

Approved

Keith Roe
Date 3-2-90

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Taxation

The meeting was called to order by Representative Keith Roe at
Chairperson

9:00 a.m./~~xxx~~ on March 1, 1990 in room 519-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:
Representative Branson, excused

Committee staff present:
Tom Severn, Research Department
Chris Courtwright, Research Department
Don Hayward Revisor's Office
Lenore Olson, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:
Representative Joan Wagnon
Representative Elaine Wells
Esther Wolf, Secretary of Aging
Shari McCabe, Care World, Inc., Wichita
Lloyd Rikken

Representative Elaine Wells testified in support of HB 2918, stating that offering the alternative of property tax deferral to our older citizens for meeting the demands of paying property taxes when they are already strapped financially is an idea which not only helps our senior Kansans but also one that benefits the state by not having to fund programs such as the circuit breaker. (Attachment 1)

Esther Wolf, Secretary of Aging, testified in support of HB 2918, stating that the Kansas Department on Aging believes this bill is one of the best options for tax relief for the elderly.

Shari McCabe, Care World, Inc., testified in support of HB 2918, requesting the Committee help support the elderly and their effort to retain the dignity that accompanies remaining in their own homes and taking care of their own expenses -- not becoming another medical burden of the State of Kansas. (Attachment 2)

Chairman Roe concluded the hearing on HB 2918.

The Chairman requested the Committee to turn to HB 2740.

Representative Joan Wagnon testified in support of HB 2740, stating that she and other sponsors reintroduced this bill because many people have been applying for the circuit breaker and they had to make a choice between either the circuit breaker or the homestead refund. She also stated that she has continually heard from constituents this year that the top limits were still not high enough, and the constituents were falling just under the thresholds. (Attachment 3)

Lloyd Rikken testified in support of HB 2740, stating that none of the low income elderly he talked to are eligible for any circuit breaker.

Chairman Roe concluded the hearing on HB 2740.

The Chairman requested the Committee turn to HB 2971.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Taxation,
room 519-S, Statehouse, at 9:00 a.m./~~xxx~~ on March 1, 1990

A motion was made by Representative Wagnon, seconded by Representative Lowther, to amend HB 2971 as shown on the attached balloon. The motion carried. (Attachment 4)

A motion was made by Representative Snowbarger, seconded by Representative Wagnon, to amend HB 2971 to change date of mailing tax statement from "on or before December 10" to "on or before December 10 or within 10 days after receipt of the statement by such agent, whichever is later."

A substitute motion was made by Representative Aylward, seconded by Representative Smith, to amend SB 467 into HB 2971. The substitute motion failed by a vote count of 9 yeas and 10 nays.

The Chairman directed the Committee to return to the original motion by Representative Snowbarger. The motion carried.

A motion was made by Representative Dean, seconded by Representative Snowbarger to pass HB 2971 as amended. The motion carried.

The minutes of February 27, 1990, were approved.

The meeting adjourned at 10:20 a.m.

ELAINE L. WELLS
 REPRESENTATIVE, THIRTEENTH DISTRICT
 OSAGE AND NORTH LYON COUNTIES
 R.R. 1, BOX 166
 CARBONDALE, KANSAS 66414
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TOPEKA

HOUSE OF
 REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
 MEMBER: AGRICULTURE AND SMALL BUSINESS
 INSURANCE
 PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE
 PENSIONS, INVESTMENTS AND
 BENEFITS

COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

TESTIMONY

on

HOUSE BILL NO. 2918

March 1, 1990

by

REPRESENTATIVE ELAINE L. WELLS

Thank you Mr. Chairman and committee for hearing this bill and the opportunity to testify on it.

Eighteen states currently have a Property Tax Deferral program including California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Minnesota, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin. This bill is fashioned after the Colorado law.

The Problem. Most older people own a home and want to remain living in it. While inflation is boosting their homes' value, it is also eroding their already low and moderate incomes. They are becoming increasingly "house-rich" and "cash-poor". Unless they sell their home and move, most older people will not be able to cash in on their most important long-term investment. They've spent a lifetime acquiring this nest egg of home equity. But, they can't use it when they need it most unless they give up their home.

A Valid Solution - Property Tax Deferral. Turning home equity into a state-run loan program (home equity conversion) is strongly responsive to creating a new way for older homeowners to pay their

3/1/90

Attachment 1

property taxes. It is clear that property tax deferral offers the best means of unlocking home equity for most older homeowners.

How it Would Work. Each year older homeowners could request the State of Kansas to pay the property taxes they owe their local governments. These annual payments would accrue with interest as a loan from the State to the homeowner secured by equity in the home. Upon the death of the homeowner or prior sale of the home, the total loan (less any prior voluntary repayments) would be repaid to the State from the proceeds of the estate or sale.

In effect, this would allow the elderly to "postpone" or "defer" their tax payments until they cash in on their home equity. Their local taxes would be fully paid each year by the State, and they would repay the State upon the sale of their home or settlement of their estate.

Tax deferral could be wholly financed by the homeowners who choose to do so. The interest rate charged on deferred tax liabilities would cover the cost of state borrowing, administrative expenses, and a loss reserve fund. This approach would require no long-term support from the general revenue fund.

What it Would Do. This new way to pay property taxes would result in a significant amount of added disposable income for elderly homeowners each year. Tax deferral would give the elderly a simple, flexible, and relatively inexpensive means of cashing in on their lifetime investment in a home--without having to sell or move.

Property tax deferral would reward a lifetime of productive labor by enhancing the utility of the principal asset it has produced.

This in turn would let the elderly use more of their own resources to meet their own personally determined needs.

This innovative approach to property tax payment comes at a critical time. Homeowning property taxpayers with the lowest incomes (the elderly) are also the fastest growing group of taxpayers. These observations suggest that a plan to enable the elderly to use their own assets to pay their taxes is an idea whose time has come in Kansas.

Program Rationale.

A) Self-reliance among the elderly is becoming increasingly important as we become an older society.

- 1) Humanistic concern for individual dignity and independence supports the expansion of opportunities for old people to develop and use their own resources and potential on their own behalf.
- 2) The number of old people is now growing twice as fast as the total population. Over the next half century, one-half of America's population growth will be due to increases among the elderly.
- 3) Social policy concerns about the long-term "dependency ratio" (persons aged 18-65 v. those under 18 and over 65) also support the goal of maximum self-sufficiency among the old.
- 4) Old people themselves prefer to do as much for themselves as they can for as long as they can.
- 5) Use of one's own financial resources--rather than public benefits, in-kind programs, or social services--maximizes personal choice and independence.

6) If older people do more for themselves, then public resources can be more efficiently targeted to the neediest elderly.

B) Financial self-reliance among the elderly is limited by low to moderate incomes, inflation, and decreased earnings capacity.

C) No part of the elderly's most important financial asset can currently be converted to income without having to sell their homes and move.

1) Most older Kansans hold substantial equity in a real, appreciating asset: their home.

a) Home equity is often the only or most significant asset held by older people. For low income elderly in particular, a home is typically their only substantial asset.

D) Property taxes are a major financial concern of our older citizens.

1) In a survey in Wisconsin when asked what they liked least about owning a home, one in three older homeowners cited property taxes (1980 survey).

2) Nearly 1/3 of respondents in a 1978 Wisconsin Tax Reform Commission survey of older homeowners said that "all" or "most" of their friends and family had "serious difficulty" paying their property taxes. Another 20% said "about half" were faced with this situation.

3) Over 20% reported having had a property tax payment due but not the funds to pay it.

- E) In the decade ahead, property taxes are likely to become most increasingly burdensome for the lowest income and fastest growing group of homeowners: the elderly in general, and those aged 75+ in particular.
- F) For most older homeowners, property tax deferral will be the single most efficient, secure, and flexible method of converting home equity into income.
 - 1) Tax deferral will produce significant and increasing income supplements at a lower conversion cost than any other income-producing home equity conversion plan.
 - a) Especially for the elderly, tax bills can represent a significant proportion of income. For example, a person with \$7000 income and a \$35,000 home would realize anywhere from an 8% to 16% increase in annual income from tax deferral.
 - b) Because taxes go up each year, the income supplement from tax deferral would also rise. The greater the rate of tax increase, the faster the income supplement would rise.
 - c) No other income-producing public or private home equity conversion plan will have a lower interest rate than property tax deferral.
 - d) Any variable annuity plan will be more costly, less stable, and more likely to have payout decreases. Annual property tax increases would produce, in effect, a low-cost variable annuity that is quite stable and unlikely ever to decrease.

- G) Many public policy concerns support the development of a property tax deferral program.
- 1) Tax deferral would provide a significant annual income supplement to older homeowners from their own resources-- at no public cost.
 - 2) The taxpaying public in general is likely to be very supportive of tax deferral.
 - 3) Tax deferral would provide the most simple, efficient, and flexible means of converting home equity into income. For most older homeowners it may be the only acceptable conversation option available to them.
 - 4) Tax deferral would enhance retirement options and security for current and future generations. It would increase the asset management choices of a group with low to moderate incomes whose principal asset is now frozen.
 - 5) Tax deferral could be wholly financed by program participants.
 - a) The interest rate charged on deferred liabilities would cover the cost of state administrative expenses.
 - 6) Older homeowners would not have to fear being forced out of their homes due to property taxes. This element of security will be highly valued by the elderly.
 - 7) Older homeowners may be the most conscientious and desirable borrowers the state would have.
 - a) As paid-up homeowners, they have a life history of creditworthiness.
 - b) Because their life expectancy is shorter than that of younger people, the elderly will be borrowing for a shorter period of time.
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- 8) Tax deferral would increase the capacity of older homeowners to pay property taxes to support their local governments.
 - a) This will help preserve the stake that older people have in local government activities.
 - b) It will also provide a mechanism for easing the burden of local property reassessments.
 - c) And, it will enhance the ability of local governments to determine and meet local needs at the local level.

- 9) As the economic efficiency of households increases due to greater liquidity, there are marginal improvements in the allocative function of the economy.
 - a) This in turn makes possible increased levels of consumer demand, savings, and potential economic growth.
 - b) To the degree that these changes promote the health of the economy as a whole, the general public benefits.
 - c) It is conceivable that these economic factors could produce a net financial gain to the state--a return on the investment of its borrowing power.

- 10) Tax deferral will be one of the few equity conversion plans that will meet the needs of the least profitable market segment--low income households with inexpensive homes. In addition, low-income households tend to prefer flexible plans rather than long-term contracts involving substantial amounts of equity.

- 11) Property tax deferral is an innovative tax collection mechanism especially appropriate for the elderly.
- a) The property tax has not lent itself to divisibility of payment by mortgage free homeowners. In most areas, it must be paid in an annual lump sum or two semi-annual installments. This creates a cash flow problem for many older homeowners. Indeed, the overall burden of property tax may have as much to do with the payment method as the absolute amounts involved. Reassessments exacerbate this collection problem for owners and officials.
 - b) Taxes on consumption are paid at the point of sale. Income taxes are withheld at the point of wage or salary payment. Property taxes are usually paid by mortgagors on a monthly escrow basis. But, housing transactions are much less divisible once a mortgage is fully paid-- and that is the situation of most older homeowners.
 - c) Coincidentally, these paid-up homeowners are also the property taxpayers with the shortest life expectancy, the longest record of creditworthiness, and the greatest need and capacity to convert home equity into income. In addition, their annual tax bills are less than their annual increase in home value.
 - d) All of these factors form the theoretical basis for a new tax payment method; a future cumulative lump sum payment that coincides with the sale of the house or settlement of the estate.

e) This new way to pay reflects the realities of the older homeowners' situation, and provides a more convenient means for them to meet their civic responsibilities. It reflects the logic of income tax withholding and sales tax collection by relating tax payment to the natural transactions and circumstances which characterize the item being taxed and the taxpayer's situation.

I have attached to my testimony copies of the reports to the Colorado General Assembly from their State Treasurer. After the first year, only 26 applications were received with a total of \$16,391.25 deferred. But, after ten years in 1988, the number of applications per year increased to 458 with a total of \$484,630.42 deferred.

According to the National Association of State Units on Aging, the average rate of participation of eligible homeowners runs about 2% in most states. In Oregon which has the oldest, most liberal and best publicized program, the participation rate is roughly 10%. In Wisconsin 300-320 applications are received each year for the program.

There are safeguards built into the system by requiring the equity in the home to be greater than the mortgage, plus the deferral. This prevents the state from losing money in the program.

Offering the alternative of property tax deferral to our older citizens for meeting the demands of paying property taxes when they are already strapped financially is an idea which not only helps our senior Kansans but also one that benefits the state by not having to fund programs such as the circuit breaker. In the words of a tax expert, it could eventually replace the Homestead Tax Program.

I hope you will agree with me and support H.B. 2918.

I'll be happy to respond to questions.

REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
CONCERNING PROPERTY TAX DEFERRAL FOR THE ELDERLY
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988-89

Colorado

COUNTY	# of Apps	Curr Yr Deferrals	Curr Amts Pd Prior to 5/1/89	Prior Yrs Liens	TOTAL
Adams	52	\$44,650.64		\$117,680.67	\$162,331.31
Arapahoe	75	124,667.34		347,619.55	472,286.89
Boulder	37	41,537.51		129,801.41	171,338.92
Clear Creek	2	1,872.40		13,491.09	15,363.49
Delta	2	1,041.20	629.04	0.00	412.16
Denver	96	85,013.03		278,295.79	363,308.82
Douglas	3	4,082.45		1,599.53	5,681.98
Elbert	1	1,439.28		7,883.63	9,322.91
El Paso	12	10,470.06		85,981.35	96,451.41
Fremont	1	886.94		0.00	886.94
Garfield	2	1,370.43		760.15	2,130.58
Grand	1	627.58		0.00	627.58
Huerfano	1	817.02		967.08	1,784.10
Jefferson	128	129,769.11		350,596.53	480,365.64

COUNTY	# of Apps	Curr Yr Deferrals	Curr ^{units} Pd Prior to 5/1/88	Prior Yrs Liens	TOTAL
Lake	1	518.52		1,440.23	1,958.75
Larimer	20	17,612.30		61,351.54	78,963.84
Logan	1	468.74		1,325.71	1,794.45
Mesa	4	3,188.29		6,025.96	9,214.25
Montrose	1	794.98		1,824.22	2,619.20
Morgan	3	2,851.47		2,678.45	5,529.92
Park	3	1,977.68		5,501.19	7,478.87
Routt	1	948.41		9,577.71	10,526.12
Summit	2	1,377.26		6,119.70	7,496.96
Teller	2	1,181.92		1,047.62	2,229.54
Weld	7	5,465.86		23,064.56	28,530.42
Yuma	0	0.00		1,242.82	1,242.82
GRAND TOTAL FY 1989	458	\$484,630.42	\$629.04	\$1,455,876.49	\$1,939,877.87

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# Apps	Prev Balance	Int Earned	Amnt of Taxes Deferred	Total	Prin Payoffs	Int Payoffs	Ending Balance
1978 26	0.00	0.00	16,391.25	16,391.25	522.96	19.52	15,848.77
1979 45	15,848.77	1,014.29	29,735.08	46,598.14	2,675.93	172.47	43,749.74
1980 60	43,749.74	2,543.49	43,077.41	89,370.64	7,023.93	878.49	81,468.22
1981 62	81,468.22	5,656.68	49,874.32	136,999.21	4,433.33	612.50	131,953.38
1982 68	131,953.38	10,046.76	56,485.82	198,485.96	8,554.59	619.64	189,311.73
1983 129	189,311.73	13,471.83	115,015.23	317,798.79	19,579.89	852.86	297,366.04
1984 280	297,366.04	22,251.28	241,161.85	560,779.17	13,605.20	834.35	546,339.62
1985 315	546,339.62	36,818.52	299,536.53	882,694.67	80,284.14	4,428.37	797,982.16
1986 296	797,982.16	53,155.67	302,158.43	1,153,296.26	88,014.86	5,319.39	1,059,962.01
1987 430	1,059,962.01	68,392.63	459,008.60	1,587,363.24	100,151.23	10,465.76	1,476,746.25
1988 458	1,476,746.25	113,477.85	484,630.42	2,074,854.52	125,350.90	9,625.75	1,939,877.87

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REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
 CONCERNING PROPERTY TAX DEFERRAL FOR THE ELDERLY
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 1978-79

<u>County</u>	<u>Application No.</u>	<u>Amount of Taxes Deferred</u>	<u>Assessor's Actual Value of Property</u>	<u>Value of Outstanding Mortgages, Deeds of Trust, and Liens Against Property</u>	<u>Effective Interest Rate Received by State¹</u>
Adams	1	\$ 1,487.59	\$54,430.00	-0-	12.0%
County Total		<u>\$1,487.59</u>	<u>\$54,430.00</u>	<u>-0-</u>	
Arapahoe	1	\$ 522.96	\$23,720.00	-0-	12.0%
	2	\$ 761.34	\$33,420.00	\$13,986.50	12.0%
	3	\$ 332.99 ³	\$25,410.00	-0-	12.0%
County Total		<u>\$1,617.29</u>	<u>\$82,550.00</u>	<u>\$13,986.50</u>	
Boulder	1	\$ 576.26	\$37,411.00	\$32,937.63	12.0%
	2	\$ 488.60	\$19,000.00	-0-	12.0%
County Total		<u>\$1,064.86</u>	<u>\$56,410.00</u>	<u>\$32,937.63</u>	
Denver	1	\$ 345.61	\$ 14,000.00	\$ 3,002.98	12.0%
	2	\$ 805.27	\$ 32,400.00	\$16,332.31	12.0%
	3	\$ 338.20	\$ 13,700.00	\$13,317.44	12.0%
	4	\$ 259.20	\$ 10,500.00	-0-	12.0%
	5	\$ 315.98	\$ 12,800.00	-0-	12.0%
	6	\$ 671.46	\$ 27,200.00	-0-	12.0%
	7	\$ 414.73	\$ 16,800.00	-0-	12.0%
	8	\$ 982.51	\$ 39,790.00	\$ 3,400.00	12.0%
County Total		<u>\$4,132.96</u>	<u>\$167,190.00</u>	<u>\$36,052.73</u>	
El Paso	1	\$ 760.18	\$32,284.00	-0-	12.0%
	2	\$ 63.54	\$ 2,686.00	-0-	12.0%
County Total		<u>\$ 823.72</u>	<u>\$34,970.00</u>	<u>-0-</u>	

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FISCAL YEAR 1978-79

County	Application No.	Amount of Taxes Deferred	Assessor's Actual Value of Property	Value of Outstanding Mortgages, Deeds of Trust, and Liens Against Property	Effective Interest Rate Received by State ¹	E:
Jefferson	1	\$ 540.04	\$ 23,000.00	\$ 8,201.35	12.0%	
	2	\$ 922.52	\$ 42,800.00	-0-	12.0%	
	3	\$1,405.42	\$ 59,570.00	-0-	12.0%	
	4	\$ 409.15	\$ 18,700.00	-0-	12.0%	
	5	\$ 868.97	\$ 39,230.00	-0-	12.0%	
County Total		<u>\$4,146.10</u>	<u>\$183,300.00</u>	<u>\$ 8,201.35</u>		
Larimer	1	\$1,100.76	\$47,833.33	-0-	12.0%	
	2	\$ 987.30	\$40,750.00	-0-	12.0%	
	3	\$ 555.58	\$ 7,310.00	-0-	12.0%	
County Total		<u>\$2,643.64</u>	<u>\$95,893.33</u>	<u>-0-</u>		
Park	1	\$ 218.33	\$10,360.00	435.86	12.0%	
County Total		<u>\$ 218.33</u>	<u>\$10,360.00</u>	<u>435.86</u>		
Summit	1	\$ 256.76	\$15,007.00	-0-	12.0%	
County Total		<u>\$ 256.76</u>	<u>\$15,007.00</u>	<u>-0-</u>		
GRAND TOTAL	26	<u>\$16,391.25</u>	<u>\$700,110.33</u>	<u>\$91,614.07</u>		

¹State is to be paid interest from January 1, 1979, though the monies are not to be distributed until May 1, 1979.

²Includes the effect of the \$10.00 filing fee paid by the applicant in calculation of the effective interest rate to the applicant.

³Last half-year taxes

fil

COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

TESTIMONY

on

HOUSE BILL NO. 2918

March 1, 1990

by

SHARI McCABE

PRESIDENT OF CARE WORLD, INC.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak in favor of House Bill 2918.

I am Shari McCabe, President of Care World, Inc. Care World is an Information and Referral system for families with elderly relatives who are facing dilemmas in day-to-day living.

In working with families through our business, we are experiencing folks who have successfully purchased their own homes during their working, productive years, and now manage ordinary living expenses on fixed incomes of retirement benefits, Social Security or supplement incomes. For some middle and lower income elderly, the equity in their home is the only potential cash basis these elderly have.

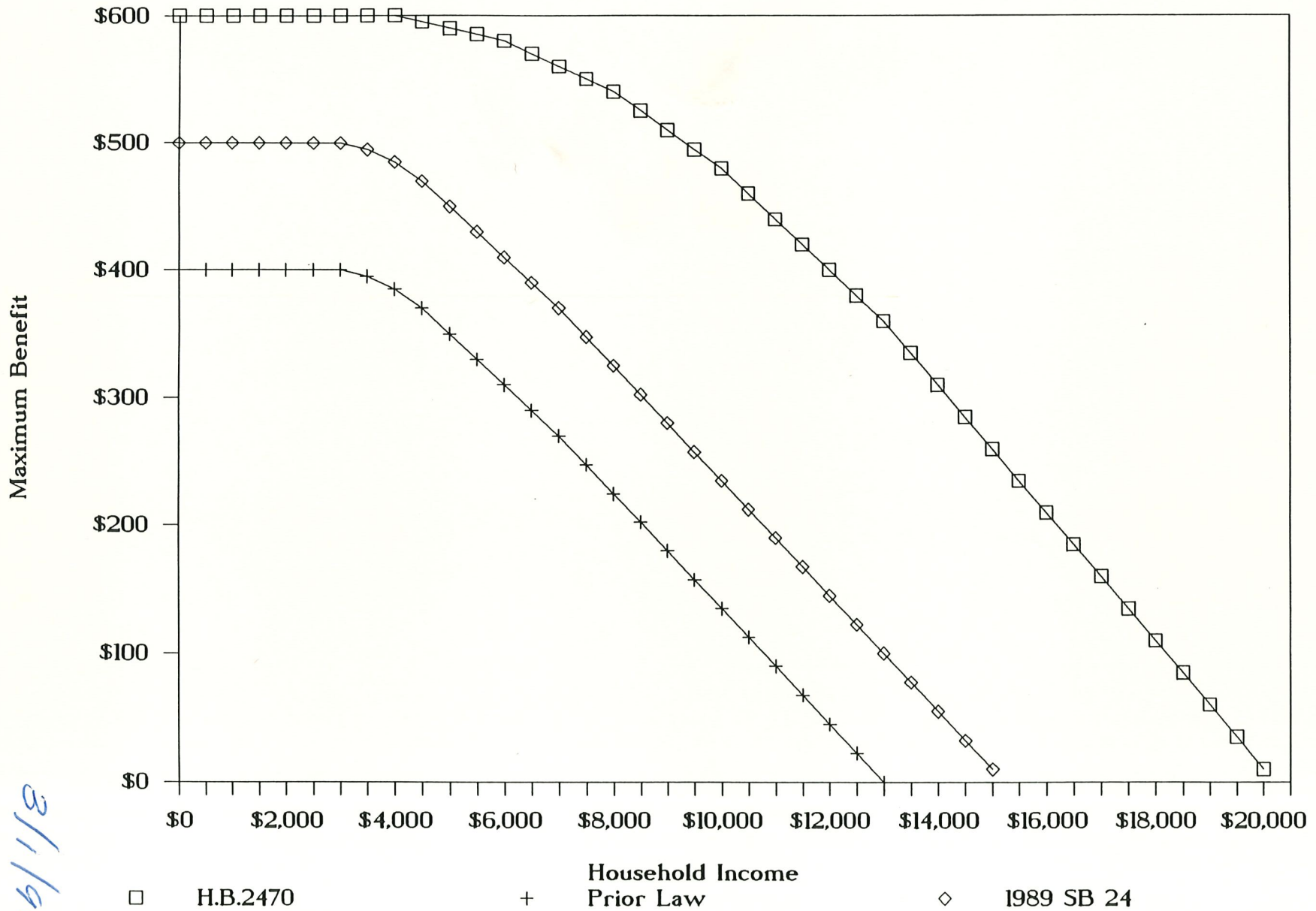
House Bill No. 2918 would defer the real property tax against the elderly's home. This action would free up dollars to meet mounting insurance deductibles, pharmaceutical expenses, and unexpected medical costs. These are the areas which cause the most worry and strain to frail elderly who are striving to remain in their own homes and independent as long as possible.

I would urge the Committee to favorably consider House Bill 2918 as an effort to support elderly and their strive to retain the dignity that accompanies remaining in their own homes and taking care of their own expenses -- not becoming another medical burden of the State of Kansas.

I'll be happy to respond to questions.

3/1/90
Attachment 2

New Homestead Program Benefits



Attachment 3
3/1/90

Rep. Wagner

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1						1990 REFUNDS		
2				Circuit Breaker		Homestead		Individual Income
3		Date						
4	RUN/EDIT NO.	Warrants Mailed	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars
5	By Hand	Various	224	\$32,980.72	981	\$204,587.66	0	\$0.00
6	1- A1to A3	1/30/90	303	\$38,665.15	4,329	\$838,802.25	2,081	\$693,493.55
7	2- B1to B3	2/1/90	279	\$36,786.98	2,770	\$555,267.11	953	\$189,061.88
8	3-C1 to C2	2/5/90	227	\$28,234.28	1,675	\$335,711.70	4,312	\$723,051.51
9	4- C3 to D1	2/5/90	201	\$26,598.82	1,632	\$324,758.00	5,931	\$985,198.63
10	5- D2 to D4	2/8/90	86	\$12,703.53	567	\$115,492.00	5,482	\$883,453.79
11								
12	End of January		1,234	\$175,969.48	11,387	\$2,374,618.72	13,277	\$3,474,259.36
13								
14	February							
15	6- A1 to A3	2/13/90	81	\$9,773.00	558	\$108,382.00	7,249	\$1,244,194.33
16	7- A4 to B2	2/14/90	89	\$10,729.00	646	\$125,931.88	11,000	\$1,915,269.50
17	8-B3 to C1	2/19/90	152	\$19,733.34	1,032	\$207,424.00	13,360	\$2,274,794.29
18	9-C2 to C4	2/19/90	74	\$9,453.10	567	\$112,706.10	11,191	\$1,915,588.68
19	10-D1 to D3	2/21/90	30	\$4,182.00	318	\$62,609.00	12,673	\$2,051,944.60
20	11-D4 to E2	2/23/90	327	\$44,369.41	1,768	\$334,860.88	13,035	\$2,212,122.18
21	12-E4 to F1	2/26/90	158	\$20,311.00	830	\$156,704.82	15,273	\$2,608,088.86
22	13-F2 to F4	2/26/90	4	\$467.00	58	\$8,791.00	13,582	\$2,287,788.78
23	14-G1 to G3		61	\$8,501.00	366	\$64,495.00	8,675	\$1,458,628.04
24	15-G4 to H2		307	\$40,165.15	1,828	\$342,954.31	9,531	\$1,711,482.27
25								
26	Total February -to date		1,283	\$167,684.00	7,971	\$1,524,858.99	115,569	\$19,679,901.53
27								
28	Total to Date		2,517	\$343,653.48	19,358	\$3,899,477.71	128,846	\$23,154,160.89
29	Average			\$136.53		\$201.44		\$179.70
30								
31								

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HOUSE BILL No. 2971

By Committee on Local Government

2-8

2-23-90

*Amendments
suggested by sponsor*

3/1/90

Attachment 4

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AN ACT concerning property taxation; relating to tax statements; amending section 10 of House Bill No. 2001 of the 1989 special legislative session and repealing the existing section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. Section 10 of House Bill No. 2001 of the 1989 special legislative session is hereby amended to read as follows: New Sec.

10. Each year, every escrow agent responsible for payment of real estate taxes shall provide to the mortgagor a copy of the tax statement containing the property tax levied thereon in 1989, prior to January 16, 1990 on such property. The copy of such tax statement shall be sent to the mortgagor on or before December 10.

or tax service

information provided to such agent by the county treasurer concerning

information

Sec. 2. Section 10 of House Bill No. 2001 of the 1989 special legislative session is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.