

## Estimate of Fiscal Impact for Amendment B

**Local revenue and spending.** For many local governments, including counties, cities, school districts, and special districts, Amendment B will result in increased property tax revenue. The amount of any increase will depend on what the residential assessment rate would have been in the future without the measure, as well as whether voters have already approved local tax increases to counteract future potential decreases in the residential assessment rate.

**State spending.** To the extent that Amendment B increases property tax revenue to school districts, additional funding will be available for the local share of the state's system of school finance, reducing the amount the state must pay to make up the difference between local revenue and the school district funding amount identified through a formula in state law.

**Taxpayer impacts.** Maintaining the current residential assessment rate results in higher property taxes for many residential property owners compared to what they would owe if residential assessment rates were lowered in the future. The impact on property owners from holding the residential assessment rate constant in the future will vary based on several factors, including what future decreases in the residential assessment rate would have been required without the measure, the actual value of the property, and the tax rates of the local taxing districts. The measure does not impact the assessment rate for most nonresidential taxpayers.