

Government of the
District of Columbia



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Tax Rates and Tax Burdens

Washington Metropolitan Area

Including: Washington, DC

Maryland
Montgomery Co.
Prince George's Co.

Virginia
Alexandria
Arlington Co.
Fairfax City
Fairfax Co.
Falls Church

2020

Issued April 2022

**A Comparison of Tax Rates and Burdens in
the Washington Metropolitan Area**

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Executive Summary

Overview

This publication contains two studies: (I) the Washington, DC Metropolitan Area tax burden comparison, and (II) the Washington, DC Metropolitan Area comparison of tax rates.

Hypothetical state and local tax burdens for a family of three, at five income levels, are presented in Part I of this publication. These burdens reflect individual income, real property, sales, and automotive taxes in the District of Columbia and selected jurisdictions in the Washington metropolitan area. The District's tax structure employs taxes typically used by local governments, such as real and personal property taxes, deed taxes, and others. At the same time, the District has taxes usually associated with the state level of government, such as the income tax, estate tax, sales and use taxes, excise taxes, gross receipts taxes, and motor vehicle taxes. About two-thirds of the District's generated revenues come from taxes usually administered by the states.

Taxation of individuals is an important factor in considering the competitiveness of a given jurisdiction within a major metropolitan area. Simply comparing nominal tax rates,

...this study calculates the combined state and local tax burdens that a hypothetical family [at five different income levels] would face living in DC as compared to neighboring jurisdictions.

however, does not provide an accurate picture of how one location compares to other jurisdictions, and can be misleading given that statutory rates do not reflect the wide array of adjustments and provisions made to the tax base, such as tax deductions, credits, and other preferences. Further, the District's tax rates are often compared to either state rates, or other city rates, and not usually a combination of both rates that would be applicable to residents living in those locales. As such, this study calculates the combined state and local tax burdens a hypothetical family [at five different income levels] would face living in DC as compared to neighboring jurisdictions.

To compare different locations within the major metropolitan Washington area, this study estimates hypothetical state and local tax burdens for a family of three in eight Washington-area jurisdictions: the District of Columbia, the Maryland counties of Montgomery and Prince George's; the Virginia counties of Arlington and Fairfax; and the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, and Falls Church. Part II of the report also includes rates for Loudoun and Prince William Counties in Virginia. The hypothetical family comparison accounts for differences in tax bases as well as tax rates across jurisdictions and can be conducted at a variety of income levels.

In this study, the hypothetical family consists of two wage-earning spouses and one school-age child. The gross family income levels used are \$25,000, \$50,000, \$75,000, \$100,000, and \$150,000. The wage and salary split is assumed to be 70-30 between the two spouses. All other income is assumed to be split evenly. The family at each income level is assumed to own a single-family home, except for families at the \$25,000 income level, who are assumed to occupy rental housing.

Executive Summary

All families are assumed to reside within the confines of the jurisdiction, and all wage and salary income is assumed to have been earned in the jurisdiction. The four taxes used in the comparison are the individual income tax; the real property tax on residential property; the general sales and use tax; and automobile taxes, including the gasoline tax, registration fees, and personal property tax for tax year 2020.

This study is not intended to measure the overall level of taxation in a jurisdiction; rather, it attempts to measure a hypothetical tax burden for a family given assumptions identified for each tax. There is no single “best” way of measuring tax burdens. To estimate tax payments, the study makes critical assumptions about typical households, their sources of income, and consumption patterns. Property tax liabilities are particularly difficult to measure accurately because of varying assessment practices, property characteristics, and relief mechanisms. The methodology used to derive the estimated tax burden for each tax is presented in the section pertaining to that tax.

Findings

The main results of the study are presented in Tables 6 and 7, pages 20-21, and are also illustrated in Charts 4 and 5 on pages 22-24. When combining the four different tax burdens studied together, the District of Columbia taxes its residents lower relative to neighboring jurisdictions at each income level. At the \$25,000/year income level, the five Virginia jurisdictions rank highest in the combined tax burdens, with Fairfax City’s burden being the highest. At the \$50,000- to \$150,000-income levels, Prince George’s County, Maryland’s tax burden ranks first, with Falls Church and Fairfax City, Virginia, trading off for the second highest rank. At the four highest income levels, the five Virginia jurisdictions rank between 2nd and 6th, depending on the specific income level. At every income level Montgomery County, Maryland’s combined tax burden ranks seventh, while DC’s is eighth.

Main Finding:

When combining the four different tax burdens together, the District of Columbia taxes its residents lower relative to neighboring jurisdictions at each income level.

Individual Income Tax: The District’s individual income tax burden is lower than the metropolitan average (excluding DC) at all levels except at the \$150,000-income level. The District’s income tax burden ranges from less than 0 percent (negative \$1,133, representing a tax refund), at the \$25,000 income level to 5.02 percent (\$7,533) at the \$150,000 income level, (see Table 7, page 21). DC’s income tax burden at the \$150,000-income level is lower than those in Montgomery and Prince George’s Counties, yet higher than those in the Virginia jurisdictions. For the \$50,000- to \$100,000 income levels DC’s income tax burden is lowest of all the jurisdictions. At the \$25,000-level the Virginia jurisdictions rank highest (even with a \$0 tax burden) because the two Maryland counties and DC offer a refund through an Earned Income Tax Credit. The tax burdens in the Maryland jurisdictions are higher than in DC and Northern Virginia because these two counties levy their own local income tax, in addition to the income tax levied by the state of Maryland. Without taking the local income taxes into account, the families in DC would have a higher income tax burden than the families in the Maryland counties at the highest two income levels. This fact highlights a reason for analyzing tax burdens in a more comprehensive manner by including both state and local taxes.

Executive Summary

Property Tax: The real property tax burden for District of Columbia homeowners falls below the area-wide average (excluding DC) for homeowners at all income levels and has the lowest property tax burdens of all jurisdictions at each income level. This is a result of its lower property tax rate and homestead deduction, as well as a refundable property tax credit for renters (applied to the family earning \$25,000/year here). For DC homeowners (those families earning \$50,000 or more) the tax burden ranges from 1.42 percent (\$710) of income at the \$50,000 income level to 2.26 percent (\$3,390) at the \$150,000 income level. In the District, the 2020 nominal rate of \$0.85 per \$100 of taxable assessed value is multiplied by the effective assessment level (statutory assessment level of 100% X median assessment sales ratio) and applied to the market value of the home after deducting \$75,700 for the homestead exemption. For homeowners at all income levels, Prince George's County, Maryland has the highest property tax burden. In this study, the families earning \$25,000/year are assumed to rent instead of own and based on the way that the property tax equivalent of rent is calculated for the study, the property tax burden at this income level is assumed to be the same for all the metro jurisdictions (minus the previously mentioned renters' credit for the DC family). The high property tax equivalent of rent reflects the high cost of rental housing in the metro region.

Sales and Use Tax: The District's sales tax burden is higher than the metropolitan area average (excluding DC) at all income levels. The general sales tax rate in the District of Columbia is 6.0 percent (the same as Maryland and Northern Virginia's general rates). However, each jurisdiction has a multiple rate system in which sales tax rates on items such as food consumed away from home and rental vehicles are higher than the general rate, thus the tax burdens calculated for this study differ from one another.

Automotive Taxes: The District of Columbia automotive tax burden is lower than the metropolitan area average (excluding DC) at all income levels. Unlike Virginia localities, the District and Maryland jurisdictions do not levy a personal property tax on automobiles. The combined state and local registration fees in Virginia are comparable to the state rate in Maryland. The District imposes the highest registration fee in the metropolitan area, ranging from \$72 for a vehicle weight under 3,500 pounds to \$155 for vehicles of 5,000 pounds or more.

The District of Columbia gasoline tax rate of 28.8 cents per gallon at the end of 2020 is lower than Maryland's rate of 36.49 cents per gallon, and Virginia's rate of 29.40 cents per gallon (combined state + local rate).

See Map 1 (page 25) for an illustration of the metro area jurisdiction's combined tax burdens (income, property, auto, and sales) as a percentage of income, for a family earning \$75,000/year. At all income levels, DC has the lowest combined tax burden of the surrounding jurisdictions. For maps illustrating combined metro area burdens for the other income levels, see the Appendix on page 68.

This report is organized in two sections. Part I presents the Washington, DC Metropolitan Area tax burden comparisons; and Part II contains a comparison of tax rates across the Washington, DC Metropolitan Area.

Acknowledgments

Each year the Government of the District of Columbia, Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Office of Revenue Analysis publishes *Tax Rates and Tax Burdens: Washington Metropolitan Area* as required by DC Code 47-817.¹ Taxpayers and government officials in the District of Columbia have a significant interest in the relative tax position of the District compared to the surrounding jurisdictions.

The Office of Revenue Analysis acknowledges and sincerely appreciates the time, effort, and courtesy of officials in the Washington metropolitan area who cooperated in providing information for this report. To properly compare tax rates and tax burdens, uniform and reliable data must be used. Officials from the area jurisdictions assist with data compilation included in this report. Part I of this volume compares tax burdens for the 2020 tax year and Part II compares tax rates effective as of January 1, 2021.

I would also like to thank Lori Metcalf, who prepared this document, and Bob Zuraski, Farhad Niami, and Charlotte Otabor, who offered editing assistance.

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Author’s Note: on May 17, 2022, a minor revision was made to correct the DC property tax burden for a family earning \$25,000/year and renting an apartment. The property tax burden should be \$1,667 instead of the previously reported \$1,687.

¹ “In establishing a real property tax rate or rates, the Council shall make a comparison of tax rates and burdens applicable to residential and nonresidential property in the District with those such rates applicable to such property in jurisdictions in the vicinity of the District. The comparison shall include other major taxes in addition to the tax on real property. Without in any way limiting the authority of the Council, it is the intention of Congress, that tax burdens in the District be reasonably comparable to those in the surrounding jurisdictions of the Washington metropolitan area.”

Part I

A Comparison of Tax Burdens in Selected Washington Metropolitan Area Jurisdictions 2020

Overview

There is wide diversity in state and local tax systems in the United States. The fifty states and the District of Columbia employ a broad range of taxes and fees to fund state and local government operations. The combination of taxes and fees used by a particular jurisdiction is dependent upon many factors, including its revenue needs, the local government tax base, the fiscal relationships between the state and the local government, constitutional and legal limitations on the powers of taxation, and the jurisdiction's philosophy of government taxation.

The District's tax structure includes taxes typically imposed by local governments, such as real and personal property taxes, deed taxes, and others. At the same time, the District also levies taxes usually associated with the state level of government, such as individual and corporate income taxes, excise taxes, and motor vehicle related taxes. About two-thirds of the District's locally generated revenues come from taxes usually administered by a state.

The District is often compared to other cities, or states, independently, without considering its unique situation of having to charge taxes that both a city and a state normally levy. Therefore, the Office of Revenue Analysis produces a report comparing District tax burdens on a hypothetical family to the combined state and local tax burdens the family would face if it lived in the largest city in each state. As a companion to that nationwide study, the present study compares the state and local tax burdens of a hypothetical family of three in the eight major Washington metropolitan area jurisdictions: the District of Columbia; the Maryland counties of Montgomery and Prince George's; the Virginia counties of Arlington and Fairfax; and the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, and Falls Church. Each jurisdiction provides its own level of services and levies various taxes to pay for those services. The study does not attempt to compare the level of services provided by each jurisdiction.

Further, this study defines the term 'tax burden' as the dollar amount of taxes owed if the final incidence of each major tax examined (income, property, sales, and auto) is on the individual.² Similar to the assumptions in the nationwide study, the hypothetical family in this study consists of two wage-earning spouses and one school-age child. Families with annual gross income levels of \$25,000, \$50,000, \$75,000, \$100,000, and \$150,000 for each jurisdiction are analyzed. The wage and salary split is assumed to be 70-30 between the two spouses.

The family at each income level over \$25,000 is assumed to own a single-family home and to reside within the confines of the city or county. However, at the \$25,000 income level, the study assumes that the household rents and does not own its housing unit and owns one automobile. Families with annual income of \$50,000 are presumed to own their home and one automobile; and families with annual incomes of \$75,000, \$100,000, and \$150,000 are assumed to own their own home and two automobiles. This study compares the tax burden in each jurisdiction for the hypothetical family across four major tax categories: individual income tax, real property tax, sales tax, and automobile-related taxes.

² This approach differs from the use of the phrase 'tax burden' that may be more common in the field of economics, which includes an economic analysis of which group bears the 'burden' of a tax by ultimately having to pay it, also known as the 'incidence' of a tax.

This study does not intend to measure the overall level of taxation in a jurisdiction; rather, it attempts to measure a hypothetical tax burden for a family given the assumptions noted. There is no single "best" way of measuring tax burdens. To estimate tax payments, the study makes critical assumptions about typical households, their sources of income, and consumption patterns. Property tax liabilities are particularly difficult to compare accurately because of varying assessment practices, property characteristics, and relief mechanisms.

The methodology used to derive the estimated tax burden for each tax is presented in the section pertaining to that tax. The methodology used in this report is best suited to provide a relative comparison of tax burdens, within a single tax type and within a single year, across each of the jurisdictions studied. Comparisons across the different types of taxes or across years should be made with caution. As in past years, readers are advised not to compare the hypothetical tax burdens across years; any number of small changes in the assumptions of the study can result in misleading information under such comparisons. The purpose of the study remains to compare tax burdens on a hypothetical household in different jurisdictions in a specific year, and not over time.

The individual income tax rates, exemptions, and deductions in effect for calendar year 2020 in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia are shown in Table 1, on page 7. Factors used in the housing value assumptions are detailed in the property tax section, and the assumed housing values by income level for each jurisdiction are shown in Table 2, page 10. The assumptions used to derive the automobile tax burdens are contained in Table 5, page 19.

Table 6, page 20, presents detailed data on state and local tax burdens for each type of tax by income level for each selected metropolitan area jurisdiction. The District's tax burden is compared with the average for the metropolitan area at each income level for the four tax categories, separately and combined, in Table 7, page 21. Chart 4 on page 22 presents the DC combined tax burdens compared to the metro area averages at each income level.

Finally, selected state and local tax rates in the Washington metropolitan area as of December 31, 2020, are outlined in Table 8, page 26. To provide context, selected demographic information for the metro area jurisdictions is presented in Table 9, page 27.

Individual Income Tax

Income Tax Calculations

The income tax burden of a hypothetical family is estimated using the actual income tax system in each jurisdiction and assumptions about the sources of income for families at different income levels. The features of the individual income tax systems used in the Washington, DC Metropolitan Area are presented in Table 1 (page 7).

The five income levels used in this study are divided between wage and salary income. In previous versions of this report, capital gains and interest income were included, in addition to the assumptions of major itemized deductions on the following page. However, capital gains and interest income are *not* included in the current report to remove some of the variation that inconsistently changed the original income levels used, with little methodological benefit. (See the following page for more information on the itemized deductions that continue to be included in this report.) The following income levels are used for the income tax starting point in each jurisdiction and the District of Columbia, where Spouse 1 is assumed to earn 70 percent of the total income and Spouse 2 is assumed to earn 30 percent.³

Gross Income:	<u>\$25,000</u>	<u>\$50,000</u>	<u>\$75,000</u>	<u>\$100,000</u>	<u>\$150,000</u>
Spouse 1:	\$17,500	\$35,000	\$52,500	\$70,000	\$105,000
Spouse 2:	7,500	15,000	22,500	30,000	45,000

Total itemized deductions used for calculating state and local income taxes, which are also used in the federal tax computation, are shown below. The methodology for two of the itemized deductions—the medical and dental expenses deduction and the charitable contribution deduction—have changed for the current report (and the prior year report for 2019). In the past, the amounts for these deductions were based on actual average deduction amounts for taxpayers within a range around each income level for Washington, DC, taxpayers who were married filing jointly and had itemized deductions. However, the pool of married filing joint taxpayers that also itemized was insufficient at the lower income levels to produce representative deduction amounts. Therefore, in the current report, Internal Revenue Service (IRS) data for all itemizers are used to calculate the average percent of AGI reflected by each of these deductions, respectively. For the gross medical deduction, the average share is eight percent of AGI. For charitable contributions, the level of four percent of AGI is applied across incomes. These changes in the methodology make the inputs in the income tax calculations more consistent across incomes and conform more closely to the methodology across the other tax types (which do not rely on DC-specific data).

³ DC allows married couples to file separately on the same return, even if they file jointly on their federal return. The tax software used for calculating income tax burdens for this report automatically selects the most advantageous filing status.

Gross Income Level

Deduction	\$ 25,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 75,000	\$100,000	\$150,000
Medical (Gross) 1/	2,000	4,000	6,000	8,000	12,000
Nondeductible Medical 2/	-1,875	-3,750	-5,625	-7,500	-11,250
Net Medical Deduction	125	250	375	500	750
Deductible Taxes	3/	3/	3/	3/	3
Mortgage Interest	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Contribution Deduction 2/, 5/	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	6,000
Total Deductions-without taxes And mortgage interest 6/	1,125	2,250	3,375	4,500	6,750

1/ Medical deductions allowed when the total is more than 7.5 percent of federal AGI. All or part of medical deduction may be allowed in some states.

2/ Beginning with the 2019 Study, a new methodology was used for assumptions of medical and contribution deductions. 8% of AGI for medical (minus the 7.5% of AGI limit); 4% for charitable contribution. Based on analysis of data from: IRS, Table 2.1. Returns with Itemized Deductions: Sources of Income, Adjustments, Itemized Deductions by Type, Exemptions, and Tax Items, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 2019, and Tax Policy Center analysis of IRS data on charitable giving (average % of AGI for all returns used for all incomes in this study).

3/The tax deduction varies from city to city and is based on real and personal property taxes computed in the current 2020 Study and individual income taxes computed in the 2019 study for tax year 2019.

4/ Assumed mortgage interest varies by income but at each income level is the same across the entire metro area and is based on 5th year interest paid on a home purchased in 2015 at an interest rate of 3.85%.

5/ Contribution Deduction represents charitable contributions claimed.

6/ Note: the current report does not include miscellaneous deductions, taxable interest income or capital gains, which have been included in previous reports. Further, if all itemized deductions do not exceed the amount of the standard deduction, the standard deduction amount will be automatically used.

Because the Federal Earned Income Tax credit (EITC) at the \$25,000 income level in some states will determine the state’s EITC, it is necessary to compute the 2020 federal individual income tax at each income level using the above assumptions. DC, Maryland, and Virginia each allow taxpayers to begin their state income tax computations with federal adjusted gross income (AGI)

Further, depending on levels of deductions used in each state, the standard deduction may be more advantageous for certain taxpayers. In 2019, the federal standard deduction increased to \$24,800; and state level standard deductions vary by state. Because the federal standard deduction was significantly increased in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (TCJA), more of the families included will now take the standard deduction. For the current study of tax year 2020, all families earning \$75,000 per year and below would take the federal standard deduction as it was higher than the itemized deductions assumed for these income levels in the report.⁴

The 2020 deductible real and personal property taxes computed in the current year’s Metro Area study are used for the 2020 property tax deduction. For the 2020 state and local

⁴ In some states, taxpayers taking the federal standard deduction are required to take the state’s standard deduction, even if itemizing would be more advantageous at the state level. For the purposes of this report taxpayers eligible to take the federal standard deduction are assumed to have done so.

individual income tax deduction, 2019 tax burdens from the previous year's study were used. Each of these figures was used in computing the 2020 federal income tax burden, which is the starting point for the state income tax burden calculations for each metro area.

The highest individual income tax rate in Maryland is 5.75 percent and is not reached until taxable income exceeds \$300,000 for joint filers (\$250,000 for single filers). In addition, Maryland local tax rates, which are applied to all taxable income, range from 3.03 percent in Charles County, to 3.2 percent in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties. At the \$25,000 income level, one-half of the federal earned income credit is deducted from state tax liability in Maryland (and nonrefundable), while for tax year 2020, 45 percent is fully refundable (meaning that the taxpayer may receive money back if their credit is more than their tax liability). In contrast, Virginia's maximum 5.75 percent tax rate is reached when taxable income exceeds \$17,000 and 20 percent of the federal earned income credit is deducted from Virginia's tax liability (and not refundable); and the District's maximum rate of 8.95 percent in 2020 was not reached until the \$1,000,000 taxable income level is exceeded. At the \$25,000 income level, eligible DC taxpayers received 40 percent of the federal earned income credit as a deduction from their District tax liability and the DC credit is refundable.

Table 1: Individual Income Tax Washington Metropolitan Area (2020)

PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS	EXEMPTIONS	TAXABLE INCOME 5/	RATES 5/
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Single	\$0 1/	\$0 - \$10,000	4.0%
Married Filing Separately	\$0	\$10,001-\$40,000	\$400 + 6.0% of excess > \$10,000
Married Filing Jointly	\$0	\$40,001-\$60,000	\$2,200 + 6.5% of excess > \$40,000
Head of Household	\$0	\$60,001-\$350,000	\$3,500 + 8.5% of excess > \$60,000
Dependent (additional to federal)	\$0	\$350,000-\$1,000,000	\$28,150 + 8.75% of excess > \$350,000
Blind (additional to federal)	\$0	Over \$1,000,000	\$85,025, plus 8.95% of the excess above \$1,000,000
Age 65 and over (additional to federal)	\$0		
Standard Deduction	\$24,800 1/		
MARYLAND 2/			
Single	\$3,200	\$0 - \$1,000	2.0%
Married Filing Separately	\$6,400	\$1,001-\$2,000	\$20 + 3.00% of excess > \$1,000
Married Filing Jointly	\$6,400	\$2,001-\$3,000	\$50 + 4.00% of excess > \$2,000
Head of Household	\$3,200	\$3,001-\$150,000	\$90 + 4.75% of excess > \$3,000
Dependent (additional)	\$3,200	\$150,001-\$175,000	\$7,072.50 + 5% of excess > \$150,000
Blind (additional)	\$1,000	\$175,001-\$225,000	\$8,322.50 + 5.25% of excess > \$175,000
Age 65 and over (additional)	\$1,000	\$225,001-300,000	\$10,947.50 + 5.5% of excess > \$225,000
Standard Deduction	3/	Over \$300,000	\$15,072.50 + 5.75% of excess > \$300,000
VIRGINIA			
Single	\$ 930	\$0 - \$3,000	2.0%
Married Filing Separately	\$ 930	\$3,001-\$5,000	\$60 + 3.00% of excess > \$3,000
Married Filing Jointly	\$1,860	\$5,001-\$17,000	\$120 + 5.00% of excess > \$5,000
Head of Household	\$ 930	Over \$17,000	\$720 + 5.75% of excess > \$17,000
Dependent (additional)	\$ 930		
Blind (additional)	\$ 800		
Age 65 and over (additional)	\$ 800		
Standard Deduction	4/		

Source: Survey of State Revenue Department Officials; State Web Sites; and DC Tax Facts, 2020.

1/ As a result of the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act and DC's federal conformity provisions, DC personal exemptions are reduced to zero and the federal standard deduction will apply thereafter. Standard deduction listed is for married couples filing jointly.

2/ Maryland rates do not include local rates that may be as low as 1.75% in Worcester County and as much as 3.20% in Howard, Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, among others.

3/ The standard deduction for an individual is 15% of Maryland AGI not to exceed \$2,250 (\$4,550 for joint and head of household returns and those filing as qualifying widow(er) with dependent child). The minimum is \$1,500 for single, married filing separately and dependent taxpayers. All others are allowed a minimum of \$3,000.

4/ Single - \$4,500; married persons filing jointly or combined separate - \$9,000.

5/ Brackets and rates are for married filing jointly.

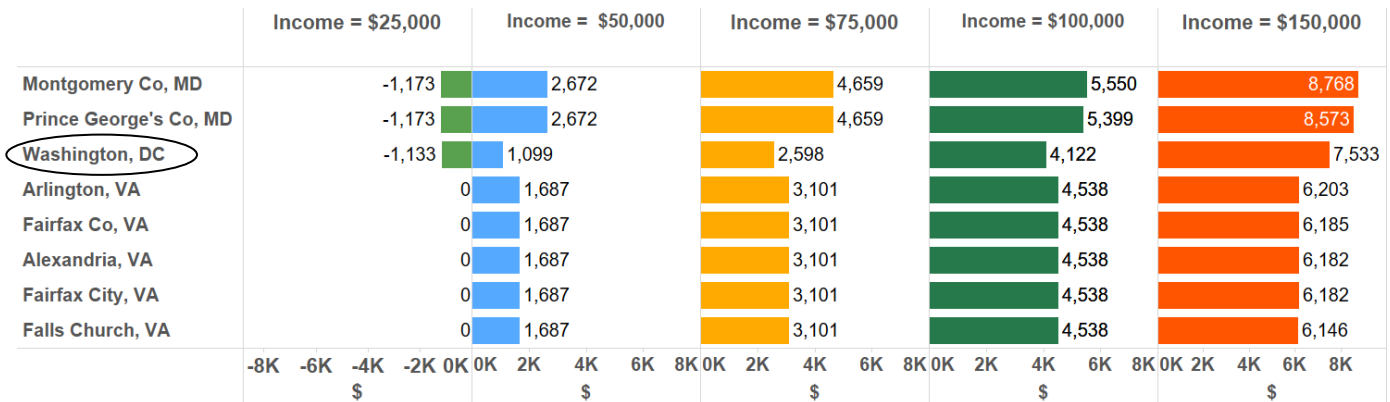
Income Tax Burdens

At the \$25,000 income level, the metro area average individual income tax burden (excluding DC) represents a *negative* 1.34 percent of family income (due to refunds through the EITC). The metro area average income tax burden is 3.94 percent at \$50,000; 4.73 percent at \$75,000; 4.81 percent at \$100,000; and 4.59 percent at \$150,000 (see Table 7, page 21).

The District’s individual income tax burden is lower than the average of the other metro areas at every level except at the \$150,000-income level. The District’s individual income tax burden ranges from a *negative* \$1,133, or *negative* 4.53 percent at the \$25,000 income level to \$7,533 or 5.02 percent at the \$150,000 income level. (The family earning \$25,000 per year in the District also receives a refund through the EITC). The Montgomery and Prince George’s county individual income tax burdens exceed the metropolitan average at every income level except at \$25,000.

In those two Maryland counties, the tax burden is a *negative* 4.7 percent at the \$25,000 income level, and 5.8 percent at the \$150,000 income level in Montgomery County and 5.7 percent at that level in Prince George’s County. For the Virginia area jurisdictions (Arlington County, Alexandria, Fairfax City, Fairfax County, and Falls Church), the average of the four individual income tax burdens is 0 percent at the \$25,000 level, and 4 percent at the \$150,000 income level. (Chart 1 below presents income tax burdens in dollars, ranked by highest to lowest burdens at the \$150,000 income level.)

Chart 1: 2020 Washington Metropolitan Area Individual Income Tax Burdens



Source: ORA.

Note: Negative income tax burdens are a result of refundable tax credits.

Real Property Tax

Property Tax Calculations

Real property tax burdens in the metropolitan area are a function of residential real estate values, the ratio of assessed value to market value, applicable tax deductions or credits, and the tax rate. The District allows a homestead deduction from the value of residential property before the tax is calculated on owner-occupied properties (\$75,700 in 2020), while the Virginia jurisdictions do not allow any deductions for the typical homeowner. Montgomery County, Maryland offers a property tax credit to offset the county income tax for owner-occupied properties which is applied to County property taxes. The amount set by the County Council for tax year 2020 was \$800 and was applied to each family in the study assumed to own a home. The state of Maryland has a supplemental homeowners' tax credit for incomes up to \$60,000 per year but is only applicable if property taxes exceed a certain amount. None of the study's families in Montgomery or Prince George's County would have qualified because calculated taxes did not meet the limit required. Both the District of Columbia and the state of Maryland have limits on the amount a property's assessment can increase from one year to the next (both are capped at 10 percent), however neither of these are included in the study because it is a point in time calculation.

The effective property tax rates used for property tax burden calculations for each of the metropolitan jurisdictions, presented in Chart 2, page 14, indicate a variety of ranges in these rates and are net of property assessment levels. For the present 2020 Study, median sales ratio statistics have been included to derive an "effective assessment level" that results from multiplying the statutory property assessment level times the median sales ratio statistic. Median sales ratios are a measure of the property valuation and assessment practices within a jurisdiction. A sales ratio (or assessment sales ratio) is the ratio of the appraised value of the property to the sales price, or market value; the median is the median ratio value of all the properties included in the study.⁵ If property assessments do not keep up with market value, residents' property taxes will be lower than they would otherwise be if taxed at the full market value of the property. Including the available median sales ratio statistic into the property tax burden calculations is an attempt to reflect how property tax systems in each jurisdiction are administered in practice.

In addition to tax rate and effective assessment level differences, data presented in Table 2, page 10, show assumed market value differences of a residence for purposes of this study at the different income levels. The \$25,000 income level families are assumed to reside in a rental unit and the \$50,000, \$75,000, \$100,000, and \$150,000-income families are assumed to live in an owner-occupied house. A series of assumptions and calculations were made to estimate the median house value for the Washington, DC, metropolitan area for each income level used in the report, and this methodology differs this year from previous years due to the pandemic's effects on the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) data.

⁵"Glossary for Property Appraisal and Assessment," International Association of Assessing Officers. 2013. Page 150. https://www.iaao.org/media/Pubs/IAAO_GLOSSARY.pdf.

The housing values for each income level (except the \$25,000 income level) shown in Table 2 were derived in a new way for the current study. Typically, house values are derived from ACS data, using a median house value and median household incomes of mortgage holders for each Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) within which the largest city in each state falls. These two figures were then used to create a multiplier to assign a house value for each of the income levels in the report which are assumed to own their own home (\$50,000, \$75,000, \$100,000, and \$150,000). This year, the Census released 2020 ACS data on an experimental form, which did not include MSA level house value data, and did not include any median income data.

To determine a median house value by MSA for the current report, data on median house values by MSA from the National Association of Realtors (NAR) for both 2019 and 2020 were used to calculate a percent growth figure between the two years. Next, median income levels by MSA from the Bureau of Economic Analysis for 2019 and 2020 were similarly used to calculate percent growth in median income from 2019 to 2020. Using these two measures of growth within a consistent data series, we then applied the growth measure to the 2019 ACS data on median house value and median household income to grow them to 2020. From there, we proceed with the standard methodology of creating a linear multiplier to assign a house value at each income level, as in previous reports.⁶

The mortgage interest amount (for use as an itemized deduction in the income tax) in the 2020 study is derived by calculating an amortization schedule for the estimated value of a house purchased in 2015.

Table 2: Housing Value Assumptions For Major Washington Metropolitan Area Jurisdictions Calendar Year 2020 1/

FAMILY INCOME	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD ALEXANDRIA, VA ARLINGTON COUNTY, VA FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA FALLS CHURCH, VA FAIRFAX CITY, VA
\$ 50,000	\$161,163
\$ 75,000	\$241,744
\$100,000	\$322,325
\$150,000	\$483,488

Source: ORA.

1/ For the \$50,000 income levels and above, data for 2020 median household incomes for mortgage holders and median house values for the Washington DC, MSA were derived differently than for previous reports. See explanation on page 10.

⁶ Newark, New Jersey, falls in the New York City MSA and Wilmington, Delaware, falls in the Philadelphia MSA, thus those MSA data are used for both cities. A sensitivity analysis presented in the 2013 Tax Rates and Tax Burdens Report shows how this choice affects the findings.

Property Tax Equivalent of Rent

As previously noted, the study assumes that the family with an annual income of \$25,000 does not own a home (and as a result does not pay property tax directly), but instead rents. Given the high real estate values in the metro area, the assumption that families earning \$25,000 per year rent is likely more realistic than the assumption that they own a home. Because renters indirectly pay property taxes through their rent,⁷ this study and previous Tax Burden Studies calculate a percentage of rent constituting property taxes. This concept is called the property tax equivalent of rent (PTER) and is an important tool in comparing the incidence of the property tax on renters versus homeowners. In a 2021 50-State Property Tax Comparison report, the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy and the Minnesota Center for Fiscal Excellence note that states vary in how they tax rental properties in comparison to homesteads; on average cities tax apartments 33 percent more than homesteads.⁸ Their report presents a table illustrating this information for the largest city in each state; Charleston, South Carolina, has the largest difference in effective rates between apartment buildings and homesteads, taxing apartments almost four times the effective rate of that levied on homesteads.⁹ Conversely, in six of the largest cities in each state (and DC), apartments are given preferential treatment over homesteads with the most preference toward apartments given in Bridgeport, CT.¹⁰ In eight cities, apartments are given the same treatment as homesteads.

To relieve the implicit tax burden on renters that exists in some locations, some states have property tax circuit breaker programs that offset renters' tax burdens (often through the income tax since they do not pay property taxes directly). These programs must make assumptions of the PTER to calculate the amount that renters are paying in property taxes, and the amount of relief they will receive through the circuit breaker program. Of the states that offer circuit breaker programs, the PTER assumptions generally range from 6 to 25 percent (NM has a low of 6 percent while MA uses a 25 percent assumption); on average, states assume that 17 percent of rent goes toward paying property taxes.¹¹ DC's circuit breaker program assumes 20 percent.

Prior to the 2016 Tax Burden Study, a 20 percent assumption was used with some reservation given that it has a large impact on the calculated tax burdens of the families earning \$25,000 per year. In particular, the assumption often seemed unrealistic in cities with higher rental prices where calculated PTERs would be the highest. However, rental buildings in more competitive markets may not be able to pass on all taxes paid, given that prices are set by the local market, and as the Lincoln report illustrates, the specific PTER level in a city is primarily based on the tax system in each jurisdiction. It is not clear whether states with higher PTER percentages in their circuit breakers have data backing up the percentage of PTER in their state, or if these states are using the circuit breaker to provide a subsidy to lower income renters hit hardest by higher rental markets.¹² In a January 2016 report, the Minnesota Department of

⁷ ["50-State Property Tax Comparison Study for Taxes Paid in 2020."](#) The Lincoln Institute of Land Policy and the Minnesota Center for Fiscal Excellence. June 2021: pg. 4.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid, pg. 104-5.

¹⁰ Ibid. The study found that in Washington, DC, the classification ratio between apartments and homesteads is 1.069, indicating that homesteads are treated slightly preferentially to rental buildings by the property tax rates (exclusive of credits) in DC.

¹¹ Based on analysis of state programs in the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy's *Significant Features of the Property Tax Database* for 2017.

¹² This discussion does not intend to assess appropriate levels of PTER used in circuit breaker programs, or to advocate that they

Revenue (MN DOR) used several techniques based on both ACS and internal tax data to assess the percentage of rent that constitutes property taxes throughout Minnesota. MN DOR found the statewide PTER hovered around 15 percent each year from 2009 to 2014, though in Minneapolis it was often up to 16.9 percent.¹³

After considering the available information we have used a level of 15 percent for PTER since the 2016 Study to be more realistic in the property tax burden on renters, particularly in cities with more expensive rental markets. Future refinements may be made as new information and data become available. To compute a percentage of said rent constituting property taxes for the 51-City Tax Burden Study, the property tax equivalent of rent (PTER) was calculated by first obtaining data on 2020 median rents for each MSA from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.¹⁴ The PTER for each jurisdiction was calculated as 15 percent of the median rent for the Washington, DC MSA. Unlike the 51-City Study in which median rents for each metropolitan area are used to reflect different housing markets in different areas, all the jurisdictions in the present study are in the Washington, DC, metropolitan statistical area, and thus have the same housing assumptions, for both rental costs and house values.

The 2020 median rent for a studio apartment was \$1,593 per month in the DC MSA. Even with the lower assumption of PTER in the current study, this monthly rent over an entire year implies that the lowest income families in the report are spending 76 percent of their incomes on rent in the Washington, DC area. However, viewed in the context of some DC metro area statistics it may not be that unrealistic. In 2017, of renters earning less than \$50,000/year, more than 80 percent were spending more than 30 percent of their income on rent.¹⁵ Further, a 2016 DC Fiscal Policy Institute Analysis of 2014 Census data found that 42 percent of extremely low-income renters (between \$16,100 - \$32,100/year for a family of four) in DC paid 80 percent of their income or more in rent, while over half of renters at this income level paid more than half of their income in rent.¹⁶

Property Tax Burdens

Real property tax burdens for District of Columbia residents fall below the area wide averages (excluding DC) at all income levels. As previously noted, the family renting in DC and earning \$25,000 would receive a property tax credit through the income tax that is presented in the study with the property tax burden (in previous years it was presented as part of the income tax burden). Using the same housing cost assumptions across the region means that the real property tax burdens for those assumed to own their homes only reflect differences in both real property tax rates and property tax relief provisions among the metropolitan area jurisdictions. The metropolitan area average burden for the real property tax is 3.32 percent of income at the \$50,000 income level; 3.40 percent at the \$75,000 level; 3.43 percent at the \$100,000 level; and 3.47 percent at the \$150,000 level (Table 7, page 21). Chart 3 on page 15 presents property tax

be changed. It is intended solely to consider whether and how these levels are used as an input for the Tax Burden Study's calculation of renters' tax burdens as compared to homeowners' tax burdens across the 50 states.

¹³ The MN Renter's Property Tax Refund program allowed renters to qualify for a refund on their rent of up to 17% of rent paid (dependent on the renter's income level) in 2018.

¹⁴ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, "2017 50th Percentile Rent Estimates." Data for studio apartments used.

¹⁵ Analysis of U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

¹⁶ Zippel, Claire. "A Broken Foundation: Affordable Housing Crisis Threatens DC's Lowest-Income Residents." DC Fiscal Policy Institute. December 8, 2016.

burdens in dollars, by income level, for each jurisdiction.

To calculate property tax burdens, nominal real estate tax rates for each jurisdiction are multiplied by an effective assessment level (which is the announced or statutorily prescribed assessment level times the median assessment sales ratio statistic for each jurisdiction). The effective property tax rate (which does not include homestead or other deductions or exemptions) is then multiplied by the housing values to determine the real property tax due. Homestead exemptions or other property tax relief provisions are deducted or included as applicable in the calculation of the final property tax burden.

For the District of Columbia, the nominal tax rate of \$0.85 per \$100 of assessed value is multiplied by the effective assessment level of 97.8 percent (statutory assessment level of 100% X median assessment sales ratio of 97.8%), and then applied to the market value of the house, less \$75,700 for the 2020 homestead exemption. Therefore, the homeowner with \$50,000 in income would pay tax on \$85,463 of house value; on \$166,044 at the \$75,000 income level; on \$246,625 of house value at the \$100,000 income level; and on \$407,788 at the \$150,000 income level (each of these amounts represents the median house value at that income level minus \$75,700 for the homestead deduction).

Because Virginia's property tax relief program is targeted toward the elderly (age 65 or older), and to persons permanently and totally disabled whose incomes do not exceed \$72,000, no adjustments are made in the property tax burdens for the hypothetical family of three in the Virginia jurisdictions.

In calculating the real property tax burdens in the Maryland jurisdictions, nominal rates of \$1.091 per \$100 of value in Montgomery County and \$1.465 per \$100 of value in Prince George's County were used as the starting point to calculate the effective rates as described above. These nominal rates in Maryland include the countywide rate, plus the state rate (\$0.112 per \$100 of value). The Montgomery County rate also includes a transit tax, fire district tax, a weighted average of 23 municipal district taxes, and a tax for the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission (MNCPPC), while the Prince George's County rate includes a stormwater/flood control tax and a tax for the MNCPPC and a Washington Suburban Transit Commission (WSTC). As previously mentioned, in 2020 Montgomery County, Maryland offered an income tax offset credit on property tax bills for owner-occupied residences of up to \$800.

Table 3: Calculation of Effective Residential Property Tax Rates

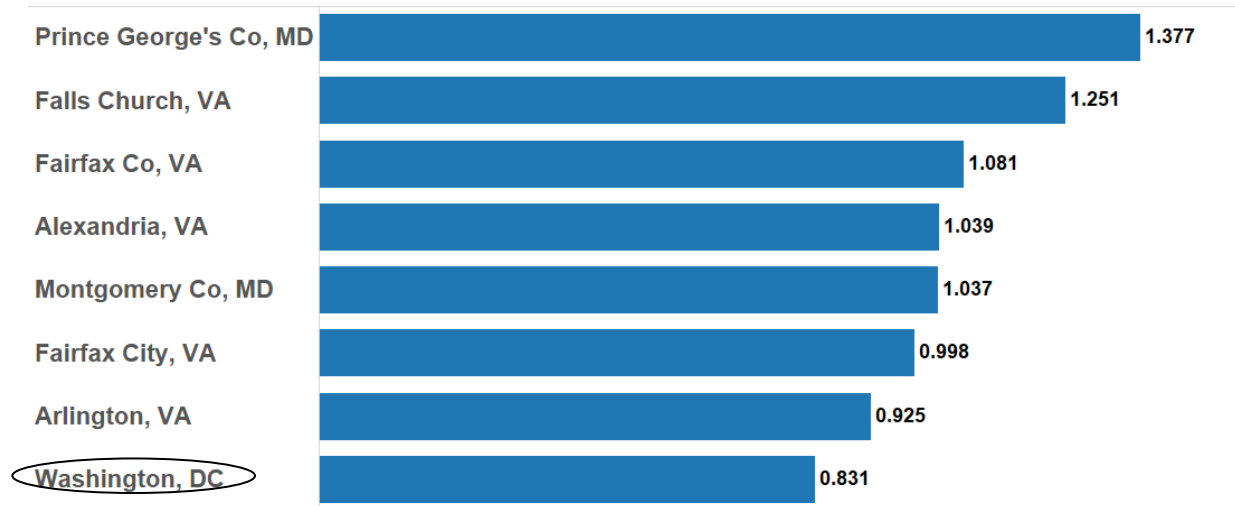
JURISDICTION	NOMINAL RATE PER \$100 of Assessed Value	EFFECTIVE ASSESSMENT LEVEL (Statutory Assessment Level x Median Sales Ratio) *	EFFECTIVE RATE PER \$100 of Assessed Value (Nominal Rate x Effective Assessment Level)
Prince George's Co, MD	1.465	94.00%	1.377
Falls Church, VA	1.355	92.30%	1.251
Fairfax Co, VA	1.184	91.26%	1.081
Alexandria, VA	1.130	91.99%	1.039
Montgomery Co, MD	1.091	95.10%	1.037
Fairfax City, VA	1.075	92.88%	0.998
Arlington, VA	1.026	90.17%	0.925
Washington, DC	0.850	97.80%	0.831

Source: Survey of local revenue officials and local government web sites. Nominal rates as of December 31, 2020.

Note: Maryland jurisdictions' rates include state rate of \$0.112/\$100 of assessed value. Rate for Montgomery County, Maryland is a weighted rate that includes transit tax, fire district tax, municipal district taxes, and the Maryland-National Capitol Park and Planning Commission (MNCPPC) tax. Prince George's County rate includes rates for MNCPPC, transit, and stormwater districts. Arlington rate includes stormwater fee. All jurisdictions have a statutory assessment level of 100% of market value.

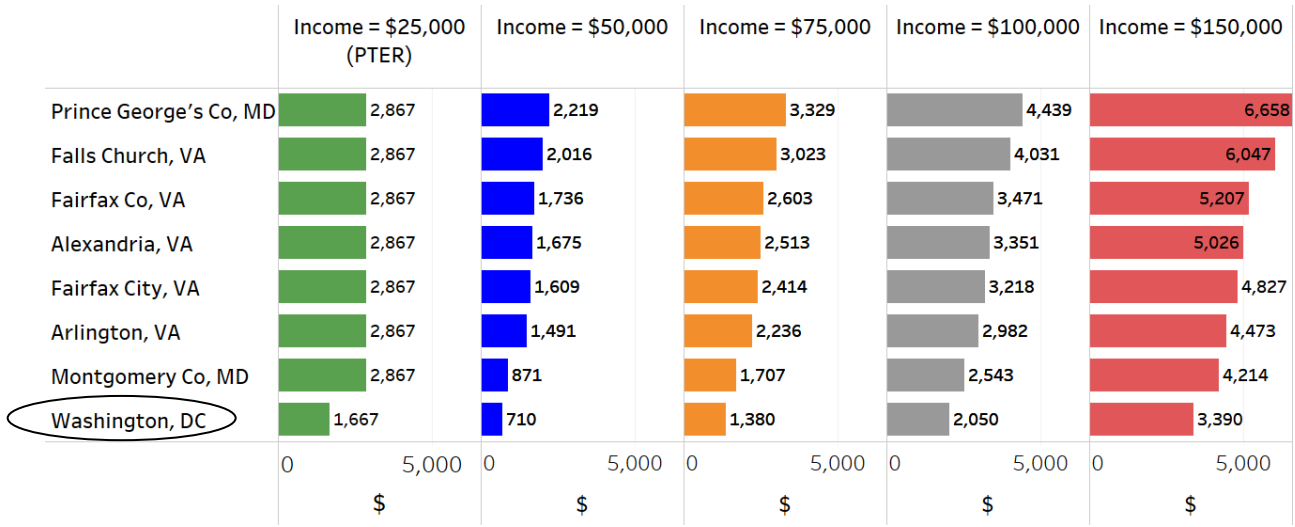
* Based on most recently available median sales ratio for residential property

Chart 2: 2020 Washington Metropolitan Area Effective Property Tax Rates (Per \$100 of Assessed Value)



Source: Survey of local revenue officials and local government web sites. Nominal rates as of December 31, 2020 and presented as effective rates after incorporating most recent available median assessment sales ratios.

Chart 3: 2020 Washington Metropolitan Area Real Property Tax Burdens



Source: ORA.

*A refundable renter's property tax credit through the income tax (Schedule H) is included for the DC renter.

Notes: Rental tax burden (PTER) calculated differently than for homeowners. See pages 11-12 for details.

Sales Tax

Sales Tax Calculations

The sales tax burdens differ among the jurisdictions because some consumption items included are taxed at a different rate than the general sales tax rate. Sales tax rates in 2020 for certain items in the metro area are presented below.

Table 4: Selected Sales Tax Rates

JURISDICTION	GENERAL RATE	GROCERIES	RESTAURANT MEALS	ADMISSIONS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	6.0%	Exempt	10.0%	10.25%
MARYLAND	6.0%	Exempt	6.0%	10.0%
VIRGINIA	6.0% ^{1/}	2.5%	6.0%-10.0% ^{2/}	^{3/}

^{1/} Combined local and state rate.

^{2/} Four localities covered in this report apply an additional meals tax beyond the general sales tax of 6%.

^{3/} There is no state tax on admissions in Virginia; however, Alexandria does levy a 10% admissions tax, not to exceed \$0.50/person.

The estimated sales tax burdens for hypothetical households at each of the five income levels are reported in Table 6, page 20. These burdens are derived by applying local and state sales tax rates to data on average 2020 levels of consumption for various items by income level provided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES). The average expenditures by income level have been adjusted for a 3-person household. It is important to note that the sales tax burdens will be a function of the size of the sales tax base in a particular jurisdiction and the specific sales tax rates that apply to the consumer items included.

The same CES categories have been included since the 2013 Tax Burden Study and include: food (at home); food (away from home); over-the-counter drugs; housekeeping supplies, household furnishings, and equipment; apparel and footwear; new and used cars and trucks; vehicle finance charges, maintenance and repairs, and insurance; vehicle rentals, leases, and licenses and other charges; public and other transportation; entertainment: fees and admissions, audio visual equipment and services, and reading; and personal care products and services.¹⁷

Factoring in both state and local sales tax rates for the jurisdictions in this study, Maryland, DC, and Virginia had the same general sales tax rate of 6.0 percent at the end of 2020.

¹⁷ In cases where a category includes items that are both taxed and not taxed, such as “drugs” which includes both prescription and over the counter (OTC) drugs, the expenditure amount is divided by two before applying the tax rate of the item that is taxed (For example, states often tax OTC drugs but not prescription drugs. Similarly, states often tax personal care products, but not personal care services.)

The District has higher rates for alcoholic beverages, restaurant meals, parking, and hotel rooms, than do Maryland and Virginia.¹⁸ The District, like Maryland, exempts all non-snack food¹⁹ purchased in grocery stores from the general sales tax. Virginia levies a 2.5 percent sales tax on all food purchased in grocery stores.

Residential usage of utilities is not in the general sales and use tax base in the District and the State of Maryland, and gas, electricity, or water delivered to consumers through mains, lines or pipes are not subject to the sales tax in Virginia. Further, utility taxes levied by Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, and DC, are not accounted for in the tax burden calculations. While Montgomery County's energy tax is levied upon the distributor, its cost is effectively borne by the customer (as with DC's gross receipts tax levied on distributors of residential utilities). Prince George's County sets the tax rates annually based on a formula driven by total consumption and revenue for each type of energy in prior years.

Sales Tax Burdens

The District's sales tax burden is just above the metro area average (excluding DC) at each income level. The District sales tax burdens generally are higher than those in Maryland but tend to be lower than those in Virginia at the \$25,000/year income level (except in Fairfax County, which is lower than the District). Alexandria, Virginia has the highest sales tax burdens of all the jurisdictions at all income levels, while DC had the second highest sales tax burdens at the \$50,000-level and above.

As noted above, the general sales tax rate in the District of Columbia is six percent (the same as Maryland and Northern Virginia's state plus local general rates). However, each jurisdiction has a multiple rate system in which sales tax rates on items such as food consumed away from home and rental vehicles are higher than the general rate, thus the tax burdens calculated for this study differ from one another.

Automobile Tax

The taxes related to ownership of automobiles include the gasoline tax, motor vehicle registration fees, and, where applicable, personal property taxes. The assumptions used to calculate the automotive tax burdens are shown in Table 5, page 19.

Virginia localities are the only area jurisdictions that levy a personal property tax on automobiles. The personal property tax rates for the seven Virginia jurisdictions included in this study vary from \$3.70 to \$5.33 per \$100 of value and are presented in Table 8 (page 26). Since 1999, the Commonwealth of Virginia has reimbursed all localities in Virginia for the vehicle portion of the Personal Property Tax as part of the Personal Property Tax Relief Act (PPTRA). From 2002 to 2005, the reimbursement amount was 70 percent of the first \$20,000 of a vehicle's assessed tax bill. Beginning in 2007, Virginia began to reimburse localities a fixed amount based on the 2004 level of state reimbursement. Unless the General Assembly provides additional

¹⁸ The District's general sales tax rate increased from 5.75 to 6 percent on October 1, 2018.

¹⁹ Non-snack food generally means grocery food or drinks that are not prepared for immediate consumption. Soft drinks are taxed at 8% in DC.

funding, that reimbursement is not expected to increase, and with no increases, it will cover a gradually decreasing portion of the tax on vehicles. For 2020, the reimbursement to Alexandria covered 53 percent of the tax bill for vehicles with assessed values between \$1,000 and \$20,000. In Arlington County, vehicles that are valued at \$3,000 or less, and are PPTR eligible, have no tax liability and pay only an annual decal fee. For vehicles with assessed values between \$3,000 and \$20,000, the Arlington County reimbursement covered 28 percent of the tax bill. In Fairfax County, the resident's tax bill was reduced by 59 percent on the assessed value between \$1,000 to \$20,000.

The basis for assessing the tax also differs among the Virginia area jurisdictions. Alexandria, Fairfax County, and Falls Church use the vehicle's trade-in value; the clean loan value is used in Arlington County and Loudoun County. For both methods, however, values are obtained from the National Automobile Dealers Association Used Car Pricing Guide.

The District of Columbia's registration fee is the highest in the metropolitan area. In the District, the annual fee for a vehicle weighing less than 3,500 pounds (Class I) is \$72; for vehicles weighing 3,500 pounds to 4,999 pounds (Class II), the fee is \$115; for vehicles 5,000 pounds and over (Class III), the fee is \$155; and for Class IV, clean fuel or electric vehicle, the fee is \$36 (See Table 14, page 43). For tax year 2020, Maryland's fees are slightly lower than the District's; the fee for vehicles less than 3,700 pounds is \$135 for two years (\$67.50 for one year), and for vehicles over \$3,700 pounds it is \$187 for two years (\$93.50 for 1 year).

The District of Columbia gasoline tax rate of 28.8 cents per gallon at the end of 2020 was lower than the rate in both Maryland and Virginia.²⁰ Virginia's gasoline tax rate was 29.4 in 2020, (including a 0.6 cents per gallon storage tank fee and a Virginia Motor Vehicle Fuel Sales tax which is 7.6 cents per gallon). Maryland's gasoline tax was 36.49 cents per gallon at the end of 2020 (and includes an environmental inspection fee and a sales and use tax equivalent).

²⁰ A surcharge went into effect for fiscal year 2021. The surcharge will be \$0.103 per gallon, and will be increased annually, beginning on October 1, 2022, by the cost-of-living adjustment

Table 5: Automobile Tax Assumptions 2020

Income Level	Description of Auto	Engine Size Liters 1/	Weight 1/	Year 2/	Market Values			Estimated Mileage Per Gallon 1/	Estimated Annual Gasoline Usage 3/
					Retail Price 1/	Trade-In Value 1/	Loan Value 1/		
\$ 25,000	Sedan, 4 Door 4-cylinder, Auto	1.8	2,906 lbs.	2017	\$14,425	\$11,850	\$14,281	33	455 gallons
\$ 50,000	Sedan, 4 Door 4 Cylinder, Manual	1.4	2,930 lbs.	2018	\$15,525	\$12,800	\$15,073	34	441 gallons
\$ 75,000	Sedan, 4 Door 4 Cylinder, Automatic	2.5	3,340 lbs.	2019	\$24,925	\$22,075	\$24,676	33	455 gallons
	4WD Utility, 4 Door 6 Cylinder, Automatic	3.5	4,509 lbs.	2014	\$24,400	\$21,325	\$24,156	21	357 gallons*
\$100,000	Sedan, 4 Door 6 Cylinder, Automatic	2.5	3,490 lbs.	2019	\$28,200	\$25,205	\$27,918	30	500 gallons
	4WD Utility, 4 Door 6 Cylinder, Automatic	3.5	4,697 lbs.	2014	\$19,800	\$16,775	\$19,602	20	375 gallons*
\$150,000	Sedan, 4 Door 6 Cylinder, Automatic	2.0	3,659 lbs.	2020	\$48,995	\$46,327	\$48,505	27	556 gallons
	AWD Utility, 4 Door 6 Cylinder, Automatic	2.0	4,095 lbs.	2016	\$20,025	\$17,950	\$19,825	24	313 gallons*

1/ National Automobile Dealers Association Used Car Guide. <http://www.nadaguides.com>

2/ Assumption made to maintain consistency with choices made in prior reports.

3/ Assumes 15,000 miles driven for primary car; 7,500 for secondary car (secondary car denoted with an asterisk).

Auto Tax Burdens

Virginia localities have the highest auto tax burdens at all income levels, with Fairfax City ranking highest at all levels. DC has the lowest auto tax burdens at the \$25,000- through \$75,000-levels, with the Maryland jurisdictions having the lowest burdens at the highest two income levels. The District and Maryland jurisdictions do not levy a personal property tax on automobiles, as do Virginia localities.

**Table 6: 2020 Major State & Local Tax Burdens for a Family of Three
In Selected Washington Metropolitan Area Jurisdictions**

TAX	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY	ALEXANDRIA	ARLINGTON COUNTY	FAIRFAX COUNTY	FAIRFAX CITY	FALLS CHURCH
\$25,000 INCOME LEVEL								
Income 1/	-1133	-1173	-1173	0	0	0	0	0
Real Property	1,667	2,867	2,867	2,867	2,867	2,867	2,867	2,867
Sales and Use	811	731	736	874	836	764	836	836
Automobile	203	234	234	442	604	517	687	420
TOTAL	1,548	2,658	2,664	4,183	4,307	4,149	4,390	4,124
RANK	8	7	6	3	2	4	1	5
\$50,000 INCOME LEVEL								
Income	1,099	2,672	2,672	1,687	1,687	1,687	1,687	1,687
Real Property	710	871	2,219	1,675	1,491	1,736	1,609	2,016
Sales and Use	1,057	955	965	1,083	1,028	935	1,028	1,028
Automobile	199	228	228	462	628	539	722	436
TOTAL	3,065	4,727	6,084	4,907	4,834	4,896	5,046	5,167
RANK	8	7	1	4	6	5	3	2
\$75,000 INCOME LEVEL								
Income	2,598	4,659	4,659	3,101	3,101	3,101	3,101	3,101
Real Property	1,380	1,707	3,329	2,513	2,236	2,603	2,414	3,023
Sales and Use	1,195	1,072	1,083	1,224	1,159	1,051	1,159	1,159
Automobile	421	457	457	1,638	2,037	1,605	2,164	1,315
TOTAL	5,594	7,895	9,528	8,475	8,533	8,360	8,837	8,599
RANK	8	7	1	5	4	6	2	3
\$100,000 INCOME LEVEL								
Income	4,122	5,550	5,399	4,538	4,538	4,538	4,538	4,538
Real Property	2,050	2,543	4,439	3,351	2,982	3,471	3,218	4,031
Sales and Use	1,505	1,358	1,375	1,524	1,434	1,299	1,434	1,434
Automobile	482	480	480	1,689	1,995	1,621	2,125	1,368
TOTAL	8,159	9,931	11,693	11,102	10,949	10,930	11,316	11,371
RANK	8	7	1	4	5	6	3	2
\$150,000 INCOME LEVEL								
Income	7,533	8,768	8,573	6,182	6,203	6,185	6,182	6,146
Real Property	3,390	4,214	6,658	5,026	4,473	5,207	4,827	6,047
Sales and Use	1,570	1,409	1,439	1,618	1,481	1,330	1,481	1,481
Automobile	480	478	478	2,841	3,031	2,614	3,043	2,445
TOTAL	12,973	14,869	17,148	15,667	15,188	15,336	15,533	16,119
RANK	8	7	1	3	6	5	4	2

Source: ORA Analysis. Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

1/ Negative numbers result from refundable income tax credits.

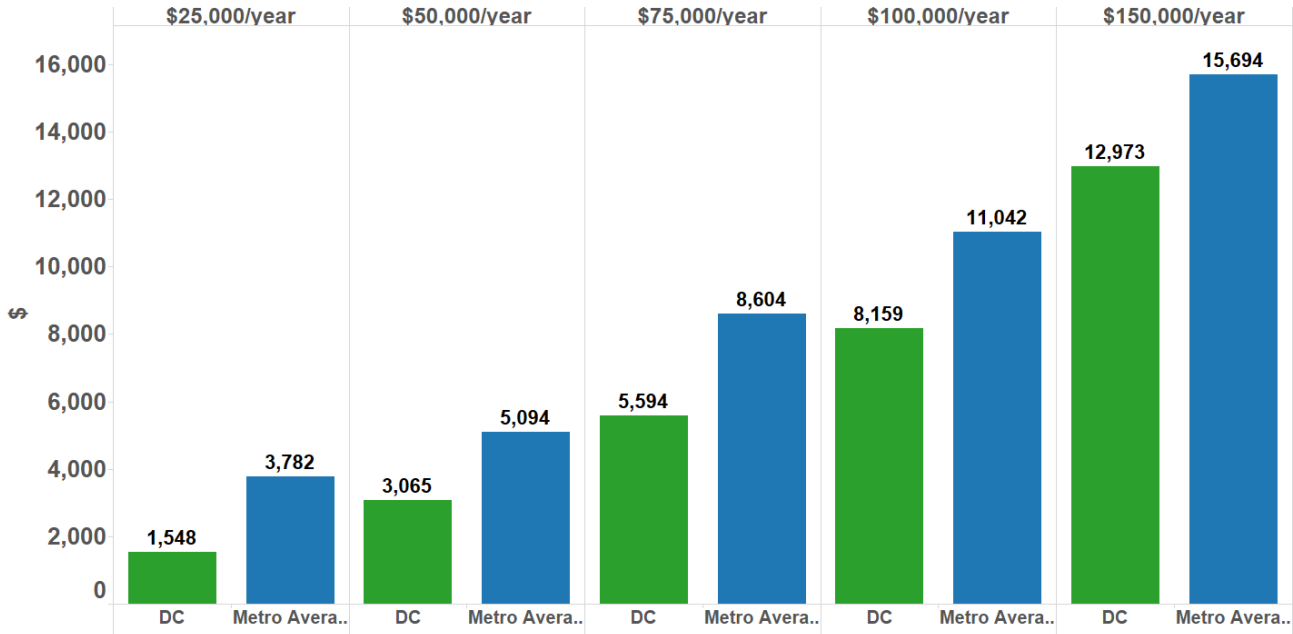
Table 7: Summary of Average Tax Burdens for Selected Washington Metropolitan Area Jurisdictions and DC, 2020

INCOME	TAX BURDENS		PERCENT OF INCOME	
	AREA AVERAGE (excluding DC) 1/ \$	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA \$	AREA AVERAGE (excluding DC) 1/ %	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA %
OVERALL BURDEN				
\$ 25,000	3,782	1,548	15.13	6.19
\$ 50,000	5,094	3,065	10.19	6.13
\$ 75,000	8,604	5,594	11.47	7.46
\$100,000	11,042	8,159	11.04	8.16
\$150,000	15,694	12,973	10.46	8.65
INDIVIDUAL INCOME				
\$ 25,000	(335)	(1133)	(1.34)	(4.53)
\$ 50,000	1,968	1,099	3.94	2.20
\$ 75,000	3,546	2,598	4.73	3.46
\$100,000	4,806	4,122	4.81	4.12
\$150,000	6,891	7,533	4.59	5.02
REAL PROPERTY				
\$ 25,000	2,867	1,667	11.47	6.67
\$ 50,000	1,660	710	3.32	1.42
\$ 75,000	2,547	1,380	3.40	1.84
\$100,000	3,433	2,050	3.43	2.05
\$150,000	5,207	3,390	3.47	2.26
SALES AND USE				
\$ 25,000	802	811	3.21	3.24
\$ 50,000	1,003	1,057	2.01	2.11
\$ 75,000	1,129	1,195	1.51	1.59
\$100,000	1,408	1,505	1.41	1.50
\$150,000	1,463	1,570	0.98	1.05
AUTOMOBILE				
\$ 25,000	448	203	1.79	0.81
\$ 50,000	463	199	0.93	0.40
\$ 75,000	1,382	421	1.84	0.56
\$100,000	1,394	482	1.39	0.48
\$150,000	2,133	480	1.42	0.32

Source: ORA Analysis. Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

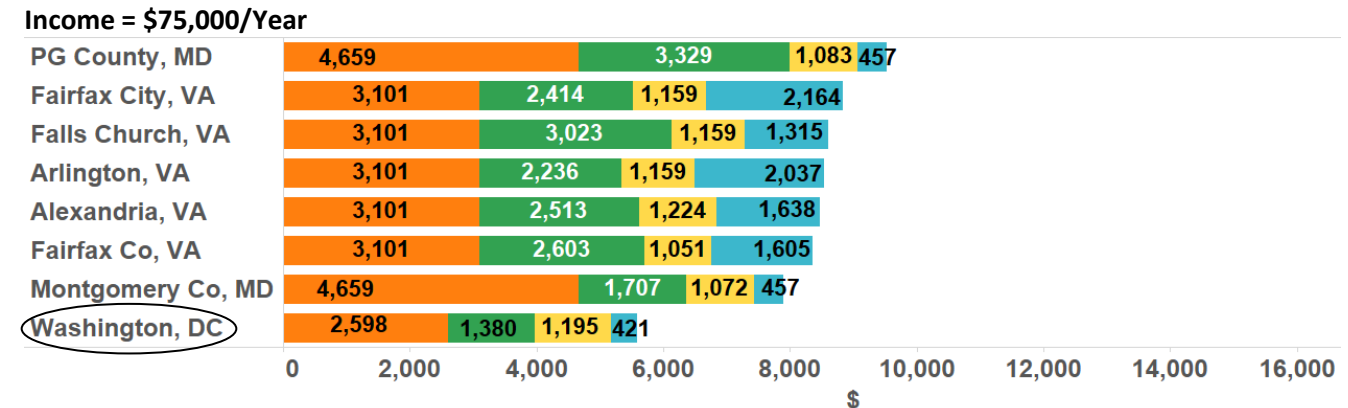
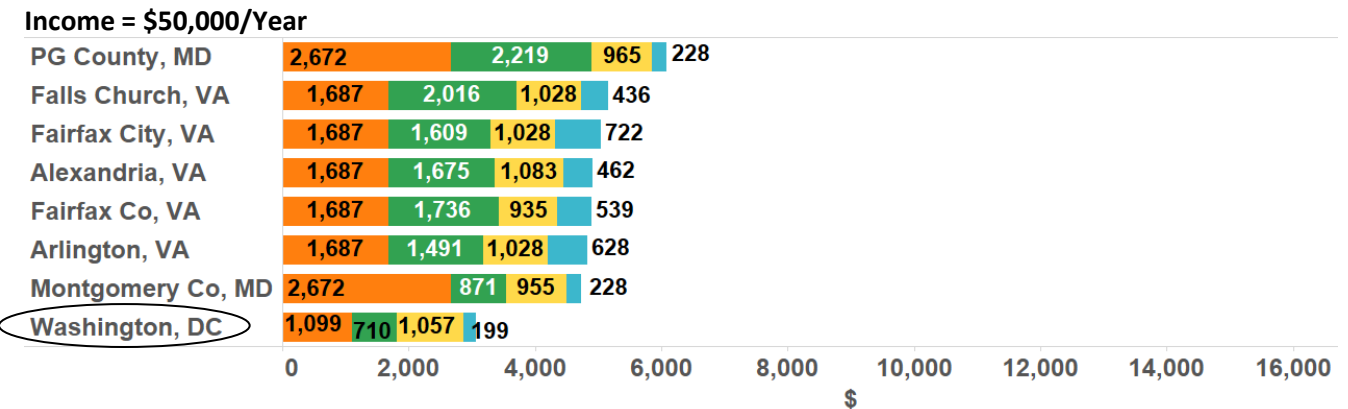
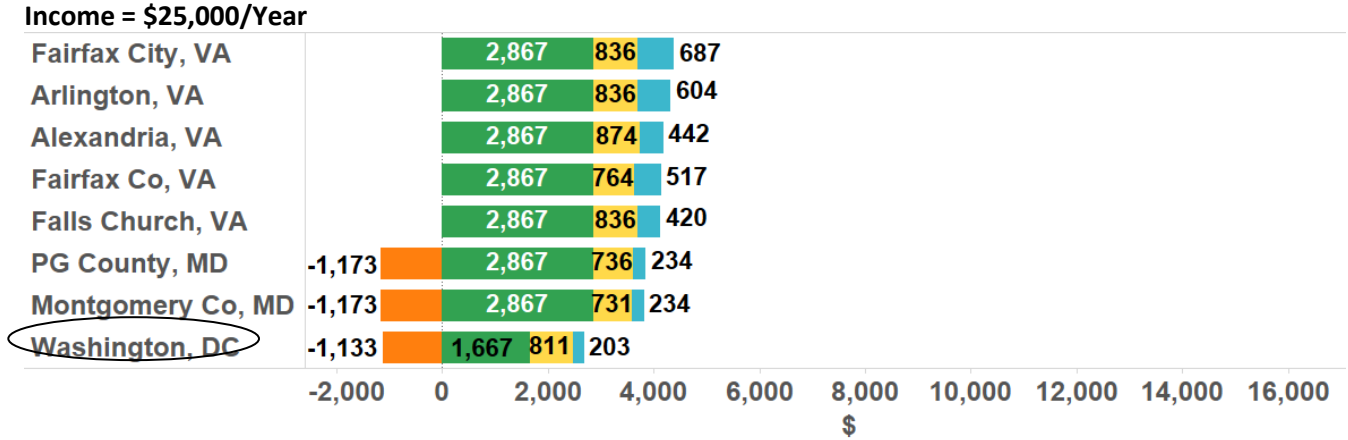
1/ Negative numbers result from a refundable Earned Income Tax Credit in DC and MD (and additionally DC has a refundable renter's property tax credit represented in the property tax burden for the \$25,000/year income level).

Chart 4: DC's Combined Tax Burdens Compared With Average of Other Metro Areas, 2020



Source: ORA.

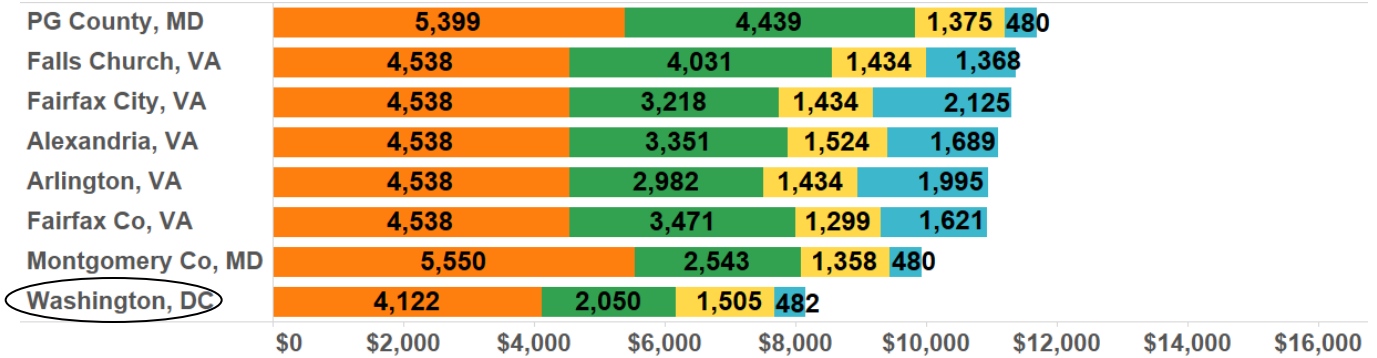
Chart 5: Estimated Tax Burdens for Five Hypothetical Families, 2020
 (Axis scaled to fit tax burden at highest income level)



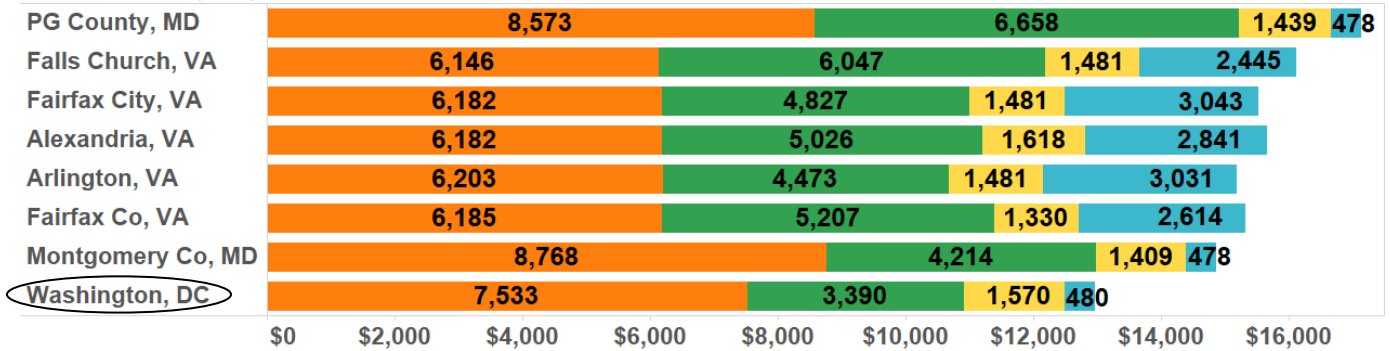
■ Income Tax Burden
■ Property Tax Burden
■ Sales Tax Burden
■ Auto Tax Burden

Chart 5: Estimated Tax Burdens for Five Hypothetical Families, 2020, Continued

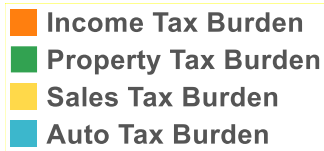
Income = \$100,000/Year



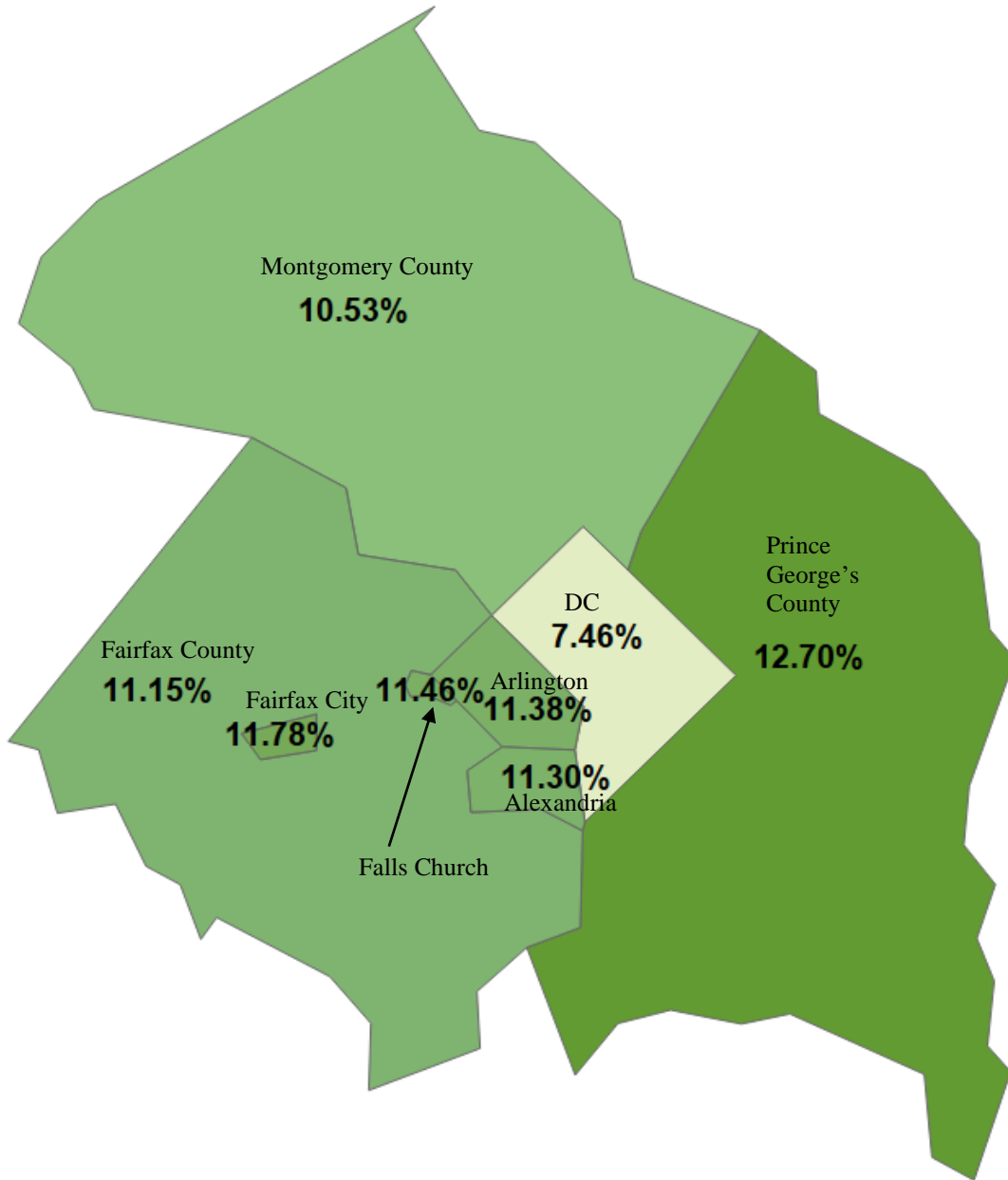
Income = \$150,000/Year



Source: ORA Analysis. Jurisdictions are sorted by highest combined burden.



Map 1: Combined 2020 Metropolitan Area Tax Burdens (Income, Property, Sales, & Auto) as a % of Income (Family Earning \$75,000/Year)



Source: ORA Analysis. Note: The lighter shading represents a lower tax burden.

Burden Range

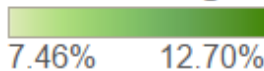


Table 8: Selected State and Local Tax Rates in the DC Metropolitan Area as of December 31, 2020

TAX	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	CHARLES COUNTY 1/	MONTGOMERY COUNTY 1/	PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY 1/	ALEXANDRIA	ARLINGTON COUNTY 1/	FAIRFAX CO.	FALLS CHURCH	LOU-DOUN CO.	PRINCE WILLIAM CO.	FAIRFAX CITY
PROPERTY											
Nominal Rate (\$/100 of value)	\$0.850	\$1.317	\$1.091	\$1.444/ 1.486	\$1.130	\$1.026	\$1.184	\$1.355	\$1.035	\$1.208	\$1.075
Assessment Level	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Effective Assessment level (incl. Median Sales Ratio)	97.80%	94.60%	95.10%	94.00%	91.99%	90.17%	91.26%	92.30%	91.66%	90.40%	92.88%
Effective Rate (per \$100 of value) 2/	\$0.831 3/	\$1.246	\$1.037	\$1.358/ 1.397	\$1.039	\$0.925	\$1.081	\$1.251	\$0.949	\$1.092	\$0.998
SALES AND USE											
General Rate	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0% 4/	6.0% 4/	6.0% 4/	6.0% 4/	6.0% 4/	6.0% 4/	6.0% 4/
INDIVIDUAL INCOME (State Rates)	4.0% - 8.95%	2% - 5.75%	2% - 5.75%	2% - 5.75%	2% - 5.75%	2% - 5.75%	2% - 5.75%	2% - 5.75%	2% - 5.75%	2% - 5.75%	2% - 5.75%
(Local Rates)		3.03%	3.2%	3.2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
PERSONAL PROPERTY 5/ (per \$100 of value)	\$3.40 6/	\$3.01	\$2.43	\$3.33/ \$3.435 7/	\$5.33 8/	\$5.00 8/	\$4.57 8/	\$5.00 8/	\$4.20 8/	\$3.70 8/	\$4.13 8/
AUTO REGISTRATION											
3,499 lbs. Or less	\$72.00 9/	\$67.50	\$67.50	\$67.50	\$30.75 10/	\$63.75 10/	\$63.75 10/	\$63.75 10/	\$55.75 10/	\$63.75 10/	\$63.75 10/
3,500–4,000 lbs.	\$115.00	\$67.50/ \$93.50	\$67.50/ \$93.50	\$67.50/ \$93.50	\$30.75 10/	\$63.75 10/	\$63.75 10/	\$63.75 10/	\$55.75 10/	\$63.75 10/	\$63.75 10/
4,001–4,999 lbs.	\$115.00	\$93.50	\$93.50	\$93.50	\$35.75 10/	\$68.75 10/	\$73.75 10/	\$68.75 10/	\$60.75 10/	\$68.75 10/	\$68.75 10/
Over 4,999 lbs.	\$155.00	\$93.50	\$93.50	\$93.50	\$35.75 10/	\$68.75 10/	\$73.75 10/	\$68.75 10/	\$60.75 10/	\$68.75 10/	\$68.75 10/
GASOLINE TAX											
(Cents/ Gallon)	28.8 11/	36.49 12/	36.49 12/	36.49 12/	29.40 13/	29.40 13/	29.40 13/	29.40 13/	29.40 13/	29.40 13/	29.40 13/

Source: Survey of local government officials and local government web sites.

- 1/ Real estate rates shown include the Maryland state real property tax rate of 11.2 cents per \$100 of assessed value. Rate for Montgomery County, Maryland is a weighted rate that includes transit tax, fire district tax, municipal district taxes and Maryland - National Capital Park and Planning Commission (MNCPPC). Prince George's County rate includes rates for MNCPPC, transit, and rates are shown for two stormwater districts (average is used for property tax burden calculations). Arlington rate includes stormwater fee.
- 2/ Effective tax rates listed here are net of assessment value and include median assessment sales ratios, but do not reflect any exemptions or credits.
- 3/ There is a \$75,700 homestead exemption for property that is owner-occupied. The exemption amount increased to \$76,350 on October 1, 2020 (effective for DC's Real Property Tax Year 2021).
- 4/ State rate is 5% and local rate is 1%.
- 5/ Effective rate per \$100. Applicable to private autos in Northern Virginia jurisdictions. Also, boats, trailers, and motorcycles.
- 6/ First \$225,000 of value is exempt from tax.
- 7/ Prince George's County personal property tax rates both include rates for MNCPPC, transit; there are two different stormwater districts.
- 8/ Alexandria, Fairfax City, Falls Church, Fairfax and Prince William County use the NADA Used Car Guide clean trade-in value as basis for assessing tax. Arlington, Loudoun County use the loan value.
- 9/ Class IV, clean fuel or electric vehicle, the fee is \$36.
- 10/Includes \$30.75 state registration fee for vehicles 4,000 pounds or less; \$35.75 for vehicles over 4,000 pounds. Alexandria eliminated its local register fee.
- 11/The tax is 8 percent of the average wholesale price of a gallon of regular unleaded gasoline. The floor on the wholesale price for the calculation of the tax is \$2.94, or 23.5 cents per gallon. As of Oct. 1, 2020, there is a surcharge of \$0.053 per gallon, which will increase to \$0.103 per gallon Oct. 1, 2022, and increase annually thereafter with a cost of living adjustment.
- 12/This represents a combined rate of the motor fuel tax and the sales and use tax equivalent (SUTE).
- 13/In December 2020, the fuel tax in Virginia was \$0.212/gallon, plus a \$0.006/gal storage tank fee, plus a \$0.076 state MV excise tax.

Table 9: Demographic Statistics for Selected Metropolitan Area Jurisdictions, 2019/2020

	DC	Montgomery County	Prince George's County	Alexandria	Arlington County	Fairfax County
2020 Total Population 1/	689,545	1,02,061	967,201	159,467	238,643	1,150,309
Number of Households	291,570	368,897	316,361	71,005	111,887	400,186
Average Household Size	2.29	2.83	2.81	2.23	2.08	2.84
Number of Married Couples with Own Children <18	27,589	93,053	50,153	10,739	18,282	109,626
Households w/ children <18	47,438	118,203	80,298	15,570	22,502	129,150
Owner-Occupied Housing Rate	41.5%	64.8%	62.6%	44.6%	41.8%	67.4%
Median Value - Owner Occupied Units w/ a Mortgage	643,800	497,500	337,700	581,800	761,800	583,600
Median Gross Rent	1,603	1,788	1,469	1,781	1,993	1,900
Median Household Income	92,266	110,389	86,290	103,284	119,755	128,374
Median Family Income	130,291	135,141	100,654	138,441	160,454	151,028
Poverty Rate, (Population for whom Poverty Status is determined)	13.5%	7.4%	8.6%	8.6%	8.6%	6.0%
School System Enrollment (3 years and over)	169,418	266,131	233,171	31,328	52,004	299,576
% High School Graduate or Higher	91.9%	90.2%	86.6%	95.7%	94.5%	92.7%
Population >16 in Labor Force	587,819	836,379	728,050	133,122	197,403	910,302
Number of Government Workers (federal, state, and local)	96,542	122,240	118,633	26,227	38,095	126,476
Unemployment Rate (March 2020) 2/	5.9%	2.8%	3.6%	2.5%	2.2%	2.6%

Source: All figures from U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, unless otherwise noted. Due to the coronavirus pandemic, the ACS did not release standard data tables for 2020. Therefore, the 2019 data is presented except for the updates to the first and last rows for population and unemployment.

1/ U.S. Census Bureau, QuickFacts: Population, Census, April 1, 2020.

2/ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Unemployment in the Washington Area by County – March 2020."

Retrieved from: https://www.bls.gov/regions/mid-atlantic/news-release/2020/unemployment_washingtondc_20200506.htm

Part II

A Comparison of Tax Rates in the Washington Metropolitan Area as of January 1, 2021 (Unless otherwise noted)

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE TAX

District of Columbia

The tax is imposed on all alcoholic beverages manufactured by a holder of a manufacturer’s license and on all alcoholic beverages brought into the District by the holder of a wholesaler’s or retailer’s license.

Maryland

The tax is imposed on all alcoholic beverages sold by manufacturers and wholesalers to retail dealers and sold by out-of-state dealers to wholesalers. The tax also applies to seized liquors.

Virginia

The tax is imposed on the sale of all alcoholic beverages in Virginia. Persons who have a mixed beverage carrier license are subject to tax on mixed drinks sold.

Table 10: Metropolitan Area Tax Rates on Alcohol

ITEMS	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ^{1/}	MARYLAND ^{1/}	VIRGINIA ^{2/}
Beer (per barrel)	\$2.79	\$2.79	\$8.06
Spirits (per gallon)	1.50	1.50	20% of retail price
Wine (per gallon)			
14% or less alcohol	.30	.40	1.51 ^{3/}
More than 14% alcohol	.40	.40	1.51 ^{3/}
Champagne and Sparkling Wine (per gallon)	.45	.40	1.51 ^{3/}

Source: Survey of local government officials and local government web sites.

1/ An additional 10% sales tax applies in DC for alcohol off-and on-premises, and an additional 9% sales tax applies in MD.

2/ Sales at ABC Stores in Northern Virginia are subject to the 6.0% sales tax rate in addition to the rate listed.

3/ Some localities may apply additional tax. In addition, state sales tax applies. This includes a \$.40 per liter wine tax, and 6% state sales tax (state sales tax plus local sales tax) applied at ABC stores in Northern Virginia and Hampton Roads. Wines with under 4% alcohol: \$0.2565/gallon.

CIGARETTE TAX

District of Columbia

The District's cigarette tax is imposed on the sale or possession of all cigarettes in the District. Exemptions from the tax are as follows: (1) cigarette sales to or by the federal or District governments; (2) possession of cigarettes by licensed wholesalers for sale outside the District or to licensed wholesalers; (3) possession of cigarettes bearing stamps of other jurisdictions by vending machine operators who are licensed in the other jurisdictions; (4) possession by a consumer of up to 200 cigarettes which were transported into or manufactured in the District by the consumer; and (5) possession of cigarettes being transported under conditions such that the cigarettes are not deemed to be contraband.

Maryland

The Maryland tax is imposed on all cigarettes possessed or held in the state by any person. Cigarettes for sale to Army, Air Force, Navy, or Coast Guard exchanges or commissaries are exempt.

Virginia

The Virginia tax is imposed upon the sale, storage or receipt of cigarettes for purposes of distribution within the state. In addition to the state tax, certain Virginia localities impose a cigarette tax. An exemption from taxation is provided for the free distribution of sample cigarettes in packages containing five or fewer cigarettes and for cigarettes customarily donated by manufacturers to cigarette factory employees (where such cigarettes are not subject to federal taxation).

Table 11: Metropolitan Area Tax Rates per 20 Cigarettes

JURISDICTION	STATE	LOCAL	COMBINED RATE
District of Columbia	\$5.00 1/	----	\$5.00
Maryland	\$2.37 2/	----	\$2.37
Virginia	\$0.60 3/	----	----
<i>Alexandria</i>		\$1.26	\$1.86
<i>Arlington County</i>		\$0.30	\$0.90
<i>Fairfax</i>		\$0.85	\$1.45
<i>Fairfax County</i>		\$0.30	\$0.90
<i>Falls Church</i>		\$0.85	\$1.45
<i>Prince William County</i>		\$0.00	\$0.60

Source: Survey of local government officials and local government web sites.

1/ Includes a per pack surtax in lieu of a retail sales tax calculated every March 31. The current rate is 50 cents.

2/ Includes retail sales tax (\$0.37 per pack).

3/ Tax increased to \$0.60/per pack on July 1, 2020. Includes retail sales tax (\$0.24 per pack).

FINANCIAL INSTITUTION TAXES

District of Columbia

Financial institutions are subject to the corporate franchise tax. The franchise tax has been reduced from 9.2 percent on January 1, 2016 to 8.25 percent for tax year 2018 and thereafter. The minimum tax payable is \$250 if gross receipts are less than \$1 million. If District gross receipts are greater than \$1 million, the minimum tax payable is \$1,000. Financial institutions in the District are not subject to single sales factor apportionment, rather they have a special formula.

Maryland

In the past, Maryland imposed a franchise tax on the net earnings of financial institutions in lieu of the Maryland Corporate Income Tax. Financial institutions formerly subject to the financial institution franchise tax are now subject to the corporate income tax, with special apportionment rules based on a three-factor formula of property, payroll, and receipts. Financial institutions are not subject to personal property taxes except on property leased to others.

Virginia

The Commonwealth of Virginia imposes a tax on the net taxable capital of banks and trust companies at the rate of \$1 per \$100 of net capital, with a prorated schedule for new banks. Net capital is determined in two steps. First, capital, surplus, and undivided profits of the institution are added. Next, the following are subtracted from this amount: the assessed value of real estate; the book value of tangible personal property; the pro rata share of government obligations; the capital accounts of any bank subsidiaries; the amount of any reserve for loan losses allowed by the Internal Revenue Service for income tax purposes (which amount is included in the definition of capital, surplus and undivided profits); and the amount of any reserve for marketable securities valuation that is included in capital, surplus and undivided profits to the extent that such reserve reflects the difference between the book value and the market value of such marketable securities. On July 1, 2016, an \$18 million cap was set on the maximum total annual bank franchise tax liability per bank; the cap will increase to \$20 million if at least 5 banks pay the maximum tax for 3 consecutive calendar years, and it will increase by 3 percent annually after 2 years at \$20 million.

Virginia has authorized its cities and counties to levy a tax not to exceed 80 percent of the state rate. The counties of Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William, and the cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, and Falls Church levy the maximum of 80 cents per \$100 of net capital. The local tax is not in addition to the state tax, but rather creates a redistribution of 80 percent of the state tax to the localities.

INCOME TAXES

CORPORATE FRANCHISE

District of Columbia

Foreign and domestic corporations and financial institutions engaging in a trade or business within the District or receiving income from District sources are subject to tax. The franchise tax has been reduced from 9.2 percent on January 1, 2016, to 8.25 percent for tax year 2018 and thereafter. The minimum tax payable is \$250 if gross receipts are less than \$1 million. If District gross receipts are greater than \$1 million, the minimum tax payable is \$1,000.

Businesses that do not operate entirely within the District and/or receive income from sources not entirely within the District must allocate or apportion their income in accordance with general allocation or apportionment rules and regulations. Apportionment of business income is based on a single sales factor effective January 1, 2015. Special formulas may be applied to businesses where this formula does not fairly represent the corporation's business within the District and financial institutions. Companies with multiple entities must file a combined or unitary report and cannot file as a separate entity.

Federal conformity is maintained pursuant to Public Law 105-100.

Maryland

In Maryland a tax is imposed upon the net income of corporations and financial institutions at the rate of 8.25 percent.

The net income of a corporation is allocated as detailed in state rules and regulations. A single-sales factor apportionment formula is being phased in beginning in 2018. (In 2017, the three-factor formula was based on property, payroll, and double-weighted sales. In 2018, a three-factor formula was based on property, payroll, and triple-weighted sales.) In 2019 the sales factor was quadruple-weighted; in 2020 the sales factor was quintuple-weighted; in 2021 the sales factor will be sextuple-weighted; and in 2022 and thereafter a single-sales factor will apply.

Virginia

A tax of 6 percent is imposed on the Virginia taxable income of corporations. Professional corporations are also subject to the tax. Corporations having income from business activity taxable both within and outside of Virginia must allocate and apportion their Virginia taxable income as detailed by state rules and regulations. Multi-state corporate income is generally apportioned to Virginia by a three-factor formula based on property, payroll, and double-weighted sales.

INCOME TAXES

INDIVIDUAL INCOME

District of Columbia

Individuals who maintain a permanent home in the District at any time during the taxable year, or who maintain a place of residence for an accumulative total of 183 days or more, are subject to the individual income tax (see rates in Table 1). Nonresidents who are employed in the District are not liable for the tax.

Because the District of Columbia selectively conforms to federal provisions, whenever federal law changes with respect to federal individual income taxation, in many cases District tax structure mirrors the federal changes automatically. As a result of the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act and DC's federal conformity provisions, DC's personal exemptions reduced to zero and the federal standard deduction was increased significantly (in 2020: married filing jointly - \$24,800; head of household - \$18,800, single - \$12,400; in 2021: \$25,100; \$18,800; and \$12,550, respectively). For 2021 there is an additional standard deduction of \$1,350 for age 65+ or blind taxpayers (and/or spouse/registered domestic partner).

A credit to relieve property tax burdens is provided under the DC income tax law. This credit, called Schedule H, authorizes qualified homeowners and renters to claim a credit against their income tax liability, or a refund if no tax is due, for a portion of property taxes or rent paid when these payments exceed a certain percentage of household income. Renters use 20 percent of rent paid (property tax equivalent of rent) as the assumed percentage for the District. To qualify for the credit or refund, the homeowner or renter must have lived in the District the entire taxable year, and the 2020 household income could not exceed \$55,700 (\$75,900 if taxpayer is over 70). For 2021 household income could not exceed \$56,200 (\$76,700 if taxpayer is over 70). The maximum credit was \$1,200 in 2020 and increased to \$1,225 for 2021.

Other personal income tax credits are those for: individual income taxes required to be paid to another state on income derived from sources outside the District and child and dependent care (32 percent of federal credit for full-year residents, or qualified expenses divided by number of months on returns filed for less than calendar year or fiscal year). In addition, the District has an earned income tax credit. This credit is currently 40 percent of the federal credit and like the federal credit is refundable, meaning any amount more than tax liability is refunded to the tax filer.²¹

The District exempts all income of U.S. Senators, Representatives, Presidential Appointees, and Supreme Court Justices, provided such officials' primary residence is not in the District. Also exempted is the income of personal staff and employees of members of Congress who remain bona fide residents of the congressperson's home state. Presidential appointees, to be exempt, must be subject to approval by the Senate and serve at the pleasure of the President. However, appointees are not exempt if they live in the District on the last day of the taxable year,

²¹ The credit will gradually increase to 100 percent of the federal credit for filers with dependent children in 2026, beginning with a 70% match in 2022.

even though they meet the other conditions. Congressional staff members are not exempt if their salaries are paid from committee funds.

Maryland

Persons who are Maryland residents on the last day of the tax year, or who have lived in the state for at least six months, are subject to the individual income tax. In addition, nonresidents are taxed on income earned in Maryland. Maryland's income tax law about income and deductions conforms closely to that of the federal government. Individuals carrying on business in a partnership are responsible for the tax only on their individual shares, that is, no tax is assessed on the partnership entity.

In addition to the state individual income tax, Charles, Montgomery, Prince George's, and other Maryland counties impose a local income tax. Until tax year 1998, this local tax (piggyback) was a share of the state tax. However, effective for tax year 1999, counties levy a tax using an income tax rate and state taxable income. The local rate generally ranges between 3.2 percent in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties to 3.03 percent in Charles County.

In addition, Montgomery County passed legislation making it the first local jurisdiction in the country with a local refundable earned income credit. This credit went into effect for tax year 1998.

Virginia

Virginia residents are subject to the individual income tax. In addition, nonresidents are taxed on income earned in Virginia, but a credit is allowed for taxes paid to their home states. Members of the armed forces are not subject to the tax on their active-duty military income when stationed in Virginia, if they had no place of domicile in the state. A spouse of a service member shall neither lose nor acquire a residence or domicile for purposes of taxation with respect to the person, personal property, or income of the spouse by reason of being absent or present in any tax jurisdiction of the United States solely to be with the service member in compliance with the service member's military orders if the residence or domicile is the same for the service member and the spouse.

Virginia's income tax law conforms very closely to that of the federal government. The tax is based on an individual's federal adjusted gross income with modifications, if applicable, personal exemptions and standard or itemized deductions. In Virginia, as in the District of Columbia, if taxpayers use itemized deductions on their federal return, they must itemize on their state return. If they use the standard deduction for federal purposes, then they must use it for state purposes.

Virginia generally allows the same itemized deductions as the federal government. However, no deduction is allowed for income taxes imposed by the state or any other taxing jurisdiction in determining the amount of the taxpayer's income subject to tax. Instead of allowing a credit for child and dependent care expenses (necessary for gainful employment), Virginia provides for a deduction equal to the amount allowed under federal law in computing

the child and dependent care credit.

Table 1 on page 7 compares tax rates, personal exemption amounts, and deduction amounts for the District, Maryland, and Virginia as of January 1, 2020.

INCOME TAXES

UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS FRANCHISE

District of Columbia

The District's franchise tax on unincorporated businesses is imposed on enterprises with gross income over \$12,000. The franchise tax has been reduced from 9.2 percent on January 1, 2016 to 8.25 percent for tax year 2018 and thereafter. The minimum tax payable is \$250 if gross receipts are less than \$1 million. If District gross receipts are greater than \$1 million, the minimum tax payable is \$1,000. The tax is payable by the person or persons jointly or severally conducting the unincorporated business.

Unincorporated businesses pay the franchise tax on 70 percent of net profits, less a \$5,000 exemption. Owners who participate in the operation of the business are allowed 30 percent of the net profit as a salary deduction. When 80 percent or more of income is derived from services, the unincorporated business income is taxed under the individual income tax.

Maryland

Unincorporated business income is taxed under the individual income tax.

Virginia

Unincorporated business income is taxed under the individual income tax.

Several Virginia jurisdictions also levy a license tax on the gross receipts derived from various businesses. Table 12 on the following page details the business license tax rates per \$100 of gross receipts imposed by metropolitan area jurisdictions on several occupations.

Table 12: Unincorporated Business Franchise and Business License Taxes

OCCUPATION 1/	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	ALEXANDRIA 2/	ARLINGTON COUNTY 3/	FAIRFAX 4/	FAIRFAX COUNTY 4/	FALLS CHURCH 5/	LOUDOUN COUNTY 6/	PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY 7/
AMUSEMENTS/ RECREATIONAL SERVICES	8/	\$.36/\$100	\$.25/\$100	\$.27/\$100	\$.26/\$100	\$.36/\$100	\$30 or \$.21/\$100	\$.21/\$100
BUSINESS SERVICES	8/	\$.35/\$100	\$.35/\$100	\$.27/\$100	\$.19/\$100	\$.36/\$100	\$30 or \$.17/\$100	\$.21/\$100
PERSONAL SERVICES	8/	\$.35/\$100	\$.35/\$100	\$.27/\$100	\$.19/\$100	\$.36/\$100	\$30 or \$.23/\$100	\$.21/\$100
PROFESSIONALS	---	\$.58/\$100	\$.36/\$100	\$.40/\$100	\$.31/\$100	\$.52/\$100	\$30 or \$.33/\$100	\$.33/\$100
REPAIR SERVICES	8/	\$.35/\$100	\$.35/\$100	\$.27/\$100	\$.19/\$100	\$.36/\$100	\$30 or \$.16/\$100	\$.21/\$100
RETAIL SERVICES	8/	\$.20/\$100	\$.20/\$100	\$.20/\$100	\$.17/\$100	\$.19/\$100	\$30 or \$.17/\$100	\$.17/\$100
WHOLESALE MERCHANTS	8/	\$.05/\$100 on gross purchases	\$.08/\$100	\$.05/\$100 on gross purchases	\$.04/\$100 on gross purchases	\$.08/\$100	\$30 or \$.05/\$100 on gross purchases	\$.05/\$100 on gross purchases
FILLING STATIONS	8/	\$.20/\$100	\$.10/\$100	\$.20/\$100	\$.17/\$100	\$.19/\$100	\$30 or \$.17/\$100	\$.17/\$100
CONTRACTORS	8/	\$.16/\$100	\$.16/\$100	\$.16/\$100	\$.11/\$100	\$.16/\$100	\$30 or \$.13/\$100	\$.13/\$100
VENDING MACHINE SALES	8/	\$.20/\$100	\$.20/\$100	\$.20/\$100	\$.17/\$100	\$.19/\$100	\$30 or \$.17/\$100	\$.17/\$100
FEDERAL CONTRACTORS	8/	---	9/	\$.03/\$100	\$.03/\$100	\$.03/\$100	\$30 or \$.03/\$100	---
FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE SERVICES	8/	\$.58/\$100 10/	\$.36/\$100	\$.40/\$100	\$.31/\$100	\$.50/\$100	\$30 or \$.33/\$100	\$.33/\$100
RENTAL BY OWNER – RESIDENTIAL	8/	\$.50/\$100	\$.28/\$100	\$.50/\$100	---	\$.38/\$100	---	---
RENTAL BY OWNER – COMMERCIAL	8/	\$.35/\$100	\$.43/\$100	\$.23/\$100	\$.26/\$100	\$.52/\$100	\$30 or \$.16/\$100	---

Source: Survey of local government officials and local government web sites.

1/ Categories shown are not a comprehensive listing.

2/ Less than \$10,000 gross receipts-no tax; greater than \$10,000, but less than \$100,000-\$50.00 minimum.

3/ Rates apply to businesses having gross receipts exceeding \$100,000. Businesses having gross receipts less than \$10,000 owe no tax; businesses grossing between \$10,000-\$50,000 pay \$30.00; between \$50,001 and \$100,000 pay \$50.00.

4/ If gross receipts are less than \$10,000, there is no fee or license requirement; businesses with gross receipts from \$10,001 to \$50,000, a flat fee of \$30 is assessed; businesses with gross receipts from \$50,001 to \$100,000, a flat fee of \$50 is assessed; and businesses with gross receipts of \$100,001 or greater, the tax rate is determined by the business classification.

5/ Less than \$10,000 gross receipts-no tax; \$10,000-\$50,000 pays \$30.00.

6/ \$30 fee when gross receipts are under \$200,000. The rate applies to total of gross receipts.

7/ Rates apply to business gross receipts of \$250,000 or more for the license year. No license tax shall be imposed when gross receipts are less than \$250,000. Rates are for FY17.

8/ As of January 1, 2018 a rate of 8.25% is imposed on the taxable income of businesses, if not incorporated, with gross receipts over \$12,000. A 30% salary allowance for owners and a \$5,000 exemption are deductible from net income to arrive at taxable income.

9/ No separate category for federal contractors, they are taxed according to service provided.

10/ Financial only.

INHERITANCE AND ESTATE TAXES

INHERITANCE TAX

District of Columbia

The District of Columbia's inheritance tax was abolished for any deaths after April 1, 1987.

Maryland

Effective for decedents who died on or after July 1, 2000, Maryland does not tax property passing to a child or other lineal descendant, spouse of a child or other lineal descendant, spouse, parent, grandparent, stepchild or stepparent, siblings or a corporation having only certain of these persons as stockholders. The rate of 10 percent applies to property passing to all others.

Virginia

Virginia does not levy an inheritance tax. However, Virginia does levy a tax on the probate of wills and grants of administration equal to 10 cents per \$100 of the value of the estate more than \$15,000. Localities may impose a local probate tax equal to 1/3 of the state probate tax.

ESTATE TAX

District of Columbia

The estate tax is imposed on the estate of every decedent who died while still a resident of the District, and on the estate of every nonresident decedent owning property having a taxable situs in the District at the time of his or her death.

In response to the Federal Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act (EGTRRA) of 2001, the District decoupled from federal estate tax. By decoupling, the District chose to create its own estate tax threshold. Hence, some District estate taxpayers may be required to file and pay District estate taxes even when no federal filing or tax is due. The District's estate tax rates are derived from the federal estate tax credit that was available prior to the enactment of EGTRRA. The highest rate of 16.0 percent applies to estates valued at more than \$10,000,000 (after allowable federal credits are taken).

The FY 2015 Budget Support Act instituted a revenue trigger for implementation of tax policy changes recommended by the District's Tax Revision Commission beyond FY 2015, one of which raised the estate tax threshold from \$1 million to \$2 million. The FY 2015 Budget Support Act additionally set a path for the District to recouple with federal estate tax rules. These

changes were stipulated upon meeting some revenue triggers that would go into effect before the increase in the estate tax threshold. This increase in the estate tax threshold from \$1 million to \$2 million became effective at the beginning of FY 2017.

Effective January 1, 2018, the Estate tax statute was amended to conform with the federal rules. That is, the estate tax exclusion will be equal to the basic exclusion amount prescribed in section 2010(c)(3)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code and any cost-of-living adjustments made pursuant to section 2010(c)(3)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Estate Tax Clarification Amendment Act of 2018 included in the FY 2019 Budget Support Act of 2018 decoupled the District of Columbia's estate tax exclusion threshold from the federal level that was set by Public Law 115-97, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 at \$11.18 million and establishes the District's threshold to \$5.6 million for those whose death occurs on or after January 1, 2018. Estates of decedents who died January 1, 2020 - December 31, 2020, have an exclusion amount of \$5,762,400. The FY 2021 Budget Support Act further reduced the estate tax exclusion threshold to \$4 million after January 1, 2021. The estate tax threshold will be increased annually, subject to a cost-of-living adjustment.

Maryland and Virginia

The Maryland estate tax is based on the maximum credit for state estate taxes allowable under § 2011 of the Internal Revenue Code as it existed before EGTRRA.²² The credit used to determine the Maryland estate tax cannot exceed 16 percent of the amount by which the decedent's taxable estate exceeds the Maryland estate tax exemption amount for the year of the decedent's death (\$5 million).

Legislation enacted by the 2006 General Assembly, House Bill 5018, repeals the Virginia estate tax for the estates of decedents whose date of death occurs on or after July 1, 2007. The estates of decedents whose date of death occurs before July 1, 2007, remain subject to the estate tax provisions.

²² MD Tax-Gen Code § 7-309 (2018)

INSURANCE PREMIUMS TAX

District of Columbia

All domestic and foreign insurance companies, except those specified below, pay tax on the premiums received in lieu of all other taxes, except taxes upon real property. The basis of this tax is gross premiums received less the following items: dividends paid to policyholders; premiums received for reinsurance assumed; and returned premiums.

Nonprofit relief associations composed solely of members of the armed services or employees of the United States, District of Columbia, or of any individual company, as well as fraternal organizations that issue contracts of insurance exclusively to their own members, are exempt from the tax.

Maryland

All insurance companies except nonprofit hospital service plan corporations, fraternal beneficiary associations, and domestic mutual fire insurance companies pay an annual tax on gross direct premiums. The tax is based on all new and renewal gross premiums allocable to Maryland. Deductions are allowed for returned premiums, dividends paid to policyholders, and refunds made to policyholders.

Virginia

A tax is imposed on all insurance companies transacting insurance business in Virginia, except local mutual fire insurance and fraternal beneficiary companies. The tax replaces all other taxes, except the tax on real estate and tangible personal property. No tax is imposed on premiums received by an insurer to provide group insurance for its employees. The basis of the tax is gross premiums from business in Virginia, except premiums received for reinsurance assumed from licensed insurance companies. The basis is reduced for premiums returned upon canceled or reduced policies; however, deduction for dividends paid or deduction for any other account is not allowed.

Table 13 on the following page presents various insurance premiums tax rates for DC, Maryland, and Virginia.

Table 13: Insurance Premiums Tax Rates

TAX	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	MARYLAND	VIRGINIA
Life Insurance Companies	1.70%	2.00%	2.25%
Life Insurance Special Benefits	1.70%	2.00%	2.25%
Domestic Mutual Companies	1.70%	2.00%	1.00%
Industrial Sick Benefit Companies	1.70%	2.00%	1.00%
Worker's Compensation	1.70%	2.00%	2.50%
Legal Service Insurance Companies	---	---	2.25%
Other	2.00% 1/	2.00% 2/	2.25% 3/

Source: Survey of local government officials and local government web sites; DC Tax Facts 2021.

1/ The rate is 2% on accident and health insurance policies, on surplus line brokers, and on health insurance premiums and HMO's.

2/ The rate is 3% on unauthorized insurers and surplus line brokers.

3/ Includes surplus line brokers.

MOTOR VEHICLE TAXES

MOTOR VEHICLE EXCISE

All three jurisdictions impose fees on cars, trucks, buses, and trailers based on weight.

District of Columbia

The excise tax is imposed on the issuance of every original and subsequent certificate of title on motor vehicles and trailers. Vehicles brought into the District by new residents, who have been titled elsewhere, are exempt from the tax.

The 2021 Budget Support Act of 2020 revised the calculation of the motor vehicle excise tax. In addition to the motor vehicle weight class, the revised calculation of the excise tax takes into account the fuel efficiency of motor vehicles (miles per gallon (“mpg”) city driving, rounded down to the nearest whole number) as mandated by Title V of the Clean Energy DC Omnibus amendment Act of 2018.

Formula - Fair Market Value (FMV) X MPG Taxable Percentage (%) = Excise Tax

Unladen Weight	20MPG Less	or	21MPG 25MPG	-	26MPG 30MPG	-	31MPG 39MPG	-	40MPG More	or
3,499 or Less	8.1%		4.4%		3.1%		2.2%		1.0%	
3,500 - 4,999	9.1%		5.4%		4.1%		3.2%		2.0%	
5,000 or More	10.1%		6.4%		5.1%		4.2%		3.0%	

Changes to the vehicle excise tax does not apply to individuals who claimed and received the District Earned Income Tax Credit (DC EITC) for the most recent tax period. Individuals who qualify for the DC EITC may elect to pay by weight class (6%, 7%, 8%), or the MPG adjusted tax benchmark/schedule depending on lowest costs.

Maryland

Maryland imposes an excise tax of 6 percent of fair market value on each motor vehicle at the time the title is issued.

Virginia

Virginia taxes motor vehicles at the time of sale at 4.15 percent.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION

Annual registration fees for the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia are presented on the following page in Table 14.

Table 14: Annual Registration Fees for Passenger Cars

JURISDICTION	WEIGHT	FEE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ^{1/2/}	Vehicles	
	0 to 3,499 pounds	\$ 72.00
	3,500 to 4,999 pounds	\$115.00
	5,000 pounds or more	\$155.00
	Motorcycles	\$ 52.00
	Clean fuel or electric vehicle	\$ 36.00
MARYLAND	Vehicles	
	3,700 pounds or less	\$ 67.50
	Over 3,700 pounds	\$ 93.50
VIRGINIA (State)	Vehicles	
	4,000 pounds or less	\$ 30.75
	Over 4,000 pounds	\$ 35.75
	Electric car	\$ 88.20
	Motorcycles	\$ 24.75
Alexandria ^{5/}	Vehicles ^{3/} Motorcycles	NA ^{6/}
Arlington County	Vehicles ^{3/} Motorcycles	+\$ 33.00 +\$ 18.00
Fairfax	Vehicles ^{3/} Motorcycles	+\$ 33.00 +\$ 18.00
Fairfax County ^{4/}	Vehicles	
	4,000 pounds or less	+\$ 33.00
	Over 4,000 pounds	+\$ 38.00
	Motorcycles	+\$ 18.00
Falls Church ^{5/}	Vehicles	+\$ 33.00
	Motorcycles	+\$ 28.00
Loudoun County ^{5/}	Vehicles ^{3/}	+\$ 25.00
	Motorcycles	+\$ 16.00
Prince William County ^{5/}	Vehicles ^{3/}	+\$ 33.00
	Motorcycles	+\$ 20.00

+ In addition to state rate.

Source: Survey of local government officials and local government web sites.

1/ The fee for motorized bicycles is \$25.00.

2/ An additional fee of \$35.00 is charged for vehicle inspection every two years.

3/ Flat rate applied regardless of weight.

4/ Businesses and citizens residing in the towns of Vienna, Herndon, and Clifton pay vehicle registration fees set by those jurisdictions in lieu of the Fairfax County fee.

5/ Taxpayers who satisfy certain household gross income and net worth limitations (these requirements are the same as those applicable to the county's real property tax relief program) may exempt one vehicle from the annual registration fee.

6/ Decal (registration) fee repealed for Tax Year 2019 and personal property tax increased to \$5.33 per \$100 of assessed value.

MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX

District of Columbia

This tax is imposed on every importer or user of motor vehicle fuels, including gasoline, diesel fuel, benzol, benzene, naphtha, kerosene, heating oils, all liquefied petroleum gases, and all combustible gases and liquids suitable for the generation of power for motor vehicles. Fuel exported from the District is exempt.

Effective October 1, 2013, the District levies the motor fuel vehicle tax at the wholesale level, equal to 8 percent of the average wholesale price of a gallon of regular unleaded gasoline. The average wholesale price is calculated, based on the average wholesale rate for regular gasoline in the Central Atlantic Region (PADD 1B), for adjustment twice a year. As a result, the tax rate may change each year. The average wholesale price will be determined by the District and published by February 1 and August 1 of each year. The floor on the wholesale price for the calculation of the tax is \$2.94, or 23.5 cents per gallon. This is the average wholesale price that was in effect as of October 2019. As of Oct. 1, 2020, there is a surcharge of \$0.053 per gallon, which will increase to \$0.103 per gallon Oct. 1, 2022, and increase annually thereafter with a cost-of-living adjustment.

Maryland

Every dealer pays a tax on all motor vehicle fuels sold or used in Maryland. Motor carriers with commercial vehicles having seats for more than nine passengers or having more than two axles are subject to a tax on the amount of motor fuel used in their operations in Maryland. Credit is allowed for taxes paid on all motor fuel purchased in Maryland.

Virginia

A motor fuel tax is imposed on all dealers and other persons selling motor fuel in the Commonwealth. Prior to June 30, 2020, a 2.1 percent sales tax was imposed on retail sales of fuels sold within a city or county that is a member of any transportation district in which a commuter mass transportation system is operated. As of July 1, 2020, a wholesale sales tax, or excise tax of \$0.076 per gallon will be levied on motor fuel sold or delivered throughout the entire Commonwealth (increased to \$0.077 on July 1, 2021).

RATE PER GALLON

DISTRICT	MARYLAND	VIRGINIA
28.8 cents <small>^{1/}</small>	36.49 cents <small>^{2/}</small>	29.40 cents <small>^{3/}</small>

^{1/} Includes a surcharge of \$0.053 per gallon.

^{2/} This represents a combined rate of the motor fuel tax and the sales and use tax equivalent (SUTE).

^{3/} This includes gas tax of .212, motor vehicle excise tax of .076 (which replaces the regional sales tax of 2.1%) and storage tank fee of .006.

PROPERTY TAXES

REAL PROPERTY

District of Columbia

All real and personal property is subject to taxation unless expressly exempt by statute. The District of Columbia real property tax is based on four classifications:

- (a) **Class One Property** - improved residential real property that contains five or fewer dwelling units (whether as a row, detached, or semi-detached structure), or a single dwelling unit owned as a condominium and used exclusively for non-transient residential dwelling purposes. Improved residential real property owned by a cooperative housing association also shall be classified as Class One Property, provided that at least 50 percent of the dwelling units are occupied by the shareholders or members of the cooperative housing association. The Class One property tax rate is \$0.85 per \$100 of taxable assessed value.

Unimproved (vacant) property that abuts and has identical ownership with a Class One Property also shall be considered Class One Property. A \$75,700 homestead deduction was applied to property that was owner-occupied for 2020. The homestead deduction increased to \$76,350 for 2021.

- (b) **Class Two Property** - improved commercial property. Hotels, motels, and inns are included in this class. For properties assessed below \$5 million the rate is \$1.65 per \$100 of assessed value; for properties with assessed values between \$5 million and \$10 million the rate is \$1.77 per \$100 of assessed value on properties; and for properties with assessed values above \$10 million the rate is \$1.89 per \$100 of assessed value.
- (c) **Class Three Property** - vacant real property; \$5.00 per \$100 of assessed value.
- (d) **Class Four Property** – improved blighted property; \$10.00 per \$100 of assessed value.

All property in the District is annually assessed at a statutory level of 100 percent of its estimated market value.

To limit the increase of real property taxes for homeowners, eligible homeowners are provided an Assessment Cap Credit. The Assessment Cap Credit provides that a real property tax bill will not increase by more than 10 percent above the prior year's real property tax bill. The credit only applies to the principal residence of the property owner (homestead property) and is based on the total assessment for the dwelling and land associated with the dwelling. Senior citizens (age 65 and older) now receive additional real property tax relief with the senior homestead 5 percent cap on real property tax increase that was effective October 1, 2018, as well

as a property tax credit that reduces a qualified property owner's property tax.

Maryland

The state property tax rate of 11.2 cents per \$100 of assessed market value applies to real property only. It is imposed annually on all taxable land and improvements. The tax is applied to an assessed value. (Also, see table 15 below for Maryland county rates applicable in this study.)

The Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation makes assessments. Real property for state and county tax purposes is assessed according to a three-year assessment schedule. A physical review of each property is made every three years. Reassessments are updated based on an analysis of sales, cost, and rental data in the area. The amount of the increase in the established market value of one-third of the properties reassessed each year is phased in over a three-year period. A decline in assessed value, however, becomes effective in the first year. Real property is assessed at 100 percent of its value.

Residential property owners are entitled to an assessment limitation tax credit. For state tax purposes, this is a credit against property taxes equal to the tax rate, times that part of the 2020 total assessment greater than 110 percent of the 2019 assessment. County and municipal governments may choose a percentage amount lower than 110 percent of assessment.

Virginia

The Commonwealth of Virginia does not levy a real property tax. However, local jurisdictions are required to tax real property at 100 percent of estimated market value.

Tax rates for the jurisdictions of the Washington Metropolitan Area are presented in Table 15.

Table 15: Real Property Tax Rates
As of December 31, 2020, 1/ 2/

JURISDICTION	NOMINAL RATE (PER \$100 OF TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUE)	STATUTORY ASSESSMENT LEVEL (% OF MARKET VALUE)	EFFECTIVE ASSESSMENT LEVEL (INCL. MEDIAN ASSESSMENT SALES RATIO) 13/	EFFECTIVE RATE (PER \$100 OF TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUE)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Class I (residential) \$ 0.85 Class II (commercial) \$ 1.89 3/ Class III (vacant) \$ 5.00 Class IV (blighted) \$10.00	100% 100% 100% 100%	97.80%	\$0.831
MARYLAND 4/				
Charles County	\$1.317 5/ (\$0.04 - 0.320)	100%	94.60%	\$1.246
Montgomery County	\$1.091 (\$0.01 - \$0.622) 6/	100%	95.10%	\$1.037
Prince George's County	\$1.444/\$1.486 7/	100%	94.00%	\$1.377
VIRGINIA				
Alexandria	\$1.130	100%	91.99%	\$1.039
Arlington County	\$1.026	100%	90.17%	\$0.925
Fairfax City	\$1.075	100%	92.88%	\$0.998
Fairfax County	\$1.184 9/ 10/	100%	91.26%	\$1.081
Falls Church	\$1.355	100%	92.30%	\$1.251
Loudoun County	\$1.035 10/ 11/	100%	91.66%	\$0.949
Prince William County	\$1.208 12/	100%	90.40%	\$1.092

Source: Survey of local government officials and local government web sites.

- 1/ In the District of Columbia the 2020-2021 real property tax year is October 1, 2020 - September 30, 2021. For the Maryland area jurisdictions, the 2020-2021 real property tax year is July 1, 2020, to June 30, 2021. The rates presented are those in effect as of December 31, 2020, which is FY 2021 for each jurisdiction.
- 2/ Rates are per \$100 of value. Special area rates in effect are shown in parentheses.
- 3/ 1st \$5(M) rate is \$1.65 per \$100 of assessed value; a rate of \$1.77 per \$100 assessed value applies to value over \$5 million up to \$10,000,000; and a rate of \$1.89 per \$100 of assessed value applies over \$10 million in value.
- 4/ Rates shown include the Maryland state rate of \$0.112 per \$100 of assessed value.
- 5/ Rate includes fire and rescue tax of \$0.064/ per \$100 of assessed value.
- 6/ Rate includes weighted average of municipal taxes, fire and transit district taxes, and Maryland - National Capital Park and Planning Commission (MNCPPC) taxes.
- 7/ Includes MNCPPC taxes, transit taxes; two rates presented reflect two different stormwater area taxes. An average of the two is used for To arrive at effective rate for calculations.
- 9/ Relatively few residential properties in three areas pay an additional \$0.02, 0.023, and 0.047 cents per \$100 of assessed value for community centers. Those in tax districts with a special assessment for leaf collection pay an additional \$0.012 cents per \$100 of assessed value.
- 10/ Loudoun County and Fairfax County have a Route 28 taxing district. Residents of this district are subject to an additional \$0.20 cents per \$100 of assessed value.
- 11/ Loudoun County has a Dulles Rail service district. Residents of this district may be subject to an additional \$0.20 per \$100 of assessed value.
- 12/ Rates ranging from \$0.02 to \$.201 are applied in special tax districts for recreation, and roads improvements. Includes \$0.0025 per assessed value of \$100 is applied for Mosquito and Forest Pest Management and \$0.08 Fire and Rescue levies (except in the Town of Quantico).
- 13/ See page 9 for an explanation of the addition of the median sales ratio statistic for this year.

PROPERTY TAXES

PROPERTY TAX RELIEF PROGRAMS

District of Columbia

Class One (owner-occupied residential) property owners may obtain a homestead deduction. DC Law 4-129, effective July 24, 1982, requires the filing of the homestead deduction application once every five years. This deduction eliminates property taxes on the first \$75,700 of assessed value for homeowners in 2020 (\$76,350 in 2021, equivalent to a \$648.98 credit) and has been indexed annually (by the CPI) since October 1, 2012. In addition to the homestead deduction, senior citizens aged 65 or older with total household adjusted gross income below \$135,750 (for 2021) may have their real property tax payments reduced by half.

Owner-occupied residential properties are also subject to a 10 percent property tax cap whereby a property may not be taxed on more than a 10 percent increase in the property's assessed value each year. Effective beginning in 2019, there will be a 5 percent cap annually on taxable assessed value on real properties owned and occupied by senior citizens and person with disabilities.

The District provides several property tax relief programs for qualified homeowners and renters who live in the District during the entire taxable year. A Schedule H property tax credit can be claimed against their individual income tax liability (with a refund if the credit exceeds any tax due) for a portion of the property taxes paid or rent paid constituting property taxes that exceeds a stated percentage of household income. The specific percentages are presented in Table 16 on pg. 51. For the taxable year beginning January 1, 2020, the income eligibility limit is \$75,900 for eligible senior claimants and \$55,700 for all other claimants, increased annually pursuant to the cost-of-living adjustment, and the maximum credit is 1,200.

Eligible homeowners who meet the income level requirement and whose property is less than \$516,800 (as of 2021) in value may be eligible for abatement of real property taxes for a 5-year period beginning October 1 following the recordation of the homeowner's deed as well as abatement of deed recordation and transfer taxes. Application must be made at the time the deed conveying the real property involved is offered for recordation with the Recorder of Deeds.

The District also has a special tax relief program for qualified historic properties approved by the Joint Committee on Landmarks of the National Capital. Owners of the property must be willing to enter into an agreement with the DC government to preserve the building as historic property for at least 20 years.

Maryland

The Maryland homeowner's property tax credit program (circuit breaker) is designed to provide relief for property tax burdens more than a certain percentage of income. The maximum assessment that can be used to calculate the credit is \$300,000. Applications must be filed by September 1 of each year.

The state of Maryland also makes available a refundable renter's tax credit of up to \$1,000 a year for renters who are age 60 or over, or who are permanently and totally disabled and will qualify based on income. Renters under 60 years of age, with at least one dependent under the age of 18, who receive no federal or state housing subsidies or reside in public housing, and meet certain income limits, may be eligible. The applicant's entitlement to the credit is tied to a flexible scale that relates the annual rent paid to the applicant's annual gross income. In comparing the applicant's gross income to his or her annual rent paid, an allowance is made for utilities paid by the renter. For example, if the renter pays for gas only, it is assumed that 6 percent of his or her gross income is dedicated to that item. By way of contrast, if the renter must pay for heat, gas, and electricity, it is assumed that 18 percent of income is devoted to these items. (Note: the income limits preclude the hypothetical family earning \$25,000 in this report from receiving a renter's credit).

The Renter's Tax Credit Program is independent of the state individual income tax. Applications must be filed by September 1 of each year. The applicant must, however, submit a copy of his or her most recent Federal Tax Form 1040 and all the accompanying forms with the renter's tax credit application.

Virginia

In Arlington County each owner of property for which exemption or deferral or both are claimed must be age 65 or older during the current taxable year and occupy such property as their sole dwelling or be permanently and totally disabled. A dwelling jointly held by a husband and wife shall qualify if either spouse is or becomes 65 years old or is or becomes permanently and totally disabled during the current taxable year.

Income cannot be more than \$86,029 and the value of assets may not exceed \$413,714 for an exemption (or \$558,513 for a deferral) (2021 levels). Total financial worth shall include the value of all assets, including equitable interest, of the owner(s) and the owner's relatives living in the dwelling for which the exemption or deferral or both are claimed, and shall exclude the fair market value of the dwelling and the land upon which it is situated, not exceeding one acre, for which the exemption is claimed.

Fairfax and Prince William Counties, and Falls Church provide an exemption from, or deferral of, real property taxes on dwellings owned and occupied by persons who are age 65 or older, or who are permanently and totally disabled and whose income is not more than \$72,000 (Fairfax County), \$92,365 (Prince William County), and \$103,200 (Falls Church). In Falls Church, those with incomes from \$65,851 - \$100,800 are eligible for a deferral only. Income of \$7,500 may be excluded by a permanently and totally disabled applicant. Household gross income includes the income of all relatives residing therein. From this amount, the homeowner excludes the first \$6,500 of income for each relative residing in the household other than the spouse of the owner. In Falls Church and Prince William County, the homeowner may deduct \$10,000 for non-spouse income (caregiver income). The combined financial net worth of the owner and spouse cannot exceed \$340,000 up to one acre of land in Fairfax County and \$340,000 in Prince William County, up to 25 acres of land, excluding the value of the home. The

asset limit is \$400,000 in Falls Church (There was a change in 2019 to lower the asset limit from \$540,000 to \$400,000, but current recipients with assets over \$400,000 but below \$540,001 who would otherwise qualify for relief can continue in the program for 2 years).

Loudoun County provides a tax relief program that exempts real property taxes on the dwelling and up to three acres of land on which the dwelling is situated. The dwelling must be owned and occupied as the full-time residence of the applicant(s) seeking tax relief. Applicants must be 65 years or older or certified permanently and totally disabled by January 1st of the current tax year. Loudoun County's gross household income limitation is \$72,000 to receive a full exemption. The first \$7,500 of disability income may be excluded by applicants who are permanently and totally disabled. Not including the spouse of the applicant, the first \$10,000 of income of each relative residing in the dwelling may be excluded when computing gross household income. Loudoun County's net worth limitation is \$440,000, which does not include the value of the dwelling, and up to ten acres of land on which the dwelling is situated. The value of land more than three acres is not eligible for tax relief.

The City of Alexandria has two programs for real estate tax relief: First, tax relief for the elderly and permanently and totally disabled. This program allows for both exemption from and deferral of real estate taxes. To qualify for relief, the total combined household income of the applicant cannot exceed \$100,000 for the calendar year immediately preceding the year in which the application is made. Total household assets may not exceed \$430,000. For household incomes up to \$40,000, taxes are exempted in full. For household incomes between \$40,001 and \$55,000, up to 50 percent of the applicant's real estate tax bill is exempted. For household incomes between \$55,001 and \$72,000, up to 25 percent of the applicant's real estate bill is exempt. Up to \$10,000 in income of any relative (not a spouse) living in the property is excluded, as well as up to \$10,000 in income of any owner residing in the property who is permanently disabled is also excluded. To qualify for deferral, the total household income of Alexandria city applicants cannot exceed \$72,000 for the calendar year immediately preceding the year in which the application is made. The date of deferral of taxes is the date the taxes would ordinarily be due.

The second program provides a full real estate tax exemption for veterans with 100 percent service-connected disability: The veteran must be rated at 100 percent or service-connection is rated at less than 100 percent, but the veteran is paid at the 100 percent disability rate due to un-employability under either standard. The disability must be considered total and permanent. Veterans with temporary disability, no matter how severe, do not qualify.

Table 16: Property Tax Relief Programs

FILING UNIT GROSS INCOME	TAX CREDIT EQUALS:			
Regular Property Tax Circuit Breaker (Schedule H renters' credit)				
\$ 0 - 24,999	100% of property tax equivalent exceeding 3.0% of household income – up to \$1,200			
\$ 25,000 – 51,999	100% of property tax equivalent exceeding 4.0% of household income – up to \$1,200			
\$ 52,000 – 55,700	100% of property tax equivalent exceeding 5.0% of household income – up to \$1,200			
Senior (Age 70 and Over) Circuit-Breaker Relief (Schedule H renters' credit)				
\$ 0 – 75,900	100% of property tax exceeding 3.0% of household income – up to \$1,200			
Senior Citizen or Disabled Owner Property Tax Relief				
\$ 134,550	Reduces qualified owners' property tax by 50%			
JURISDICTION	HOUSEHOLD GROSS INCOME LESS THAN:	NET WORTH LESS THAN:	RELIEF AMOUNT:	TAX LIMIT:
Rates				
MARYLAND ^{2/}	\$60,000	\$200,000	Determined by state	\$5,400

1/ Renters use 20 percent of rent paid as a property tax equivalent of rent. Income and credit limits are for Tax Year 2020. Seniors' income limit for TY21 is \$135,750.

2/ Maryland counties may provide county supplemental programs. Prince George's County does not offer a supplement to the homeowners' tax credit program. However, several Prince George's County municipalities offer a supplemental program including the cities of Bowie, College Park, Greenbelt, Hyattsville, and Mount Rainier.

Table 16: Property Tax Relief Programs, Continued

JURISDICTION	HOUSEHOLD GROSS INCOME LESS THAN:	NET WORTH LESS THAN:	RELIEF AMOUNT:
VIRGINIA			
Alexandria ^{3/ 4/}	\$100,000	\$430,000	^{5/}
Arlington County ^{6/}	\$88,094	\$433,935	^{7/}
Fairfax ^{3/ 4/}	\$72,000	\$340,000	^{8/}
Fairfax County ^{3/ 4/}	\$72,000	\$340,000	^{8/}
Falls Church ^{3/}	\$103,200	\$400,000	^{9/}
Loudoun County	\$72,000	\$440,000	^{10/}
Prince William County ^{3/}	\$92,365	\$340,000	^{11/}

Source: Survey of local government officials and local government web sites.

3/ Tax relief program is for residents 65 years of age or older, or permanently and totally disabled. Disabled applicants may exclude the first \$10,000 of income. For each relative other than a spouse residing in the household, the first \$7,500 may be excluded.

4/ Excludes home and one acres of land from net worth calculation.

5/ Household income less than \$40,000 receives full exemption; income \$40,001 to \$55,000 receives a 50 percent partial exemption; income \$55,001 to \$72,000 receives 25 percent partial exemption; income not more than \$72,000 can receive deferral of tax. Those with income over \$72,000 but not more than \$100,000 may defer their taxes, also subject to repayment with interest.

6/ For Seniors 65 and older, or homeowners with a total and permanent disability. For deferrals, asset level cannot exceed \$585,880; income cannot exceed \$109,536 (FY22 levels). The asset level excludes the value of the residence.

7/ The amount of relief received, if eligible, is based on household income and the value of the household's assets. Net worth limit is \$558,513 for a deferral.

8/ Incomes up to \$52,000 receive 100% relief. Incomes of \$52,001 to \$62,000 50% relief; incomes \$62,001 - \$72,000 receive 25% relief, with a deferral of the balance.

9/ Incomes \$41,280 and below (0-40% AMI) receives 100% relief; \$41,281 to \$61,920 (41-60% AMI) receives 75% relief; \$61,921 to \$65,850 (61-80% AMI) receives 50% relief; \$65,851 to \$103,200 (81-100% AMI) deferral only.

10/ Total exemption is granted for home and up to three acres. Those with net worth up to 920,000 and income up to \$46,000 may receive a partial exemption up to 50%.

11/ Total exemption of the tax on a home and up to one acre of land it occupies is granted to applicants whose gross household income does not exceed \$62,000 annually. Partial exemption of the tax on a home and up to twenty-five acres of land it occupies is granted to applicants whose gross household income is greater than \$62,000 but does not exceed \$92,365.

PROPERTY TAXES

TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

District of Columbia

The tax is imposed on all tangible personal property, except inventories, used in a trade or business. Such property includes machinery, equipment, furniture, fixtures, and supplies. Tangible personal property leased to another business or individual located in the District of Columbia is taxable to the owner. Tangible personal property must be assessed at full and true value. Renters under a "lease purchase" or a "security purchase" agreement who are obligated to become the owner must report the property on the personal property tax return. The first \$225,000 of taxable value is exempt from tax.

Maryland

The state of Maryland exempts business property (including commercial inventory, manufacturing R&D inventory, and manufacturing R&D machinery) from tangible personal property taxation. The state is responsible for the assessment, at full cash value, of corporate tangible personal property.

A county rate may apply to commercial and manufacturing inventories; most, but not all, Maryland counties levy a personal property tax. The county rates of tax on tangible personal property are 2.5 times those for real property.

Virginia

The tax on tangible personal property is a local tax in Virginia. The rates shown in Table 17, page 54 are nominal. Counties and cities impose different rates on tangible personal property and classify certain items separately from other tangible personal properties.

Virginia jurisdictions are the only ones in the Washington Metropolitan Area that tax automobiles (as well as motorcycles, recreational vehicles, boats, airplanes, and trailers) under the tangible personal property tax. Mobile homes are taxed at the real property tax rate. Motor vehicles must be listed separately and are assessed at trade-in value according to the January 1 (of each year) National Automobile Dealers Association handbook in Alexandria, Falls Church, Fairfax City, Fairfax County, and Prince William County. The clean loan value is the basis used in Arlington County and Loudoun County. All Northern Virginia jurisdictions included in the report prorate vehicle personal property taxes based on the length of time the vehicle is in their locality.

Beginning in 1999, Virginia adopted a personal property tax relief program on the first \$20,000 of a vehicle's assessed value. For calendar year 2016, personal property taxes paid by citizens were reduced by various percentages based on the 2015 level of state reimbursement in which the state reimbursed the locality for that reduced assessment amount. Owners of vehicles

valued at less than \$1,000 pay no tax (the state pays 100 percent). In Arlington County, vehicles that are valued at \$3,000 or less, and are PPTR eligible have no tax liability and pay only an annual decal fee. Each vehicle that is PPTR eligible pays no tax on the first \$3,000 of value.

Several counties offer additional relief for taxpayers meeting income, age, or other eligibility criteria. Prince William County allows an exemption of personal property taxes on one automobile per qualifying applicant for the low-income elderly and the permanently and totally disabled. County tax relief applicants who meet the income and net worth requirements may qualify for a reduced tax rate on one vehicle per qualifying applicant. Qualifications for personal property tax relief for the low-income elderly and disabled are as follows:

- Gross income of the applicant may not exceed \$92,365 (as of December 2021).
- The combined net assets of the applicant and spouse may not exceed \$340,000.
- Personal property relief for this program is limited to one vehicle.
- Disabled applications may exclude the 1st \$7,500 of income from the calculation of total income, i.e., an effective gross income of \$29,500.

Loudoun County provides an alternative personal property tax rate on one vehicle per qualified applicant who is age 65 or over or declared permanently and totally disabled by January 1st of the current year. The vehicle must be used primarily by or for the applicant, and if co-owned, the gross income limitation includes income from all sources of the owners of the vehicle and the spouse of the applicant. The gross income limit for the alternative tax rate is \$52,000. The applicant's net worth cannot exceed \$195,000, which may exclude the value of the applicant's Loudoun County residence and up to one acre of land on which it is situated. The alternative tax rate is established annually by the Board of Supervisors. The current rate is \$2.10 per \$100 of assessed value for qualified applicant's vehicles.

Falls Church allows an exemption of up to the first \$25.00 of personal property taxes plus \$33 of decal relief (total \$58) on one automobile per household for the low-income elderly and the permanently and totally disabled (income limit is \$20,000 per year).

**Table 17: Tangible Personal Property
Tax Year 2020– 2021 (FY 2021) ^{1/}**

RATE PER \$100 OF VALUE	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$3.40 ^{2/}
MARYLAND ^{3/}	
Charles County	\$3.013
Montgomery County	\$2.436
Prince George’s County	\$3.33/\$3.435 ^{4/}
VIRGINIA	
Alexandria	\$5.33 ^{5/} (\$4.50) ^{6/} (\$3.55) ^{7/}
Arlington County	\$5.00 ^{5/}
Fairfax	\$4.13 ^{5/}
Fairfax County	\$4.57 ^{5/} (\$1.09) ^{8/} (\$0.01) ^{9/}
Falls Church	\$5.00
Loudoun County	\$4.20 ^{5/ 10/} (\$2.75) ^{6/} (\$1.205) ^{8/} (\$1.00) ^{11/} (\$0.01) ^{9/} (\$4.00) ^{12/} (\$2.10) ^{13/}
Prince William County	\$3.70 ^{4/ 12/} (\$0.00001) ^{13/} (\$1.35) ^{14/} (\$1.00) ^{15/} (\$1.125) ^{16/}

Source: Survey of local government officials and local government web sites.

- 1/ The personal property tax year in Virginia area jurisdictions is on a calendar year basis. The rates submitted by Virginia jurisdictions for this report are applicable to calendar year 2020. In the District of Columbia and the Maryland area jurisdictions, the 2020 personal property tax year is July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021. The rates presented are those in effect for this period. Rates in parentheses apply to specific items detailed in the corresponding footnote.
- 2/ First \$225,000 of value is exempt from tax.
- 3/ Maryland property tax rate is not levied against personal property. Rates listed for all three counties are unweighted county rates.
- 4/ Both rates include MNCPPC, WSTC; the two different stormwater rates are applied to show total with both. Rate applies to non-town businesses. The county rate for municipalities ranges from \$2.012 to \$2.294.
- 5/ Rate applied to regular individual personal property and business tangible personal property. Alexandria offers 100% relief on the total assessed value of vehicles valued \$1,000 and under; 52% relief on the total assessed value for vehicles valued between \$1,001 and \$20,000. For CY 2020, Arlington County provided 100% tax relief for assessed vehicle value at or below \$3,000. For assessed value between \$3,001 and \$20,000 for conventional vehicles, the taxpayer paid 72% of the tax liability, with the State block grant funds contributing the remaining 28%. For calendar year 2020, taxpayers in Fairfax County received a 59% tax relief on their Personal Property tax liability on the first \$20,000 of the value for vehicles owned by individuals. Vehicles valued less than \$1,000 received a 100% tax relief. Taxpayers in Falls Church received tax relief of 43%. For CY 20, taxpayers in Loudoun County received 35% tax relief on their Personal Property tax liability on the first \$20,000 of the value for vehicles owned by individuals. Vehicles valued less than \$1,000 received a 100% tax relief. Prince William County taxpayers received 45% tax relief on assessed values under \$20,000.
- 6/ Rate applied to machinery and tools, personal property used in a research and development business, and Interstate Motor Carrier vehicles.
- 7/ Vehicles with special equipment designed to aid the handicapped are assessed at a rate of \$3.55 per \$100 of value.
- 8/ Rate applied to mobile homes and public service corporation non-vehicular personal property.
- 9/ Rate applies to vehicles specifically equipped for the handicapped, privately-owned vans used for van pools, and vehicles belonging to volunteer fire and rescue squad members, vehicles owned by reserve deputy sheriffs and auxiliary police officers. The same rate also applies to boats, antique automobiles, aircraft and flight simulators, and property owned by homeowners' associations. One vehicle owned by a fully disabled veteran is included in this special subclass.
- 10/ Vehicles using clean special fuels.
- 11/ Rate applied to four-wheeled electrically powered low-speed vehicles.
- 12/ Rate applied to heavy construction machinery.
- 13/ Rate applied to vehicles specially equipped for use by the handicapped and vehicles owned by certain elderly and disabled individuals.
- 14/ Rate applied to computer equipment and peripherals used in a trade/business.
- 15/ Rate applied to property used for research and development.
- 16/ Rate applied to mobile homes.

PUBLIC UTILITIES TAX

District of Columbia

The District imposes a gross receipts tax on utilities operating in the District of Columbia. The rate is 10 percent of gross receipts from sales to residential customers and 11 percent of gross receipts from sales to nonresidential customers. In addition, similar taxes are assessed on heating oil companies, natural and artificial gas marketers, long distance telephone companies, and subscription television, video, and radio service providers. Under provisions of the Telecommunications Competition Act of 1996, the District assesses an 11 percent gross receipts tax on local telephone companies, including wireless telecommunications providers. The regulated utilities pay the bulk of the revenues associated with these taxes.

Maryland

Called the franchise tax in Maryland, the public utilities tax applies to any company engaged in a telegraph, telephone, oil pipeline, electric, or gas business in the state. The tax is based on gross receipts for the preceding calendar year. The rate is 2 percent and receipts subject to this tax are not subject to state income tax except for long distance phone companies, which surcharge the tax to their customers.

In addition, retail sales of natural or artificial gas, oil, electricity, coal, nuclear fuel assemblies, and steam for nonresidential use are also taxed by several local subdivisions.

Virginia

Electric and gas; water or heat; light and power companies; and telegraph and telephone companies are subject to tax at different rates. Telephone and telegraph taxes are based on mileage of poles or conduits, including mileage of buried cable; an additional charge is applicable to gross receipts from intrastate business.

Virginia exempts consumers from tax for the use or consumption of gas, electricity, and water delivered through mains, lines, or pipes. However, some Virginia localities do tax consumers for these services at different rates.

Table 18: Public Utilities Tax to Residential Consumers

JURISDICTION	ELECTRICITY	MAXIMUM MONTHLY TAX	TELEPHONE	MAXIMUM MONTHLY TAX	GAS	MAXIMUM MONTHLY TAX	WATER	MAXIMUM MONTHLY TAX
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$0.0070/kwh	---	---	---	\$.0707/ therm	---	---	---
MARYLAND	\$0.00062/kwh	---	---	---	\$0.00402/therm	---	---	---
Montgomery County	\$0.01106/ kwh 1/	---	\$2.00 2/	---	\$.09515/ therm 1/	---	---	---
Prince George's County	\$0.009588/kwh 1/	---	8% 2/	---	\$0.061370/therm 1/	---	---	---
VIRGINIA	\$0.001595/kwh 6/		3/		\$0.0135/ccf 7/			
Alexandria	\$ 1.12 plus \$0.012075/kwh	\$3.00	3/	---	\$ 1.28 plus \$0.124444/ccf	\$3.00	15.0%	
Arlington County	\$0 plus \$0.0111/kWh with first 400 kwh exempt	\$3.00	3/	---	\$0 plus \$1.038/ccf with first 20 ccf exempt	\$3.00	---	---
Fairfax	\$1.05 plus \$0.01136/kwh	\$2.25	3/	---	\$1.05 plus \$0.05709/ccf	\$2.25	15.0%	\$15.00
Fairfax County 4/	\$ 0.56 plus \$0.00605/kwh	\$ 4.00 4/	3/	---	\$ 0.56 plus \$0.05259/ccf	\$ 4.00 4/	---	---
Falls Church	\$0.70 plus \$0.007535/kwh	\$ 5.00 5/	3/	\$ 5.00 5/	\$0.70 plus \$0.0039/ccf	\$ 5.00 5/	10.0%	\$ 5.00 5/
Loudoun County	\$0.63 plus \$0.06804/kwh	\$ 2.70	3/	---	\$0.63 plus \$0.06485/ccf	\$ 2.70	---	---
Prince William County	\$1.40 plus \$0.01509/kwh	\$ 3.00 5/	3/	\$ 3.00 5/	\$1.60 plus \$0.06/ccf	\$ 3.00 5/	---	---

Source: Survey of local government officials and local government web sites.

- 1/ This energy tax is levied upon every person transmitting, distributing, manufacturing, producing, or supplying electricity, gas, steam, coal, etc., in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties. Although the tax is levied upon the distributor, it is effectively borne by the consumer.
- 2/ Montgomery County telephone tax per line and \$3.50 per wireless telephone each month.
- 3/ All local telephone utility taxes in Virginia are taxed with 5 percent statewide communications sales and use tax.
- 4/ Per month maximum shown is for residential consumers only; separate rates are in effect for commercial consumers.
- 5/ Maximum monthly tax for commercial consumers is \$100.
- 6/ For up to 2,500 kwh used. Between 2,500 and 50,000 kwh, the rate is \$0.00099; and over 50,000 kwh, the rate is \$0.00075.
- 7/ This rate is not imposed on consumers served by a gas utility owned or operated by a municipality.

Table 19: Public Utilities Tax to Suppliers

JURISDICTION	UTILITIES SUBJECT TO TAX	RATE	BASIS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
	Telecommunications	10.0%	Gross receipts
	Residential	11.0%	Residential
	Non-residential		Non-residential
MARYLAND			
	Telegraph, telephone, oil pipeline, light and power, electric, or gas companies	2.0%	Gross Receipts
VIRGINIA			
	Water	2.0%	Gross Receipts
	Telephone	2/	

Source for DC and MD: "DC Tax Facts, 2021." Government of the District of Columbia, Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Office of Revenue Analysis, p. 29. VA water: <https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title58.1/chapter26/section58.1-2626/>

1/ Local consumption tax rates and a special regulatory tax rate may also apply.

2/ All local telephone utility taxes in Virginia are taxed with 5 percent statewide communications sales and use tax.

RECORDATION AND TRANSFER TAXES

District of Columbia

A tax of 1.1 percent of the consideration is imposed on each deed when it is submitted for recording if the fair market value is under \$400,000; otherwise, the rate is 1.45 percent on fair market value \$400,000 and above.²³ The minimum recordation tax is \$1.00.

The Fiscal Year 2018 Budget Support Act of 2017 provides a reduced recordation tax rate of 0.725 percent or reduced economic interest in a cooperative unit tax rate to qualified first-time District homebuyers, based on their residency status and income, provided that the entire benefit of the reduced recordation tax rate is allocated to the first-time District homebuyer, as shown on the settlement statement, or closing disclosure form.

Another tax of 1.1 percent of the consideration paid is imposed on each transferor for each transfer if the fair market value is under \$400,000 and is payable at the time the deed is submitted for recording; otherwise, the rate is 1.45 percent on fair market value \$400,000 and above. The minimum transfer tax is \$1.00.

Transfers of economic interests in the District of Columbia are subject to a 2.9 percent tax based on consideration paid (2.2 percent for cooperatives valued less than \$400,000). For qualified first-time home buyers, the rate for an economic interest in a cooperative unit is: (i) 1.825 percent when consideration allocable to the real property is less than \$400,000; or (ii) 2.175 percent when consideration allocable to the real property is \$400,000 or greater.

Maryland

The Maryland state realty transfer tax is 0.5 percent of the consideration; the rate is 0.25 percent for first-time homebuyers. Recordation taxes differ by county and range from a rate of \$2.50/\$500 in Howard and Baltimore Counties, a high of \$7.00/\$500 of consideration in Frederick County. Local transfer taxes do not apply in some counties, but those that levy then range from a low of 0.5 percent to a higher of 1.5 percent.

Charles County

The recordation tax in Charles County is 1.00 percent. A new county transfer tax took effect on August 8, 2016, the rate of which is 0.5 percent of the purchase price of the property. First-time homebuyers who will live in their home are exempt from paying the tax on the first \$50,000 of the purchase price.

Montgomery County

²³ Effective fiscal year 2020, new rates of 2.5 percent for **deed recordation and deed transfer taxes** respectively, were added for commercial properties sold for more than \$2 million.

Montgomery County's recordation tax is \$8.90 per thousand of consideration rounded up to the next increment of \$500 up to \$500,000 of consideration (this is a rate of 0.89 percent). (For property valued over \$500,000 it is computed at 1.35 percent). A \$890 exemption may be available for owner occupied residential property.

The county transfer tax is typically 1 percent of the selling price of a property.

Prince George's County

The recordation tax rate in Prince George's County is \$5.00 per \$1,000 of consideration (0.50%). In addition, the county imposes a transfer tax of 1.4 percent of the selling price.

Virginia

The state recordation tax is \$0.25 per \$100, or fraction thereof, of the consideration of the deed or the actual value of the property conveyed, whichever is greater. The state also levies a tax on the grantor of \$0.50 per \$500, excluding any liens or encumbrances, on the purchase price. In the Northern Virginia region, an additional grantor's tax of \$0.15 per \$100 (or portion of \$100) of the purchase price or fair market value of the property is levied and revenue goes to the Northern Virginia Transportation District Fund. In addition, the state allows cities and counties to impose a recordation tax of up to one-third of the state tax. The cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, and the counties of Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William impose this tax at the rate of \$0.0833 per \$100.

The state transfer tax is \$0.50 for each \$500 of consideration, or fraction thereof, exclusive of any lien or encumbrance remaining thereon when the consideration or the value of the interest exceeds \$100. One half of the conveyance tax collected is returned to the state treasury and one half goes into the treasury of the locality of the property. The land transfer fee is one dollar and is collected whenever improved or unimproved land of any amount of acreage is transferred between two parties.

SALES AND USE TAXES

District of Columbia

The District of Columbia has six tax categories that fall under the general sales and use tax. The retail sales tax rate of 6 percent is imposed on all tangible personal property sold or rented at retail in the District and on certain selected services. Grocery-type foods, prescription and non-prescription drugs, and professional services such as consulting, engineering, legal, and physician services, are among the items exempt from the sales tax. Construction materials and business purchases of public utility services are among those included. The Tax Revision Commission Implementation Amendment Act of 2014 (BSA Subtitle (VII) (B)) expanded the sales tax base to include some services not previously taxed in the District of Columbia. These include bottled water delivery services and other direct selling establishments, carpet and upholstery cleaning services, fitness and recreational sports centers, and other personal care services such as tanning, car washes, bowling centers and billiard parlors. The other rate categories apply to goods and services as indicated below.

The FY19 Budget Support Act of 2018, effective October 1, 2018, exempted feminine hygiene products from the retail sales tax, while the FY 2020 Budget Support Act of 2019, effective October 1, 2019, exempts sales of diapers and incontinence products. Additionally, the Act (of 2019) amends the definition of soft drinks to only exclude any beverages that are 100 percent fruit or vegetable juice or are at least 50 percent milk, including soy, rice, or similar milk substitutes and increases the general gross receipts tax on sales of soft drinks to 8 percent from 6 percent.

The use tax is imposed at the same rate on property sold or purchased outside the District and then brought into the District to be used, stored, or consumed. Vendors who are subject to the jurisdiction of the District are required to collect and pay the sales or use tax. When the vendor is not subject to the jurisdiction of the District, or when the purchaser brings the property into the District, the purchaser is required to pay the tax. Beginning January 1, 2019, remote vendors selling goods (including digital) were required to collect tax from DC purchasers and in April 2019 marketplace facilitators were required to collect tax from all its hosted vendor transactions with DC purchasers.

ITEMS	2020 SALES TAX RATE
Retail rate for sales of certain tangible personal property and selected services; food or drinks sold in vending machines	6.0%
Medical marijuana	6.0%
Soft drinks.	8.0%
Prepared meals for immediate consumption, restaurant meals, liquor prepared for immediate consumption on the premises, and prepaid telephone cards,	10.0%
Off-premises alcohol, rental vehicles, tickets sold for games and events at the ballpark, merchandise sold at the baseball stadium, tickets sold for games and events at the Capital One Center and merchandise sold at the Capital One Center	10.25%
Hotels (transient accommodations)	14.95%
Parking motor vehicles in commercial lots	18.0%

Source: "DC Tax Facts 2021." Government of DC, Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Office of Revenue Analysis, p. 36.

Maryland

A 6 percent tax is imposed on retail sales, including the rental, lease or royalty of tangible personal property, including: (a) sales of food and drink on purchases over \$1.00; (b) production, fabrication or printing of tangible personal property on special order; (c) sales of tangible personal property to contractors, builders or landowners for use or resale in the form of real estate; (d) lodgings or accommodations; and (e) sales of tangible personal property and/or services to persons who will use them as facilities, tools, machinery or equipment, even though the intention is to transfer title to the property. Alcoholic beverage sales are subject to a 9 percent tax.

Rental of passenger cars for 180 days or less is taxed at the rate of 11.5 percent, while certain short-term truck rentals are taxed at 8 percent.

Residential public utilities (natural or artificial gas, electricity, steam, and coal) are exempt from the sales tax. This exemption covers residential properties containing not more than four units, including cooperative housing, condominiums, and other similar residential living arrangements.

In addition to the state rate of 6 percent, Maryland localities impose a tax ranging from 0.5 percent to 10 percent on admissions to movie theaters, concerts, amusement parks, and various other events.

Virginia

A 5.0 percent state tax and a state-administered 1.0 percent local tax is imposed on retail sales, proceeds from leases and rentals, and proceeds from transient accommodations. Among the exempt items are gas, electricity, home heating fuel, water, alcoholic beverages sold by the state, certain medical supplies, and charitable purchases.

Vending machine dealers are taxed at 6.3 percent (there is an additional 0.7 percent state tax imposed in the localities that make up Northern Virginia and Hampton Roads, making the rate in these regions 7 percent, and the sales tax rate on groceries is 2.5 percent.

Table 20: Metropolitan Area Sales and Use Tax Rates

JURISDICTION	GENERAL RATE		ADMISSIONS		TRANSIENT ACCOMMODATIONS		RESTAURANT MEALS	
	STATE	LOCAL	STATE	LOCAL	STATE	LOCAL	STATE	LOCAL
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	6.0%	---	10.25%	---	14.95%	---	10.0%	---
MARYLAND	6.0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Charles County	---	---	---	10%	---	5.0% 1/	---	---
Montgomery County	---	---	---	7.0% 2/	---	7.0% 3/ 4/	---	---
Prince George's County	---	---	---	10.0%	---	7.0%	---	---
VIRGINIA	5.0%	---	---	---	2.0% 5/	---	---	---
Alexandria	---	+1.0%	---	10.0% 7/	---	+6.5% plus \$1.25 per night/room	---	+5.0%
Arlington County	---	+1.0%	---	---	---	+5.25%	---	+4.0%
Fairfax	---	+1.0%	---	---	---	+4.0%	---	+4.0%
Fairfax County	---	+1.0%	---	---	---	+4.0%	---	---
Falls Church	---	+1.0%	---	8/	---	+6.0%	---	+4.0%
Loudoun County	---	+1.0%	---	---	---	+6.0%	---	---
Prince William County	---	+1.0%	---	---	---	+5.0%	---	---

Source: Survey of local government officials and local government web sites.

+ In addition to state rate.

- 1/ Permanent residents of 120 days or more are exempt from the tax.
- 2/ Rates are limited to 5% when the state sales tax is applied, since the combination of the two taxes may not exceed 10%.
- 3/ Rates range from 5 to 10%.
- 4/ 3.5% is allocated to the Montgomery County Conference and Visitors Bureau, and Convention Center.
- 5/ This is called the "state transient occupancy tax."
- 6/ This is the state general sales tax rate (for the Northern Virginia area 6% rate consists of 5% state + 1% local add-on).
- 7/ Alexandria admissions tax not to exceed \$0.50 per person.
- 8/ There is a \$0.05 tax per admission for bowling.

WATER AND SEWERAGE USER CHARGES (RESIDENTIAL)

Charges for water and sanitary sewerage and basic rates for each jurisdiction are presented in Table 21, on the following page. Average cost per 1,000 gallons is the common standard used. Special charges for service connections, availability, demand and account service and front foot (a foot measured along the front of a piece of property) assessments are not included in Table 21.

The rates for Loudoun and Prince William Counties are those that exist in the town of Leesburg. This is done to simplify the rates because rates differ throughout these counties according to the city or town of residency.

In Virginia and Maryland jurisdictions, billing is quarterly, while the District of Columbia bills monthly.

**Table 21: Water and Sewerage User Charges
(Residential), 2020 (unless noted)**

JURISDICTION	WATER	SEWERAGE	MINIMUM
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 1/	\$4.67/1,000 gal.	\$13.06/1,000 gal.	None
MARYLAND			
Charles County 1/	\$4.65/1,000 gal.	\$9.57/1,000 gal.	None
	18,000 gallons or less per quarter for Residential Customers	single family residential capped at 24,000 gallons	
Montgomery County	Low \$5.35 /1,000 gal. Usage 80 gal. or less/day	\$7.25 /1,000 gal. 80 gal. or less/day	None
	High \$ 8.15 /1,000 gal. Usage 276 gal./day or more	\$ 13.3 /1,000 gal. Usage 276 gal./day or more	
Prince George’s County	Low \$5.35 /1,000 gal. Usage 80 gal. or less/day	\$7.25 /1,000 gal. 80 gal. or less/day	None
	High \$ 8.15 /1,000 gal. Usage 276 gal./day or more	\$ 13.3 /1,000 gal. Usage 276 gal./day or more	
VIRGINIA			
Alexandria	\$32.82 flat fee/month up to 4,500 gal./qtr.	\$6.36/1,000 gal. + \$4.51/bill + sewer service charge 2/	None
Arlington County 1/	\$14.20/1,000 gal.	\$14.20/1,000 gal.	None
Fairfax 3/	\$3.20/1,000 gal.	\$8.22/1,000 gal	\$17.49 water \$15.67 sewer
Fairfax County 2/	\$3.20/1,000 gal.	\$7.28/1,000 gal.	None
Falls Church 2/	\$5.00/1,000 gal.	\$9.87/1,000 gal.	None
Loudoun County 2/	\$2.53/1,000 gal.	\$4.97/1,000 gal.	None
Prince William County (Service Authority)	\$3.45/1,000 gal. (\$6.85/month)	\$6.65/1,000 gal. (\$12.10/month)	None

Source: Survey of local government officials and local government web sites.

1/ Rates are for FY21.

2/ Rates for FY20.

3/ Residential customers are taxed on water and sewer at a rate of 10 percent each, with a maximum of \$15 each.

Miscellaneous Taxes

District of Columbia

911 Emergency Wireless/Wireline Subscribers	\$0.76 per line per month
Centrex Lines	\$0.62 per line per month
Private Branch Exchange (PBX) Station	\$0.62 per line per month

Maryland

911 Emergency Service Fee	\$1.00 per bill per month (total)
State	\$0.25 per month
Local	\$0.75 per month

Virginia

VA E-911	All local E-911 fees have been replaced with a statewide \$0.75 per line per month fee. Also, all local mobile telecommunications taxes in Virginia have been replaced with a 5 percent statewide communications sales and use tax.
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Alexandria:

Daily Rental Tax	1 percent on the gross proceeds of a short-term rental business 1.5 percent on the gross proceeds of the rental on heavy equipment
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Public Rights-of-Way Use Fee	\$1.20 per line per month
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Arlington County:

Short-term Rental Tax	1 percent on the gross proceeds of short-term rental receipts
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Solid Waste & Recycling Fee	\$319 per year
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Fairfax County:

Short-term Daily Rental	1 percent on the gross proceeds of a short-term rental business
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Falls Church:

Short-term Rental

1 percent on gross proceeds of a short-term rental business

Loudoun County:

Daily Short-term Rental Tax

1 percent on gross proceeds of a short-term rental business

Prince William County:

Daily Rental Tax

1 percent daily rental tax; 1.5 percent of the proceeds from heavy equipment

Business Litter Tax

Virginia imposes an annual \$20 litter tax on each business establishment that produces litter. An additional \$30 tax is levied on each business operating as a manufacturer, wholesaler, distributor, or retailer of groceries, soft drinks, carbonated water, beer, or other malt beverages.

Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property

District of Columbia

The District of Columbia is authorized to act as conservator over property presumed abandoned and held by businesses and financial corporations by mandating the reporting and delivery of such property into the custody of the Mayor.

The Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act includes all tangible and/or intangible personal property and requires that reports be filed annually. Banks, businesses, and other financial corporations must report on or before November 1 for property abandoned by the preceding June 30. Life insurance companies must report by May 1 for property abandoned by the preceding December 31.

As part of the Fiscal Year 2022 Budget, a new law was adopted, effective October 1, 2021, which contains many features of the federal Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act passed in 2016. Among the changes, the law requires holders of unclaimed property to turn it over to the state unclaimed property administrator after a suitable dormancy period to allow the state to attempt to reunite the property with its owner; dormancy periods for various types of properties are updated. It also updates numerous provisions, addresses unclaimed gift cards and other stored-value cards, and provides additional details regarding notices to owners of unclaimed property.²⁴

Maryland

Maryland's unclaimed property law is custodial in nature. The law covers tangible and intangible personal property and requires holders to file a report annually.

The reporting period for an insurance company is from January 1 through December 31, of each year and the report is due no later than April 30 of the following year. Reports for all other entities (banks, financial organizations, utilities, and corporations) cover the period of July 1 through June 30 of each year and must be filed no later than October 31 of that year.

Virginia

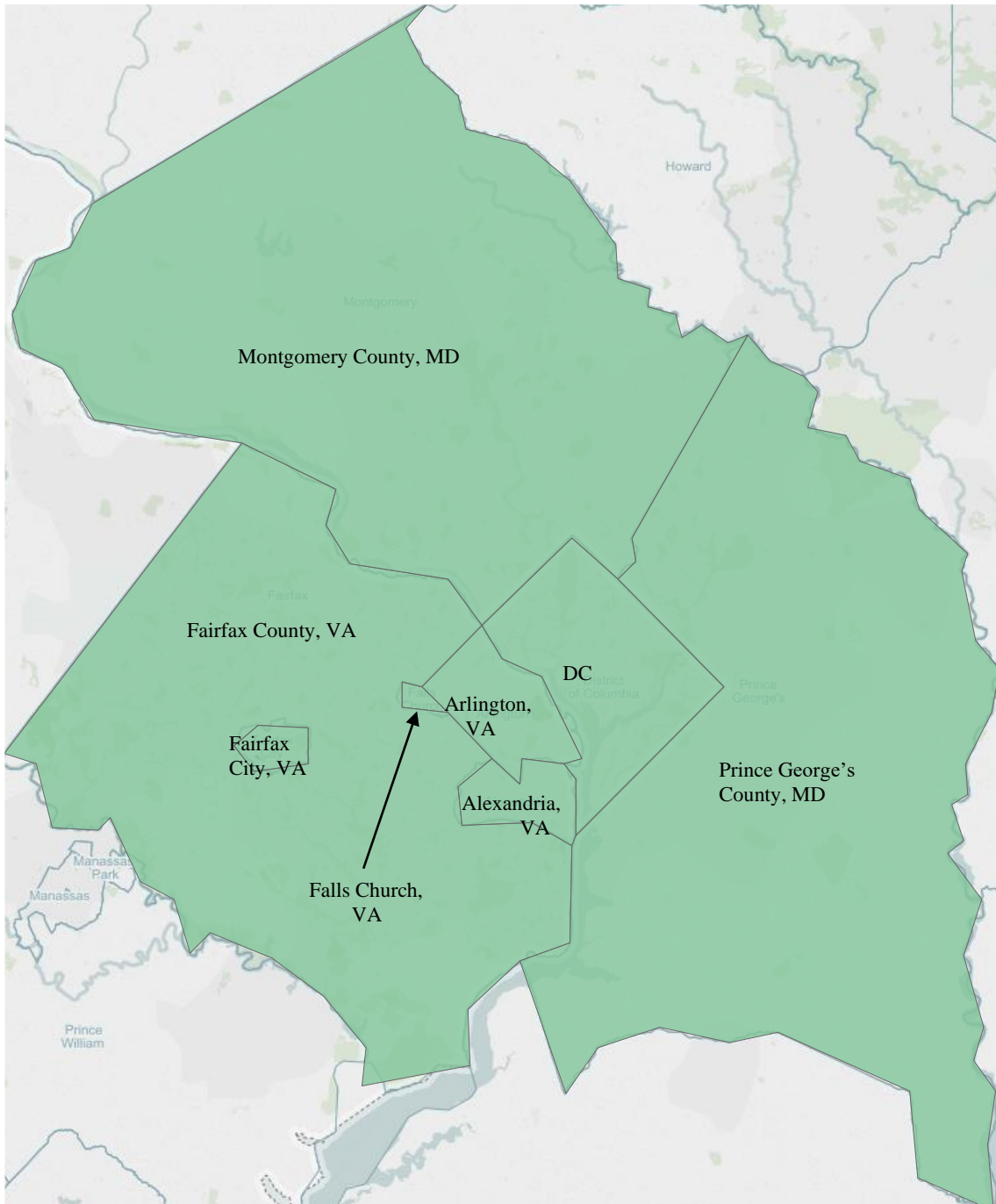
All unclaimed property is subject to the custody of the Commonwealth of Virginia, including funds or other property, tangible and intangible, including any income or increments thereon, less any lawful charges that are held, issued, or owing in the ordinary course of the holder's business and have remained unclaimed by the owner.

Banking organizations, business associations and financial organizations must file an unclaimed property report before November 1 of each year as of June 30 preceding. Insurance corporations must file a report before May 1 of each year as of the preceding December 31.

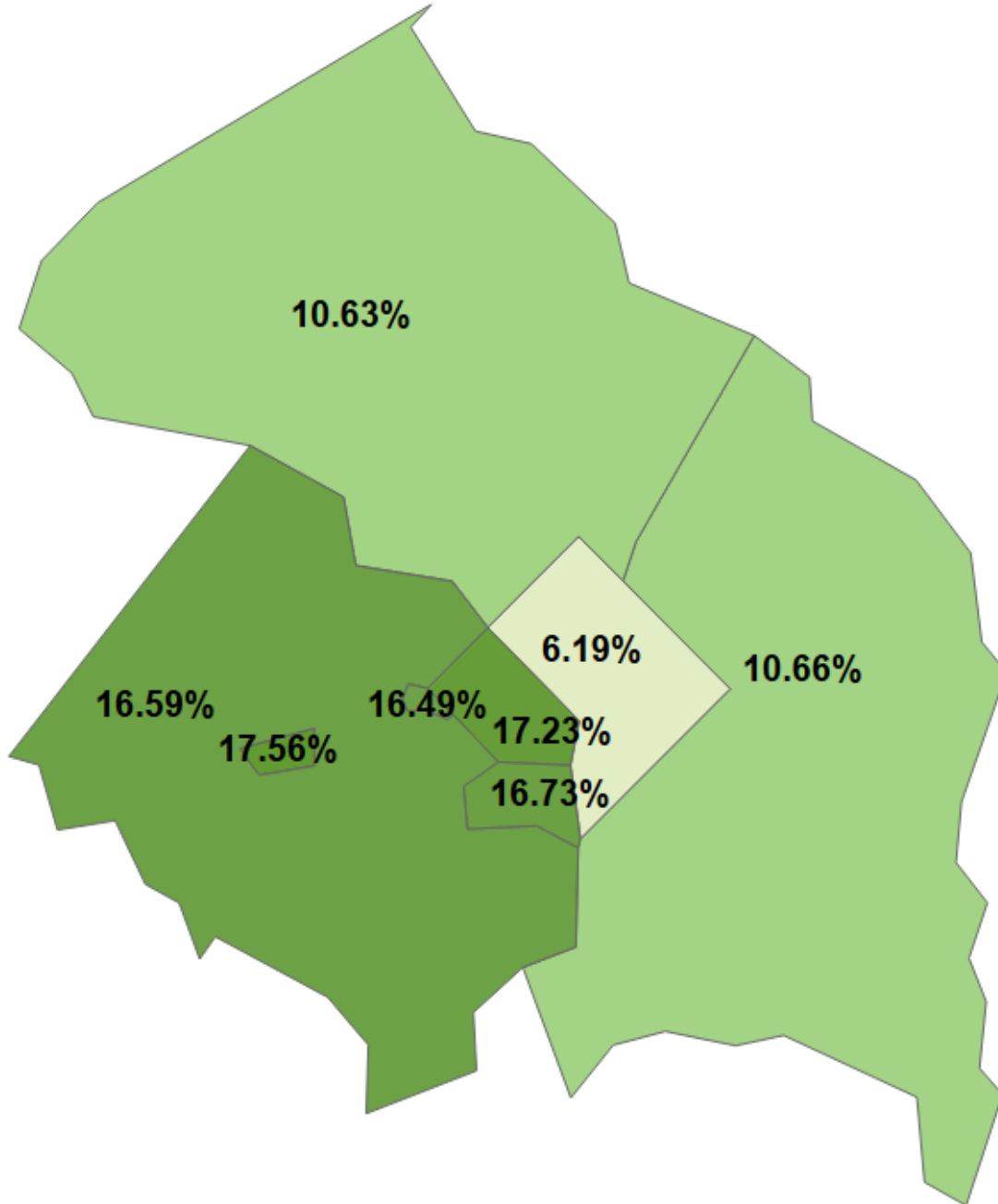
²⁴ Based on analysis retrieved from: <https://www.mdmc-law.com/blogs/escheatable/washington-dc-adopts-version-2016-uniform-unclaimed-property-act> and <https://www.uniformlaws.org/committees/community-home?CommunityKey=4b7c796a-f158-47bc-b5b1-f3f9a6e404fa>.

Appendix: Additional Maps

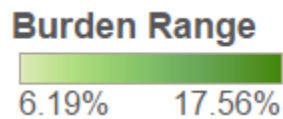
Map 2: DC Metropolitan Area Map



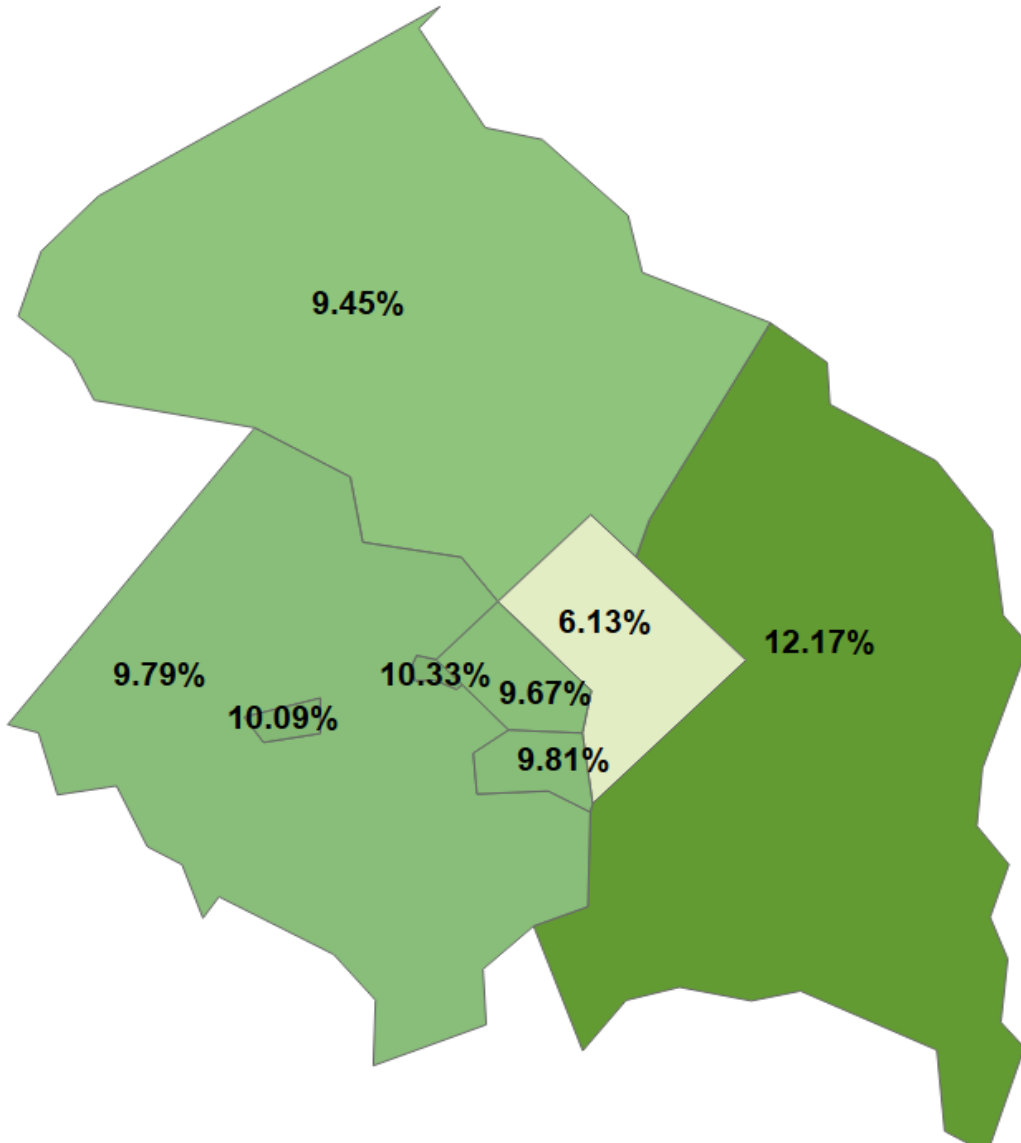
Map 3: Combined 2020 Metropolitan Area Tax Burdens (Income, Property, Sales, & Auto) as a % of Income (Family Earning \$25,000/ Year)



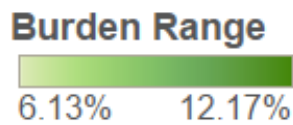
Source: ORA Analysis. Note: The lighter shading represents a lower tax burden.



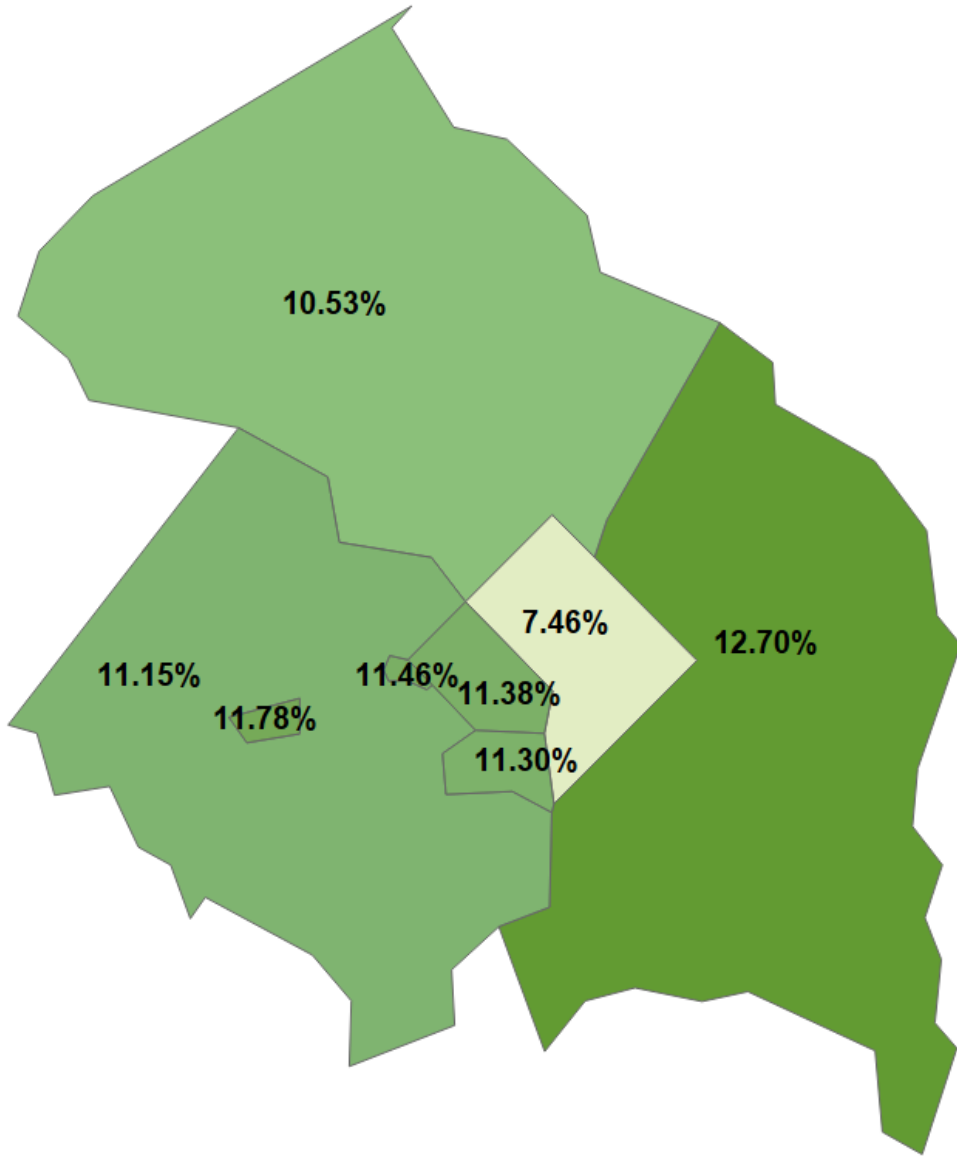
Map 4: Combined 2020 Metropolitan Area Tax Burdens (Income, Property, Sales, & Auto) as a % of Income (Family Earning \$50,000/ Year)



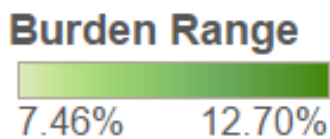
Source: ORA Analysis. Note: The lighter shading represents a lower tax burden.



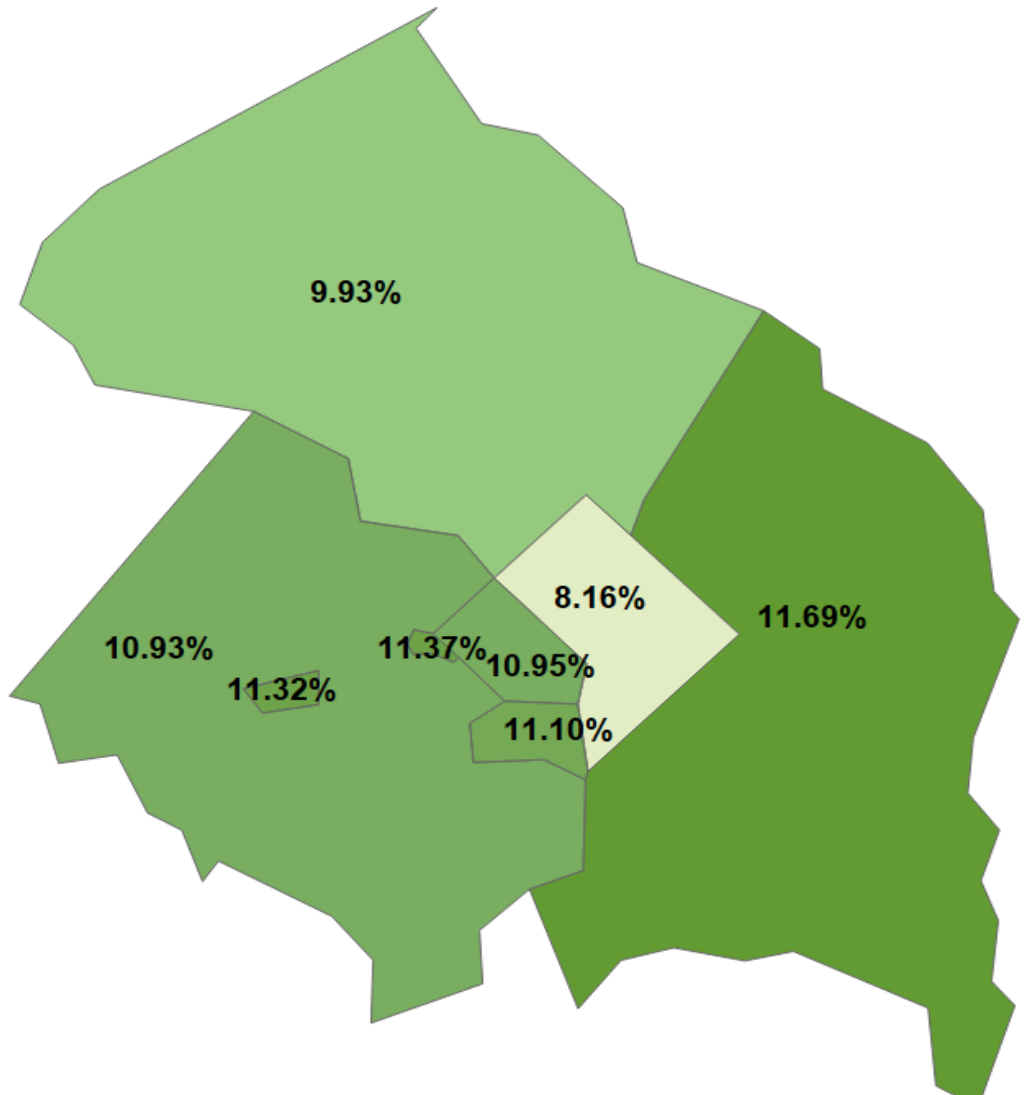
Map 5: Combined 2020 Metropolitan Area Tax Burdens (Income, Property, Sales, & Auto) as a % of Income (Family Earning \$75,000/Year)



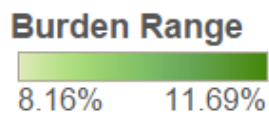
Source: ORA Analysis. Note: The lighter shading represents a lower tax burden.



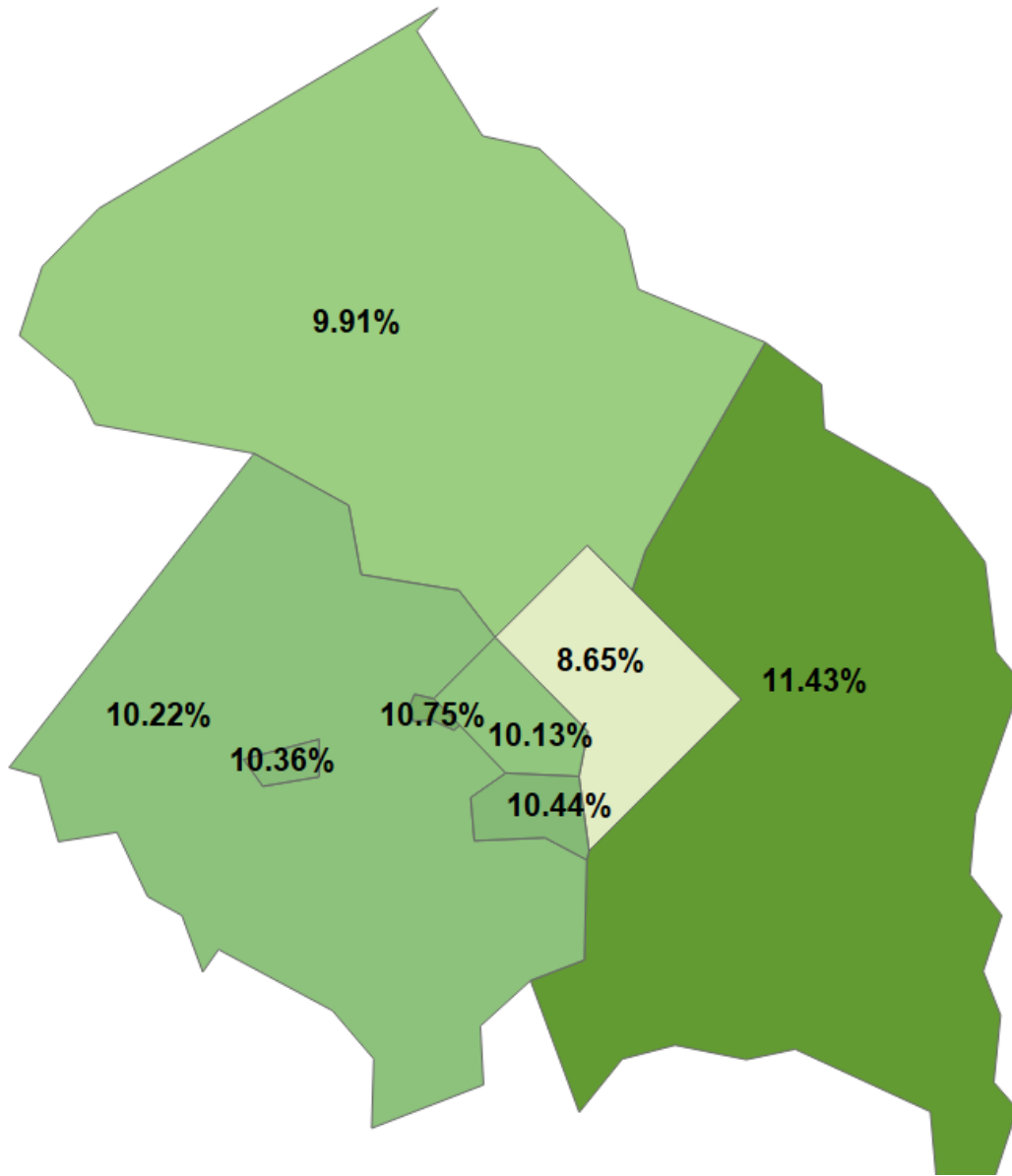
Map 6: Combined 2020 Metropolitan Area Tax Burdens (Income, Property, Sales, & Auto) as a % of Income (Family Earning \$100,000/ Year)



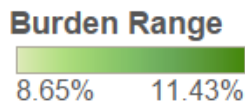
Source: ORA Analysis. Note: The lighter shading represents a lower tax burden.



Map 7: Combined 2020 Metropolitan Area Tax Burdens (Income, Property, Sales, & Auto) as a % of Income (Family Earning \$150,000/ Year)



Source: ORA Analysis. Note: The lighter green shading represents a lower tax burden.



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EventsDC

Government Operations

Government Services

Human Support Services

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