

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 0302H.011
 Bill No.: HB 44
 Subject: Taxation and Revenue - General; Taxation and Revenue - Income; Department of Revenue; Retirement Systems and Benefits - General
 Type: Original
 Date: February 4, 2025

Bill Summary: This proposal modifies provisions relating to income tax deductions for private pensions.

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
General Revenue*	\$0	(\$139,463,338)	(\$136,431,526)
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue	\$0	(\$139,463,338)	(\$136,431,526)

* Oversight assumes a top income tax rate of 4.7% in tax year 2025 (FY 2026) and future income tax rate reductions from SB 3 (2022) will trigger consecutively (4.6% in FY 2027 and 4.5% in FY 2028+).

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
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 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
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 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Local Government	\$0	\$0	\$0

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

Section 143.124 - Private Pension Income Tax Deduction

Officials from the **Department of Revenue (DOR)** note currently, some taxpayers who receive a private pension are allowed to subtract a portion of the pension from their Missouri adjusted gross income when determining taxable income. Those eligible for the subtraction must have income under \$25,000 for a single, head of household or qualified widow(er), under \$32,000 for married filing combined filers and under \$16,000 for those married but filing separately. The subtraction allows for the first \$6,000 of the pension for individual filers and \$12,000 for married filing combined filers.

This proposal will raise the \$6,000 to \$12,000 for all filers. Additionally, this proposal raises the income limits for individual filers from \$25,000 to \$50,000, for married filing combined filers from \$32,000 to \$64,000 and for those married filing separate filers from \$16,000 to \$32,600. These changes are expected to lower these filers MAGI.

In order to determine the fiscal impact, the Department used its internal Income Tax Model that contains confidential taxpayer data from tax year 2022 (the most complete year available). DOR notes that currently taxpayers report \$1,073,196,317 in taxable private pension income. Accounting for the changes outlined in the proposal, this could result in a another \$3,031,811,687 in private pension income being eligible for the subtraction.

Note that subtractions do not reduce revenues on a dollar-for-dollar basis, but rather in proportion to the top tax rate applied. SB 3(2022) is allowing the individual income tax rate to decrease over a period of several years. Therefore, DOR will show the impact of this proposal with each expected rate drop.

Estimated Revenue Loss by Fiscal Year

Tax Rate	Tax Year (Fiscal Year)			
	2026 (FY27)	2027 (FY28)	2028 (FY29)	2029 (FY30)
4.7%	(\$142,495,149)	(\$142,495,149)	(\$142,495,149)	(\$142,495,149)
4.6%	(\$139,463,338)	(\$139,463,338)	(\$139,463,338)	(\$139,463,338)
4.5%		(\$136,431,526)	(\$136,431,526)	(\$136,431,526)

This proposal states that these changes will begin January 1, 2026, and therefore will not impact state revenue until the first tax returns are filed in January 2027 (FY 2027).

This proposal will require DOR to modify the department’s MO-A and MO-1040 forms (\$4,400), its website and individual income tax computer programming system (\$7,327). These items are estimated to cost \$11,727.

Oversight notes the DOR requests one-time cost for website income-tax changes and updates to comply with the proposed language; however, Oversight notes that DOR receives appropriation for routine website updates and will not show those costs in the fiscal note.

Officials from the **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning (B&P)** note currently taxpayers may subtract \$6,000 of their individual retirement income, if their Missouri Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) is less than \$25,000 for taxpayers filing single or head of household and \$32,000 for married filing combined taxpayers. B&P notes that these private pensions include IRAs, 401(k) plans, private pensions, annuities, and self-employed (Keogh) plans.

This proposal would allow taxpayers to subtract \$12,000 of their retirement income, if their MAGI is less than \$50,000 for individuals and \$64,000 for married filing combined taxpayers, beginning tax year 2026.

Based on tax year 2022 data, the most recent complete year available, Missouri taxpayers reported \$8,642,741,963 in taxable private pension income. However, as noted above taxpayers with MAGI below the current thresholds are already allowed a deduction. Under current law, \$1,703,196,317 of the taxable private pension income is already exempt from Missouri income tax. B&P estimates that this proposal could exempt an additional \$3,031,811,687 in private pension income.

However, subtractions 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). Consequently, B&P estimates that exempting individual retirement arrangement payments could reduce TSR and GR by \$142,495,149 (top tax rate 4.7%) in FY27. Once SB 3 (2022) has fully implemented, this provision could reduce TSR and GR by \$136,431,526 annually.

Table 1: Estimated Revenue Loss by Fiscal Year

Tax Rate	Tax Year (Fiscal Year)			
	2026 (FY27)	2027 (FY28)	2028 (FY29)	2029 (FY30)
4.7%	(\$142,495,149)	(\$142,495,149)	(\$142,495,149)	(\$142,495,149)
4.6%	(\$139,463,338)	(\$139,463,338)	(\$139,463,338)	(\$139,463,338)
4.5%		(\$136,431,526)	(\$136,431,526)	(\$136,431,526)

Oversight notes both DOR and B&P’s estimates include data from DOR and B&P’s internal Income Tax Model.

Oversight notes that it does not currently have the resources and/or access to state tax data to produce a thorough independent revenue estimate and is unable to verify the revenue estimates provided by B&P and DOR. Therefore, for the purpose of this fiscal note, Oversight will utilize B&P’s estimated impact for this proposal.

Oversight notes for the purpose of the fiscal note, Oversight assumes a top income tax rate of 4.7% in tax year 2025 (FY 2026) and future income tax rate reductions from SB 3 (2022) will trigger consecutively (4.6% in FY 2027 and 4.5% in FY 2028+).

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2026 (10 Mo.)	FY 2027	FY 2028
GENERAL REVENUE FUND			
<u>Revenue Reduction - §143.124 - Private Pension Income Tax Subtraction</u>	\$0	(\$139,463,338)	(\$136,431,526)
ESTIMATED NET IMPACT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND	\$0	(\$139,463,338)	(\$136,431,526)

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2026 (10 Mo.)	FY 2027	FY 2028
	\$0	\$0	\$0

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

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

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

This bill increases the maximum amount to be subtracted from a taxpayer's adjusted gross income for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, to the first \$12,000 of any retirement allowance received from any privately funded sources. The current maximum is \$6,000.

The following limits on a taxpayer's adjusted gross income in order to be entitled to the above maximum exemption are also increased for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2026:

- (1) Single, Head of Household -- increases from \$25,000 to \$50,000;
- (2) Married Filing Combined -- increases from \$32,000 to \$64,000; and
- (3) Married Filing Separate -- increases from \$16,000 to \$32,600

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

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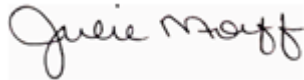
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SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Department of Revenue

Office of Administration - Budget and Planning



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