# Simplification: Tax Analysis, Fiscal Note, Projection and Application



**A. Yearly Changes: MO has changed** taxable income ranges (10 or 9), effective tax rates and 10-page Withholding Tables **yearly** (by SB 509 and HB 2540) during 2016-2027, which has caused the complex situations. When existing 10/9 tax brackets are matched/simplified/reduced to 2, tax analyses, fiscal notes and projections can be simplified. Each year has 6 tax charts. We combine/match Tables 1-72 into Table 73 simply. Also existing 10-page Withholding Tables can be eliminated/replaced. Besides income tax calculation simplification, the same method can also be used for other similar applications (next page).

Table 73 2016-2027 effect	ctive tax rate and tax form	mulas, which are from	. Table 1(12x6	) 2016 Tax Chart
Year Top rate Rate/\$9,000	Bottom rate Tax Rate (no	ot >\$9,000) Tax Rate (>\$9,0	<u>00)</u> <u>If TI is:</u>	The tax is:

2016	0.06	0.035*	0.015	(YTI/450,	000)+0.015	0.06-(225	/YTI)	
(*0.0	035 is from	m <u>https://dor</u>	<u>:.mo.gov/f</u>	orms/2016%	20Tax%20Cl	<u>nart 2016.p</u>	<u>df</u> )	Not over 1,000 1.5% TI
								1,000-2,000 15+2%(TI-1,000)
2017	0.06	0.0346	0.015	(YTI/459,13	83.7)+0.015	0.06-(228.0	6/YTI)	2,000-3,000 35+2.5%(TI-2,000)
2018	0.059	0.0344	0.015	(YTI/463,91	7.5)+0.015	0.059-(221.	.4/YTI)	3,000-4,000 60+3%(TI-3,000)
2019	0.054	0.0339	0.015	(YTI/476,19	0.5)+0.015	0.059-(180.	.9/YTI)	4,000-5,000 90+3.5%(TI-4,000)
2020	0.054	0.0335	0.015	(YTI/486,48	86.5)+0.015	0.054-(184.	.5/YTI)	5,000-6,000 125+4%(TI-5,000)
2021	0.054	0.03322*	0.014	(YTI/468,2	62)+0.014	0.054-(187	/YTI)	6,000-7,000 165+4.5%(TI-6,000)
(*0.0	0.0322 is from https://dor.mo.gov/forms/Withholding%20Formula_2021.pdf )		l.pdf)	7,000-8,000 210+5%(TI-7,000)				
		-			_		-	8,000-9,000 260+5.5% (TI-8,000)
2022	0.053	?	0.014	(YTI/	)+0.014	0.053-(	/YTI)	Over 9,000** 315+6%(TI-9,000)
2023	0.053	?	0.014	(YTI/	)+0.014	0.053-(	/YTI)	
2024	0.053	?	0.014	(YTI/	)+0.014	0.053-(	/YTI)	*At taxable income (TI) \$9,000,
2025	0.052	?	0.014	(YTI/	)+0.014	0.052-(	/YTI)	tax rate=315/9,000=0.035
2026	0.051	?	0.014	(YTI/	)+0.014	0.051-(	/YTI)	** 1,000,9,000 are changed
2027	0.051	?	0.014	(YTI/	)+0.014	0.051-(	/YTI)	every year (2016-2021).

\*\*(2016) \$9,000.01 (1,000.00) are changed to (2017) \$9,072.01,..... (2020) \$8,584.01 or (2021) 8,704.01 (1,088.00).

**B. Tax Rate and Tax Simplifications**: SB 597 (2021) provides the 2 tax rate and tax formulas. For yearly taxable incomes (YTI) over \$9,000, the same formula is used (tax format  $\rightarrow$  effective tax rate and tax format), which has no tax revenue change. For YTI not over \$9,000, existing 9 or 8 formulas are matched/combined into 1 formula in the effective format, which may have very slight (almost neutral) tax revenue change. 2016: "\$315 plus 6% of excess over \$9,000"=315+0.06(YTI-9000)=0.06 YTI-225=(0.06-(225+YTI))×YTI

• \$515 pius 070 01 excess 0ver \$7,000 515	-0.00(111-)000)=0.00111-223=(0	$.00^{-}(223.111)) \land 11$
If the Missouri yearly taxable income is:	The tax rate and tax are:	
Not over \$9,000	$(YTI \div C + 0.014) \times TI$	(YTI=TI×F)
Over \$9,000	(Top tax rate - (D $\div$ YTI)) $\times$ TI	(F=filing periods)

C. Tax Revenue, Analysis, Fiscal Note and Projection: (Only very slight tax revenue change)

For 2021: **Total Tax**=0.014Sum(YTIa)+Sum(YTIa×YTIa)÷C + Sum (0.054 YTIb–D)

 $(C=9,000\div(0.03322-0.014) = 468,262 \text{ and } D=(0.054-0.03322)\times9,000=187)$ (1) Existing Formula (1): Sub Tax Revenue=0.015Sum YTI1+Sum(A1+0.02(YTI2-1,000))+Sum(A2+0.025(YTI3-2,000))+Sum(A3+0.03(YTI4-3,000))+Sum(A4+0.035(YTI5-4,000))+Sum(A5+0.04(YTI6-5,000))+Sum(A6+0.045(YTI7-6,000))+Sum(A7+0.05(YTI8-7,000))+Sum(A8+0.05x (YTI9-8,000)) (For 2016)

(For tax revenue not over \$9,000 (YTI) before tax credits)

A1,....A8 (**8 constants**) and YTI1,....YTI9 (**9 groups**) are combined/simplified into **C and YTIa**. Then Fiscal Notes can be simplified for such as SB 597. <u>www.senate.mo.gov/FiscalNotes/2021-1/2783S.01I.ORG.pdf</u>

(2) <u>New Formula (2): Sub Tax Revenue</u>=0.014 Sum YTI a+Sum(YTIa×YTIa)÷C (For all years) <u>Tax Revenue Change</u> = Formula (2) – Formula (1)

For more information: <u>www.taxsimplecenter.net</u> or questions: <u>johnlee@taxsimplecenter.net</u> or 913-710-0957

## D. Simplification for MO Federal Tax Percentage and Deduction with Fair and Less Brackets

Existing MO Federal Tax Percentage (MO-1040) has 5 brackets and step rates from 35% to 25%, 15%, 5% and 0% (HB 991 in 2021). The following example shows such as \$1 AGI difference to cause \$1,500 deduction difference\*, which is unfair.

\***Example:** One person's MO AGI is \$100,001. Another person's AGI is \$100,000. When their federal taxes are the same \$15,000, their MO federal tax deduction is \$750 (5%×15,000) or \$2,250 (15%×15,000), which means **\$1 AGI difference causes \$1,500 deduction difference**, which is unfair.

With the simplified formula, their MO federal tax deduction is 1,049.96 (6.99972%×15,000) or 1,050.00 (7%×15,000) with very slight difference 0.04, which is fair and simple.

Missouri AGI Range, Line 6	Federal Tax Percentage	Simplified Formula
\$25,000 or less	35%	
\$25,001 to \$50,000	25%	0.35(1-(AGI÷125,000))
\$50,001 to \$100,000	15%	
\$100,001 to \$125,000	5%	
\$125,001 or more	0%	0

### FIG. Existing MO Federal Tax Percentage (or Property Tax Credit) and Simplification



## E. Simplification for MO Property Tax Credit (55 brackets are matched and reduced to 3)

MO Property Tax Credit Chart shows its reduction from \$1,100 to 0 when Line 10 is from 0 to \$30,000. Maximum tax credit (L13: Total Real Estate Tax Paid) is \$1,100.

One linear solution can be used to match related property tax credits with reducing 53 brackets to 1 with 98% reduction.

MO proper	rty tax credit	(2019)	
Line 10	0-14,000	14,000-30,000	Over 30,000
Credit	L13*	L13 (1-(L10-14,000) ÷16,000)	0

\* L13: Maximum total amount of allowable real estate tax paid is not to exceed \$1,100 (Form MO-PTS, Line 13).



For more information: www.taxsimplecenter.net or questions: johnlee1040@yahoo.com or 913-710-0957