

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 0741S.03I
 Bill No.: SB 24
 Subject: Taxation and Revenue - Property; Counties; Cities, Towns and Villages; Political Subdivisions
 Type: Original
 Date: January 20, 2021

Bill Summary: This proposal incrementally reduces the personal property assessment rate from 33.3% to 0.001%.

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Fully Implemented (FY 2027)
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Fully Implemented (FY 2027)
Blind Pension Fund (0621)	\$0	(Could exceed \$1,600,654)	(Could exceed \$2,757,753)	(Could exceed \$6,421,707)
Total Estimated Net Effect on Other State Funds	\$0	(Could exceed \$1,600,654)	(Could exceed \$2,757,753)	(Could exceed \$6,421,707)

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Fully Implemented (FY 2027)
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Fully Implemented (FY 2027)
Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE	0	0	0	\$0

Estimated Net Effect (expenditures or reduced revenues) expected to exceed \$250,000 in any of the three fiscal years after implementation of the act.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS				
	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Fully Implemented (FY 2027)
Local Political Subdivisions*	\$0	(Less than \$362,112,717)	(Less than \$623,925,665)	(Less than \$1,452,956,365)
Local Government	\$0	(Less than \$362,112,717)	(Less than \$623,925,665)	(Less than \$1,452,956,365)

*Some taxing jurisdictions would be able to adjust their tax levy to make up for a reduction in assessed valuation – however, some taxing jurisdictions have fixed levies (i.e. Kansas City School District) and some may not have enough adjustment room within their levy to completely shift the tax burden from personal property owners to real property owners – and would realize a potentially significant loss of property tax revenue.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

Officials from the **State Tax Commission (STC)** assume this proposal limits the levying and collection of taxes on tangible personal property by reducing the percentage ratio of tax liability over a span of five years. Based on the act, the STC provides the following projected fiscal impact:

Total Estimated Personal Property Taxes paid in 2019 was \$1,453,000,000: \$961 million for motor vehicles + \$ 492 million for other personal property at 33.1/3% PP assessment ratio.

25% PP ratio: \$1,090,840,840 Year 1
19%PP ratio: \$829,039,039 Year 2
13% PP ratio: \$567,237,237 Year 3
7%PP ratio: \$305,435,435 Year 4
.001%PP ratio: \$43,634 Year 5

The above estimated fiscal impact excludes \$75 million (2019) in personal property that is part of centrally assessed personal property. Sec. 137.115 (1.) states "the assessor or the assessor's deputies in all counties of this state including the City of St. Louis shall annually make a list of all real and tangible personal property taxable in the assessor's city, county, town or district" as centrally assessed companies and property are state assessed, the agency assumes that this is not included in the underlying 137.115(1.).

The fiscal impact of the reduction of the percentage of assessment ratios for personal property over five years would result in the loss of \$1.4 -1.6 billion by year five to political subdivisions such as school districts, fire districts, cities, counties, and other local taxing jurisdictions in annual revenue. The State has over 2,800 local taxing jurisdictions who rely on personal property tax for revenue, the estimated fiscal impact of the act would decrease revenue from \$1.453 billion to \$44 thousand.

Officials from **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning (B&P)** assume this section would reduce the assessment percentage for real and tangible personal property from 33.33% each tax year. The following table shows the assessment percentages allowed under this proposal.

Tax Year	Assessment Percentage
2021 (current law)	33.33%
2022	25%
2023	19%
2024	13%

2025	7%
2026 and beyond	0.001%

B&P notes the assessment percentage is taken against the fair market value of property to determine the taxable value of such property. This proposal would become effective for tax year 2022, but property taxes are paid on an annual basis in December of a given tax year. Therefore, this section will not impact revenues until FY23.

Based on publicly available reports, B&P estimates that this will reduce personal property assessed values by \$5,625,636,429 across the state in tax year 2022. Once fully implemented in tax year 2026, this proposal may decrease personal property assessed values by \$22,508,623,836 annually.

B&P notes that the Blind Pension Trust Fund levies a tax on property at the rate of \$0.03 per \$100 assessed value. Therefore B&P estimates that this section would reduce revenues to the Blind Pension Trust Fund by \$1,687,691 in tax year 2022 (FY23). Once fully implemented in tax year 2026 (FY27) this could reduce revenues to the Blind Pension Trust Fund by \$6,752,587 annually. In addition, B&P estimates that this section may reduce total local revenues by \$373,232,184 in tax year 2022 (FY23). Once fully implemented in tax year 2026 (FY27) this proposal could reduce local revenues by \$1,331,282,530 annually. The following table shows the estimated impact by year.

Tax Year / Fiscal Year	Blind Pension Trust Fund	Local Property Tax
TY 2022 / FY 2023	(\$1,687,691)	(\$373,232,184)
TY 2023 / FY 2024	(\$2,903,315)	(\$603,173,465)
TY 2024 / FY 2025	(\$4,118,938)	(\$833,114,745)
TY 2025 / FY 2026	(\$5,334,562)	(\$1,063,056,026)
TY 2026 / FY 2027	(\$6,752,587)	(\$1,331,282,530)

Officials from **Department of Revenue (DOR)** assume this proposal would reduce the personal property tax assessment rate from its current 33.3% down to 0.001% in future years. This will reduce the assessment as follows:

For all calendar years ending on or before December 31, 2021, thirty-three and one-third percent;
 For the 2022 calendar year, twenty-five percent;
 For the 2023 calendar year, nineteen percent;
 For the 2024 calendar year, thirteen percent;
 For the 2025 calendar year, seven percent;
 For all calendar years beginning on or after January 1 2026, one-thousandth of one percent.

This will result in a loss to local political subdivisions who collect and spend the personal property tax. Using information from the State Tax Commission:

Total Property Tax Collected	\$8,331,302,483
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% of total that is personal property tax 22.06%
 2019 personal property assessed value \$21,406,332,664

	Current Assessment Rate	Current Assessed Value	Current Tax Collected
TY21/FY22	0.333	\$21,406,332,664.00	\$1,819,538,276.44

This proposal reduces the rate of the assessment value of property from its current 33.3% over the next five years to 0.001%. This will result in an estimate loss of assessed value as shown below.

	Proposed Assessment Rate	New Assessed Value	Estimated Assessed Value Loss
TY22/FY23	0.25	\$16,070,820,318.32	\$5,335,512,345.68
TY23/FY24	0.19	\$12,213,823,441.92	\$9,192,509,222.08
TY24/FY25	0.13	\$8,356,826,565.53	\$13,049,506,098.47
TY25/FY26	0.07	\$4,499,829,689.13	\$16,906,502,974.87
TY26/FY27	0.001	\$64,283,281.27	\$21,342,049,382.73

This change in the assessed value will impact the Blind Pension Fund created by the Constitution, Article III, Section 38(b) which allows for three cents of every one hundred dollars in valuation of all taxable property to be levied and collected for funding. If the assessed value decreases the amount collected for this levy is decreased.

	Proposed Assessed Value	Blind Pension Levy Would Be	Loss to Blind Pension
TY21/FY22	\$21,406,332,664.00	\$6,421,899.80	\$0.00
TY22/FY23	\$16,070,820,318.32	\$4,821,246.10	(\$1,600,653.70)
TY23/FY24	\$12,213,823,441.92	\$3,664,147.03	(\$2,757,752.77)
TY24/FY25	\$8,356,826,565.53	\$2,507,047.97	(\$3,914,851.83)
TY25/FY26	\$4,499,829,689.13	\$1,349,948.91	(\$5,071,950.89)
TY26/FY27	\$64,283,281.27	\$19,284.98	(\$6,402,614.81)

The loss to the local political subdivision with from this proposal is expected to be:

	New Tax Assessed	Total Loss to Locals
TY22/FY23	\$1,366,019,727.06	(\$451,917,895.68)
TY23/FY24	\$1,038,174,992.56	(\$778,605,531.11)
TY24/FY25	\$710,330,258.07	(\$1,105,293,166.54)
TY25/FY26	\$382,485,523.58	(\$1,431,980,801.97)
TY26/FY27	\$5,464,078.91	(\$1,807,671,582.72)

This proposal would not fiscally impact the Department of Revenue as personal property tax is handled by the county assessors and the State Tax Commission. DOR anticipates no administrative impact.

Officials from **Department of Social Services (DSS)** assume section 137.115 is amended to change the personal property tax rate as follows:

For all calendar years ending on or before December 31, 2021	Thirty-three and one-third percent
2022 calendar year	Twenty-five percent
2023 calendar year	Nineteen percent
2024 calendar year	Thirteen percent
2025 calendar year	Seven percent
All calendar years beginning on or after January 1, 2026	One-thousandth of one percent

Blind Pension (BP) is funded from 0.03% of each \$100 assessed valuation of taxable property. Reducing the personal property tax rate could impact the amount received for the Blind Pension fund.

According the Missouri Department of Revenue State Tax Commission Annual Report for 2019, \$21,406,332,664 of the \$118,262,121,312 total assessed valuation for the State of Missouri comes from personal property. FSD made the assumption that this statute does not govern the assessment percentages of personal property assessed by the tax commission (Centrally Assessed Companies). Therefore, any funds received for the Blind Pension fund from that source were not considered in the calculation of the fiscal impact of this legislation.

Personal property tax is currently assessed at 33 1/3% of true value in money. Therefore, the \$21,406,332,664 in property tax assessments reported in 2019 is 33 1/3% of the true value of personal property, which means the true value of the personal property assessed was \$64,283,281,273 (\$21,406,332,664/0.333.)

The proposed amendment would decrease the personal property assessment and collections for the BP fund annually as outlined in the table below.

Tax Collection Year	True Value of Personal Property Assessed at Current Rate of 33 1/3%	Assessment Rate, as amended per year	Percentage Reduction in Personal Property Assessment	Reduction in Collections for the BP Fund
2021	\$64,283,281,273	33 1/3%		\$0
2022	\$64,283,281,273	25%	25%	\$1,600,654
2023	\$64,283,281,273	19%	18%	\$2,757,753
2024	\$64,283,281,273	13%	18%	\$3,914,852
2025	\$64,283,281,273	7%	18%	\$5,071,951
2026	\$64,283,281,273	1/1000%	21%	\$6,421,707

Therefore, FSD estimates that the fiscal impact to the BP fund as a result of this legislation would be \$1,600,654 in SFY 23; \$2,757,753 in SFY 24; \$3,914,852 in SFY 25; \$5,071,951 in SFY 26; \$6,421,707 in SFY 27; and \$6,421,707 ongoing.

Officials from the **Office of the State Auditor** assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization.

Officials from **City of Kansas City** assume estimate that Kansas City will bill approximately \$31.2M in property taxes at the current market and levy rate. Reducing the assessed value percentage for personal property per the provisions of this legislation would have a negative fiscal impact to Kansas City. Kansas City would gradually lose approximately \$31.1M over the next 5 years as follow:

Scenarios	Year	Assessed %	Estimated Tax Revenues	Loss Revenues
1	2021	33%	31,191,947	-
2	2022	25%	23,393,960	7,797,987
3	2023	19%	17,779,410	5,614,550
4	2024	13%	12,164,859	5,614,550
5	2025	7%	6,550,309	5,614,550
6	2026	0.1%	93,576	6,456,733

Officials from the **City of Ballwin** state the proposed assessment rate reduction would reduce the valuation of personal property on which we receive Road & Bridge tax from St. Louis County. The reduction in 2022 would be \$21,340. The reduction in 2023 would be \$36,765. The reduction in 2024 would be \$52,900.

Officials from the **City of Hale, City of Sugar Creek** and the **St. Clair Fire Protection District** assume the proposal will have a fiscal impact on their organizations.

Officials from the **City of Springfield** anticipate a negative fiscal impact due to a reduction in property tax. 15% of the total property tax the City collects is personal property tax. The impact to total property tax would be a reduction of approximately \$3.25 million (assuming no growth from last year's amount of tax) in calendar year 2026 when all personal property tax is eliminated.

Officials from the **City of St. Louis** assume this legislation would virtually eliminate personal property taxes but does not contain any mechanism to replace lost funds to taxing jurisdictions. It would have a very negative effect on revenue in the City of St. Louis. The table below shows the losses by year according to the legislation; the figures would remain at the 2026 level for all subsequent years.

Market Value of Personal Property	Year	Assessment Rate	Assessed Value	Taxes to All Jurisdictions Rate= \$8.1902	Taxes to the City of St. Louis Rate= \$1.5896
3,095,186,841	2020	33.33%	1,031,625,774	\$84,492,214.15	\$16,398,723.31
3,095,186,841	2021	33.33%	1,031,625,774	\$84,492,214.15	\$16,398,723.31
3,095,186,841	2022	25.00%	773,796,710	\$63,375,498.16	\$12,300,272.51
3,095,186,841	2023	19.00%	588,085,500	\$48,165,378.60	\$9,348,207.10
3,095,186,841	2024	13.00%	402,374,289	\$32,955,259.04	\$6,396,141.70
3,095,186,841	2025	7.00%	216,663,079	\$17,745,139.49	\$3,444,076.30
3,095,186,841	2026	0.001%	30,952	\$2,535.02	\$492.01

Both the Assessor and the Collector receive funds as a percentage of property taxes collected each year and the losses in revenue to those two offices are shown below.

Loss of Funds to Collector of Revenue

2020	\$0
2021	\$0
2022	\$316,751
2023	\$544,903
2024	\$773,054
2025	\$1,001,206
2026	\$1,267,345

Loss of Funds to the Assessor

2020	\$0
2021	\$0
2022	\$131,979
2023	\$227,043
2024	\$322,106
2025	\$417,169
2026	\$528,060

While the passage of this legislation would eliminate the taxes collected from personal property, it would not eliminate any of the work that has to continue to be done by the Assessor to maintain all personal property accounts in the City.

Officials from **Jackson County** assume a negative fiscal impact of \$100,000 of additional staff and technology costs in assessment office to track and maintain these records. Significant potential fiscal impact to taxing jurisdictions who would lose current assessed property valuation owned or potentially owned by disabled veterans.

Officials from the **Newton County Health Department** assume the impact will be negative due to the reduction in tax revenue to the local public health agency.

Officials from **Moniteau County Assessor's Office** state, in 2020, Moniteau County's Personal Property tax billing was \$2,899,648. Based on the SB 24 language, Moniteau County would experience estimated revenue losses as follows:

2022: \$722,735 (25%)
2023: \$1,245,194 (19%)
2024: \$1,767,653 (13%)
2025: \$2,290,112 (7%)
2026: \$2,899,648 (.001%)

The cost savings that would incur with SB 24 would basically come with printing and postage expenses as assessment sheets and 2nd reminders would not be printed in years 2026 and after. Those costs are approximately \$8,000 per year.

Officials from the **Boone County Assessor's Office** assume this proposal effectively eliminates personal property tax. This proposal would cost the taxing entities of Boone County \$40,000,000 annually. This proposal would shift the tax burden to homeowners, famers and commercial property owners. Public schools are guaranteed stable funding in the Missouri Constitution. School Districts would be allowed to increase local tax levies to make up for lost revenue.

Officials from the **Butler County Assessor's Office** assume, if personal property were reduced to 0.001%, Butler County would have a reduction of \$6,284,822.86 for 2020. There would be no cost savings as it would still be the same amount of work working the personal property assessments. The amount of taxes that would be collected would not pay ¼ of one employee's salary that would be working these personal property assessment forms.

Officials from the **Camden County Assessor's Office** assume Camden County would lose \$14 million in revenue.

Officials from the **Dent County Assessor's Office** state Dent County's total billing for 2020 is \$7,647,864.78. Of that total, \$5,809,531.56 was real estate and \$1,838,333.22 was for personal property.

Officials from the **Ste. Genevieve County Assessor's Office** assume, currently, personal property taxes represent 23% of the Ste. Genevieve County property tax base. The proposed language in SB 24 would shift a large financial burden to the Real Estate taxpayers. The loss in revenue/shift in burden to others, per tax years 2022 thru 2026, is broken down in the attached worksheet.

- 2022 = \$1,343,576 loss in tax dollars
- 2023 = \$2,310,950 loss in tax dollars
- 2024 = \$3,278,325 loss in tax dollars
- 2025 = \$4,245,700 loss in tax dollars
- 2026 & thereafter + \$5,320,560 loss in tax dollars

Officials from the **Sullivan County Assessor's Office** assume if this bill passes it would create a loss of over \$4.3 million in the first five years, then over \$2.6 million each year after that for the county. I see no provision for making that revenue up in the proposed bill.

Officials from the **Perry County Assessor's Office** assume decreased revenue from personal property taxes would amount to over nine million in tax collections for Perry County.

Officials from the **Greene County Assessor's Office** state the 2019 Personal Property taxes collected (Nov.1 - Dec 31) were \$39,896,801.12. Our office estimates the loss in revenue from this proposal as follows:

	Tax Year	Collections at 33.33%	Estimated Appraised	Estimated Revenue	Loss in Revenue
At 33.33%	2021	39,896,801.12	119,702,373.60	39,896,801.12	0.00
At 25.0%	2022	39,896,801.12	119,702,373.60	29,925,593.40	9,971,207.72
At 19.0%	2023	39,896,801.12	119,702,373.60	22,743,450.98	17,153,350.14
At 13.0%	2024	39,896,801.12	119,702,373.60	15,561,308.57	24,335,492.55
At 7.0%	2025	39,896,801.12	119,702,373.60	8,379,166.15	31,517,634.97
At 0.001%	2026	39,896,801.12	119,702,373.60	119,702.37	39,777,098.75

Total	122,754,784.13
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Officials from the **St. Francois County Assessor's Office** estimate the loss of tax dollars for St. Francois County at:

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
TOTAL LOSS/SHIFT OF BURDEN	\$2,240,874	\$3,854,303	\$5,467,732	\$7,081,161	\$8,873,860

Officials from **Florissant Valley Fire Protection District** assume this bill and its intent will have a significant negative impact on the revenue of our fire district. If enacted it will require us to cut services and increase other taxes to make up for this lost revenue.

Officials from the **Crawford County 911 Board**, **Nodaway County Ambulance District** and the **High Point R-III School District** each assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations.

Oversight notes the Blind Pension Fund (0621) is calculated as an annual tax of three cents on each one hundred dollars valuation of taxable property ((Total Assessed Value/100)*.03). Based on information in the 2019 [Annual Report](#) from the State Tax Commission, the total assessed value of tangible personal property (TPP) is \$21,406,332,664. Because this proposal reduces the assessment value of TPP, the Blind Pension Fund will experience a decrease in revenue of \$6,421,707 (\$6,421,900 - \$193).

Estimated Loss to the Blind Pension Fund

	Assessment Percent	Assessed Value	Revenue Collected	Revenue Lost
CY 2021 (FY 22)	33.3%	\$21,406,332,664	\$6,421,900	\$0
CY 2022 (FY 23)	25.0%	\$16,070,820,318	\$4,821,256	(\$1,600,654)
CY 2023 (FY 24)	19.0%	\$12,213,823,442	\$3,664,147	(\$2,757,753)
CY 2024 (FY 25)	13.0%	\$8,356,826,566	\$2,507,048	(\$3,914,852)
CY 2025 (FY 26)	7.0%	\$4,499,829,689	\$1,349,949	(\$5,071,951)
CY 2026 (FY 27)	.001%	\$642,833	\$193	(\$6,421,707)

Oversight notes the STC indicated total personal property taxes paid in 2019 were estimated \$1,453,000,000. Oversight estimated the effective tax rate relative to the assessed value of TPP at 6.788 (\$1,453,000,000/(\$21,406,332,664/100)). Applying the effective tax rate, Oversight estimates the revenue loss for local political subdivisions in the table below.

Estimated Loss to Local Political Subdivisions

	Assessment Percent	Assessed Value	Revenue Collected	Revenue Lost
CY 2021 (FY 22)	33.3%	\$21,406,332,664	\$1,453,000,000	\$0
CY 2022 (FY 23)	25.0%	\$16,070,820,318	\$1,090,887,283	(\$362,112,717)
CY 2023 (FY 24)	19.0%	\$12,213,823,442	\$829,074,335	(\$623,925,665)
CY 2024 (FY 25)	13.0%	\$8,356,826,566	\$567,261,387	(\$885,738,613)
CY 2025 (FY 26)	7.0%	\$4,499,829,689	\$305,448,439	(\$1,147,551,561)
CY 2026 (FY 27)	.001%	\$642,833	\$43,635	(\$1,452,956,365)

However, Oversight notes local property tax revenues are designed to be revenue neutral from year to year. The tax levy is adjusted relative to the assessed value to produce roughly the same revenue from the prior year with an allowance for growth. Oversight assumes some taxing entities will be able to increase the tax rate levied on real property to make-up for the lost revenue from the reduction in the assessed value of TPP. Therefore the revenue loss to the all taxing entities as a whole is likely less than the amounts estimated above.

For instance, in 2019 Greene County’s General Revenue tax rate levied was 0.1177, the tax rate ceiling is 0.2494 and the maximum authorized rate is 0.3500. Using the [Property Rate Calculator](#) on the Office of the State Auditor’s website, **Oversight** estimated that a loss of \$950,200,484 in TPP assessed value would raise the tax rate ceiling to 0.30145 and the tax rate levied to 0.1437 in order to collect roughly the same revenue as the prior year. The higher rate could be applied to the assessed valuation for real property to make-up the revenue lost from the reduction in the assessed value of TPP.

However, some taxing entities have tax rate ceilings that are at their statutory or voter approved maximum. For these taxing entities, any decrease in the assessed values would not be offset by a higher tax rate rather it would result in a loss of revenue.

Based on information provided by the Office of the State Auditor, **Oversight** notes, in 2020, there were over 2,500 tax entities with 4,000 different tax rates. Of those entities, 2,980 tax rate ceilings were below the entities’ statutory or voter approved maximum tax rate and 1,098 tax rate ceilings were at the entities’ statutory or voter approved maximum rate. (These numbers do not include entities which use a multi-rate method and calculate a separate tax rate for each subclass of property.)

Oversight will show a loss to the Blind Pension Fund that could exceed the amounts estimated above and a loss to local political subdivisions of less than the amounts estimated above.

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2022 (10 Mo.)	FY 2023	FY 2024	Fully Implemented (FY 2027)
BLIND PENSION FUND (0621)				
<u>Revenue Reduction - DSS - from the reduction in the assessment value of tangible personal property - §137.115</u>	\$0	(Could exceed \$1,600,654)	(Could exceed \$2,757,753)	(Could exceed \$6,421,707)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE BLIND PENSION FUND	\$0	(Could exceed \$1,600,654)	(Could exceed \$2,757,753)	(Could exceed \$6,421,707)

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2022 (10 Mo.)	FY 2023	FY 2024	Fully Implemented (FY 2027)
LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS				
<u>Revenue (Loss) - from the reduction in assessed value of TPP - §137.115</u>	\$0	(Less than \$362,112,717)	(Less than \$623,925,665)	(Less than \$1,452,956,365)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS	\$0	(Less than \$362,112,717)	(Less than \$623,925,665)	(Less than \$1,452,956,365)

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

Oversight assumes this proposal could reduce personal property taxes owned by small business. However, Oversight also assumes there could be a negative fiscal impact to small businesses if tax rates for real property are adjusted relative to changes in assessed value.

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

Current law requires that personal property be assessed at 33.3% of its true value in money. This act reduces such percentage to 25% for the 2022 calendar year, 19% for the 2023 calendar year, 13% for the 2024 calendar year, 7% for the 2025 calendar year, and 0.001% for all subsequent years.

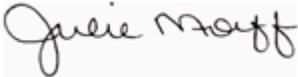
This legislation is not federally mandated, would not duplicate any other program and would not require additional capital improvements or rental space.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Office of Administration - Budget and Planning
State Tax Commission
Department of Revenue
Department of Social Services
Office of the State Auditor
City of Sugar Creek
City of Ballwin
City of Hale
City of Kansas City
City of Springfield
City of St. Louis
Jackson County
Newton County Health Department
Boone County Assessor
Butler County Assessor
Camden County Assessor
Dent County Assessor
Moniteau County Assessor
Perry County Assessor
Ste. Genevieve Assessor
Sullivan County Assessor
Florissant Valley Fire Protection District
St. Clair Fire Protection District
Crawford County 911 Board

SOURCES OF INFORMATION (continued)

Nodaway County Ambulance District
High Point R-III



Julie Morff
Director
January 20, 2021



Ross Strobe
Assistant Director
January 20, 2021