Appendix D. Property Tax Actions Affecting Local Revenues in 2018

**Connecticut** allowed municipalities to provide a property tax credit to eligible taxpayers who make voluntary payments to municipally approved "community supporting organizations."

**Georgia** voters authorized a new homestead exemption for municipal purposes in an amount equal to the amount by which the current year assessed value of a homestead exceeds the adjusted base year value of such homestead. The exemption only applies to those residing in a municipal corporation that is located in more than one county, levies a sales tax for public transportation and has an independent school system within its boundaries.

**Idaho** enacted a circuit breaker for disabled veterans, which affects sales tax distributions to the general fund. This will result in a $1.1 million reduction in FY 2019. A property tax circuit breaker is a term that references tax relief programs for certain taxpayers, such as disabled veterans.

**Maryland** enacted a credit against state and local property taxes imposed on a qualified Fortune 100 company's eligible project. The credit may be used for up to 10 years, and is equal to 50 percent of the increased assessment resulting from the value of real property improvements. The revenue loss is estimated to equal $800,000 in FY 2023, and $442 million from FY 2024 through FY 2054.

**North Dakota** enacted legislation in 2017 that created a two-year pilot program for the state assumption of county social service costs, which were previously funded with county property tax revenue. The resulting tax reduction will occur at the county level and will vary based on the number of mills a county previously was levying for social service purposes. Previously, counties had the authority to levy up to 20 mills for social services; this has been suspended for taxable years 2017 and 2018. The total anticipated cost of the pilot program is $160.7 million, which will be paid by the state.

**South Carolina** lowered the property tax assessment ratio for manufacturing property from 10.5 percent to 9.0 percent over six years. On Jan. 1, 2018, the ratio was lowered from 10.5 percent to 10.25 percent. On Jan. 1, 2019, the ratio was lowered from 10.25 percent to 10 percent. The state is projecting a loss of $6.3 million in FY 2019 and $6.1 million in FY 2020.

**Utah** increased the property tax rate from 0.0015 to 0.00167. The state is projecting an increase of $46.3 million in FY 2019 and $78.3 in FY 2020.

**Virginia** voters approved a constitutional amendment that expanded a property tax exemption for surviving spouses of veterans killed in action. Previously, the 100 percent exemption would only apply to the late soldier’s principal place of residence. Now, this exemption will continue to apply to surviving spouses if they move to a new principal residence.