

March 9, 2020

Steering Committee, Greater Kansas City Food Policy Coalition Proponents for House Bill 2720 House Taxation Committee

Dear Chairman John and members of the House Taxation Committee,

KC Healthy Kids is a non profit agency serving metro Kansas City. We rally the people in our communities to improve access to affordable fresh food and safe places to walk and play. We offer this letter of support for HB 2720.

Food is not a luxury. That's one of the reasons that so few states tax food at the same rate as other purchases Kansas is one of only seven. In addition to paying the state sales tax rate of 6.5% when buying food, Kansans must also pay additional local taxes, bringing the total to 11% in some areas.

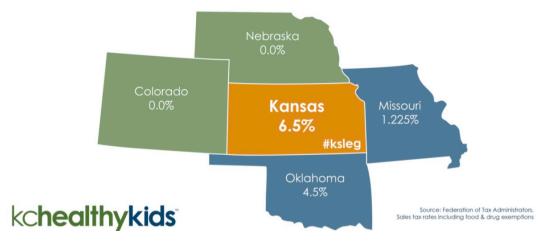
Taxing food is bad for Kansas. KC Healthy Kids commissioned the Kansas Public Finance Center at Wichita State University to examine the impact of the sales tax on food. The full reports can be viewed on our website, www.kchealthykids.org/3-part-series-kansas-damaging-grocery-tax/. The Kansas Public Finance Center found that:

It puts an unfair burden on low income families. A household in the lowest income group pays anywhere from 2.7 percent to 8.4 percent more of their income in taxes on groceries than does a household in the highest income level.

It hurts rural grocers and their employees. Taxing food costs the average rural Kansas grocer close to \$18,000 per year by reducing grocery sales and forcing customers to purchase lower-quality, less expensive items.

It drives shoppers across state lines to buy food. The study found the current sales tax drives shoppers across state and county lines to save money on food, resulting in slowed sales growth in counties on the state line, and cannibalization of income among Kansas counties. Of the state's 105 counties, 40 share at least one border with neighboring states, all of which exempt food purchases or tax them at a lower rate than Kansas, as depicted below.

SALES TAX RATES ON FOOD



HB 2720 moves in the right direction by re-establishing refundability of the food sales tax credit. Prior to tax policies adopted in 2012 and implemented in 2013, eligible Kansans were able to apply for a refundable tax credit for the sales tax on food. HB 2720 reverses that error.

The refundable tax credit was an imperfect tool for dulling the negative impacts of the food sales tax, but it did provide relief to those for whom the sales tax is an unfair burden. Waiting for an annual refund made it unlikely the tax credit enabled struggling Kansas to secure a healthier diet throughout the year; money later won't buy carrots, milk and bread today. Likewise, the tax credit could not effectively help Kansas grocers compete with stores in lower-tax states because it was not immediate and was not available to all shoppers. However, the refundable tax credit did ensure that eligible Kansans eventually got their money back, including those who pay the largest share of their household income on the food sales tax, as described earlier in this testimony.

In 2012 the tax credit was made non-refundable and eligibility for the tax credit changed. As a result, participation in the tax credit plummeted from 384,725 in tax year 2012, to just 52,866 in tax year 2018.

Reestablishing refundability of the food sales tax credit is a good first step toward addressing the harmful policies now in place. More will be needed: lowering the food sales tax to a level that is competitive with neighboring states would produce greater returns for the Kansas economy and for grocers by reducing loss of sales, and is the only way to ensure that state taxes and paperwork do not continue to be a barrier to nutritious meals. Reducing the food sales tax remains the most effective, comprehensive solution. In the mean time, a refundable tax credit will at least put dollars back into the hands of Kansas shoppers who need it most.

We encourage the committee to support HB 2720.

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Respectfully,

Beth Low-Smith

VP Policy