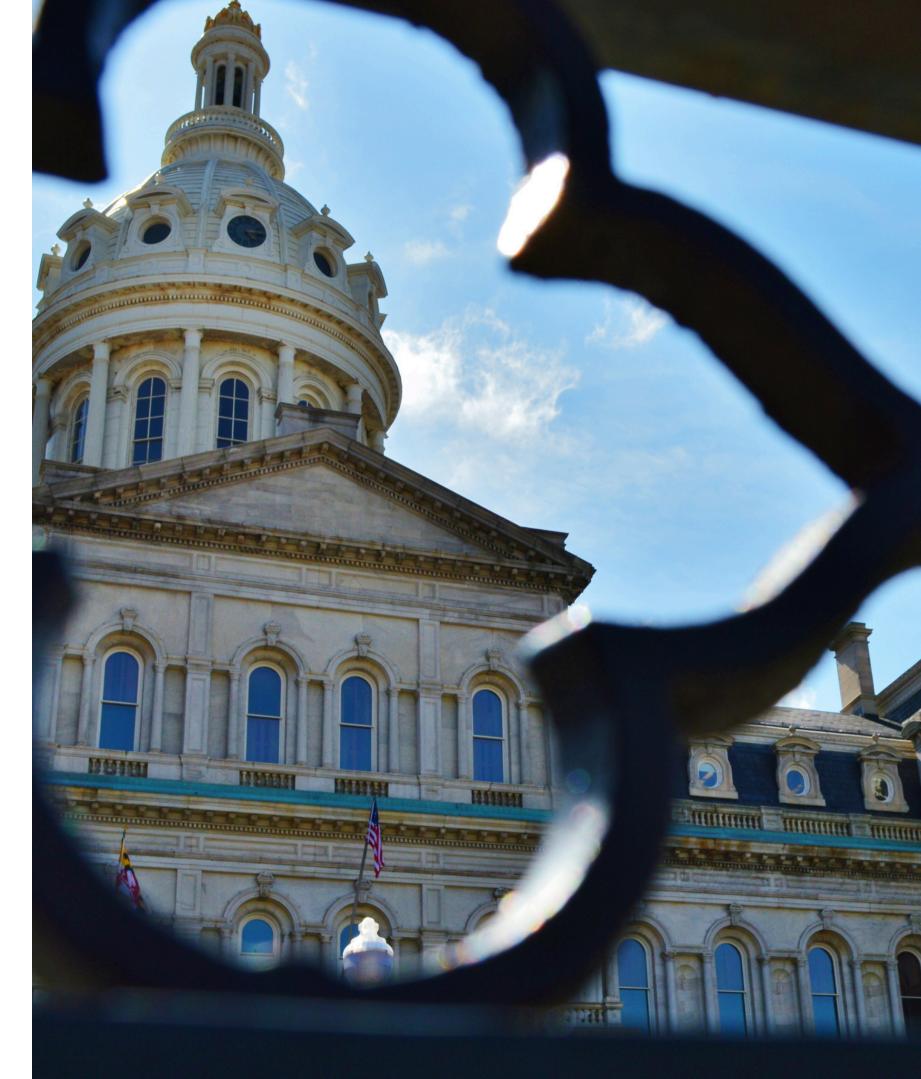
Mayor's Tax Credit Workgroup

Targeted Homeowners
Tax Credit (THTC)

April 30, 2024







Schedule Update & Homestead Recap





Homeowner Protection Tax Credits

March 26

1

Homestead Tax Credit

April 30

2

Targeted Homeowners Tax Credit

Workgroup Schedule June 11

* State Homeowners Tax Credit / City Supplemental

Development Tax Credits

July 30

1

Newly Constructed Tax Credit

Aug 27

2

High Performance Market Rate Tax Credit

Sept 26

3

Historic (CHAP) Tax Credit

Oct 22

4

Enterprise Zone (EZ) Tax Credit

Nov 26

5

Brownfield Tax Credit

Homestead Tax Credit Recap

What I Heard from the Workgroup....

- Agreement that homeowners think about taxes in terms of their total monthly housing payment, i.e. mortgage + taxes + other costs.
- Openness towards an increase in the current Homestead cap of 4% as long as we can manage the fear of displacement among residents.
- Concern about residents that still may not be receiving all of the benefits that they are eligible for, even despite extensive outreach and communication efforts.
- Excitement about the potential to get the residential property tax rate under \$2.00 which could break a psychological "barrier" preventing buyers from considering Baltimore City. The current effective rate is \$2.04.

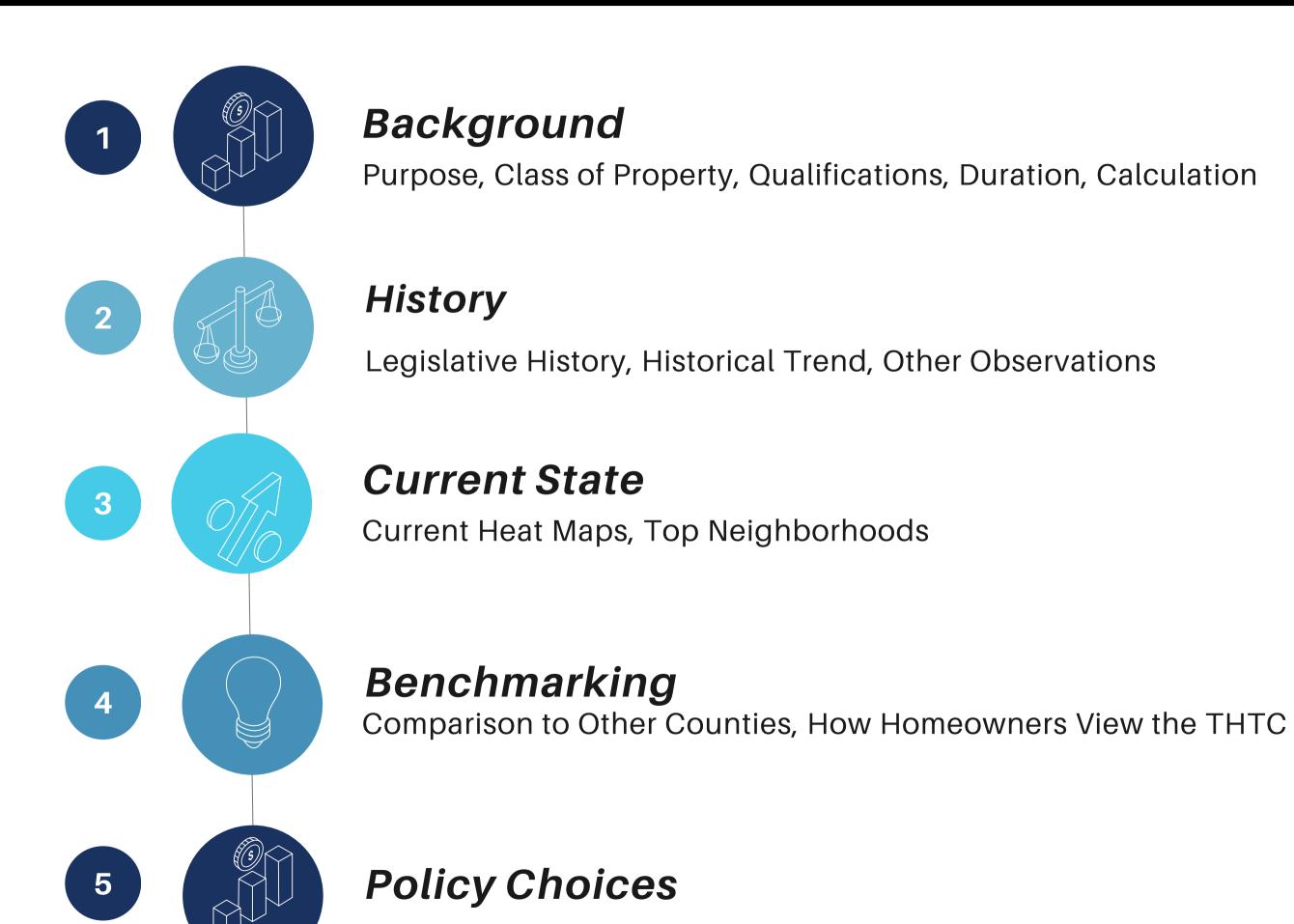








Today's Agenda



Background





Targeted Homeowners Tax Credit (THTC)

1 Purpose

- The THTC is designed to directly reduce a homeowners' overall tax burden.
- The THTC reduces the homeowners' effective tax rate by the equivalent of 20 cents, reducing the effective rate from \$2.248 to \$2.048.

2 Class of Property

• The Homestead Property Tax Credit applies only to owner-occupied residential property.

3 Qualifications

• Homeowners must be eligible for the Homestead Tax Credit, by submitting a one-time application to SDAT confirming that the property is their primary residence.

4 Duration

- Indefinite as long as the dwelling is an owner-occupied unit.
- The THTC *does not* reset after a sale or transfer of property.





Targeted Homeowners Tax Credit Calculation

The THTC is calculated by first determining the total City cost of a 20-cent rate reduction to all eligible owner-occupied properties.

That amount is then distributed as a rate reduction on only the "improvement" assessed value of the property.

This can result in some homeowners getting slightly more or less than a true 20-cent reduction on their total assessed value.

| Gross Property Tax | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|--|--|--|
| Land Value | \$20,000 | | | |
| Improvement Value | \$100,000 | | | |
| Total Value | \$120,000 | | | |
| Tax Rate | 2.248% | | | |
| Gross Property Tax | \$2,698 | | | |
| | | | | |
| Targeted Homeowners Tax Credit | | | | |
| Improvement Value | \$100,000 | | | |
| Credit Rate | 0.200% | | | |
| Credit Value | (\$200) | | | |
| Net Taxes Owed | \$2,498 | | | |





History





THTC History

CREATION

Introduced in March 2012 by Mayor Rawlings-Blake as the "20 Cents by 2020 Initiative."

COST

Proposal was to phase-in the cost of THTC with new Horseshoe Casino lease revenues beginning in FY 2014. As Horseshoe revenues fell short of original projections the General Fund absorbed more of the cost. In FY 2024 the total cost of the THTC is \$27.5M compared to Horseshoe revenue of \$12.6M.



In FY 2022 the program was restricted to Homestead-eligible homeowners only, which reduced the participants by 33,000 from 110,000 to 77,000 properties total.

PAUSE

The THTC reached the 20 Cents goal as planned in 2020. Further progress was considered but paused due to the fiscal impact of COVID-19 and Kirwan.



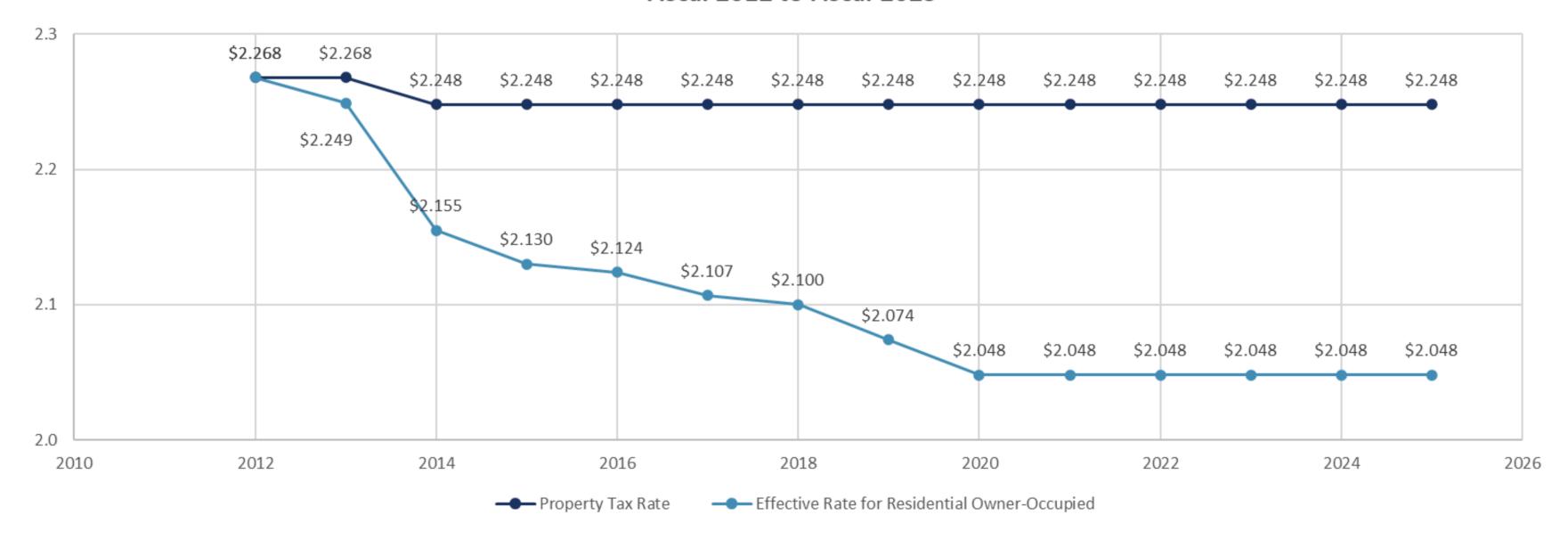






Targeted Homeowners Tax Credit: Impact on "Effective" Rate for Homeowners

Effective Property Tax Rate History (Per \$100 of Assessed Value)
Fiscal 2012 to Fiscal 2025

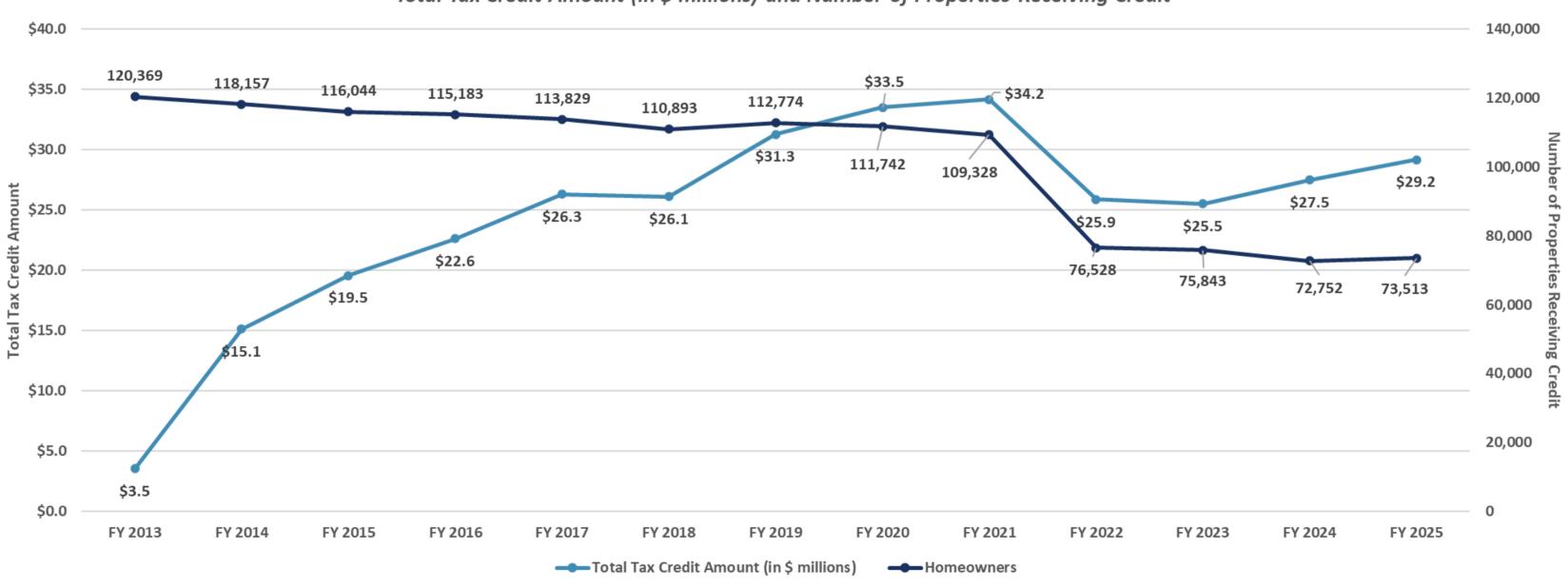






Targeted Homeowners Tax Credit: Historical Trend

Targeted Homeowners Tax Credit Historical Trend Total Tax Credit Amount (in \$ millions) and Number of Properties Receiving Credit







Other Observations

Efficiency

1

A reduction in the tax rate generally lowers the distortion of a tax, but since this reduction is for owner-occupied properties only it increases the relative burden on commercial, industrial, and non owner-occupied housing.





Equity



A rate reduction reduces the tax burden by an equal proportion across all parcels of owner-occupied housing.



The absolute value of relief is greater for higher-valued property.





Current State



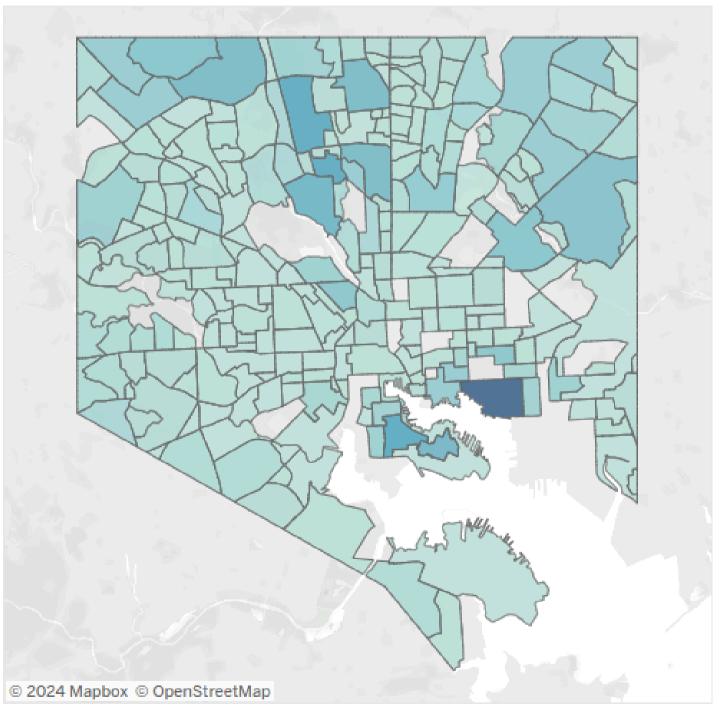


Top Neighborhoods

Total Credit Amount Fiscal 2025

| Neighborhood | Total Credit Amount | |
|------------------|------------------------|--|
| Canton | \$1,772,285 | |
| Riverside | \$875,002 | |
| Roland Park | \$840,593 | |
| Hampden | \$710,723 | |
| Locust Point | \$682,873 | |
| Homeland | \$626,684 | |
| Mount Washington | \$623,683 | |
| Guilford | \$602,977 | |
| Frankford | \$536,578 | |
| Cheswolde | \$508,673 | |

Total Targeted Homeowners Tax Credit Value by Neighborhood Fiscal 2025



Thtc Credit

\$71 \$1,772,285





Top Neighborhoods

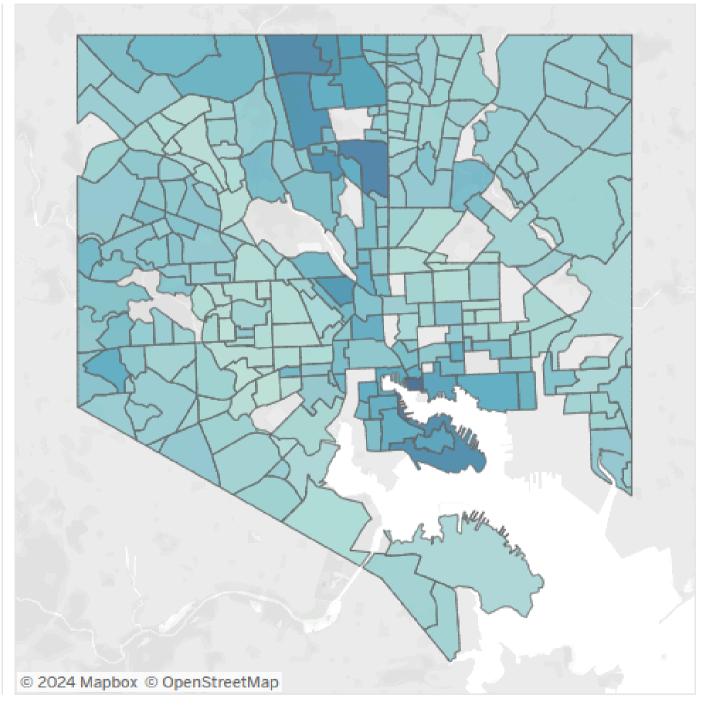
Average Credit Amount Fiscal 2025

| Neighborhood | Average Credit Amount | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Harbor East | \$1,327 | |
| Key Highway | \$1,195 | |
| Guilford | \$1,084 | |
| North Roland Park/Poplar Hill | \$1,044 | |
| Locust Point Industrial Area | \$982 | |
| The Orchards | \$968 | |
| Roland Park | \$935 | |
| Bolton Hill | \$881 | |
| Bellona-Gittings | \$795 | |
| Homeland | \$793 | |

Note: Map and Table exclude outlier neighborhoods Blythewood (\$2,171) and Loyola/Notre Dame (\$1,842).



Average Targeted Homeowners Tax Credit Value by Neighborhood Fiscal 2025



Avg. Thtc Credit

\$36 \$1,32



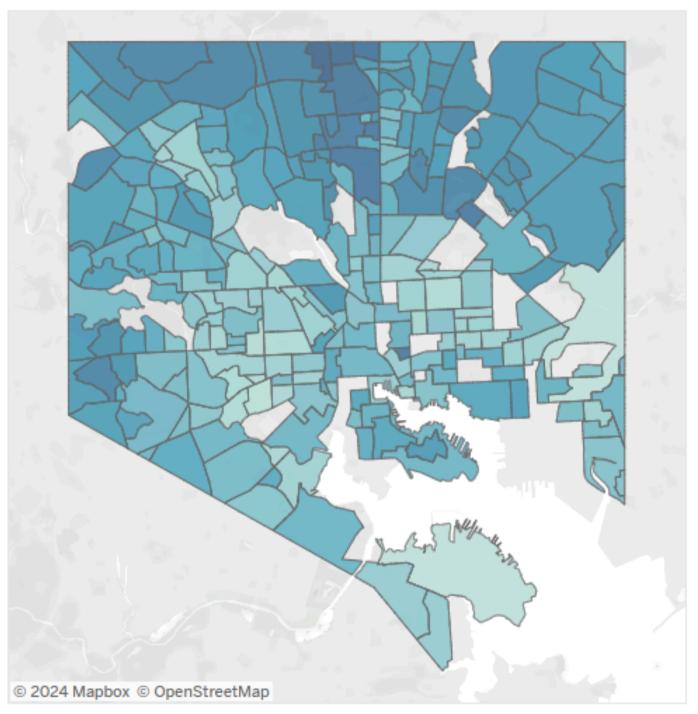
Top Neighborhoods

% of Residential Properties Receiving Fiscal 2025

| Neighborhood | % of Residential Properties Receiving THTC |
|-----------------------|--|
| The Orchards | 81.7% |
| Bellona-Gittings | 78.4% |
| Cedarcroft | 75.3% |
| Homeland | 72.7% |
| Radnor-Winston | 70.8% |
| Pleasant View Gardens | 70.4% |
| Mayfield | 70.2% |
| Guilford | 70.1% |
| Evergreen | 67.1% |
| Loyola/Notre Dame | 66.7% |



Percent of Residential Properties Receiving THTC by Neighborhood Fiscal 2025



% of Residential Properties

0.8%



Tax Credit Workgroup

Benchmarking



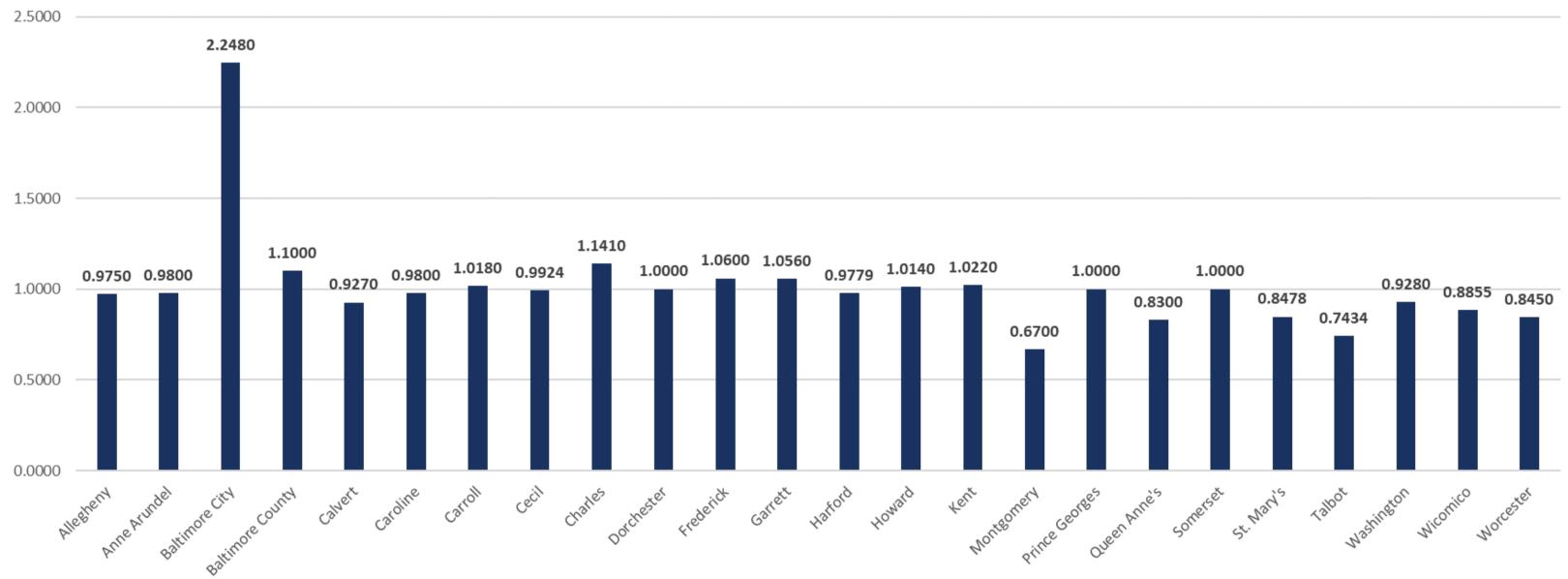


County Tax Rates

How does the City's tax rate compare?

The City's rate of \$2.248 is by far the highest in the State of Maryland

Real Property Tax Rates
All Maryland Counties
(per \$100 of assessed value)







Combined County and Municipal Tax Rates

How does the City's tax rate compare?

| Jurisdiction | | Real Property Tax Rate | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|
| Municipality | County | Municipal | County | Total |
| Baltimore City | Baltimore City | 0.0000 | 2.2480 | 2.2480 |
| Cumberland | Allegany | 1.0595 | 0.8183 | 1.8778 |
| Hargerstown | Washington | 1.0020 | 0.8030 | 1.8050 |
| Cambridge | Dorchester | 0.8096 | 0.9267 | 1.7363 |
| Greenbelt | Prince Georges | 0.8275 | 0.8680 | 1.6955 |
| Frederick | Frederick | 0.7305 | 0.9552 | 1.6857 |
| Elkton | Cecil | 0.6356 | 0.9924 | 1.6280 |
| Bladensburg | Prince Georges | 0.7400 | 0.8810 | 1.6210 |
| Mount Rainier | Prince Georges | 0.7500 | 0.8700 | 1.6200 |
| Westmister | Carroll | 0.5600 | 1.0180 | 1.5780 |
| Laurel | Prince Georges | 0.7100 | 0.8440 | 1.5540 |
| Hyattsville | Prince Georges | 0.6300 | 0.8630 | 1.4930 |
| New Carrollton | Prince Georges | 0.5933 | 0.8740 | 1.4673 |
| Aberdeen | Harford | 0.6250 | 0.8413 | 1.4663 |
| Havre de Grace | Harford | 0.5650 | 0.8413 | 1.4063 |
| Bel Air | Harford | 0.5400 | 0.8413 | 1.3813 |
| La P <mark>l</mark> ata | Charles | 0.3200 | 0.9990 | 1.3190 |
| College Park | Prince Georges | 0.3018 | 0.9630 | 1.2648 |
| Bowie | Prince Georges | 0.4000 | 0.8640 | 1.2640 |
| Takoma Park | Montgomery | 0.5522 | 0.6700 | 1.2222 |
| Mount Airy | Carroll | 0.1662 | 1.0180 | 1.1842 |
| Easton | Talbot | 0.5200 | 0.6105 | 1.1305 |
| Rockville | Montgomery | 0.2920 | 0.6700 | 0.9620 |
| Gaithersburg | Montgomery | 0.2620 | 0.6700 | 0.9320 |
| Annapolis | Anne Arundel | 0.7380 | 0.0586 | 0.7966 |

Residents of unincorporated areas pay property tax only to their county of residence.

Residents of municipalities pay both a county tax rate and a municipal tax rate. 26% of residents in Maryland in an a municipality.

To compensate municipalities for providing services in lieu of similar county services, many Maryland counties provide a rate "rebate" for municipal residents to ensure that they are not double taxed.

Baltimore's rate is still the highest when compared to the combined county and municipal rate for other Maryland municipalities but looks more competitive.



Note: Includes Maryland municipalities with population over 10,000.



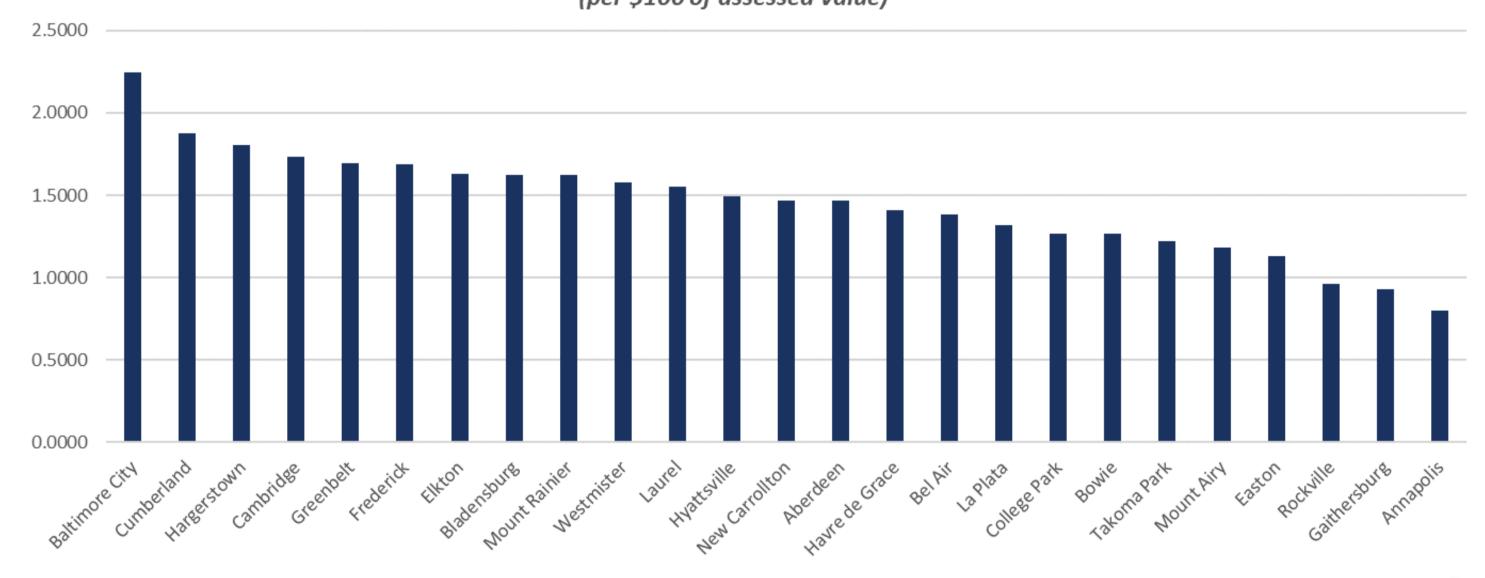
Combined County and Municipal Tax Rates

How does the City's tax rate compare?

The City's rate is still the highest but looks more competitive when compared to other municipalities.

Combined County and Municipal Real Property Tax Rates
All Maryland Municipalities with Population > 10,000

(per \$100 of assessed value)





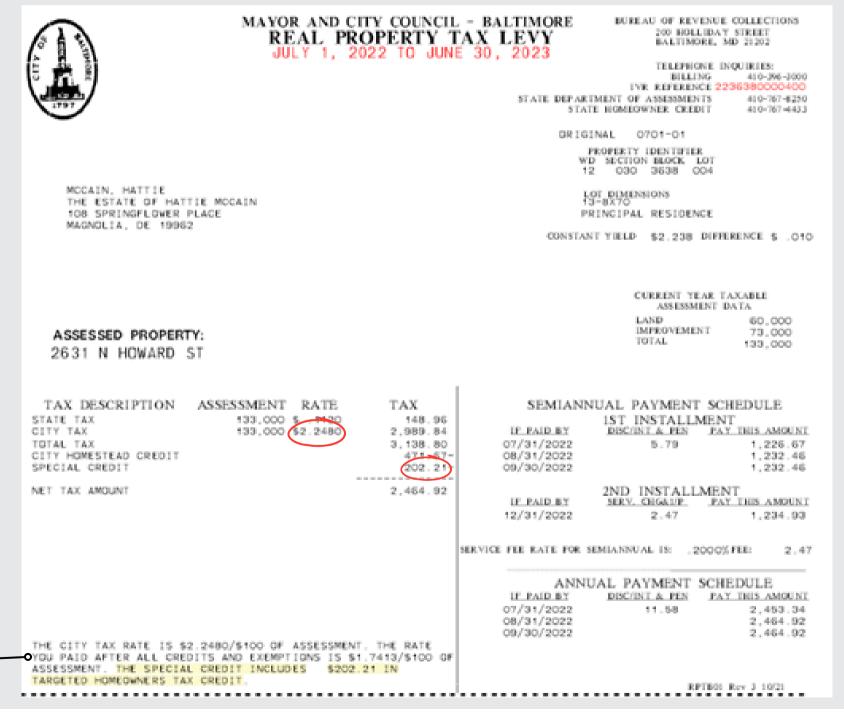


Do residential homeowners understand the impact of the THTC?

Online Bills: TAX DESCRIPTION ASSESSMENT RATE TAX STATE TAX 424,700.00 0.112% \$475.66 CITY TAX 424.700.00 TOTAL TAX \$10.022.92 SPECIAL CREDIT PAID 12/22/23 21.71-(\$9,190.72)OTHER CHARGES \$53.53

Printed bills provide more details on the special credits applied to a homeowners bill such as the amount for the THTC.

Mailed Bills:







Policy Options







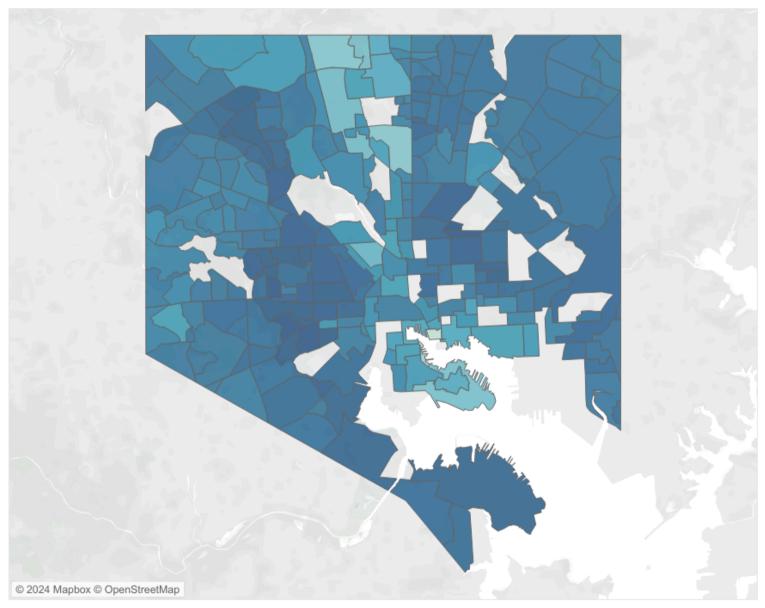
- Change from Rate Reduction to Dollar Reduction (no cost, requires City legislation)
- Replace THTC with a Residential Tax Rate (no cost, requires State legislation)
- Calculate on Total Value rather than Improved (no cost, requires City legislation)
- Direct Future Savings to Rate Relief (cost TBD, no legislation required)





#1: Change THTC from a Rate Reduction to a Dollar Reduction Credit

Average THTC Impact by Changing THTC Relief Flat Dollar Relief versus Current THTC Rate Relief



Avg. THTC Impact (Difference: Flat Dollar less Current Rate Relief

Decrease in Credit

Key Takeaways

This change would result in a net tax increase on property owners with assessed improvement values of \$150,900 and above in Baltimore.

This option would also eliminate the City's ability to effectively implement the previous option because the flatdollar method would distort the tax rate for all homeowners.

Cost

There is **no cost** to this proposal. The City would simply redirect the current budget (\$27.5 million) and apply an equal \$396 reduction to each eligible property.

Legislation

This change would require a change in the City Code only. No State legislation required.





#2: Replace THTC with a Residential Owner-Occupied Tax Rate



Key Takeaways

The "effective" rate for owner-occupied properties is \$2.048 but the City still suffers from the "headline" perception that its' tax rate is twice as high as surrounding counties.

Cost

There is **no cost** to this proposal. The City would simply eliminate the THTC and implement a direct \$2.048 rate for residential owner-occupied properties.

Legislation

This change would require State legislation. The Maryland Constitution requires uniformity in **County** tax rates, but HB2 which passed in 2024 now allows county's to charge differential rates for classes of property deemed "vacant." **Municipalities** already have the authority to create differential tax rates.





#3: Calculate THTC Based on Total Value rather than Improved Value

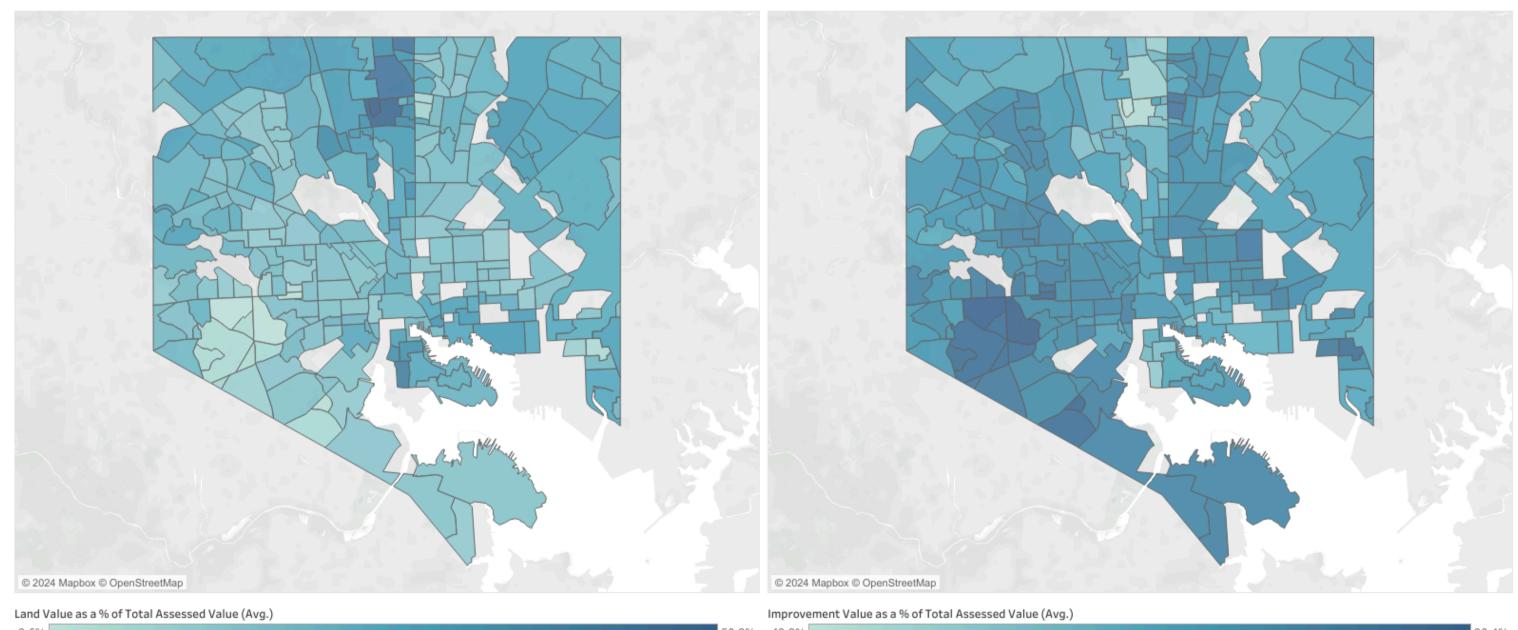
Average Land Value Relative to Total Assessed Value

Land % By Neighborhood

Fiscal 2025 Information

Average Improvement Value Relative to Total Assessed Value
Improvement % By Neighborhood

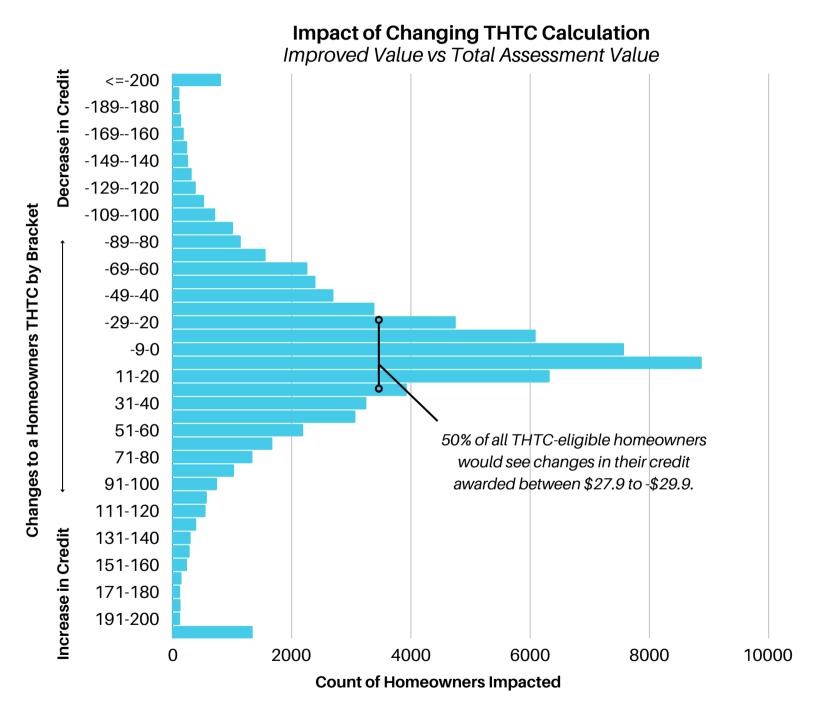
Fiscal 2025 Information







#3: Calculate THTC Based on Total Value rather than Improved Value



Key Takeaways

Calculating the credit based on the Total Assessed Value is unlikely to be noticed by most taxpayers, given that the Land portion of the assessment is relatively small for most residential owner-occupied properties.

Using FY 2025 tax bills as an example, 50% of 75,500 THTC-eligible homeowners would see a change of \$27.9 to (\$29.9) on their annual property tax bill. Of all homeowners, 92.2% would see a change in the range of \$120 to (\$120), an effective increase/decrease of \$10 per month.

Cost

There is **no cost** to this proposal. The City would simply redirect the current budget (\$27.5 million) and apply an exact 20-cent reduction to each eligible property.

Legislation

This change would require a change in the City Code only. No State legislation required.



#4: Direct Future Savings to Rate Relief



Key Takeaways

Any budgeted savings can be redirected to rate relief, but tax credit reform is an ideal source because savings can be phased in slowly over time.

Incremental rate relief sends a signal to taxpayers that the City is making progress on tax reduction, while also providing a more measured path to protect overall budget stability.

Cost

Each \$2.1 million = 1-cent reduction in owner-occupied rate Each \$5.1 million = 1-cent reduction in overall rate

Legislation

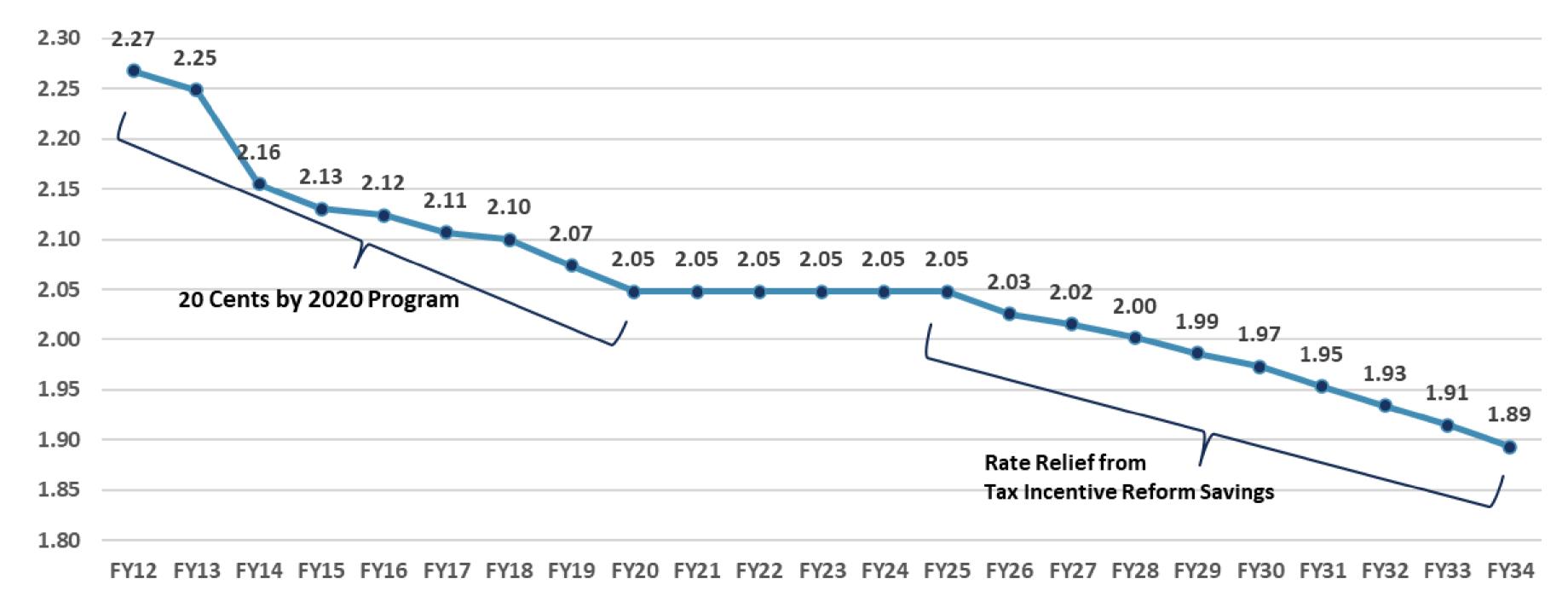
No legislation required. Tax rate reduction can be proposed by Mayor in the annual budget and must be approved by Council.





Rate Relief Example: \$20 million savings

Directed to 15 cents of rate relief for residential homeowners, phased-in over 10 years







Tax Credit Workgroup

Wrap-Up





Discussion and Deliberation

- Is the Targeted Homeowners Tax Credit a clear and effective way of delivering tax relief?
 Why or why not?
- Should any tax credit savings or incremental revenues be dedicated to tax relief or other more critical investments?
- Is rate relief best directed to residential homeowners, or to rate relief at large?
- Are there any other factors that we should be considering?







