RECENT STATE AND FEDERAL ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS CHANGES

Special Committee on Taxation

November 30, 2021





Kansas Legislative Research Department

Providing nonpartisan, objective research and fiscal analysis for the Kansas Legislature since 1934

Income Tax Progression



Federal Gross Income

Adjustments

Federal Adjusted Gross Income

Deductions/Allowances

Federal Taxable Income

Further Federal Income Tax Calculations

Federal Adjusted Gross Income

Modifications

Kansas Adjusted Gross
Income

Deductions/Allowances

Kansas Taxable Income

Kansas Tax

Credits, Withholding, Payments

Refund or Balance Due

Deductions



Major component of movement from Adjusted Gross Income to Taxable Income

Deductions account for expenses that, as a matter of public policy, legislators have decided should be eligible to reduce income subject to tax

Itemized deductions are for specific expenses

Standard deduction is an alternative for unspecified expenses

Kansas Itemized Deductions



2013 Legislation eliminated gambling losses deduction and reduced all other deductions by 30 percent in 2013 and 35 percent in 2014.

2015 Legislation reinstated 100 percent deduction for charitable contributions, but otherwise limited to 50 percent of mortgage interest and property taxes paid.

2017 Legislation reinstated 50 percent of medical for TY 2018 and increased medical, mortgage interest and property taxes to 75 percent in TY 2019 and 100 percent in TY 2020.

Kansas Itemized Deductions



Prior to 2021, Kansans were only allowed to itemize at the state level if they itemized at the federal level.

SB 50 included a provision giving taxpayers the option to itemize at the state level, even if they take the federal standard deduction.

In 2013, disparity between Kansas and federal standard deduction for married joint filers was \$4,700. In 2020, disparity was \$17,300.

2017 Federal Tax Reform



One of the federal itemized deductions is for state and local taxes paid. Kansas uses this as the basis for its property taxes paid itemized deduction.

2017 federal law changes capped the "SALT" deduction at \$10,000 per year through tax year 2025.

Since that time, 19 states have passed some legislation to attempt to lessen the impact of this federal tax change on their own taxpayers—usually this comes in the form of an election for certain pass through entities to pay income tax at the entity level and then extending entity owners a tax credit for the amount of tax paid by the entity.

Current Congressional Activity KLRD Providing objective research and fiscal analysis for the Kansas Legislature

Recent federal legislative proposals have called for eliminating the cap on SALT deductions or raising the cap.

House of Representatives Reconciliation Legislation included increasing the cap to \$80,000.



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