

# About Significant Features of the Property Tax

- An online database featuring the property tax and its role in state and local finance in all 50 states and DC
- A partnership between the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy and the George Washington Institute of Public Policy



#### Go to www.lincolninst.edu/ and click on "Valuation & Taxation"



#### 2. Click on "Significant Features of the Property Tax"



This online database presents data on the property tax in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Because accurate data provide the critical foundation for sound governmental decision-making, the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy and the George Washington Institute of Public Policy joined in a partnership to provide information and support public policy concerning the property tax, probably the most controversial tax in the United States. The term "Significant Features" pays tribute to the work of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, which from 1959 to 1996 provided a wealth of research on the functioning of the federal system, particularly through its flagship publication, Significant Features of Fiscal Federalism. For more information and a user guide to the site, click here.

#### Please help us evaluate our site by taking our short survey.

#### What's New in Property Tax

#### New in Significant Features: Data Updates, Additional Resources, and More

The Lincoln Institute and George Washington Institute of Public Policy have released their third update, adding 2010 property tax data to the Significant Features website. The online database now contains complete data for 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 on property tax systems in 50 states and the District of Columbia. Data for 2011 is being added to the database as it is collected. The website also features a resources page, with links to articles, studies, and research reports relevant to the property tax data presented in Significant Features.



#### Minnesota Taxpayers Association 50-State Property Tax Comparison Study (2011)

The Lincoln Institute and the Minnesota Taxpayers Association (MTA) have joined to provide users of Significant Features access to the MTA's study of effective property tax rates. Effective property tax rates reflect more accurately the relationship between property taxes and the market value of individual properties by taking into account the effects of statutory tax provisions and local assessment practices. This paper compares effective property tax rates for four classes of property located in the largest city of each state and D.C., the 50 largest cities in the United States, and a rural area of each state.

#### TIF at a Turning Point: Defining Debt Down

Tax increment financing (TIF) is the most important fiscal instrument for local development initiatives in this country. However, in many cases its growth has been accompanied by "moral hazard." or incentives for the misaliscation of

#### Ask Our Property Tax Expert



Adam H. Langley

What are "constructed cities" and how do they help in comparing cities' finances?

'Constructed cities" allow for comparison of local public finance in 109 large central cities despite wide variations in the division of responsibility for public services among cities, counties, and independent school districts. To create constructed cities, we add together revenues collected by these three types of governments. In some cities, such as Baltimore, the municipal government is responsible for supplying a full array of public services.



www.lincolninst.edu/subcenters/ significant-features-property-tax/





Topics

Property Tax Fundamentals

The Property Tax Base

Property Tax Relief and Incentive Programs

State Summaries

Census of Governments Data

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## **Topic: Property Tax Fundamentals**



- 1. Property Tax Rates (1983-2011)
- 2. Tax Limits (2006-2010)
- 3. Taxable Personal Property (2006-2010)
- 4. Real Estate Transfer Charges (2006-2010)
- 5. Legal Definition of Real Property (2006-2010)





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# Topic: The Property Tax Base



- 1. Tax Base by Property Type
- 2. Value Standard and Assessment Ratios





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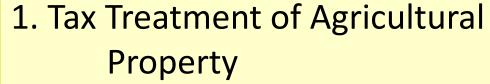
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# Topic: Property Tax Relief and Incentive Programs





- 2. Incentives for Economic Development
- 3. Incentives for Specific Property Improvements
- 4. Preferential Property Tax Programs
- 5. Residential Property Tax Relief Programs





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## **State Summaries**

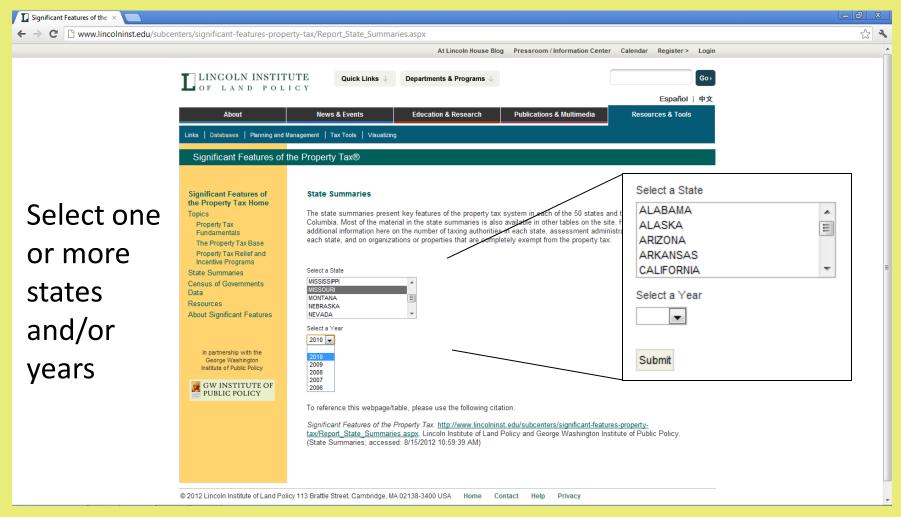
Data assembled for each state from all topics, with additional information on:

- the number of taxing authorities in each state
- assessment administration practices in each state
- organizations and properties that are completely exempt from the property tax



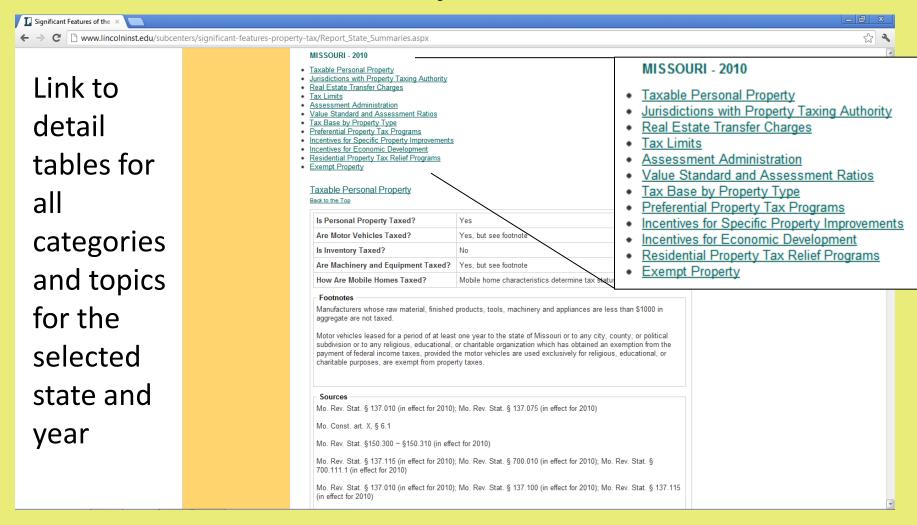


# State Summary: Data Selection





## State Summary: Results Tables







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# Topic: Census of Governments

- 1. General Revenues by Source by State
- 2. Percent Distribution of General Revenues, by State
- 3. General Revenues Per Capita by Source, by State
- 4. General Revenues as Percent of Personal Income, by Source, by State
- 5. Property Tax Revenue by State

2002, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009





#### The Feedback Button



- Located on all the topic query screens
- Generates an email to the Lincoln Institute and to GWIPP
- Ask a question: I can't find a particular program
- Make a comment or suggestion



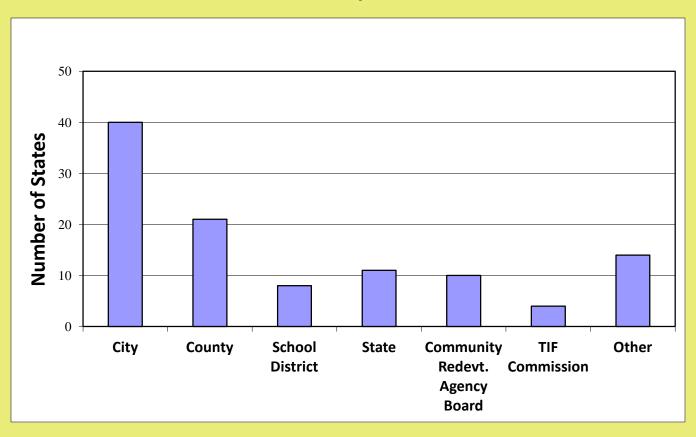
## Tax Increment Financing

#### Features of TIF Programs:

- TIF is limited to designated geographic areas
- Within the TIF district, growth in property taxes or other revenues may be earmarked to support economic development in that area
- Usually tax increments are earmarked to fund infrastructure improvements



# Approval Agencies for Creation of a TIF District, 2009





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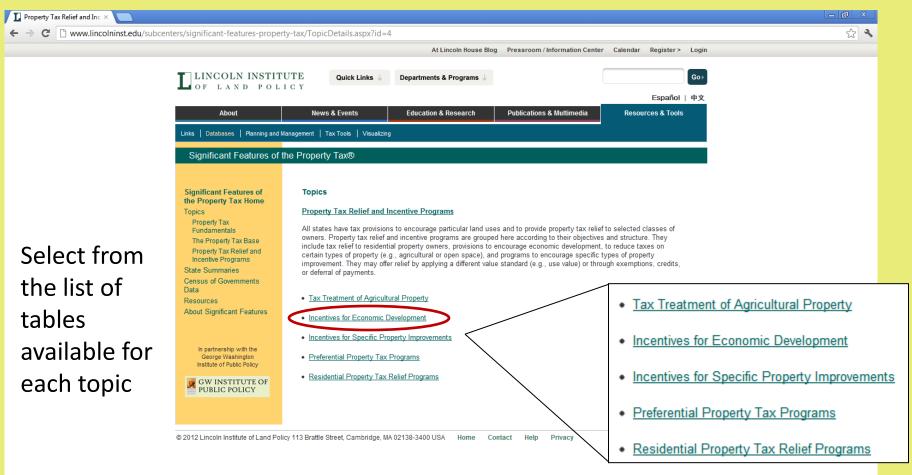
What are "constructed cities" and how do they help in comparing cities' finances?

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### **Table Selection Menu**



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# 1. Choose table Incentives for Economic Development

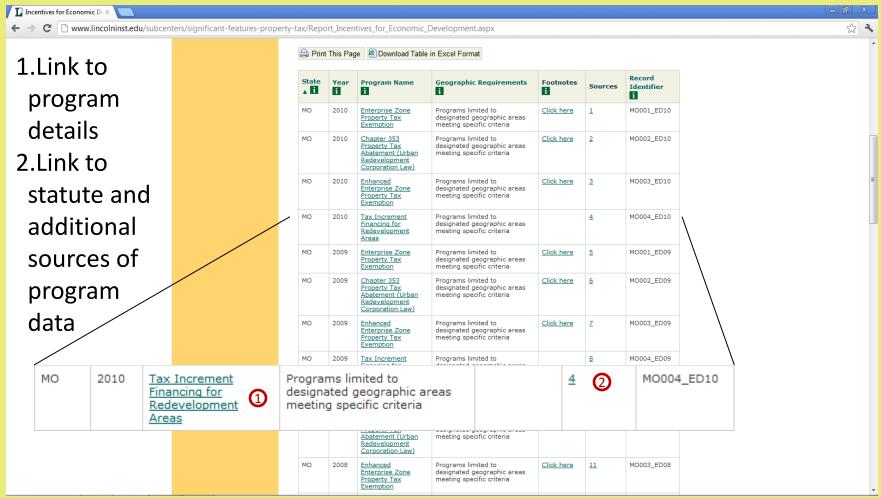
#### Hide table description

Economic development incentive programs encourage private investment through tax relief or other incentives to bring economic gain to an area. A common vehicle for providing the incentive is the establishment of particular geographic areas (e.g., Enterprise Zones or Tax Increment Financing districts) where taxpayers in the area are given favorable tax treatment or the local government commits anticipated increased tax revenues to improvements in the geographic area. Many states also have programs that target particular industries and investments that meet specific public goals such as job creation and property renovation.



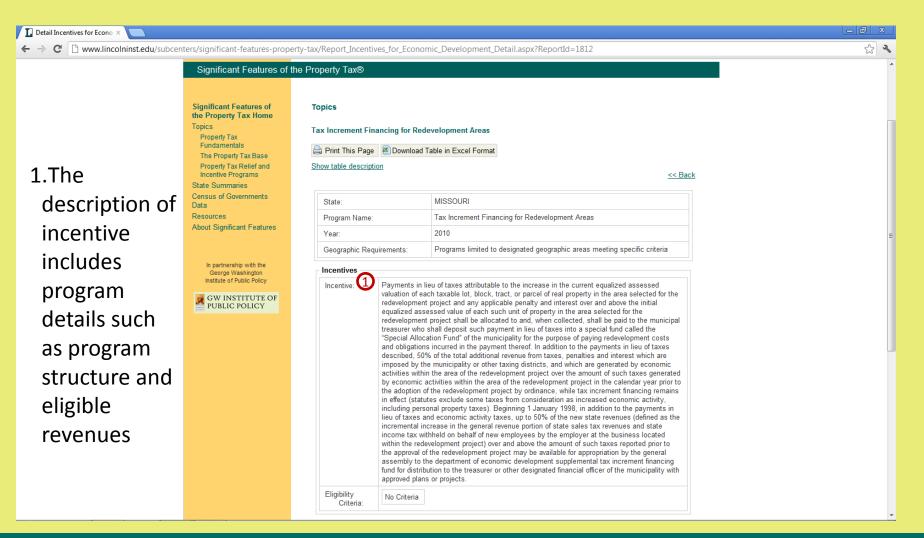


# Summary Results Table



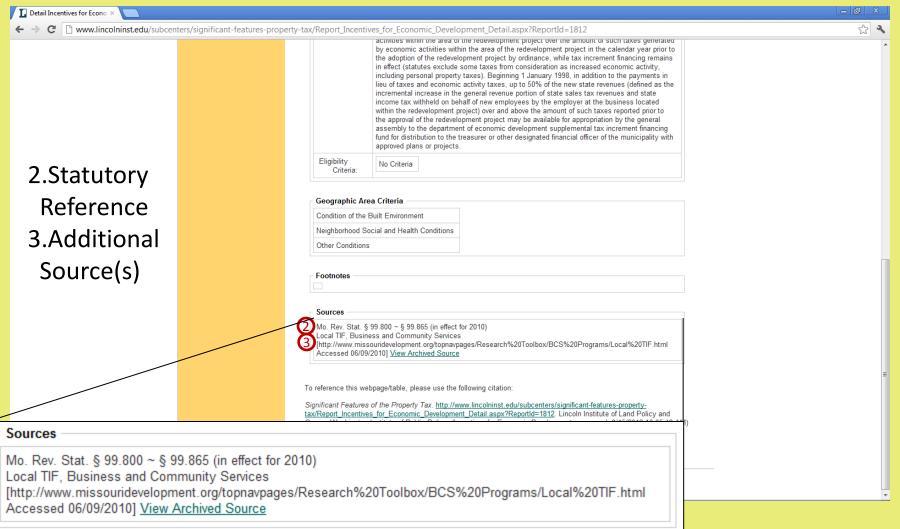


## **Program Detail**





## Program Detail (continued)





## TIF Programs in Missouri, 2010

State	Program Name
	Tax Increment Financing for
MO	Redevelopment Areas



## TIF Programs in Kansas, 2010

State	Program Name
KS	Downtown Redevelopment Areas
	Tax Increment Financing Districts for
KS	Environmentally Contaminated Areas
	Tax Increment Financing Districts for
KS	Redevelopment Districts
	Tax Increment Financing Districts for
KS	Bioscience Development Areas



Policy Focus Report • Lincoln Institute of Land Policy

#### Property Tax Circuit Breakers

Fair and Cost-Effective Relief for Taxpayers



JOHN H. BOWMAN, DAPHNE A. KENYON, ADAM LANGLEY, AND BETHANY P. PAQUIN

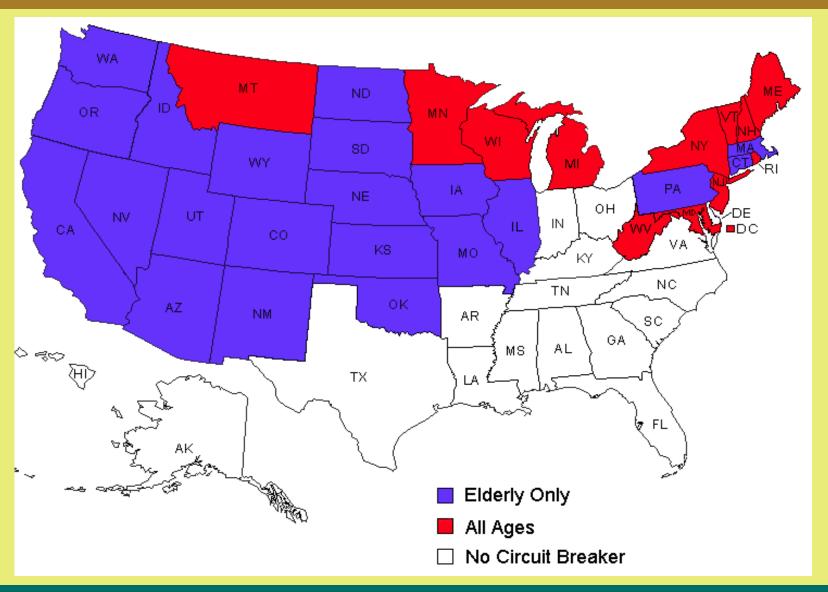
- Circuit breakers provide property tax relief based on:
  - Property tax bill
  - Household income
- Holding property tax constant:
  - As income increases, tax relief decreases
- Holding income constant:
  - As property tax bill increases, tax relief increases

## **Property Tax Circuit Breakers**

- Prevent households from being overburdened by property taxes
- Classic example Maine:
  - State provides rebate check to offset half of property tax bill above 4% of income

Income	\$40,000			
Property Tax Bill	\$2,400 (6% of Income)			
<b>Rebate Check</b>				
	½ (\$2,400 - \$1,600)			

## **States with Circuit Breakers (2008)**



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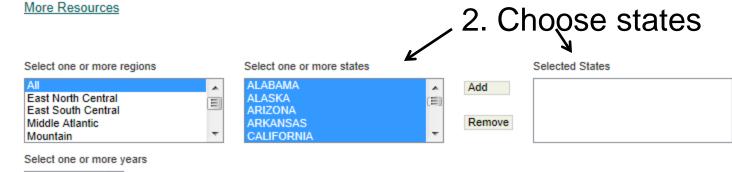
#### Topics

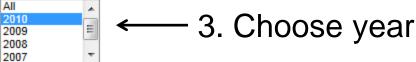
#### 1. Choose table

#### Residential Property Tax Relief Programs

#### Hide table description

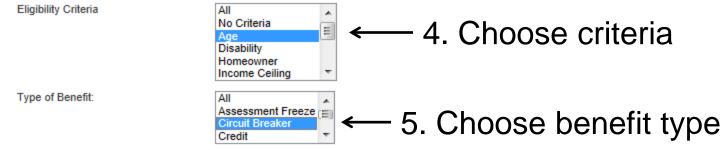
Tax reductions for residential property are a common means for states to ease the tax burden on homeowners and renters. Many states have multiple programs, with different levels of benefit available depending on the age, veteran status, and other characteristics of the taxpayer. The most common form of relief is a deduction from assessed value before the property tax rate is applied. Some states also provide tax reductions that are tied to income. The user may narrow the query by selecting applicant eligibility criteria, type of benefit, and whether there is an income ceiling.





Select Eligibility Criteria from the list below.

To select more than one criterion hold down the CTRL key for Windows or the Command key for Mac.







#### Legal citation and state sources

#### Footnotes for details ~

State i	Year i	Program Name	Type of Benefit i	Eligibility Criteria <b>i</b>	Description of Eligibility Criteria	Variations in Receipt of Benefit	Benefit i	Footnotes	Sources	Record Identifier
AZ 20	2010	Senior Citizen Property Tax Refund Credit	Circuit Breaker	Age	To be eligible the resident must have attained the age of 65 prior to or during the taxable year or must be a recipient of public monies under the social security act. The individual must have paid either property taxes or rent during the taxable year. The income ceilings are \$3,751 for individuals and \$5,501 for married couples or, those that live with others regardless of marital status.	Benefit Varies with Income	The benefit is a refundable credit to income tax bill for property taxes accrued or rent, or both, paid in that taxable year. The benefit is determined by 21 income brackets with maximum relief ranging from \$502 if income is under \$1,751 (living alone) or \$2,501 (living with spouse/dependents), to \$56 if income is \$3,651-\$3,750 (living alone) or \$5,351-\$5,500 (living with spouse or dependents). The maximum benefit cannot exceed the property tax bill or the designated rent. The landlord designates the percentage of rent attributable to property taxes.	Click here	1	AZ103_RR10
				Homeowner						
				Income Ceiling						
				Principal Residence						
				Renter						
				Other Criteria						
CA	2010	Homeowner and Renter Assistance (HRA)	Circuit Breaker	Age Disability Homeowner Income Ceiling	Applicants must be at least 62 years of age, blind or, disabled. In addition, if the applicant owned a home they must have a gross household income below \$42,770. If the applicant rented then	Benefit Varies with Income	For qualified homeowners and renters, the benefit is a once-a-year payment on part of the property taxes paid or the property taxes paid indirectly through rent. For fiscal year 2010-2011, the state budget does not include funding for this program.	Click here	2	CA101_RR10
				Renter						



## **Property Tax Circuit Breakers**

- Changes since 2008
  - NC established new circuit breaker in 2009
    - Combines circuit breaker with deferral program

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#### Resources

#### **Property Tax Fundamentals**

What Policy Makers Should Know About Property Taxes (Land Lines, January 2009)

Although property taxes continue to be a fundamental and important revenue source for local government, they also remain exceptionally controversial. This article discusses issues for which improved education and understanding is especially necessary.

#### Property Tax Rates

2011 Fifty-State Property Tax Comparison Study (Minnesota Taxpayers Association)

This paper compares effective property tax rates for four classes of property located in the largest city of each state and D.C., the 50 largest cities in the United States, and a rural area of each state.

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Estimating the Responsiveness of Residential Capital Investment to Property Tax Differentials (Lincoln Working Paper)

This paper analyzes the impact of property taxes on housing investment.

2009 Fifty-State Property Tax Comparison Study (Minnesota Taxpayers Association)

This survey compares property tax burdens in different regions and for different types of property in all the states and the District of Columbia.

A Reconnaissance of Currently Available Measures of Effective Property Tax Rates (Lincoln Working Paper)

Findings of a 50 state survey investigating available information on effective tax rates, and how those rates are calculated and reported.

#### **Tax Limits**

Property Tax Assessment Limits: Lessons from Thirty Years of Experience (Lincoln Policy Focus Report)



# What Policy Makers Should Know about Property Taxes

- Although property taxes continue to be a fundamental and important revenue source for local government, they also remain exceptionally controversial.
- This article discusses issues for which improved education and understanding is especially necessary.



# Minnesota Taxpayers Association Study

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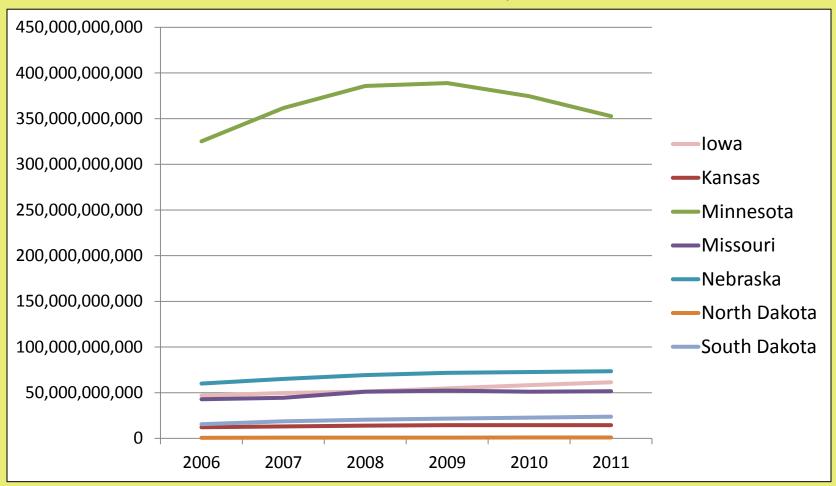


# **Bell and Kirschner Study**

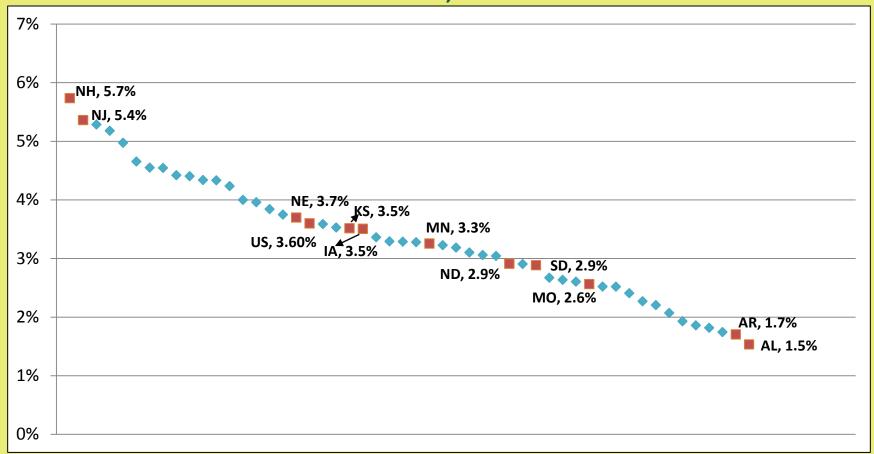
- "A Reconnaissance of Currently Available Measures of Effective Property Tax Rates"
- Findings of a 50 state survey investigating available information on effective tax rates, and how those rates are calculated and reported.



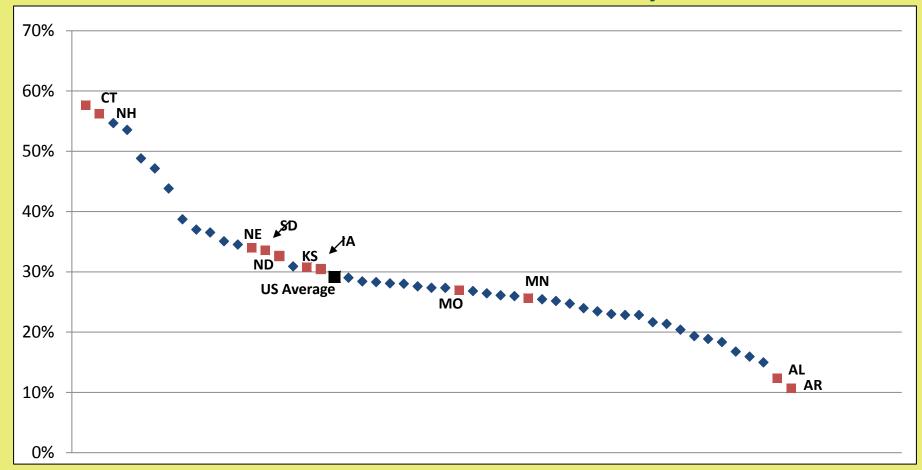
# Trends in Residential Assessed Value, West North Central U.S., 2006-2011



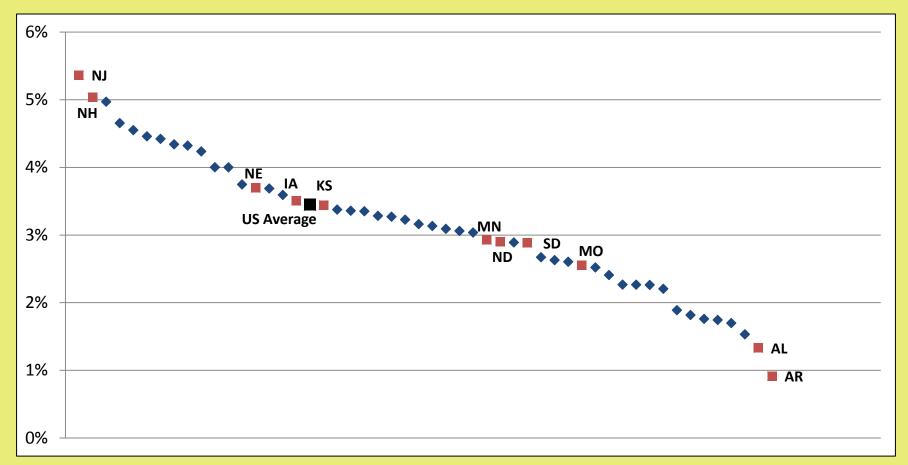
# State and Local Property Tax as Percent of Personal Income, 2009



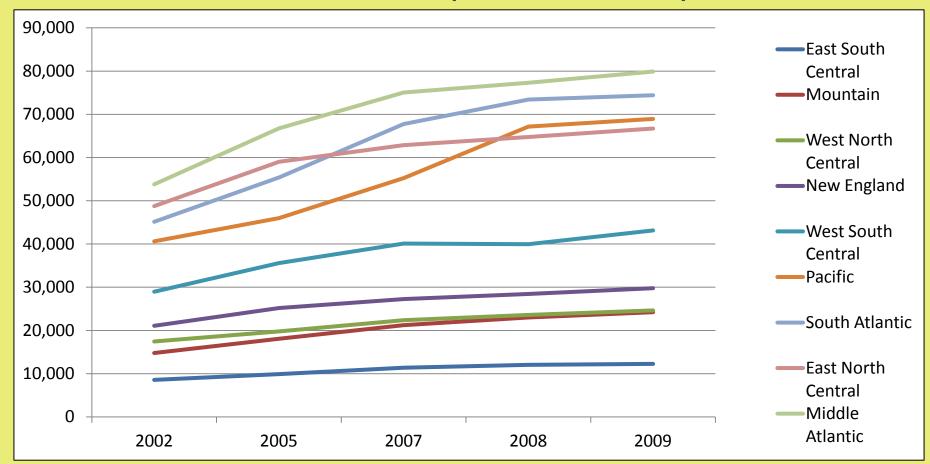
# Local Property Tax as Share of General Revenue, 2009



# Local Property Tax as Percent of Personal Income, 2009



# Property Tax Collections by Region, 2002-2009 (in millions \$)





# Frequently Asked Questions



# How can I compare property tax relief and incentive programs across states?

Users can use two methods to compare programs across states:

- 1. Significant Features of the Property Tax allows users to filter data by key program elements:
  - Geographic Requirements (Economic Development)
  - Eligibility Criteria (Residential)
  - Type of Benefit (Residential)

(For example, the user can create a table of residential property tax relief and incentive programs filtered to display all programs by state that include disability and age as eligibility criteria.)



# How can I compare property tax relief and incentive programs across states?

2. Users can draw on data from the detailed program descriptions and/or state statute to compare programs across states. This method was used to generate the state comparison tables in the appendix of the Lincoln Institute Policy Focus Report, Rethinking Property Tax Incentives for Business



# Is it possible to obtain data for property tax relief and incentive programs for years prior to 2006?

Users can use two methods to obtain data prior to 2006:

- 1. Using the statutory references included for all programs, users can easily locate state statutes which frequently include the legislative history of the program.
- 2. Wayback Machine at web.archive.org provides in on online archive of web pages. Users simply enter the URL for the page with current program information in order to search for an archived image of the web page from the past.



# A program appears to be missing from the Incentives for Economic Development Table. Why are some programs left out?

Property tax incentive programs may not easily fall into a single category, therefore some programs that have economic development as an objective may be categorized under another topic. For example, incentives for development of brownfields and historic rehabilitation are included in the table, Incentives for Specific Property Improvements.