



**SOUTH CAROLINA REVENUE AND FISCAL AFFAIRS OFFICE**  
**STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED FISCAL IMPACT**  
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*This fiscal impact statement is produced in compliance with the South Carolina Code of Laws and House and Senate rules. The focus of the analysis is on governmental expenditure and revenue impacts and may not provide a comprehensive summary of the legislation.*

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<b>Bill Number:</b>	S. 1017	Introduced on February 1, 2024
<b>Author:</b>	M. Johnson	
<b>Subject:</b>	Property	
<b>Requestor:</b>	Senate Finance	
<b>RFA Analyst(s):</b>	Miller	
<b>Impact Date:</b>	February 23, 2024	

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### **Fiscal Impact Summary**

This bill amends §12-37-220(B)(11), which was last amended by Act 145 of 2020, to specify that the property tax exemption for properties owned by nonprofit housing corporations or their instrumentalities that are devoted to providing housing to low or very low-income residents must be proportionate to the nonprofit housing corporation's percentage of direct or indirect economic ownership in the property. This does not apply if the nonprofit housing corporation's ownership interest exceeds 50 percent or if all of the units in the qualifying property are devoted to providing housing to residents who qualify as low-income under Revenue Procedure 96-32. If either of these criteria are met, then the property tax exemption is 100 percent. A nonprofit housing corporation or its instrumentality must have certification of its percentage of ownership from the Department of Revenue (DOR) to receive this exemption. The change is applicable beginning in tax year 2025.

This bill will have no expenditure impact for DOR, as the agency anticipates the expense of the annual certification process will be minimal and can be managed within existing appropriations.

Based on the responses received from the counties of Charleston and Horry and the Municipal Association of South Carolina (MASC), the Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office (RFA) anticipates this bill will result in an undetermined increase in property tax revenue, depending upon the number of properties that will see a smaller percentage of the property being exempt due to the ownership percentage of the nonprofit corporation. DOR indicates that currently 2,393 exemptions are allowed pursuant to §12-37-220(B)(11)(e) that may be impacted by the bill. While this bill may not reduce the number of exemptions allowed, it may decrease the percentage of the property that is exempt and, thereby, increase local property tax revenue beginning in FY 2025-26. *Please see the Local Revenue Section for details on the responses received.*

Additionally, this bill specifies that agricultural property may not be annexed by a municipality without the express written consent of the owner of the property. Municipalities' property taxes include only those properties within municipal boundaries. Based on a response provided by MASC, this provision will have a minimal impact for municipalities as the majority of annexations within the state are by the 100 percent method, requiring a petition signed by 100 percent of the property owners of the property to be annexed.

## **Explanation of Fiscal Impact**

**Introduced on February 1, 2024**

### **State Expenditure**

This bill requires a nonprofit housing corporation, or its instrumentality to have an annual certification of its percentage of ownership from DOR to receive the property tax exemption pursuant to §12-37-220(B)(11). DOR must prescribe the forms by which the nonprofit corporation or its instrumentality may provide the certification requirements. DOR anticipates being able to manage the responsibilities outlined in this bill with minimal expense that can be managed within existing appropriations.

### **State Revenue**

N/A

### **Local Expenditure**

N/A

### **Local Revenue**

This bill amends §12-37-220(B)(11), which was last amended by Act 145 of 2020, to specify that the property tax exemption for properties owned by nonprofit housing corporations or their instrumentalities that are devoted to providing housing to low or very low-income residents must be proportionate to the nonprofit housing corporation's percentage of direct or indirect economic ownership in the property. This does not apply if the nonprofit housing corporation's ownership interest exceeds 50 percent or all of the units in the qualifying property are devoted to providing housing to residents who qualify as low-income under Revenue Procedure 96-32. If either of these criteria are met, then the property tax exemption is 100 percent. The change applies beginning in tax year 2025. DOR indicates that currently 2,393 exemptions are allowed pursuant to §12-37-220(B)(11)(e) that may be impacted by the change.

We contacted the South Carolina Association of Counties, MASC, and all counties to determine the potential impact of this bill. The counties of Charleston and Horry provided a response as well as MASC. Charleston County estimates this bill will add \$748,000 in assessed value back to the assessment roll, assuming the owners do not change all their units to low-income housing units. Horry County expressed concern about establishing that the housing is used for low-income residents. Additionally, MASC anticipates this bill will significantly limit the number of housing developments that receive a 100 percent property tax exemption. The association relayed that the city of Rock Hill estimates that \$405,000 were not collected in property taxes due to this property tax exemption. Additionally, York County and York 3 school district property taxes were reduced by \$1,200,000 and \$322,000, respectively, for the exempt property in the city of Rock Hill.

Based on the responses received, RFA anticipates this bill will result in an undetermined increase in local property tax revenue statewide beginning in FY 2025-26, depending upon the number of properties that will see a smaller percentage of the property being exempt due to the ownership percentage of the nonprofit corporation.

Additionally, this bill specifies that agricultural property may not be annexed by a municipality without the express written consent of the owner of the property. Municipalities' property taxes include only those properties within municipal boundaries. Based on a response provided by MASC, this provision will have a minimal impact for municipalities as the majority of annexations within the state are by the 100 percent method, requiring a petition signed by 100 percent of the property owners of the property to be annexed.



Frank A. Rainwater, Executive Director