

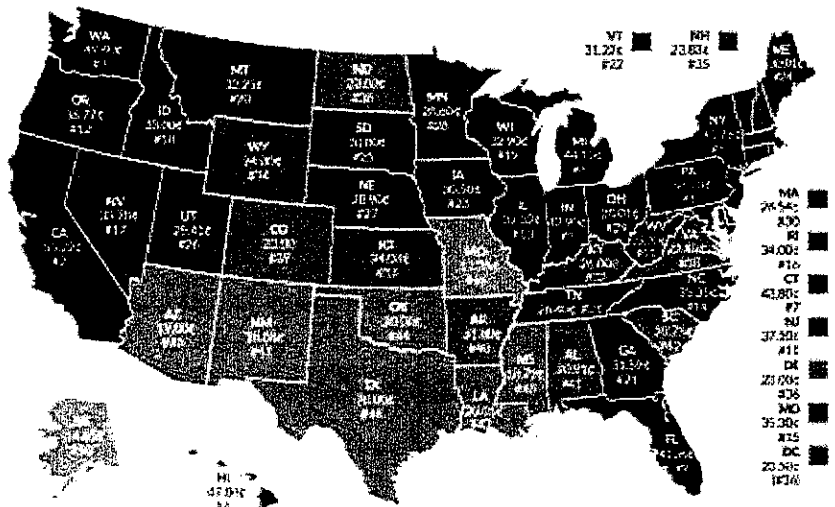


Chairman Johnson and Members of the Committee,

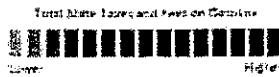
We appreciate this opportunity to submit written testimony in opposition to HB 2370, which increases motor fuel taxes and rate trips.

**How High Are Gas Taxes in Your State?**

Total State Taxes and Fees on Gasoline, as of July 2018 (cents per gallon)



Note: These rates do not include the 18.4¢ centrifugal federal excise tax credit. The American Petroleum Institute (API) has developed a methodology for determining the average tax rate on a gallon of fuel. Rates may include any of the following: excise taxes, environmental fees, storage tax & duty, other fees or duties, and general sales tax. In states where excise tax is levied on the general sales tax, the total gas tax is based on the purchase price, the average rate determined by API is conservative. In the case of states that fully or partially exempt general sales taxes on gasoline are California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Michigan, and New York, API's rates do not reflect these states, but the figure in parentheses indicates what it would rate if included.  
 Source: American Petroleum Institute



Kansas has the 33<sup>rd</sup> highest gas taxes in the country, and HB 2370 will serve to increase that ranking. With Missouri only taxing roughly 17 cents per gallon, HB 2370 risks encouraging more Kansas families and business to cross state lines to fill up. In addition, the Wyandotte and Johnson County are specialized in transportation and warehousing industries, with a strong share of trucking and intermodal facilities. Raising the gas tax increases the chance such facilities leave Kansas.

In addition, there are other ways to grow the funds in the state highway fund without resorting to motor fuels and rate trip increases. Policymakers can simply limit the amount of funds transferred to the general fund from the highway fund.

For these reasons, we urge the committee to REJECT HB 2370 for passage.