

Department of Legislative Services
 Maryland General Assembly
 2005 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE

House Bill 1552
 Ways and Means

(Delegate C. Davis)

Land Value Taxation - Local Option for Baltimore City

This bill establishes separate classes of property for property tax assessment purposes: land, improvements to land, and personal property. Baltimore City must set a property tax rate for each of the constitutional classes of property. The property tax rate for improvements to land must be less than or equal to the rate set for land. The tax rate for improvements to land may be set at zero. The tax rate applicable for personal property must be 2.5 times the rate for improvements to land. In addition, a different property tax rate may not be set for different subclasses of property; however, the rate applicable to land and improvements to land that make up the operating real property of a public utility must be 2.5 times the rate for improvements to land.

The bill takes effect October 1, 2006 and applies to taxable years beginning after June 30, 2007.

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: Potential increase in general fund expenditures. If Baltimore City adopts land value taxation, general fund expenditures could increase by approximately \$229,000 beginning in FY 2008. Future year expenditures reflect annualization and inflation. No effect on revenues.

(in dollars)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
GF Expenditure	0	229,000	222,100	235,600	250,000
Net Effect	\$0	(\$229,000)	(\$222,100)	(\$235,600)	(\$250,000)

Note:() = decrease; GF = general funds; FF = federal funds; SF = special funds; - = indeterminate effect

Local Effect: Baltimore City finances could be affected depending on whether the tax rate for land is increased or decreased.

Small Business Effect: Potential meaningful.

Analysis

Current Law: Currently, most local jurisdictions have two tax rates: a real property tax rate and a personal property tax rate. The real property tax rate is applied to real property and the operating real property of railroads. The personal property tax rate is applied to business personal property, the operating personal property of railroads, and the operating real and personal property of public utilities.

Background: There is a well-defined statutory relationship between the State and local governments in the administration of the property tax system in Maryland. While property tax revenues are a relatively minor revenue source to the State, the State has assumed responsibility for the valuation and assessment of property. Local governments, on the other hand, levy and collect property taxes. The State takeover of the valuation and assessment function was implemented to provide uniform and equitable assessments of property throughout the State, in compliance with the “uniformity clause” of the Maryland State Constitution. Article 15 of the Declaration of Rights provides that the State shall “by uniform rules, provide for the separate assessment, classification and sub-classification of land, improvements on land, and personal property . . . and all taxes . . . shall be uniform within each class or sub-class . . .”

The State Department of Assessments and Taxation (SDAT) is required to place a market assessment on all real property, business personal property, and all real and personal property of operating railroads and utilities. For all nonoperating real property, SDAT is required to place a value on the land and a value on any existing improvements. For all jurisdictions in the State, except Worcester County, more than half of the assessable base is attributed to improvements to land.

The amount of property tax owed is determined by the assessment and the property tax rate. Assessments are based on the fair market value of the property and are issued by SDAT. Property tax rates are set by each unit of government – the State, counties, and municipalities.

An assessment is based on an appraisal of the fair market value of the property. An appraisal is an estimate of value. Assessors are the appraisers who estimate the value of the property for tax purposes. Assessors are trained to use standard appraisal approaches and techniques to determine the appraisal estimate. There are three accepted approaches to market value: (1) the sales approach; (2) the cost approach; and (3) the income approach. While differing in the method of calculation, each approach is designed to indicate the property’s fair market value.

Land Value Taxation

Land value taxation is a philosophy of property taxation where more value is placed on the land itself rather than on improvements (buildings) made to the land. The goal behind land value taxation is to encourage land to be used at its highest and best use.

Land value taxation is used, to some degree in several countries or cities throughout the world, including, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Norway, Singapore, Hong Kong, and some former Soviet republics. Land value taxation is based on the theories of economist Henry George. The two-rate tax structure (one rate for the land and one rate for improvements) has been adopted by several cities or towns nationwide, including several jurisdictions in Pennsylvania, New York, Alaska, and California (irrigation districts).

State Expenditures: The bill could cause a significant increase in the number of assessment appeals if land value taxation is adopted by Baltimore City. Because the total market value would no longer be the basis of the taxes paid under the bill, many more property owners are expected to appeal their assessments in order to lower the assessment on the land while increasing the assessment on the improvements. SDAT will require additional real property assessors to handle the anticipated increase in the number of assessment appeals each year.

Utility and railroad property is valued differently than other real property. First, a value for the entire utility is determined, and then the value is apportioned so that a value for the utility in Maryland is made. Then, a value is set for each county and municipality in which the utility or railroad operates. These values are then certified as either real or personal property. The real property component is not divided into land and improvements as required under the bill. This results in a complicated calculation and would require the addition of new utility assessors.

Therefore, to the extent that Baltimore City adopts land value taxation, general fund expenditures could increase by an estimated \$229,033 in fiscal 2008, which takes into account the bill's October 1 effective date and the applicability to tax years beginning after June 30, 2007 (fiscal 2008). This estimate reflects the cost of hiring two real property assessors and two commercial and industrial assessors to conduct property assessments, as discussed above. It includes salaries, fringe benefits, one-time start-up costs, and ongoing operating expenses.

Positions	4
Salaries and Fringe Benefits	\$207,027
Additional Equipment	19,420
Operating Expenses	<u>2,586</u>
Total FY 2008 State Expenditures	\$229,033

Future year expenditures reflect: (1) full salaries with 4.6% annual increases and 3% employee turnover; and (2) 1% annual increases in ongoing operating expenses.

Local Fiscal Effect: The effect on Baltimore City revenues would depend on what the tax rates on land and the various subclasses are set at. Depending on the various rates, revenues could increase, decrease, or remain the same. According to SDAT, pursuant to this legislation, the real property tax rate for Baltimore City would have to increase from \$2.308 to \$8.938. The personal property tax rate would have to increase from \$5.77 to \$22.345.

The bill could significantly alter the basis for the assessable base for Baltimore City, if land value taxation is adopted. The setting of tax rates by Baltimore City will be more complicated. As a result, Baltimore City could incur significant expenditure increases to comply with the requirements of the bill.

Small Business Effect: Depending on whether tax rates for land are increased or decreased, small businesses could either pay additional property taxes or reduced property taxes.

Additional Information

Prior Introductions: This bill was introduced as HB 1036 in the 2005 session. It received an unfavorable report from the House Ways and Means Committee.

Cross File: None.

Information Source(s): State Department of Assessments and Taxation, Baltimore City, Department of Legislative Services

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