

CHAPTER 3 PROPOSITION 2½ AGENDA AND OBJECTIVES

A. PRESENTATION TOPICS

1. Definition and calculation of the annual levy limit.
2. Definition and calculation of new growth.
3. Definition and calculation of the levy ceiling.

QUIZ

4. Types of Proposition 2½ referenda questions and how they affect levy limit.
5. Calculation of the maximum allowable levy.
7. Procedures for a Proposition 2½ referendum.

EXERCISE

B. SESSION OBJECTIVES

1. Participants will understand how a levy limit is determined under Proposition 2½.
2. Participants will understand the differences between an override and exclusion.
3. Participants will be able to compute the amount of property tax revenue their communities will have available for the annual budget.

CHAPTER 3

PROPOSITION 2½

1.0 OVERVIEW AND DEFINITIONS

1.1 Introduction

Proposition 2½ is a voter initiative law that limits the property tax levy of cities and towns enacted in the 1980 state election.¹ It took effect in fiscal year 1982.

1.2 Definitions

1.2.1 Levy

The property tax levy is the revenue a community raises through real and personal property taxes each fiscal year when it sets its tax rate. The property tax levy is usually the largest source of revenue cities and towns have to fund their annual budgets.

1.2.2 Levy Limit

The levy limit is the maximum dollar amount a city or town can levy in a given fiscal year. It defines the maximum amount of property tax revenue a community will ordinarily have to support its annual budget and is the primary limitation established by Proposition 2½.

1.2.3 Levy Ceiling

The levy ceiling is the maximum amount the levy limit may be in a given fiscal year. It is a constraint on the size of the annual levy limit and is a secondary limitation established by Proposition 2½.

1.3 Application of Proposition 2½ Limits

- The property tax levy cannot exceed the levy limit for the fiscal year.
- The levy limit cannot exceed the levy ceiling for the fiscal year.

1.4 Department of Revenue's Role

The Department of Revenue (DOR) determines the annual levy limit and ceiling for each city or town and ensures the tax levy fixed by the setting of the tax rate complies with Proposition 2½.²

2.0 ANNUAL LEVY LIMIT

2.1 Definition

The levy limit is the maximum dollar amount a city or town can ordinarily levy in any given fiscal year.³

2.2 Calculation

2.2.1 Levy Limit Base

The levy limit for any given fiscal year is based on the previous year’s levy limit and therefore, is an historic figure. The prior year's limit, not the actual levy, is the base for calculating the levy limit.

2.2.2 Annual Increases

The previous year's levy limit increases annually by two factors:

- Automatic 2.5 percent.
- New growth.

2.2.3 Preliminary Levy Limit

The formula for calculating the preliminary levy limit for any given fiscal year is the prior year's levy limit, plus 2.5 percent of that limit, plus new growth.

<p><u>Annual Levy Limit Formula</u></p> <p>Prior FY Levy Limit</p> <p>+</p> <p>[.025 x Prior FY Levy Limit] + New Growth</p>

This subtotal is then compared to the levy ceiling to determine the final levy limit for the fiscal year. See Section 4.3 below.

3.0 NEW GROWTH FACTOR

3.1 Definition

New growth is a dollar increase in the annual levy limit that reflects additions to the community’s tax base since last fiscal year. Proposition 2½ annually increases the levy limit so that cities and towns can raise additional taxes to meet service demands due to new development.

3.2 Calculation

The formula for calculating the new growth factor for any given fiscal year is the previous year’s tax rate multiplied by allowable increases in the current year's assessed valuations of real estate parcels and personal property items over the prior year's assessed valuations.⁴

<p><u>New Growth Factor Formula</u></p> <p>Prior FY Tax Rate</p> <p>X</p> <p>[Current FY Assessed Valuation – Prior FY Assessed Valuation of Parcel/Item]</p>

3.2.1 Allowable Valuation Increases

Valuation increases included in the formula come from three categories of growth in a community's tax base.

3.2.1.1 Construction Activity

The first category includes properties that have increased in assessed valuation since last fiscal year because of development and other construction activity on the site. Most of a community's new growth usually comes from this category.

Examples

Parcel A was assessed as a vacant house lot for \$50,000 last year. A new house was built on Parcel A and this year it is assessed for \$250,000, an increase of \$200,000. The \$200,000 in added value to the community's tax base due to the construction activity is included in the calculation of the new growth factor.

Parcel B is a single-family home that was assessed for \$200,000 last year. An addition was built to the house and this year, Parcel B will be assessed for \$225,000, an increase of \$25,000. The \$25,000 in added value to the community's tax base due to the construction activity is included in the calculation of the new growth factor.

3.2.1.2 Previously Exempt Real/New Personal Property

The second category includes property not taxable the previous year, such as exempt real property returned to the tax roll and new taxable personal property.

Examples

Parcel C was owned by a private college and was exempt from taxation last year. The college sold the parcel to a developer and it is returning to the tax roll this year with an assessed valuation of \$100,000. The \$100,000 in added value to the community's tax base is included in the calculation of the new growth factor.

Business D relocated to the community since last year. It owns taxable personal property that is assessed for the first time this year with an assessed value of \$20,000. The \$20,000 in added value to the community's tax base is included in the calculation of the new growth factor.

3.2.1.3 Subdivisions/Condominium Conversions

The third category includes real property that is subdivided or converted to condominiums and taxed as separate parcels for the first time.

Example

Parcel E is 20-acre site of vacant land that was assessed as a single parcel for \$1,000,000 last year. Since then, a subdivision plan has been approved for the site. The plan creates 10, 2-acre house lots that will be assessed as 10 separate parcels this year. The total valuation of the 10 lots is \$1,100,000, a \$100,000 net increase in the assessed valuation of the community. The \$100,000 in added value to the community's tax base due to the subdivision and taxation of the land as separate parcels is included in the calculation of the new growth factor.

3.2.2 Excluded Valuation Increases/Decreases**3.2.2.1 Revaluation Increases**

The increased assessed valuation of property due to higher market value is not included in the new growth formula. To be included, the increase in assessed valuation has to result from a change in the physical condition, taxable status or taxable unit of a property.

Example

Parcel F is a single-family house that was valued at \$300,000 last year. No construction activity took place on the site, but the parcel will be assessed for \$350,000 this year due to a revaluation. The additional \$50,000 in assessed valuation is not included in the new growth formula, even though it increases the total valuation of the community's tax base.

3.2.2.2 Valuation Losses

The new growth factor is not adjusted by decreases in the tax base due to fire, demolition or other valuation losses.

3.3 Annual Reporting

The new growth factor is calculated after the assessors have set all assessed values for the year and can compare them to the prior year's assessed values. The assessors report new growth to the DOR on Form LA-13, "Tax Base Levy Growth," as part of the tax rate setting process.

4.0 ANNUAL LEVY CEILING**4.1 Definition**

The levy ceiling is the maximum dollar amount the levy limit may be in any given fiscal year.

4.2 Calculation

The formula for calculating the levy ceiling in any given fiscal year is the total assessed valuation of the community's taxable real and personal property for the fiscal year multiplied by 2.5 percent.⁵

Annual Levy Ceiling Formula

Total Assessed Valuation X .025

4.3 Final Levy Limit Determination

The final step in determining the new levy limit is to compare the subtotal that results from increasing the prior year's levy limit by the annual 2.5 percent and new growth factors to the year's levy ceiling. The new levy limit is the lesser of the subtotal or ceiling.

4.3.1 Subtotal Below Levy Ceiling

The subtotal is the new levy limit if it is below, or at most equal to, the levy ceiling. The subtotal ordinarily is less than the levy ceiling and therefore, is the levy limit in almost all cases.

Example

Last year's levy limit was \$100 million. That \$100 million base is first increased by 2.5%, which equals \$2.5 million. The new growth factor is then added, which for illustration purposes is \$2.5 million. Adding the \$100 million prior year levy limit base + \$2.5 million automatic 2.5% increase + \$2.5 million new growth factor arrives at a subtotal of \$105 million.

The assessed valuation of the community this year is \$10 billion. Multiplying that amount by 2.5% equals a levy ceiling of \$250 million. The subtotal of \$105 million is below the levy ceiling and therefore, the community's levy limit is \$105 million for this year.

4.3.1 Subtotal Above Levy Ceiling

The levy ceiling is the new levy limit if the subtotal exceeds the levy ceiling. The total assessed valuation of a community's tax base and therefore, the levy ceiling generally increases over time at a higher rate than the annual levy limit as properties are added to or removed from the tax roll and revalued to reflect current market at least once every three years. This is almost always more than sufficient to accommodate the annual 2.5 percent and new growth increases.

Example

Again, the assessed valuation of the community this year is \$10 billion. Multiplying that amount by 2.5% equals a levy ceiling of \$250 million. If the subtotal is \$265 million, the community's levy limit is \$250 million for this year.

5.0 REFERENDA TYPES

5.1 Overview

A city or town may levy above its annual levy limit or levy ceiling with the approval of voters in a referendum election.

5.2 Types

5.2.1 Higher Levy

There are two types of Proposition 2½ referenda that allow a community to levy above the levy limit or ceiling. They are used for different purposes and have different impacts on the amount a community can levy in the year voted and future years. They are:

- Levy limit override.
- Exclusion.

5.2.2 Lower Levy

The Proposition 2½ referendum question that requires a community to reduce its annual levy limit is the underdrive.

6.0 LEVY LIMIT OVERRIDE

6.1 Definition

A levy limit override is a dollar increase in the levy limit approved by the voters.⁶

6.2 Features

6.2.1 Municipal Purposes

A levy limit override can be used to generate additional monies for any municipal expenditure. It is generally intended and usually used to raise extra funds for annual operating and other recurring costs.

6.2.2 Permanent Increase

A levy limit override creates a permanent increase in the levy limit base. The impact is to increase the amount a community can levy for the fiscal year voted, and in future years.⁷

Example

The levy limit for this year is \$100 million. Voters approve an override of \$1 million. The community can now levy \$101 million dollars this year. In addition, the base for calculating next year's levy limit becomes \$101 million, rather than \$100 million.

6.2.3 **Override Limit**

A levy limit override cannot increase the levy limit beyond the levy ceiling. The annual levy limit as increased by an override must still fit within the levy ceiling.

7.0 **LEVY LIMIT UNDERRIDE**

7.1 **Definition**

A levy limit underride is a dollar decrease in the levy limit approved by the voters.⁸

7.2 **Permanent Decrease**

A levy limit underride creates a permanent decrease in the levy limit base. The impact is to decrease the amount a community can levy for the fiscal year voted, and in future years.

Example

The levy limit for this year is \$100 million. Voters approve an underride of \$1 million. The community can now only levy \$99 million dollars this year. In addition, the base for calculating next year's levy limit becomes \$99 million, rather than \$100 million.

8.0 **EXCLUSION**

8.1 **Definition**

An exclusion is an amount the community can levy in addition to its levy limit approved by the voters to finance a capital expenditure.

8.2 **Features**

8.2.1 **Capital Purposes**

An exclusion can be used to generate additional monies for capital purposes only. Capital purposes are those for which a community can legally borrow money under Massachusetts law. A community may generally borrow only to construct or acquire its public infrastructure or other physical assets. For example, it may borrow to:

- Construct or renovate public buildings, such as schools.
- Construct public works, such as a new sewer treatment plant.
- Purchase land for public buildings, open space, conservation or other public purposes.
- Purchase equipment used to provide municipal services, such as police cruisers, fire trucks and computers.

8.2.2 Temporary Increase

An exclusion increases the maximum amount the community can levy for a temporary period of time. It does not become part of the levy limit and therefore, does not increase the base for calculating future years' limits.

A community may present one of two types of exclusions to voters depending on how it finances the capital project or item:

- Debt exclusion.
- Capital exclusion.

8.2.2.1 Debt Exclusion

A debt exclusion is used to obtain voter approval to increase the levy to pay for capital projects financed by borrowing.⁹ Major capital items, such as the construction of a new school or installation of a sewer system, are usually financed by borrowing and repaying that loan over a fixed number of years.

Approval of a single debt exclusion question creates a temporary increase in the amount the community can levy in order to cover its annual debt service costs on the borrowing. Each year while the debt is being repaid, the amount of that year's debt service payment is added to the levy limit to determine how much the community can levy. Once the debt is retired, the exclusion ends.

Example

A community borrows to build a new water treatment facility. The debt will be repaid over 20 years with level debt service payments of \$1 million. Voters approve a debt exclusion for the borrowing. The community can levy \$1 million above its levy limit in each of the next 20 fiscal years in order to cover its annual debt service appropriation. In the first year the exclusion applies, the levy limit is \$100 million. Due to the exclusion, the community can now levy \$101 million in that year.

However, the \$1 million exclusion is not added to the levy limit base used to calculate the second year's limit. In the second year, the new levy limit will be calculated using \$100 million as a base. Once again, the community can levy \$1 million above that new limit. Again, the \$1 million exclusion is not added to the levy limit base used to calculate the third year's limit. This continues each year until the debt is repaid.

8.2.2.2 Capital Exclusion

A capital outlay expenditure exclusion (or capital expenditure or capital exclusion) is used to obtain voter approval to increase the levy to pay for capital projects financed by sources other than borrowing.¹⁰

Purchases of equipment, such as computers and vehicles with a shorter useful life, or other smaller projects are often funded within the budget.

Approval of a capital exclusion creates a temporary increase in the amount the community can levy to fund a budgeted capital project. The amount budgeted for the project or purpose is added to the levy limit to determine how much the community can levy in the fiscal year the item is budgeted. The exclusion lasts only for that one year.

Example

A community appropriates \$100,000 from the tax levy to buy a new ambulance. Voters approve a capital exclusion for the purchase. The community can levy \$100,000 above its levy limit this year in order to cover that appropriation. If the levy limit is \$100 million, for example, the community can levy \$100,100,000 this year. However, the \$100,000 exclusion is not added to the levy limit base used to calculate the next year's limit and does not apply to next or any future year.

8.2.3 Exclusion Limit

An exclusion allows a community to levy both above the community's levy limit and its levy ceiling. An exclusion is the only way a community's levy can exceed the levy ceiling. Exclusions do not become part of the levy limit and therefore, are not constrained by the levy ceiling.¹¹

8.3 Exclusion Calculation

A debt or capital exclusion is reduced by any state or federal reimbursement given to the community for the capital project.

A debt exclusion is computed using the true interest cost with any premiums received at time of sale of notes or bonds offset against the stated interest cost.¹²

9.0 OVERRIDE AND EXCLUSION COMPARISON

9.1 Purposes

- An override may be used to raise the levy to cover spending for any purpose.
- An exclusion may be used to raise the levy to cover capital spending only.

9.2 Duration

- An override permanently increases the levy limit and permits an increase in the levy of the year voted and the levies of future years.

- An exclusion temporarily increases the amount the community may levy.
 - A debt exclusion lasts for the life of the related borrowing.
 - A capital exclusion lasts one year.

9.3 Limits

- An override cannot increase the levy limit above the levy ceiling.
- An exclusion can result in a levy above the levy ceiling. There are no limits on the number or dollar amount of exclusions that may apply in any year.

10.0 MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LEVY CALCULATION

<p><u>Step 1</u> <u>Determine Current Year Levy Limit</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use prior year's levy limit as base. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase prior year's limit by 2.5%. • Add new growth. • Compare subtotal to levy ceiling. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If less, subtotal is current year's levy limit. • If more, ceiling is current year's levy limit.
<p><u>Step 2</u> <u>Adjust Levy Limit by Permanent Referendum</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subtract override from levy limit determined by Step 1. • Add override to levy limit determined by Step 1. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare subtotal to levy ceiling. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If less, subtotal is current year's levy limit. • If more, ceiling is current year's levy limit.
<p><u>Step 3</u> <u>Add Temporary Referendum</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add excluded debt service for each debt exclusion to levy limit. • Add excluded appropriation for each capital exclusion to levy limit. • Total may exceed levy ceiling.
<p><u>Step 4</u> <u>Maximum Allowable Levy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total is maximum amount of property tax revenue available to support current year's budget. • Tax rate must be set within that amount.

11.0 EXCESS LEVY CAPACITY

11.1 Definition

Excess levy capacity is the difference between the community's actual levy and its levy limit. In years where an exclusion applies, it is the difference between the actual levy and the maximum allowable levy.

Example

A community has a levy limit of \$100 million. The community chooses through its budget decisions to actually levy only \$98 million for the year. It has \$2 million of excess levy capacity. That tax revenue is gone forever. The community can never levy an additional amount on taxpayers to recover that \$2 million of revenue.

11.2 Future Year Impact

A community can have excess levy capacity in one year and in the following year, levy up to the full amount of its new levy limit, or maximum allowable levy if exclusions apply. It can levy up to that amount no matter how much the levy increases over last year's levy.

Example

A community had a levy limit of \$100 million last year and actually levied \$98 million. This year's limit is \$105 million based on a \$2.5 million automatic increase and another \$2.5 million increase due to new growth. The community can increase its levy all the way from \$98 million to \$105 million, thereby using the \$2 million in excess capacity it saved the previous year.

12.0 REFERENDUM PROCEDURE

12.1 Referendum Decision

The decision to place a Proposition 2½ referendum question before the voters is made in a town by the selectmen and in a city, by the city council, with the mayor's approval if the charter or other law requires it.¹³

12.1.1 Voting Quantum

- A majority vote of the selectmen or council is required to place an override or override question on the ballot.
- A 2/3 vote is needed to place an exclusion question before the voters.

12.1.2 Alternative Procedure

A local initiative procedure may be used only to place an override question on the ballot. A community must have a local initiative procedure in its charter for this alternative to apply.

12.2 Question Form

The form of each type of question is set out in the law and must be used to be properly presented. Override and exclusion questions state the purpose for which the additional dollars are being sought. Overrides, underrides and capital expenditure exclusions specify a dollar amount.

12.3 Election Scheduling**12.3.1 Municipal Elections**

Questions may be placed on any municipal election ballot.¹⁴ This includes regular elections held annually in towns and biennially in cities, as well as special elections called specifically to consider the questions.

12.3.1 State Elections

Questions may be placed on the November state biennial ballot.¹⁵ These questions must be certified by the municipal clerk to the Secretary of State by the first Wednesday in the August before the election.

12.4 Referendum Approval

A question is approved if a majority of the persons who vote on that question vote “Yes.”

¹ G.L. c. 59, § 21C.

² G.L. c. 59, § 21D.

³ G.L. c. 59, § 21C(f).

⁴ G.L. c. 59, § 21C(f).

⁵ G.L. c. 59, § 21C(b).

⁶ G.L. c. 59, § 21C(g).

⁷ G.L. c. 59, § 21C(f).

⁸ G.L. c. 59, § 21C(h).

⁹ G.L. c. 59, § 21C(k).

¹⁰ G.L. c. 59, § 21C(i½).

¹¹ G.L. c. 59, § 21C(l).

¹² G.L. c. 44, § 20.

¹³ G.L. c. 59, § 21C(a).

¹⁴ G.L. c. 59, § 21C(i).

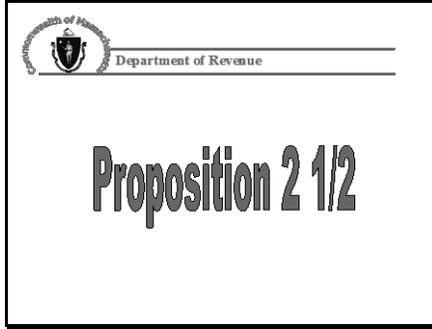
¹⁵ G.L. c. 59, § 21C(i).

PROPOSITION 2½ ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

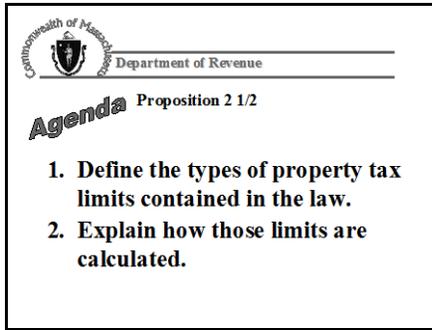
The following are additional resources on Assessment Administration produced by DLS that are available on our website: www.mass.gov/dls.

- [*Levy Limits: A Primer on Proposition 2½*](#) - Explains the fundamental features of Proposition 2½: how the levy limit and ceiling are determined, new growth works and overrides, underrides and exclusions differ. **Supplements the course handbook.**
- [*Proposition 2½ Ballot Questions: Requirements and Procedures*](#) – Explains Proposition 2½ referendum procedures, such as question form and presentation, sequencing of the referendum and related appropriations and contingent appropriations.
- *Annual Levy Limit Instructions* – Annual notice of preliminary levy limit and instructions for completing levy limit worksheet to determine maximum allowable levy for year.
- [*Guidelines for Determining Annual Levy Limit Increase for Tax Base Growth*](#) – Annual Informational Guideline Release (IGR) that details calculation and reporting of new growth factor.
- [*New Growth Tutorial*](#) –A comprehensive on-line PowerPoint presentation to guide local officials through the completion of the “Tax Base Levy Growth” (Form LA-13) and “Amended Tax Base Levy Growth” (Form LA-13A) reports, including a case study to test comprehension.

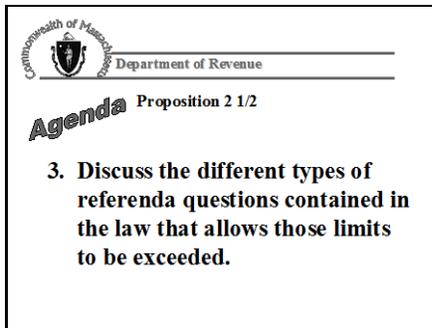
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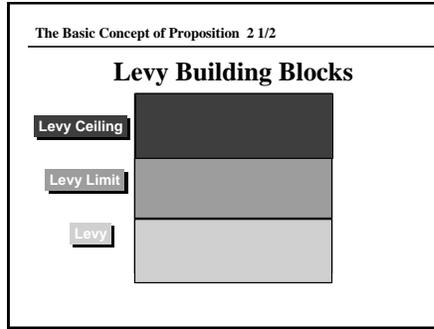
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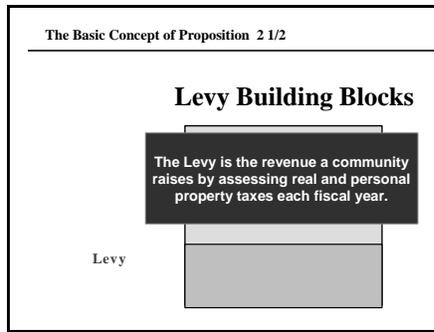
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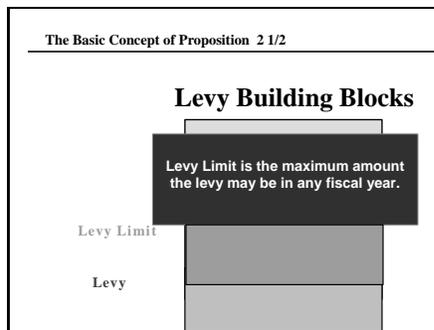
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Slide 6



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The Basic Concept of Proposition 2 1/2

Levy Building Blocks

The Levy Ceiling is the maximum amount the levy limit can be in any fiscal year.

Levy Ceiling

Levy Limit

Levy

The diagram consists of three stacked rectangular blocks. The top block is dark gray and labeled 'Levy Ceiling'. The middle block is medium gray and labeled 'Levy Limit'. The bottom block is light gray and labeled 'Levy'. To the left of these blocks, the labels 'Levy Ceiling', 'Levy Limit', and 'Levy' are listed vertically.

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The Basic Concept of Proposition 2 1/2

The Department of Revenue determines the annual Levy Limit and Levy Ceiling for each community.

Levy Building Blocks

Levy Ceiling

Levy Limit

Levy

The diagram consists of three stacked rectangular blocks. The top block is dark gray and labeled 'Levy Ceiling'. The middle block is medium gray and labeled 'Levy Limit'. The bottom block is light gray and labeled 'Levy'. To the right of these blocks, the labels 'Levy Ceiling', 'Levy Limit', and 'Levy' are listed vertically.

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 Department of Revenue

What is the Levy Limit and How is it Calculated?

Slide 10

Calculating the Annual Levy Limit

To Calculate the New Levy Limit

Begin with last year's levy limit

Factor 1 Increase by 2 1/2 %

Factor 2 "new growth"

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To Illustrate Calculating the Annual Levy Limit

Annual Levy Limit

Levy Ceiling			
	Growth	\$ 2.5 million	
	2.5%	\$ 2.5 million	
Levy Limit Base Last Year's Levy Limit		\$ 100 million	
			Subtotal \$ 105 million

Slide 12



Department of Revenue

What is New Growth and How is it Calculated?

Slide 13

Calculating New Growth

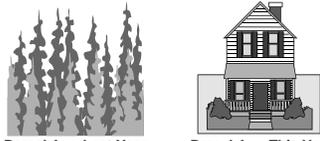
**To Calculate the
New Growth Factor**

**Multiply Prior Year's Tax Rate
by
Allowable Valuation Increases over Prior Year**

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To Illustrate Calculating New Growth

New Development



Parcel A -- Last Year
Assessed at \$50,000

Parcel A -- This Year
Assessed at \$250,000

New Growth included this year is \$200,000

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To Illustrate Calculating New Growth

New Construction



Parcel B -- Last Year
Assessed at \$200,000

Parcel B -- This Year
Assessed at \$225,000

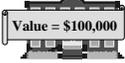
After a new addition
New Growth included this year is \$25,000

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To Illustrate Calculating New Growth

Newly Taxable Property

 Parcel C - - Last Year
Private College - Tax Exempt

 Value = \$100,000 Parcel C - - This Year
Owned by Developer - Taxable

New Growth included this year is \$100,000

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To Illustrate Calculating New Growth

Taxed as Separate Parcels

Parcel D - - Last Year
Vacant Lot - \$1,000,000 

 Parcel D - - This Year
10 Lot Subdivision - Total value \$1,100,000

New Growth included this year is \$100,000

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To Illustrate Calculating New Growth

Market Value Increase

Single Family House
Last Year
Value - \$300,000 

Single Family House
This Year
Value - \$350,000

\$50,000 increase in house value is **NOT** included in New Growth

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 Department of Revenue

**What is the
Levy Ceiling and
How is it Calculated?**

Slide 20

Calculating the Annual Levy Ceiling

**To Calculate the New
Levy Ceiling**
Begin with this year's
Total Assessed
Valuation
Multiply by 2.5%

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Calculating the Annual Levy Limit

Compare

Subtotal to Levy Ceiling
New Growth
2.5%
Levy Limit Base Last Year's Levy Limit

Slide 22

To Illustrate Calculating the Annual Levy Limit

Levy Ceiling \$250 million

Assessed Value of 10 billion x 2.5% = \$250 million	Subtotal and Levy Limit = \$ 105 million
Growth \$ 2.5 million	
2.5% \$ 2.5 million	
Levy Limit Base Last Year's Levy Limit	\$ 100 million

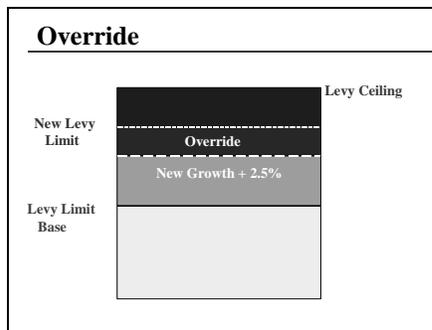
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Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of Revenue

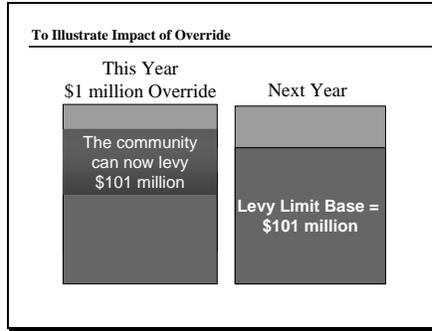
Referenda Questions

Overrides, Underrides and Exclusions

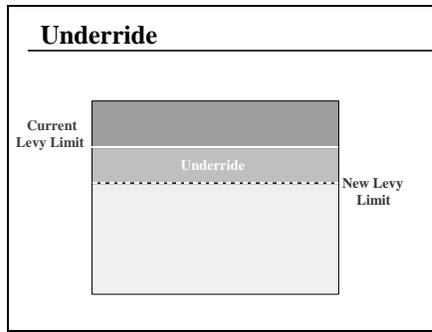
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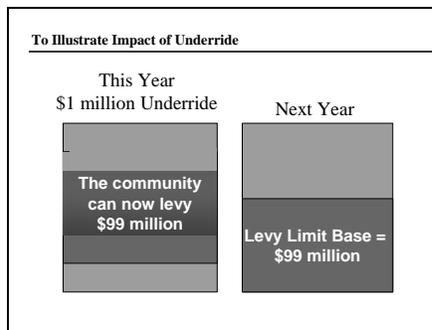
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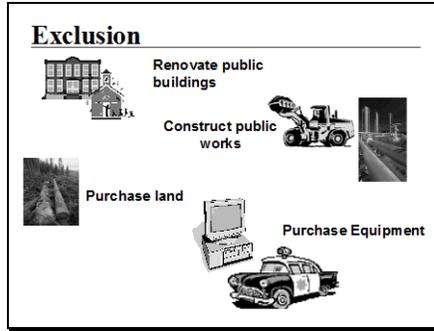
Slide 26



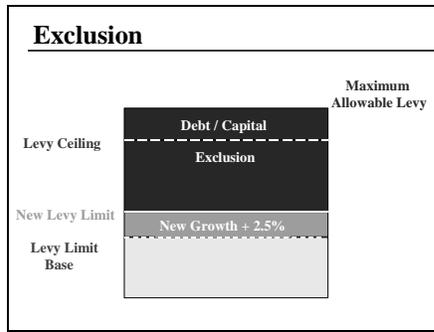
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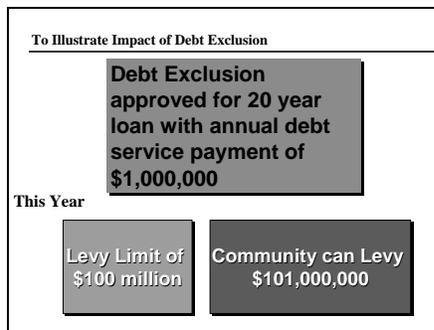
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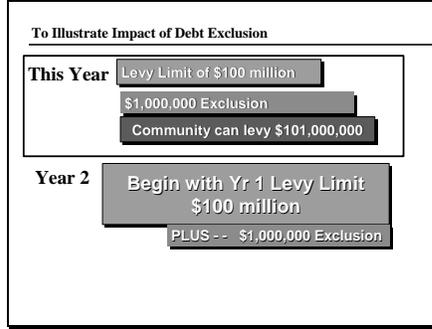
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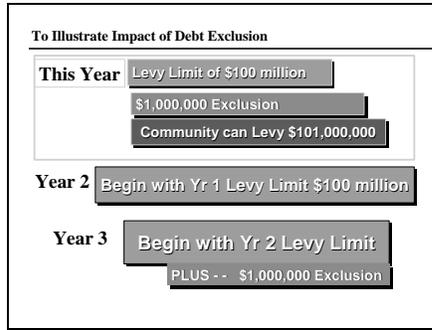
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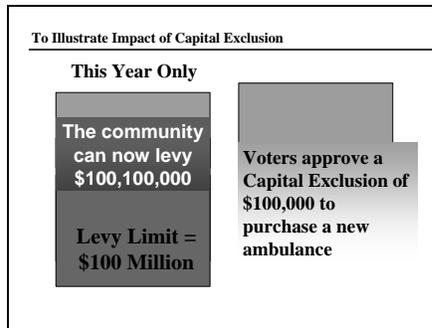
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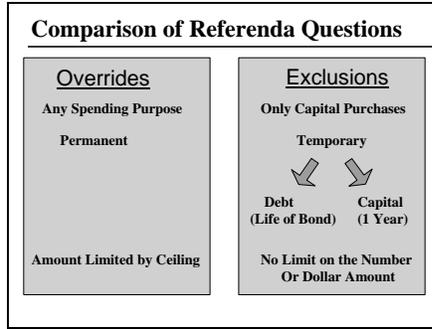
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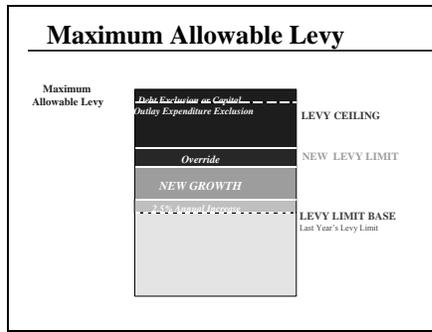
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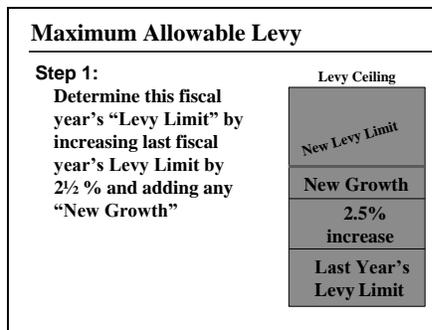
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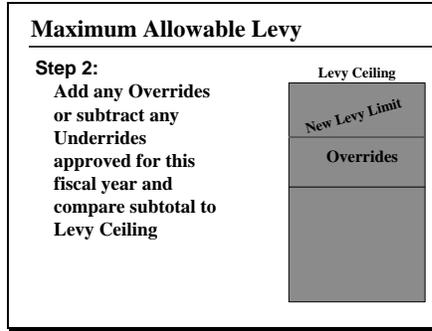
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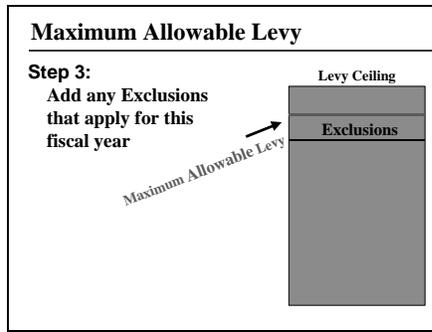
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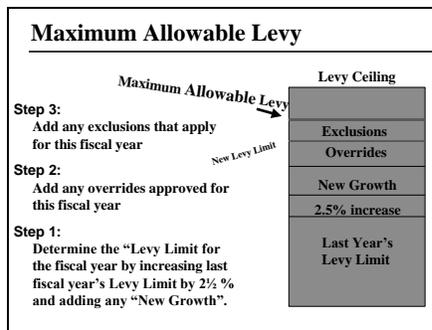
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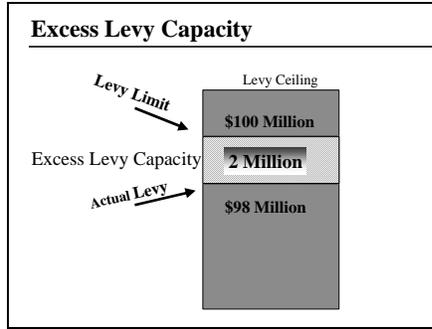
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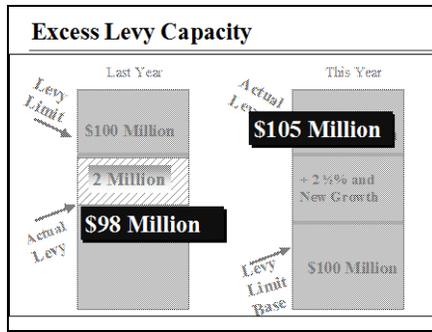
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Slide 41



Slide 42

 Department of Revenue

You are now going to apply the concepts discussed by computing how much property tax revenue the Town of Dana has available for its upcoming year's budget.

The exercise is located at page 3-31 in the handbook.

QUIZ PROPOSITION 2½ LEVY LIMITS

Answer the following true or false questions.

1. The prior year's levy limit is the base for calculating a community's annual levy limit.

T F

2. A community's levy limit can exceed 2.5% of the value of all taxable property in the community.

T F

3. A community's levy limit cannot increase by more than 2.5% each year.

T F

4. The formula for calculating the new growth increase in the levy limit includes increases in property values due to revaluation.

T F

5. The levy ceiling equals 2.5% of the value of all taxable property in the community.

T F

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Department of Revenue
FISCAL YEAR 2017 TAX LEVY LIMIT FOR DANA
FOR BUDGET PLANNING PURPOSES

I. TO CALCULATE THE FY2016 LEVY LIMIT

A.	FY2015 Levy Limit		\$	1,610,000	
A1.	ADD Amended FY2015 Growth	+	\$	0	
B.	ADD (IA + IA1) X 2.5%	+	\$	40,250	
C.	ADD FY2016 New Growth *	+	\$	29,750	
D.	ADD FY2016 Override	+	\$		
E.	FY2016 Subtotal		\$	1,680,000	
F.	FY2016 Levy Ceiling		\$	2,412,500	I. \$ 1,680,000 FY2016 Levy Limit

II. TO CALCULATE THE FY2017 LEVY LIMIT

A.	FY2016 Levy Limit		\$	_____	
A1.	ADD Amended FY2016 Growth	+	\$	_____	
B.	ADD (IIA + IIA1) X 2.5%	+	\$	_____	
C.	ADD FY2017 New Growth *	+	\$	_____	
D.	ADD FY2017 Override	+	\$	_____	
E.	FY2017 Subtotal		\$	_____	
F.	FY2017 Levy Ceiling		\$	_____	II. _____ FY2017 Levy Limit

**III. TO CALCULATE THE FY2017
 MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LEVY**

A.	FY2017 Levy Limit from II.		\$	_____
B.	FY2017 Debt Exclusion(s)	+	\$	_____
C.	FY2017 Capital Expenditure Exclusion(s)	+	\$	_____
D.	FY2017 Other Adjustment	+	\$	_____
E.	FY2017 Water/Sewer	+	\$	_____
F.	FY2017 Maximum Allowable Levy	+	\$	_____

* Must be certified by DOR.

** If symbol appears next to levy limit, it indicates that increases other than by exclusions are contingent upon an increase in FY2017 values.

**BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS
DEBT EXCLUSION FORM
DE-1**

City/Town

Dana

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)
BALLOT VOTE DATE/PURPOSE OF EXCLUSION VOTE	DATE OF ORIGINAL ISSUANCE NOTE/BOND PER PURPOSE	TEMP OR PERM (T/P)	FY2016 NET EXCLUDED DEBT SERVICE	FY2016 GROSS DEBT SERVICE EXPENDED	FY2017 GROSS DEBT SERVICE EXCLUDABLE	REIMBURSEMENTS / ADJUSTMENTS	FY2017 GROSS EXCLUDED DEBT SERVICE
09/13/08 Police Station	04/10	P	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$140,000		\$140,000
09/05/11 Library	04/13	P	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$75,000		\$75,000
TOTAL			\$230,000	\$230,000	\$215,000	\$0	\$215,000

Reimbursements: School Building Assistance, Library Construction Grants, etc.

Adjustments: Any differences between the prior year's amounts excluded (D) and expended (E) may result in an adjustment to the excludable debt service (F)

Name/Title

Date

QUIZ ANSWERS PROPOSITION 2½ LEVY LIMITS

1. The prior year's levy limit is the base for calculating a community's annual levy limit. **TRUE.**

2. A community's levy limit can exceed 2.5% of the value of all taxable property in the community. **FALSE.**

3. A community's levy limit cannot increase by more than 2.5% each year. **FALSE.**

4. The formula for calculating the new growth increase in the levy limit includes increases in property values due to revaluation. **FALSE.**

5. The levy ceiling equals 2.5% of the value of all taxable property in the community. **TRUE.**

APPLICATION EXERCISE ANSWERS

Town of Dana

Fact Sheet:

FY2015 Levy Limit	\$1,610,000	FY2016 Tax Levy	\$1,895,000
FY2016 New Growth	29,750	FY2017 New Growth	30,000
FY2016 Amended New Growth	0	FY2017 Amended New Growth	0
FY2016 Assessed Valuation	96,500,000	FY2017 Assessed Valuation	98,000,000
FY2016 Levy Limit	1,680,000		

Answers to the Fiscal 2017 Tax Levy Limitation for Dana for budget planning purposes

$$\text{FY2017 automatic } 2\frac{1}{2}\% \text{ increase} = \$1,680,000 \times .025 = \$42,000$$

$$\text{FY2017 Levy Limit} = \$1,680,000 + \$42,000 + \$30,000 = \$1,752,000$$

$$\text{FY2017 Maximum Allowable Levy} = \$1,752,000 + \$215,000 = \$1,967,000$$

1. Calculate the FY2017 levy ceiling.

$$\$98,000,000 \text{ (FY2017 assessed valuation)} \times .025 = \$2,450,000$$

2. Calculate the FY2017 levy limit.

$$\$1,680,000 \text{ (FY2016 levy limit)} + \$42,000 \text{ (automatic } 2\frac{1}{2}\% \text{)} + \$30,000 \text{ (FY2017 new growth)} = \$1,752,000$$

3. Calculate the maximum allowable FY2017 levy.

$$\$1,752,000 \text{ (FY2017 levy limit)} + \$215,000 \text{ (FY2017 debt exclusions)} = \$1,967,000$$

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Department of Revenue
FISCAL YEAR 2017 TAX LEVY LIMIT FOR DANA
FOR BUDGET PLANNING PURPOSES

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B.	ADD (IA + IA1) X 2.5%	+	\$	40,250	
C.	ADD FY2016 New Growth *	+	\$	29,750	
D.	ADD FY2016 Override	+	\$		
E.	FY2016 Subtotal		\$	1,680,000	
F.	FY2016 Levy Ceiling		\$	2,412,500	
					I. \$ 1,680,000 FY2016 Levy Limit

II. TO CALCULATE THE FY2017 LEVY LIMIT

A.	FY2016 Levy Limit		\$	1,680,000	
A1.	ADD Amended FY2016 Growth	+	\$		
B.	ADD (IIA + IIA1) X 2.5%	+	\$	42,000	
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E.	FY2017 Subtotal		\$	1,752,000	
F.	FY2017 Levy Ceiling		\$	2,450,000	
					II. \$ 1,752,000 FY2017 Levy Limit

**III. TO CALCULATE THE FY2017
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LEVY**

A.	FY2017 Levy Limit from II.		\$	1,752,000	
B.	FY2017 Debt Exclusion(s)	+	\$	215,000	
C.	FY2017 Capital Expenditure Exclusion(s)	+	\$		
D.	FY2017 Other Adjustment	+	\$		
E.	FY2017 Water/Sewer	+	\$		
F.	FY2017 Maximum Allowable Levy	+	\$	1,967,000	

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