

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 0058S.04T
 Bill No.: Truly Agreed To and Finally Passed SS for SB 190
 Subject: Taxation and Revenue - Property; Taxation and Revenue - Income
 Type: Original
 Date: June 13, 2023

Bill Summary: This proposal modifies provisions relating to tax relief for seniors.

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
General Revenue	(\$129,826,112)	Up to (\$309,109,790)	Up to (\$309,109,790)
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue	(\$129,826,112)	Up to (\$309,109,790)	Up to (\$309,109,790)

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>Other</u> State Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE	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 or at full implementation of the act.
- Estimated Net Effect (savings or increased revenues) expected to exceed \$250,000 in any of the three fiscal years after implementation of the act or at full implementation of the act.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
Local Government	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

Section 137.1050 Property Tax Credit

Officials from the **Department of Revenue (DOR)** note this provision establishes a tax credit for seniors who own their own home. Any county is allowed to pass an ordinance or have an election to grant seniors this tax credit. If no county chooses to have an election or pass an ordinance, this provision will have no fiscal impact.

If a county chooses to pass an ordinance or have an election in which the measure passes, then they are allowed to grant a tax credit to eligible seniors. The eligible senior must be a resident of Missouri, eligible for social security benefits, be the owner of record of a residence and pay the property tax on that residence. No taxpayer can claim a credit for more than one property. The credit is equal to the difference between the amounts of property tax liability owed in a year minus the property tax liability owed in the year they met all the eligibility requirements. This is attempting to create a system that would prevent seniors from paying higher property taxes.

Based on information from the U.S. Census Bureau there are 517,086 seniors owning houses in Missouri. Using information pulled from the State Tax Commission 2021 Annual Report and the U.S. Census Bureau, the Department was able to estimate the median home price in Missouri is \$163,600, the average real estate taxes paid is \$1,690. Therefore, seniors paid approximately \$873,875,340 in real property tax.

However, this proposal is a reduction of what is owed and not a total elimination. The Department is unable to estimate the number of counties that would adopt such a proposal and how many seniors may be located in that county. The loss of revenue per county will depend on the number of seniors who own homes in their county. For example, St. Louis City only has about 10% of its homeowners over 65 while Morgan County has 44% of their homeowners are over 65. Property tax is assessed and collected by the county assessors and State Tax Commission. This will result in an unknown loss to the locals of future increased revenue.

The only property tax collected by the State is the Blind Pension Fund. The Missouri Blind Pension Fund is a fund for payment of pensions for the blind. The tax, or collection for the fund, consists of 3 cents on each \$100 valuation of taxable property in the State of Missouri. Since this is a constitutional created tax, the county would still be responsible for ensuring it was paid. It would appear this would cost the county the amount that the seniors owed.

The Department administers the Senior Property Tax Credit program which allows seniors based on their income to claim a tax credit based on the property tax they actually pay. Freezing the property tax rates will result in a savings of future lost revenue (due to increasing property tax rates).

In FY 2021, there were 50,895 seniors that checked the box on the PTC form indicating they were over the age of 65+ and owned their home. They claimed \$32,069,167 in tax credits. Freezing the amount each senior would owe in property tax would result in the taxpayer qualifying for a smaller future amount of the Senior Property Tax Credit. This could potentially result in an unknown savings of future foregone revenue.

This provision will not have an administrative impact on the Department as they do not do property tax assessment.

Officials from the **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning (B&P)** note this proposal would grant a property tax credit on the homestead of individuals who are eligible for Social Security Retirement benefits, own their home, and are responsible for making the property tax payment on the home.

B&P notes that this proposal does not require an individual to be eligible for full social security retirement payments in order to qualify. B&P further notes that individuals qualify for reduced payments as early as age 62. Therefore, B&P assumes that this proposal would apply to all individuals age 62 and older who own their home.

The tax credit shall equal the amount of real property tax liability in a year less the property tax liability in the year the individual became an eligible taxpayer. For example, if the property tax liability was \$1,700 in tax year a, but \$1,500 the year the individual become eligible, then the tax credit would be \$200 (\$1,700 - \$1,500). The property tax credit amount must be included on the individual's property tax bill.

Any county that levies a property tax may grant this property tax credit by county ordinance or by voter approval. The county must include the property tax credit amounts as revenues collected. Therefore, the county will be unable to roll their tax levies up to account for the lost revenue from this proposal.

B&P notes that this proposal would become effective on August 28, 2023 in the middle of tax year 2023. For the purpose of this fiscal note, B&P assumes that any property tax credits would not be granted until at least tax year 2024. In addition, property taxes are due annually by December 31. Therefore, B&P assumes that this proposal will not begin affecting local revenues until at least FY25 (for tax year 2024 payments).

B&P notes that that the Blind Pension Trust Fund levies a tax of \$0.03 per \$100 on all property in Missouri. B&P assumes that because that tax levy is constitutional, this provision will not affect revenues to the Blind Pension Trust Fund. Therefore, local property tax revenues will decline by the full amount of the property tax credit, even though part of the credit could be attributable to growth in the Blind Pension Trust Fund revenues through increased assessment values. B&P notes that this this interaction between state and local levies could result in a loss to local revenues over time.

B&P further notes that a county assessor handles property taxes assessments and billings. However, within that county may be multiple different property tax levy districts with multiple different boundaries. In addition, the county assessor would be responsible for calculating two assessments per qualifying property each year: one assessment for the current tax year and one assessment for the tax year that the individual became a qualifying taxpayer.

Therefore, B&P estimates that this provision will not impact state revenues. However, it could have a negative impact on local revenues if they adopt the property tax credit.

Officials from the **County Employee Retirement Fund (CERF)** assume this provision would indicate that it would likely result in reductions in contribution revenue to CERF of an unknown amount annually. A certain portion of the moneys that are used to fund the County Employees' Retirement Fund are tied to the collection of property taxes. Data is not available to quantify how authorizing counties to grant a property tax credit to eligible individuals would impact contribution revenues but CERF assumes there would be a negative impact.

Officials from the **Andrew County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 19.84% of the county is 65 and over (per the US Census Bureau).

2018 Original Tax Due	\$4,260,699
2019 Original Tax Due	\$4,359,566
2020 Original Tax Due	\$4,421,865
2021 Original Tax Due	\$4,682,305
2022 Original Tax Due	\$4,992,218
Difference in Original Tax 2018 to 2019	\$98,866
Difference in Original Tax 2019 to 2020	\$62,300
Difference in Original Tax 2020 to 2021	\$260,440
Difference in Original Tax 2021 to 2022	\$309,913
Qualified Age (65+) Population Percent	19.83%
Loss in Taxes 2018 to 2019	\$19,605
Loss in Taxes 2019 to 2020	\$12,354
Loss in Taxes 2020 to 2021	\$51,645
Loss in Taxes 2021 to 2022	\$61,456
Total Loss of Revenue over 5 Years	\$145,060

The county assumes there will be new costs going forward to implement this program including:

1. Due to the high number of taxpayers who will qualify or believe they qualify for this credit, the county will need to plan for 3 to 5 extra employees for applications, research and compliance including searching the death notices. For the first couple of years @ 60 to 120k in 3rd class.

2. The Collector will probably be handling personal social security (SS) information, possibly including SS numbers, which will require secure financial software and cyber security insurance at about 50k initial outlay and 5k per month in a 3rd class county according to a local bank IT department.
3. The county does not yet have an estimate from a collector software company on the cost for upgrades to existing software, the county estimates around 30k to start with.
4. This will cost a third-class county between 800k to over a million dollars over a ten-year period just to comply, not to mention the losses in revenue. The first-class counties will pay much more than the third-class counties, probably starting at over one million dollars.

Officials from the **Atchinson County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 25.4% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

Political Subdivision	Year 1 loss	Year 2 loss	Year 3 loss	Year 4 loss	Year 5 loss	total loss in revenue over 5 years
STATE	\$499	\$494	\$483	\$269	\$233	\$1,979
COUNTY GENERAL	\$7,823	\$7,833	\$7,661	\$4,431	\$3,636	\$31,384
SB 40	\$1,565	\$1,570	\$1,535	\$885	\$726	\$6,282
HEALTH CENTER	\$5,413	\$5,417	\$5,383	\$4,739	\$4,580	\$25,532
LIBRARY	\$4,694	\$4,701	\$4,598	\$2,662	\$2,185	\$18,840
SENIOR CTZ	\$778	\$780	\$763	\$442	\$362	\$3,125
AMBULANCE	\$4,401	\$4,455	\$4,352	\$2,722	\$2,271	\$18,200
TARKIO R1	\$26,145	\$28,192	\$23,566	\$17,455	\$10,790	\$106,149
ROCK PORT R2	\$68,522	\$53,712	\$35,295	\$20,135	\$18,965	\$196,629
FAIRFAX R3	\$18,832	\$18,726	\$18,645	\$14,384	\$5,231	\$75,818
TARKIO F1	\$587	\$580	\$579	\$354	\$206	\$2,306
WEST ATCHISON F2	\$5,444	\$5,429	\$5,385	\$5,215	\$660	\$22,133
FAIRFAX F3	\$601	\$592	\$554	\$325	\$183	\$2,254
WESTBORO F4	\$451	\$561	\$556	\$227	\$150	\$1,945
NO FIRE						
CITY OF TARKIO	-\$2,134	-\$923	-\$4,712	\$2,586	\$1,667	-\$3,515

CITY OF ROCK PORT	\$3,614	\$3,371	\$3,116	\$1,639	\$1,081	\$12,822
CITY OF FAIRFAX	\$4,276	\$2,760	\$2,808	\$1,062	\$860	\$11,765
CITY OF WESTBORO	-\$879	-\$828	-\$683	\$110	\$117	-\$2,164
VILLAGE OF WATSON	-\$94	-\$78	-\$68	-\$86	-\$67	-\$394
NO CITY						
ROAD-COUNTY GENERAL	\$4,390	\$4,416	\$4,319	\$2,297	\$1,422	\$16,844
ROAD-TARKIO	\$1,391	\$1,378	\$1,350	\$700	\$435	\$5,254
ROAD-LANGDON	-\$71	-\$72	-\$57	-\$15	\$23	-\$192
ROAD-WATSON	-\$6	\$4	\$12	-\$4	\$34	\$41
	\$156,241	\$143,070	\$115,441	\$82,533	\$55,752	\$553,036

Officials from the **Audrain County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 18.3% of the county is 65 and over (per the US Census Bureau).

Tax District	Loss in Taxes 2018 to 2019	Loss in Taxes 2019 to 2020	Loss in Taxes 2020 to 2021	Loss in Taxes 2021 to 2022	Total Loss of Revenue over 5 Years
AUDRAIN AMB	\$4,218	\$0	\$0	\$2,957	\$7,176
HEALTH	\$180	\$1,194	\$88	\$898	\$2,360
VAN FAR AMB	\$651	\$676	\$0	\$5,222	\$6,550
COUNTY	\$0	\$12,766	\$0	\$2,653	\$15,419
HOSPITAL	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
LIBRARY	\$167	\$1,039	\$951	\$803	\$2,960
STATE	\$62	\$58	\$127	\$108	\$355
SHELTERED WRKSHIP	\$165	\$673	\$892	\$754	\$2,484
LADDONIA FIRE	\$41	\$109	\$0	\$42	\$192
LITTLE DIXIE FIRE	\$0	\$244	\$798	\$772	\$1,814
MARTINSBURG FIRE	\$0	\$0	\$31	\$34	\$64

MIDDLETOWN FIRE	\$7	\$0	\$0	\$9	\$15
WELLSVILLE FIRE	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$1
NURSING HOME	\$0	\$104	\$53	\$62	\$219
ADDED COMMON RD # 1	\$0	\$147	\$417	\$491	\$1,055
ADDED LADD-FARBER RD	\$0	\$84	\$0	\$47	\$131
ADDED SALING 2 RD	\$0	\$65	\$92	\$44	\$201
ADDED VANDALIA RD	\$21	\$442	\$0	\$84	\$547
MEXICO SCH	\$14,297	\$19,539	\$14,027	\$21,979	\$69,842
STURGEON SCH	\$10	\$585	\$429	\$1,008	\$2,032
CENTRALIA SCH	\$937	\$1,602	\$4,166	\$2,086	\$8,792
N CALLAWAY SCH	\$0	\$62	\$17	\$7	\$86
MIDDLEGROVE SCH	\$15	\$37	\$181	\$23	\$257
PARIS SCH	\$40	\$23	\$0	\$0	\$64
VANFAR SCH	\$1,089	\$150	\$975	\$1,217	\$3,430
COMMUNITY RVI SCH	\$1,130	\$952	\$1,439	\$1,411	\$4,932
SPECIAL RB 1	\$34	\$330	\$542	\$429	\$1,334
SPECIAL RB 13	\$106	\$908	\$619	\$515	\$2,148
SPECIAL RB LF	\$12	\$22	\$0	\$41	\$75
SPECIAL RB S2	\$31	\$79	\$80	\$39	\$228
SPECIAL RB VS	\$31	\$100	\$58	\$73	\$262
MEX VEHICLE LICENSE TAX	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
WELLS-MID SCH	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$138	\$138
BENTON CITY	\$10	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$11
FARBER	\$0	\$38	\$0	\$0	\$38
LADDONIA	\$64	\$0	\$0	\$13	\$77
MARTINSBURG	\$0	\$33	\$11	\$2	\$45

MEXICO	\$1,610	\$2,383	\$540	\$392	\$4,925
RUSH HILL	\$0	\$2	\$0	\$9	\$11
VANDALIA	\$0	\$641	\$106	\$86	\$833
VANDIVER GEN REV	\$5	\$3	\$11	\$18	\$37
TOTALS	\$24,932	\$45,092	\$26,651	\$44,466	\$141,142

Officials from the **Barry County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 22% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

TOTAL COLLECTED	JURISDICTIONS	TOTAL	RATIO
NOV 1-DEC 31 2022		DISBURSED	OF DISBURSEMENT
\$26,034,269.17	STATE	\$113,502.75	0.435974%
	LIBRARY	\$8,811,820.12	33.847004%
	HEALTH	\$390,977.87	1.501782%
	HANDI	\$186,290.38	0.715558%
	SRCT	\$179,948.02	0.691197%
	ROAD	\$842,761.05	3.237122%
	SCHOOLS	\$13,476,512.49	51.764512%
	HOSPITAL	\$205,149.08	0.787996%
	FIRE	\$1,509,118.45	5.796661%
	SURTAX	\$318,188.96	1.222193%
	TOTAL	\$26,034,269.17	100.000000%

EST ELIGIBLE	AVE CREDIT	TOTAL
RESIDENTS		CREDITS
6,000	\$100.00	\$600,000.00
	\$250.00	\$1,500,000.00
	\$500.00	\$3,000,000.00
	\$1,000.00	\$6,000,000.00
	\$1,250.00	\$7,500,000.00
	\$1,500.00	\$9,000,000.00
	\$2,000.00	\$12,000,000.00

		ESTIMATED WITHHOLDING						
	RATIO	\$100	\$250	\$500	\$1,000	\$1,250	\$1,500	\$2,000
STATE	0.435974%	\$2,616	\$6,540	\$13,079	\$26,158	\$32,698.08	\$39,238	\$52,317
LIBRARY	33.847004%	\$203,082	\$507,705	\$1,015,410	\$2,030,820	\$2,538,525.30	\$3,046,230	\$4,061,640

HEALTH	1.501782%	\$9,011	\$22,527	\$45,053	\$90,107	\$112,633.62	\$135,160	\$180,214
HANDI	0.715558%	\$4,293	\$10,733	\$21,467	\$42,934	\$53,666.87	\$64,400	\$85,867
SRCT	0.691197%	\$4,147	\$10,368	\$20,736	\$41,472	\$51,839.76	\$62,208	\$82,944
ROAD	3.237122%	\$19,423	\$48,557	\$97,114	\$194,227	\$242,784.15	\$291,341	\$388,455
SCHOOLS	51.764512%	\$310,587	\$776,468	\$1,552,935	\$3,105,871	\$3,882,338.43	\$4,658,806	\$6,211,741
HOSPITAL	0.787996%	\$4,728	\$11,820	\$23,640	\$47,280	\$59,099.72	\$70,920	\$94,560
FIRE	5.796661%	\$34,780	\$86,950	\$173,900	\$347,800	\$434,749.61	\$521,700	\$695,599
SURTAX	1.222193%	\$7,333	\$18,333	\$36,666	\$73,332	\$91,664.46	\$109,997	\$146,663
	100.00%	\$600,000	\$1,500,000	\$3,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$7,500,000.00	\$9,000,000	\$12,000,000

Officials from the **Benton County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 37% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau). Benton County officials note the census report showed 32% of their population at 65 and over, 5% was added for 62-64 for a total of 37%. The county also has many retirees who have second homes in the county, if they say this is their primary home the county will have to credit them as well. If it is up to the counties to verify information, that will be a huge undertaking with more staff needed and less funding available.

ESTIMATED BY YEAR	ESTIMATED	Estimated Tax	YEAR	CURRENT	CURRENT
SENIOR RES TAXES	2022 SENIOR RES TAXES	Credit	BORN	YEAR	AGE
\$1,348,340	\$3,322,740	\$1,974,400	1937	2023	86
\$1,406,917	\$3,322,740	\$1,915,824	1938	2023	85
\$1,453,209	\$3,322,740	\$1,869,531	1939	2023	84
\$1,523,595	\$3,322,740	\$1,799,145	1940	2023	83
\$1,586,593	\$3,322,740	\$1,736,147	1941	2023	82
\$1,659,133	\$3,322,740	\$1,663,607	1942	2023	81
\$1,800,558	\$3,322,740	\$1,522,182	1943	2023	80
\$1,979,690	\$3,322,740	\$1,343,050	1944	2023	79
\$2,158,720	\$3,322,740	\$1,164,020	1945	2023	78
\$2,235,137	\$3,322,740	\$1,087,603	1946	2023	77
\$2,297,662	\$3,322,740	\$1,025,078	1947	2023	76
\$2,348,222	\$3,322,740	\$974,518	1948	2023	75
\$2,393,500	\$3,322,740	\$929,240	1949	2023	74
\$2,407,815	\$3,322,740	\$914,925	1950	2023	73

\$2,484,938	\$3,322,740	\$837,802	1951	2023	72
\$2,512,443	\$3,322,740	\$810,297	1952	2023	71
\$2,696,873	\$3,322,740	\$625,867	1953	2023	70
\$2,731,769	\$3,322,740	\$590,971	1954	2023	69
\$2,755,224	\$3,322,740	\$567,516	1955	2023	68
\$2,763,131	\$3,322,740	\$559,609	1956	2023	67
\$2,863,881	\$3,322,740	\$458,859	1957	2023	66
\$2,904,735	\$3,322,740	\$418,005	1958	2023	65
\$3,243,008	\$3,322,740	\$79,732	1959	2023	64
\$3,322,740	\$3,322,740	\$0	1960	2023	63
		\$951,879	Median Tax Credit Estimated		
		1949	Median Year born		
		73	Age of Median Tax Payer		
		\$1,036,164	Average Tax Credit Estimated		

Officials from the **Bollinger County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 21% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

Tax District	Loss in Taxes 2018 to 2019	Loss in Taxes 2019 to 2020	Loss in Taxes 2020 to 2021	Loss in Taxes 2021 to 2022	Total Loss of Revenue over 5 Years
PERRY CNTY SCHOOL	\$0	\$0	\$6	\$0	\$7
AMBULANCE	\$769	\$645	\$1,336	\$556	\$3,307
COUNTY	\$860	\$722	\$1,877	\$536	\$3,996
GLEN ALLEN FIRE	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
LEOPOLD FIRE	\$141	\$115	\$251	\$69	\$576
MARBLE HILL FIRE	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
NORTH COUNTY FIRE	\$197	\$280	\$576	\$257	\$1,310
SEDGWICKVIL FIRE	\$190	\$118	\$403	\$248	\$958

WOODLAND FIRE	\$407	\$299	\$726	\$158	\$1,590
ZALMA FIRE	\$140	\$89	\$202	\$88	\$519
GLEN ALLEN	\$17	\$14	\$16	\$0	\$47
HEALTH CENTER	\$961	\$807	\$1,675	\$691	\$4,134
LIBRARY	\$384	\$323	\$676	\$287	\$1,670
MARBLE HILL	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
MEADOW HEIGHTS SCHOOL	\$4,567	\$4,541	\$8,531	\$2,927	\$20,565
JACKSON SCHOOL	\$29	\$112	\$484	\$0	\$625
LEOPOLD SCHOOL	\$1,519	\$736	\$1,659	\$926	\$4,840
WOODLAND SCHOOL	\$4,085	\$3,506	\$11,155	\$2,909	\$21,654
ADVANCE SCHOOL	\$691	\$0	\$357	\$41	\$1,089
ZALMA SCHOOL	\$751	\$570	\$1,695	\$855	\$3,871
DELTA SCHOOL	\$0	\$543	\$404	\$0	\$947
OAK RIDGE SCHOOL	\$0	\$95	\$24	\$2	\$121
ROAD DISTRICT	\$1,014	\$851	\$1,773	\$740	\$4,378
SEDGEWICKVILLE	\$57	\$7	\$35	\$65	\$165
SHELTERED WORKSHOP	\$384	\$323	\$676	\$287	\$1,670
STATE	\$117	\$98	\$256	\$73	\$545
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY DIST	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
ZALMA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTALS	\$17,283	\$14,792	\$34,794	\$11,713	\$78,583

Officials from the **Buchanan County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 17.2% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

Tax District	Loss in Taxes 2018 to 2019	Loss in Taxes 2019 to 2020	Loss in Taxes 2020 to 2021	Loss in Taxes 2021 to 2022	Total Loss of Revenue

					over 5 Years
Ambulance Yes	\$461	\$121	\$0	\$1,592	\$2,174
Agency - Town	\$210	\$32	\$65	\$49	\$355
Dearborn - Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dekalb - Town	\$0	\$96	\$81	\$83	\$260
Easton - Town	\$50	\$33	\$1	\$21	\$105
Gower - Town	\$79	\$5	\$0	\$4	\$87
State Assessed	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lewis and Clark - Town	\$0	\$423	\$0	\$29	\$452
Rushville - Town	\$0	\$6	\$15	\$5	\$26
St Joseph - Town	\$4,561	\$89,713	\$9,365	\$3,662	\$107,301
County	\$6,378	\$221	\$0	\$389	\$6,988
Community Improvement District	\$0	\$124	\$74	\$2	\$200
Colony Hills Fire District	\$259	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$259
Dearborn Fire District	\$42	\$80	\$258	\$120	\$501
Dekalb Fire District	\$7	\$149	\$123	\$85	\$364
Easton Fire District	\$148	\$25	\$4	\$33	\$210
Edgerton Fire District	\$165	\$48	\$81	\$38	\$333
Gower Fire District	\$244	\$60	\$123	\$85	\$512
Lake Contrary Fire District	\$0	\$204	\$0	\$1	\$206
Maxwell Heights Fire District	\$0	\$39	\$32	\$118	\$189
San Antonio Fire District	\$180	\$83	\$89	\$124	\$476
South Buchanan Fire District	\$1,923	\$900	\$463	\$565	\$3,851
Savannah Fire District	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
SW Buchanan Fire District	\$0	\$207	\$184	\$45	\$435
Handicap	\$965	\$294	\$921	\$548	\$2,729

Late Filing Charge	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rolling Hills Library District	\$2,347	\$2,899	\$1,070	\$1,265	\$7,581
St Joseph Library District	\$882	\$781	\$2,772	\$864	\$5,300
SJ Park District	\$366	\$202	\$217	\$331	\$1,116
Road/Bridge	\$3,259	\$1,867	\$6,324	\$1,618	\$13,068
C1 School District	\$12,479	\$2,817	\$2,021	\$2,983	\$20,300
R1 School District	\$386	\$343	\$2,672	\$508	\$3,909
R4 School District	\$1,265	\$5,809	\$4,718	\$2,790	\$14,582
R5 School District	\$17,285	\$6,763	\$148	\$4,043	\$28,239
SJ School District	\$503,669	\$80,006	\$52,986	\$0	\$636,660
Motor Vehicle Fee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Colony Woods Special District	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
State	\$290	\$88	\$276	\$164	\$819
TIF district	\$17,459	\$11,762	\$9,816	\$8,833	\$47,870
TOTALS	\$575,359	\$206,201	\$94,902	\$30,994	\$907,455

Officials from the **Butler County Collector** note the following local impacts by jurisdiction in the tables below.

2022 Tax Revenue by District Type (not including Surtax)

School	\$17,357,969	22,727,949.53	76.3727891%
Road	\$60,729	22,727,949.53	0.2672016%
Ambulance	\$61,871	22,727,949.53	0.2722242%
Fire	\$679,471	22,727,949.53	2.9895827%
City	\$1,308,548	22,727,949.53	5.7574379%
TIF	\$387,215	22,727,949.53	1.7036951%

State	\$151,771	22,727,949.53	0.6677737%
County	\$372,834	22,727,949.53	1.6404221%
College	\$1,159,832	22,727,949.53	5.1031073%
Health	\$474,884	22,727,949.53	2.0894294%
Workshop	\$475,880	22,727,949.53	2.0938080%
Senior	\$236,945	22,727,949.53	1.0425289%
	\$22,727,949.53		100%

Cost to the county to implement: \$50,000 if the state funds the credit

or

Cost to the county to implement: \$432,285 if the county funds the credit

or

Cost to the county to implement: \$157,293 if the courts determine that the credit is to be subtracted from each taxing district and "freezes" the tax amount due from the eligible taxpayer. The County's software would have to be modified.

Cost to the state \$382,285 if the state funds the credit

Costs to the county if determined by the court

School	291,961.99
Road	1,021.47
Ambulance	1,040.67
Fire	11,428.74
City	22,009.84
TIF	6,512.98

State	2,552.80
County	6,271.09
College	19,508.43
Health	7,987.58
Workshop	8,004.32
Senior	3,985.44
Total	\$382,285.36

Officials from **Butler County** assume they will need 1 Full Time Person Clerk's Office to Accept Applications and Calculate Credit (\$30,000), 1 Part-time Person Assessor's Office to Complete the form 948 (\$10,000), and 1 Part-time Person Collector's office to apply credit and note credit on tax bill prior to mailing (\$10,000). The county's current tax billing program is capable of applying a deposit on account for any dollar amount. If the state funds this credit and sends us a check prior to January 1st of the following year, the county could implement this homestead credit.

Officials from the **Caldwell County Collector** note the following local impacts in the tables below, assuming 20.60% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

ESTIMATED BY YEAR	ESTIMATED 2022 SENIOR RES TAXES	Estimated Tax Credit	YEAR BORN
\$1,180,595	\$1,926,948	\$746,353	1950
\$1,219,456	\$1,926,948	\$707,492	1951
\$1,262,438	\$1,926,948	\$664,510	1952
\$1,252,231	\$1,926,948	\$674,717	1953
\$1,323,261	\$1,926,948	\$603,687	1954
\$1,415,779	\$1,926,948	\$511,169	1955
\$1,453,075	\$1,926,948	\$473,873	1956
\$1,638,248	\$1,926,948	\$288,700	1957
\$1,734,394	\$1,926,948	\$192,554	1958
\$1,816,587	\$1,926,948	\$110,361	1959
\$1,926,948	\$1,926,948	\$0	1960
		\$511,169	Median Tax Credit Estimated
		1955	Median Year born
		73	Age of Median Tax Payer
		\$452,129	Average Tax Credit Estimated

Tax Revenue by District Type (not including surtax)

School	\$8,930,627.40	\$13,285,830.68	67.2191872%
Road	\$1,314,404.62	\$13,285,830.68	9.8932814%
Ambulance	\$171,436.43	\$13,285,830.68	1.2903704%
Fire	\$370,108.78	\$13,285,830.68	2.7857406%
City	\$483,128.44	\$13,285,830.68	3.6364188%
Nursing Home	\$48,231.97	\$13,285,830.68	0.3630332%
State	\$58,671.54	\$13,285,830.68	0.4416099%
County	\$1,100,699.14	\$13,285,830.68	8.2847597%
Senior Services	\$95,714.72	\$13,285,830.68	0.7204271%
Health	\$424,328.40	\$13,285,830.68	3.1938417%
CERF	\$89,413.35	\$13,285,830.68	0.6729978%
Tax Sale Surplus	\$3,613.61	\$13,285,830.68	0.0271990%
Library	\$188,150.24	\$13,285,830.68	1.4161722%
City Comm	\$7,302.04	\$13,285,830.68	0.0549611%
	\$13,285,830.68		

Cost to the county to implement: \$50,000 if the state funds the credit
 or

Cost to the county to implement: \$561,169 if the county funds the credit
 or

Cost to the county to implement: \$242,920 if the courts determine that the credit is to be subtracted from each taxing district and "freezes" the tax amount due from the eligible taxpayer. The County's software would have to be modified.

Cost to the state \$511,169 if the state funds the credit

Cost to County Tax Districts if determined by court:

School	\$343,603
Road	\$50,571
Ambulance	\$6,596
Fire	\$14,240
City	\$18,588
Hospital	\$1,856
State	\$2,257

County	\$42,349
DDAMBC	\$3,683
Health	\$16,326
	\$500,070

Officials from **Caldwell County** assume they will need 1 Full Time Person Clerk's Office to Accept Applications and Calculate Credit (\$30,000), 1 Part-time Person Assessor's Office to Complete the form 948 (\$10,000), and 1 Part-time Person Collector's office to apply credit and note credit on tax bill prior to mailing (\$10,000). The county's current tax billing program is capable of applying a deposit on account for any dollar amount. If the state funds this credit and sends us a check prior to January 1st of the following year, the county could implement this homestead credit.

Officials from the **Cape Girardeau County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 17.4% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau). County officials also assume this proposal will require upgrades to computer software.

Tax Year	Assessed Value Residential from form 11A	Taxes = /100 X Avg Tax Rate	% of population 65 and over * does not include 62 - 64	Taxes billed to Eligible Taxpayers	Estimated Increase in Taxes	Estimated Tax Credit - Compounded
2006	434,420,430	20,852,181	13.70%	2,856,749		
2007	502,316,010	22,704,684	13.70%	3,110,542	253,793	253,793
2008	533,442,440	24,965,106	13.70%	3,420,220	309,678	563,471
2009	538,598,350	25,206,403	13.70%	3,453,277	33,058	596,528
2010	551,603,440	25,759,881	13.70%	3,529,104	75,826	672,354
2011	563,217,340	26,133,285	14.00%	3,658,660	129,556	801,911
2012	568,651,320	26,840,342	14.00%	3,757,648	98,988	900,899
2013	578,365,500	27,356,688	14.00%	3,829,936	72,288	973,188

2014	586,979,100	27,822,809	14.00%	3,895,193	65,257	1,038,445
2015	599,252,980	28,284,741	14.00%	3,959,864	64,670	1,103,115
2016	609,441,810	28,643,765	14.00%	4,010,127	50,263	1,153,378
2017	637,693,920	29,971,614	14.00%	4,196,026	185,899	1,339,277
2018	648,564,760	31,455,391	14.00%	4,403,755	207,729	1,547,006
2019	665,305,080	32,333,827	14.00%	4,526,736	122,981	1,669,987
2020	679,443,266	33,972,163	14.00%	4,756,103	229,367	1,899,354
2021	690,943,990	34,547,200	17.40%	6,011,213	1,255,110	3,154,464
2022	700,723,040	35,036,152	17.40%	6,096,290	85,078	3,239,542
2023	760,284,498	38,014,225	17.40%	6,614,475	518,185	3,757,726
					\$3,757,726	

Officials from the **Carrol County Collector** estimate a loss of \$35,527, assuming 16.5148% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

Tax Year	Estimated by year Senior Res Taxes	Estimated 2022 Senior Res Taxes	Estimated Tax Credit
2008	\$2,554,855	\$3,446,607	\$891,752
2009	\$3,266,031	\$3,446,607	\$180,576
2010	\$2,635,084	\$3,446,607	\$811,523
2011	\$2,716,934	\$3,446,607	\$729,673
2012	\$2,745,226	\$3,446,607	\$701,381
2013	\$2,810,993	\$3,446,607	\$635,613
2014	\$2,799,920	\$3,446,607	\$646,687
2015	\$2,807,654	\$3,446,607	\$638,953
2016	\$2,845,153	\$3,446,607	\$601,454
2017	\$2,849,828	\$3,446,607	\$596,778
2018	\$2,860,990	\$3,446,607	\$585,617
2019	\$2,989,238	\$3,446,607	\$457,369
2020	\$3,047,619	\$3,446,607	\$398,988
2021	\$3,358,867	\$3,446,607	\$87,740
2022	\$3,446,607	\$3,446,607	\$0

\$ 601,454 Median Tax Credit Estimated

1954 Median Year born

69 Age of Median Tax Payer

\$ 530,940 Average Tax Credit Estimated

2022 Revenue Lost by District Type		
State	\$70,131	\$16,319,316
County	\$564,321	\$16,319,316
Schools	\$11,433,443	\$16,319,316

Ambulance	\$330,925	\$16,319,316
Fire	\$970,712	\$16,319,316
Road	\$1,428,215	\$16,319,316
Health	\$210,159	\$16,319,316
SB40	\$210,159	\$16,319,316
Extension	\$87,665	\$16,319,316
Water	\$1,451	\$16,319,316
Cities	\$1,012,137	\$16,319,316

Officials from the **Carter County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 20.10% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

Tax District	Loss in Taxes 2018 to 2019	Loss in Taxes 2019 to 2020	Loss in Taxes 2020 to 2021	Loss in Taxes 2021 to 2022	Total Loss of Revenue over 5 Years
THREE RIVERS COMMUNITY COLLEGE	\$1,615	\$280	\$1,604	\$408	\$3,907
ELLSINORE	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
EAST CARTER COUNTY AMBULANCE	\$722	\$398	\$704	\$192	\$2,017
ELLSINORE FIRE DISTRICT	\$115	\$127	\$113	\$40	\$395
ELLSINORE MO TIF 1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
ELLSINORE MO TIF 2	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
EASTWOOD FIRE DISTRICT	\$75	\$27	\$29	\$40	\$170
FREMONT FIRE DISTRICT	\$55	\$4	\$93	\$0	\$152
CITY OF GRANDIN	\$99	\$144	\$51	\$18	\$312
GENERAL REVENUE	\$0.00	\$1,607	\$0	\$812	\$2,419
HEALTH CENTER	\$1,129	\$593	\$862	\$381	\$2,965
LIBRARY	\$902	\$479	\$687	\$356	\$2,424

STATE OF MISSOURI	\$206	\$36	\$231	\$53	\$525
VAN BUREN R1 SCHOOL	\$10,403	\$11,002	\$0	\$4,221	\$25,626
EAST CARTER CO R2 SCHOOL	\$6,728	\$576	\$8,544	\$1,498	\$17,345
WINONA R3 SCHOOL	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
ROAD & BRIDGE	\$1,083	\$583	\$820	\$435	\$2,920
SENIOR CITIZEN	\$136	\$1,798	\$359	\$104	\$2,398
SHELTER WORKSHOP	\$388	\$198	\$298	\$156	\$1,040
VAN BUREN WEST CARTER COUNTY AMBULANCE	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	\$1,335	\$653	\$792	\$638	\$3,418
TOTALS	\$24,991	\$18,503	\$15,188	\$9,352	\$68,034

Officials from the **Chariton County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 30% of the county is 60 and over (per the US Census Bureau).

TTL Residential Assessed Val 2022	\$48,772,700
% from census over age 60	30%
= Assessed Val of Seniors portion 2022	\$14,631,810
Average tax rate 2022	7%
= TTL tax amt Seniors portion	\$1,024,226.70
Latest % of reassessment	25%
Total Loss	\$256,056.68
2 added employees' salaries per year	\$60,000.00
Software updates	\$30,000.00
More cyber ins (to house info)	\$10,000.00
Total Admin Costs	\$100,000

Grand Total Loss	\$356,056.68
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Officials from the **Christian County Collector** assume additional costs including office employees, IT programming, office including additional postage, filing, and etc. These estimated costs are \$250,000. Loss of revenue over a 20-year period would be approximately \$13 million using the current US census report of 22% senior citizens. The county notes these are only estimations, the actual impact could be higher.

Officials from the **Clark County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 25% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

	2022	2021	Difference	SR Credit
Clark County Collections	\$4,336,552	\$4,249,749	\$86,803	\$21,701

<u>Clark County Assessed Values Impacted</u>	
2022 Residential Assessed Value - \$42,532,470 X 25% of Sr Citizens =	\$10,633,118
2021 Residential Assessed Value - \$41,615,250 X 25% of Sr Citizens =	\$10,403,813
2020 Residential Assessed Value - \$41,287,180 X 25% of Sr Citizens =	\$10,321,795
2019 Residential Assessed Value - \$40,570,170 X 25% of Sr Citizens =	\$10,142,543
2018 Residential Assessed Value - \$40,570,170 X 25% of Sr Citizens =	\$9,964,877

2022 Compared to 2018	\$10,633,118	-\$9,964,877	\$668,241
2022 Compared to 2019	\$10,633,118	-\$10,142,543	\$490,575
2022 Compared to 2020	\$10,633,118	-\$10,321,795	\$311,323
2022 Compared to 2021	\$10,633,118	-\$10,403,813	\$229,305

* Assuming 6.20 average tax rate for Entire County

Officials from the **Cooper County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 19.1% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

Tax Year	Estimated by year Senior Res Taxes	Estimated 2022 Senior Res Taxes	Estimated Tax Credit
2008	\$992,742	\$1,462,857	\$470,115
2009	\$1,040,659	\$1,462,857	\$422,199
2010	\$1,054,031	\$1,462,857	\$408,826
2011	\$1,057,010	\$1,462,857	\$405,847
2012	\$1,061,276	\$1,462,857	\$401,581
2013	\$1,089,386	\$1,462,857	\$373,471

2014	\$1,100,428	\$1,462,857	\$362,429
2015	\$1,103,311	\$1,462,857	\$359,547
2016	\$1,119,507	\$1,462,857	\$343,350
2017	\$1,146,439	\$1,462,857	\$316,419
2018	\$1,157,612	\$1,462,857	\$305,246
2019	\$1,284,214	\$1,462,857	\$178,643
2020	\$1,324,916	\$1,462,857	\$137,941
2021	\$1,416,830	\$1,462,857	\$46,028
2022	\$1,462,857	\$1,462,857	\$0

Tax Revenue by District Type (not including surtax)

School	\$8,572,754
Road	\$563,838
City	\$690,811
Fire	\$566,324
Nursing Home	\$38,439
Jr College	\$34,563
State	\$53,910
County	\$400,148
Library	\$242,928
SB 40	\$352,713
Health	\$352,894
	\$11,869,322

Officials from the **Dekalb County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 25% of the county is 60 and over (per the US Census Bureau).

TTL Residential Assessed Val 2022	\$50,845,720
% from census over age 60	25%
= Assessed Val of Seniors portion 2022	\$12,711,430
Average tax rate 2022	7%
= TTL tax amt Seniors portion	\$889,800
Latest % of reassessment	5%

Total Loss	\$44,490
2 added employees' salaries per year	\$60,000
Software updates	\$30,000
More cyber ins (to house info)	\$10,000
Total Admin Costs	\$100,000
Grand Total Loss	\$144,490

Officials from the **Dent County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below.

Tax Year	Estimated by year Senior Res Taxes	Estimated 2022 Senior Res Taxes	Estimated Tax Credit
2011	\$1,031,954	\$1,175,284	\$143,330
2012	\$1,045,073	\$1,175,284	\$130,211
2013	\$1,097,423	\$1,175,284	\$77,861
2014	\$1,113,154	\$1,175,284	\$62,130
2015	\$1,121,249	\$1,175,284	\$54,034
2016	\$1,133,742	\$1,175,284	\$41,542
2017	\$1,197,512	\$1,175,284	-\$22,228
2018	\$1,218,003	\$1,175,284	-\$42,720
2019	\$1,260,375	\$1,175,284	-\$85,091
2020	\$1,283,906	\$1,175,284	-\$108,623
2021	\$1,337,825	\$1,175,284	-\$162,541
2022	\$1,335,105	\$1,175,284	-\$159,821

\$9,657 Median Tax Credit Estimated
 1955 Median Year born
 67 Age of Median Taxpayer

Officials from the **Douglas County Collector** note the following local impacts in the tables below, assuming 20.40% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

TA X	ESTIMATED BY YEAR	ESTIMATED	Estimated Tax
YEAR	SENIOR RES TAXES	2022 SENIOR RES TAXES	Credit

2019	\$597,793	\$658,681	\$60,888
2020	\$602,076	\$658,681	\$56,605
2021	\$644,769	\$658,681	\$13,911
2022	\$658,681	\$658,681	\$0

\$35,258	Median Tax Credit Estimated
1946	Median Year born
73	Age of Median Tax Payer
\$32,851	Average Tax Credit Estimated

Tax Revenue by District Type (not including surtax)

School	\$3,524,734
Road	\$255,058
Ambulance	\$9,055
Fire	\$7,369
State	\$36,757
County	\$116,386
Health	\$238,269
Library	\$97,392
SWS	\$97,392
	\$4,382,412

\$40,000	1 Full Time Person Clerk's Office to Accept Applications and Calculate Credit
\$40,000	1 Part-time Person Assessor's Office to Complete the form 948
\$40,000	1 Part-time Person Collector's office to apply credit and note credit on tax bill prior to mailing
\$50,000	If the courts determine that the credit is to be subtracted from each taxing district and "freezes" the tax amount due from the eligible taxpayer. The county's software would have to be modified.
\$35,258	Median annual estimated credit

Cost to the county to implement: \$120,000 if the state funds the credit
or

Cost to the county to implement: \$155,258 if the county funds the credit
or

Cost to the county to implement: \$177,836 if the courts determine that the credit is to be subtracted from each taxing district and "freezes" the tax amount due from the eligible taxpayer. The County's software would have to be modified.

Cost to the
 state \$35,258 if the state funds the credit

Officials from the **Gasconade County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below.

DISTRICT	2022 RES VAL	2022 TAX RATE	2022 TOTALS
STATE	\$134,821,310	0.0300	\$40,446
COUNTY	\$134,821,310	0.1373	\$185,110
LIBRARY	\$134,821,310	0.1908	\$257,239
CO/CTR	\$134,821,310	0.0762	\$102,734
SB40	\$134,821,310	0.0921	\$124,170
HEALTH	\$134,821,310	0.0921	\$124,170
SURTAX	\$0	0.3100	\$0
HOSPITAL	\$53,677,280	0.9620	\$516,375
ECJC	\$452,470	0.4472	\$2,023
TIF1		0	
GMNH	\$81,144,030	0.1194	\$96,886
MORR LEVEE	\$25,100	0.9460	\$237
TRI CO LEVEE	\$0	0.0063	\$0
A-1 LEVEE	\$0	2.9005	\$0
R1G SCHOOL	\$52,772,830	4.2865	\$2,262,107
R2G SCHOOL	\$72,634,340	3.8500	\$2,796,422
R2M SCHOOL	\$7,092,820	3.3364	\$236,645
R1O SCHOOL	\$904,450	5.1076	\$46,196
R2O SCHOOL	\$326,590	3.8000	\$12,410
R1P SCHOOL	\$474,560	3.6500	\$17,321
R2C SCHOOL	\$163,250	3.3100	\$5,404
R16F SCHOOL	\$452,470	3.9251	\$17,760
C-1 ROAD	\$132,772,470	0.2541	\$337,375
S4 ROAD	\$2,048,840	0.2461	\$5,042
HERMANN AMB	\$53,230,970	0.1248	\$66,432
OWENSVILLE AMB	\$54,756,900	0.0762	\$41,725
OZARK AMBULANCE	\$10,932,180	0.2723	\$29,768
OSAGE AMBULANCE	\$280,940	0.1601	\$450
GERALD AMBULANCE	\$15,620,320	0.2056	\$32,115
G/R FIRE	\$11,702,760	0.2371	\$27,747
B/NH FIRE	\$4,340,360	0.2335	\$10,135

BLAND FIRE	\$10,688,370	0.2033	\$21,729
CITY HERMANN	\$21,064,630	0.3720	\$78,360
CITY OWENSVILLE	\$16,778,590	0.8043	\$134,950
CITY BLAND	\$1,957,860	2.2971	\$44,974
CITY ROSEBUD	\$3,140,280	0.4029	\$12,652
CITY GASCONADE	\$723,670	2.4369	\$17,635
CITY MORRISON	\$443,010	0.5417	\$2,400
TOTAL			

DISTRICT	2021 RES VALUE	2021 TAX RATE	2021 TOTALS	2022 - 2021 TOTALS	5% SB190	CENSUS 23% SENIOR CREDIT
STATE	\$133,249,470	0.03	\$39,975	\$472	\$24	\$5
COUNTY	\$133,249,470	0.1394	\$185,750	-\$640	\$0	\$0
LIBRARY	\$133,249,470	0.1908	\$254,240	\$2,999	\$150	\$34
CO/CTR	\$133,249,470	0.0762	\$101,536	\$1,198	\$60	\$14
SB40	\$133,249,470	0.0921	\$122,723	\$1,448	\$72	\$17
HEALTH	\$133,249,470	0.0921	\$122,723	\$1,448	\$72	\$17
SURTAX	\$0	0.31	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
HOSPITAL	\$53,201,280	0.962	\$511,796	\$4,579	\$229	\$53
ECJC	\$452,470	0.4472	\$2,023	\$0	\$0	\$0
TIF1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
GMNH	\$80,048,190	0.1194	\$95,578	\$1,308	\$65	\$15
MORR LEVEE	\$25,100	0.7834	\$197	\$41	\$2	\$0
TRI CO LEVEE	\$0	0.0063	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
A-1 LEVEE	\$0	2.9005	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
R1G SCHOOL	\$52,297,090	4.2865	\$2,241,715	\$20,393	\$1,020	\$235
R2G SCHOOL	\$71,618,270	3.85	\$2,757,303	\$39,119	\$1,956	\$450
R2M SCHOOL	\$7,045,420	3.3359	\$235,028	\$1,617	\$81	\$19
R1O SCHOOL	\$904,190	5.1076	\$46,182	\$13	\$1	\$0
R2O SCHOOL	\$319,580	3.8	\$12,144	\$266	\$13	\$3
R1P SCHOOL	\$449,200	3.65	\$16,396	\$926	\$46	\$11
R2C SCHOOL	\$163,250	3.31	\$5,404	-		
R16F SCHOOL	\$452,470	3.9251	\$17,760	-		
C-1 ROAD	\$131,196,650	0.2541	\$333,371	\$4,004	\$200	\$46
S4 ROAD	\$2,052,820	0.2461	\$5,052	-\$10		
HERMANN AMB	\$52,796,080	0.1358	\$71,697	-\$5,265		

OWENSVILLE AMB	\$54,282,590	0.0879	\$47,714	-\$5,990		
OZARK AMBULANCE	\$10,602,800	0.2723	\$28,871	\$897	\$45	\$10
OSAGE AMBULANCE	\$273,930	0.1784	\$489	-\$39		
GERALD AMBULANCE	\$15,294,070	0.2041	\$31,215	\$900	\$45	\$10
G/R FIRE	\$11,502,120	0.2371	\$27,272	\$476	\$24	\$5
B/NH FIRE	\$4,215,840	0.2335	\$9,844	\$291	\$15	\$3
BLAND FIRE	\$10,436,310	0.2033	\$21,186	\$544	\$27	\$6
CITY HERMANN	\$21,057,640	0.372	\$78,334	\$26	\$1	\$0
CITY OWENSVILLE	\$16,646,530	0.7927	\$131,957	\$2,993	\$150	\$34
CITY BLAND	\$1,959,940	\$2	\$46,486	-\$1,512	\$0	\$0
CITY ROSEBUD	\$3,136,310	\$0	\$12,558	\$94	\$5	\$1
CITY GASCONADE	\$722,450	\$2	\$17,808	-\$173	\$0	\$0
CITY MORRISON	\$443,010	\$1	\$2,400	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL					\$4,303	\$990

* Not sure what % of the above residential values would actually be eligible (residence only) values.

Officials from the **Gentry County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 33.56% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

Census 65 & Over % of Population	Estimated by year Senior Res Taxes	Estimated 2022 Senior Res Taxes	Estimated Tax Credit
33.49%	\$385,505	\$948,982	\$563,477
33.49%	\$404,545	\$948,982	\$544,436
33.49%	\$489,013	\$948,982	\$459,969
33.49%	\$505,659	\$948,982	\$443,322
33.49%	\$597,851	\$948,982	\$351,131
33.49%	\$623,177	\$948,982	\$325,805
33.49%	\$639,091	\$948,982	\$309,890
33.49%	\$664,507	\$948,982	\$284,475
31.32%	\$650,635	\$948,982	\$298,347
31.32%	\$671,120	\$948,982	\$277,862
31.32%	\$730,436	\$948,982	\$218,546

31.32%	\$745,498	\$948,982	\$203,484
31.32%	\$751,594	\$948,982	\$197,388
31.32%	\$750,855	\$948,982	\$198,126
31.32%	\$767,555	\$948,982	\$181,426
31.32%	\$780,138	\$948,982	\$168,844
31.32%	\$799,783	\$948,982	\$149,199
31.32%	\$822,385	\$948,982	\$126,597
31.32%	\$854,737	\$948,982	\$94,245
33.56%	\$948,982	\$948,982	\$0

\$248,204	Median Tax Credit Estimated
1951	Median Year born
73	Age of Median Taxpayer
\$269,828	Average Tax Credit Estimated

Tax Revenue by District Type (not including surtax)

School	\$3,476,264	\$5,615,261
Library	\$179,069	\$5,615,261
Ambulance	\$321,311	\$5,615,261
Fire	\$245,183	\$5,615,261
City	\$184,668	\$5,615,261
Senior Tax	\$36,152	\$5,615,261
Watershed	\$1,507	\$5,615,261
Township	\$72,302	\$5,615,261
State	\$21,691	\$5,615,261
County	\$401,421	\$5,615,261
Township/R&B	\$496,455	\$5,615,261
Township/Other	\$179,238	\$5,615,261
	\$5,615,261	

\$30,000	1 Full Time Person Clerk's Office to Accept Applications and Calculate Credit
\$10,000	1 Part-time Person Assessor's Office to Complete the form 948
\$15,000	1 Part-time Person Collector's office to apply credit and note credit on tax bill prior to mailing
\$15,000	software to update system
\$70,000	Cost to county to implement

Officials from the **Grundy County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 21.70% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

Tax District	Loss in Taxes 2018 to 2019	Loss in Taxes 2019 to 2020	Loss in Taxes 2020 to 2021	Loss in Taxes 2021 to 2022	Total Loss of Revenue over 5 Years
MYERS TOWNSHIP	\$4	\$3	\$0	\$2	\$9
MY TWSP ADDED ROAD & BR	\$19	\$15	\$0	\$11	\$44
MY TWSP SPECIAL RD & BR	\$0	\$10	\$0	\$8	\$18
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	\$10	\$0	\$13	\$7	\$30
FR TWSP ADDED ROAD & BR	\$41	\$0	\$50	\$11	\$102
FR TWSP SPECIAL RD & BR	\$44	\$0	\$0	\$7	\$52
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	\$4	\$3	\$1	\$1	\$8
WA TWSP ADDED ROAD & BR	\$19	\$14	\$5	\$3	\$41
WA TWSP SPECIAL RD & BR	\$0	\$357	\$0	\$0	\$357
TAYLOR TOWNSHIP	\$0	\$0	\$8	\$2	\$10
TA TWSP ADDED ROAD & BR	\$0	\$1	\$40	\$11	\$51
TA TWSP SPECIAL RD & BR	\$0	\$1	\$0	\$8	\$8
HARRISON TOWNSHIP	\$11	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$12
HA TWSP ADDED ROAD & BR	\$56	\$3	\$0	\$0	\$59
HA TWSP SPECIAL RD & BR	\$39	\$2	\$0	\$0	\$42
LINCOLN TOWNSHIP	\$16	\$4	\$5	\$6	\$31
LN TWSP ADDED ROAD & BR	\$47	\$12	\$16	\$18	\$93
LN TWSP SPECIAL RD & BR	\$62	\$16	\$20	\$23	\$121
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	\$11	\$4	\$7	\$5	\$25
LB TWSP ADDED ROAD & BR	\$52	\$18	\$33	\$23	\$126
LB TWSP SPECIAL RD & BR	\$8	\$13	\$23	\$16	\$60
MARION TOWNSHIP	\$0	\$0	\$5	\$0	\$5
MA TWSP ADDED ROAD & BR	\$0	\$0	\$26	\$0	\$26
MA TWSP SPECIAL RD & BR	\$10	\$0	\$21	\$0	\$31

TRENTON TOWNSHIP	\$27	\$318	\$0	\$49	\$394
TR TWSP ADDED ROAD & BR	\$119	\$1,430	\$0	\$224	\$1,774
MADISON TOWNSHIP	\$10	\$37	\$9	\$7	\$62
MD TWSP ADDED ROAD & BR	\$48	\$185	\$44	\$34	\$311
MD TWSP SPECIAL RD & BR	\$24	\$67	\$0	\$24	\$114
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	\$7	\$0	\$12	\$0	\$19
JE TWSP ADDED ROAD & BR	\$37	\$0	\$59	\$0	\$95
JE TWSP SPECIAL RD & BR	\$62	\$0	\$14	\$0	\$76
JACKSON TOWNSHIP	\$6	\$6	\$0	\$0	\$12
JA TWSP ADDED ROAD & BR	\$25	\$24	\$0	\$0	\$49
JA TWSP SPECIAL RD & BR	\$37	\$23	\$0	\$0	\$60
WILSON TOWNSHIP	\$9	\$8	\$11	\$0	\$27
WI TWSP ADDED ROAD & BR	\$44	\$38	\$54	\$0	\$137
WI TWSP SPECIAL RD & BR	\$49	\$8	\$38	\$0	\$95
BRIMSON	\$2	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2
COUNTY	\$0	\$1,743	\$0	\$1,262	\$3,005
County Road & Bridge	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
DUNLAP	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
DDHP	\$259	\$185	\$94	\$55	\$594
EDINBURG	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TIF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CITY OF GALT	\$56	\$15	\$0	\$0	\$72
GALT SCHOOL	\$278	\$201	\$451	\$364	\$1,294
GALT FIRE DISTRICT	\$14	\$10	\$22	\$15	\$61
GR CO RURAL FIRE DIST	\$328	\$158	\$77	\$33	\$596
COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	\$778	\$567	\$282	\$166	\$1,793
JACKSON RD BOND	\$0	\$70	\$0	\$0	\$70

JAMESPORT SCHOOL	\$313	\$0	\$0	\$567	\$880
CITY OF LAREDO	\$20	\$9	\$1	\$1	\$31
LAREDO CITY STREET	\$9	\$4	\$0	\$0	\$13
LAREDO FIRE DISTRICT	\$22	\$225	\$0	\$0	\$247
LIBRARY	\$518	\$381	\$188	\$111	\$1,198
LEISURE LAKE	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
MEADVILLE SCHOOL	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
NCMC	\$706	\$900	\$136	\$168	\$1,910
NURSING HOME	\$388	\$431	\$141	\$83	\$1,043
PRINCETON SCHOOL	\$0	\$2	\$0	\$2	\$5
SPICKARD SCHOOL	\$1,619	\$370	\$774	\$982	\$3,744
NEWTOWN-HARRIS SCHOOL	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
PLEASANT-VIEW SCHOOL	\$954	\$2,608	\$181	\$109	\$3,852
LAREDO SCHOOL	\$865	\$424	\$0	\$0	\$1,289
TRENTON SCHOOL	\$1,836	\$24,268	\$3,566	\$5,132	\$34,803
MARION ROAD BOND	\$73	\$0	\$1,469	\$0	\$1,542
SPICKARD ROAD DISTRICT	\$4	\$2	\$0	\$19	\$24
SPICKARD FIRE DIST	\$37	\$12	\$43	\$279	\$371
CITY OF SPICKARD	\$30	\$4	\$36	\$63	\$133
SPICKARD RD DIST ADDED RD & BR	\$20	\$0	\$18	\$27	\$64
SENIOR TAX FUND	\$129	\$96	\$47	\$28	\$300
STATE	\$37	\$26	\$28	\$17	\$107
TINDALL	\$23	\$1	\$1	\$0	\$26
CITY OF TRENTON	\$2,423	\$3,242	\$0	\$1,331	\$6,996
TRENTON PARK SYSTEM	\$445	\$595	\$0	\$263	\$1,303
TRENTON VEHICLE TAX	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTALS	\$13,142	\$39,168	\$8,068	\$11,578	\$71,956

2022 Tax Revenue by District Type (not including Surtax)

School	\$2,698,864	\$3,830,385	70.4593325%
Road	\$234,846	\$3,830,385	6.1311255%
Ambulance	\$100,816	\$3,830,385	2.6320017%
Fire	\$59,731	\$3,830,385	1.5594014%
City	\$129,459	\$3,830,385	3.3797863%
Hospital	\$0	\$0	0.0000000%
State	\$18,583	\$3,830,385	0.4851400%
County	\$244,676	\$3,830,385	6.3877619%
Nursing Home	\$188,549	\$3,830,385	4.9224661%
Health	\$154,862	\$3,830,385	4.0429846%
	\$3,830,385		

Cost to the county to implement: \$38,300 if the state funds the credit
or

Cost to the county to implement: \$39,202 if the county funds the credit
or

Cost to the county to implement: \$38,413 if the courts determine that the credit is to be subtracted from each taxing district and "freezes" the tax amount due from the eligible taxpayer. The County's software would have to be modified.

Cost to the state \$902 if the state funds the credit

Costs to the county if determined by the court

School	635.47
Road	55.30
Ambulance	23.74
Fire	14.06
City	30.48
Hospital	-
State	4.38
County	57.61
Nursing H.	44.40
Health	36.46
	901.90

Officials from **Grundy County** assume they will need 1 Full Time Person Clerk's Office to Accept Applications and Calculate Credit (\$26,900), 1 Part-time Person Assessor's Office to Complete the form 948 (\$5,700), and 1 Part-time Person Collector's office to apply credit and note credit on tax bill prior to mailing (\$5,700). The county's current tax billing program is capable of applying a deposit on account for any dollar amount. If the state funds this credit and sends us a check prior to January 1st of the following year, the county could implement this homestead credit.

Officials from the **Greene County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 20% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

Year	Total Annual Real Estate Tax Book	Deduct non ad valorum taxes	Residential RE only	20% Frozen Senior RE Tax	Y2Y % Increase	Senior RE Tax without freeze	Annual Senior Tax C
2022	\$280,425,877	\$262,424,050	\$172,045,609	\$28,552,604	\$0	\$34,409,122	\$5,8
2021	\$270,906,241	\$253,623,896	\$167,128,318	\$28,552,604	\$0	\$33,425,664	\$4,8
2020	\$264,689,585	\$247,810,436	\$160,689,738	\$28,552,604	\$0	\$32,137,948	\$3,5
2019	\$254,190,910	\$237,753,238	\$154,478,642	\$28,552,604	\$0	\$30,895,728	\$2,3
2018	\$238,121,799	\$222,511,239	\$142,763,018	\$28,552,604			\$16,6

Officials from the **Hickory County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 43% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

			Total Estimated Impact:	\$363,606
	\$4,145,757	\$3,298,131	\$847,627	
Levy Description	2022 Totals	2021 Totals	Difference	Senior Credit
State	\$29,678	\$29,010	\$668	\$287
County	\$214,435	\$191,332	\$23,103	\$9,934
Library	\$133,429	\$124,912	\$8,517	\$3,662
Health	\$155,387	\$145,506	\$9,881	\$4,249
Fire	\$955	\$383	\$571	\$246
Road	\$237,481	\$232,131	\$5,350	\$2,300
Hickory County R-1 Schools	\$710,757	\$827	\$709,930	\$305,270
Wheatland R2	\$1,100,673	\$1,073,610	\$27,063	\$11,637
Weaubleau R3	\$324,976	\$315,341	\$9,635	\$4,143
Hermitage R4	\$1,218,474	\$1,170,144	\$48,330	\$20,782
Climax Springs	\$13,462	\$11,139	\$2,323	\$999
Bolivar	\$4,020	\$3,795	\$225	\$97

Officials from Hickory County assume there will be program costs associated with the proposal, estimated at \$20,000 to \$400,000. The county estimates they will also need one full-time person to accept applications and calculate the credit (\$40,000).

Officials from the **Holt County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 25.2% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

Tax District	Loss in Taxes 2018 to 2019	Loss in Taxes 2019 to 2020	Loss in Taxes 2020 to 2021	Loss in Taxes 2021 to 2022	Total Loss of Revenue over 5 Years
AMBULANCE	\$507	\$147	\$428	\$492	\$1,573
COUNTY	\$5,240	\$182	\$591	\$679	\$6,694
MAITLAND FIRE	\$14	\$43	\$5	\$48	\$109
MOUND CITY RURAL FIRE	\$288	\$0	\$93	\$143	\$523
NORTHWEST FIRE	\$0	\$40	\$119	\$16	\$174
SOUTHERN FIRE	\$105	\$62	\$114	\$166	\$447
SKIDMORE FIRE	\$0	\$0	\$16	\$0	\$16
JOHNSON GRASS	\$64	\$5	\$54	\$62	\$185
VILLAGE OF BIGELOW	\$4	\$0	\$0	\$22	\$27
BIG LAKE VILLAGE	\$479	\$0	\$732	\$128	\$1,339
CITY OF CORNING	\$0	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$1
CITY OF CRAIG	\$8	\$0	\$0	\$137	\$145
VILLAGE OF FORTESCUE	\$7	\$0	\$1	\$17	\$25
CITY OF FOREST CITY	\$65	\$0	\$42	\$0	\$107
CITY OF MAITLAND	\$80	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$80
CITY OF MOUND CITY	\$1,236	\$0	\$53	\$13	\$1,302
CITY OF OREGON	\$227	\$101	\$204	\$0	\$531
SOUTH HOLT SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$1,621	\$2,892	\$2,005	\$4,582	\$11,100
MOUND CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$11,641	\$1,743	\$1,805	\$2,863	\$18,053

CRAIG SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$3,063	\$0	\$2,233	\$1,485	\$6,781
MAITLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$1,043	\$169	\$0	\$904	\$2,115
BIGELOW INDEPENDENT ROAD & BRIDGE	\$157	\$0	\$25	\$40	\$222
CORNING ROAD & BRIDGE	\$2	\$4	\$101	\$0	\$106
CORNING ADDED ROAD & BRIDGE	\$0	\$0	\$102	\$0	\$102
FORTESCUE ROAD & BRIDGE	\$112	\$0	\$41	\$80	\$233
SOUTH UNION ROAD & BRIDGE	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2	\$2
SOUTH UNION ADDED ROAD & BRIDGE	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$219	\$219
COMMON ROAD & BRIDGE	\$439	\$389	\$435	\$574	\$1,837
SENIOR CITIZEN FUND	\$80	\$20	\$68	\$78	\$247
STATE	\$52	\$4	\$44	\$51	\$151
TOTALS	\$26,534	\$5,801	\$9,310	\$12,800	\$54,446

Officials from the **Howard County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 20.30% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

Tax Year	Estimated by year Senior Res Taxes	Estimated 2022 Senior Res Taxes	Estimated Tax Credit
2015	\$667,319	\$859,083	\$191,764
2016	\$675,108	\$859,083	\$183,975
2017	\$687,811	\$859,083	\$171,272
2018	\$705,780	\$859,083	\$153,304
2019	\$754,412	\$859,083	\$104,671
2020	\$795,933	\$859,083	\$63,151
2021	\$806,717	\$859,083	\$52,366
2022	\$859,083	\$859,083	\$0

\$128,987 Median Tax Credit Estimated
 1957 Median Year born
 65 Age of Median Taxpayer

\$115,063 Average Tax Credit Estimated

Tax Revenue by District Type (not including surtax)	
School	\$4,286,471
Road	\$263,685
Ambulance	\$419,095
Watershed	\$42,097
City	\$210,257
Fire	\$386,154
State	\$25,663
County	\$241,875
Library	\$78,076
Special Road	\$63,143
Senior Center	\$0
Sheltered Workshop	\$85,529
	\$6,102,044

\$25,000	1 Full Time Person Clerk's Office to Accept Applications and Calculate Credit
\$12,500	1 Part-time Person Assessor's Office to Complete the form 948
\$12,500	1 Part-time Person Collector's office to apply credit and note credit on tax bill prior to mailing
\$0	The county's current tax billing program is capable of applying a deposit on account for any dollar amount. If the state funds this credit and sends us a check prior to January 1st of the following year, the county could implement this homestead credit.
\$0	If the county adopts this ordinance and the state does not fund it, general revenue will have to issue a check prior to January 1st.
\$40,000	If the courts determine that the credit is to be subtracted from each taxing district and "freezes" the tax amount due from the eligible taxpayer. The county's software would have to be modified.
\$128,987	Median annual estimated credit

Cost to county to implement:	\$50,000	If the state funds the credit
	or	
Cost to county to implement:	\$178,987	If the county funds the credit
	or	

Cost to county to implement:	\$100,687	If the courts determine that the credit is to be subtracted from each taxing district and "freezes" the tax amount due from the eligible taxpayer. The county's software would have to be modified.
Cost to state:	\$128,987	If the state funds the credit

Officials from the **Jefferson County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 16.2% of the county is 65 and over (per the US Census Bureau).

Tax District	Loss in Taxes 2018 to 2019	Loss in Taxes 2019 to 2020	Loss in Taxes 2020 to 2021	Loss in Taxes 2021 to 2022	Total Loss of Revenue over 5 Years
TIF 001	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
ARNOLD CROSSROADS	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
ARNOLD COMMONS	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
GANNON PLAZA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
HILLSBORO HILLS	\$0	\$0	\$7	\$0	\$7
PEACHTREE PLAZA	\$62	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$62
TIF 007	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
HERCULANEUM CROSSING	\$1	\$0	\$38	\$0	\$39
BIG RIVER AMBULANCE	\$3,361	\$1,758	\$0	\$102,751	\$107,870
JOACHIM-PLATTIN AMB	\$2,742	\$2,898	\$2,758	\$0	\$8,398
MERAMEC AMBULANCE	\$176	\$0	\$1,005	\$167	\$1,347
NORTH JEFFERSON AMB	\$0	\$2,852	\$7,938	\$116,291	\$127,080
ROCK AMBULANCE	\$115,788	\$0	\$38,070	\$0	\$153,858
VALLE AMBULANCE	\$0	\$3,849	\$4,690	\$0	\$8,539
BRIDGE BOND TAX	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CITY OF ARNOLD	\$0	\$1,272	\$7,934	\$1,010	\$10,216

CITY OF ARNOLD - PP	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CITY OF BYRNESMILL	\$287	\$397	\$1,092	\$122	\$1,899
CITY OF CRYSTAL	\$0	\$54	\$3,193	\$241	\$3,489
VILLAGE OF C H LKS	\$15	\$11	\$66	\$2	\$93
CITY OF DESOTO	\$10,342	\$430	\$4,123	\$1,304	\$16,198
CITY OF EUREKA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CITY OF FESTUS	\$47	\$2,378	\$8,185	\$6,478	\$17,088
CITY OF HERCULANEUM	\$1,290	\$2,080	\$5,389	\$3,482	\$12,241
CITY OF HILLSBORO	\$402	\$412	\$1,256	\$176	\$2,246
CITY OF KIMMSWICK	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
VILL LK TEKAKWITHA	\$15	\$0	\$42	\$0	\$57
CITY OF OLYMPIAN VIL	\$4	\$3	\$92	\$0	\$99
VILLAGE OF PARKDALE	\$3	\$0	\$16	\$0	\$19
CITY OF PEVELY	\$871	\$1,044	\$4,482	\$545	\$6,942
TOWN OF SCOTSDALE	\$0	\$10	\$60	\$3	\$73
PEACEFUL VILLAGE	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
JEFFERSON COLLEGE	\$16,971	\$18,042	\$76,511	\$22,391	\$133,915
MINERAL AREA COLLEGE	\$0	\$0	\$10	\$0	\$10
ST LOUIS COLLEGE	\$0	\$1,219	\$16,288	\$3,608	\$21,115
COUNTY TAX	\$14,648	\$274	\$0	\$0	\$14,922
ANTONIA FIRE	\$6,271	\$10,882	\$769	\$802	\$18,725
CEDAR HILL FIRE	\$2,945	\$2,745	\$14,807	\$6,575	\$27,071
DUNKLIN FIRE	\$2,230	\$2,387	\$8,593	\$3,049	\$16,259
DESOTO RURAL FIRE	\$2,744	\$3,500	\$13,295	\$3,029	\$22,569

EUREKA FIRE	\$0	\$7,840	\$23,080	\$15,940	\$46,860
GOLDMAN FIRE	\$1,580	\$1,919	\$4,421	\$1,383	\$9,303
HEMATITE FIRE	\$4,607	\$855	\$3,655	\$749	\$9,867
HILLSBORO FIRE	\$2,539	\$2,161	\$4,619	\$0	\$9,319
HIGH RIDGE FIRE	\$0	\$1,950	\$21,997	\$0	\$23,947
JEFFERSON FIRE	\$2,749	\$1,976	\$0	\$1,715	\$6,440
MAPAVILLE FIRE	\$1,827	\$1,038	\$3,805	\$732	\$7,402
PACIFIC FIRE	\$0	\$653	\$19,135	\$1,649	\$21,437
ROCK COMM FIRE	\$8,001	\$6,735	\$99,535	\$9,478	\$123,750
SALINE VALLEY FIRE	\$15,380	\$11,639	\$28,608	\$13,399	\$69,025
SPRINGDALE FIRE	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
SHADY VALLEY FIRE	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
HEALTH UNIT TAX	\$5,688	\$6,523	\$23,429	\$8,515	\$44,155
LIBRARY / C1 & C6	\$7,349	\$8,085	\$25,470	\$7,250	\$48,153
LIBRARY / R1	\$705	\$981	\$11,284	\$3,562	\$16,531
MENTAL HEALTH TAX	\$4,858	\$5,532	\$22,271	\$7,276	\$39,937
PARK TAX	\$1,606	\$1,653	\$6,598	\$2,173	\$12,031
ROAD & BRIDGE TAX	\$20,404	\$12,698	\$48,875	\$15,316	\$97,293
FESTUS SPECIAL	\$678	\$1,370	\$6,800	\$2,884	\$11,732
HILLSBORO SPECIAL	\$55	\$56	\$323	\$26	\$460
CRYSTAL CITY SCHOOL	\$845	\$381	\$17,134	\$2,985	\$21,346
DESOTO SCHOOL	\$18,996	\$12,133	\$115,965	\$16,596	\$163,689
AVERAGE SCH RATE	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
WINDSOR SCHOOL	\$12,627	\$13,100	\$168,276	\$19,490	\$213,492
FOX SCHOOL	\$151,512	\$115,891	\$361,734	\$114,306	\$743,443

MERAMEC VALLEY SCH	\$0	\$1,270	\$7,417	\$1,159	\$9,847
NORTHWEST SCHOOL	\$31,070	\$15,979	\$345,020	\$0	\$392,069
GRANDVIEW SCHOOL	\$4,239	\$3,327	\$46,883	\$5,034	\$59,483
HILLSBORO SCHOOL	\$38,189	\$30,196	\$202,992	\$0	\$271,378
DUNKLIN SCHOOL	\$24,821	\$18,244	\$82,268	\$25,040	\$150,374
FESTUS SCHOOL	\$171,788	\$21,699	\$94,054	\$50,120	\$337,662
JEFFERSON SCHOOL	\$15,191	\$14,033	\$80,810	\$16,974	\$127,009
SUNRISE SCHOOL	\$5,998	\$2,117	\$33,621	\$5,533	\$47,270
ROCKWOOD SCHOOL	\$0	\$21,402	\$85,366	\$55,392	\$162,161
NORTH ST FRANCOIS	\$0	\$0	\$105	\$0	\$106
WASHINGTON CO SCHOOL	\$8	\$1	\$331	\$0	\$340
SHERIFF DEPARTMENT	\$19,984	\$14,348	\$39,866	\$16,458	\$90,655
JC DEV DISABILITIES	\$4,858	\$5,532	\$22,271	\$7,276	\$39,937
SPECIAL SCH OF STL	\$0	\$6,478	\$16,885	\$17,029	\$40,392
STATE TAX	\$2,125	\$1,824	\$13,950	\$2,547	\$20,445
TOTALS	\$761,494	\$430,120	\$2,309,560	\$720,013	\$4,221,187

Officials from **Johnson County** note the Assessor/Collector software currently in use (GoverMentor) doesn't include dates of birth. Johnson County has approximately 15% of their population that is 62 and older and could qualify for the credit. However, the county has no way of knowing if that same 15% own, rent, live in nursing homes or what their situation is, to be able to calculate the impact of this bill.

Assuming that all 15% are eligible for social security and would apply for the credit that would be a \$73,330,374 reduction in assessed value based on the county's 2022 Real Property A.V. of \$488,869,163. This would be a financial impact of \$79,563 to General Revenue and \$173,280 to Road and Bridge in reduced tax revenue.

This doesn't take into account the additional cost for programming that will be required by the Collector to calculate the credit for each eligible taxpayer every year, nor does it consider the cost of man-hours to keep track of this information from one year to the next or the election the

county will have to pay for to put this initiative before the voters. The election cost alone will be approximately \$15,000.

Summary:

- Anticipated loss of revenue: (\$252,843.13)
- Anticipated up front cost of election: \$15,000
- Anticipated ongoing cost for Programming and man-hours: unknown at this time.

Officials from the **Kansas City Health Department** assume this proposal would have a negative fiscal impact of an indeterminate amount.

Officials from the **Laclede County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 21.7% of the county is 65 and over (per the US Census Bureau).

TAX	ESTIMATED	ESTIMATED	Estimated Tax
YEAR	SENIOR RES TAXES	2022 SENIOR RES TAXES	Credit
1999	\$1,333,504	\$3,566,668	\$2,233,164
2000	\$1,468,426	\$3,566,668	\$2,098,239
2001	\$1,629,828	\$3,566,668	\$1,936,840
2002	\$1,640,773	\$3,566,668	\$1,925,895
2003	\$1,778,879	\$3,566,668	\$1,787,789
2004	\$1,826,443	\$3,566,668	\$1,740,224
2005	\$1,923,800	\$3,566,668	\$1,642,868
2006	\$2,037,331	\$3,566,668	\$1,529,337
2007	\$2,225,848	\$3,566,668	\$1,340,820
2008	\$2,291,168	\$3,566,668	\$1,275,500
2009	\$2,294,844	\$3,566,668	\$1,271,824
2010	\$2,327,668	\$3,566,668	\$1,239,000
2011	\$2,309,597	\$3,566,668	\$1,257,070
2012	\$2,327,342	\$3,566,668	\$1,239,326
2013	\$2,382,060	\$3,566,668	\$1,184,608
2014	\$2,576,831	\$3,566,668	\$989,837
2015	\$2,601,991	\$3,566,668	\$964,677
2016	\$2,670,707	\$3,566,668	\$895,961
2017	\$2,721,642	\$3,566,668	\$845,026
2018	\$2,911,538	\$3,566,668	\$655,130
2019	\$3,212,494	\$3,566,668	\$354,174
2020	\$3,371,168	\$3,566,668	\$195,500
2021	\$3,497,372	\$3,566,668	\$69,296
2022	\$3,566,668	\$3,566,668	\$0

\$1,248,198 Median Tax Credit Estimated
 1949 Median Year born
 73 Age of Median Taxpayer
 \$1,194,671 Average Tax Credit

School	\$21,126,300
Common road Dist.	\$363,388
Special Road Dist.	\$1,181,684
Fire Dist.	\$620,285
Cities	\$669,659
State	\$150,481
County	\$0
Health	\$495,040
Library	\$671,585
SB 40	\$336,540
LEEP	\$326,018
Total	\$25,940,980

Officials from **Lafayette County** note the following local impacts by jurisdiction in the tables below assuming a range of credit amounts from \$100 to \$2,000. Lafayette County has an estimated 4,400 eligible residents. County officials estimate at least \$20,000 for set-up.

TOTAL COLLECTED NOV 1-DEC 31 2022	JURISDICTIONS	TOTAL DISBURSED	RATIO OF DISBURSEMENT
\$28,852,974	STATE	\$126,556	0.438624%
	CNTY ROAD	\$887,503	3.075949%
	HEALTH	\$300,697	1.042171%
	SHELTERED SERVICES	\$263,996	0.914971%
	LIBRARY	\$974,902	3.378860%
	AMBULANCE	\$571,647	1.981242%
	SPECIAL RD	\$1,187,271	4.114899%
	NOXIOUS WEEDS	\$48,794	0.169111%
	SCHOOLS	\$20,221,093	70.083220%
	FIRE	\$2,015,710	6.986144%
	COMM COLLEGE	\$37,320	0.129345%

	CITIES	\$1,828,472	6.337204%
	SURTAX	\$203,498	0.705294%
	WATERSHEDS	\$122,477	0.424486%
	PARKS & REC	\$63,038	0.218480%
	TOTAL	\$28,852,974	99.781520%

EST ELIGIBLE RESIDENTS	AVE CREDIT	TOTAL CREDITS
4,400	\$100	\$440,000
	\$250	\$1,100,000
	\$500	\$2,200,000
	\$1,000	\$4,400,000
	\$1,250	\$5,500,000
	\$1,500	\$6,600,000
	\$2,000	\$8,800,000

JURISDICTIONS	RATIO OF DISBURSEMENT	ESTIMATED WITHHOLDING		
		\$100.00	\$250.00	\$500.00
STATE	0.438624%	\$1,930	\$4,825	\$9,650
CNTY RD	3.075949%	\$13,534	\$33,835	\$67,671
HEALTH	1.042171%	\$4,586	\$11,464	\$22,928
SHELTERED SERVICE	0.914971%	\$4,026	\$10,065	\$20,129
LIBRARY	3.378860%	\$14,867	\$37,167	\$74,335
AMBULANCE	1.981242%	\$8,717	\$21,794	\$43,587
SPECIAL RD	4.114899%	\$18,106	\$45,264	\$90,528
NOXIOUS WEEDS	0.169111%	\$744	\$1,860	\$3,720
SCHOOLS	70.083220%	\$308,366	\$770,915	\$1,541,831
FIRE	6.986144%	\$30,739	\$76,848	\$153,695
CROWDER COLLEGE	0.129345%	\$569	\$1,423	\$2,846
WATERSHED	6.337204%	\$27,884	\$69,709	\$139,419
SURTAX	0.705294%	\$3,103	\$7,758	\$15,516
WATERSHED	0.424486%	\$1,868	\$4,669	\$9,339
PARKS & REC	0.218480%	\$961	\$2,403	\$4,807
	100.000000%	\$440,000	\$1,100,000	\$2,200,000

JURISDICTIONS	ESTIMATED WITHHOLDING			
	\$1,000	\$1,250	\$1,500	\$2,000
STATE	\$19,299	\$24,124	\$28,949	\$38,599
CNTY RD	\$135,342	\$169,177	\$203,013	\$270,684
HEALTH	\$45,856	\$57,319	\$68,783	\$91,711
SHELTERED SERVICE	\$40,259	\$50,323	\$60,388	\$80,517
LIBRARY	\$148,670	\$185,837	\$223,005	\$297,340
AMBULANCE	\$87,175	\$108,968	\$130,762	\$174,349
SPECIAL RD	\$181,056	\$226,319	\$271,583	\$362,111
NOXIOUS WEEDS	\$7,441	\$9,301	\$11,161	\$14,882
SCHOOLS	\$3,083,662	\$3,854,577	\$4,625,493	\$6,167,323
FIRE	\$307,390	\$384,238	\$461,085	\$614,781
CROWDER COLLEGE	\$5,691	\$7,114	\$8,537	\$11,382

WATERSHED	\$278,837	\$348,546	\$418,255	\$557,674
SURTAX	\$31,033	\$38,791	\$46,549	\$62,066
WATERSHED	\$18,677	\$23,347	\$28,016	\$37,355
PARKS & REC	\$9,613	\$12,016	\$14,420	\$19,226
	\$4,400,000	\$5,500,000	\$6,600,000	\$8,800,000

Officials from **Livingston County** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 20% of the county is 65 and over (per the US Census Bureau).

Tax District	Loss in Taxes 2018 to 2019	Loss in Taxes 2019 to 2020	Loss in Taxes 2020 to 2021	Loss in Taxes 2021 to 2022	Total Loss of Revenue over 5 Years
CHILLICOTHE TOWNSHIP	\$217	\$91	\$256	\$48	\$612
CHILLICOTHE ADDED ROAD & BRIDGE	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CHILLICOTHE CITY	\$956	\$474	\$1,282	\$110	\$2,822
CHILLICOTHE CITY PARK	\$269	\$133	\$363	\$31	\$796
CHILLICOTHE ROAD & BRIDGE	\$624	\$261	\$729	\$137	\$1,751
BLUE MOUND TOWNSHIP	\$7	\$13	\$32	\$7	\$58
BLUE MOUND ADDED ROAD & BRIDGE	\$237	\$46	\$53	\$23	\$358
BLUE MOUND ROAD & BRIDGE	\$35	\$63	\$159	\$33	\$290
CREAM RIDGE TOWNSHIP	\$36	\$9	\$16	\$10	\$72
CREAM RIDGE ADDED ROAD & BRIDGE	\$63	\$26	\$62	\$40	\$191
CREAM RIDGE ROAD & BRIDGE	\$156	\$37	\$69	\$44	\$307
FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP	\$42	\$11	\$15	\$19	\$86
FAIRVIEW ADDED ROAD & BRIDGE	\$148	\$38	\$67	\$66	\$319
FAIRVIEW ROAD & BRIDGE	\$197	\$50	\$69	\$87	\$403
GRAND RIVER TOWNSHIP	\$4	\$6	\$15	\$2	\$27
GRAND RIVER ADDED ROAD & BRIDGE	\$13	\$20	\$67	\$7	\$106

GRAND RIVER ROAD & BRIDGE	\$18	\$28	\$77	\$10	\$133
GREEN TOWNSHIP	\$1	\$1	\$20	\$4	\$25
GREEN ADDED ROAD & BRIDGE	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
GREEN ROAD & BRIDGE	\$2	\$3	\$98	\$20	\$124
JACKSON TOWNSHIP	\$34	\$8	\$28	\$20	\$90
JACKSON ADDED ROAD & BRIDGE	\$234	\$29	\$76	\$73	\$412
JACKSON ROAD & BRIDGE	\$104	\$24	\$85	\$59	\$272
MEDICINE TOWNSHIP	\$14	\$5	\$6	\$6	\$31
MEDICINE ADDED ROAD & BRIDGE	\$50	\$16	\$22	\$22	\$110
MEDICINE ROAD & BRIDGE	\$61	\$28	\$27	\$28	\$145
MONROE TOWNSHIP	\$0	\$0	\$2	\$3	\$4
MONROE ADDED ROAD & BRIDGE	\$0	\$0	\$42	\$11	\$52
MONROE ROAD & BRIDGE	\$0	\$0	\$8	\$13	\$21
MOORESVILLE TOWNSHIP	\$2	\$2	\$13	\$8	\$25
MOORESVILLE ADDED ROAD & BRIDGE	\$7	\$6	\$42	\$29	\$84
MOORESVILLE ROAD & BRIDGE	\$10	\$9	\$67	\$41	\$127
RICH HILL TOWNSHIP	\$11	\$27	\$25	\$7	\$70
RICH HILL ADDED ROAD & BRIDGE	\$209	\$97	\$87	\$24	\$417
RICH HILL ROAD & BRIDGE	\$53	\$124	\$112	\$31	\$320
SAMPSEL TOWNSHIP	\$27	\$1	\$11	\$14	\$53
SAMPSEL ADDED ROAD & BRIDGE	\$92	\$3	\$17	\$48	\$159
SAMPSEL ROAD & BRIDGE	\$155	\$4	\$56	\$67	\$282
WHEELING TOWNSHIP	\$7	\$6	\$19	\$6	\$39
WHEELING ADDED ROAD & BRIDGE	\$26	\$17	\$39	\$23	\$105
WHEELING ROAD & BRIDGE	\$35	\$32	\$95	\$32	\$194
CREAM RIDGE-CITY	\$331	\$0	\$53	\$6	\$390
GREEN-CITY	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

MONROE-CITY	\$0	\$0	\$8	\$32	\$40
MOORESVILLE-CITY	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$64	\$64
RICH HILL-CITY	\$32	\$37	\$41	\$0	\$111
RICH HILL CITY PARK	\$9	\$10	\$12	\$0	\$31
WHEELING-CITY	\$23	\$18	\$66	\$18	\$126
AMBULANCE	\$507	\$5,110	\$728	\$233	\$6,579
CALDWELL CON R-4, BRAYMER	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
NORTH CENTRAL MO COLLEGE	\$3	\$2	\$0	\$0	\$4
COUNTY SHARE ROAD AND BRIDGE	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
COUNTY	\$596	\$0	\$0	\$2,371	\$2,967
DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED	\$421	\$175	\$490	\$155	\$1,242
CHILLICOTHE FIRE DISTRICT	\$0	\$0	\$12,378	\$794	\$13,172
GRUNDY COUNTY FIRE DISTRICT	\$17	\$3	\$8	\$0	\$28
GREEN FIRE DISTRICT	\$3	\$3	\$108	\$22	\$137
HALE FIRE DISTRICT	\$54	\$19	\$67	\$53	\$193
MOORESVILLE FIRE DISTRICT	\$6	\$5	\$40	\$24	\$76
COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	\$1,439	\$599	\$1,424	\$528	\$3,989
JAIL BOND	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
LIBRARY	\$1,243	\$1,880	\$0	\$0	\$3,123
NURSING HOME	\$632	\$263	\$723	\$233	\$1,851
LIV R-1, SOUTHWEST	\$924	\$277	\$2,197	\$832	\$4,230
CARROLL R-1, HALE	\$694	\$0	\$1,085	\$0	\$1,779
CALDWELL R-1, BRECKENRIDGE	\$0	\$3	\$4	\$1	\$8
CHARITON R-1, MENDON	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
LIV R-2, CHILLICOTHE	\$16,016	\$6,718	\$19,538	\$4,861	\$47,133
CARROLL R-2, TINA-AVALON	\$1,114	\$513	\$347	\$1,014	\$2,988
LIV R-3, CHULA	\$3,295	\$804	\$1,230	\$578	\$5,907

LINN R-4, MEADVILLE	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
GRUNDY R-6, PLEASANT VIEW	\$0	\$4	\$0	\$0	\$4
TRI-CO R-7, JAMESPORT	\$271	\$15	\$0	\$522	\$808
GRUNDY R-9, TRENTON	\$18	\$49	\$0	\$7	\$73
LIV CO SR SERVICE BOARD	\$215	\$90	\$73	\$78	\$455
STATE	\$126	\$53	\$162	\$47	\$388
CHILLICOTHE TIF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
BIG CREEK WATERSHED	\$55	\$14	\$19	\$0	\$88
TOTALS	\$32,203	\$18,409	\$45,131	\$13,734	\$109,477

Officials from the **Macon County Assessor** note the cost of software to implement this bill is estimated to be \$2,000- \$10,000 for each of the offices involved, being the County Collector & Assessor. Also, county officials noted verifying year taxpayer purchased real estate will take time, especially with so many taxpayers putting homesteads in trusts. The assessor notes for example, if a real estate homestead is owned by John Doe Trust- then John Doe doesn't own it or pays taxes on it, Trust does.

Officials from the **Miller County Assessor** estimated the following fiscal impact based on data from the US Census Bureau:

Statewide	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Total Population	6,177,957	6,301,516	6,427,546	6,556,097	6,687,219
65+	1,087,320	1,109,067	1,131,248	1,153,873	1,176,951
62-65 Estimate	185,339	189,045	192,826	196,683	200,617
Total Population (62+)	1,272,659	1,298,112	1,324,075	1,350,556	1,377,567
Owner Occupied (68%)	865,408	882,716	900,371	918,378	936,746
Owner Occupied (50%)	636,330	649,056	662,037	675,278	688,784
Median Home Price	\$171,800	\$176,954	\$176,954	\$184,032	\$184,032
Difference 2022+		\$5,154	\$5,154	\$12,232	\$12,232
Assessed Value		\$979	\$979	\$2,324	\$2,324
Average Levy		\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5
Taxes		\$49	\$50	\$123	\$127
Total Cost Owner Occupied 68%		\$43,220,442	\$45,407,397	\$113,219,892	\$118,948,819
Total Cost Owner Occupied 50%		\$31,779,737	\$33,387,792	\$83,249,921	\$87,462,367

Miller County	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Total Population	25,403	25,911	26,429	26,958	27,497
65+	4,471	4,560	4,652	4,745	4,839
62-65 Estimate	762	777	793	809	825
Total Population (62+)	5,233	5,338	5,444	5,553	5,664
Owner Occupied (68%)	3,558	3,630	3,702	3,776	3,852
Owner Occupied (50%)	2,617	2,669	2,722	2,777	2,832
Median Home Price	\$171,800	\$176,954	\$176,954	\$184,032	\$184,032
Difference 2022+		\$5,154	\$5,154	\$12,232	\$12,232
Assessed Value		\$979	\$979	\$2,324	\$2,324
Average Levy		\$5	\$5	\$5	\$6
Taxes		\$50	\$52	\$127	\$131
Total Cost Owner Occupied 68%		\$183,049	\$192,311	\$479,513	\$503,776
Total Cost Owner Occupied 50%		\$134,595	\$141,405	\$352,583	\$370,424

Statewide	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Total Population	6,820,964	6,957,383	7,096,531	7,238,461	7,383,230
65+	1,200,490	1,224,499	1,248,989	1,273,969	1,299,449
62-65 Estimate	204,629	208,721	212,896	217,154	221,497
Total Population (62+)	1,405,119	1,433,221	1,461,885	1,491,123	1,520,945
Owner Occupied (68%)	955,481	974,590	994,082	1,013,964	1,034,243
Owner Occupied (50%)	702,559	716,610	730,943	745,562	760,473
Median Home Price	\$191,393	\$191,393	\$199,049	\$199,049	\$207,011
Difference 2022+	\$19,593	\$19,593	\$27,249	\$27,249	\$35,211
Assessed Value	\$3,723	\$3,723	\$5,177	\$5,177	\$6,690
Average Levy	\$5.63	\$5.80	\$5.97	\$6.15	\$6.33
Taxes	\$210	\$216	\$309	\$318	\$424
Total Cost Owner Occupied 68%	\$200,172,867	\$210,301,653	\$307,271,822	\$322,819,800	\$438,252,363
Total Cost Owner Occupied 50%	\$147,185,932	\$154,633,568	\$225,935,163	\$237,367,500	\$322,244,384
Miller County	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Total Population	28,047	28,608	29,180	29,764	30,359
65+	4,936	5,035	5,136	5,238	5,343
62-65 Estimate	841	858	875	893	911
Total Population (62+)	5,778	5,893	6,011	6,131	6,254
Owner Occupied (68%)	3,929	4,007	4,088	4,169	4,253

Owner Occupied (50%)	2,889	2,947	3,006	3,066	3,127
Median Home Price	\$191,393	\$191,393	\$199,049	\$199,049	\$207,011
Difference 2022+	\$19,593	\$19,593	\$27,249	\$27,249	\$35,211
Assessed Value	\$3,723	\$3,723	\$5,177	\$5,177	\$6,690
Average Levy	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$7
Taxes	\$216	\$222	\$318	\$328	\$436
Total Cost Owner Occupied 68%	\$847,779	\$890,677	\$1,301,368	\$1,367,217	\$1,856,101
Total Cost Owner Occupied 50%	\$623,367	\$654,909	\$956,888	\$1,005,307	\$1,364,780

Officials from the **Madison County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 19.30% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

Tax District	Loss in Taxes 2018 to 2019	Loss in Taxes 2019 to 2020	Loss in Taxes 2020 to 2021	Loss in Taxes 2021 to 2022	Total Loss of Revenue over 5 Years
Ambulance	\$752	\$662	\$0	\$0	\$1,414
Fredericktown City	\$284	\$437	\$784	\$161	\$1,666
Fredericktown City Parks & Rec	\$49	\$76	\$136	\$28	\$289
Marquand City	\$2,102	\$270	\$0	\$558	\$2,930
Junction City	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cobalt Village	\$7	\$0	\$8	\$0	\$15
County	\$0	\$8,691	\$0	\$3,089	\$11,780
Cherokee Pass FPD	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22,088	\$22,088
Health	\$639	\$563	\$223	\$533	\$1,958
MAC College	\$0	\$337	\$1,539	\$819	\$2,695
Three Rivers Jr College	\$3	\$11	\$2	\$13	\$28
Library	\$512	\$451	\$143	\$427	\$1,532
R1 School - Fredericktown	\$9,048	\$7,373	\$16,128	\$6,931	\$39,479
R1A School - Clearwater	\$38	\$143	\$43	\$174	\$398
R2 School - Arcadia Valley	\$70	\$397	\$531	\$92	\$1,090

R6 School - Marquand-Zion	\$709	\$1,835	\$1,146	\$4,076	\$7,766
Road & Bridge	\$727	\$1,016	\$1,023	\$625	\$3,390
State	\$75	\$66	\$143	\$65	\$349
TIF District	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
MCSC	\$493	\$681	\$693	\$424	\$2,290
TOTALS	\$15,508	\$23,006	\$22,542	\$40,100	\$101,157

Officials from the **Maries County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 21.7% of the county is 62 and over.

Tax Year	Estimated by year Senior Res Taxes	Estimated 2022 Senior Res Taxes	Estimated Tax Credit
1999	\$246,869	\$641,590	\$394,721
2000	\$256,304	\$641,590	\$385,286
2001	\$274,468	\$641,590	\$367,122
2002	\$286,518	\$641,590	\$355,072
2003	\$323,905	\$641,590	\$317,686
2004	\$327,296	\$641,590	\$314,294
2005	\$383,676	\$641,590	\$257,914
2006	\$421,143	\$641,590	\$220,447
2007	\$438,632	\$641,590	\$202,958
2008	\$453,348	\$641,590	\$188,242
2009	\$474,575	\$641,590	\$167,015
2010	\$481,127	\$641,590	\$160,463
2011	\$496,533	\$641,590	\$145,057
2012	\$508,472	\$641,590	\$133,118
2013	\$524,926	\$641,590	\$116,664
2014	\$533,757	\$641,590	\$107,833
2015	\$551,967	\$641,590	\$89,623
2016	\$557,996	\$641,590	\$83,594
2017	\$571,483	\$641,590	\$70,107
2018	\$589,446	\$641,590	\$52,144
2019	\$601,016	\$641,590	\$40,574
2020	\$621,599	\$641,590	\$19,991
2021	\$631,416	\$641,590	\$10,174
2022	\$641,590	\$641,590	\$0

\$152,760	Median Tax Credit Estimated
1949	Median Year born
73	Age of Median Taxpayer
School	\$2,962,196
Road	\$212,954
Ambulance	\$163,965
Fire	\$176,772
City	\$108,761
Library	\$133,582
State	\$24,973
County	\$304,867
	\$4,088,071

Officials from the **Marion County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 21% of the county is 62 and over.

Tax Year	Tax Amount	Increase	Aver inc		RE Assess Val	Increase	Aver Inc
2022	4.30452	0.01676			\$137,534,240	\$1,758,940	
2021	4.28776	-0.04508			\$135,775,300	\$13,755,800	
2020	4.33284	0.1939			\$122,019,500	\$1,834,480	
2019	4.13894	0.07496			\$120,185,020	\$1,915,080	
2018	4.06398	0.0469			\$118,269,940	-\$1,473,160	
2017	4.01708	0.07458			\$119,743,100	\$2,558,690	
2016	3.9425	0.09638			\$117,184,410	-\$628,640	
2015	3.84612	0.65416			\$117,813,050	\$1,495,940	
2014	3.19196	-0.70282			\$116,317,110	\$5,632,830	
2013	3.89478				\$110,684,280		
	40.02048	0.40974	0.0455267			\$26,849,960	\$2,983,329

Average increase in tax rate x average increase in valuation = \$135,822 (Commercial prop not included)

\$135,822 x 21% (People aged 62 and over in Marion County) = \$28,523

	Yr. 1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	Yr. 6	Yr. 7	YR 8	Yr. 9	Yr. 10	Y
Revenue loss	28,523	57,045	85,568	114,090	142,613	171,136	199,658	228,181	256,704	285,226	
extra help	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	

Software Change	5,000									
Total Loss per yr.	83,523	107,045	135,568	164,090	197,613	226,136	254,658	288,181	316,704	345,226

*This shows people starting the tax freeze at age 62 and dying at age 82.

Officials from the **McDonald County Collector** note the following local impacts in the tables below.

<u>Total Collected</u>			
<u>Nov 1-Dec 31 2022</u>	<u>Jurisdictions</u>	<u>Total Disbursed</u>	<u>Ratio of Disbursement</u>
\$7,057,335.86	STATE	\$50,877	0.720911%
	FIRE	\$214,559	3.040230%
	CROWDER COLLEGE	\$678,421	9.612990%
	SURTAX	\$98,405	1.394359%
	LIBRARY	\$163,127	2.311452%
	SCHOOLS	\$5,851,947	82.920058%
	TOTAL	\$7,057,336	100.000000%

<u>Est. Eligible Residents</u>	<u>Average Credit</u>	<u>Total Credits</u>
2,976	\$100	\$297,600
	\$250	\$744,000
	\$500	\$1,488,000
	\$1,000	\$2,976,000
	\$1,250	\$3,720,000
	\$1,500	\$4,464,000
	\$2,000	\$5,952,000

		<u>ESTIMATED WITHHOLDING</u>						
	<u>Ratio of Disbursement</u>	\$100	\$250	\$500	\$1,000	\$1,250	\$1,500	\$2,000
STATE	0.720911%	\$2,145	\$5,364	\$10,727	\$21,454	\$26,818	\$32,181	\$42,909
FIRE	3.040230%	\$9,048	\$22,619	\$45,239	\$90,477	\$113,097	\$135,716	\$180,955
CROWDER COLLEGE	9.612990%	\$28,608	\$71,521	\$143,041	\$286,083	\$357,603	\$429,124	\$572,165
SURTAX	1.394359%	\$4,150	\$10,374	\$20,748	\$41,496	\$51,870	\$62,244	\$82,992
LIBRARY	2.311452%	\$6,879	\$17,197	\$34,394	\$68,789	\$85,986	\$103,183	\$137,578

SCHOOLS	82.920058%	\$246,770	\$616,925	\$1,233,850	\$2,467,701	\$3,084,626	\$3,701,551	\$4,935,402
	100.000000%	\$297,600	\$744,000	\$1,488,000	\$2,976,000	\$3,720,000	\$4,464,000	\$5,952,000

Officials from the **Miller County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 19.5967% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

Levy Description	2022 Totals	2021 Totals	Difference	Senior Credit
State	\$136,347	\$129,667	\$6,680	\$1,309
County	\$1,239	\$5,151	-\$3,911	-\$767
Nursing Home	\$516,503	\$492,092	\$24,411	\$4,784
Debt Service	\$173,830	\$179,140	-\$5,310	-\$1,041
Health	\$541,977	\$516,384	\$25,593	\$5,015
Developmentally Disabled/Board for Service	\$376,467	\$358,690	\$17,777	\$3,484
Senior Citizen	\$217,784	\$207,487	\$10,297	\$2,018
Eldon R1 School	\$4,879,441	\$4,538,050	\$341,391	\$66,901
Eugene R5 School	\$534,270	\$501,833	\$32,437	\$6,357
Iberia R5 School	\$1,832,375	\$1,754,671	\$77,704	\$15,227
Osage R2 School	\$7,483,629	\$7,208,161	\$275,468	\$53,983
St Elizabeth R4 School	\$819,562	\$771,724	\$47,838	\$9,375
Tuscumbia R3 School	\$668,588	\$635,787	\$32,801	\$6,428
Westphalia OR3 School	\$9,602	\$9,259	\$343	\$67
Bagnell Special Road	\$222,692	\$214,197	\$8,495	\$1,665
Common (County) Road	\$630,376	\$596,359	\$34,017	\$6,666
Kaiser Special Road	\$168,752	\$160,328	\$8,424	\$1,651
Miller Library	\$568,805	\$541,932	\$26,874	\$5,266
Brumley Fire	\$78,326	\$73,774	\$4,552	\$892
Cole Fire	\$85,603	\$80,259	\$5,344	\$1,047
Iberia Fire	\$228,968	\$219,244	\$9,725	\$1,906
Lake Ozark Fire	\$1,746,320	\$1,676,095	\$70,225	\$13,762
Meta Fire	\$2,392	\$2,258	\$134	\$26
Moreau Fire	\$372,104	\$351,403	\$20,701	\$4,057
Osage Beach Fire	\$360,112	\$349,602	\$10,510	\$2,060
Rocky Mount Fire	\$96,921	\$91,812	\$5,109	\$1,001
St. Elizabeth Fire	\$45,592	\$43,280	\$2,312	\$453
Tuscumbia Fire	\$56,398	\$28,149	\$28,249	\$5,536
Bagnell City	\$3,149	\$3,589	-\$440	-\$86
Brumley Village	\$4,425	\$4,007	\$418	\$82

Olean Village	\$1,792	\$1,554	\$238	\$47
St. Elizabeth Town	\$12,661	\$11,746	\$915	\$179
Tuscumbia Village	\$5,041	\$5,078	-\$37	-\$7
CID - IDS	\$120,985	\$121,812	-\$826	-\$162
NID - JAHA	\$4,458	\$4,458	\$0	\$0
NID - W15	\$0	\$201	-\$201	-\$39
			Total Estimated Impact:	\$219,141

*Credit is applicable across all levy entities, sur tax, NIDs, TIFs, etc.

**Credit is not applicable to Penalties, Interest, Clerk Fees, Collector Fees, Tax Sale and other fees.

Miller County notes they have a large number of homes owned as secondary residences that could have the possibility of being credited as primary residences.

Officials from the **Mississippi County Collector** note the 2021 Missouri census report shows 18.3% of the county's residents are over the age of 65, however, county officials believe this is quite low and not accurate. The county contacted their software provider (Ulrich), and they were unable to assess the expense of the program updates that will be required if this passes.

Officials from the **Moniteau County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 16.2% of the county is 65 and over (per the US Census Bureau).

Tax Year	Estimated by year Senior Res Taxes	Estimated 2022 Senior Res Taxes	Estimated Tax Credit
2005	\$277,200	\$434,938	\$157,738
2006	\$281,892	\$434,938	\$153,046
2007	\$307,224	\$434,938	\$127,714
2008	\$318,488	\$434,938	\$116,450
2009	\$372,562	\$434,938	\$62,376
2010	\$365,353	\$434,938	\$69,584
2011	\$350,323	\$434,938	\$84,615
2012	\$352,351	\$434,938	\$82,587
2013	\$374,825	\$434,938	\$60,113
2014	\$374,957	\$434,938	\$59,981

2015	\$379,220	\$434,938	\$55,718
2016	\$382,461	\$434,938	\$52,477
2017	\$387,630	\$434,938	\$47,308
2018	\$392,761	\$434,938	\$42,176
2019	\$407,564	\$434,938	\$27,374
2020	\$405,586	\$434,938	\$29,351
2021	\$432,980	\$434,938	\$1,958
2022	\$434,938	\$434,938	\$0

\$60,047	Median Tax Credit Estimated
1952	Median Year born
73	Age of Median Tax Payer
\$68,365	Average Tax Credit Estimated

Officials from the **Montgomery County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 20.4% of the county is 65 and over (per the US Census Bureau).

Tax Year	Estimated by year Senior Res Taxes	Estimated 2022 Senior Res Taxes	Estimated Tax Credit	Current Age
1999	\$466,514	\$1,414,949	\$948,435	86
2000	\$515,735	\$1,414,949	\$899,214	85
2001	\$578,496	\$1,414,949	\$836,453	84
2002	\$611,213	\$1,414,949	\$803,737	83
2003	\$656,939	\$1,414,949	\$758,010	82
2004	\$694,031	\$1,414,949	\$720,918	81
2005	\$796,939	\$1,414,949	\$618,010	80
2006	\$825,198	\$1,414,949	\$589,751	79
2007	\$925,944	\$1,414,949	\$489,006	78
2008	\$956,114	\$1,414,949	\$458,836	77

2009	\$976,960	\$1,414,949	\$437,989	76
2010	\$1,006,541	\$1,414,949	\$408,409	75
2011	\$1,011,953	\$1,414,949	\$402,997	74
2012	\$1,018,943	\$1,414,949	\$396,007	73
2013	\$1,102,262	\$1,414,949	\$312,688	72
2014	\$1,109,055	\$1,414,949	\$305,895	71
2015	\$1,128,093	\$1,414,949	\$286,856	70
2016	\$1,176,262	\$1,414,949	\$238,687	69
2017	\$1,199,674	\$1,414,949	\$215,276	68
2018	\$1,227,141	\$1,414,949	\$187,808	67
2019	\$1,242,695	\$1,414,949	\$172,254	66
2020	\$1,251,918	\$1,414,949	\$163,032	65
2021	\$1,370,643	\$1,414,949	\$44,306	64
2022	\$1,414,949	\$1,414,949	\$0	63

\$405,703	Median Tax Credit Estimated
1949	Median Year born
73	Age of Median Tax Payer
\$445,607	Average Tax Credit Estimated
11,415	Total Population
2804	24.56% of Population 65 & Older
\$145	Individual Estimated Credit

CREDIT USING AGE BREAK DOWN PROVIDED BY HEALTH DEPARTMENT				
85+		317	\$81	estimated per individual
	\$923,825	2.78%	\$25,682	
80-84		279	\$65	estimated per individual
	\$747,426	2.44%	\$18,237	
75-79		409	\$ 41.77	estimated per individual
	\$476,798	3.58%	\$ 17,069.37	

74-70	551	\$30	estimated per individual
	\$340,888	4.83%	\$16,465
65-69	776	\$17	estimated per individual
	\$195,411	6.80%	\$13,288
62-63 Estimated 1/2 of 8.25%	471	\$2	estimated per individual
	\$22,153	4.13%	\$915
			\$91,657

2022 Tax Revenue by District Type (not including surtax)

				Estimated Loss of Tax Revenue
School	\$6,444,368	\$9,650,717	66.7760581%	\$61,205
Road	\$946,527	\$9,650,717	9.8078454%	\$8,990
Ambulance	\$691,683	\$9,650,717	7.1671668%	\$6,569
Fire	\$414,161	\$9,650,717	4.2915029%	\$3,933
City	\$215,342	\$9,650,717	2.2313596%	\$2,045
Hospital	\$118,442	\$9,650,717	1.2272844%	\$1,125
State	\$47,691	\$9,650,717	0.4941715%	\$453
County	\$400,080	\$9,650,717	4.1455995%	\$3,800
DDAMBC	\$148,619	\$9,650,717	1.5399755%	\$1,411
Health	\$223,804	\$9,650,717	2.3190364%	\$2,126
				\$91,657

Cost to the county to implement: \$50,000 if the state funds the credit

or

Cost to the county to implement: \$141,657 if the county funds the credit

or

Cost to the county to implement: \$146,610 if the courts determine that the credit is to be subtracted from each taxing district and "freezes" the tax amount due from the eligible taxpayer. The County's software would have to be modified.

Cost to the state \$91,657 if the state funds the credit

Costs to the county if determined by the court

School	\$61,205
Road	\$8,990

Ambulance	\$6,569
Fire	\$3,933
City	\$2,045
Hospital	\$1,125
State	\$453
County	\$3,800
DDAMBC	\$1,411
Health	\$2,126
Total	\$91,657

Officials from **Montgomery County** assume they will need 1 Full Time Person Clerk's Office to Accept Applications and Calculate Credit (\$30,000), 1 Part-time Person Assessor's Office to Complete the form 948 (\$10,000), and 1 Part-time Person Collector's office to apply credit and note credit on tax bill prior to mailing (\$10,000). The county's current tax billing program is capable of applying a deposit on account for any dollar amount. If the state funds this credit and sends us a check prior to January 1st of the following year, the county could implement this homestead credit.

Officials from the **Morgan County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 23.7% of the county is 65 and over (per the US Census Bureau).

2022 Tax Revenue by District Type (not including surtax)

School	\$14,443,167	\$21,024,709	68.6961551%
Road	\$880,289	\$21,024,709	4.1869270%
Nursing Home	\$696,991	\$21,024,709	3.3151033%
Ambulance	\$54,726	\$21,024,709	0.2602934%
Jr College	\$27,355	\$21,024,709	0.1301110%
Fire Districts	\$2,496,601	\$21,024,709	11.8746030%
Cities	\$260,566	\$21,024,709	1.2393335%
State	\$13,591	\$21,024,709	0.06464069%
County	\$346,079	\$21,024,709	1.6460592%
Library	\$341,092	\$21,024,709	1.6223365%
Health Center	\$348,338	\$21,024,709	1.6568027%
Sheltered Work	\$188,890	\$21,024,709	0.8984212%
Senior	\$188,890	\$21,024,709	0.8984212%
Special Road (NID)	\$615,819	\$21,024,709	2.9290261%
Total	\$21,024,709		

Officials from **Morgan County** assume they will need 1 Full Time Person Clerk's Office to Accept Applications and Calculate Credit (\$30,000), 1 Part-time Person Assessor's Office to Complete the form 948 (\$10,000), and 1 Part-time Person Collector's office to apply credit and

note credit on tax bill prior to mailing (\$10,000). The county's current tax billing program is capable of applying a deposit on account for any dollar amount. If the state funds this credit and sends us a check prior to January 1st of the following year, they could implement this homestead credit.

Cost to the county to implement: \$50,000 if the state funds the credit
 or

Cost to the county to implement: \$915,400 if the county funds the credit
 or

Cost to the county to implement: \$191,828 if the courts determine that the credit is to be subtracted from each taxing district and "freezes" the tax amount due from the eligible taxpayer. The County's software would have to be modified.

Cost to the state \$865,400 if the state funds the credit

Costs to the county if determined by the court

School	\$594,497
Road	\$36,234
Nursing Home	\$28,689
Ambulance	\$2,253
Jr College	\$1,126
Fire Districts	\$102,763
Cities	\$10,725
State	\$5,594
County	\$14,245
Library	\$14,040
Health Center	\$14,338
Sheltered Work	\$7,775
Senior	\$7,775
Special Road (NID)	\$25,348
Total	\$865,400

Officials from the **New Madrid County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 19.9% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

Tax District	Loss in Taxes 2018 to 2019	Loss in Taxes 2019 to 2020	Loss in Taxes 2020 to 2021	Loss in Taxes 2021 to 2022	Total Loss of Revenue over 5 Years
37 School (Gideon)	\$1,643	\$496	\$1,394	\$25	\$3,558
Canalou	\$44	\$0	\$31	\$0	\$75
North Lilbourn	\$2	\$0	\$3	\$0	\$5
Parma	\$91	\$9	\$78	\$0	\$178
PVille Gen Rev	\$804	\$887	\$1,026	\$288	\$3,005
PVille Health	\$212	\$234	\$272	\$75	\$794
PVille Parks Rec	\$182	\$73	\$226	\$63	\$544
Risco	\$92	\$0	\$94	\$11	\$198
Sikeston Gen Rev	\$1,525	\$365	\$1,128	\$324	\$3,341
Sikeston Library	\$124	\$6	\$96	\$10	\$236
Sikeston Parks Rec	\$666	\$159	\$491	\$141	\$1,456
Tallapoosa	\$19	\$0	\$11	\$0	\$30
Catron Gen Rev	\$5	\$3	\$23	\$0	\$31
Catron Add Gen Rev	\$2	\$2	\$12	\$0	\$16
Gideon Gen Rev	\$193	\$0	\$127	\$0	\$320
Gideon Parks Rec	\$49	\$0	\$32	\$0	\$81
Howardville	\$47	\$0	\$47	\$7	\$101
Lilbourn Gen Rev	\$141	\$0	\$198	\$0	\$339
Lilbourn Debt Serv	\$70	\$0	\$216	\$0	\$286
Lilbourn Health	\$39	\$0	\$56	\$0	\$95
Lilbourn Library	\$30	\$0	\$46	\$0	\$75
Lilbourn Parks Rec	\$39	\$0	\$56	\$0	\$95
Marston	\$28	\$101	\$67	\$2	\$198
Matthews	\$45	\$13	\$64	\$5	\$127
Morehouse	\$123	\$60	\$117	\$28	\$328
New Madrid	\$754	\$141	\$842	\$197	\$1,934
County Rev	\$1,726	\$719	\$0	\$1,038	\$3,483

Health	\$830	\$176	\$902	\$159	\$2,067
J.G.C.	\$82	\$18	\$84	\$16	\$199
New Madrid County Library	\$1,087	\$251	\$1,227	\$234	\$2,799
MR-2 School	\$37	\$0	\$10	\$0	\$47
Portageville School	\$5,330	\$841	\$8,185	\$11,119	\$25,475
R-1 School	\$10,226	\$2,479	\$15,260	\$1,545	\$29,510
R-2 School (Risco)	\$1,175	\$0	\$1,828	\$74	\$3,076
R-6 School (SR-6)	\$13,385	\$3,648	\$32,088	\$3,575	\$52,695
Road & Bridge	\$1,324	\$277	\$1,428	\$250	\$3,280
Sheltered Workshop	\$166	\$35	\$185	\$32	\$417
SK Fire	\$36	\$14	\$59	\$36	\$144
State	\$248	\$53	\$303	\$48	\$652
TIFRPA1 District (Sikeston)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TIFWRPA1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TIFWRPA2A	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TIFWRPA2B	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TIFWRPA3	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTALS	\$42,618	\$11,060	\$68,310	\$19,301	\$141,289

Officials from the **Newton County Collector** estimated the cost of the programming system to allow credits provided to senior to appear on the bill, as well as, including those credits on end-of-month balancing and distribution reports. At \$150/hr., the estimated cost to the collector's office was between \$20,000 and \$40,000. The county collector notes the assessor may incur additional costs for data entry as well.

The county notes the following local impacts by jurisdiction in the tables below assuming a range of credit amounts from \$100 to \$2,000. Newton County has approximately 18.6% of residents over the age of 62 and approximately 31,000 real property parcels for an estimated 7,000 eligible residents.

JURISDICTIONS	TOTAL DISBURSED	RATIO OF DISBURSEMENT
STATE	\$185,260	0.571877%
FAIR	\$59,870	0.184813%
HEALTH	\$298,734	0.922159%
MENTAL HEALTH	\$498,713	1.539472%

LIBRARY	\$549,614	1.696598%
AMBULANCE	\$1,880,461	5.804777%
SB 40	\$359,379	1.109365%
ROADS	\$1,727,580	5.332850%
SCHOOLS	\$22,476,927	69.383790%
FIRE	\$1,887,309	5.825913%
CROWDER COLLEGE	\$1,704,824	5.262605%
WATERSHED	\$80,730	0.249205%
SURTAX	\$685,667	2.116577%
TOTAL	\$32,395,070	100.000000%

AVE CREDIT	TOTAL CREDITS
\$100	\$700,000
\$250	\$1,750,000
\$500	\$3,500,000
\$1,000	\$7,000,000
\$1,250	\$8,750,000
\$1,500	\$10,500,000
\$2,000	\$14,000,000

Jurisdictions	Ratio of Disbursement	Estimated Withholdings		
		\$100	\$250	\$500
STATE	0.571877%	\$4,003	\$10,008	\$20,016
FAIR	0.184813%	\$1,294	\$3,234	\$6,468
HEALTH	0.922159%	\$6,455	\$16,138	\$32,276
MENTAL HEALTH	1.539472%	\$10,776	\$26,941	\$53,882
LIBRARY	1.696598%	\$11,876	\$29,690	\$59,381
AMBULANCE	5.804777%	\$40,633	\$101,584	\$203,167
SB 40	1.109365%	\$7,766	\$19,414	\$38,828
ROADS	5.332850%	\$37,330	\$93,325	\$186,650
SCHOOLS	69.383790%	\$485,687	\$1,214,216	\$2,428,433
FIRE	5.825913%	\$40,781	\$101,953	\$203,907
CROWDER COLLEGE	5.262605%	\$36,838	\$92,096	\$184,191
WATERSHED	0.249205%	\$1,744	\$4,361	\$8,722
SURTAX	2.116577%	\$14,816	\$37,040	\$74,080
TOTAL		\$700,000	\$1,750,000	\$3,500,000

JURISDICTIONS	RATIO OF DISBURSEMENT	ESTIMATED WITHHOLDING			
		\$1,000	\$1,250	\$1,500	\$2,000
STATE	0.571877%	\$40,031	\$50,039	\$60,047	\$80,063
FAIR	0.184813%	\$12,937	\$16,171	\$19,405	\$25,874
HEALTH	0.922159%	\$64,551	\$80,689	\$96,827	\$129,102
MENTAL HEALTH	1.539472%	\$107,763	\$134,704	\$161,645	\$215,526
LIBRARY	1.696598%	\$118,762	\$148,452	\$178,143	\$237,524
AMBULANCE	5.804777%	\$406,334	\$507,918	\$609,502	\$812,669
SB 40	1.109365%	\$77,656	\$97,069	\$116,483	\$155,311
ROADS	5.332850%	\$373,299	\$466,624	\$559,949	\$746,599
SCHOOLS	69.383790%	\$4,856,865	\$6,071,082	\$7,285,298	\$9,713,731
FIRE	5.825913%	\$407,814	\$509,767	\$611,721	\$815,628
CROWDER COLLEGE	5.262605%	\$368,382	\$460,478	\$552,573	\$736,765
WATERSHED	0.249205%	\$17,444	\$21,805	\$26,167	\$34,889
SURTAX	2.116577%	\$148,160	\$185,200	\$222,241	\$296,321
TOTAL		\$7,000,000	\$8,750,000	\$10,500,000	\$14,000,000

Officials from the **Nodaway County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 15.9% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

Tax District	Loss in Taxes 2018 to 2019	Loss in Taxes 2019 to 2020	Loss in Taxes 2020 to 2021	Loss in Taxes 2021 to 2022	Total Loss of Revenue over 5 Years
Sample County District	\$15,720	\$9,906	\$41,410	\$49,276	\$116,311
State	\$83	\$62	\$305	\$92	\$541
Ambulance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Senate Bill 40	\$139	\$103	\$418	\$173	\$833
Health Center	\$139	\$103	\$375	\$173	\$789
Atchison Township	\$0	\$2	\$12	\$0	\$14
Grant Township	\$3	\$5	\$9	\$10	\$26
Green Township	\$1	\$2	\$1	\$4	\$8
Hopkins Township	\$7	\$1	\$7	\$4	\$19
Hughes Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10	\$10

Independence Township	\$0	\$2	\$3	\$1	\$6
Jackson Township	\$7	\$5	\$22	\$4	\$38
Jefferson Township	\$3	\$1	\$18	\$15	\$36
Lincoln Township	\$0	\$1	\$4	\$5	\$9
Monroe Township	\$1	\$3	\$8	\$1	\$12
Nodaway Township	\$3	\$0	\$21	\$2	\$26
Polk Township	\$103	\$67	\$273	\$100	\$542
Union Township	\$4	\$4	\$10	\$1	\$18
Washington Township	\$0	\$8	\$9	\$3	\$19
White Cloud Township	\$0	\$0	\$12	\$2	\$14
Barnard Fire	\$15	\$51	\$76	\$12	\$155
Bolckow Fire	\$0	\$0	\$14	\$26	\$41
Graham Fire	\$0	\$1	\$0	\$41	\$42
Hopkins Fire	\$10	\$8	\$49	\$20	\$87
Polk Fire	\$80	\$90	\$135	\$179	\$484
Clearmont Fire	\$0	\$12	\$55	\$22	\$90
Polk Township Temporary	\$315	\$204	\$601	\$302	\$1,421
West Nodaway Fire	\$23	\$0	\$121	\$50	\$194
Jackson Fire	\$42	\$27	\$133	\$23	\$226
Skidmore Fire	\$0	\$4	\$48	\$5	\$57
Union Fire	\$10	\$19	\$39	\$3	\$71
Elmo Fire	\$1	\$2	\$23	\$0	\$26
West Nodaway RI	\$566	\$787	\$3,481	\$12,406	\$17,240
Maryville RII School	\$10,324	\$10,068	\$29,375	\$6,402	\$56,169
South Nodaway RIV	\$1,447	\$1,721	\$2,250	\$1,852	\$7,269
Northeast Nodaway RV	\$1,176	\$1,202	\$2,904	\$1,350	\$6,632
North Nodaway RVI	\$317	\$683	\$1,840	\$492	\$3,331

Nodaway Holt RVII	\$1,549	\$571	\$786	\$773	\$3,680
Jefferson C123	\$897	\$104	\$2,341	\$1,717	\$5,059
Stanberry RII	\$0	\$15	\$361	\$245	\$622
Worth County RIII	\$14	\$102	\$44	\$0	\$160
City of Burlington Jct	\$0	\$89	\$266	\$1,195	\$1,549
City of Maryville	\$607	\$4,377	\$0	\$587	\$5,572
City of Pickering	\$16	\$0	\$20	\$0	\$36
City of Skidmore	\$7	\$60	\$52	\$15	\$134
Monroe Road & Bridge	\$1	\$45	\$129	\$9	\$184
Polk Road & Bridge	\$636	\$411	\$1,727	\$615	\$3,389
White Cloud Road & Bridge	\$34	\$0	\$209	\$35	\$278
Grant Road Bond	\$0	\$0	\$1,256	\$68	\$1,324
Green Road Bond	\$161	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$161
Hughes Road Bond	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Independence Bond 1	\$0	\$940	\$0	\$0	\$940
Lincoln Bond	\$0	\$2,267	\$0	\$0	\$2,267
Monroe Bond	\$88	\$147	\$0	\$278	\$512
White Cloud Bond	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Jackson Road Bond	\$0	\$541	\$0	\$28	\$569
Union Bond	\$0	\$0	\$53	\$95	\$148
Washington Road Bond	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Atchison Road & Bridge	\$0	\$33	\$184	\$0	\$217
Grant Road & Bridge	\$47	\$81	\$206	\$184	\$518
Green Road & Bridge	\$14	\$40	\$0	\$66	\$119
Hopkins Road & Bridge	\$69	\$24	\$84	\$72	\$250
Hughes Road & Bridge	\$0	\$3	\$78	\$115	\$196

Independence Road & Bridge	\$0	\$31	\$0	\$13	\$44
Jackson Road & Bridge	\$127	\$78	\$371	\$66	\$642
Jefferson Road & Bridge	\$51	\$11	\$281	\$249	\$592
Lincoln Road & Bridge	\$1	\$10	\$64	\$83	\$157
Nodaway Road & Bridge	\$67	\$0	\$341	\$40	\$448
Union Road & Bridge	\$95	\$67	\$126	\$8	\$297
Washington Road & Bridge	\$0	\$137	\$131	\$47	\$315
City of Clearmont	\$13	\$7	\$41	\$4	\$65
City of Barnard	\$61	\$52	\$7	\$2	\$122
City of Quitman	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
City of Hopkins	\$219	\$0	\$66	\$45	\$330
City of Graham	\$17	\$0	\$47	\$87	\$151
City of Parnell	\$0	\$2	\$13	\$0	\$15
City of Ravenwood	\$27	\$67	\$269	\$0	\$362
City of Conception Jet	\$15	\$5	\$33	\$5	\$58
City of Clyde	\$0	\$1	\$6	\$0	\$7
City of Elmo	\$0	\$0	\$16	\$8	\$24
City of Guilford	\$1	\$22	\$3	\$9	\$35
Arkoe	\$14	\$3	\$14	\$0	\$31
Library	\$446	\$223	\$2	\$225	\$895
Senior Citizens Fund	\$139	\$103	\$418	\$173	\$833
Sheridan Fire District	\$0	\$10	\$3	\$1	\$15
Parnell Fire	\$0	\$0	\$15	\$0	\$15
Atchison Road Bond	\$32	\$0	\$235	\$0	\$268
Nodaway Road Bond	\$0	\$0	\$468	\$0	\$468
Maryville TIF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

County	\$445	\$328	\$1,626	\$489	\$2,888
County Road & Bridge	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTALS	\$20,730	\$26,251	\$55,044	\$31,435	\$133,460

Officials from the **Oregon County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 30% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

Tax Year	Estimated by year Senior Res Taxes	Estimated 2022 Senior Res Taxes	Estimated Tax Credit
2009	\$840,609	\$1,222,945	\$382,336
2010	\$851,086	\$1,222,945	\$371,859
2011	\$872,428	\$1,222,945	\$350,517
2012	\$917,237	\$1,222,945	\$305,707
2013	\$939,101	\$1,222,945	\$283,844
2014	\$611,477	\$1,222,945	\$611,468
2015	\$1,021,335	\$1,222,945	\$201,609
2016	\$1,055,689	\$1,222,945	\$167,255
2017	\$1,056,816	\$1,222,945	\$166,128
2018	\$1,066,128	\$1,222,945	\$156,816
2019	\$1,076,594	\$1,222,945	\$146,350
2020	\$1,095,602	\$1,222,945	\$127,342
2021	\$1,130,651	\$1,222,945	\$92,294
2022	\$1,222,945	\$1,222,945	\$0

\$184,432	Median Tax Credit Estimated
1949	Median Year born
73	Age of Median Tax Payer

\$30,000 1 Full Time Person Clerk's Office to Accept Applications and Calculate Credit

\$10,000 1 Part-time Person Assessor's Office to Complete the form 948

1 Part-time Person Collector's office to apply credit and note credit on tax bill prior to
 \$10,000 mailing
 \$6,000 Programing costs

\$184,432.25 Median annual estimated credit
 \$56,000.00 If the state funds the credit

or

240,432.25 If the county funds the credit

184,432.25

If the state funds the credit

Officials from the **Pemiscot County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 17.80% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

Tax District	Loss in Taxes 2018 to 2019	Loss in Taxes 2019 to 2020	Loss in Taxes 2020 to 2021	Loss in Taxes 2021 to 2022	Total Loss of Revenue over 5 Years
# 18 SCHOOL	\$7,987	\$3,306	\$0	\$0	\$11,293
# 39 SCHOOL	\$131	\$19	\$0	\$6	\$155
BRAGG GEN	\$0	\$4	\$0	\$0	\$4
CVILLE GEN REV	\$51	\$244	\$204	\$121	\$620
CVILLE CEMETERY	\$2	\$17	\$16	\$10	\$45
CVILLE HEALTH	\$16	\$70	\$59	\$35	\$179
CVILLE LIBRARY	\$8	\$38	\$32	\$0	\$79
CVILLE SEWER	\$17	\$84	\$68	\$41	\$210
COOTER GEN REV	\$32	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$32
HAYTI GEN REV	\$126	\$391	\$39	\$91	\$647
HAYTI CEMETERY	\$10	\$2	\$1	\$7	\$20
HAYTI HEALTH	\$34	\$108	\$11	\$25	\$178
HAYTI LIBRARY	\$42	\$131	\$13	\$30	\$216
HAYTI PARKS REC	\$57	\$176	\$18	\$41	\$291
HAYTI HEIGHTS GEN REV	\$7	\$0	\$0	\$12	\$18

HAYTI HEIGHTS HEALTH	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$2	\$4
HOLLAND GEN REV	\$0	\$13	\$5	\$17	\$35
HOMESTOWN GEN REV	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
NORTH WARDELL CITY	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
PASCOLA CITY	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
STEELE GEN REV	\$0	\$78	\$88	\$0	\$167
STEELE HEALTH	\$0	\$22	\$25	\$0	\$48
STEELE LIBRARY	\$0	\$22	\$25	\$0	\$48
STEELE PARKS REC	\$0	\$22	\$25	\$0	\$48
WARDELL GEN REV	\$22	\$21	\$0	\$12	\$55
WARDELL HEALTH	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C7 SCHOOL	\$1,042	\$410	\$588	\$0	\$2,040
COUNTY TAX	\$349	\$0	\$1,382	\$0	\$1,731
HEALTH	\$43	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$43
HOSPITAL	\$185	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$185
JOHNSON GRASS	\$22	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22
R-1 SCHOOL	\$288	\$341	\$0	\$364	\$993
R-2 SCHOOL	\$4,145	\$1,747	\$105	\$1,102	\$7,100
R-3 SCHOOL	\$810	\$44	\$0	\$0	\$854
R-4 SCHOOL	\$1,264	\$3,658	\$0	\$257	\$5,179
R5 SCHOOL	\$947	\$8,260	\$0	\$0	\$9,207
ROAD&BRIDGE	\$131	\$31	\$0	\$0	\$162
STATE	\$13	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13
VOC. SCHOOL	\$285	\$322	\$0	\$0	\$607
SHLT.WS	\$43	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$43
TOTALS	\$18,110	\$19,580	\$2,707	\$2,174	\$42,571

Officials from the **Perry County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 20.4% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

Tax Year	Estimated by year Senior Res Taxes	Estimated 2022 Senior Res Taxes	Estimated Tax Credit
2013	\$914,265	\$1,859,766	\$945,501
2014	\$979,691	\$1,859,766	\$880,075
2015	\$975,273	\$1,859,766	\$884,493
2016	\$1,004,124	\$1,859,766	\$855,642
2017	\$1,049,248	\$1,859,766	\$810,518
2018	\$1,090,935	\$1,859,766	\$768,831
2019	\$1,119,663	\$1,859,766	\$740,103
2020	\$1,142,251	\$1,859,766	\$717,515
2021	\$1,151,595	\$1,859,766	\$708,171
2022	\$1,278,774	\$1,859,766	\$580,992
	\$1,859,766	\$1,859,766	\$0

\$768,831	Median Tax Credit Estimated
1955	Median Year born
73	Age of Median Tax Payer
\$717,440	Average Tax Credit Estimated

Tax Revenue by District Type (not including surtax)

School	\$9,552,652	\$13,446,548
Road	\$821,970	\$13,446,548
Library	\$246,899	\$13,446,548
SB40	\$246,899	\$13,446,548
City	\$920,174	\$13,446,548
Hospital	\$246,899	\$13,446,548
State	\$84,076	\$13,446,548
County	\$586,282	\$13,446,548
Mental Health	\$246,899	\$13,446,548
Health	\$493,799	\$13,446,548
	\$13,446,548	

\$35,000 1 Full Time Person Clerk's Office to Accept Applications and Calculate Credit

\$10,000 1 Part-time Person Assessor's Office to Complete the form 948

\$10,000 1 Part-time Person Collector's office to apply credit and note credit on tax bill prior to mailing

\$0 Their current tax billing program is capable of applying a deposit on account for any dollar amount. If the state funds this credit and sends us a check prior to January 1st of the following year, the county could implement this homestead credit.

\$0 If the county adopts this ordinance and the state does not fund it, general revenue would have to issue a check prior to January 1st.

\$10,000 If the courts determine that the credit is to be subtracted from each taxing district and "freezes" the tax amount due from the eligible taxpayer. The county's software would have to be modified.

\$768,831 Median annual estimated credit

\$55,000.00 If the state funds the credit

or

\$823,831.36 If the county funds the credit

or

\$145,519.40 If the courts determine that the credit is to be subtracted from each taxing district and "freezes" the tax amount due from the eligible taxpayer. The county's software would have to be modified.

\$768,831.36 If the state funds the credit

Cost to County Tax Districts if determined by court:

School	\$546,191
Road	\$46,998
Library	\$14,117
SB40	\$14,117
City	\$52,613
Hospital	\$14,117
State	\$4,807
County	\$33,522
Mental Health	\$14,117
Health	\$28,234
	\$768,831

Officials from the **Phelps County Collector** estimate they would lose over \$420,000 for a 5 year period. This does not include over \$60,000 per year in additional hard expenses for extra personnel.

Officials from the **Platte County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 15.50% of the county is 65 and over (per the US Census Bureau).

2022 Tax Revenue by District Type (not including surtax)

STATE	\$725,230	\$199,561,789	0.36%
COUNTY	\$1,450,452	\$199,561,789	0.73%
HEALTH	\$1,771,965	\$199,561,789	0.89%
MENTAL HEALTH	\$2,214,350	\$199,561,789	1.11%
BOARD OF SERVICES	\$2,881,558	\$199,561,789	1.44%
LIBRARY	\$7,832,425	\$199,561,789	3.92%
SENIOR SERVICES	\$1,109,593	\$199,561,789	0.56%
AMBULANCE	\$2,026,438	\$199,561,789	1.02%
CITY	\$24,691,289	\$199,561,789	12.37%
ROADS	\$6,624,558	\$199,561,789	3.32%
SCHOOLS	\$130,533,931	\$199,561,789	65.41%
FIRE	\$6,983,143	\$199,561,789	3.50%
DRAINAGE	\$972	\$199,561,789	0.00%
NID TOTALS	\$3,663,195	\$199,561,789	1.84%
TIF TOTALS	\$7,052,691	\$199,561,789	3.53%
	\$199,561,789		100.00%

Officials from the **Polk County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below. According to the US Census Bureau, 20% of the county is age 65 and over.

Tax Year	Estimated by year Senior Res Taxes	Estimated 2022 Senior Res Taxes	Estimated Tax Credit
2013	\$1,535,801	\$2,136,539	\$600,738
2014	\$1,550,780	\$2,136,539	\$585,759
2015	\$1,623,020	\$2,136,539	\$513,519
2016	\$1,639,005	\$2,136,539	\$497,533
2017	\$1,622,749	\$2,136,539	\$513,789
2018	\$1,666,158	\$2,136,539	\$470,381
2019	\$1,825,517	\$2,136,539	\$311,021
2020	\$1,936,464	\$2,136,539	\$200,075
2021	\$2,061,393	\$2,136,539	\$75,146
2022	\$2,136,539	\$2,136,539	\$0

\$ 483,957.00 Median Tax Credit Estimated
 1956 Median Year born
 73 Age of Median Tax Payer
 \$ 376,796.11 Average Tax Credit Estimated

Tax Revenue by District Type (not including surtax)			
School	\$10,805,674	\$368,123	76.0651276%
Road	\$698,342	\$23,791	4.9158869%
County GR	\$844,307	\$28,763	5.9433885%
Fire	\$387,392	\$13,197	2.7269924%
Juco	\$60,850	\$2,073	0.4283463%
State	\$84,608	\$2,882	0.5955854%
Library	\$626,601	\$21,347	4.4108766%
SB40	\$54,708	\$1,864	0.3851083%
Health	\$457,964	\$15,602	3.2237811%
Senior Serv	\$130,001	\$4,429	0.9151267%
Cities	\$55,371	\$1,886	0.3897802%
	\$14,205,818	\$482,071	99.6102198%

\$25,000	1 Full Time Person Clerk's Office to Accept Applications and Calculate Credit
\$12,500	1 Part-time Person Assessor's Office to Complete the form 948
\$12,500	1 Part-time Person Collector's office to apply credit and note credit on tax bill prior to mailing
\$40,000	Their current tax billing program is NOT capable of applying a deposit on account for any dollar amount. If the state funds this credit and sends us a check prior to January 1st of the following year, software modifications would be required.
\$0	If the county adopts this ordinance and the state does not fund it, general revenue would have to issue a check prior to January 1st.
\$40,000	If the courts determine that the credit is to be subtracted from each taxing district and "freezes" the tax amount due from the eligible taxpayer. The county's software would have to be modified.
\$483,957	Median annual estimated credit

\$50,000	If the state funds the credit
or	
\$533,957	If the county funds the credit
or	
\$116,673	If the courts determine that the credit is to be subtracted from each taxing district and "freezes" the tax amount due from the eligible taxpayer. The county's software would have to be modified.
\$483,957	If the state funds the credit

Officials from **Putnam County** assume a fiscal impact as 24.1% of their county population is 65 and older. County officials did not provide an estimated fiscal impact.

L.R. No. 0058S.04T

Bill No. Truly Agreed To and Finally Passed SS for SB 190

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June 13, 2023

Officials from the **Ray County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below. According to the US Census Bureau, 19.1% of the county is age 65 and over.

Current Tx Year	Average Res Tax Frozen Tax Amt	Average Current Year Res Tax	* Average Yrly Tax Increase	Average Credit Per Taxpayer	Avg Qualifying Accts 65 & older (20% 2023 TL)	Estimated Total Revenue Loss/Yr.
2014-2023	\$781	\$1,122	43.6345%	\$341	2275	\$775,138
2024	\$781	\$1,171	4.3635%	\$390	2275	\$886,475
2025	\$781	\$1,222	4.3635%	\$441	2275	\$1,002,669
2026	\$781	\$1,275	4.3635%	\$494	2275	\$1,123,934
2027	\$781	\$1,331	4.3635%	\$550	2275	\$1,250,490
2028	\$781	\$1,389	4.3635%	\$608	2275	\$1,382,568
2029	\$781	\$1,449	4.3635%	\$668	2275	\$1,520,410
2030	\$781	\$1,512	4.3635%	\$732	2275	\$1,664,266
2031	\$781	\$1,578	4.3635%	\$798	2275	\$1,814,399
2032	\$781	\$1,647	4.3635%	\$866	2275	\$1,971,083
2033	\$781	\$1,719	4.3635%	\$938	2275	\$2,134,604
2034	\$781	\$1,794	4.3635%	\$1,013	2275	\$2,305,261
						\$17,831,298

Ray County notes in addition to the massive loss of revenue, the county assumes there will be costs for implementation and maintenance, such as:

1. Software programming changes (est. 10,000)
2. Additional Salary - (est. 32,000) This is a big undertaking to implement and maintain and will require setting up extra employee and workstation
3. Depending on implementation and how it is required to be reflected on the statement/receipts those may need to be redesigned and reprinted

Officials from the **Reynolds County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 23.1% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

Tax District	Loss in Taxes 2018	Loss in Taxes 2019	Loss in Taxes 2020	Loss in Taxes 2021	Loss in Taxes 2022	Total Loss of Revenue over 5 Years
Reynolds County	\$297,724	\$299,449	\$304,215	\$309,379	\$316,414	\$1,229,457

Reynolds County assumes approximately a \$960,000 loss in tax revenue over 2024, 2025, and 2026. The county assumes the following administrative costs to implement the proposal:

- \$40,000 Assessor cost for computer upgrades
- \$15,000 Collector cost for computer updates
- \$75,000 for 2 part time employees and 1 full time employee
- **Total Cost- \$130,000**

Officials from the **Ripley County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 20.3% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

ESTIMATED BY YEAR	ESTIMATED	Estimated Tax
SENIOR RES TAXES	2022 SENIOR RES TAXES	Credit
\$331,435	\$528,407	\$196,972
\$361,489	\$528,407	\$166,918
\$366,793	\$528,407	\$161,614
\$405,964	\$528,407	\$122,443
\$419,361	\$528,407	\$109,046
\$458,472	\$528,407	\$69,935
\$439,180	\$528,407	\$89,227
\$418,512	\$528,407	\$109,895
\$422,101	\$528,407	\$106,306
\$460,792	\$528,407	\$67,615
\$462,703	\$528,407	\$65,704
\$471,369	\$528,407	\$57,038
\$478,553	\$528,407	\$49,854
\$481,556	\$528,407	\$46,851
\$484,863	\$528,407	\$43,544
\$504,567	\$528,407	\$23,840
\$510,383	\$528,407	\$18,024
\$532,394	\$528,407	-\$3,987
\$528,407	\$528,407	\$0

\$67,615 Median Tax Credit Estimated
 1951 Median Year born

73 Age of Median Tax Payer
 \$78,991 Average Tax Credit Estimated

Tax Revenue by District Type (not including surtax)

School	\$2,526,285
Road	\$308,566
Ambulance	\$96,844
Watershed	\$7,304
City	\$79,430
Hospital	\$0
State	\$26,519
TRC	\$205,927
Library	\$149,273
Health	\$123,115
Senior Center	\$41,098
Sheltered Workshop	\$82,015
	\$3,646,376

\$25,000 1 Full Time Person Clerk's Office to Accept Applications and Calculate Credit
 \$12,500 1 Part-time Person Assessor's Office to Complete the form 948
 \$12,500 1 Part-time Person Collector's office to apply credit and note credit on tax bill prior to mailing
 \$0 The county's current tax billing program is capable of applying a deposit on account for any dollar amount. If the state funds this credit and sends us a check prior to January 1st of the following year, the county could implement this homestead credit. If the county adopts this ordinance and the state does not fund it, general revenue would have to issue a check prior to January 1st.
 \$0 If the courts determine that the credit is to be subtracted from each taxing district and "freezes" the tax amount due from the eligible taxpayer. The county's software would have to be modified.
 \$40,000
 \$67,615 Median annual estimated credit

Cost to county to implement: \$50,000 If the state funds the credit
 or

Cost to county to implement: \$117,615 If the county funds the credit
 or

Cost to county to implement: \$99,540 If the courts determine that the credit is to be subtracted from each taxing district and "freezes" the tax amount due from the eligible taxpayer. The county's software would have to be modified.

Cost to state: \$67,615 If the state funds the credit

Officials from the **Saline County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 18.7% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

Tax District	Loss in Taxes 2018 to 2019	Loss in Taxes 2019 to 2020	Loss in Taxes 2020 to 2021	Loss in Taxes 2021 to 2022	Total Loss of Revenue over 5 Years
Slater Ambulance #1	\$3,781	\$0	\$3,970	\$74	\$7,825
SS Ambulance #2	\$21	\$2,480	\$11,019	\$5,911	\$19,430
Saline Co Ambulance #3	\$369	\$364	\$6,923	\$279	\$7,934
City of Slater	\$431	\$22	\$4,535	\$39	\$5,027
City of SS	\$0	\$132	\$4,386	\$612	\$5,131
City of Marshall	\$680	\$1,669	\$23,459	\$1,443	\$27,251
Village of Arrow Rock	\$23	\$23	\$149	\$32	\$226
City of Blackburn	\$31	\$37	\$306	\$33	\$407
City of Emma	\$0	\$0	\$103	\$12	\$114
City of Gilliam	\$1	\$11	\$122	\$78	\$212
Village of Grand Pass	\$18	\$0	\$30	\$3	\$51
City of Malta Bend	\$139	\$0	\$229	\$2	\$370
City of Miami	\$7	\$2	\$154	\$3	\$165
Village of Mt. Leonard	\$9	\$3	\$27	\$21	\$60
City of Nelson	\$19	\$16	\$91	\$3	\$128
Saline Co	\$4,870	\$619	\$12,146	\$0	\$17,635
Concordia Fire PD	\$754	\$0	\$489	\$20	\$1,263
Alma Fire PD	\$0	\$0	\$7	\$0	\$7
Malta Bend Fire PD	\$36	\$0	\$264	\$0	\$300
Glasgow Fire PD	\$0	\$0	\$59	\$2	\$62

West Central Fire PD	\$0	\$83	\$1,900	\$298	\$2,281
Slater Rural Fire PD	\$19	\$0	\$750	\$26	\$795
Saline Co Rural Fire PD	\$0	\$3,534	\$981	\$333	\$4,848
Blackwater Fire PD	\$0	\$5	\$256	\$0	\$261
Waverly Fire PD	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$469	\$469
Saline Co Health Dept.	\$279	\$213	\$6,635	\$288	\$7,416
State Fair Jr College	\$5	\$0	\$4	\$0	\$9
Slater SRD	\$36	\$0	\$1,841	\$16	\$1,892
SS SRD	\$84	\$17	\$1,451	\$390	\$1,942
Marshall SRD	\$165	\$461	\$6,142	\$338	\$7,106
Common Road SRD	\$156	\$0	\$2,610	\$170	\$2,937
Blackburn SRD	\$11	\$16	\$226	\$0	\$253
Gilliam SRD	\$36	\$25	\$393	\$20	\$474
Grand Pass SRD	\$6	\$0	\$112	\$10	\$128
Malta Bend SRD	\$51	\$0	\$345	\$0	\$396
Senate Bill 40	\$132	\$95	\$2,950	\$115	\$3,292
Slater School	\$800	\$0	\$24,940	\$2,428	\$28,168
SS R-7 School	\$953	\$0	\$29,907	\$5,360	\$36,221
Marshall School	\$2,413	\$17,248	\$85,253	\$4,214	\$109,128
Miami R-1 School	\$4	\$261	\$6,301	\$1,182	\$7,749
Blackwater R-2 School	\$167	\$42	\$3,936	\$0	\$4,146
Glasgow Howard Co R-2	\$0	\$0	\$154	\$0	\$154
Orearville R-4 School	\$1,261	\$0	\$6,480	\$273	\$8,014
Malta Bend R-5 School	\$1,283	\$912	\$7,578	\$130	\$9,904
Pettis Co R-5 School	\$50	\$0	\$48	\$0	\$99

Hardeman R-10 School	\$61	\$1,609	\$5,867	\$1,272	\$8,809
Laf-Sal R-10 School	\$325	\$0	\$8,859	\$0	\$9,184
Gilliam C-4 School	\$681	\$260	\$3,607	\$355	\$4,902
State of Missouri	\$35	\$51	\$2,341	\$67	\$2,493
SS Sticker Fee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
VT-Slater SRD	\$41	\$0	\$2,105	\$890	\$3,036
VT-SS SRD	\$0	\$16	\$1,692	\$117	\$1,825
VT-Marshall SRD	\$744	\$492	\$5,682	\$348	\$7,266
VT-Common Rd SRD	\$641	\$0	\$7,225	\$1,387	\$9,254
VT-Blackburn SRD	\$1,239	\$34	\$593	\$26	\$1,892
VT-Gilliam SRD	\$27	\$3	\$486	\$21	\$537
VT-Grand Pass SRD	\$16	\$0	\$123	\$12	\$151
VT-Malta Bend SRD	\$38	\$0	\$409	\$1	\$448
TOTALS	\$22,948	\$30,755	\$298,652	\$29,123	\$381,477

Officials from the **Scotland County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 25% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

Tax Year	Estimated by year Senior Res Taxes	Estimated 2022 Senior Res Taxes	Estimated Tax Credit
2022	\$60,868	\$53,765	-\$7,103
2021	\$58,910	\$53,765	-\$5,146
2020	\$56,951	\$53,765	-\$3,186
2019	\$55,832	\$53,765	-\$2,068
2018	\$53,765	\$53,765	\$0

\$ (3,186.25) Median Tax Credit Estimated
1958 Median Year born
73 Age of Median Tax Payer

L.R. No. 0058S.04T

Bill No. Truly Agreed To and Finally Passed SS for SB 190

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June 13, 2023

Hiring additional help at the cost of \$40,000.00 per year

Software installment at the cost of \$10,000.00

Officials from **Scott County** assume the following fiscal impact:

Five Year Estimation (Using Historical Data 2017-2022)			
Year One	\$29,001		
Year Two	\$174,802		
Year Three	\$228,753		
Year Four	\$304,360		
Year Five	\$352,327		
	\$1,089,243	Revenue Lost Over the First Five Years of Implementation	
Other Costs Hard Costs			
Programming*	10-40k	\$15,000.00	current system would not, may have to upgrade system
Staffing		\$44,000.00	2 People for 6 months to implement
Notices/Education		\$10,000.00	
		\$69,000.00	County Estimate to Implement
One Full Time & One Part time		\$66,000.00	personal for maintaining system

Officials from the **Shannon County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 20.4% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

Tax Year	Estimated by year Senior Res Taxes	Estimated 2022 Senior Res Taxes	Estimated Tax Credit
2019	\$297,760	\$319,378	\$21,618
2020	\$307,157	\$319,378	\$12,220
2021	\$307,415	\$319,378	\$11,963
2022	\$319,378	\$319,378	\$0

\$12,091.61 Median Tax Credit Estimated
 1946 Median Year born
 73 Age of Median Tax Payer
 \$11,450.30 Average Tax Credit Estimated

Tax Revenue by District Type (not including surtax)	
School	\$1,894,531
Road	\$142,256

Ambulance	\$86,351
Fire	\$8,036
State	\$17,785
County	\$100,769
Health	\$58,386
Senior Citizens	\$29,162
SWS	\$57,081
City	\$14,709
Total	\$2,409,067

\$35,000	1 Full Time Person Clerk's Office to Accept Applications and Calculate Credit
\$35,000	1 Full time Person Assessor's Office to Complete the form 948
\$35,000	1 full time Person Collector's office to apply credit and note credit on tax bill prior to mailing
\$0	The county's current tax billing program is capable of applying a deposit on account for any dollar amount. If the state funds this credit and sends us a check prior to January 1st of the following year, the county could implement this homestead credit.
\$0	If the county adopts this ordinance and the state does not fund it, general revenue would have to issue a check prior to January 1st.
\$50,000	If the courts determine that the credit is to be subtracted from each taxing district and "freezes" the tax amount due from the eligible taxpayer. The county's software would have to be modified.
\$12,092	Median annual estimated credit

Cost to county to implement:	\$105,000	If the state funds the credit
	or	
Cost to county to implement:	\$117,092	If the county funds the credit
	or	
Cost to county to implement:	\$155,856	If the courts determine that the credit is to be subtracted from each taxing district and "freezes" the tax amount due from the eligible taxpayer. The county's software would have to be modified.
Cost to state:	\$12,092	If the state funds the credit

Officials from the **St Charles County Clerk** note the below calculations are made prospectively from the date of voter approval and not retrospectively. If applied retrospectively, the revenue loss would begin at \$78.2 million.

SB 190 is unclear in many aspects, and the below calculations assume:

- Voters in St. Charles County approve ballot measure for the exemption of senior citizens from increases in property tax liability on their primary residences.
- This impacts property owners eligible beginning at age 62 (receive social security benefits).
- 22.3 percent of St. Charles County homeowners are eligible for social security based on Social Security Administration information for Congressional Districts 2 and 3 in St. Charles County.

FY 24: zero property tax losses.

FY 25: zero property tax losses.

FY 26: \$9.7 million dollars lost property tax revenue for all St. Charles County taxing jurisdictions and the State of Missouri blind pension fund property tax revenue.

*These revenue losses will increase each year.

FY 24: \$325,000 for Collector of Revenue annual programming, personnel, postage and materials

FY 25: \$355,000 for Collector of Revenue annual programming, personnel, postage and materials

FY 26: \$375,000 for Collector of Revenue annual programming, personnel, postage and materials

*The county anticipates these costs will go up each year

St. Charles County asserts that this bill violates the Hancock Amendment to the Missouri Constitution. The state is prohibited “from reducing the state financed portion of the costs” of a mandated activity and is prohibited from requiring local governments to begin a new mandated activity or to increase the level of a previously mandated activity beyond its 1980-81 level unless the General Assembly appropriates sufficient funds to finance the cost. Fort Zumwalt School Dist. v. State, 896 S.W.2d 918, 921 (Mo., 1995)

Officials from the **St Clair County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 33% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

Estimated by year Senior Res Taxes	Estimated 2022 Senior Res Taxes	Estimated Tax Credit	Year Born	Current Year	Current Age
\$733,632.88	\$1,099,484	\$365,851	1946	2023	77
\$859,322.24	\$1,099,484	\$240,161	1947	2023	76
\$887,546.49	\$1,099,484	\$211,937	1948	2023	75
\$899,146.48	\$1,099,484	\$200,337	1949	2023	74
\$917,485.10	\$1,099,484	\$181,998	1950	2023	73

Estimated by year Senior Res Taxes	Estimated 2022 Senior Res Taxes	Estimated Tax Credit	Year Born	Current Year	Current Age
\$928,076.76	\$1,099,484	\$171,407	1951	2023	72
\$938,134.76	\$1,099,484	\$161,349	1952	2023	71
\$945,739.59	\$1,099,484	\$153,744	1953	2023	70
\$949,795.03	\$1,099,484	\$149,689	1954	2023	69
\$995,709.75	\$1,099,484	\$103,774	1955	2023	68
\$971,716.50	\$1,099,484	\$127,767	1956	2023	67
\$987,765.00	\$1,099,484	\$111,719	1957	2023	66
\$1,004,998.51	\$1,099,484	\$94,485	1958	2023	65
\$1,066,022.24	\$1,099,484	\$33,461	1959	2023	64
\$1,099,483.58	\$1,099,484	\$0	1960	2023	63
		\$153,744	Median Tax Credit Estimated		
		1953	Median Year born		
		70	Age of Median Tax Payer		
		\$153,845	Average Tax Credit Estimated		

Officials from the **St Francois County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 16.9% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

Tax District	Loss in Taxes 2018 to 2019	Loss in Taxes 2019 to 2020	Loss in Taxes 2020 to 2021	Loss in Taxes 2021 to 2022	Total Loss of Revenue over 5 Years
St Francois County	\$474,439	\$64,105	\$310,280	\$104,423	\$953,247

Officials from the **St Louis County Collector** assume per the proposed legislation, the Assessor will continue to assess all real property, which includes the need for increased value mailings, increased inbound call volume from confused seniors and billing. The same Assessor and Collection Division work efforts and processes would be involved as currently taking place while Residential real property tax revenue could greatly decrease. The Collector will have the additional burden of calculating and applying a tax credit to tax bills.

Additionally, there likely would be annual software update costs and expense to properly calculate the amount of the tax credit, which would not be a uniform amount across multiple tax bills. Tax bills will need a formatting change to allow for this credit.

If implemented, St. Louis County would need to hire up to 10 new staff at \$60/hr. including salary and benefits to manage the process of handling increased inbound phone calls and email, reviewing senior taxpayer applications, verification documentation and determining the amount of tax liability credit that needs credited to the taxpayer accounts.

The salary and benefit costs per year to the County on a cumulative basis would be:

- Year 1: \$125,000
- Year 2: \$250,000
- Year 3: \$375,000
- Year 4: \$500,000

Based upon the past 5 years of real property assessments for the Residential value classification and census information that shows those age 65 and over at 18.80% of the county's population, St. Louis County taxing authorities would have had a Total Loss of \$33,642,319 in Residential property tax revenue if this law had been in effect.

- Loss of Tax Revenue 2018-2019: \$4,867,503
- Loss of Tax Revenue 2019-2020: \$6,959,514
- Loss of Tax Revenue 2020-2021: \$7,599,353
- Loss of Tax Revenue 2021-2022: \$14,215,949

With each year that passes, the loss would increase. Additionally, the number of 'qualifying' senior taxpayers (retiring baby boomers) would continue to increase, translating to even greater loss of future tax revenues.

Officials from the **Stone County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 37% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

Tax Year	Estimated by year Senior Res Taxes	Estimated 2022 Senior Res Taxes	Estimated Tax Credit
2007	\$2,366,067	\$3,889,360	\$1,523,293
2008	\$2,447,550	\$3,889,360	\$1,441,810
2009	\$2,297,662	\$3,889,360	\$1,591,698
2010	\$2,609,307	\$3,889,360	\$974,518
2011	\$2,616,927	\$3,889,360	\$1,272,434
2012	\$2,679,186	\$3,889,360	\$1,210,174
2013	\$2,806,750	\$3,889,360	\$1,082,610
2014	\$2,815,326	\$3,889,360	\$1,074,035
2015	\$3,000,176	\$3,889,360	\$889,184
2016	\$3,036,598	\$3,889,360	\$852,762
2017	\$3,243,066	\$3,889,360	\$646,295
2018	\$3,252,549	\$3,889,360	\$636,811

2019	\$3,389,023	\$3,889,360	\$500,337
2020	\$3,419,754	\$3,889,360	\$469,607
2021	\$3,769,636	\$3,889,360	\$119,724
2022	\$3,889,360	\$3,889,360	\$0

\$931,851 Median Tax Credit Estimated
 1953 Median Year born
 73 Age of Median Tax Payer
 \$892,831 Average Tax Credit Estimated
 \$40,000 Programming
 \$60,000 New full time employee
\$992,831 Total Cost

Officials from the **Taney County Collector** assume as of July 2021, Taney County had a 65+ population of 22.8%.

With a total population of 56,821, that would be a potential of 12,955 applications.

The county estimates needing 3 employees between the Clerk, Assessor and Collector to handle the application paperwork, phone calls, verification, and clerical work.

\$15 per hour X 2080 plus \$10,000 annual benefits = 41,200 x 3 = \$123,600.00

Programming with Ulrich per Anna @ Stone County \$20,000 - \$40,000

Total estimated cost: \$163,600.00

Officials from the **Warren County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 24% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

Tax Year	Estimated Residential Tax	Census 65 & Over % of Population	Estimated by year Senior Res Taxes	Estimated 2022 Senior Res Taxes	Estimated Tax Credit
2018	\$22,271,824	24.00%	\$5,345,238	\$6,228,161	\$882,924
2019	\$23,476,822	24.00%	\$5,634,437	\$6,228,161	\$593,724
2020	\$24,278,895	24.00%	\$5,826,935	\$6,228,161	\$401,226
2021	\$24,959,351	24.00%	\$5,990,244	\$6,228,161	\$237,917
2022	\$25,950,672	24.00%	\$6,228,161	\$6,228,161	(\$0)

Officials from **Warren County** assume they will need 1 Full Time Person Clerk's Office to Accept Applications and Calculate Credit, 1 Part-time Person Assessor's Office to Complete the

form 948, and 1 Part-time Person Collector's office to apply credit and note credit on tax bill prior to mailing. The county estimates the software upgrades necessary to implement the proposal at \$100,000.

Officials from **Webster County** estimate the following:

- 1) Direct costs of implementation: \$245,000 first year; \$66,000 per year on-going
 - a) \$90,000 in software costs (first year); \$5,000 per year in maintenance
 - b) \$25,000 in targeted mailings (first year); \$5,000 per year on-going
 - c) \$10,000 in misc. admin. Expenses (first year); \$1,000 per year on-going
 - d) \$120,000 in staffing expenses (first year); \$50,000 per year on-going

- 2) Loss of Tax Revenue
 - a) If effective date of credit is set to be the tax year of implementation –
 - i) First year, \$248,263 in lost revenue growth (total for all Districts in the County with affected levies). This includes:
 - (1) \$180,298.91 lost by schools
 - (2) \$23,778.52 lost by fire districts
 - ii) That much again in lost revenue growth, each subsequent year, exponentially

 - b) If effective date of credit is retroactive to the tax year each eligible taxpayer became eligible for social security benefits (age 62?) –
 - i) First year, a direct loss in actual revenue, plus loss of future revenue growth.
 - ii) Amount is extremely difficult to estimate.
 - iii) The effect could be catastrophic

Officials from the **Worth County Collector** note the following local impacts in the table below, assuming 26.4% of the county is 65 and over (Per the US Census Bureau).

Tax District	Loss in Taxes 2018 to 2019	Loss in Taxes 2019 to 2020	Loss in Taxes 2020 to 2021	Loss in Taxes 2021 to 2022	Total Loss of Revenue over 5 Years
Allendale City	\$2	\$1	\$10	\$0	\$13
Worth County Ambulance	\$464	\$112	\$469	\$224	\$1,270
Worth County	\$1,857	\$601	\$1,723	\$895	\$5,076
Denver City	\$0	\$6	\$4	\$0	\$10
East Fork Watershed	\$13	\$4	\$0	\$0	\$17
Worth Co FPD	\$245	\$83	\$278	\$54	\$660
Grant City	\$158	\$8,431	\$0	\$0	\$8,588

Worth County Library	\$155	\$37	\$156	\$75	\$424
Parnell FDP	\$23	\$2	\$31	\$17	\$73
Platte Watershed - CLOSED	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
NE Nodaway Co R-V	\$129	\$24	\$423	\$155	\$731
Worth County Road & Bridge	\$838	\$813	\$833	\$634	\$3,118
Sheridan FPD	\$39	\$40	\$21	\$76	\$176
Sheridan City	\$7	\$0	\$37	\$0	\$44
State	\$47	\$11	\$47	\$22	\$127
Worth Co R-III	\$5,709	\$4,538	\$5,601	\$2,746	\$18,593
Worth Co Convalescent Ctr	\$542	\$130	\$0	\$2,174	\$2,845
SCSF	\$77	\$19	\$0	\$311	\$407
Worth City	\$5	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5
TOTALS	\$10,310	\$14,849	\$9,634	\$7,383	\$42,176

Oversight recorded the following data from the Department of Health and Senior Services' 2021 [Senior Report](#) and the [US Census Bureau](#) to estimate the number of individuals who may qualify for the proposed credit in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – Qualifying Individuals

County	Population Estimate (2020)	% of Population 65+ (2020)	Estimated 65+ Population (2020)	% Senior Owner-Occupied Housing, 2018	Estimated Qualifying Individuals
Adair	25,314	15.40%	3,898	81%	3,162
Andrew	18,135	15.40%	2,793	83%	2,326
Atchison	5,305	25.40%	1,347	82%	1,108
Audrain	24,962	18.30%	4,568	85%	3,892
Barry	34,534	21.70%	7,494	87%	6,482
Barton	11,637	21.00%	2,444	71%	1,742
Bates	16,042	19.80%	3,176	83%	2,643
Benton	19,394	31.00%	6,012	90%	5,393
Bollinger	10,567	21.00%	2,219	86%	1,913
Boone	183,610	13.40%	24,604	79%	19,486
Buchanan	84,793	17.20%	14,584	80%	11,668

Butler	42,130	19.30%	8,131	73%	5,928
Caldwell	8,815	20.20%	1,781	83%	1,473
Callaway	44,283	17.20%	7,617	78%	5,903
Camden	42,745	29.10%	12,439	90%	11,220
Cape Girardeau	81,710	17.40%	14,218	79%	11,218
Carroll	8,495	22.10%	1,877	86%	1,611
Carter	5,202	20.10%	1,046	83%	872
Cass	107,824	17.50%	18,869	81%	15,190
Cedar	14,188	22.70%	3,221	86%	2,770
Chariton	7,408	24.60%	1,822	86%	1,573
Christian	88,842	16.40%	14,570	83%	12,035
Clark	6,634	21.30%	1,413	82%	1,156
Clay	253,335	14.90%	37,747	79%	29,858
Clinton	21,184	18.30%	3,877	88%	3,419
Cole	77,279	17.80%	13,756	79%	10,839
Cooper	17,103	19.10%	3,267	81%	2,630
Crawford	23,056	20.30%	4,680	82%	3,833
Dade	7,569	24.00%	1,817	84%	1,530
Dallas	17,071	20.40%	3,482	83%	2,877
Daviess	8,430	21.20%	1,787	87%	1,562
DeKalb	11,029	18.50%	2,040	71%	1,451
Dent	14,421	22.10%	3,187	76%	2,422
Douglas	11,578	25.10%	2,906	88%	2,563
Dunklin	28,283	18.50%	5,232	77%	4,013
Franklin	104,682	18.40%	19,261	84%	16,199
Gasconade	14,794	23.10%	3,417	89%	3,052
Gentry	6,162	19.30%	1,189	82%	978
Greene	298,915	16.90%	50,517	76%	38,595
Grundy	9,808	21.70%	2,128	80%	1,703
Harrison	8,157	22.40%	1,827	77%	1,398
Henry	21,946	22.20%	4,872	84%	4,107
Hickory	8,279	32.10%	2,658	88%	2,349
Holt	4,223	25.20%	1,064	76%	811
Howard	10,151	20.10%	2,040	85%	1,738
Howell	39,750	19.80%	7,871	76%	5,989
Iron	9,537	22.00%	2,098	79%	1,658
Jackson	717,204	15.70%	112,601	76%	85,126
Jasper	122,761	16.10%	19,765	79%	15,574
Jefferson	226,739	16.20%	36,732	87%	32,104

Johnson	54,013	12.90%	6,968	84%	5,818
Knox	3,744	21.90%	820	91%	743
Laclede	36,039	18.10%	6,523	82%	5,316
Lafayette	32,984	19.20%	6,333	80%	5,047
Lawrence	38,001	18.10%	6,878	80%	5,468
Lewis	10,032	19.40%	1,946	80%	1,563
Lincoln	59,574	14.30%	8,519	87%	7,386
Linn	11,874	21.20%	2,517	78%	1,966
Livingston	14,557	20.00%	2,911	80%	2,320
Macon	15,209	22.60%	3,437	82%	2,832
Madison	12,626	19.30%	2,437	80%	1,937
Maries	8,432	21.70%	1,830	85%	1,553
Marion	28,525	18.50%	5,277	78%	4,137
McDonald	23,303	15.90%	3,705	80%	2,949
Mercer	3,538	23.10%	817	78%	635
Miller	24,722	19.60%	4,846	85%	4,114
Mississippi	12,577	18.30%	2,302	79%	1,823
Moniteau	15,473	16.20%	2,507	83%	2,086
Monroe	8,666	24.00%	2,080	84%	1,739
Montgomery	11,322	20.40%	2,310	86%	1,984
Morgan	21,006	23.70%	4,978	83%	4,112
New Madrid	16,434	19.90%	3,270	77%	2,518
Newton	58,648	18.70%	10,967	85%	9,278
Nodaway	21,241	15.90%	3,377	80%	2,705
Oregon	8,635	23.00%	1,986	80%	1,579
Osage	13,274	18.00%	2,389	92%	2,186
Ozark	8,553	28.70%	2,455	86%	2,106
Pemiscot	15,661	17.80%	2,788	71%	1,974
Perry	18,956	19.50%	3,696	82%	3,013
Pettis	42,980	17.10%	7,350	81%	5,946
Phelps	44,638	17.00%	7,588	81%	6,162
Pike	17,587	18.60%	3,271	83%	2,718
Platte	106,718	15.60%	16,648	79%	13,102
Polk	31,519	17.70%	5,579	79%	4,402
Pulaski	53,955	9.40%	5,072	88%	4,458
Putnam	4,681	24.10%	1,128	79%	890
Ralls	10,355	22.80%	2,361	88%	2,087
Randolph	24,716	17.00%	4,202	83%	3,487
Ray	23,158	19.10%	4,423	84%	3,720

Reynolds	6,096	23.40%	1,426	86%	1,225
Ripley	10,679	20.30%	2,168	86%	1,860
Saline	23,333	18.70%	4,363	80%	3,469
Schuyler	4,032	19.20%	774	86%	666
Scotland	4,716	19.50%	920	90%	823
Scott	38,059	18.80%	7,155	78%	5,574
Shannon	7,031	22.80%	1,603	84%	1,350
Shelby	6,103	22.30%	1,361	85%	1,162
St. Charles	405,262	16.30%	66,058	84%	55,753
St. Clair	9,284	26.20%	2,432	84%	2,051
St. Francois	66,922	16.90%	11,310	84%	9,478
St. Louis City	301,578	13.90%	41,919	59%	24,858
St. Louis County	1,004,125	18.80%	188,776	81%	152,531
Ste. Genevieve	18,479	20.90%	3,862	90%	3,480
Stoddard	28,672	20.30%	5,820	80%	4,668
Stone	31,076	31.70%	9,851	90%	8,856
Sullivan	5,999	20.30%	1,218	84%	1,028
Taney	56,066	22.80%	12,783	78%	10,022
Texas	24,487	21.30%	5,216	84%	4,402
Vernon	19,707	20.30%	4,001	83%	3,304
Warren	35,532	18.20%	6,467	87%	5,646
Washington	23,514	17.60%	4,138	87%	3,600
Wayne	10,974	24.40%	2,678	83%	2,217
Webster	39,085	15.70%	6,136	79%	4,835
Worth	1,973	26.40%	521	82%	428
Wright	18,188	19.90%	3,619	77%	2,794
Total	6,154,913	Avg - 20.04%	1,077,029	Avg - 82.09%	863,078

*Actual figures may be higher as the above estimates only include homeowners 65 and older. Taxpayers eligible for social security aged 62-64 may qualify for the proposed credit as well.

Oversight recorded the current median value of homes and the average real property tax bill for each county according to [TaxRates.org](https://www.taxrates.org) in the table below. Oversight used these figures and the percentage change in assessed value from the [2022 Property Tax Rates Report](#) from the Missouri State Auditor to estimate the assessed value for the first year after the approval of the credit.

Table 2 – Assessed Values

County	Median Value of Homes in County	Median Assessed Value	Average Tax Bill	Estimated Tax Rate	% Change in Total Assessed Value (2021-2022)	Year 1 Assessed Value
Adair	\$97,800	\$18,582	\$817	4.40%	3.48%	\$19,229
Andrew	\$125,500	\$23,845	\$1,009	4.23%	7.75%	\$25,693
Atchison	\$69,500	\$13,205	\$669	5.07%	19.90%	\$15,833
Audrain	\$84,700	\$16,093	\$774	4.81%	9.29%	\$17,588
Barry	\$101,600	\$19,304	\$619	3.21%	5.87%	\$20,437
Barton	\$84,000	\$15,960	\$683	4.28%	6.59%	\$17,012
Bates	\$102,000	\$19,380	\$667	3.44%	8.90%	\$21,105
Benton	\$97,500	\$18,525	\$498	2.69%	5.76%	\$19,592
Bollinger	\$92,800	\$17,632	\$1,397	7.92%	7.04%	\$18,873
Boone	\$153,900	\$29,241	\$1,397	4.78%	6.79%	\$31,226
Buchanan	\$107,800	\$20,482	\$909	4.44%	5.08%	\$21,522
Butler	\$87,800	\$16,682	\$591	3.54%	4.44%	\$17,423
Caldwell	\$97,600	\$18,544	\$800	4.31%	6.87%	\$19,818
Callaway	\$122,700	\$23,313	\$837	3.59%	4.04%	\$24,255
Camden	\$187,200	\$35,568	\$920	2.59%	3.95%	\$36,973
Cape Girardeau	\$132,500	\$25,175	\$943	3.75%	8.89%	\$27,413
Carroll	\$72,600	\$13,794	\$640	4.64%	8.88%	\$15,019
Carter	\$88,100	\$16,739	\$462	2.76%	5.45%	\$17,651
Cass	\$152,900	\$29,051	\$1,573	5.41%	4.87%	\$30,466
Cedar	\$92,300	\$17,537	\$651	3.71%	5.67%	\$18,531
Chariton	\$76,500	\$14,535	\$590	4.06%	6.39%	\$15,464
Christian	\$146,800	\$27,892	\$1,178	4.22%	7.08%	\$29,867
Clark	\$68,700	\$13,053	\$677	5.19%	8.24%	\$14,129
Clay	\$153,900	\$29,241	\$1,863	6.37%	6.40%	\$31,112
Clinton	\$150,200	\$28,538	\$1,288	4.51%	6.28%	\$30,330
Cole	\$136,300	\$25,897	\$1,217	4.70%	5.38%	\$27,290
Cooper	\$112,400	\$21,356	\$808	3.78%	7.88%	\$23,039
Crawford	\$105,400	\$20,026	\$704	3.52%	8.52%	\$21,732
Dade	\$73,000	\$13,870	\$569	4.10%	5.28%	\$14,602
Dallas	\$96,800	\$18,392	\$515	2.80%	6.86%	\$19,654
Daviess	\$99,100	\$18,829	\$795	4.22%	8.12%	\$20,358
DeKalb	\$115,100	\$21,869	\$788	3.60%	9.17%	\$23,874
Dent	\$84,100	\$15,979	\$582	3.64%	8.38%	\$17,318
Douglas	\$87,800	\$16,682	\$495	2.97%	4.09%	\$17,364

Dunklin	\$67,300	\$12,787	\$543	4.25%	10.25%	\$14,098
Franklin	\$147,200	\$27,968	\$1,249	4.47%	6.22%	\$29,708
Gasconade	\$111,900	\$21,261	\$845	3.97%	6.64%	\$22,673
Gentry	\$79,500	\$15,105	\$786	5.20%	7.51%	\$16,239
Greene	\$125,500	\$23,845	\$969	4.06%	10.46%	\$26,339
Grundy	\$71,700	\$13,623	\$619	4.54%	7.51%	\$14,646
Harrison	\$77,700	\$14,763	\$634	4.29%	7.68%	\$15,897
Henry	\$103,300	\$19,627	\$822	4.19%	4.48%	\$20,506
Hickory	\$89,900	\$17,081	\$488	2.86%	2.93%	\$17,581
Holt	\$74,600	\$14,174	\$683	4.82%	8.73%	\$15,411
Howard	\$98,300	\$18,677	\$817	4.37%	5.85%	\$19,770
Howell	\$94,200	\$17,898	\$557	3.11%	6.58%	\$19,076
Iron	\$77,200	\$14,668	\$508	3.46%	4.63%	\$15,347
Jackson	\$129,900	\$24,681	\$1,647	6.67%	5.35%	\$26,001
Jasper	\$93,400	\$17,746	\$678	3.82%	6.50%	\$18,899
Jefferson	\$154,700	\$29,393	\$1,219	4.15%	4.03%	\$30,578
Johnson	\$133,100	\$25,289	\$1,033	4.08%	4.03%	\$26,308
Knox	\$56,500	\$10,735	\$579	5.39%	7.04%	\$11,491
Laclede	\$93,000	\$17,670	\$600	3.40%	7.86%	\$19,059
Lafayette	\$121,000	\$22,990	\$1,051	4.57%	7.83%	\$24,790
Lawrence	\$94,700	\$17,993	\$645	3.58%	5.33%	\$18,952
Lewis	\$79,400	\$15,086	\$644	4.27%	5.44%	\$15,907
Lincoln	\$155,600	\$29,564	\$1,168	3.95%	8.24%	\$32,000
Linn	\$66,800	\$12,692	\$592	4.66%	6.04%	\$13,459
Livingston	\$92,700	\$17,613	\$745	4.23%	9.10%	\$19,216
Macon	\$84,200	\$15,998	\$666	4.16%	8.72%	\$17,393
Madison	\$83,400	\$15,846	\$684	4.32%	9.03%	\$17,277
Maries	\$112,500	\$21,375	\$802	3.75%	6.64%	\$22,794
Marion	\$91,200	\$17,328	\$770	4.44%	6.60%	\$18,472
McDonald	\$86,800	\$16,492	\$465	2.82%	1.87%	\$16,800
Mercer	\$69,600	\$13,224	\$577	4.36%	8.84%	\$14,393
Miller	\$108,200	\$20,558	\$711	3.46%	7.55%	\$22,110
Mississippi	\$67,400	\$12,806	\$508	3.97%	6.87%	\$13,686
Moniteau	\$111,900	\$21,261	\$830	3.90%	4.44%	\$22,205
Monroe	\$79,100	\$15,029	\$704	4.68%	8.92%	\$16,370
Montgomery	\$107,300	\$20,387	\$759	3.72%	8.91%	\$22,203
Morgan	\$114,400	\$21,736	\$745	3.43%	5.99%	\$23,038
New Madrid	\$67,100	\$12,749	\$485	3.80%	5.94%	\$13,506
Newton	\$103,400	\$19,646	\$661	3.36%	5.75%	\$20,776

Nodaway	\$94,900	\$18,031	\$951	5.27%	4.71%	\$18,880
Oregon	\$69,200	\$13,148	\$368	2.80%	10.44%	\$14,521
Osage	\$120,400	\$22,876	\$721	3.15%	7.76%	\$24,651
Ozark	\$107,000	\$20,330	\$547	2.69%	5.01%	\$21,349
Pemiscot	\$61,200	\$11,628	\$543	4.67%	6.16%	\$12,344
Perry	\$122,400	\$23,256	\$871	3.75%	7.58%	\$25,019
Pettis	\$93,200	\$17,708	\$803	4.53%	1.66%	\$18,002
Phelps	\$114,700	\$21,793	\$753	3.46%	6.16%	\$23,135
Pike	\$97,900	\$18,601	\$738	3.97%	6.13%	\$19,741
Platte	\$185,100	\$35,169	\$2,128	6.05%	3.51%	\$36,403
Polk	\$112,300	\$21,337	\$658	3.08%	6.51%	\$22,726
Pulaski	\$120,200	\$22,838	\$739	3.24%	6.92%	\$24,418
Putnam	\$98,200	\$18,658	\$792	4.24%	6.21%	\$19,817
Ralls	\$106,800	\$20,292	\$732	3.61%	2.62%	\$20,824
Randolph	\$81,100	\$15,409	\$675	4.38%	5.67%	\$16,283
Ray	\$126,100	\$23,959	\$1,207	5.04%	6.69%	\$25,562
Reynolds	\$76,300	\$14,497	\$472	3.26%	1.08%	\$14,654
Ripley	\$68,100	\$12,939	\$420	3.25%	6.77%	\$13,815
Saline	\$84,000	\$15,960	\$663	4.15%	3.93%	\$16,587
Schuyler	\$55,900	\$10,621	\$530	4.99%	3.35%	\$10,977
Scotland	\$75,000	\$14,250	\$640	4.49%	8.34%	\$15,438
Scott	\$95,000	\$18,050	\$596	3.30%	7.14%	\$19,339
Shannon	\$72,100	\$13,699	\$348	2.54%	11.02%	\$15,209
Shelby	\$69,400	\$13,186	\$670	5.08%	6.52%	\$14,046
St. Charles	\$197,300	\$37,487	\$2,377	6.34%	4.92%	\$39,331
St. Clair	\$82,800	\$15,732	\$546	3.47%	5.74%	\$16,635
St. Francois	\$101,800	\$19,342	\$763	3.94%	5.31%	\$20,369
St. Louis City	\$122,200	\$23,218	\$1,119	4.82%	2.60%	\$23,822
St. Louis County	\$179,300	\$34,067	\$2,238	6.57%	2.69%	\$34,983
Ste. Genevieve	\$124,700	\$23,693	\$943	3.98%	4.60%	\$24,783
Stoddard	\$80,800	\$15,352	\$566	3.69%	11.10%	\$17,056
Stone	\$139,900	\$26,581	\$684	2.57%	7.26%	\$28,511
Sullivan	\$68,700	\$13,053	\$516	3.95%	2.01%	\$13,315
Taney	\$132,100	\$25,099	\$684	2.73%	3.71%	\$26,030
Texas	\$92,100	\$17,499	\$440	2.51%	0.27%	\$17,546
Vernon	\$82,600	\$15,694	\$629	4.01%	7.41%	\$16,857
Warren	\$161,000	\$30,590	\$1,271	4.15%	7.71%	\$32,948
Washington	\$82,400	\$15,656	\$522	3.33%	4.41%	\$16,346
Wayne	\$72,200	\$13,718	\$431	3.14%	5.30%	\$14,445

Webster	\$120,500	\$22,895	\$628	2.74%	9.56%	\$25,084
Worth	\$57,600	\$10,944	\$396	3.62%	11.91%	\$12,247
Wright	\$89,300	\$16,967	\$439	2.59%	0.00%	\$16,967

* **Oversight** notes according to the State Auditor's report, every county had an increase in assessment values from 2021-2022 except Wright County.

Using the estimated tax rate and the current and future estimated assessed values from Table 2, **Oversight** estimated the total loss of tax revenue per county for year 1 and year 2 of the proposal.

Table 3 – Difference in Tax Due

County	Current Average Tax Due	Year 1 Tax Due	Year 1 Difference in Tax Due per Taxpayer	Total Loss in Tax Revenue Year 1	Total Loss in Tax Revenue Year 2
Adair	\$817	\$845	\$28	\$89,888	\$182,905
Andrew	\$1,009	\$1,087	\$78	\$181,918	\$377,935
Atchison	\$669	\$802	\$133	\$147,459	\$324,261
Audrain	\$774	\$846	\$72	\$279,851	\$585,700
Barry	\$619	\$655	\$36	\$235,533	\$484,891
Barton	\$683	\$728	\$45	\$78,425	\$162,019
Bates	\$667	\$726	\$59	\$156,878	\$327,719
Benton	\$498	\$527	\$29	\$154,694	\$318,298
Bollinger	\$1,397	\$1,495	\$98	\$188,125	\$389,495
Boone	\$1,397	\$1,492	\$95	\$1,848,385	\$3,822,276
Buchanan	\$909	\$955	\$46	\$538,773	\$1,104,916
Butler	\$591	\$617	\$26	\$155,542	\$317,989
Caldwell	\$800	\$855	\$55	\$80,933	\$167,426
Callaway	\$837	\$871	\$34	\$199,606	\$407,276
Camden	\$920	\$956	\$36	\$407,727	\$831,560
Cape Girardeau	\$943	\$1,027	\$84	\$940,405	\$1,964,412
Carroll	\$640	\$697	\$57	\$91,545	\$191,220
Carter	\$462	\$487	\$25	\$21,957	\$45,110
Cass	\$1,573	\$1,650	\$77	\$1,163,609	\$2,383,886
Cedar	\$651	\$688	\$37	\$102,237	\$210,272
Chariton	\$590	\$628	\$38	\$59,292	\$122,374
Christian	\$1,178	\$1,261	\$83	\$1,003,739	\$2,078,543
Clark	\$677	\$733	\$56	\$64,480	\$134,273
Clay	\$1,863	\$1,982	\$119	\$3,560,006	\$7,347,853
Clinton	\$1,288	\$1,369	\$81	\$276,569	\$570,506

Cole	\$1,217	\$1,282	\$65	\$709,709	\$1,457,601
Cooper	\$808	\$872	\$64	\$167,432	\$348,058
Crawford	\$704	\$764	\$60	\$229,920	\$479,429
Dade	\$569	\$599	\$30	\$45,952	\$94,331
Dallas	\$515	\$550	\$35	\$101,625	\$210,221
Daviess	\$795	\$860	\$65	\$100,832	\$209,851
DeKalb	\$788	\$860	\$72	\$104,827	\$219,267
Dent	\$582	\$631	\$49	\$118,132	\$246,164
Douglas	\$495	\$515	\$20	\$51,892	\$105,907
Dunklin	\$543	\$599	\$56	\$223,366	\$469,626
Franklin	\$1,249	\$1,327	\$78	\$1,258,458	\$2,595,192
Gasconade	\$845	\$901	\$56	\$171,228	\$353,825
Gentry	\$786	\$845	\$59	\$57,705	\$119,744
Greene	\$969	\$1,070	\$101	\$3,911,859	\$8,232,899
Grundy	\$619	\$665	\$46	\$79,152	\$164,248
Harrison	\$634	\$683	\$49	\$68,060	\$141,347
Henry	\$822	\$859	\$37	\$151,247	\$309,269
Hickory	\$488	\$502	\$14	\$33,591	\$68,166
Holt	\$683	\$743	\$60	\$48,352	\$100,924
Howard	\$817	\$865	\$48	\$83,085	\$171,030
Howell	\$557	\$594	\$37	\$219,517	\$453,478
Iron	\$508	\$532	\$24	\$38,986	\$79,777
Jackson	\$1,647	\$1,735	\$88	\$7,500,868	\$15,403,033
Jasper	\$678	\$722	\$44	\$686,366	\$1,417,345
Jefferson	\$1,219	\$1,268	\$49	\$1,577,108	\$3,217,773
Johnson	\$1,033	\$1,075	\$42	\$242,203	\$494,167
Knox	\$579	\$620	\$41	\$30,280	\$62,692
Laclede	\$600	\$647	\$47	\$250,716	\$521,139
Lafayette	\$1,051	\$1,133	\$82	\$415,363	\$863,248
Lawrence	\$645	\$679	\$34	\$187,987	\$385,994
Lewis	\$644	\$679	\$35	\$54,751	\$112,480
Lincoln	\$1,168	\$1,264	\$96	\$710,857	\$1,480,288
Linn	\$592	\$628	\$36	\$70,298	\$144,842
Livingston	\$745	\$813	\$68	\$157,311	\$328,936
Macon	\$666	\$724	\$58	\$164,485	\$343,314
Madison	\$684	\$746	\$62	\$119,656	\$250,117
Maries	\$802	\$855	\$53	\$82,726	\$170,944
Marion	\$770	\$821	\$51	\$210,256	\$434,389
McDonald	\$465	\$474	\$9	\$25,646	\$51,771

Mercer	\$577	\$628	\$51	\$32,391	\$67,645
Miller	\$711	\$765	\$54	\$220,833	\$458,339
Mississippi	\$508	\$543	\$35	\$63,617	\$131,605
Moniteau	\$830	\$867	\$37	\$76,855	\$157,123
Monroe	\$704	\$767	\$63	\$109,188	\$228,115
Montgomery	\$759	\$827	\$68	\$134,173	\$280,301
Morgan	\$745	\$790	\$45	\$183,508	\$378,008
New Madrid	\$485	\$514	\$29	\$72,546	\$149,402
Newton	\$661	\$699	\$38	\$352,642	\$725,562
Nodaway	\$951	\$996	\$45	\$121,173	\$248,053
Oregon	\$368	\$406	\$38	\$60,660	\$127,654
Osage	\$721	\$777	\$56	\$122,319	\$254,129
Ozark	\$547	\$574	\$27	\$57,718	\$118,328
Pemiscot	\$543	\$576	\$33	\$66,017	\$136,100
Perry	\$871	\$937	\$66	\$198,896	\$412,869
Pettis	\$803	\$816	\$13	\$79,256	\$159,829
Phelps	\$753	\$799	\$46	\$285,815	\$589,237
Pike	\$738	\$783	\$45	\$122,977	\$253,492
Platte	\$2,128	\$2,203	\$75	\$978,624	\$1,991,597
Polk	\$658	\$701	\$43	\$188,551	\$389,377
Pulaski	\$739	\$790	\$51	\$227,981	\$471,739
Putnam	\$792	\$841	\$49	\$43,777	\$90,273
Ralls	\$732	\$751	\$19	\$40,027	\$81,102
Randolph	\$675	\$713	\$38	\$133,473	\$274,513
Ray	\$1,207	\$1,288	\$81	\$300,375	\$620,845
Reynolds	\$472	\$477	\$5	\$6,246	\$12,560
Ripley	\$420	\$448	\$28	\$52,887	\$109,355
Saline	\$663	\$689	\$26	\$90,383	\$184,317
Schuyler	\$530	\$548	\$18	\$11,821	\$24,037
Scotland	\$640	\$693	\$53	\$43,932	\$91,527
Scott	\$596	\$639	\$43	\$237,190	\$491,316
Shannon	\$348	\$386	\$38	\$51,764	\$109,232
Shelby	\$670	\$714	\$44	\$50,772	\$104,855
St. Charles	\$2,377	\$2,494	\$117	\$6,520,190	\$13,361,172
St. Clair	\$546	\$577	\$31	\$64,264	\$132,217
St. Francois	\$763	\$804	\$41	\$383,989	\$788,368
St. Louis City	\$1,119	\$1,148	\$29	\$723,224	\$1,465,251
St. Louis County	\$2,238	\$2,298	\$60	\$9,182,678	\$18,612,370

Ste. Genevieve	\$943	\$986	\$43	\$150,945	\$308,834
Stoddard	\$566	\$629	\$63	\$293,270	\$619,093
Stone	\$684	\$734	\$50	\$439,781	\$911,491
Sullivan	\$516	\$526	\$10	\$10,660	\$21,535
Taney	\$684	\$709	\$25	\$254,320	\$518,075
Texas	\$440	\$441	\$1	\$5,230	\$10,473
Vernon	\$629	\$676	\$47	\$154,016	\$319,444
Warren	\$1,271	\$1,369	\$98	\$553,229	\$1,149,113
Washington	\$522	\$545	\$23	\$82,883	\$169,422
Wayne	\$431	\$454	\$23	\$50,645	\$103,975
Webster	\$628	\$688	\$60	\$290,304	\$608,362
Worth	\$396	\$443	\$47	\$20,169	\$42,740
Wright	\$439	\$439	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total				\$56,487,565	\$116,230,310

Oversight assumes this provision would grant qualifying individuals tax credits for the increases in property taxes. Oversight notes the above calculations are made from the date of voter approval and not retroactively.

Oversight notes any county may grant this property tax credit by county ordinance or voter approval. Oversight notes this proposal would become effective on August 28, 2023. For the purpose of this fiscal note, Oversight assumes property tax credits would not be granted until at least tax year 2024. In addition, property taxes are due annually by December 31. Therefore, Oversight assumes that this proposal will not begin affecting local revenues until at least FY25 (for tax year 2024 payments).

Oversight is uncertain how many taxing districts would initiate approval of the tax credits. Therefore, Oversight will show a range of impact of \$0 (not commission-approved nor voter-approved) to an unknown loss in revenue to local political subdivisions beginning in FY 2025.

Oversight notes, per Article III Section 38(b) of the Missouri Constitution, the Blind Pension Fund (0621) is calculated as an annual tax of three cents on each one hundred dollars valuation of taxable property $((\text{Total Assessed Value}/100) \cdot .03)$. Oversight notes this proposal does not appear to alter a property's assessed value. Therefore, Oversight assumes this proposal would not impact the Blind Pension Fund.

However, **Oversight** notes the Blind Pension Fund receives increased property taxes from increases in assessed value. For example:

Assessed Value Year 1 = \$100,000

Blind Pension Tax Liability = $(\$100,000 / 100) \cdot .03 = \30

Assessed Value Year 2 = \$110,000

Blind Pension tax liability = $(\$110,000 / 100) * .03 = \33

For purposes of this fiscal note, **Oversight** assumes qualifying taxpayers would still pay the increases due to the Blind Pension Fund. If this assumption is incorrect, this could potentially change the fiscal impact as presented in this fiscal note.

Oversight assumes there could be costs to implement and monitor individual credits for local taxing entities to approve the property tax credits. Oversight will show a range of impact of \$0 (no subdivision ordinance or voter approval) to an unknown cost to local political subdivisions for implementation.

The proposal states property tax credits be submitted for a vote in each jurisdiction. Oversight assumes the first available election could be April 2024. Oversight assumes there could be election costs for local taxing entities occurring in FY 2024.

Oversight will show a range of impact of \$0 (not ordinance or voter approved) to an unknown savings to General Revenue from a reduction in Senior Property Tax Credit due the issuance of local property tax credits. Oversight does not anticipate the savings to exceed \$250,000.

Sections 143.124 & 143.125 Retirement Benefit Deductions

Officials from the **Department of Revenue (DOR)** note there are different types of retirement benefits; private pensions, public pensions and Social security benefits that are eligible for a subtraction under Missouri law. The subtraction allows a taxpayer to subtract a set amount of their retirement benefits from their Missouri adjusted gross income (MAGI) when calculating their taxable income. By having the subtraction they are potentially lowering their tax liability. This proposal changes the qualifications for the current amounts of the subtraction.

Public Pensions

Under current law (143.124) to be eligible for the public pension subtraction a taxpayer with a filing status of single, head of household, qualifying widow(er) and those married filing separate must have an MAGI of less than \$85,000 to qualify and for those filing married filing combined a MAGI of less than \$100,000. If they do, then they can receive a subtraction equal to 100% of the public pension amount that does not exceed the maximum Social security benefit available for that year.

Maximum Social Security benefits are defined as \$32,500 beginning on or after January 1, 2007 and increased by the amount of CPI percentage increase annually. For tax year 2020, (the most complete year of data available) the maximum Social security benefit amount was \$39,014. The amount for tax year 2022 was \$41,373.

Under this proposal, the current income limits would stop on December 31, 2023. Then this proposal will for tax years starting January 1, 2024 would allow all taxpayers regardless of their total income to claim a subtraction of their public pensions benefits from their MAGI equal to 100% of their maximum Social Security benefit. Due to the language in Section 143.124.5 this

would not eliminate all public pension benefits just those up to the maximum Social Security benefit calculated under Section 143.124.5.

The Department notes this additional subtraction begins January 1, 2024 (FY 2025 based on when the tax returns are filed).

In order to estimate the potential impact from this provision, DOR used information from the IRS as well as their internal 2020 tax year data to determine the percentage of taxpayers with public vs private pensions. DOR found that 61% of pension and annuity payments were from private funds and 39% were from public funds for individuals filing single. For the married filing combined individuals, 51% of payments were from private funds, while 49% were from public funds. For taxpayers filing as head of household, 58% of pension and annuity payments were from private sources, while 42% were from public sources.

Pensions	Public	Private
Singles	39%	61%
Married Filing Joint	49%	51%
Head of Household (HOH)	42%	58%

Based on data published by the IRS, this provision may exempt up to \$529,569,030 in public pension and annuity payments for taxpayers filing single, \$144,198,054 for taxpayers filing head of household, and \$2,550,768,784 for married filing joint taxpayers; for a total of up to \$3,224,535,868 in public pension and annuity income exempted under this provision.

However, exemptions do not reduce revenues on a dollar for dollar basis, but rather in proportion to the top tax rate applied. DOR notes that SB 3 (2022) set the individual income tax rate at 4.95% starting in tax year 2023 with it going to 4.8% in 2024. After that it will continue to reduce the tax rate over a period of several years until the rate equals 4.5%. At that time it will remain the 4.5%. For fiscal note purposes only, DOR will show the loss at each of those tax rates.

It should be noted that the majority of individuals with retirement income have a portion of that income withheld throughout the tax year. While this proposal would start on January 1, 2024, DOR expects that taxpayers would reduce their withholding beginning that day for their January 1, 2025 tax filing. Therefore, DOR assumes this will impact revenue starting FY 2024. Based on actual collection data, DOR notes that 42% of individuals pay income taxed in fiscal year 1 and 58% are paid in fiscal year 2. Using these same percentages DOR was able to estimate the loss of the proposal starting in FY 2024.

Officials from the **Department of Revenue (DOR)** note under current law (143.125) Social Security benefits are also allowed a subtraction from MAGI. Social Security benefits include those received by a person age 62 and older as well as Social Security disability benefits. To be eligible for the subtraction a taxpayer with a filing status of single, head of household, qualifying widow(er) and those married filing separate must have an MAGI of less than \$85,000 to qualify

and for those filing married filing combined a MAGI of less than \$100,000 to qualify. The current subtraction is equal to 100% of the amount of benefits that are included in the taxpayer’s federal adjusted gross income. This proposal for all tax years starting January 1, 2024 will remove the income limits for the Social Security benefits. Therefore, all taxpayers regardless of their MAGI will be eligible for the Social Security subtraction of 100% of their Social Security benefits.

The Department notes this additional subtraction begins January 1, 2024 (FY 2025 based on when the tax returns are filed).

Based on data published by the IRS, and using their internal tax data DOR estimates that this section may exempt \$689,197,344 in social security payments for taxpayers filing single, \$172,665,756 for taxpayers filing head of household, and \$2,353,388,312 for married filing joint taxpayers; for a total of \$3,215,251,412 in income exempted under this section.

However, exemptions do not reduce revenues on a dollar for dollar basis, but rather in proportion to the top tax rate applied. DOR notes that SB 3 (2022) set the individual income tax rate at 4.95% starting in tax year 2023 with it going to 4.8% in 2024. After that it will continue to reduce the tax rate over a period of several years until the rate equals 4.5%. At that time it will remain the 4.5%. For fiscal note purposes only, DOR will show the loss at each of those tax rates.

If should be noted that the majority of individuals with retirement income have a portion of that income withheld throughout the tax year. While this proposal would start on January 1, 2024 DOR expects that taxpayers would reduce their withholding beginning that day for their January 1, 2025 tax filing. Therefore, DOR assumes this will impact revenue starting FY 2024. Based on actual collection data, DOR notes that 42% of individuals pay income taxed in fiscal year 1 and 58% are paid in fiscal year 2. Using these same percentages DOR was able to estimate the loss of the proposal starting in FY 2024.

Therefore, this proposal will result in a loss to general revenue starting in FY 2024:

Table 1: Revenue Loss by Provision

Retirement Income	Top Tax Rate				
	4.95%	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%	4.5%
Pensions/Annuities	\$159,614,525	\$154,777,722	\$151,553,186	\$148,328,650	\$145,104,114
Social Security	\$159,154,945	\$154,332,068	\$151,116,816	\$147,901,565	\$144,686,314
Total GR Loss	\$318,769,470	\$309,109,790	\$302,670,002	\$296,230,215	\$289,790,428

Table 2: Revenue Loss by Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	Public Pensions	Social Security	GR Impact
2024	(\$65,006,643)	(\$64,819,469)	(\$129,826,112)
2025	(\$154,777,722)	(\$154,332,068)	(\$309,109,790)
2026	(\$153,423,417)	(\$152,981,662)	(\$306,405,079)
2027	(\$150,198,881)	(\$149,766,410)	(\$299,965,291)
2028	(\$146,974,345)	(\$146,551,160)	(\$293,525,505)
2029	(\$145,104,114)	(\$144,686,314)	(\$289,790,428)

Administrative Impact

These provisions will would require modification to the MO-A form and to the MO-1040P form. Additionally DOR will need to modify their website and their individual income tax computer system. These changes are estimated to cost \$7,193.

At this time the Department believes it can handle this work with existing resources. However, should DOR reach the number of errors or correspondence to justify additional FTE from this proposal or in combination with other proposals that will pass, DOR will seek the required number of FTE through the appropriation process. The Department is providing the number of errors or correspondence that require additional FTE.

- 1 FTE Associate Customer Service Rep for every 14,700 errors created
- 1 FTE Associate Customer Service Rep for every 5,700 pieces of correspondence generated

Oversight assumes the Department of Revenue is provided with core funding to handle a certain amount of activity each year. Oversight assumes DOR could absorb the administrative costs related to this proposal. If multiple bills pass which require additional staffing and duties at substantial costs, DOR could request funding through the appropriation process.

Officials from the **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning (B&P)** note Section 143.124 would eliminate the income limits for the individual income tax exemption for public pensions beginning with tax year 2024. Currently taxpayers who are married filing joint may exempt 100% of their public pension income, if their Missouri Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) equal to or less than \$100,000. All other taxpayers may exempt 100% of their public pension income if their MAGI is equal to or less than \$85,000.

In order to estimate the potential impact from this provision, B&P utilized pensions and annuity data published by the IRS. However, B&P notes that the term “pensions and annuities” includes both public and private retirement funds. For the purpose of this fiscal note, B&P used tax year 2020 (the most recent complete year available) Missouri tax return data to estimate the percentage of payments from public pensions and annuities versus private pensions and annuities.

In tax year 2020, 61% of pension and annuity payments were from private funds and 39% were from public funds for individuals filing single. For married filing combined individuals, 51% of payments were from private funds, while 49% were from public funds. For taxpayers filing as head of household, 58% of pension and annuity payments were from private sources, while 42% were from public sources.

Based on data published by the IRS, B&P estimates that this provision may exempt up to \$529,569,030 in public pension and annuity payments for taxpayers filing single, \$144,198,054 for taxpayers filing head of household, and \$2,550,768,784 for married filing joint taxpayers; for a total of up to \$3,224,535,868 in public pension and annuity income exempted under this provision.

However, exemptions do not reduce revenues on a dollar for dollar basis, but rather in proportion to the top tax rate applied. Therefore, B&P will show the estimated impacts throughout the implementation of the tax rate reductions from SB 3 (2022).

After additional research, DOR and B&P determined that the majority of individuals with retirement income have a portion of that income withheld throughout the tax year. Therefore, this provision will begin affecting revenues as early as FY24. Based on actual collections data, B&P estimates that 42% of individual income taxes are paid during fiscal year 1 and 58% are paid during fiscal year 2.

Consequently, B&P estimates that exempting public pension and annuity payments could reduce TSR and GR by \$65,006,643 in FY24. Once SB 3 (2022) has fully implemented, this provision could reduce TSR and GR by \$145,104,114 annually.

Officials from the **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning (B&P)** note Section 143.125 eliminates the income limits for the individual income tax exemption for social security payments beginning with tax year 2024. Currently taxpayers who are married filing joint may exempt 100% of their social security income, if their Missouri Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) equal to or less than \$100,000. All other taxpayers may exempt 100% of social security income if their MAGI is equal to or less than \$85,000.

Based on data published by the IRS, B&P estimates that this section may exempt \$689,197,344 in social security payments for taxpayers filing single, \$172,665,756 for taxpayers filing head of household, and \$2,353,388,312 for married filing joint taxpayers; for a total of \$3,215,251,412 in income exempted under this section.

However, exemptions do not reduce revenues on a dollar for dollar basis, but rather in proportion to the top tax rate applied. Therefore, B&P will show the estimated impacts throughout the implementation of the tax rate reductions from SB 3 (2022).

After additional research, DOR and B&P determined that the majority of individuals with retirement income have a portion of that income withheld throughout the tax year. Therefore,

this provision will begin affecting revenues as early as FY24. Based on actual collections data, B&P estimates that 42% of individual income taxes are paid during fiscal year 1 and 58% are paid during fiscal year 2.

Consequently, B&P estimates that exempting social security payments could reduce TSR and GR by \$64,819,469 in FY24. Once SB 3 (2022) has fully implemented, this provision could reduce TSR and GR by \$144,686,314 annually.

Summary

B&P estimates that this proposal could reduce TSR and GR by \$129,826,112 in FY24. Once SB 3 (2022) has fully implemented, this proposal could reduce TSR and GR by \$289,790,428 annually. Table 1 shows the estimated loss by provision, while Table 2 shows the estimated loss by fiscal year.

Table 1: Revenue Loss by Provision

Retirement Income	Top Tax Rate				
	4.95%	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%	4.5%
Pensions/Annuities	\$159,614,525	\$154,777,722	\$151,553,186	\$148,328,650	\$145,104,114
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Table 2: Revenue Loss by Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	Public Pensions	Social Security	GR Impact
2024	(\$65,006,643)	(\$64,819,469)	(\$129,826,112)
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2028	(\$146,974,345)	(\$146,551,160)	(\$293,525,505)
2029	(\$145,104,114)	(\$144,686,314)	(\$289,790,428)

Responses regarding the proposed legislation as a whole

Officials from the **Newton County Health Department, Branson Police Department** and the **St. Louis County Police Department** each assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies.

Officials from the **Office of the State Auditor, Joint Committee on Public Employee Retirement, State Tax Commission** each assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies.

Rule Promulgation

Officials from the **Joint Committee on Administrative Rules** assume this proposal is not anticipated to cause a fiscal impact beyond its current appropriation.

Officials from the **Office of the Secretary of State (SOS)** note many bills considered by the General Assembly include provisions allowing or requiring agencies to submit rules and regulations to implement the act. The SOS is provided with core funding to handle a certain amount of normal activity resulting from each year's legislative session. The fiscal impact for this fiscal note to the SOS for Administrative Rules is less than \$5,000. The SOS recognizes that this is a small amount and does not expect that additional funding would be required to meet these costs. However, the SOS also recognizes that many such bills may be passed by the General Assembly in a given year and that collectively the costs may be in excess of what the office can sustain with its core budget. Therefore, the SOS reserves the right to request funding for the cost of supporting administrative rules requirements should the need arise based on a review of the finally approved bills signed by the governor.

Oversight only reflects the responses received from state agencies and political subdivisions; however, other < local political subdivisions > were requested to respond to this proposed legislation but did not. A listing of political subdivisions included in the Missouri Legislative Information System (MOLIS) database is available upon request.

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026
GENERAL REVENUE			
<u>Savings</u> - §137.1050 - Reduction in Senior Property Tax Credits due the issuance of local property tax credits p. (4, 99)	\$0	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown
<u>Revenue Reduction</u> – §143.124 - Allowance of maximum deduction to all taxpayers - p. (102,104)	(\$65,006,643)	(\$154,777,722)	(\$153,423,417)
<u>Revenue Reduction</u> - §143.125 - Allowance of maximum deduction to all taxpayers - p. (102,104)	(\$64,819,469)	(\$154,332,068)	(\$152,981,662)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE	<u>(\$129,826,112)</u>	<u>Up to (\$309,109,790)</u>	<u>Up to (\$309,109,790)</u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026
LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS			
<u>Costs</u> – §137.1050 - Vote on implementing property tax credits - p. (99)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
<u>Costs</u> - §137.1050 - Implementation and monitoring of property credits p. (99)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
<u>Revenue Loss</u> – §137.1050 - from local property tax credit p. (98)	\$0	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS	<u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u>

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

No direct fiscal impact to small businesses would be expected as a result of this proposal.

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

PROPERTY TAX CREDIT

This act authorizes a county to grant a property tax credit to eligible taxpayers residing in such county, provided such county has adopted an ordinance authorizing such credit, or a petition in support of such credit is delivered to the governing body of the county and is subsequently submitted to and approved by the voters, as described in the act.

Eligible taxpayers are defined as residents who: 1) are eligible for Social Security retirement benefits; 2) are the owner of record of or have a legal or equitable interest in a homestead; and 3) are liable for the payment of real property taxes on such homestead.

The amount of the property tax credit shall be equal to the difference between the real property tax liabilities on the homestead in a given year minus the real property tax liability on such homestead in the year in which the taxpayer became an eligible taxpayer.

A credit granted pursuant to this act shall be applied when calculating the eligible taxpayer's property tax liability for the tax year. The amount of the credit shall be noted on the statement of tax due sent to the eligible taxpayer by the county collector.

RETIREMENT BENEFITS INCOME TAX DEDUCTION

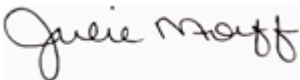
Current law allows taxpayers with certain filing status and adjusted gross income below certain thresholds to deduct 100% of certain retirement and Social Security benefits from the taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income, with a reduced deduction as the taxpayer's adjusted gross income increases. For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, this act allows the maximum deduction to all taxpayers regardless of filing status or adjusted gross income. 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

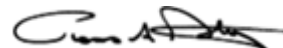
Department of Revenue
Office of Administration - Budget and Planning
County Employee's Retirement Fund
Office of the State Auditor
Joint Committee on Public Employee Retirement
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules
Office of the Secretary of State
State Tax Commission

Macon County Assessor
Miller County Assessor
Newton County Collector
Christian County Collector
Newton County Health Department
Branson Police Dept.
Kansas City Health Department
St. Louis County Police Dept.
Andrew County Collector
Atchinson County Collector
Audrain County Collector
Barry County Collector
Benton County Collector
Bollinger County Collector
Buchanan County Collector
Butler County Collector
Caldwell County Collector
Cape Girardeau County Collector
Carrol County Collector
Carter County Collector
Chariton County Collector
Christian County Collector
Clark County Collector
Cooper County Collector
DeKalb County Collector
Dent County Collector
Douglas County
Gasconade County Collector
Gentry County Collector
Grundy County Collector
Greene County Collector
Holt County Collector
Howard County Collector
Jefferson County Collector
Johnson County Collector
Laclede County Collector
Lafayette County Collector
Livingston County Collector
Macon County Collector
Madison County Collector
Maries County Collector
Marion County Collector
McDonald County Collector
Miller County Collector

Mississippi County Collector
Moniteau County Collector
Montgomery County Collector
Morgan County Collector
New Madrid County Collector
Newton County Collector
Nodaway County Collector
Oregon County Collector
Pemiscot County Collector
Perry County Collector
Phelps County Collector
Platte County Collector
Polk County Collector
Putnam County
Ray County Collector
Reynolds County Collector
Ripley County Collector
Saline County Collector
Scotland County Collector
Scott County
Shannon County Collector
St Charles County Clerk
St Clair County Collector
St Francois County Collector
St Louis County Collector
Stone County Collector
Taney County Collector
Warren County Collector
Webster County
Worth County Collector



Julie Morff
Director
June 13, 2023



Ross Strobe
Assistant Director
June 13, 2023