



Senate Bill 590

Small Business Personal Property Tax Relief Act of 2015

MACo Position: **OPPOSE**

To: Ways and Means Committee

Date: April 8, 2015

From: Andrea Mansfield

The Maryland Association of Counties (MACo) **OPPOSES** SB 590. As amended, this bill would mandate local governments to provide a personal property tax exemption for businesses with personal property of a total assessed value of \$10,000 or less beginning in FY 2018. The bill would also make this exemption contingent upon an outside audit of personal property tax assessments. This bill could reduce county personal property taxes without any local action or input. Counties believe that incentives and reductions in local tax rates or bases should be a local decision, and MACo resists proposals that automatically effect such changes across each county.

MACo has supported legislation in the past to provide broad authority to enact property tax incentives for economic development purposes and recognizes the value in doing so. However, it would prefer approaches that provided local autonomy to determine the best way to provide these incentives, rather than those that mandate reductions in local revenue sources.

The attached statement further explains MACo's position on these and other similar proposals and its preference that State proposals affecting local revenue sources be enacted as a "local option." This approach would give counties maximum flexibility to achieve local goals.

The total assessed value of personal property is \$23.2 billion, which generates \$585 million in county revenues. State fiscal constraints and economic realities make it difficult for counties to absorb additional losses, especially while counties face increasing pressure to satisfy State-mandated education funding requirements. MACo would prefer approaches that give counties flexibility in setting tax rates and managing their bottom line.

Two years ago, one of MACo's legislative initiatives was to decouple the personal property tax rate from the real property tax rate allowing counties to incentivize business investment using a deliberate approach rather than one that is lock-step with the more general real property tax rate. Up until this time, the personal property tax rate was required to be 2.5 times the real property tax rate.

MACo believes this approach, and others like it, give counties flexibility in setting their rates to better tailor economic development strategies to attract businesses and provide funding for needed services, instead of setting an arbitrary mandate that would apply to a limited number of businesses.

Counties welcome the chance to work with state policymakers to develop flexible and optional tools to create broad or targeted tax incentives, but resist state-mandated changes that preclude local input. For these reasons, MACo would urge the Committee to give SB 590 an **UNFAVORABLE** report.



Tax Incentives and Local Government Autonomy

Counties want to be partners in promoting economic growth and creating opportunity – we prefer local autonomy in determining the best way locally. MACo opposes State-mandated reductions in local revenue sources, but welcomes tools to grant county options and flexibility to pursue their own parallel tax incentives, or to develop others to suit their local needs.

The General Assembly routinely considers proposals to change tax structures, often seeking to stimulate economic growth, encourage beneficial activities, or attract and retain residents. These proposals often are focused exclusively on the state’s tax structure, but sometimes extend to local revenues as well.

In general, MACo stands for local self-determination. Counties, led by their elected leaders who are directly accountable within the community, are in the best position to make decisions on local affairs – ranging from land use to budget priorities. MACo steadfastly guards this local autonomy, and frequently argues against statewide solutions that mandate county compliance, or otherwise override local decision-making.

The State has many avenues to provide either broad or targeted tax relief. Credits against the state income or corporate taxes can direct tax reductions based on individual demographics or specific business activities. The State may use “sunny day funds” or comparable economic development instruments to help solidify negotiated assistance for targeted projects. These mechanisms can effect policy goals without an unwelcome mandate on local revenue systems, threatening county funding for essential public services.

State proposals that involve local revenue sources can be enacted as “local option” offerings, to allow counties maximum flexibility to achieve local goals. MACo urges State policymakers to primarily consider these tools as the best means to incorporate local tax relief as part of a broader policy.

MACo and county governments stand ready to work with state policymakers, to jointly develop flexible local opportunities to pursue beneficial incentives.