idaho	7,527,782	4,093	44	8.76	24
Illinois	81,819,957	6,386	13	9.55	15
Indiana	31,940,021	4,707	31	8.55	30
Iowa	17,327,305	5,431	21	8.80	23
Kansas	15,296,075	5,207	25	8.61	29
Kentucky	19,495,610	4,327	38	8.99	20
Louisiana	20,511,019	4,404	36	8.82	22
Maine	8,745,871	6,420	12	12.36	2
Maryland	42,033,738	6,805	9	10.23	10
Massachusetts	51,013,885	7,257	7	8.72	25
Michigan	42,915,684	4,259	40	8.25	35
Minnesota	37,137,398	6,508	10	9.86	13
Mississippi	11,738,711	3,964	49	10.20	11
Missouri	24,413,173	3,966	48	7.39	44
Montana	4,855,933	4,479	34	9.27	17
Nebraska	11,086,500	5,652	18	8.24	36
Nevada	14,948,887	4,815	29	8.66	28
New Hampshire	7,070,074	5,132	26	8.00	38
New Jersey	70,318,773	7,570	4	11.34	5
New Mexico	10,580,494	4,997	27	10.71	8
New York	200,443,056	9,922	2	11.51	4
North Carolina	44,011,586	4,216	41	7.35	45
North Dakota	5,877,648	7,544	5	10.80	7
Ohio	57,262,949	4,853	28	8.37	34
Oklahoma	16,503,645	4,168	42	8.68	26
Oregon	22,065,012	5,207	24	8.90	21
Pennsylvania	72,142,132	5,548	20	9.35	16
Rhode Island	6,283,093	5,726	16	10.34	9
South Carolina	20,817,323	4,067	46	8.48	32
South Dakota	3,961,466	4,468	35	7.11	47
Tennessee	25,735,383	3,724	51	6.79	49
Texas	138,615,305	4,756	30	7.74	42
Utah	14,659,162	4,481	33	7.25	46
Vermont	4,144,351	6,444	11	12.18	3
Virginia	48,311,690	5,597	19	8.67	27
Washington	47,512,966	6,166	14	7.75	41
West Virginia	7,656,453	4,268	39	10.00	12
Wisconsin	31,046,701	5,268	23	9.12	19
Wyoming	3,089,951	5,357	22	8.51	31

State and Local Government Property Taxes

	Taxes	Per Capita	Rank	Percent of GDP	Rank
United States	\$ 599,989,515	\$ 1,810	–	2.85 %	–
Alabama	3,176,724	632	51	1.38	50
Alaska	1,666,881	2,273	10	3.30	12
Arizona	8,658,002	1,211	36	2.27	35
Arkansas	2,404,412	798	50	1.79	48
California	77,211,808	1,953	16	2.56	30
Colorado	11,315,232	1,960	15	2.89	21
Connecticut	11,862,863	3,290	3	4.29	6
Delaware	1,040,977	1,052	43	1.37	51
District of Columbia	2,927,157	4,245	1	2.02	41
Florida	33,243,930	1,543	30	2.98	17
Georgia	14,331,914	1,338	33	2.29	34
Hawaii	2,259,025	1,552	29	2.74	26
Idaho	2,089,006	1,136	40	2.43	32
Illinois	29,001,663	2,264	11	3.38	11
Indiana	7,776,011	1,146	39	2.08	38
Iowa	5,758,846	1,805	19	2.92	20
Kansas	5,027,606	1,711	25	2.83	23
Kentucky	4,090,217	908	46	1.89	45
Louisiana	4,253,501	913	45	1.83	47
Maine	3,899,209	2,862	6	5.51	1
Maryland	10,768,036	1,743	21	2.62	28
Massachusetts	18,524,064	2,635	8	3.17	13
Michigan	16,045,055	1,592	28	3.08	14
Minnesota	10,135,450	1,776	20	2.69	27
Mississippi	3,451,952	1,166	37	3.00	16
Missouri	6,854,286	1,114	41	2.08	40
Montana	1,961,442	1,809	18	3.75	7
Nebraska	4,094,847	2,088	14	3.04	15
Nevada	3,589,826	1,156	38	2.08	39
New Hampshire	4,525,577	3,285	4	5.12	4
New Jersey	31,839,321	3,428	2	5.13	3
New Mexico	1,903,709	899	47	1.93	43
New York	62,847,220	3,111	5	3.61	9
North Carolina	11,312,772	1,084	42	1.89	44
North Dakota	1,198,222	1,538	31	2.20	36
Ohio	17,192,971	1,457	32	2.51	31
Oklahoma	3,498,839	884	48	1.84	46
Oregon	7,338,565	1,732	22	2.96	19
Pennsylvania	21,358,816	1,643	26	2.77	24
Rhode Island	2,684,485	2,446	9	4.42	5
South Carolina	6,740,430	1,317	34	2.75	25
South Dakota	1,424,557	1,607	27	2.56	29
Tennessee	5,846,897	846	49	1.54	49
Texas	64,757,602	2,222	12	3.62	8
Utah	3,967,895	1,213	35	1.96	42
Vermont	1,837,427	2,857	7	5.40	2
Virginia	15,800,484	1,831	17	2.84	22
Washington	13,331,869	1,730	23	2.17	37
West Virginia	1,793,825	1,000	44	2.34	33
Wisconsin	10,119,649	1,717	24	2.97	18
Wyoming	1,248,438	2,164	13	3.44	10

State and Local Government Individual Income Taxes

	Taxes	Per Capita	Rank	Percent of GDP	Rank
United States	\$ 424,768,911	\$ 1,282	–	2.02 %	–
Alabama	4,413,162	878	36	1.91	30
Alaska	0	0	45	0.00	45
Arizona	4,530,410	633	39	1.19	41
Arkansas	2,914,939	968	34	2.18	21
California	84,412,243	2,135	6	2.79	9
Colorado	7,539,184	1,306	19	1.93	28
Connecticut	8,177,456	2,268	5	2.96	6
Delaware	1,744,674	1,762	9	2.30	18
District of Columbia	2,377,236	3,448	1	1.64	38
Florida	0	0	45	0.00	45
Georgia	11,704,328	1,093	29	1.87	32
Hawaii	2,359,093	1,621	12	2.86	8
Idaho	1,913,459	1,040	31	2.23	20
Illinois	17,956,356	1,401	17	2.10	22
Indiana	9,590,894	1,413	15	2.57	12
Iowa	4,076,571	1,278	20	2.07	26
Kansas	3,381,573	1,151	26	1.90	31
Kentucky	6,434,162	1,428	14	2.97	5
Louisiana	3,916,190	841	38	1.68	37
Maine	1,843,459	1,353	18	2.61	11
Maryland	17,030,628	2,757	3	4.14	1
Massachusetts	17,414,713	2,477	4	2.98	4
Michigan	9,596,218	952	35	1.85	34
Minnesota	10,923,158	1,914	8	2.90	7
Mississippi	1,861,263	629	40	1.62	39
Missouri	6,324,142	1,027	32	1.91	29
Montana	1,338,737	1,235	22	2.56	13
Nebraska	2,445,647	1,247	21	1.82	35
Nevada	0	0	45	0.00	45
New Hampshire	122,631	89	43	0.14	43
New Jersey	15,412,766	1,659	11	2.49	16
New Mexico	1,227,926	580	41	1.24	40
New York	67,963,993	3,364	2	3.90	2
North Carolina	12,505,906	1,198	24	2.09	24
North Dakota	376,864	484	42	0.69	42
Ohio	14,291,316	1,211	23	2.09	23
Oklahoma	3,364,947	850	37	1.77	36
Oregon	8,635,691	2,038	7	3.48	3
Pennsylvania	18,295,797	1,407	16	2.37	17
Rhode Island	1,241,856	1,132	28	2.04	27
South Carolina	5,095,531	996	33	2.08	25
South Dakota	0	0	45	0.00	45
Tennessee	57,642	8	44	0.02	44
Texas	0	0	45	0.00	45
Utah	3,734,504	1,141	27	1.85	33
Vermont	762,641	1,186	25	2.24	19
Virginia	14,996,649	1,737	10	2.69	10
Washington	0	0	45	0.00	45
West Virginia	1,947,946	1,086	30	2.54	14
Wisconsin	8,514,409	1,445	13	2.50	15
Wyoming	0	0	45	0.00	45

State and Local Government Sales and Gross Receipts Taxes

	Taxes	Per Capita	Rank	Percent of GDP	Rank
United States	\$ 650,979,748	\$ 1,964	–	3.09 %	–
Alabama	9,216,805	1,834	26	3.99	9
Alaska	681,588	929	47	1.35	46
Arizona	14,894,521	2,083	16	3.90	10
Arkansas	6,695,733	2,223	12	5.00	4
California	84,321,314	2,133	14	2.79	34
Colorado	11,825,795	2,048	18	3.02	27
Connecticut	7,468,451	2,071	17	2.70	38
Delaware	605,514	612	51	0.80	51
District of Columbia	1,611,088	2,336	8	1.11	48
Florida	43,334,312	2,012	19	3.88	11
Georgia	15,342,875	1,432	43	2.45	43
Hawaii	5,538,148	3,806	1	6.71	1
Idaho	2,796,915	1,521	41	3.25	23
Illinois	27,368,097	2,136	13	3.19	24
Indiana	12,742,830	1,878	22	3.41	18
Iowa	5,654,549	1,772	29	2.87	31
Kansas	5,819,119	1,981	20	3.28	22
Kentucky	7,340,770	1,629	37	3.38	20
Louisiana	10,838,064	2,327	9	4.66	7
Maine	2,408,665	1,768	31	3.40	19
Maryland	10,383,473	1,681	35	2.53	41
Massachusetts	9,931,524	1,413	44	1.70	45
Michigan	13,626,231	1,352	45	2.62	40
Minnesota	11,963,218	2,096	15	3.17	25
Mississippi	5,385,185	1,819	28	4.68	6
Missouri	9,412,272	1,529	40	2.85	32
Montana	695,912	642	49	1.33	47
Nebraska	3,319,688	1,692	34	2.47	42
Nevada	9,370,788	3,018	3	5.43	3
New Hampshire	979,930	711	48	1.11	49
New Jersey	16,413,408	1,767	32	2.65	39
New Mexico	5,486,617	2,591	4	5.55	2
New York	48,756,252	2,414	6	2.80	33
North Carolina	16,667,556	1,597	38	2.78	35
North Dakota	1,881,429	2,415	5	3.46	17
Ohio	22,741,455	1,927	21	3.32	21
Oklahoma	7,277,269	1,838	25	3.83	13
Oregon	2,643,137	624	50	1.07	50
Pennsylvania	22,995,080	1,768	30	2.98	28
Rhode Island	1,907,247	1,738	33	3.14	26
South Carolina	6,821,168	1,333	46	2.78	36
South Dakota	2,114,220	2,384	7	3.80	14
Tennessee	15,968,088	2,311	10	4.21	8
Texas	64,979,718	2,229	11	3.63	15
Utah	5,999,007	1,834	27	2.97	29
Vermont	1,190,768	1,852	23	3.50	16
Virginia	12,978,988	1,504	42	2.33	44
Washington	29,236,399	3,794	2	4.77	5
West Virginia	2,967,243	1,654	36	3.88	12
Wisconsin	9,317,296	1,581	39	2.74	37
Wyoming	1,064,027	1,845	24	2.93	30

State Government Total Taxes

	Taxes	Per Capita	Rank	Percent of GDP	Rank
United States	\$ 1,057,323,374	\$ 3,190	–	5.02 %	–
Alabama	12,044,879	2,397	42	5.22	31
Alaska	1,318,156	1,797	50	2.61	50
Arizona	17,653,813	2,469	39	4.62	38
Arkansas	10,255,155	3,405	16	7.65	4
California	171,964,222	4,349	9	5.69	20
Colorado	15,074,484	2,611	36	3.85	44
Connecticut	18,400,534	5,103	4	6.66	10
Delaware	4,554,943	4,601	6	6.01	15
District of Columbia	0	0	51	0.00	51
Florida	43,117,933	2,002	49	3.86	43
Georgia	23,608,597	2,204	45	3.77	45
Hawaii	7,707,502	5,296	3	9.34	2
Idaho	5,279,821	2,871	31	6.14	12
Illinois	45,284,625	3,534	14	5.28	29
Indiana	22,374,096	3,297	20	5.99	16
Iowa	10,661,437	3,342	19	5.41	23
Kansas	9,659,846	3,288	21	5.44	22
Kentucky	13,370,578	2,967	29	6.17	11
Louisiana	11,381,008	2,443	40	4.89	34
Maine	4,851,219	3,561	13	6.86	9
Maryland	23,882,883	3,866	11	5.81	18
Massachusetts	31,630,313	4,499	8	5.41	24
Michigan	28,061,998	2,785	32	5.40	26
Minnesota	26,790,884	4,695	5	7.11	7
Mississippi	8,099,990	2,735	33	7.04	8
Missouri	12,409,761	2,016	48	3.76	46
Montana	3,168,411	2,922	30	6.05	14
Nebraska	5,857,227	2,986	28	4.35	41
Nevada	9,452,840	3,045	26	5.48	21
New Hampshire	2,858,212	2,075	47	3.24	49
New Jersey	37,927,482	4,083	10	6.12	13
New Mexico	7,150,005	3,377	18	7.24	5
New York	92,720,854	4,590	7	5.33	28
North Carolina	28,303,127	2,711	34	4.73	37
North Dakota	4,336,232	5,566	1	7.97	3
Ohio	30,581,546	2,592	37	4.47	39
Oklahoma	10,172,986	2,569	38	5.35	27
Oregon	12,774,909	3,015	27	5.15	32
Pennsylvania	40,684,520	3,129	24	5.27	30
Rhode Island	3,526,786	3,214	23	5.80	19
South Carolina	11,794,684	2,304	43	4.81	35
South Dakota	2,017,608	2,275	44	3.62	47
Tennessee	16,775,270	2,427	41	4.43	40
Texas	61,013,294	2,093	46	3.41	48
Utah	8,731,266	2,669	35	4.32	42
Vermont	3,419,990	5,318	2	10.05	1
Virginia	28,063,901	3,251	22	5.04	33
Washington	29,013,411	3,765	12	4.73	36
West Virginia	5,461,781	3,045	25	7.14	6
Wisconsin	20,114,894	3,413	15	5.91	17
Wyoming	1,963,461	3,404	17	5.40	25

State Government General Sales Taxes

	Taxes	Per Capita	Rank	Percent of GDP	Rank
United States	\$ 340,592,288	\$ 1,028	–	1.62 %	–
Alabama	2,980,152	593	43	1.29	37
Alaska	0	0	46	0.00	46
Arizona	8,861,931	1,239	13	2.32	11
Arkansas	3,691,920	1,226	14	2.76	6
California	43,650,233	1,104	23	1.45	34
Colorado	3,400,110	589	44	0.87	45
Connecticut	4,581,615	1,271	11	1.66	27
Delaware	0	0	46	0.00	46
District of Columbia	0	0	46	0.00	46
Florida	26,960,208	1,252	12	2.41	9
Georgia	6,163,508	575	45	0.99	43
Hawaii	3,697,191	2,541	1	4.48	1
Idaho	2,099,543	1,142	19	2.44	8
Illinois	11,861,155	926	30	1.38	36
Indiana	8,233,400	1,213	16	2.20	12
Iowa	3,546,984	1,112	21	1.80	22
Kansas	3,414,591	1,162	18	1.92	18
Kentucky	4,191,324	930	29	1.93	17
Louisiana	3,571,559	767	37	1.54	31
Maine	1,666,718	1,223	15	2.36	10
Maryland	4,936,660	799	34	1.20	39
Massachusetts	6,815,727	970	27	1.16	40
Michigan	9,223,410	915	31	1.77	24
Minnesota	6,435,200	1,128	20	1.71	26
Mississippi	3,808,624	1,286	10	3.31	2
Missouri	3,793,379	616	42	1.15	41
Montana	0	0	46	0.00	46
Nebraska	2,169,821	1,106	22	1.61	28
Nevada	5,479,823	1,765	3	3.18	3
New Hampshire	0	0	46	0.00	46
New Jersey	11,068,018	1,192	17	1.78	23
New Mexico	3,103,765	1,466	4	3.14	4
New York	15,965,689	790	35	0.92	44
North Carolina	8,473,886	812	33	1.41	35
North Dakota	1,067,967	1,371	6	1.96	16
Ohio	12,864,718	1,090	24	1.88	20
Oklahoma	2,960,531	748	38	1.56	29
Oregon	0	0	46	0.00	46
Pennsylvania	11,630,402	894	32	1.51	32
Rhode Island	1,157,312	1,055	25	1.90	19
South Carolina	3,565,480	697	39	1.45	33
South Dakota	1,204,351	1,358	7	2.16	13
Tennessee	9,708,042	1,405	5	2.56	7
Texas	38,412,349	1,318	9	2.15	14
Utah	3,105,441	949	28	1.54	30
Vermont	431,582	671	40	1.27	38
Virginia	5,720,715	663	41	1.03	42
Washington	16,929,551	2,197	2	2.76	5
West Virginia	1,386,571	773	36	1.81	21
Wisconsin	5,836,215	990	26	1.71	25
Wyoming	764,917	1,326	8	2.11	15

State Government Selective Sales Taxes

	Taxes	Per Capita	Rank	Percent of GDP	Rank
United States	\$ 171,053,196	\$ 516	–	0.81 %	–
Alabama	2,923,709	582	19	1.27	7
Alaska	268,355	366	42	0.53	45
Arizona	2,026,515	283	49	0.53	46
Arkansas	1,445,663	480	30	1.08	15
California	18,902,795	478	31	0.63	42
Colorado	2,611,871	452	33	0.67	40
Connecticut	2,886,836	801	4	1.05	18
Delaware	585,504	591	18	0.77	33
District of Columbia	0	0	51	0.00	51
Florida	8,207,278	381	40	0.73	35
Georgia	3,375,043	315	48	0.54	44
Hawaii	1,226,778	843	3	1.49	3
Idaho	615,285	335	45	0.72	38
Illinois	8,788,858	686	9	1.03	20
Indiana	4,273,135	630	13	1.14	11
Iowa	1,411,159	442	34	0.72	37
Kansas	1,183,598	403	38	0.67	41
Kentucky	2,347,873	521	24	1.08	14
Louisiana	2,488,126	534	23	1.07	16
Maine	735,015	540	21	1.04	19
Maryland	4,574,124	740	7	1.11	12
Massachusetts	2,673,926	380	41	0.46	50
Michigan	4,185,759	415	37	0.80	29
Minnesota	4,917,702	862	2	1.31	4
Mississippi	1,455,674	492	28	1.26	8
Missouri	1,665,376	271	50	0.50	48
Montana	678,835	626	15	1.30	5
Nebraska	642,834	328	46	0.48	49
Nevada	2,115,103	681	10	1.23	9
New Hampshire	973,219	707	8	1.10	13
New Jersey	5,203,731	560	20	0.84	27
New Mexico	831,241	393	39	0.84	25
New York	12,422,589	615	16	0.71	39
North Carolina	4,365,724	418	35	0.73	36
North Dakota	496,993	638	12	0.91	22
Ohio	7,187,367	609	17	1.05	17
Oklahoma	1,651,445	417	36	0.87	23
Oregon	1,928,326	455	32	0.78	32
Pennsylvania	9,814,661	755	6	1.27	6
Rhode Island	720,777	657	11	1.19	10
South Carolina	1,816,378	355	43	0.74	34
South Dakota	474,358	535	22	0.85	24
Tennessee	3,511,711	508	26	0.93	21
Texas	14,930,574	512	25	0.83	28
Utah	1,121,119	343	44	0.55	43
Vermont	733,070	1,140	1	2.15	1
Virginia	4,346,732	504	27	0.78	31
Washington	4,829,876	627	14	0.79	30
West Virginia	1,432,406	799	5	1.87	2
Wisconsin	2,861,597	486	29	0.84	26
Wyoming	186,573	323	47	0.51	47

State Government Individual Income Taxes

	Taxes	Per Capita	Rank	Percent of GDP	Rank
United States	\$ 385,629,759	\$ 1,163	–	1.83 %	–
Alabama	4,274,052	851	34	1.85	29
Alaska	0	0	44	0.00	44
Arizona	4,530,410	633	38	1.19	40
Arkansas	2,914,939	968	30	2.18	20
California	84,412,243	2,135	4	2.79	7
Colorado	7,539,184	1,306	15	1.93	26
Connecticut	8,177,456	2,268	3	2.96	4
Delaware	1,685,848	1,703	9	2.22	18
District of Columbia	0	0	44	0.00	44
Florida	0	0	44	0.00	44
Georgia	11,704,328	1,093	25	1.87	28
Hawaii	2,359,093	1,621	11	2.86	6
Idaho	1,913,459	1,040	28	2.23	17
Illinois	17,956,356	1,401	13	2.10	21
Indiana	8,303,278	1,224	19	2.22	19
Iowa	3,960,027	1,241	17	2.01	25
Kansas	3,380,030	1,151	22	1.90	27
Kentucky	4,831,399	1,072	27	2.23	16
Louisiana	3,916,190	841	36	1.68	35
Maine	1,843,459	1,353	14	2.61	9
Maryland	10,698,876	1,732	8	2.60	10
Massachusetts	17,414,713	2,477	2	2.98	3
Michigan	9,029,493	896	33	1.74	34
Minnesota	10,923,158	1,914	6	2.90	5
Mississippi	1,861,263	629	39	1.62	36
Missouri	5,901,668	959	31	1.79	32
Montana	1,338,737	1,235	18	2.56	11
Nebraska	2,445,647	1,247	16	1.82	31
Nevada	0	0	44	0.00	44
New Hampshire	122,631	89	42	0.14	42
New Jersey	15,412,766	1,659	10	2.49	14
New Mexico	1,227,926	580	40	1.24	38
New York	53,659,401	2,656	1	3.08	2
North Carolina	12,505,906	1,198	20	2.09	22
North Dakota	376,864	484	41	0.69	41
Ohio	8,284,983	702	37	1.21	39
Oklahoma	3,364,947	850	35	1.77	33
Oregon	8,635,668	2,038	5	3.48	1
Pennsylvania	12,372,183	952	32	1.60	37
Rhode Island	1,241,856	1,132	24	2.04	24
South Carolina	5,095,531	996	29	2.08	23
South Dakota	0	0	44	0.00	44
Tennessee	57,642	8	43	0.02	43
Texas	0	0	44	0.00	44
Utah	3,734,504	1,141	23	1.85	30
Vermont	762,641	1,186	21	2.24	15
Virginia	14,996,649	1,737	7	2.69	8
Washington	0	0	44	0.00	44
West Virginia	1,947,946	1,086	26	2.54	12
Wisconsin	8,514,409	1,445	12	2.50	13
Wyoming	0	0	44	0.00	44

State Government Corporation Income Taxes

	Taxes	Per Capita	Rank	Percent of GDP	Rank
United States	\$ 52,168,829	\$ 157	–	0.25 %	–
Alabama	754,272	150	24	0.33	15
Alaska	162,611	222	11	0.32	20
Arizona	523,062	73	40	0.14	40
Arkansas	469,029	156	23	0.35	14
California	9,817,957	248	7	0.33	17
Colorado	696,612	121	29	0.18	35
Connecticut	2,062,263	572	1	0.75	2
Delaware	244,913	247	8	0.32	18
District of Columbia	0	0	47	0.00	47
Florida	2,481,710	115	30	0.22	29
Georgia	984,087	92	36	0.16	37
Hawaii	43,679	30	45	0.05	45
Idaho	245,969	134	28	0.29	25
Illinois	3,491,688	273	6	0.41	8
Indiana	756,866	112	31	0.20	31
Iowa	620,486	194	17	0.31	21
Kansas	433,931	148	25	0.24	28
Kentucky	639,200	142	27	0.29	23
Louisiana	450,449	97	35	0.19	33
Maine	216,131	159	21	0.31	22
Maryland	1,325,456	215	14	0.32	19
Massachusetts	2,532,411	360	4	0.43	4
Michigan	812,842	81	38	0.16	38
Minnesota	1,604,450	281	5	0.43	5
Mississippi	421,425	142	26	0.37	10
Missouri	364,460	59	42	0.11	42
Montana	186,297	172	20	0.36	12
Nebraska	391,164	199	16	0.29	24
Nevada	0	0	47	0.00	47
New Hampshire	780,672	567	2	0.88	1
New Jersey	3,565,191	384	3	0.57	3
New Mexico	95,556	45	43	0.10	43
New York	4,824,289	239	10	0.28	26
North Carolina	662,343	63	41	0.11	41
North Dakota	81,490	105	33	0.15	39
Ohio	3,683	0	46	0.00	46
Oklahoma	301,574	76	39	0.16	36
Oregon	892,484	211	15	0.36	11
Pennsylvania	2,510,056	193	19	0.33	16
Rhode Island	213,303	194	18	0.35	13
South Carolina	505,025	99	34	0.21	30
South Dakota	37,459	42	44	0.07	44
Tennessee	1,504,881	218	13	0.40	9
Texas	0	0	47	0.00	47
Utah	360,203	110	32	0.18	34
Vermont	141,623	220	12	0.42	7
Virginia	1,362,172	158	22	0.24	27
Washington	0	0	47	0.00	47
West Virginia	151,989	85	37	0.20	32
Wisconsin	1,441,416	245	9	0.42	6
Wyoming	0	0	47	0.00	47

State Government Motor Vehicle License Taxes

	Taxes	Per Capita	Rank	Percent of GDP	Rank
United States	\$ 27,722,442	\$ 84	–	0.13 %	–
Alabama	240,137	48	43	0.10	32
Alaska	33,600	46	44	0.07	46
Arizona	255,034	36	46	0.07	45
Arkansas	170,569	57	36	0.13	22
California	4,920,460	124	11	0.16	15
Colorado	428,841	74	23	0.11	30
Connecticut	230,462	64	30	0.08	39
Delaware	56,082	57	35	0.07	43
District of Columbia	0	0	51	0.00	51
Florida	1,498,596	70	27	0.13	21
Georgia	375,639	35	47	0.06	47
Hawaii	199,182	137	8	0.24	6
Idaho	203,051	110	14	0.24	7
Illinois	1,764,038	138	7	0.21	13
Indiana	366,896	54	39	0.10	34
Iowa	698,847	219	1	0.35	2
Kansas	225,983	77	21	0.13	23
Kentucky	205,245	46	45	0.09	36
Louisiana	76,104	16	49	0.03	49
Maine	109,927	81	20	0.16	16
Maryland	471,001	76	22	0.11	26
Massachusetts	416,016	59	34	0.07	44
Michigan	1,366,442	136	10	0.26	5
Minnesota	856,610	150	5	0.23	9
Mississippi	162,947	55	37	0.14	20
Missouri	300,665	49	42	0.09	38
Montana	171,159	158	4	0.33	3
Nebraska	106,763	54	38	0.08	42
Nevada	194,095	63	31	0.11	28
New Hampshire	85,310	62	32	0.10	35
New Jersey	628,977	68	28	0.10	33
New Mexico	209,574	99	15	0.21	12
New York	1,418,248	70	25	0.08	40
North Carolina	873,708	84	19	0.15	19
North Dakota	116,847	150	6	0.21	11
Ohio	767,288	65	29	0.11	29
Oklahoma	784,305	198	2	0.41	1
Oregon	577,990	136	9	0.23	8
Pennsylvania	1,150,355	88	17	0.15	18
Rhode Island	29,627	27	48	0.05	48
South Carolina	303,975	59	33	0.12	24
South Dakota	84,815	96	16	0.15	17
Tennessee	353,924	51	41	0.09	37
Texas	2,075,524	71	24	0.12	25
Utah	228,294	70	26	0.11	27
Vermont	73,514	114	12	0.22	10
Virginia	446,812	52	40	0.08	41
Washington	648,425	84	18	0.11	31
West Virginia	4,355	2	50	0.01	50
Wisconsin	657,150	111	13	0.19	14
Wyoming	99,034	172	3	0.27	4

State Government Taxes Not Elsewhere Classified

	Taxes	Per Capita	Rank	Percent of GDP	Rank
United States	\$ 61,215,471	\$ 185	–	0.29 %	–
Alabama	426,973	85	42	0.18	40
Alaska	727,894	993	4	1.44	5
Arizona	360,522	50	49	0.09	47
Arkansas	355,639	118	36	0.27	25
California	7,197,167	182	22	0.24	29
Colorado	397,866	69	44	0.10	46
Connecticut	461,902	128	31	0.17	41
Delaware	1,982,596	2,003	2	2.61	2
District of Columbia	0	0	51	0.00	51
Florida	3,970,141	184	21	0.36	16
Georgia	343,549	32	50	0.05	50
Hawaii	181,579	125	33	0.22	33
Idaho	202,514	110	38	0.24	31
Illinois	1,362,941	106	39	0.16	42
Indiana	426,640	63	45	0.11	44
Iowa	422,119	132	30	0.21	35
Kansas	238,434	81	43	0.13	43
Kentucky	500,746	111	37	0.23	32
Louisiana	788,108	169	25	0.34	18
Maine	237,343	174	23	0.34	19
Maryland	1,009,715	163	26	0.25	28
Massachusetts	1,769,848	252	12	0.30	23
Michigan	1,070,855	106	40	0.21	38
Minnesota	1,297,698	227	16	0.34	17
Mississippi	360,670	122	34	0.31	21
Missouri	347,688	56	46	0.11	45
Montana	460,514	425	6	0.88	6
Nebraska	100,870	51	48	0.07	49
Nevada	1,316,917	424	7	0.76	7
New Hampshire	487,443	354	9	0.55	10
New Jersey	2,043,825	220	17	0.33	20
New Mexico	1,592,659	752	5	1.61	4
New York	4,430,638	219	18	0.25	27
North Carolina	1,421,560	136	28	0.24	30
North Dakota	2,190,644	2,812	1	4.03	1
Ohio	1,473,507	125	32	0.22	34
Oklahoma	1,110,184	280	11	0.58	9
Oregon	719,131	170	24	0.29	24
Pennsylvania	3,167,504	244	14	0.41	13
Rhode Island	161,068	147	27	0.27	26
South Carolina	466,005	91	41	0.19	39
South Dakota	216,625	244	13	0.39	14
Tennessee	1,639,070	237	15	0.43	12
Texas	5,594,847	192	20	0.31	22
Utah	181,705	56	47	0.09	48
Vermont	127,292	198	19	0.37	15
Virginia	1,154,440	134	29	0.21	36
Washington	2,866,780	372	8	0.47	11
West Virginia	531,122	296	10	0.69	8
Wisconsin	703,020	119	35	0.21	37
Wyoming	616,954	1,070	3	1.70	3

Local Government Total Taxes

	Taxes	Per Capita	Rank	Percent of GDP	Rank
United States	\$ 804,294,363	\$ 2,427	–	3.82 %	–
Alabama	6,828,809	1,359	44	2.96	38
Alaska	1,994,424	2,720	11	3.95	14
Arizona	12,032,722	1,683	36	3.15	35
Arkansas	2,805,973	932	51	2.09	50
California	104,585,531	2,645	14	3.46	25
Colorado	17,711,933	3,068	5	4.53	7
Connecticut	12,015,892	3,332	4	4.35	9
Delaware	1,256,051	1,269	46	1.66	51
District of Columbia	8,334,449	12,087	1	5.76	2
Florida	44,181,557	2,051	24	3.96	13
Georgia	20,099,987	1,876	30	3.21	30
Hawaii	3,153,430	2,167	22	3.82	18
Idaho	2,247,961	1,222	49	2.62	46
Illinois	36,535,332	2,852	9	4.26	11
Indiana	9,565,925	1,410	42	2.56	47
Iowa	6,665,868	2,089	23	3.38	26
Kansas	5,636,229	1,918	29	3.17	33
Kentucky	6,125,032	1,359	43	2.82	43
Louisiana	9,130,011	1,960	26	3.93	15
Maine	3,894,652	2,859	8	5.51	3
Maryland	18,150,855	2,938	7	4.42	8
Massachusetts	19,383,572	2,757	10	3.31	28
Michigan	14,853,686	1,474	41	2.86	41
Minnesota	10,346,514	1,813	32	2.75	44
Mississippi	3,638,721	1,229	47	3.16	34
Missouri	12,003,412	1,950	28	3.63	22
Montana	1,687,522	1,556	39	3.22	29
Nebraska	5,229,273	2,666	12	3.89	17
Nevada	5,496,047	1,770	34	3.18	32
New Hampshire	4,211,862	3,058	6	4.77	5
New Jersey	32,391,291	3,487	3	5.22	4
New Mexico	3,430,489	1,620	37	3.47	24
New York	107,722,202	5,332	2	6.19	1
North Carolina	15,708,459	1,505	40	2.62	45
North Dakota	1,541,416	1,978	25	2.83	42
Ohio	26,681,403	2,261	19	3.90	16
Oklahoma	6,330,659	1,599	38	3.33	27
Oregon	9,290,103	2,192	20	3.75	19
Pennsylvania	31,457,612	2,419	16	4.08	12
Rhode Island	2,756,307	2,512	15	4.54	6
South Carolina	9,022,639	1,763	35	3.68	20
South Dakota	1,943,858	2,192	21	3.49	23
Tennessee	8,960,113	1,297	45	2.36	48
Texas	77,602,011	2,663	13	4.34	10
Utah	5,927,896	1,812	33	2.93	39
Vermont	724,361	1,126	50	2.13	49
Virginia	20,247,789	2,346	18	3.64	21
Washington	18,499,555	2,401	17	3.02	37
West Virginia	2,194,672	1,224	48	2.87	40
Wisconsin	10,931,807	1,855	31	3.21	31
Wyoming	1,126,490	1,953	27	3.10	36

Local Government Property Taxes

	Taxes	Per Capita	Rank	Percent of GDP	Rank
United States	\$ 581,048,126	\$ 1,753	–	2.76 %	–
Alabama	2,731,140	544	50	1.18	50
Alaska	1,541,185	2,101	11	3.05	11
Arizona	7,561,663	1,057	41	1.98	39
Arkansas	1,197,016	397	51	0.89	51
California	74,148,441	1,875	14	2.46	28
Colorado	11,315,232	1,960	13	2.89	18
Connecticut	11,862,863	3,290	3	4.29	5
Delaware	1,040,977	1,052	42	1.37	49
District of Columbia	2,927,157	4,245	1	2.02	37
Florida	33,243,930	1,543	25	2.98	13
Georgia	13,669,471	1,276	32	2.19	34
Hawaii	2,259,025	1,552	24	2.74	21
Idaho	2,089,006	1,136	37	2.43	29
Illinois	28,942,074	2,259	9	3.38	8
Indiana	7,762,130	1,144	36	2.08	35
Iowa	5,757,031	1,805	16	2.92	17
Kansas	4,244,327	1,445	29	2.39	31
Kentucky	3,435,426	762	49	1.58	46
Louisiana	4,163,029	894	45	1.79	45
Maine	3,856,583	2,831	6	5.45	1
Maryland	9,900,985	1,603	23	2.41	30
Massachusetts	18,516,392	2,634	7	3.16	9
Michigan	13,671,858	1,357	30	2.63	23
Minnesota	9,379,384	1,644	20	2.49	27
Mississippi	3,422,565	1,156	35	2.97	14
Missouri	6,817,761	1,108	38	2.06	36
Montana	1,628,573	1,502	27	3.11	10
Nebraska	4,094,719	2,088	12	3.04	12
Nevada	3,242,924	1,045	43	1.88	42
New Hampshire	4,116,640	2,988	5	4.66	3
New Jersey	31,834,347	3,427	2	5.13	2
New Mexico	1,814,425	857	47	1.84	44
New York	62,847,220	3,111	4	3.61	7
North Carolina	11,312,772	1,084	39	1.89	41
North Dakota	1,192,795	1,531	26	2.19	33
Ohio	17,192,971	1,457	28	2.51	26
Oklahoma	3,498,839	884	46	1.84	43
Oregon	7,317,255	1,727	17	2.95	15
Pennsylvania	21,319,457	1,640	21	2.76	20
Rhode Island	2,681,642	2,444	8	4.41	4
South Carolina	6,698,140	1,309	31	2.73	22
South Dakota	1,424,557	1,607	22	2.56	25
Tennessee	5,846,897	846	48	1.54	48
Texas	64,757,602	2,222	10	3.62	6
Utah	3,967,895	1,213	34	1.96	40
Vermont	687,159	1,069	40	2.02	38
Virginia	15,764,103	1,826	15	2.83	19
Washington	9,593,090	1,245	33	1.57	47
West Virginia	1,786,433	996	44	2.33	32
Wisconsin	10,018,562	1,700	18	2.94	16
Wyoming	952,455	1,651	19	2.62	24

Local Government General Sales Taxes

	Taxes	Per Capita	Rank	Percent of GDP	Rank
United States	\$ 102,848,724	\$ 310	–	0.49 %	–
Alabama	2,823,813	562	8	1.22	5
Alaska	245,129	334	18	0.49	21
Arizona	3,639,852	509	10	0.95	9
Arkansas	1,331,906	442	11	0.99	8
California	15,521,497	393	15	0.51	19
Colorado	5,337,829	925	3	1.36	3
Connecticut	0	0	41	0.00	41
Delaware	0	0	41	0.00	41
District of Columbia	1,234,058	1,790	1	0.85	11
Florida	3,781,558	176	28	0.34	27
Georgia	4,335,745	405	14	0.69	12
Hawaii	317,257	218	24	0.38	24
Idaho	21,057	11	37	0.02	37
Illinois	3,007,546	235	23	0.35	25
Indiana	161	0	39	0.00	39
Iowa	418,834	131	31	0.21	31
Kansas	1,017,519	346	17	0.57	15
Kentucky	0	0	41	0.00	41
Louisiana	4,469,937	960	2	1.92	1
Maine	2	0	40	0.00	40
Maryland	0	0	41	0.00	41
Massachusetts	0	0	41	0.00	41
Michigan	0	0	41	0.00	41
Minnesota	341,547	60	34	0.09	34
Mississippi	0	0	41	0.00	41
Missouri	3,364,185	547	9	1.02	7
Montana	0	0	41	0.00	41
Nebraska	424,061	216	25	0.32	28
Nevada	817,542	263	22	0.47	22
New Hampshire	0	0	41	0.00	41
New Jersey	0	0	41	0.00	41
New Mexico	1,441,281	681	6	1.46	2
New York	17,931,964	888	4	1.03	6
North Carolina	3,388,718	325	19	0.57	16
North Dakota	280,956	361	16	0.52	18
Ohio	2,377,008	201	27	0.35	26
Oklahoma	2,523,066	637	7	1.33	4
Oregon	258	0	38	0.00	38
Pennsylvania	986,750	76	33	0.13	33
Rhode Island	0	0	41	0.00	41
South Carolina	1,045,420	204	26	0.43	23
South Dakota	382,067	431	12	0.69	13
Tennessee	2,115,028	306	21	0.56	17
Texas	9,039,745	310	20	0.51	20
Utah	1,327,320	406	13	0.66	14
Vermont	16,489	26	36	0.05	36
Virginia	1,481,173	172	29	0.27	29
Washington	5,439,667	706	5	0.89	10
West Virginia	64,539	36	35	0.08	35
Wisconsin	474,096	80	32	0.14	32
Wyoming	82,143	142	30	0.23	30

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SECTION IV
DETAILED INFORMATION ON MAJOR STATE AND LOCAL TAXES

Income Taxes

Administration and Collection

Enacted

1933; Constitutional amendment authorizing the tax adopted in 1932.

Statutory Citation

KSA, Chapter 79, Article 32

Administration and Collection

Department of Revenue, Division of Taxation.

Collection Period

Tax is due by April 15 of each year, or the 15th of the fourth month following the end of the tax year.

The 1965 Legislature established a withholding and declaration system for the collection of the income tax, including a requirement for advance payments by corporations. The withholding rate was established in 1965 at 15 percent of the federal tax withheld, was reduced to 10 percent in 1967, and was increased to 13 percent in 1976. In 1977, the Secretary of Revenue was authorized to adopt variable rates, based on adjusted gross income class, by administrative rule and regulation.

Legislation enacted in 1983 accelerated remittances of taxes withheld by employers to require that most employers remit monthly or twice monthly. Accelerator legislation enacted in 1992 required employers with annual withholding in excess of \$100,000 to remit four times each month.

Tax Base

Individual: Federal adjusted gross income, adjusted for Kansas, less deductions and exemptions.

Corporation: Federal taxable income, adjusted for Kansas, and then apportioned to Kansas.

Disposition of Revenue

To the State General Fund, except that a small portion of employer withholding taxes applied to individuals may be diverted to the Kansas Investments in Major Projects and Comprehensive Training (IMPACT) and Promoting Employment Across Kansas (PEAK) programs and to the Job Creation Program Fund.

Tax Rates

Present Rates

Individuals				Corporations		
Single Return		Joint Return			2023	2024
Taxable Income	Rate	Taxable Income	Rate	Taxable Income	Rate	Rate
First \$15,000	3.10%	First \$30,000	3.10%	First \$50,000	4.00%	3.50%
\$15,001-\$30,000	5.25%	\$30,001-\$60,000	5.25%	\$50,001 and above	7.00%	6.50%
\$30,001 and above	5.70%	\$60,001 and above	5.70%			

History of Tax Rates

Individuals - 1933 to 1987^a

Taxable Income	1933-56	1957	1958-64	1965-66	1967-67	1970-76	1977-87
First \$2,000	1.0%	1.0%	1.5%	2.5%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
\$2,001-\$3,000	2.0	2.0	2.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
\$3,001-\$5,000	2.5	2.5	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
\$5,001-\$7,000	3.0	3.5	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
\$7,001-\$10,000	4.0	5.0	5.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
\$10,001-\$20,000	4.0	5.0	5.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	7.5
\$20,001-\$25,000	4.0	5.0	5.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	8.5
\$25,001 and above	4.0	5.0	5.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	9.0

Joint Individuals - 1988 to 2017

Taxable Income	1988	1989-91 ^b	1992-96	1997	1998-2012	2013	2014	2015-16	2017
First \$35,000	4.05%	3.65%							
\$35,001 and above	5.30	5.15							
First \$30,000			3.50%	3.50%	3.50%	3.00%	2.70%	2.70%	2.90%
\$30,001-\$60,000			6.25	6.25	6.25	4.90	4.80	4.60	4.90
\$60,001 and above			6.45	6.45	6.45	4.90	4.80	4.60	5.20

Single Individuals - 1988 to 2017

Taxable Income	1988	1989-91 ^b	1992-96	1997	1998-2012	2013	2014	2015-16	2017
First \$27,500	4.80%	4.50%							
\$27,501 and above	6.10	5.95							
First \$20,000			4.40%	4.10%					
\$20,001-\$30,000			7.50	7.50					
\$30,001 and above			7.75	7.75					
First \$15,000					3.50%	3.00%	2.70%	2.70%	2.90%
\$15,001-\$30,000					6.25	4.90	4.80	4.60	4.90
\$30,001 and above					6.45	4.90	4.80	4.60	5.20

Corporations - 1933 to 2023

Taxable Income	1933-56	1957	1958-64	1965-69	1970-97	1992-2007	2008	2009-10	2011-23
First \$25,000	2.00%	3.00%	3.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
\$25,001-\$50,000	2.00	3.00	3.50	4.50	6.75	7.35	7.10	7.05	4.00
\$50,001 and above	2.00	3.00	3.50	4.50	6.75	7.35	7.10	7.05	7.00

a) Brackets shown for 1933 to 1987 are for single individuals; the bracket range was doubled for joint returns.

b) For 1989-1991, a set of higher rates were required for taxpayers making an optional election to deduct their federal tax liability.

Tax Base

Conformity with Federal Law

A state-federal conformity statute was enacted in 1967, following the 1966 adoption of a constitutional amendment authorizing prospective adoption of federal tax provisions by reference, in essence allowing continuing conformity to federal law without the need for further legislative action.

Generally, until 1977, Kansas conformed in the areas of federal adjusted gross income, the standard deduction, and itemized deductions, except for a more generous state medical deduction and the deduction of Social Security tax payments for persons who itemized deductions. Legislation enacted in 1977 froze the Kansas standard and itemized deductions at the 1976 levels for one year. The 1978 Legislature made permanent the 1976 standard deduction amount and generally limited itemized deductions to those in federal law as of December 31, 1977. The 1988 Legislature reset the standard deduction amounts to the 1988 federal levels and reinstated rolling conformity to itemized deductions. Legislation in 1997 and 1998 provided for Kansas to partially conform to federal adoption expenses tax credits and the earned income tax credit.

Legislation enacted in 2013 eliminated the itemized deduction for gambling losses and limited all other itemized deductions, except for those for charitable contributions, to portions of the federally allowed amounts. In 2015, the Legislature further lessened the amount of federal itemized deductions available. Legislation in 2017 phased in full federal conformity for itemized deductions for mortgage interest, property taxes, and medical expenses.

Legislation enacted in 2021 decoupled Kansas' conformity with numerous 2017 changes to the federal tax code and eliminated a provision that prohibited taxpayers from claiming itemized deductions on their state returns when they take the federal standard deduction.

Starting Point of Tax Base

For individuals, Kansas income tax uses federal adjusted gross income as the starting point for determining Kansas income tax liability. For corporations, taxpayers begin their tax liability with federal taxable income.

Modifications of Federal Starting Point

Kansas law requires several modifications to federal starting points in arriving at Kansas adjusted gross income of an individual and Kansas taxable income of a corporation. Modifications may be additions to or subtractions from the federal amounts. For individuals, the most widely applicable modifications relate to Social Security benefits; public sector retirement income; interest income from state, local, and federal debt obligations; and contributions to tax-sheltered savings accounts for certain care and educational expenses. For corporations, the most widely applicable modifications relate to interest income from state, local, and federal debt obligations and differing state and federal tax treatment of net operating losses.

Disallowance of Federal Income Tax as a State Deduction

Effective in 1972, the federal income tax was disallowed for one year as a deduction on state corporation income tax returns. The disallowance of this deduction was extended indefinitely in 1973. The 1983 Legislature limited the federal income tax deduction on

individual income taxes to a maximum of \$5,000 (\$10,000 on a joint return), or one-half of the federal income tax liability, whichever was greater, for 1983 and 1984. The 1988 Legislature repealed federal income tax deductibility for individuals. New legislation in 1989 allowed individuals to again deduct their federal liability, provided they opted to pay under a higher set of rates. This federal deductibility was repealed in 1992.

Personal Exemptions and Deductions for Individuals

In arriving at the taxable income of individuals, individuals may deduct amounts for personal exemptions and either itemized deductions or the standard deduction. The personal exemption amounts were instituted with enactment of the income tax at \$750 for spouses and \$200 for any other dependents listed on the return. In 1949, the amounts were set at \$600 for all individuals eligible to be claimed by the taxpayer. The amounts were increased in 1877, 1979, 1988, 1989, and 1998, when it was set at the current amount of \$2,250.

Effective in tax year 2021, the current Kansas standard deductions are \$8,000 for joint returns, \$3,500 for single returns, and \$6,000 for head of household returns. For taxpayers who are at least 65 years old or blind, an additional amount of \$850 is allowed for single returns and \$700 for joint returns.

As of tax year 2020, itemized deductions allowed are those allowed at the federal level for charitable contributions, medical care expenses, residential mortgage interest, and real and personal property taxes.

Apportionment of Taxable Income of Corporations

For corporations whose business income is not solely within Kansas, the taxable income of the business is apportioned to determine the amount attributable to and taxable by Kansas. Generally, Kansas uses a three-factor apportionment formula, where the percent of income apportioned to Kansas is the sum of the corporation's percentage of sales in Kansas, property in Kansas, and payroll in Kansas divided by three. If the corporation's payroll factor exceeds 200 percent of the average of the property and sales factors, the business may opt to use a two-factor formula that excludes payroll. Certain investment funds services companies are permitted to use a single-factor formula that uses the percentage of their funds' shares that are owned by Kansas residents.

Credits

In addition to receiving credit for amounts paid pursuant to withholding, declarations of estimated tax, and income taxes paid to other states and municipalities, a number of income tax credits are available under the Kansas Income Tax Act, including:

Abandoned Well Plugging

Credits may be claimed to offset up to 50 percent of the expenditures associated with plugging certain abandoned oil and gas wells.

Adoption Expenses

Credits are available for adoption expenses to the extent of 25 percent of the federal adoption expense credits, with additional credits available for adoptions of children who were Kansas residents prior to the adoption, have special needs, or are in the custody of the Secretary for Children and Families.

Affordable Housing

Credits are available for qualified developments in the amounts equal to the federal tax credit as allocated by the Kansas Housing Resources Corporation.

Agritourism Liability Insurance

Credits are available up to 20 percent of the cost of liability insurance paid by a registered agritourism operator.

Alternative Fuel

Motor Vehicle Expenditures

Credits are available for certain expenditures associated with qualified alternative-fueled motor vehicles and alternative fuel fueling stations.

Angel Investor

Credits may be claimed for up to 50 percent of qualifying investments made by certain “angel investors.”

Assistive Technology Contribution

Credits are available for up to 25 percent of certain contributions to individual development account reserve funds used to purchase assistive technology.

Attracting Powerful Economic Expansion (APEX)

Qualifying firms are allowed credits of up to 15 percent of the qualifying capital investment made in certain large economic development projects.

Aviation and Aerospace

Credits are allowed for certain tuition reimbursement expenditures and employee compensation expenditures for qualifying aviation and aerospace employers, and in an amount of \$5,000 for qualifying aviation and aerospace employees.

Biomass-to-Energy Plant

Credits may be claimed equivalent to a certain percentage of investments in qualifying biomass-to-energy plants.

Business and Job Development

Credits are available for certain businesses meeting minimum hiring requirements for capital investments and employees at qualifying facilities.

Center for Entrepreneurship

Credits may be claimed up to 75 percent of qualifying donations to the Kansas Center for Entrepreneurship.

Child and Dependent Care

Twenty-five percent of the amount of credit available for child and dependent care expenses may be claimed against Kansas liability.

Child Day Care Assistance

Credits are available for certain qualifying expenditures by business taxpayers paying for child day care services for children of its employees.

Community and Technical College Contribution

Credits are available for up to 60 percent of the amount contributed to a community or technical college for capital improvements, deferred maintenance, or the purchase of technology or equipment.

Community Service Contribution

Credits are available to business firms making contributions to community service organizations or governmental entities providing community services.

Commercial Restoration and Preservation

Credits are available for up to 10 percent of the costs incurred in the restoration and preservation of a commercial structure at least 50 years old that does not receive historic preservation expenditures tax credits.

Disabled Access Expenditures

Taxpayers incurring expenses to make property accessible to disabled individuals may be eligible to receive a credit.

Earned Income Tax Credit

Credits are available to the extent of 18 percent of the federal Earned Income Tax Credit.

Eisenhower Foundation Contribution

Credits are available for up to 50 percent of contributions to the Eisenhower Foundation.

Environmental Compliance Expenditures

Credits may be claimed relative to certain expenditures for an existing refinery to comply with environmental standards.

Friends of Cedar Crest Contribution

Credits are available for up to 50 percent of contributions to the Friends of Cedar Crest Association.

High Performance Incentive Program

Qualified “high performance” firms are eligible to receive credits for certain training and education costs for their employees and up to 10 percent of investments in certain business facilities.

Historic Preservation Expenditures

Credits are allowed for qualifying expenditures incurred in the restoration and preservation of a qualified historic structure.

Housing Investor

Credits are available for cash investments made by qualified investors and project builders for qualified housing projects as determined by the Kansas Housing Resources Corporation.

Individual Development Account Contribution

Credits may be claimed by program contributors helping to fund individual development accounts up to 50 percent of qualified contributions.

Low-Income Students Scholarship Contribution

Credits are available for up to 75 percent of contributions to qualified scholarship-granting organizations.

**Promoting Employment
Across Kansas (PEAK)**

Certain owners of businesses in the PEAK program may receive a credit up to 95 percent of the owner's tax liability for Kansas source income attributable to the business activity at the qualifying facility.

Qualified Vendor Purchases

Credits are available for up to 15 percent of expenditures for purchases of goods or services from qualifying businesses employing individuals with disabilities.

**Research and
Development Expenditures**

Credits may be claimed for up to 10 percent of the amount of qualifying business expenditures in research and development activities conducted within Kansas.

Rural Opportunity Zone

Qualifying residents of counties designated as "rural opportunity zones" are eligible for a credit equal to their income tax liability.

Short Line Railroad

Credits are available for up to 50 percent of qualifying railroad track maintenance costs incurred by qualifying short line railroad taxpayers, not to exceed \$5,000 per mile of railroad track owned or leased within Kansas or \$5,000 per rail siding owned or leased within Kansas.

Single City Port Authority

Credits may be claimed for amounts equal to debt retirement costs of a single city port authority up to \$500,000 per fiscal year.

Small-Employer Health Benefit Plan

Certain small business employers making contributions for eligible employees as part of small-business health benefit plans may claim credits.

Swine Facility Improvement

Credits may be claimed up to 50 percent of the costs incurred by taxpayers for making improvements to qualified swine facilities.

Targeted Employment

Credits are available for businesses employing qualified individuals with developmental disabilities in an integrated setting up to 50 percent of the wages paid to the individual, not to exceed \$7.50 per hour.

Teacher Classroom Supplies

Credits of up to \$250 are available to teachers employed in Kansas for qualifying school and classroom supply purchases.

**Telecommunications
and Railroad Property Taxes**

Credits are available to offset the property tax rate differential (33 percent to 25 percent) between the property of certain telecommunications companies and property assessed as commercial and industrial.

**Temporary Assistance
to Families Contribution**

Credits of up to 70 percent of the amount of financial assistance given are available to taxpayers who enter into an agreement with the Secretary for Children and Families to provide financial support to a person receiving temporary assistance for families.

Venture and Local Seed Capital

Credits may be claimed up to 25 percent of the amount invested in certified Kansas venture capital companies and certified local seed capital pools.

Property Taxes

Basic Information and History

Enacted

- Local property taxes predate statehood; basic statewide requirements were enacted in 1868.
- Educational Building Fund levy was authorized by a constitutional amendment in 1918; first levy was made in 1942.
- State Institutions Building Fund (formerly Charitable Hospital Building Fund) levy was authorized by a constitutional amendment in 1952; first levy was made in 1953.
- Correctional Institutions Building Fund levy was first made in 1976 and last levied in 1990.
- Mandatory statewide uniform school district general fund levy was enacted in 1992.

Administration and Collection

county appraisers, county clerks, and county treasurers; Department of Revenue, Division of Property Valuation; Kansas Board of Tax Appeals; and State Department of Education.

Collection Period

One-half of the amount of tax is payable on December 20 of the tax year, and the remaining one-half is payable on May 10 of the ensuing year. If the tax is \$10 or less, the entire amount is payable on December 20 of the tax year.

Assessment Levels and Exemptions

Tax Base

The assessed valuation of taxable real and tangible personal property. Constitutional amendments adopted by voters in 1986 and 1998 provided for a classified system of taxation. Prior to those amendments, all taxable property was assessed at 30 percent of fair market value. Various amendments have provided for intangibles (adopted in 1924), motor vehicles (adopted in 1974), recreational vehicles (adopted in 1992), and watercraft (adopted in 2012) to be separately classified and taxed. The assessment and

taxation of agricultural land based on its productivity and income was authorized by a 1976 constitutional amendment, but it was not implemented until 1989. The following table outlines the classifications and assessment levels effective since tax year 1993.

ASSESSMENT LEVELS IN CLASSIFICATION AMENDMENTS
(Article 11, Section 1—Kansas Constitution)

Property Class	Assessment Ratio
Residential Real Estate	11.5 % ^a
Agricultural Land	30.0 % ^b
Vacant Lots	12.0 %
Commercial and Industrial Real Estate	25.0 %
Agricultural Improvements	25.0 %
Not-for-Profit Real Estate	12.0 %
Public Utility Real Estate	33.0 % ^c
All Other Real Estate	30.0 %
Mobile Homes Used as Residences	11.5 %
Mineral Leaseholds	30.0 %
Low Production Mineral Leaseholds	25.0 % ^d
Public Utility Personal Property	33.0 % ^c
Motor Vehicles Not Otherwise Taxed	30.0 %
Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment	25.0 % ^e
All Other Personal Property	30.0 %

a) Includes land used as mobile home parks.

b) Valued based on income and productivity rather than market value.

c) Railroad property assessed as commercial and industrial.

d) Oil leaseholds with average daily production of five barrels or fewer and gas leaseholds with average daily production of 100 mcf or less.

e) Valued at retail cost when new, less depreciation.

Exemptions

Article 11, Section 1(b) of the *Kansas Constitution* exempts from taxation all property used exclusively for state, county, municipal, literary, educational, scientific, religious, benevolent, and charitable purposes; farm machinery and equipment; merchants' and manufacturers' inventories, other than public utility inventories; livestock; and all household goods and personal effects not used to produce income.

The *Kansas Constitution* also provides for governing bodies of counties and cities to exempt from taxation property for economic development purposes.

Additionally, the Legislature has enacted statutory exemptions including but not limited to nonprofit college and university union buildings and dormitories; alumni association property; parsonages; hospitals; nursing homes; certain housing for the elderly; airports operated by political subdivisions; licensed child care homes; property used to provide humanitarian services; working interests in low-production oil leases; hand tools and hand tool boxes; business, antique, and amateur-built aircraft, and commercial and industrial machinery and equipment purchased or leased after June 30, 2006.

State Property Tax Levies

Statutory Citation

KSA Chapter 76, Article 6b

Present Permanent Rates

- 1 mill—Educational Building Fund, effective 1955; and
- 0.5 mill—State Institutions Building Fund, effective 1965.

History of Permanent Rates

Year	In Mills	
	EBF	SIBF
1942	0.25	
1949	0.50	
1953		0.50
1955	1.00	0.75
1965	1.00	0.50

Temporary Levies

Since 1965, the Legislature has occasionally modified the state building fund levies to provide property tax revenue for the Correctional Institutions Building Fund or increase revenue for the Educational Building Fund. However, the combined state mill levy of 1.50 mills has remained constant since 1965. The history of these temporary rate changes is provided below:

Year	In Mills		
	EBF	SIBF	CIBF
1976	1.00	0.25	0.25
1977	1.00	0.40	0.10
1983	1.10	0.40	0.00
1986	1.00	0.25	0.25
1987	1.00	0.25	0.25
1990	1.00	0.25	0.25

Additionally, in 2003, the Legislature provided for the revenue from 0.6 mills to be deposited in the State General Fund, while reducing the revenue deposited in the Educational Building Fund to that from 0.6 mills and the revenue deposited in the State Institutions Building Fund to that from 0.3 mills.

Disposition of Revenue

- Educational Building Fund levy proceeds are earmarked for the erection, equipment, and repair of buildings at the educational institutions under the Kansas Board of Regents.
- State Institutions Building Fund levy proceeds are earmarked for “the use and benefit of state institutions caring for persons who are mentally ill, retarded, visually handicapped, with a handicapping hearing loss or tubercular, or state institutions caring for children who are deprived, wayward, miscreant, delinquent, children in need of care, or juvenile offenders who are in need of residential care or treatment, or institutions designed primarily to provide vocational rehabilitation for handicapped persons.”
- Correctional Institutions Building Fund levy proceeds were earmarked for the use and benefit of state correctional institutions.

Mandatory School District General Fund Levy

Statutory Citation

KSA 2023 Supp. 72-5142

Present Rate

20 mills for the 2023–24 and 2024–25 school years.

History of Tax Rate

Prior to 1992 school finance legislation, school district general fund levies varied across the state according to the revenue requirements of each school district's general fund. The levies ranged from 9.12 mills to 97.69 mills. The 1992 law established a uniform levy of 32 mills for 1992, 22 mills for 1993, and 35 mills for 1994 and all years thereafter, and it provided for state aid to satisfy the remaining revenue requirements of school district general funds. The tax rate remained at 35 mills through 1996 and was reduced to 27 mills in 1997 and 20 mills in 1998. It has remained at 20 mills since that time.

Tax Levied for Collection

<u>Year</u>	<u>Millions \$</u>
2018	685.3
2019	718.8
2020	740.3
2021	769.6
2022	801.1

Residential Exemption

Legislation enacted in 1997 provided for a special exemption of the first \$20,000 of appraised value of residential property from only this mill levy. That exemption remained in place through 2022, when it was increased to the first \$40,000 of appraised value of residential property and provided to increase in future years based on the ten-year average annual growth rate of residential real property in the state.

Exempted Tax Pursuant to Residential Exemption

<u>Year</u>	<u>Millions \$</u>
2018	46.0
2019	46.3
2020	46.4
2021	46.6
2022	90.3

Disposition of Revenue

Beginning in 2015, the entire amount of the proceeds of the levy were remitted by county treasurers to the state treasury to be deposited in the State School District Finance Fund. Prior to that year, most receipts were retained by local school districts and treated as "local effort" for school finance purposes. When a district's local effort exceeded their general fund budget authority, the excess was remitted to the state and deposited in the State School District Finance Fund.

Local Property Tax Levies

Statutory Citation

KSA Chapter 79, Articles 1–6a, 10, 14, 16–21, 23, 24, 26–29, 40, 45, 50, and various local government authorizing statutes.

Present Rate

Rates vary across the numerous local taxing units (counties, school districts, cities, townships, special

purpose districts) in accordance with the property tax requirements of their locally adopted budget. The tables below show the countywide average mill levies for tax year 2022, the statewide average mill levies for the past 20 years, and the 2022 amount of tax by taxing subdivision and property class.

County	2022 Average Mill Rate	County	2022 Average Mill Rate	County	2022 Average Mill Rate
Allen	163.074	Greeley	224.925	Osborne	163.382
Anderson	141.455	Greenwood	168.353	Ottawa	155.681
Atchison	131.728	Hamilton	194.208	Pawnee	173.468
Barber	162.115	Harper	153.296	Phillips	175.597
Barton	162.632	Harvey	151.999	Pottawatomie	98.242
Bourbon	168.181	Haskell	143.223	Pratt	158.454
Brown	102.743	Hodgeman	182.471	Rawlins	131.148
Butler	143.603	Jackson	141.354	Reno	154.168
Chase	136.266	Jefferson	138.220	Republic	157.161
Chautauqua	158.279	Jewell	147.793	Rice	131.019
Cherokee	111.122	Johnson	112.137	Riley	148.529
Cheyenne	152.402	Kearny	143.110	Rooks	144.581
Clark	188.156	Kingman	154.350	Rush	177.332
Clay	142.113	Kiowa	143.576	Russell	162.055
Cloud	160.470	Labette	173.819	Saline	124.757
Coffey	92.407	Lane	164.437	Scott	154.211
Comanche	206.430	Leavenworth	123.455	Sedgwick	119.902
Cowley	159.777	Lincoln	148.185	Seward	158.866
Crawford	136.832	Linn	105.442	Shawnee	149.138
Decatur	149.895	Logan	137.951	Sheridan	133.290
Dickinson	143.358	Lyon	137.490	Sherman	148.834
Doniphan	112.590	Marion	153.752	Smith	170.981
Douglas	130.132	Marshall	127.214	Stafford	145.761
Edwards	163.008	McPherson	121.054	Stanton	177.125
Elk	171.329	Meade	147.899	Stevens	149.956
Ellis	113.516	Miami	114.462	Sumner	157.815
Ellsworth	133.108	Mitchell	170.943	Thomas	157.377
Finney	145.875	Montgomery	162.660	Trego	134.110
Ford	169.394	Morris	160.873	Wabaunsee	136.844
Franklin	142.662	Morton	158.368	Wallace	161.733
Geary	140.801	Nemaha	100.769	Washington	126.874
Gove	147.947	Neosho	177.475	Wichita	163.662
Graham	168.443	Ness	153.789	Wilson	142.147
Grant	119.263	Norton	148.360	Woodson	163.022
Gray	137.288	Osage	143.884	Wyandotte	166.786

<u>Year</u>	<u>Average Combined Statewide Mill Levy</u>
2003	115.952
2004	116.682
2005	117.510
2006	118.020
2007	119.655
2008	121.609
2009	125.125
2010	129.247
2011	130.692
2012	131.260
2013	133.086
2014	131.259
2015	134.806
2016	135.925
2017	135.954
2018	134.743
2019	134.245
2020	133.596
2021	133.046
2022	129.653

<u>Class of Property</u>	<u>2022 Tax (million \$)</u>
Residential	3,060.0
Commercial and Industrial	1,411.6
Public Utility	665.2
Agricultural Land and Improvement	442.1
Mineral Leasehold	118.0
All Other	91.7
<u>Total</u>	<u>5,788.6</u>

<u>Taxing Subdivision</u>	<u>2022 Tax (million \$)</u>
State	66.9
County	1,663.4
City	978.4
Township	98.6
School District - General	792.2
School District - All Other	1,452.8
All Other Districts	736.3
<u>Total</u>	<u>5,788.6</u>

Tax Levy Limitations

History of Levy Limitations

Kansas has an expansive history of levy limitations, dating back to 1868 in various forms. Limitations existed for both individual and aggregate levies. Attorney General opinions issued in 1977 indicated that, because of nonuniformity of application, cities and counties could exempt themselves from all or part of the tax lid law by charter ordinance or resolution.

An aggregate tax lid was enacted as a part of statewide reappraisal, effective for tax year 1989. This lid generally provided that the aggregate amount of tax levied by counties, cities, townships, community colleges, and municipal universities could not exceed their base year. However, the lid contained various exemptions and exceptions. Other taxing subdivisions subject to individual fund levy limitations. Taxing subdivisions could exempt themselves from the tax lid laws by charter ordinance or resolution.

“Truth in Taxation”

Legislation enacted in 1999 replaced the aggregate and fund levy limitation system with a new law generally requiring taxing subdivisions to pass resolutions or ordinances acknowledging increases in the amount of property taxes levied over the prior year, with certain exceptions. School districts and community colleges were exempt from the law, and tax levies for making debt service payments were also excluded.

Election Requirements

Legislation enacted in 2015 and effective in 2018 replaced the Truth in Taxation provisions with a new set of requirements requiring cities and counties seeking to increase property taxes, other than certain exemptions, by an amount greater than inflation to hold a mandatory election to authorize the tax. Legislation enacted in 2016 accelerated the implementation of the election requirements to 2017 and specified various purposes for which property taxes could be spent that were exempt from triggering the election requirement.

Revenue Neutral Rate Notice and Hearings

Legislation enacted in 2021 replaced the city and county election requirements with new notice and hearing requirements applicable to all taxing subdivisions. Any taxing subdivision desiring to levy taxes at a rate greater than the mill rate that would generate the same amount of property tax revenue as the previous year are required to publish the tax information and information of a public hearing on the tax increase. The tax increase must be voted on at the end of the public hearing. Beginning in 2022, county clerks are required to mail a notice to property owners detailing proposed tax increases and public hearing information for each taxing district applicable for the parcel of property.

Residential Property Tax Relief Programs

Kansas has adopted three residential property tax relief options for qualifying homeowners based on age, income, and other qualifying criteria. Taxpayers may only avail themselves of one of the three options. A 2007 change to the programs required residences to have an appraised value of \$350,000 or less. Renters were eligible for the programs with a specified percentage of gross rent being deemed to be property taxes until 2013, when the programs were limited to homeowners.

Homestead Circuit Breaker

Kansas enacted a circuit breaker-style property tax relief program in 1970. To be eligible for the program, the taxpayer must have household income below the threshold amount, which is annually adjusted for inflation and was \$37,750 in 2022, and have someone in the household meet at least one of the eligibility criteria, which include being 55 years or older, having a dependent under the age of 18, or being blind or otherwise disabled.

The refund amount is determined as a percentage of the property taxes paid based on the household income of the taxpayer, with a maximum refund of \$700 and a minimum refund of \$30.

Selective Assistance for Effective Senior Relief

Legislation enacted in 2008 provided for an additional tax relief option. The benefit under this option was 45 percent of taxes paid for tax years 2008–2010 and 75 percent of taxes paid for 2011 and all years thereafter, with no statutory maximum refund amount. To be eligible, taxpayers must be at least 65 years old and have a household income of 120 percent of the federal poverty level for two persons or less. The income amount for 2022 was \$22,000.

Tax Freeze

Legislation enacted in 2022 created a tax freeze option in which eligible taxpayers receive a refund for any amount by which their property taxes exceeded the property tax amount for their base year. Taxpayers are eligible if they are at least 65 years of age and have a household income of \$50,000 or less, which is annually adjusted for inflation. The base year is defined to be the year in which the taxpayer is first eligible for the program or 2021, whichever is later. A taxpayer's base year does not reset if they later become ineligible for the program. The \$350,000 appraised valuation limit only applies to the taxpayer's base year, and a taxpayer would not be deemed ineligible for the benefit by virtue of the appraised value of their residence exceeding \$350,000 in later years.

Sales and Use Taxes

Administration and Collection

Enacted

1937 (Retail Sales Tax and Consumers' Compensating Use Tax); 1945 (Retailers' Compensating Use Tax).

Statutory Citation

KSA Chapter 79, Article 36 (Sales) and Article 37 (Compensating Use).

Administration and Collection

Department of Revenue and County Treasurers (certain motor vehicle transactions)

Collection Period

Prior to January 1, 2024

<u>Retailers' Annual Collections</u>	<u>Filing Requirement</u>
\$400 or less	Annually, on or before January 25.
\$400.01 to \$4,000	Quarterly, on or before the 25th of the next succeeding month.
\$4,00.01 or more	Monthly, on or before the 25th of the next succeeding month.

On and After January 1, 2024

<u>Retailers' Annual Collections</u>	<u>Filing Requirement</u>
\$1,000 or less	Annually, on or before January 25.
\$1,000.01 to \$5,000	Quarterly, on or before the 25th of the next succeeding month.
\$5,000.01 or more	Monthly, on or before the 25th of the next succeeding month.

A 2022 change eliminated a requirement that certain large retailers include a remittance of the estimated tax for the first 15 days of the current month when filing returns for the previous month.

State Tax Rates

Present Rate

6.5 percent on most taxable transactions, effective July 1, 2015.

Special Rates

Food: Food and food ingredients, excluding prepared foods, are generally taxed at a state tax rate of 4.0 percent, as of January 1, 2023. This rate is statutorily scheduled to be reduced to 2.0 percent on January 1, 2024, and 0.0 percent on January 1, 2025. Upon reaching the rate of 0.0 percent, food and food ingredients will continue to be subject to local sales taxes.

Residential Utilities: Natural gas, electricity, and heat for residential or agricultural purposes, and fuel sources to produce heat or lighting for residential purposes, are taxed at a state rate of 0.0 percent. These sales are subject to local sales taxes.

History of Tax Rate

- 2.0 percent from 1937 to 1958;
- 2.5 percent from 1958 to 1965;
- 3.0 percent from 1965 to 1986;
- 4.0 percent from 1986 to 1989;
- 4.25 percent from 1989 to 1992;
- 4.9 percent from 1992 to 2002;
- 5.3 percent from 2002 to 2010;
- 6.3 percent from 2010 to 2013;
- 6.15 percent from 2013 to 2015; and
- 6.5 percent from 2015 to present.

Tax Base

- Gross receipts from retail sales of tangible personal property.
- Gross receipts from retail sales of selected services, including:

- Certain telecommunications services;
- Certain utilities services;
- Admissions to certain places providing entertainment or recreational services;
- Renting of rooms by hotels or accommodation brokers;
- Renting or leasing tangible personal property;
- Laundry and dry-cleaning services, except for coin-operated laundry machines;
- Car-washing and -waxing services;
- Cable or other subscriber radio and television services;
- Certain fees and charges for participation in sports or recreational activities;
- Certain dues charged by public or private clubs;
- The installation, maintenance, and repair of certain personal property and service contracts therefor; and
- Modifying, updating, or maintaining prewritten computer software.
- Tangible personal property used, stored, or consumed in Kansas if used in Kansas and the transaction would have been subject to the retail sales tax if the transaction had been made wholly in Kansas. If the transaction was subject to another state's sales tax, the use tax is only due to the extent the Kansas use tax exceeds the sales tax.

History of Major Changes in Tax Base

- The 1937 creation of the sales tax included exemptions for sales of items otherwise subject to a special excise tax, such as motor fuels and cigarettes, sales to the state of Kansas or its political subdivisions, sales that may not be subject to sales tax under the *U.S. Constitution* or *Kansas Constitution*, and sales for use in the performance of a contract for public works.
- The 1957 Legislature extended tax to hotel and motel rentals and to isolated sales of motor vehicles and trailers.
- In 1961, the tax was extended to cigarettes and cereal malt beverages.
- In 1970 and 1971, legislation included intrastate delivery charges as a part of selling price (interstate charges had been included); taxed admissions to fairs and to sports participation and recreational activities (including country club and similar dues); taxed receipts from all coin-operated devices (except laundromats); made laundry (except coin-operated), dry-cleaning services and car-washing and -waxing services subject to the tax; taxed cable TV and radio services and newspaper sales; applied the tax to charges for installation, maintenance, servicing, and repairing of tangible personal property (except in the original construction of buildings); made purchases by religious, benevolent, or charitable organizations (other than hospitals) subject to the tax; and exempted tangible personal property directly and immediately consumed in production of goods or services as a class rather than by listing of specifically exempt “consumables.”
- In 1971, legislation provided a procedure for exempt purchases by contractors on federal projects.
- The 1977 Legislature clarified and reenacted the sections taxing certain labor services and exempted prescription drugs, insulin, and prosthetic and orthopedic appliances from the tax.
- A three-year exemption for sales of used farm machinery and equipment, parts, and repair services thereon was enacted in 1978, and was made permanent in 1980.
- Sales of electric, gas, and water utilities and heating fuel for residential and agricultural use, along with local intrastate telephone and telegraph charges for noncommercial use, were exempted from the state (but not local) sales tax in 1979.
- Legislation in 1980 exempted sales of materials and services used in repairing or manufacturing railroad rolling stock used in interstate commerce.
- The 1981 Legislature specified that the sales tax shall apply to the gross receipts from the sale of computer software and redefined the exemption for projects of political subdivisions to allow either an exemption for projects fully funded by the subdivision or a partial refund of sales tax paid on projects only partially funded by a political subdivision, e.g., a project partly financed with industrial revenue bonds.
- A refund for tax paid on property or services purchased for the construction, equipping, or reconstructing of a new business facility in an enterprise zone was enacted in 1982 and modified in 1983. The 1986 Legislature changed this refund to an exemption.
- The 1984 Legislature enacted an exemption for certain manufacturing machinery and equipment expenditures of at least \$50,000 that created two full-time production jobs.
- In 1985, an exemption for used mobile homes was enacted.
- Food purchased with food stamps was exempted in 1986.

- A number of new exemptions were enacted in 1987, including sales and repair of used farm machinery, and equipment used in the operation of feedlots; sales of property purchased by nonprofit tissue and organ banks; property purchased with federal vouchers under the supplemental women, infants, and children (WIC) food program; medical supplies and equipment not used for human habitation purposes purchased directly by nonprofit nursing homes; property not used for human habitation purposes purchased by nonprofit organizations for nonsectarian comprehensive multidiscipline youth development programs; property not used for human habitation purposes purchased by qualifying mental health centers; the sale and installation of machinery and equipment purchased for installation at qualifying facilities within enterprise zones; lottery tickets; and, to the extent of 40.0 percent of total selling price, the sale of new mobile homes.
- The 1988 Legislature exempted all sales of manufacturing machinery and equipment, effective January 1, 1989; new farm machinery, repair, and replacement parts from July 1, 1988, through June 30, 1989; seeds and tree seedlings and certain other property and services purchased for use on land devoted to agricultural use; food products for use in preparing meals for consumption by indigent or homeless individuals on or off the premises; admissions to certain cultural and historical events occurring triennially; tangible personal property purchased by a community action group or agency for the exclusive purpose of repairing or weatherizing housing occupied by low-income individuals; certain educational materials purchased by nonprofit corporations organized for the purpose of encouraging, fostering, and conducting programs for the improvement of public health; drill bits and explosives used in the exploration and production of oil or gas; and certain advertising agency and licensed broadcasting station services. The exemption for labor services for restoration or replacement of facilities or buildings damaged or destroyed by windstorm, hailstorm, rainstorm, or snowstorm was replaced by an exemption for restoration or replacement of facilities or buildings damaged or destroyed by tornado. The application of the tax to computer software was clarified by taxing all sales of software, including services in the modification of software, except custom software developed exclusively for a single end user. Nonrecurring auction sales were exempted if conducted for a single principal not in the business of selling personal property. The tax was extended to telephone answering services, including mobile phone and beeper services. Refunds were authorized on purchases of property and services for use on land in the federal Conservation Reserve Program.
- The exemption for new farm machinery, repair, and replacement parts was made permanent in 1989 and was expanded to include machinery and equipment used in farm and ranch work for hire. Other new exemptions enacted in 1989 included all sales of tangible personal property that admit the purchaser to an annual event sponsored by a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization, and nonprescription drugs purchased pursuant to prescription orders.
- Water protection fees were exempted in 1990.
- In 1991, the exemption for used mobile homes was amended to include "manufactured homes."
- School finance legislation in 1992 repealed six sales tax exemptions. Certain interstate telephone and telegraph services, residential intrastate telephone and telegraph services, trade fixtures, and hotel and motel rooms rented for more than 28 consecutive days were made subject to the new 4.9 percent rate, and original construction labor services and utilities consumed in the production process were made subject to a special 2.5 percent

rate. Other base changes in 1992 included new exemptions for purchases of certain public broadcasting stations and for machinery and equipment used for aquaculture and Christmas tree farming. Also, the definition of "isolated or occasional sale" was expanded to include auction sales on behalf of two principals or households.

- Additional exemptions added in 1994 included utilities consumed in the severing of oil, entry fees levied in special tournaments sanctioned by national sporting associations, and all sales of propane gas for agricultural use.
- The 2.5 percent sales taxes on original construction labor services and on utilities consumed in production were repealed in 1995. Other exemptions enacted that year included fumigants used in the processing and storing of grains; the treating of wastes derived from a production process; farm machinery and equipment used in the operation of a nursery; sales of utilities delivered to certain property that is exempt from property taxation; certain sales of motor vehicles between family members; and accessories to be attached to motor vehicles to aid disabled persons.
- Exemptions enacted in 1996 included sales of materials and services used in the construction of a Korean War Memorial; and all purchases necessary to construct, reconstruct, repair, or replace certain fences damaged by fires.
- A number of new exemptions were added in 1998, including certain purchases by religious organizations; sales of aircraft used directly or through an authorized agent as certified licensed carriers in interstate commerce; broadcast machinery and equipment; sales of food by certain food-distribution programs offering such food below cost; dues charged by veterans' organizations; and labor services associated with residential remodeling.
- Exemptions added in 1999 included a temporary exemption of purchases for construction, repair, or replacement of grain storage facilities, and a temporary exemption of purchases of short line railroads for construction, repair, or replacement of track.
- Legislation in 2000 expanded an exemption for manufacturing machinery and equipment; added an exemption for sales by or on behalf of the Kansas Academy of Science; and extended the grain storage exemption enacted in 1999 for an additional year.
- Exemptions added in 2001 included purchases of public water districts.
- Tax base changes enacted in 2002 included the removal of an exemption for certain custom computer software, and a new exemption that was added for certain federal employee hotel room rental transactions.
- In 2004, the exemption for custom computer software that had been repealed in 2002 was restored, and another exemption was added for aircraft repair, modification, and replacement parts.
- Legislation enacted in 2005 expanded an exemption for hearing aids and replacement parts to include repair services associated with such devices.
- New exemptions enacted in 2006 included a three-year exemption for cash rebates granted by manufacturers for certain car purchases.
- Legislation enacted in 2007 and 2008 provided an exemption for repair services to certain facilities damaged by man-made or natural disaster, and for certain purchases incurred in the construction, reconstruction, or remodeling of business facilities located in a specific federal disaster area.
- Legislation enacted in 2014 enacted a sales tax exemption for sales of game birds used for hunting purposes.

- Legislation enacted in 2014 extended sales tax exemptions to animal production and aquaculture construction and remodeling purchases, and to surface mining equipment.
- In 2017, legislation was enacted to exempt purchases made to reconstruct or repair certain fencing damaged by fires in 2016 and 2017.
- Legislation in 2018 extended the sales tax to beer sold by cereal malt beverage licensees, and excluded amounts paid as cash rebates to buyers of motor vehicles for three years. The motor vehicle exclusion was extended in 2021 and made permanent by 2022 legislation.
- In 2019, sales of gold and silver coins and gold silver, platinum, and palladium bullion were exempted. Additionally, in 2019, the U.S. Supreme Court reversed its previous decisions holding that states could not tax remote transactions without a physical nexus to the state. Accordingly, the state use tax base expanded by operation of law to numerous remote sellers.
- Legislation enacted in 2021 extended the tax on sales by remote sellers to include transactions facilitated by remote third-party marketplaces.
- Legislation enacted in 2022 exempted all agricultural fencing and excluded separately stated delivery charges from the sales tax.
- Additionally, numerous exemptions have been added over the years for not-for-profit organizations, either by name or by type or description.

Disposition of Revenue

General

As of January 1, 2023, 83.0 percent of revenue is deposited in the State General Fund and 17.0 percent of revenue is deposited in the State Highway Fund. On January 1, 2025, these percentages are statutorily scheduled to adjust to 82.0 percent of revenue being deposited in the State General Fund and 18.0 percent of revenue being deposited in the State Highway Fund.

STAR Bond Districts

Receipts attributable to transactions within STAR bond project districts in excess of the base line amount of receipts from the district area prior to the creation of the STAR bond project are deposited in the City Bond Finance Fund and used to pay the principal and interest on special obligation bonds issued to finance the STAR bond project.

Upon the retirement of the bonds for the project, this revenue returns to the general disposition of revenue.

Additional Special Districts

- State Fair: Receipts attributable to transactions on the State Fairgrounds are deposited in the State Fair Capital Improvement Fund.
- Intermodal Facility District: Receipts from certain transactions within the Intermodal Facility District in Johnson County are deposited in the State Highway Fund and may be transferred to the Rail Service Improvement Fund until the total amount deposited is equal to \$53.3 million, or December 1, 2045, whichever comes first.

Local Taxes

Enacted

Authority for cities and counties to levy local sales taxes was enacted in 1970. Authority for Washburn University was enacted in 1999. Authority for Gage Park Improvement District was enacted in 2022. Additionally, 2003 legislation authorized the creation of Transportation Development Districts (TDDs), and 2009 legislation authorized the creation of Community Improvement Districts (CIDs). Local use tax was originally imposed on motor vehicles in 1982, expanded to include watercraft in 1987, and expanded to include the entire state use tax base in 2003.

Statutory Citation

KSA Chapter 12, Articles 1, 6, and 17.

Administration and Collection

Department of Revenue administers and collects the tax, and the State Treasurer remits collections to local taxing units.

Tax Base

Generally, the same as the state sales tax, but items taxed at special rates for the state sales tax—generally, food and residential and agricultural utilities—are taxed at normal rates for local taxes.

Authorized Tax Rates

Counties may generally levy a tax up to a maximum of 2.0 percent. Up to 1.0 percent may be levied for general purposes, but any additional amount up to a further 1.0 percent must be used for the financing of health care services. Cities may levy a tax of up to 2.0 percent for general purposes and an additional 1.0 percent for special purposes, provided that special purpose taxes are required to sunset within 10 years. TDDs may levy up to 1.0 percent, and CIDs may levy up to 2.0 percent. Washburn University may levy up to 0.65 percent in Shawnee County, and the Gage Park Improvement

Authority may levy up to 0.5 percent within Shawnee County.

Numerous exceptions to the countywide limit may be found in statute. As of 2023, 51 counties have been granted 74 authorizations to either exceed the limit or tax for something other than general purposes or the financing of health care services.

Elections are required to be held prior to the imposition or increase of any city or county sales tax, and the ballot proposition is required to include a statement describing the purpose or purposes for which the taxes will be used.

Disposition of Revenue

Revenue from taxes imposed by cities and special districts are remitted to the taxing entity. Revenue from countywide sales taxes not earmarked for health care or some other dedicated purpose is generally apportioned among the county and cities, 50.0 percent in proportion to total, unit wide property tax levies, and 50.0 percent in proportion to urban and nonurban population. Ballot proposition language for countywide sales taxes is required to indicate the dedication or apportionment of the revenue from the tax.

Extent of Use as of October 1, 2023

Taxes were being imposed by 325 cities, 94 counties, 36 TDDs, 208 CIDs, Washburn University, and Gage Park Improvement Authority, for a total of 665 jurisdictions.

In terms of history, three cities in 1971—Lawrence, Topeka, and Manhattan—became the first local units to implement local sales tax authority by imposing 0.5 percent taxes. By 1981, 40 jurisdictions were imposing taxes. The numbers had grown to 157 jurisdictions by 1985; 181 jurisdictions by 1990; 212 jurisdictions by 1995; 249 jurisdictions by 2000; and 368 jurisdictions by 2011.

Maximum Rates as of October 1, 2023

Highest Combined Sales Tax Rates

<u>Location</u>	<u>Tax Rate</u>
Ottawa Holiday Inn Express 2 CID	11.6 percent
Chanute Love's Travel Stop CID Coffeyville Holiday Inn CID Junction City Burke's CID Junction City Goody's Plaza CID Leavenworth Downtown Hotel CID Leavenworth First City Hotel CID	11.5 percent
Fairway 55th and Parkway CID Olathe Conference Center Hotel CID Westwood South Woodside CID	11.475 percent

Highest City Sales Tax Rates

<u>City</u>	<u>Tax Rate</u>
Caney, Coffeyville, Independence, Neodesha	3.0 percent
Fredonia, Stockton	2.5 percent
Hays	2.0 percent

Highest Countywide Sales Tax Rates

<u>County</u>	<u>Tax Rate</u>
Sherman County	2.25 percent
Cheyenne, Doniphan, Harvey, Pawnee, Republic, Russell, Scott, Sheridan, Smith, and Wichita Counties	2.0 percent
Neosho, Pratt, and Thomas Counties	1.75 percent

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