## Levers to Reform the Property Tax

#### Presentation to the NYC Advisory Commission on Property Tax Reform

September 4, 2018



New York City Council Finance Division

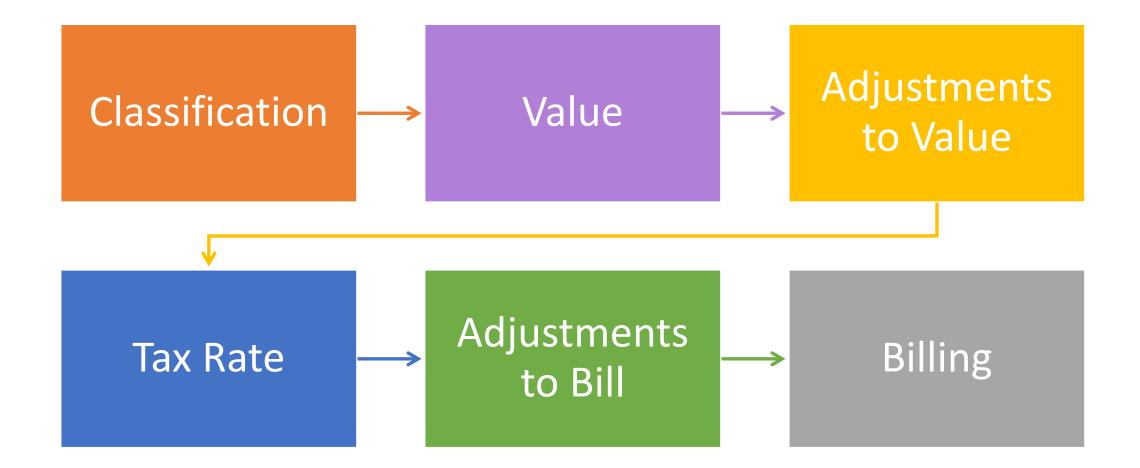
## What Do We Mean by "Levers"?

## Tax = Base x Rate

Levers can shape and adjust that equation to achieve a goal:

- Transparency
- Fairness
- Simpler
- Revenue Neutrality

#### Levers Available at Every Step of the Process



## Classification



- Property classification is an organizational lever
  - One way to allow for differing treatments of property
  - Relationship between Classes?
- NYC has 4 Classes based on use and/or size
  - Classes developed in late 1970s/ early 1980s
  - Different rates, assessment rules, valuation methodologies, etc
  - However, all classes are tightly tied together through class share/tax rate system

Value



- Define the Base
  - What are we taxing?
  - What do we mean by value?
- Value the Base
  - Methodology, data limits, legal restrictions
  - Minimize Inaccuracies
    - Improve methodology, data, etc
    - Reporting, monitoring, data analysis
    - Appeals Process

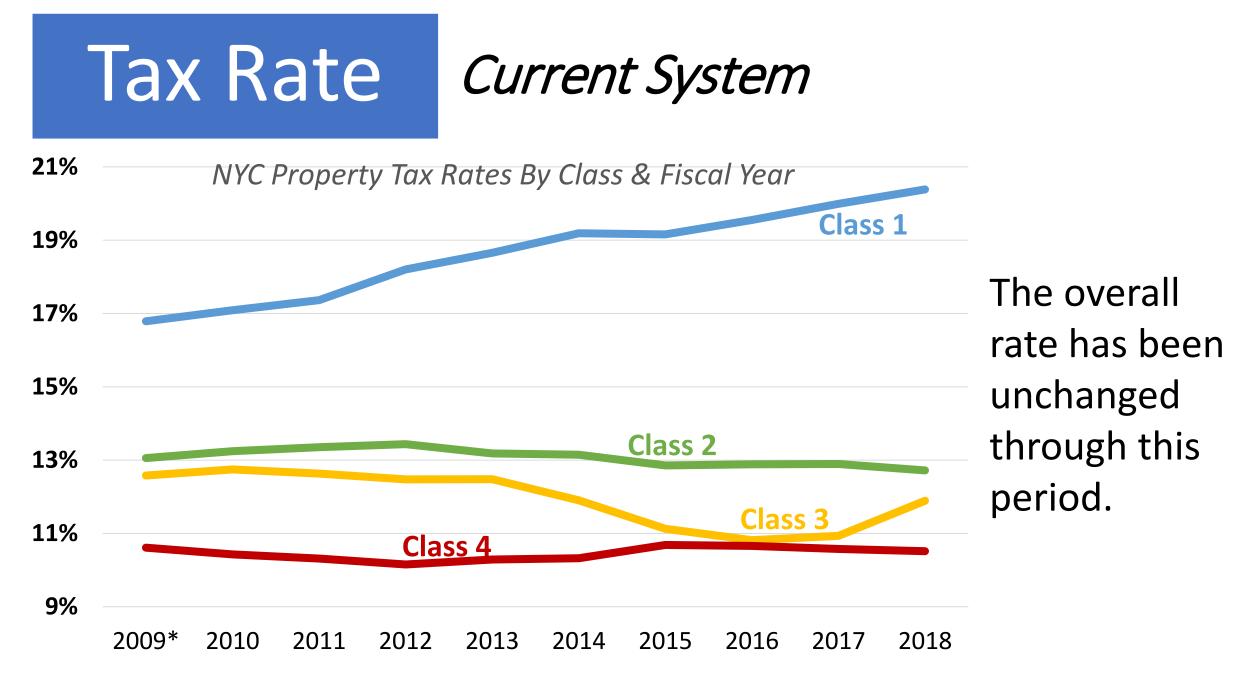




- Value Can be Adjusted to Meet a Policy Goal
- Assessment Rules
  - Endemic to property, no owner action required
  - Fractional Assessments
  - Assessment Growth Limits
    - Caps for Small Residential Property
    - Phase-ins for All Others except Utility Property
    - No limits on physical improvements
- Exemptions
  - Require action by owner & must meet a set of criteria
  - Often to provide relief, encourage development, or address policy failure



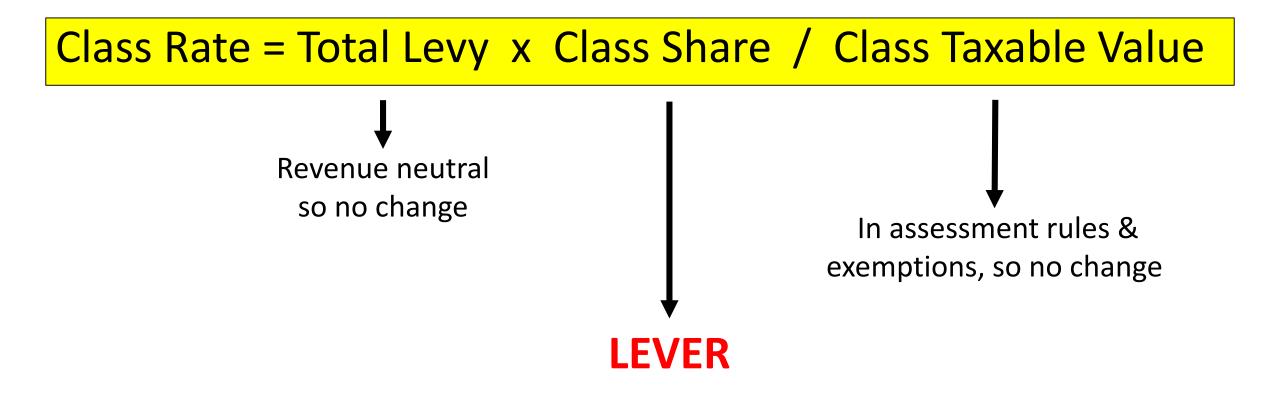
- Should Properties Be Taxed at the Same Rate?
  - Variations by types of property?
  - Variations to meet a policy goal?
- How Are Rates Determined?
- Current System
  - City can adjust overall levy; currently at 12.283% × taxable value
  - Different, inter-related rates for each of 4 classes based on formula
  - Each class pays a specified share of the levy, regardless of exemptions or assessment limits



<sup>\*</sup>Rate for second half of Fiscal 2009



*Current System: Rate Determination* 





*Current System: Class Shares Determination* 

• Each Class's Share is Based on Share Paid in Fiscal 1991

• Shares Are Updated to Reflect Market Value Changes Since Then

- Shares Cannot Increase By More than 5% Over the Prior Year\*
  - That limit is often lowered by the State at request of the City
  - Limit applies only to changes due to market forces



### *Current System: Illustrative Case Study*

- City & State enact a new tax program to encourage owners to add a second story to 1 story, single family homes
- Provides a tax exemption equal to increase in assessment caused by construction
- So market value increases, but taxable assessed value will not change
- Assume all other changes have been incorporated in tax rate system: what's the impact of this program?

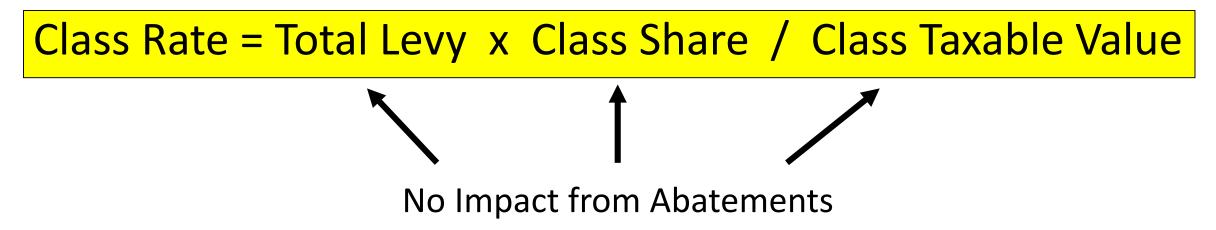
# Tax RateCurrent System:Illustrative Case Study, cont'd.

Class Rate = Total Levy x Class Share / Class Taxable Value

- 1. No change in class taxable value, since we exempted it
- 2. No change in total levy, since there's no change in taxable value
- 3. Class 1 share goes up, due to an increase market value
- 4. Therefore, Class 1 rate goes up
- 5. Class share in other classes falls (since Class 1 is a greater share)
- 6. Therefore, rates in other classes fall



- Abatements are very similar to exemptions:
  - Abatements reduce final bill, rather than taxable value
  - Difference may be useful in clarity and targeting
- But, exist outside of tax rate structure & does not impact them

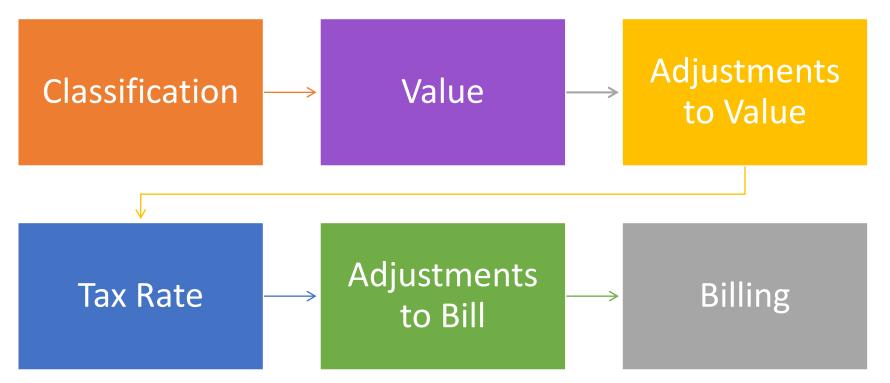




- Communication
  - Notice of Property Values & Appeals Process
  - How Much Information is Too Much?

- Collections
  - Tax Bills & Timing
  - Structure of Payments

## Considerations in Using a Lever



- Interaction with Other Levers
- Targeting vs Transparency

- Legal vs Economic Incidence
- Clarity of Purpose & Measurability
  Equity: Horizontal vs Vertical vs Transitional
  - Other Taxes

### Questions?

