

**Government of the District of Columbia  
Office of the Chief Financial Officer  
Office of Revenue Analysis**

***D.C. Tax Facts***



**2020**

*Muriel Bowser  
Mayor*

*Phil Mendelson, Chairman  
Council of the District of Columbia*

*Jeffrey DeWitt  
Chief Financial Officer*

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## **MESSAGE FROM THE CFO**

*The District of Columbia is a single unit of government that provides many of the services typically provided by and shared between state and local levels of government in the fifty states. Typical local-level revenue sources used by the District include the real property tax, personal property tax, deed transfer and recordation taxes, traffic fines, and a variety of other taxes and fees. D.C. also uses many state-level revenue sources, including the individual income tax, the general sales and use tax, motor vehicle license fees, business net income taxes and various excise taxes. The District levies various taxes and a great number of fees in support of General Fund revenue each year. With over \$9.7 billion in revenue flowing into the General Fund in fiscal year 2019, our taxpayers are, as always, important investors in the nation's capital city.*

*The District's principal local revenue producers are the real property tax, the individual income tax, and the general sales tax. The real property tax, which is generally administered by local jurisdictions, is the largest source of tax receipts for the District government, accounting for 27.8 percent of total local-source General Fund revenues in fiscal year 2019. Several property tax relief options are available to eligible property owners. The most widely used is the Homestead Deduction Program. For owner-occupied residences of five units or less, the homestead program provides a \$75,700 deduction from the assessed value for fiscal year 2020. Other property tax relief measures include a 10 percent cap on the annual growth of real property tax liability for homeowners and the Senior Citizen and Disabled Homeowner Tax Relief Program, which allows certain senior citizens and persons with disabilities to claim a 50 percent reduction in property taxes. The FY 2020 Budget Support Act of 2019, effective October 1, 2019 provides additional real property tax relief to seniors and persons with disabilities that own and occupy a home in the District, by including a 5 percent cap on the annual growth of the taxable assessed value of the individual's home from the prior tax year.*

*The individual income tax, which generally is administered by state governments, is the second largest source of tax revenue for the District, providing 23.6 percent of the total local-source General Fund revenues for fiscal year 2019. Because the individual income tax is progressive, the rate of increase for income tax revenues is greater than the rate of increase in income subject to the tax. Personal income tax credits include an out-of-state tax credit, a credit for child and dependent care expenses, a property tax credit, and the D.C. earned income tax credit.*

*The District's third largest revenue producer, the sales and use tax, is based on taxable sales in the District, which include most retail items, construction materials, and utilities used by business entities. Groceries, feminine hygiene products and diapers, prescription and non-prescription drugs, and professional services such as consulting, engineering, legal, and physician services, are exempt from the sales and use tax. The sales and use tax is generally*

*administered by state and local governments. This tax provided 16.4 percent of the District's fiscal year 2019 General Fund revenue.*

*Although the District has features of a complete state/local revenue structure, it does not have the mix of economic activity of a typical state or city revenue base. Manufacturing, which enhances the tax bases of most major cities and states, is largely lacking in the District. The federal presence in the District further compounds the disparity between the revenue-raising capacity of the District and that of many state and local governments. Some of the revenue implications due to the extraordinary federal presence include: (1) a narrower property tax base because of the substantial amount of federally owned tax-exempt property in the city; (2) a reduced income and sales tax base because of the tax-exempt status of the federal government, which is the city's second largest employer (the federal government has about 196,300 employees as of April 2020 while the private sector has approximately 496,700 employees with a 65,400 decrease from last year due to the Covid-19 Pandemic and Mayor's Stay-At-Home Order), and (3) a significant amount of tax-exempt educational, religious, and foreign government properties. Federal actions that limit the District's tax revenues include: (1) prohibition of taxing non-resident income earned in the District; and (2) congressional limitations on the height of buildings in the District, which restrain economic development.*

*Details concerning the various taxes used by the District are presented in this publication for taxpayer education and to enhance citizens' awareness of their tax responsibilities. The Office of Revenue Analysis welcomes comments on this document and how it could be made more useful to the public.*

*Jeffrey S. DeWitt  
Chief Financial Officer  
Government of the District of Columbia*

## **INTRODUCTION**

*Each year the Office of Revenue Analysis in the Office of the Chief Financial Officer receives numerous requests from citizens, legislators and the public for statistics relating to District tax collections, tax burdens and tax rates.*

*D.C. Tax Facts presents a summary of information on the District's tax structure, tax rates, legal references and other comparative tax data. Tax rates used in this publication are those in effect as of January 1, 2020. More detailed information on these subjects may be obtained online from other publications of this office, including: (1) A Comparison of Tax Rates and Burdens in the Washington Metropolitan Area, (2) Tax Rates and Tax Burdens in the District of Columbia: A Nationwide Comparison, (3) the biannual Tax Expenditure Report, and (4) the Tax Expenditure Evaluation Report. These publications are available on the Internet at [www.cfo.dc.gov](http://www.cfo.dc.gov).*

*The primary source for the 2020 revenue estimates presented in this report is the District of Columbia FY 2021 Proposed Budget and Financial Plan (May 18<sup>th</sup>, 2020).*

*District of Columbia revenues (including non-tax revenues) totaled \$9.76 billion in FY 2019. Details concerning the various taxes used by the District are presented in this publication for taxpayer education and to enhance citizens' awareness of their tax responsibilities.*

*Questions regarding this report should be directed to: Charlotte Otabor, Fiscal Analyst, or Kevin Hundelt, Research Assistant, Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Office of Revenue Analysis, 1101 4<sup>th</sup> Street, SW, Suite W770, Washington, D.C. 20024. Telephone: (202) 727-4054 or (202) 442-6810.*

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***PART I -- D.C. GENERAL FUND REVENUE, FY 2019,  
FY 2020 and FY 2021 (Estimated)***

**TABLE 1**  
**GENERAL FUND**  
**FISCAL YEAR 2019 REVENUE**  
(In Thousands of Dollars and Percent Composition)

<b>Tax</b>	<b>FY 2019 Revenue</b>	<b>Percent of General Fund Own Source Revenue</b>
Real Property 1/	2,710,080	27.76%
Personal Property	78,997	0.81%
Public Space Rental	38,680	0.40%
General Sales 2/	1,597,727	16.37%
Alcoholic Beverages	7,042	0.07%
Cigarette	28,546	0.29%
Motor Vehicle	45,973	0.47%
Motor Fuel Tax 3/	27,935	0.29%
Individual Income	2,299,326	23.56%
Corporate Franchise	507,911	5.20%
U.B. Franchise	134,745	1.38%
Public Utility 4/	156,274	1.60%
Toll Telecommunications 4/	41,899	0.43%
Insurance Premiums 5/	118,802	1.22%
Healthcare Provider Tax 6/	14,338	0.15%
Ballpark Fee 4/	45,096	0.46%
Hospital Bed Tax and Hospital Provider Fee 7/	13,797	0.14%
ICF-IDD Assessment 8/	4,864	0.05%
Estate	22,311	0.23%
Deed Recordation 9/	299,512	3.07%
Deed Transfer 9/	228,249	2.34%
Economic Interest 10/	33,306	0.34%
<b>Total Taxes 11/</b>	<b>8,455,407</b>	<b>86.59%</b>
Total Non-Tax	619,241	6.34%
Other Sources 12/	45,050	0.46%
Special Purpose (O Type) 13/	644,828	6.61%
<b>Total General Fund 11/</b>	<b>9,764,527</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

1/ Gross of transfer to the TIF Fund and PILOT.

2/ Gross of transfers to the Washington Convention Center Authority (WCCA), Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Fund and PILOT, Ballpark Revenue Fund, Healthy Schools Fund, ABRA Program, Healthy DC and Health Care Expansion Fund, WMATA Operations and Capital Subsidy, and Commission on Arts and Humanities. Includes Medical Marijuana tax revenue.

3/ Gross of transfer to the Highway Trust Fund.

4/ Gross of transfer to the Ballpark Revenue Fund.

5/ Gross of transfer to the Healthy DC and Health Care Expansion Fund.

6/ Gross of transfer to the Nursing Facility Quality of Care Fund.

7/ Includes Hospital Inpatient Fee and Hospital Outpatient Fee and is gross of transfers to Hospital Fund and Hospital Provider Fee Fund.

8/ ICF-IDD Assessment transfers to Stevie Sellows Quality Improvement Fund.

9/ Gross of transfer to the Housing Production Trust Fund (HPTF)/ Bond repayment/ West End Library and Firehouse Maintenance Fund.

10/ Includes Coop Recordation Tax.

11/ Gross of Dedicated Tax Revenue transfers to Enterprise Funds in Fiscal Year 2019.

12/ Legalized gambling transfer (lottery).

13/ Special-Purpose Revenues, which are generated from fees, fines, assessments, or reimbursements that are dedicated to the agency that collects the revenues, are often called "Other-Type," or "O-Type" Funds.

Note: Some figures may differ from reported CAFR numbers as specific definitions of funds may vary.

**TABLE 2**  
**GENERAL FUND**  
**FY 2020 and FY 2021 REVENUE ESTIMATES**  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

<b>Tax</b>	<b>FY 2020 Estimates</b>	<b>FY 2021 Estimates</b>
Real Property 1/	2,782,625	2,811,364
Personal Property	64,753	70,917
Public Space Rental	28,640	33,829
General Sales 2/	1,255,915	1,390,692
Alcoholic Beverages	6,941	7,066
Cigarette	28,060	27,180
Motor Vehicle	31,156	39,682
Private Sports Wagering 3/	-	942
Motor Fuel Tax 4/	18,510	24,642
Individual Income	2,311,488	2,271,640
Corporate Franchise	456,195	422,696
U.B. Franchise	134,622	129,973
Public Utility 5/	117,961	130,707
Toll Telecommunications 5/	35,269	35,657
Insurance Premiums 6/	119,359	122,453
Healthcare Provider Tax 7/	15,345	15,652
Ballpark Fee 5/	34,985	37,400
Hospital Bed Tax and Hospital Provider Fee 8/	15,487	15,127
ICF-IDD Assessment 9/	5,077	5,077
Estate	25,056	25,439
Deed Recordation 10/	260,791	297,582
Deed Transfer 10/	175,853	225,741
Economic Interest 11/	27,821	28,896
<b>Total Taxes 12/</b>	<b>7,951,911</b>	<b>8,170,355</b>
Total Non-Tax	397,211	439,950
Other Sources 13/	34,132	51,373
Special Purpose (O Type) 14/	574,645	681,396
<b>Total General Fund 12/</b>	<b>8,957,899</b>	<b>9,343,074</b>

1/ Gross of transfer to the TIF Fund and PILOT.

2/ Gross of transfers to the Washington Convention Center Authority (WCCA), Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Fund, PILOT, Ballpark Revenue Fund, Healthy Schools Fund, ABRA Program, Healthy DC and Health Care Expansion Fund, WMATA Operations and Capital Subsidy, and Commission on Arts and Humanities.

3/ Gross of transfer to Department of Behavioral Health - Gambling addiction, Birth to Three, and Neighborhood Safety and Engagement

4/ Gross of transfer to the Highway Trust Fund.

5/ Gross of transfer to the Ballpark Revenue Fund.

6/ Gross of transfer to the Healthy DC and Health Care Expansion Fund.

7/ Gross of transfer to the Nursing Facility Quality of Care Fund.

8/ Includes Hospital Inpatient Fee and Hospital Outpatient Fee and is gross of transfers to Hospital Fund and Hospital Provider Fee Fund.

9/ ICF-IDD Assessment transfers to Stevie Sellows Quality Improvement Fund.

10/ Gross of transfer to the Housing Production Trust Fund (HPTF)/ Bond repayment/ West End Library and Firehouse Maintenance Fund.

11/ Includes Coop Recordation Tax.

12/ Gross of Dedicated Tax Revenue transfers to Enterprise Funds in Fiscal Years 2020 and 2021.

13/ Legalized gambling transfer (lottery).

14/ Special-Purpose Revenues, which are generated from fees, fines, assessments, or reimbursements that are dedicated to the agency that collects the revenues, are often called "Other-Type," or "O-Type" Funds.

Note: April 24, 2020 revenue estimates.

***PART II – DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAXES AND NON-TAX REVENUE SOURCES***

## ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE TAX

### GENERAL LIABILITY:

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

D.C. Code Citation: Title 25, Chapter 9.

### PRESENT RATES: (January 1, 2020)

Beer -- \$2.79 per 31-gallon barrel  
 Light wine (14% alcohol or less) -- 30¢ per gallon  
 Heavy wine (over 14% alcohol) -- 40¢ per gallon  
 Champagne and sparkling wine -- 45¢ per gallon  
 Spirits -- \$1.50 per gallon

### REVENUE:

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Revenue</i>
2019	\$7,042,454
2020 (Estimate)	\$6,940,631
2021 (Estimate)	\$7,065,563

### COMPARATIVE DATA: (January 1, 2020)

#### **Metropolitan Area Alcoholic Beverage Tax Facts**

<i>ITEM</i>	<i>D.C.</i>	<i>MD</i>	<i>VA</i>
<i>Beer (per barrel)</i>	\$2.79 1/	\$2.79 1/	\$8.06
<i>Spirits (per gallon)</i>	1.50 1/	1.50 1/ 5/	20% of retail price
<i>Wine (per gallon) 4/</i>			
<i>14% or less alcohol (per gallon)</i>	.30 1/	.40 1/	1.51 2/ 3/
<i>More than 14% alcohol (per gallon)</i>	.40 1/	.40 1/	1.51 2/ 3/
<i>Sparkling wine (per gallon)</i>	.45 1/	.40 1/	1.51 2/ 3/

1/ In addition, a 10.25% and 10% off- and on- premise sales tax applies in D.C., respectively; and a 9% sales tax applies in MD.

2/ In addition, state sales tax applies. This includes a \$.40 per liter wine tax, and an average combined 5.5% state sales tax (state sales tax plus local sales tax) applied at ABC stores, except in Northern Virginia and Hampton Roads regions where the state sales tax rate applied is 6%. Wines with under 4% of alcohol- \$0.2565/gallon

3/ Some localities may apply additional tax.

4/ D.C. applies a tax of \$1.50 on every wine-gallon of all other alcoholic beverages, and a proportionate tax at the same rate on all fractional parts of such gallon.

5/ If distilled spirits contain a percentage of alcohol greater than 100 proof, there is an additional tax, for each 1 proof over 100 proof, of 1.5 cents for each gallon or 0.3963 cents for each liter.

## **CIGARETTE TAX**

### **GENERAL LIABILITY:**

The cigarette tax is levied on the sale or possession of all cigarettes in the District. Cigarettes sold to the military and to Congress are exempt from the tax.

*D.C. Code Citation: Title 47, Chapter 24.*

### **PRESENT RATES:** (January 1, 2020)

Tax on a pack of twenty or fewer cigarettes is \$4.98 per package or 24.9¢ per cigarette, and on little cigars that weigh no more than 4.5 pounds per thousand. The tax includes a \$0.48 per pack surtax in lieu of a retail sales tax. For more than 20 per pack, the surtax will be incrementally increased by \$0.024 per each cigarette above 20. The FY 2019 Budget Support Act of 2018, effective October 1, 2018 increased the cigarette excise tax from \$2.50 per pack to \$4.50 per pack as part of the Smoking Cessation Amendment Act.

Tax on “other tobacco products,” which are any product containing, made from, or derived from tobacco, other than cigarettes or a \$2.00-plus premium cigar, is equal to the cigarette tax and surcharge on a pack of 20 cigarettes and expressed as a percentage (91%) of the average wholesale price of a package of 20 cigarettes. The Vapor Product Amendment Act of 2015 expanded the term “other tobacco product” to include vapor product which results in e-cigarettes being taxed at the same rate as “other tobacco products”. The term “vapor product” means any non-lighting, noncombustible product that uses a mechanical heating element, battery, or electronic circuit, regardless of shape or size that can be used to produce aerosol from nicotine in a solution. This includes any vapor cartridge or other container of nicotine in a solution or other form that is used with or in an electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or similar product or device.

The term “other tobacco product” does not include any other product that has been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for sale as a tobacco cessation product, as a tobacco dependence product, or for other medical purposes and that is being marketed and sold solely for such an approved purpose.

Tax on other tobacco products decreased from 96% to 91% of the average wholesale price of a package of 20 cigarettes.

### **REVENUE:**

<i><b>Fiscal Year</b></i>	<i><b>Revenue</b></i>
<i>2019</i>	<i>\$28,546,484</i>
<i>2020 (Estimate)</i>	<i>\$28,060,000</i>
<i>2021 (Estimate)</i>	<i>\$27,180,000</i>

**COMPARATIVE DATA: (January 1, 2020)**

**Metropolitan Area  
Cigarette Tax Facts**

<b>State</b>	<b>Tax Per Pack of 20</b>
<i>D.C.</i>	<i>\$4.98 1/</i>
<i>Maryland</i>	<i>\$2.00</i>
<i>Virginia 2/ 3/</i>	<i>\$0.30</i>
<i>Alexandria</i>	<i>\$1.26</i>
<i>Arlington County 2/</i>	<i>\$0.30</i>
<i>Fairfax City</i>	<i>\$0.85</i>

*1/ Includes a per pack surtax in lieu of a retail sales tax calculated every March 31. The current rate is 48¢.*

*2/ Cigarettes are subject to a sales tax of approximately \$0.24 per pack. Plus, additional local rates. Arlington county tax rate is \$0.375 on each pack containing 25 cigarettes*

*3/ Virginia FY2020 Approved Budget will increase their cigarette tax on July 1, 2020 to \$0.60 per pack.*

## **ESTATE TAX**

### **GENERAL LIABILITY:**

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. Tax rates range from 6.4% to 16% depending on the taxable estate after the estate tax exclusion.

In response to the Federal Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act (EGTRRA) of 2001, the District decoupled from federal estate tax rules. The federal legislation gradually eliminated the federal estate tax over the next several years, with full repeal taking effect in year 2010. However, the estate tax elimination was only temporary, as the full estate tax returned in 2011. The American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 permanently changed the estate tax after a decade of flux. The federal estate tax rate caps at 40 percent and the exemption level (\$11.2 million and \$22.4 million for individuals and married couples in 2018) is indexed for inflation.

By decoupling, the District has chosen to create its 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 linked to federal estate tax credits that were 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, Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 at \$11.18 million and establishes the District's threshold to \$5.6 million for a decedent whose death occurs on or after January 1, 2018. The estate tax threshold will be increased annually, subject to inflation. The District's tax collections would decrease without the amendment. Estates of decedents who died January 1, 2020 - December 31, 2020 have an exclusion amount of \$5,762,400.

Virginia repealed its estate tax by the 2006 General Assembly for decedents whose date of death occurs on or after July 1, 2007. Maryland's estate tax rate is like the District of

Columbia's. The highest Maryland tax rate is 16.0 percent of the amount by which the decedent's taxable estate exceeds the Maryland estate tax exemption (\$5 million) amount for the year of the decedent's death (after allowable federal credits are taken).

There is no inheritance or gift tax in the District of Columbia.

D.C. Code Citation: Title 47, Chapter 37.

**PRESENT RATES:** (January 1, 2020)

<b>Taxable Estates above threshold</b>	<b>Tax Rate</b>
\$1 million to \$1.5 million	6.40%
over \$1.5 million to \$2 million	7.20%
over \$2 million to \$2.5 million	8%
over \$2.5 million to \$3 million	8.80%
over \$3 million to \$3.5 million	9.60%
over \$3.5 million to \$4 million	10.40%
over \$4 million to \$5 million	11.20%
over \$5 million to \$6 million	12%
over \$6 million to \$7 million	12.80%
over \$7 million to \$8 million	13.60%
over \$8 million to \$9 million	14.40%
over \$9 million to \$10 million	15.20%
over \$10 million	16%

**REVENUE:**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Revenue</b>
2019	\$22,310,634
2020 (Estimate)	\$25,055,888
2021 (Estimate)	\$25,438,888

## **INCOME TAXES**

### **CORPORATION AND UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS FRANCHISE TAXES**

#### **GENERAL LIABILITY:**

Corporate and unincorporated franchise tax revenue totaled about \$643 million making up 7.6 percent of the total gross tax revenue in fiscal year 2019. Since 2010, franchise tax revenue has made up an average of 7.2 percent of total tax revenue per year in the District.

The corporation franchise tax is imposed on corporations carrying on a trade, business or profession in the District or receiving income from District sources. Whoever engages in a trade, business or profession in the District of Columbia must register. Failure to register may result in a fine of not more than \$500 and a civil penalty of \$50 for every separate day that such failure to register continues.

The tax on unincorporated businesses is imposed on businesses with gross income over \$12,000. A 30% salary allowance for owners and a \$5,000 exemption are deductible from net income to arrive at taxable income. No person other than a corporation shall engage in or conduct a trade, business or profession. A person who fails to obtain a trade or business license may be fined not more than \$300 for each day that such failure continues. The minimum tax is \$250 if D.C. gross receipts are less than \$1 million and \$1,000 if D.C. gross receipts are greater than \$1 million.

Generally, persons exempt from filing an unincorporated business franchise tax return include trade, business, or professional organizations having a gross income not in excess of \$12,000 for the taxable year, and trade, business, or professional organizations which by law, customs, or ethics cannot be incorporated, such as doctors and lawyers. A business is also exempt if more than 80% of gross income is derived from personal services rendered by the members of the entity and capital is not a material income-producing factor. Federal conformity is maintained pursuant to Public Law 105-100.

D.C. Code Citation: Title 47, Chapter 18.

#### **PRESENT RATES:** (January 1, 2020)

The franchise tax rate is 8.25%. Per Subchapter 17, Qualified High Technology Companies are taxed at a rate of 6.0 percent after 5 years following the date that the Qualified High Technology Company has taxable income. The tax credit for a Qualified High Technology Company cannot exceed \$15 million in total exemptions before being taxed the rate of 6.0 percent.

The FY 2020 Budget Support Act of 2019, effective October 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019, reduces the credit for each qualified employee hired after December 31, 2017 to 5% (from 10% of wages up to \$5,000) of wages not exceeding \$3,000 per taxable year and eliminates the carry-forward period for such employee credits. The Downloading Lost Revenues Amendment Act of 2019 also provides a limit to the reduced rate of franchise income tax rate of 6% for no more than

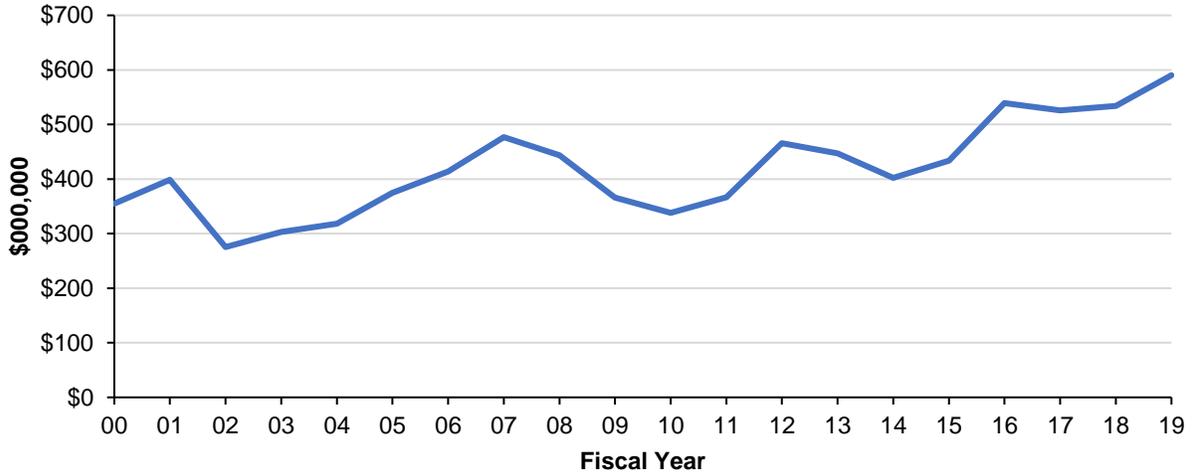
five years, provided that the total amount of credit a QHTC may receive does not exceed \$250,000 in a taxable year.

**REVENUE:**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Corporation</b>	<b>Unincorporated Business</b>
2019	\$507,910,734	\$134,745,260
2020 (Estimate)	\$456,195,450	\$134,621,562
2021 (Estimate)	\$422,696,010	\$129,972,961

**INCOME TAXES—Continued**

**D.C. Business Franchise Tax Revenue  
(in 2012 dollars)**



<b>YEAR</b>	<b>D.C. BUSINESS FRANCHISE TAX REVENUE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION (IN 2012 DOLLARS) (\$000,000)</b>	<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL TAX COLLECTED</b>
2000	\$354.8	8.4%
2001	\$398.9	9.2%
2002	\$275.4	6.5%
2003	\$302.9	7.0%
2004	\$318.2	6.7%
2005	\$374.7	7.4%
2006	\$413.9	7.9%
2007	\$476.8	8.2%
2008	\$443.7	7.8%
2009	\$366.2	6.8%
2010	\$338.3	6.5%
2011	\$366.7	6.8%
2012	\$465.9	8.0%
2013	\$447.1	7.4%
2014	\$402.3	6.6%
2015	\$433.9	6.5%
2016	\$539.2	7.7%
2017	\$526.0	7.4%
2018	\$534.2	7.4%
2019	\$590.2	7.6%

## INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX

### GENERAL LIABILITY:

The District collected about \$2.3 billion in individual income tax revenues in TY 2019. Individual income tax revenue is about 78 percent of all income tax revenue generated in the District of Columbia.

The tax is imposed on every resident, defined as any individual who is domiciled in the District at any time during the tax year, or who maintains an abode in the District for 183 or more days during the year. On June 11, 1982, D.C. Law 4-118, the District of Columbia Individual, Estates, and Trusts Federal Conformity Tax Act, which adopted the federal definition of income and made other modifications to the D.C. income tax, became law. Provisions of this legislation are effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 1981.

The Fiscal Year 2015 Budget Support Act of 2014 created two new individual income tax brackets: the new individual income tax middle bracket of \$40,000 - \$60,000; and a higher income bracket for individuals earning \$350,000 - \$1M per year. The Budget Support Act also systematically reduced the individual income tax rate for the middle bracket from 7.0 percent to 6.5 percent subject to funds availability. The tax rate for the new higher income bracket was reduced from 8.95 percent to 8.75 while keeping the tax rate at 8.95 percent for individual income over \$1,000,000.

The Tax Reform Amendment Act of 2017, D.C. Law 22-33, amended the District of Columbia Official Code so that for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, the standard deduction and personal exemption are set as prescribed by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

D.C. Code Citation: Title 47, Chapter 18.

### PRESENT RATES: (January 1, 2020)

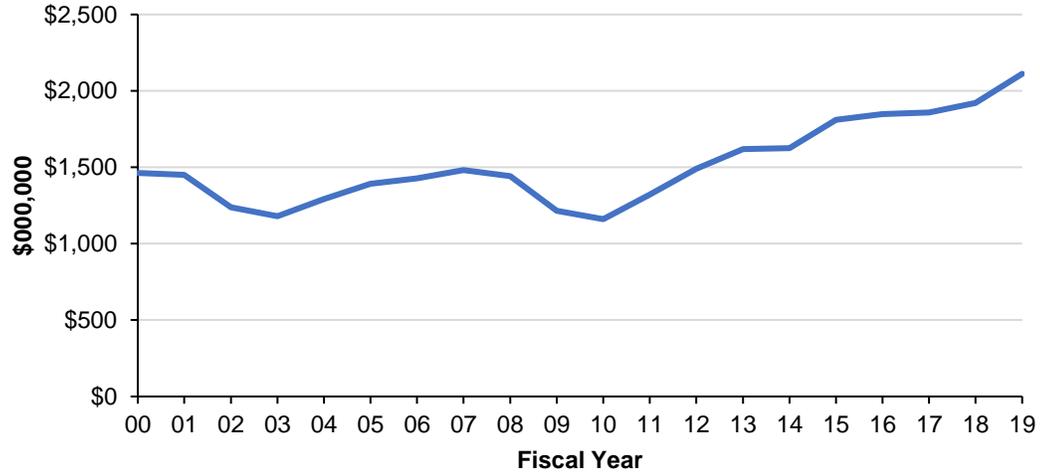
<b>Taxable Income</b>	<b>Tax Rate</b>
First \$10,000	4.0%
Over \$10,000, but not over \$40,000	\$400 + 6.0% of excess > \$10,000
Over \$40,000, but not over \$60,000	\$2,200 + 6.5% of excess > \$40,000
Over \$60,000, but not over \$350,000	\$3,500 + 8.5% of excess > \$60,000
Over \$350,000, but not over \$1,000,000	\$28,150 + 8.75% of excess > \$350,000
Over \$1,000,000	\$85,025 + 8.95% of excess > \$1,000,000
<b>Standard Deduction/Exemption</b>	
Single/Married Filing Separate	\$12,400
Married Filing Jointly	\$24,800
Head of Household	\$18,650

### REVENUE:

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Revenue</b>
2019	\$2,299,326,138
2020 (Estimate)	\$2,311,488,851
2021 (Estimate)	\$2,271,639,558

**INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX-Continued**

**D.C. Individual Income Tax Revenue  
(in 2012 dollars)**



<b>YEAR</b>	<b>D.C. INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX REVENUE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION (IN 2012 DOLLARS) (\$000,000)</b>	<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL TAX COLLECTED</b>
2000	\$1,463.2	34.6%
2001	\$1,450.3	33.3%
2002	\$1,237.3	29.4%
2003	\$1,180.0	27.5%
2004	\$1,292.1	27.4%
2005	\$1,391.7	27.3%
2006	\$1,426.8	27.3%
2007	\$1,482.5	25.5%
2008	\$1,442.2	25.2%
2009	\$1,215.9	22.5%
2010	\$1,160.6	22.2%
2011	\$1,322.0	24.3%
2012	\$1,490.7	25.5%
2013	\$1,618.6	26.9%
2014	\$1,625.4	26.7%
2015	\$1,809.9	27.0%
2016	\$1,848.5	26.4%
2017	\$1,858.3	26.2%
2018	\$1,921.0	26.6%
2019	\$2,111.8	27.2%

## INSURANCE PREMIUMS TAX

### GENERAL LIABILITY:

The tax is imposed on the gross insurance premiums received for insuring against risks in the District, less premiums received for reinsurance assumed, returned premiums and dividends paid to policyholders. All domestic and foreign insurance companies are liable for the tax, which is in lieu of all other taxes except real estate taxes and fees provided for by the District's insurance law.

D.C. Code Citation: Title 31; Title 47, Chapter 26.

### REVENUE:

Fiscal Year	Gross Revenue	Net Revenue
2019	\$118,801,545	\$71,228,953
2020 (Estimate)	\$119,358,697	\$70,834,653
2021 (Estimate)	\$122,452,967	\$68,771,981

### TRANSFER TO HEALTHY DC and HEALTH CARE EXPANSION FUND:

Fiscal Year	Transfer Amount
2019	\$47,572,592
2020 (Estimate)	\$48,524,044
2021 (Estimate)	\$53,680,986

### COMPARATIVE DATA: (January 1, 2020)

#### Insurance Premiums Tax Facts

Type of Company/Policy	D.C.	MD	VA
Life insurance companies	1.7%	2.00%	2.25%
Life insurance special benefits	1.7%	2.00%	2.25%
Domestic mutual companies	1.7%	2.00%	1.00%
Industrial sick benefit companies	1.7%	2.00%	1.00%
Worker's compensation	1.7%	2.00%	2.50%
Other	2.00% 1/	2.00% 2/	2.25% 3/
Legal service insurance companies	---	---	2.25%

1/ 2.0% on accident and health insurance policy, on surplus line brokers, and on health insurance premiums and HMO's. Of insurance premium taxes generated by policies with health maintenance organizations (HMO), 75% of the 2.0% and 100% of 2% Medicare HMOs premium tax is distributed to the Healthy DC and Health Care Expansion Fund for providing affordable health benefits to eligible individuals.

2/ 3.0% on unauthorized insurers and surplus line brokers.

3/ Includes surplus line brokers.

## MOTOR VEHICLE TAXES

### MOTOR VEHICLE EXCISE TAX

#### GENERAL LIABILITY:

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<sup>1</sup>.

D.C. Code Citation: Title 50, Chapter 22.

#### PRESENT RATES: (January 1, 2020)

Based on manufacturer's shipping weight

6% of fair market value-3,499 pounds or less  
7% of fair market value-3,500 - 4,999 pounds  
8% of fair market value-5,000 pounds or more  
0% for hybrid vehicles

#### REVENUE:

Fiscal Year	Revenue
2019	\$45,972,630
2020 (Estimate)	\$31,156,499
2021 (Estimate)	\$39,682,396

#### COMPARATIVE DATA: (January 1, 2020)

##### Metropolitan Area Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Facts

State	Rate (based on FMV)
D.C. 1/	6-8%
Maryland 1/	6%
Virginia 2/	4.15%

1/ Based on fair market value. In Maryland, there is a minimum tax of \$100 for non-resident vehicles less than 7 years old; 6% of the value of vehicle for states that impose no tax for vehicles less than 7 years old; and \$38.40 and \$19.20 for vehicles and motor vehicles and trailers over 7 years old, respectively.

2/ Based on vehicle's gross sales price, or \$75, whichever is greater. An additional \$64 fee applies to hybrid and electric vehicles, excluding mopeds.

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1 D.C. Code § 50-2201.03(j) lists all motor vehicle excise tax exemption categories.

## MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX

### GENERAL LIABILITY:

The tax is imposed on every importer of motor vehicle fuel, 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 the propulsion of motor vehicles. Since October 1, 1996, the revenue from the motor vehicle fuel tax has been deposited into the Highway Trust Fund, rather than the General Fund.

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 in effect as of October 1, 2019; it may increase in the future.

D.C. Code Citation: Title 47, Chapter 23.

### PRESENT RATES: (January 1, 2020)

8 percent of the average wholesale price of a gallon of regular unleaded gasoline or 23.5¢ per gallon

### REVENUE:

Fiscal Year	Revenue
2019	\$27,935,269
2020 (Estimate)	\$18,510,000
2021 (Estimate)	\$24,642,000

### COMPARATIVE DATA: (January 1, 2020)

#### Metropolitan Area Gasoline Tax Facts

State	Rate per Gallon
D.C.	\$0.235
Maryland 1/	\$0.367
Virginia* 2/	\$0.162

\* Virginia also has a 2.1% local wholesale sales tax on fuel sold in the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission (NVTC), Potomac and Rappahannock Transportation Commission (PRTC) and the Hampton Roads Planning District Commission (HRPDC).

1/ Maryland will change their tax rate to \$0.363 per gallon on July 1, 2020.

2/ Virginia will change their tax rate to \$0.212 per gallon on July 1, 2020.

## MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION FEES

### GENERAL LIABILITY:

Fees are imposed on every vehicle operated over the highways of the District of Columbia by a resident. A resident has the option of registering every two years.

D.C. Code Citation: Title 50, Chapter 15.

### PRESENT RATES: (January 1, 2020) - Based on manufacturer's shipping weight

<b>PASSENGER CARS – Class A</b>	
Class I (3,499 pounds or less)	\$ 72
Class II (3,500 – 4,999 pounds)	\$115
Class III (5,000 pounds or greater)	\$155
Class IV (clean fuel or electric vehicle [Hybrid])	\$ 36
Motorized bicycle	\$ 30
Motorcycles	\$ 52
Antique vehicles	\$ 25
<b>TRUCKS AND BUSES – Class B</b>	
Class I (3,499 pounds or less)	\$125
Class II (3,500 – 4,999 pounds)	\$160
Class III (5,000 – 6,999 pounds)	\$220
Class IV (7,000 – 9,999 pounds)	\$300
Class V (10,000 pounds or greater) 1/	\$575
<b>TRAILERS – Class C</b>	
Class I (1,499 pounds or less)	\$ 50
Class II (1,500 – 3,499 pounds)	\$125
Class III (3,500 – 4,999 pounds)	\$250
Class IV (5,000 – 6,999 pounds)	\$400
Class V (7,000 – 10,999 pounds)	\$500
Class VI (11,000 pounds – 11,999) 2/	\$550
Driver's license (1 <sup>st</sup> time & renewal) 3/	\$ 47
Learner's permit	\$ 20
Driver's license reinstatement	\$ 98
Driver's instructor license	\$ 78
Vehicle titles:	
New titles	\$ 26
Duplicate titles	\$ 26
Lien recordation (per lien)	\$ 20
Temporary tags	\$ 13
Inspection fee 4/	\$ 35
Residential parking permits	\$ 35
Reciprocity parking permit for students	\$338

1/ Additional \$25 per 1,000 pounds over 10,000 pounds.

2/ Additional \$50 per 1,000 pounds over 11,000 pounds.

3/ Eight years.

4/ Two years.

Source: D.C. Department of Motor Vehicles, [www.dmv.dc.gov](http://www.dmv.dc.gov).

**MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION FEES-Continued**

**REVENUE:**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Revenue</b>
2019	\$28,104,000
2020 (Estimate)	\$15,229,000
2021 (Estimate)	\$24,059,000

**COMPARATIVE DATA: (January 1, 2020)**

**METROPOLITAN AREA MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION FEES**

**PASSENGER VEHICLE WEIGHTS**

<b>JURISDICTION</b>	<b>3,499 lbs. OR LESS</b>	<b>3,500– 3,700 lbs.</b>	<b>3,701– 4,999 lbs.</b>	<b>OVER 5,000 lbs.</b>
District of Columbia	\$72.00	\$115.00	\$115.00	\$155.00
Charles County, MD 1/	135.00	135.00	187.00	187.00
Montgomery County, MD 1/	135.00	135.00	187.00	187.00
Prince George’s County, MD 1/	135.00	135.00	187.00	187.00
Alexandria, VA 2/ 3/	40.75	40.75	45.75	45.75
Arlington County, VA 2/ 4/	73.75	73.75	83.75	83.75
Fairfax, VA 2/ 5/	73.75	73.75	73.75	73.75
Fairfax County, VA 2/ 4/	73.75	73.75	83.75	83.75
Falls Church, VA 2/ 5/	73.75	73.75	73.75	73.75
Loudoun County, VA 2/ 6/	65.75	65.75	70.75	70.75
Prince William County, VA 2/ 7/	64.75	64.75	69.75	69.75

1/ Vehicles are registered for two (2) years at time of titling or at the time registration is renewed in Maryland. The fees shown include a \$17.00 surcharge for the EMS system

2/ Rates shown include a \$40.75 state registration fee on vehicles weighing 4,000 pounds or less and a \$45.75 fee on vehicles weighing more than 4,000 pounds. Autos also subject to a local personal property tax.

3/ In tax year 2019, the city eliminated its motor vehicle decal fee while raising their personal property tax to \$5.33 per \$100 of assessed value on all automobiles.

4/ Includes a county license fee of \$33 for vehicles with a weight of 4,000 pounds or less, and \$38 for all other vehicles with a weight of more than 4,000 pounds.

5/ Includes a city motor vehicle license tax or vehicle decal fee of \$33 for all automobiles.

6/ Includes a county vehicle license fee of \$25 for all automobiles.

7/ Includes a county vehicle registration fee of \$24 for all automobiles.

## PROPERTY TAXES

### PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX

#### GENERAL LIABILITY:

The tax is levied on all tangible property, except inventories, used in a trade or business. Such property includes machinery, equipment, furniture and fixtures.

D.C. Code Citation: Title 47, Chapter 15.

#### PRESENT RATE:

\$3.40 per \$100 of assessed value; the first \$225,000 of taxable value is excluded from tax. Non-profit organizations, wireless telecommunication companies, certain digital audio radio satellite service companies, QHTCs, qualified supermarkets, certain systems using exclusively solar energy, and cogeneration systems are also exempted from personal property taxes. Qualified supermarkets and QHTCs are exempt from personal property taxes for a period not to exceed ten years.

#### REVENUE:

Fiscal Year	Gross Revenue
2019	\$78,996,712
2020 (Estimate)	\$64,753,319
2021 (Estimate)	\$70,916,900

#### COMPARATIVE DATA: (January 1, 2020)

##### Metropolitan Area Personal Property Tax Facts

1/

Jurisdiction	Rate
District of Columbia	\$3.4000
Charles County, MD	\$2.8525 2/ 3/
Montgomery County, MD	\$1.7915 2/ 3/ 6/
Prince George's County, MD	\$2.5000 2/ 3/
Alexandria, VA	\$5.3300 4/ 5/
Arlington County, VA	\$5.0000 4/
Fairfax City, VA	\$4.1300 4/
Fairfax County, VA	\$4.5700 4/
Falls Church, VA	\$5.0000 4/
Loudoun County, VA	\$4.2000 4/
Prince William County, VA	\$3.7000 4/

1/ Personal property tax year in the Virginia area jurisdictions is on a calendar year basis. The rates submitted by Virginia jurisdictions for this report are applicable to calendar year 2019. The District of Columbia tax rate is from D.C. Official Code. Since 2001, the Virginia personal property tax relief varies by jurisdiction for qualifying vehicles.

2/ Rate applied to non-town businesses. Maryland tax rate is not levied against personal property; the 2019 personal property year tax is July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

3/ Personal property rate does not include the municipal district tax, and special service area tax which differs by city, town or village in Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties, MD.

4/ Rate applied to regular individual personal property, and business tangible personal property.

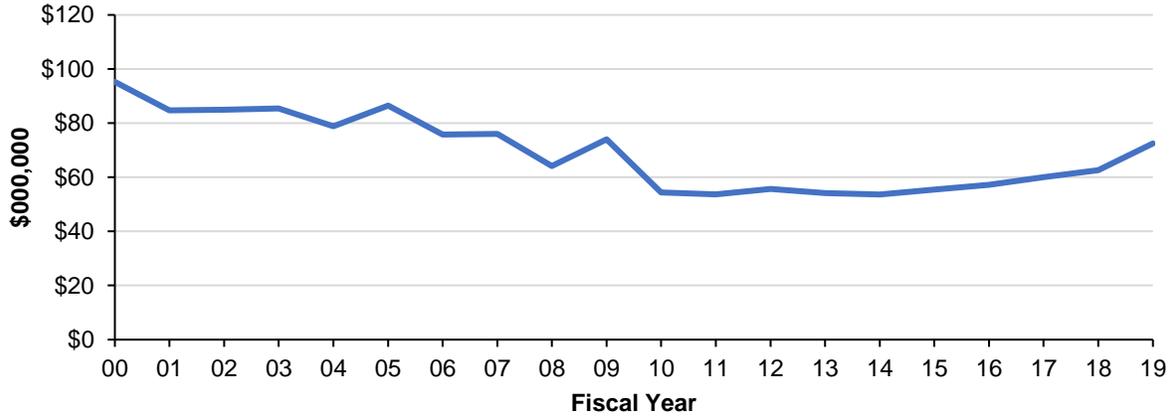
5/ Personal property rate of \$3.55 for vehicles with specially designed equipment for disabled persons.

6/ Montgomery Co. FY 21 Approved Budget set a new tax rate at \$1.7370.

Note: The above rates are per \$100 of assessed value.

**PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX-continued**

**D.C. Personal Property Tax Revenue  
(in 2012 dollars)**



<b>YEAR</b>	<b>D.C. PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX REVENUE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION (IN 2012 DOLLARS) (\$000,000)</b>	<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL TAX COLLECTED</b>
2000	\$95.3	2.3%
2001	\$84.7	1.9%
2002	\$85.0	2.0%
2003	\$85.5	2.0%
2004	\$78.8	1.7%
2005	\$86.5	1.7%
2006	\$75.8	1.5%
2007	\$76.0	1.3%
2008	\$64.1	1.1%
2009	\$74.0	1.4%
2010	\$54.4	1.0%
2011	\$53.7	1.0%
2012	\$55.7	1.0%
2013	\$54.1	0.9%
2014	\$53.6	0.9%
2015	\$55.4	0.8%
2016	\$57.3	0.8%
2017	\$60.1	0.8%
2018	\$62.6	0.9%
2019	\$72.6	0.9%

## **REAL PROPERTY TAX**

### **GENERAL LIABILITY:**

The District of Columbia property tax uses four classifications of real property: Class I--residential real property; Class II--commercial and industrial property, including hotels and motels; Class III--vacant property; and Class IV--blighted property. All real properties, other than expressly exempted properties, are subject to taxation at 100% of estimated market value.

The assessed value for each Class I owner-occupied residence (including condominiums) that qualifies for a homestead deduction is reduced by \$75,700. Homestead properties are also subject to a 10% property tax cap whereby the property tax paid on the property is limited to at most 110% of the tax paid the previous year. This exemption is indexed annually (by the CPI) on October 1st of each year. For qualified senior homeowners, as well as homeowners with a disability, the District allows an additional 50 percent reduction in the amount of real property taxes that would otherwise be payable. In addition, a property tax deferral program allows qualified low-income homeowners, with total household Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) of \$50,000 or less, to defer a portion of their taxes.

First-time homeowners may be eligible for abatement of real property taxes for a period of five years under the First Time Homebuyers Lower Income Home Ownership Tax Abatement program. Another Lower Income, Long-term Homeowners Tax Credit was passed by the D.C. Council to ease the effect of rising assessments and taxes on low-income residents who have lived in their homes seven consecutive years or more. To access this credit, homeowners must have occupied the property as their principal residence for at least the last seven (7) consecutive years, be receiving the Homestead Deduction, and must meet specific income requirements. Owners of certain certified historic buildings may receive property tax relief through a special assessment if the owners enter an agreement with the city for at least twenty years. The District also has a property tax relief "circuit-breaker" program for qualified homeowners and renters (with adjusted gross income of \$55,000 or less in 2019 for households under 70 and \$75,000 for recipients age 70 or older), which provides a tax credit for those with low and moderate income, the elderly, blind and disabled.

Senior citizens (age 65 and older) get additional real property tax relief with the senior homestead 5% cap on real property tax increase included in the FY 2019 Budget Support Act of 2018, effective October 1, 2018. That is, for seniors and persons with disabilities that own and occupy a home in the District, the taxable assessed value of the individual's home is limited to a 5% increase from the prior tax year, if they meet the income requirement. Additionally, qualified seniors and disabled residents living in cooperative housing associations also receive the 5% cap per the FY 2020 Budget Support Act of 2019, effective October 1, 2019.

District law limits the estimated amount of total real property taxes collected from all residential properties (Class I) by limiting the annual growth in total real property taxes from all residential properties, by way of a calculated tax rate. If, just before the start of the fiscal year, it is estimated that actual Class I revenue will exceed the targeted growth amount, the residential tax rate is to be lowered to achieve only the statutorily specified revenue amount.

## REAL PROPERTY TAX- Continued

Class II properties are subject to a split tax rate structure. Currently, the tax rate for the first \$5 million in assessed value for Class II properties is set at \$1.65 per \$100 of assessed value; \$1.77 per \$100 on properties with assessed values between \$5 million and \$10 million; and \$1.89 on properties with assessed values above \$10 million. Additionally, legislation limits the growth in total Class II revenue to 10 percent annually.

The Nonprofit Workforce Housing Properties Real Property Tax Exemption Amendment Act of the Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Support Act of 2019 exempts commercial property taxes for rental housing owners who are non-profit entities, lease their units at certain income thresholds, and comply with additional requirements. For more details on qualifying for the exemption please refer to the D.C. Official Code § 47–1005.03.

D.C Law 22–81, also known as the East End Commercial Real Property Tax Rate Reduction Amendment Act of 2018, provides a special real property tax rate equal to the real property tax rate for Class 1 Properties of \$0.85 per \$100 of assessed value for 10 years for Class II properties located east of the east bank of the Anacostia River. The tax rate will be increased by \$0.04 annually until the tax rate is equal to the District's standard real property tax rate for Class II properties for the tax year beginning the 11th year after the applicability of the law. A caveat in the law is that the reduced tax rate does not apply to Class II properties located in any Tax Increment Financing (TIF) area in the region as defined in § 2-1217.01 of the Code of the District of Columbia.

D.C. Code Citation: Title 47, Chapters 7-10, 13, 13A.

The District's Real Property Tax Year is October 1 through September 30.

### REVENUE:

Fiscal Year	Gross Revenue	Net Revenue
2019	\$2,710,080,211	\$2,657,438,123
2020 (Estimate)	\$2,782,625,128	\$2,732,880,315
2021 (Estimate)	\$2,811,364,714	\$2,764,996,494

### Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Program and PILOT Transfers:

Fiscal Year	Transfer Amount
2019	\$52,642,088
2020 (Estimate)	\$49,744,813
2021 (Estimate)	\$46,368,220

**COMPARATIVE DATA: (January 1, 2020)**

**METROPOLITAN AREA REAL PROPERTY TAX FACTS**

<b>JURISDICTION</b>	<b>NOMINAL TAX PER \$100 VALUE</b>	<b>LEGAL ASSESSMENT (% of estimated market value)</b>	<b>TAX RATE PER \$100 VALUE <sup>6/</sup></b>
<b>D.C.</b>			
Class I (residential) <sup>1/</sup>	\$ 0.850	100%	\$ 0.850
Class II (commercial) <sup>2/</sup>	\$ 1.890	100%	\$ 1.890
Class III (vacant)	\$ 5.000	100%	\$ 5.000
Class IV (blighted)	\$10.00	100%	\$10.00
<b>MARYLAND</b>			
Charles Co. <sup>3/ 4/</sup>	\$ 1.253	100%	\$ 1.253
Montgomery Co. <sup>3/ 5/ 12/</sup>	\$ 0.8268	100%	\$ 0.8268
Prince George's Co. <sup>3/ 7/</sup>	\$ 1.112	100%	\$ 1.112
<b>VIRGINIA</b>			
Alexandria <sup>8/</sup>	\$ 1.130	100%	\$ 1.130
Arlington Co. <sup>9/</sup>	\$ 1.026	100%	\$1.026
Fairfax City <sup>10/</sup>	\$ 1.075	100%	\$ 1.075
Fairfax Co. <sup>11/</sup>	\$ 1.1825	100%	\$ 1.1825
Falls Church	\$ 1.355	100%	\$ 1.355
Loudoun Co.	\$ 1.035	100%	\$ 1.035
Prince William Co.	\$ 1.125	100%	\$ 1.125

1/ The first \$75,700 of assessed value is exempt from the tax on owner-occupied housing.

2/ 1st \$5(M) rate is \$1.65 per \$100 of assessed value; and \$1.77 for each \$100 of assessed value if the real property's assessed value is greater than \$5,000,000 but not greater than \$10 million for D.C.

3/ Rates shown include a state rate of 11.2 cents per \$100 of assessed value.

4/ Rates include \$0.66 for fire and rescue and are different in tax districts with various levies for recreation.

5/ Montgomery County property tax rate is a weighted rate. By law, the personal property tax rate is 2.5 times the real property rate.

6/ Nominal tax rate x assessment = tax rate.

7/ Prince George's County real property tax rate does not include park and planning, storm water and WST.

8/ \$0.02 of Alexandria property tax is used to fund priority capital improvement projects such as a new pre-K facility, street paving and multimodal "Complete Streets" improvements, municipal broadband, and major facility repairs including museums and the Courthouse.

9/ Arlington County real property tax include \$0.013 Sanitary District Tax per \$100 of assessed value

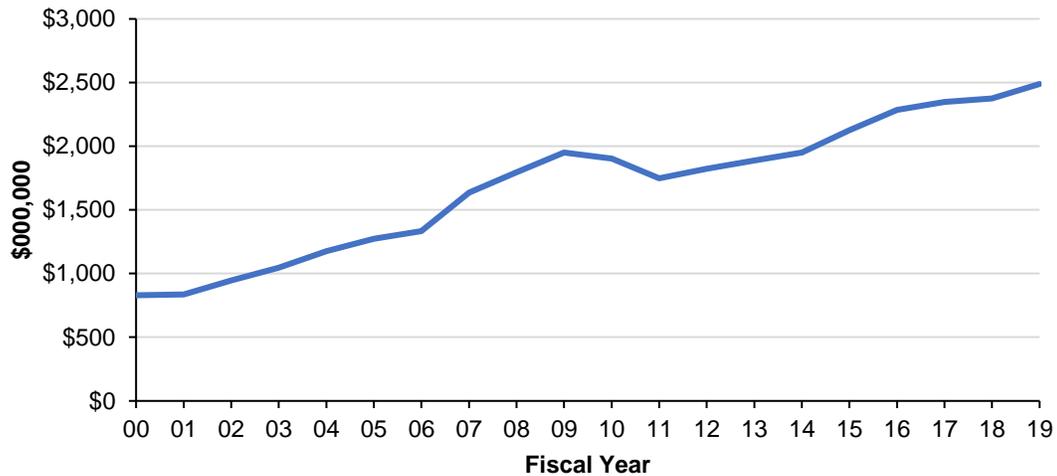
10/ Includes \$0.03 dedicated to the stormwater fund.

11/ Includes \$0.0325 dedicated to the stormwater fund.

12/ Montgomery Co. FY 21 Approved Budget set a new tax rate at \$0.6948 per \$100 value (does not include state tax).

REAL PROPERTY TAX-Continued

**D.C. Real Property Tax Revenue  
(in 2012 dollars)**



<b>YEAR</b>	<b>D.C. REAL PROPERTY TAX REVENUE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION (IN 2012 DOLLARS) (\$000,000)</b>	<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL TAX COLLECTED</b>
2000	\$829.7	19.6%
2001	\$836.2	19.2%
2002	\$946.4	22.5%
2003	\$1,045.2	24.3%
2004	\$1,174.8	24.9%
2005	\$1,272.4	25.0%
2006	\$1,334.5	25.5%
2007	\$1,634.7	28.1%
2008	\$1,796.8	31.4%
2009	\$1,951.0	36.1%
2010	\$1,903.8	36.4%
2011	\$1,748.6	32.2%
2012	\$1,822.0	31.1%
2013	\$1,888.8	31.4%
2014	\$1,951.0	32.0%
2015	\$2,126.2	31.7%
2016	\$2,284.2	32.6%
2017	\$2,347.1	33.1%
2018	\$2,374.0	32.9%
2019	\$2,489.0	32.1%

## PUBLIC SPACE RENTAL

### GENERAL LIABILITY:

The tax is imposed on commercial use of publicly owned property between the property line and the street.

The Fiscal Year 2016 Budget Support Act of 2015 stipulated that the District shall not charge a fee to an organization for occupying public space to operate a farmer's market; provided, that it participates in the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program and the Women, Infants and Children Farmers Market Nutrition Program.

D.C. Code Citation: Title 10, Chapter 11.

### PRESENT RATE: (January 1, 2020)

Various rates for the following: vault, sidewalk (enclosed and unenclosed cafes), surface and fuel oil tank.

<b>Calculation of Vault Rental Fees</b>	
Vault Rental Fee = (assessed value of the land by square foot) x (vault square footage) x (utilization factor)	

*Note: The assessed value of the land is determined by the Office of Tax & Revenue; the vault square footage is supplied by the D.C. Department of Transportation's Public Space Regulation Administration (PSRA); rent per fuel oil tank is \$100 (the Council may adjust the amount of rent per fuel tank); and the utilization factor is currently 1.2% for vaults with a single level and .30% for additional levels (which is applied based on information supplied by PSRA).*

### REVENUE:

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Gross Revenue</b>
2019	\$38,679,815
2020 (Estimate)	\$28,639,710
2021 (Estimate)	\$33,829,210

## PUBLIC UTILITY TAX

### GENERAL LIABILITY:

The tax is imposed on the gross receipts of telephone, television and radio companies and on the units delivered to customers of natural gas, electricity and heating oil.

D.C. Code Citation: Title 47, Chapter 25.

**PRESENT RATE:** (January 1, 2020)

*Note: Non-residential rates are 1% greater than the residential rates. The 1% surcharge on non-residential customers is dedicated to the Ballpark Revenue Fund.*

### REVENUE:

Fiscal Year	Gross Revenues	Net Revenues
2019	\$156,273,587	\$148,093,508
2020 (Estimate)	\$117,961,000	\$111,561,759
2021 (Estimate)	\$130,707,135	\$123,382,577

### Transfer to Ballpark Revenue Fund:

Fiscal Year	Transfer Amount
2019	\$8,180,079
2020 (Estimate)	\$6,399,241
2021 (Estimate)	\$7,324,558

### COMPARATIVE DATA: (January 1, 2020)

#### METROPOLITAN AREA UTILITY TAX FACTS

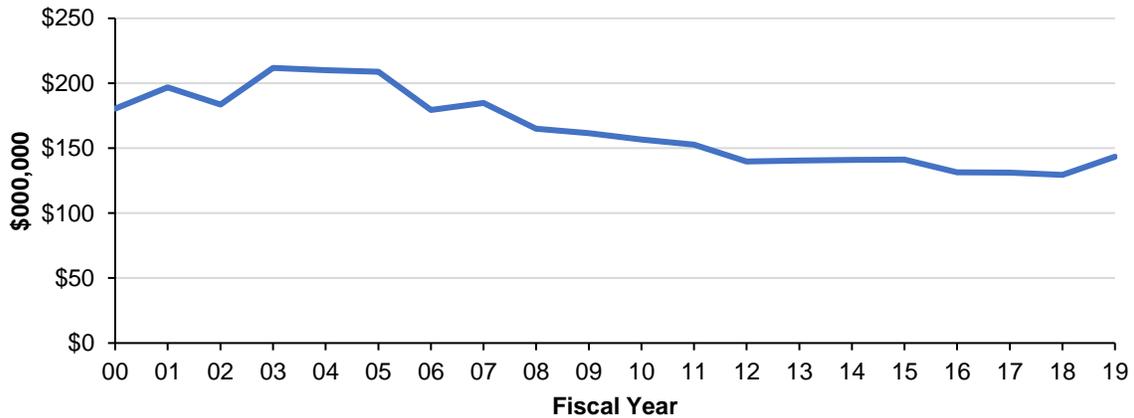
JURISDICTION	UTILITIES SUBJECT TO TAX	RATE	BASIS
District of Columbia	Television, radio and telephone	10.0% 11.0%	Gross receipts Residential Non-residential
	Heating oil	\$0.170 \$0.187	Per Gallon Residential Non-residential
	Natural gas	\$0.0707 \$0.0777	Per Therm Residential Non-residential
	Electric distribution	\$0.0070 \$0.0077	Per Kilowatt Hr Residential Non-residential.
Maryland	Electric, light and power, gas, oil pipeline, telegraph and telephone companies	2.0%	Gross receipts
	Natural gas	\$0.00402	Per Therm
	Electricity	\$0.00062	Per Kilowatt Hr
Virginia 2/	Electric 1/ Less than 2,500 kWh 2,500 – 50,000 kWh Above – 50,000 kWh Gas 1/ Below 500 CCF	\$0.00155/kWh \$0.00099/kWh \$0.00075/kWh \$0.0135/CCF	Utility Consumption

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% statewide communication sales and use tax.

PUBLIC UTILITY TAX-continued

**D.C. Public Utility Tax Revenue  
(in 2012 dollars)**



<b>YEAR</b>	<b>D.C. PUBLIC UTILITY TAX REVENUE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION (IN 2012 DOLLARS) (\$000,000)</b>	<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL TAX COLLECTED</b>
2000	\$180.4	4.3%
2001	\$196.9	4.5%
2002	\$183.7	4.4%
2003	\$211.8	4.9%
2004	\$210.1	4.5%
2005	\$208.8	4.1%
2006	\$179.5	3.4%
2007	\$184.8	3.2%
2008	\$164.9	2.9%
2009	\$161.7	3.0%
2010	\$156.7	3.0%
2011	\$152.7	2.8%
2012	\$139.8	2.4%
2013	\$140.5	2.3%
2014	\$141.0	2.3%
2015	\$141.3	2.1%
2016	\$131.4	1.9%
2017	\$131.1	1.8%
2018	\$129.5	1.8%
2019	\$143.5	1.8%

## RECORDATION AND TRANSFER TAXES

### GENERAL LIABILITY:

#### Recordation Tax

The recordation tax is imposed on the recording of all deeds to real estate in the District. The basis of the tax is the amount of consideration given for the property, including cash, property other than cash, mortgages, liens and security interest in non-residential property. Where there is no consideration or where the consideration is nominal, the tax is imposed based on the fair market value of the property.

The Fiscal Year 2018 Budget Support Act of 2017 provides a reduced recordation tax rate, or reduced economic interest in a cooperative unit tax rate to qualified first-time District homebuyers based on their residency status, prior homeownership, eligible property, 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. The eligible property refers to an improved residential real property, including an economic interest in a cooperative unit, purchased at an amount not to exceed the purchase ceiling of \$625,000 (adjusted annually beginning with real property tax year 2019 and rounded to the next lowest multiple of \$500).

The Recordation and Transfer Taxes Amendment Act of the Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Support Act of 2019 increases both the deed recordation and transfer tax rates to 2.5% from 1.45% for all mixed-use and commercial real estate transactions valued at \$2 million or higher. The subtitle goes into effect in tax year 2019.

The Nonprofit Workforce Housing Properties Real Property Tax Exemption Amendment Act of Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Support Act of 2019 exempts deed recordation taxes for rental housing owners who are non-profit entities, lease their units at certain income thresholds, and comply with additional requirements. For more details on qualifying for the exemption please refer to the D.C. Official Code § 47-1005.03.

D.C. Code Citation: Title 42, Chapter 11.

### PRESENT RATE: (January 1, 2020)

#### Deed Recordation

0.725% of consideration or fair market value for qualified first-time homebuyers,  
1.1% of consideration or fair market value for residential property transfers < \$400,000,  
1.45% of consideration or fair market value on the entire amount for all other deed transfers ≥ \$400,000.

2.5% of consideration or fair market value for all mixed-use and commercial real estate transfers ≥ \$2,000,000.

### REVENUE:

Fiscal Year	Gross Revenue	Net Revenue
2019	\$299,511,808	\$255,832,962
2020 (Estimate)	\$260,791,314	\$221,528,969
2021 (Estimate)	\$297,581,888	\$252,198,110

## Transfer Tax

The transfer tax is imposed on each transfer of real property at the time the deed is submitted for recordation. The tax is based upon the consideration paid for the transfer. Where there is no consideration or where the amount is nominal, the basis of the transfer tax is the fair market value of the property conveyed.

D.C. Code Citation: Title 47, Chapter 9.

### **PRESENT RATE: (January 1, 2020)**

#### **Deed Transfer**

1.1% of consideration or fair market value for residential property transfers < \$400,000,  
1.45% of consideration or fair market value on the entire amount for all other deed transfers ≥ \$400,000.  
2.5% of consideration or fair market value for all mixed-use and commercial real estate transfers ≥ \$2,000,000.

#### **REVENUE:**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Gross Revenue</b>	<b>Net Revenue</b>
2019	\$228,248,736	\$194,488,932
2020 (Estimate)	\$175,853,378	\$149,331,723
2021 (Estimate)	\$225,740,830	\$191,133,210

*Note: All property other than Class 1 taxed at 1.45% of consideration or full market value of transfer.*

## **RECORDATION AND TRANSFER TAXES**

Fifteen percent of the District's real estate transfer taxes and 15 percent of deed recordation taxes are deposited into the Housing Production Trust Fund. 85% of the Deed Transfer and Recordation Taxes attributable to the new buildings constructed on Lots 836, 837, and 855 in Square 37 (or future subdivision or creation of condominium units on the lots), is deposited to the West End Library and Fire Station Maintenance Fund.

#### **Housing Production Trust Fund/ Bond Repayment/ West End Library and Firehouse Maintenance Fund Transfers:**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Recordation Tax</b>	<b>Transfer Tax</b>
2019	\$43,678,846	\$33,759,804
2020 (Estimate)	\$39,262,345	\$26,521,655
2021 (Estimate)	\$45,383,778	\$34,607,620

#### **Economic Interest Tax**

The economic interest tax is triggered by either one of the following two elements: 1) more than 50% of the controlling interest of the property owner is transferred; or 2) 80% of the assets of the property owner consist of real property located in D.C.

A transfer of shares in a cooperative housing association in connection with the grant, transfer or assignment of proprietary leasehold or other proprietary interest, in whole or in part, is defined as a transfer of an economic interest and subject to the tax.

D.C. Code Citation: Title 42, Chapter 11.

**PRESENT RATE: (January 1, 2020)**

2.9% of consideration or fair market value, except that in the case of a transfer of economic interest in a cooperative housing association where the consideration is less than \$400,000, the rate of taxation shall be 2.2%.

For qualified first-time home buyers, the rate for an economic interest in a cooperative unit is:  
(i) 1.825% when consideration allocable to the real property is less than \$400,000; or  
(ii) 2.175% when consideration allocable to the real property is \$400,000 or greater.

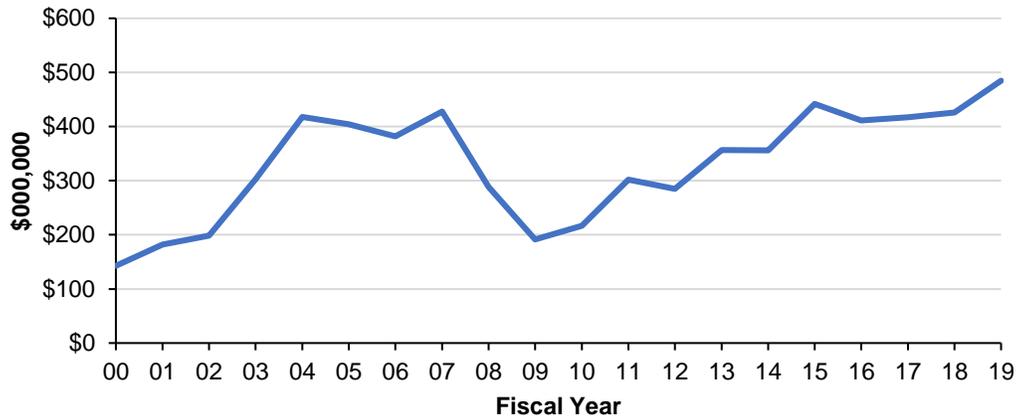
The Recordation and Transfer Taxes Amendment Act of the Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Support Act of 2019 increases the economic interest transfer tax rate for mixed-use or commercial property valued at \$2 million or above to 5% from 2.9%. Additionally, a surtax on the recordation of security interest instruments is imposed by the subtitle. The subtitle goes into effect in tax year 2019.

**REVENUE:**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Economic Interest</b>
2019	\$33,305,531
2020 (Estimate)	\$27,820,826
2021 (Estimate)	\$28,896,340

**RECORDATION AND TRANSFER TAXES-continued**

**D.C. Deed Recordation & Transfer Tax Revenue  
(in 2012 dollars)**



<b>YEAR</b>	<b>D.C. DEED RECORDATION &amp; TRANSFER TAX REVENUE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION (IN 2012 DOLLARS) (\$000,000)</b>	<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL TAX COLLECTED</b>
2000	\$142.7	3.4%
2001	\$182.3	4.2%
2002	\$198.4	4.7%
2003	\$302.7	7.0%
2004	\$417.5	8.9%
2005	\$404.3	7.9%
2006	\$381.8	7.3%
2007	\$427.8	7.4%
2008	\$288.3	5.0%
2009	\$191.6	3.5%
2010	\$216.8	4.1%
2011	\$302.1	5.6%
2012	\$284.9	4.9%
2013	\$356.5	5.9%
2014	\$356.1	5.8%
2015	\$442.0	6.6%
2016	\$411.5	5.9%
2017	\$417.1	5.9%
2018	\$425.8	5.9%
2019	\$484.7	6.2%

## **SALES AND USE TAX**

### **GENERAL LIABILITY:**

The District of Columbia has six tax categories that fall under the general sales and use tax. The retail sales tax rate of 6.0% 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 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 FY 2019 Budget Support Act of 2018, effective October 1, 2018 additionally exempts feminine hygiene products and diapers from the general retail sales tax.

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 subject to the jurisdiction of the District are required to collect and pay the 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.

D.C. Act 22-556, The Internet Sales Tax Emergency Amendment Act of 2018, which became effective, January 1, 2019, mandates businesses without a physical presence in the District with at least 200 transactions or \$100,000 in-state sales collect and remit sales taxes at the authorized retail rate on transactions delivered in the city. The law was passed as a result of the 2018 United States Supreme Court's decision on *South Dakota v. Wayfair* that states are allowed to require businesses without an economic nexus in the state to collect taxes on behalf of the state if the business conducted within the state reach the established threshold. D.C. Law 22-258 made the legislation permanent.

The FY 2020 Budget Support Act of 2019, effective October 1, 2019 exempts sales of diapers and incontinence products from the retail sales tax. Additionally, the Act 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.

D.C. Code Citation: Title 47, Chapters 20 and 22.

**PRESENT RATES:** (January 1, 2020)

A six-tier rate structure is presently in effect:

- 6.0% Retail rate for sales of certain tangible personal property and selected services; food, or drinks sold in vending machines; tickets to legitimate theaters and entertainment venues
- 6.0% Medical marijuana
- 8.0% Soft drinks. A "soft drink" is defined as a beverage with a natural or artificial sweetener that contains less than 100% juice; or a beverage that is less than 50% milk, soy or other milk substitutes; or coffee, coffee substitutes, cocoa, or tea.
- 10.0% Restaurant meals, drinks prepared for immediate consumption on the premises where sold, and prepaid telephone cards.
- 10.25% 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
- 14.95% Hotels (transient accommodations)
- 18.0% Parking of motor vehicles in commercial lots

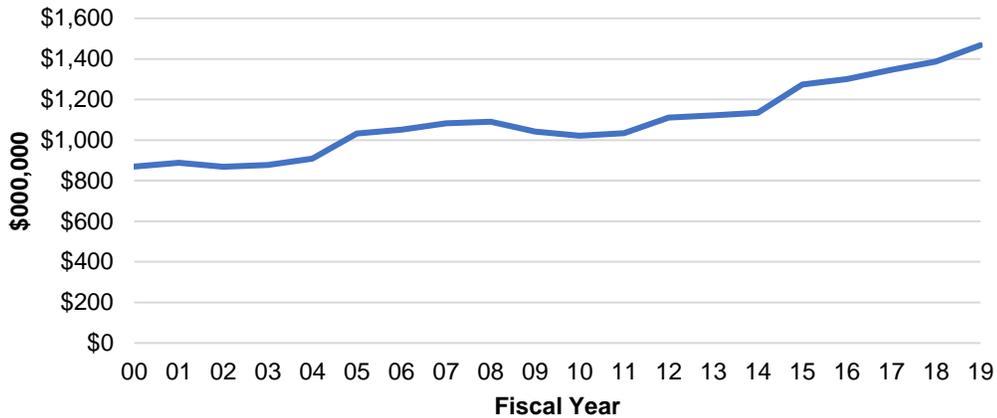
*Note: The following portions of the sales tax go to the Convention Center Fund: 1% from restaurant meals and 4.45% from transient accommodations. The 18% parking tax in commercial lots tax is dedicated to WMATA. The 6% tax on medical marijuana is dedicated to the Healthy DC and Health Care Expansion Fund. 0.3% tax on hotels is dedicated to Destination D.C. 0.3 percentage points of the 6% general sales tax rate is dedicated to the Commission on Arts and Humanities after any transfer of funds to TIF and the Convention Center. There are other transfers from gross sales and use tax including Tax Increment Financing Funds, Ballpark Fund, Healthy Schools and ABRA.*

**REVENUE:**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Gross Revenue</b>	<b>Net Revenue</b>
2019	\$1,597,726,500	\$1,092,038,404
2020 (Estimate)	\$1,255,915,241	\$865,150,945
2021 (Estimate)	\$1,390,692,002	\$933,730,462
<b>Transfers to:</b>		
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Convention Center and Destination DC</b>	<b>Tax Increment Financing (TIF) and PILOT</b>
2019	\$147,633,377	\$45,072,158
2020 (Estimate)	\$66,404,683	\$37,155,482
2021 (Estimate)	\$93,144,816	\$42,068,245
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Ballpark Fund</b>	<b>Healthy Schools</b>
2019	\$16,150,002	\$4,266,000
2020 (Estimate)	\$13,250,000	\$5,110,000
2021 (Estimate)	\$18,000,000	\$5,110,000
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>WMATA</b>	<b>ABRA</b>
2019	\$258,282,382	\$1,170,000
2020 (Estimate)	\$237,057,657	\$1,170,000
2021 (Estimate)	\$261,150,302	\$1,170,000
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Commission on Arts and Humanities</b>	<b>Healthy DC and Health Care Expansion</b>
2019	\$31,955,975	\$1,158,202
2020 (Estimate)	\$29,475,109	\$1,141,365
2021 (Estimate)	\$34,959,953	\$1,358,224

SALES AND USE TAX—Continued

**D.C. Sales and Use Tax Revenue  
(in 2012 dollars)**



<b>YEAR</b>	<b>D.C. SALES &amp; USE TAX REVENUE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION (IN 2012 DOLLARS) (\$000,000)</b>	<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL TAX COLLECTED</b>
2000	\$869.5	20.5%
2001	\$888.9	20.4%
2002	\$868.5	20.6%
2003	\$876.9	20.4%
2004	\$909.0	19.3%
2005	\$1,033.0	20.3%
2006	\$1,051.2	20.1%
2007	\$1,083.2	18.6%
2008	\$1,090.3	19.1%
2009	\$1,041.9	19.3%
2010	\$1,020.8	19.5%
2011	\$1,034.8	19.1%
2012	\$1,111.0	19.0%
2013	\$1,122.4	18.7%
2014	\$1,134.5	18.6%
2015	\$1,274.4	19.0%
2016	\$1,301.3	18.6%
2017	\$1,346.8	19.0%
2018	\$1,387.3	19.2%
2019	\$1,467.4	18.9%

## SPORTS WAGERING TAX

### GENERAL LIABILITY:

The Sports Wagering Lottery Amendment Act of 2018 legalized sports wagering in the District of Columbia after the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that the Professional and Amateur Sports Protection Act of 1992 (PAPSA) was unconstitutional because it infringed on states' 10<sup>th</sup> amendment rights.<sup>2</sup> PAPSA allowed states with legalized sports wagering within their borders to continue offering sports wagering, but prohibited the other 46 states from legalizing sports wagering.

The legalization of sports wagering allows individuals to be able to place single-game bets, teaser bets, parlays, over-under, moneyline, pools, exchange wagering, in-game wagering, in-play bets, proposition bets, and straight bets on sporting events. Wagering can occur in person, at a sports wagering facility or over the internet using websites or mobile devices. All bets must be initiated and received within the geographic boundaries of the District of Columbia.<sup>3</sup>

The Office of Lottery and Gaming (OLG) will regulate and operate sports wagering in the District. As a regulator, the OLG will govern all conduct associated with sports wagering, including sports wagering conditions, consumer protections, internal control systems, and maintenance of financial records.<sup>4</sup>

D.C. Code Citation: Title 3, Chapter 1301.

**PRESENT RATE:** (January 1, 2020)

The tax imposed on sports wagering is a 10 percent tax on privately operated sports wagering revenues, or total funds wagered less amounts paid to players.

### REVENUE:

Fiscal Year	Gross Revenue	Net Revenue
2019	--	--
2020 (Estimate)	--	--
2021 (Estimate)	\$941,694	\$741,694

### Transfer to Department of Behavioral Health Gambling Addiction Program:

Fiscal Year	Transfer Amount
2019	--
2020 (Estimate)	--
2021 (Estimate)	\$200,000

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2 Council of the District of Columbia, Committee on Finance and Revenue Committee Report. Report on Bill 22-944, the "Sports Wagering Lottery Amendment Act of 2018".

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

# TOLL TELECOMMUNICATIONS TAX

## GENERAL LIABILITY:

The tax is imposed on telecommunication companies, including wireless telecommunications providers, for the privilege of providing toll telecommunication service in the District. The service charge is on any sound, vision or speech communication for which there is a toll charge that varies in amount with the distance or elapsed transmission time of each individual communication or the transmission or reception of any sound, vision or speech communication that entitles a person upon the payment of a periodic charge that is determined as a flat amount or upon the basis of a total elapsed transmission time, to an unlimited number of communications to or from all or a substantial portion of persons who have telephone or radio telephone stations in a specified area outside the local telephone system area in which the station that provides the service is located.

The items clearly omitted from this tax are anything to do with equipment sales, rental, maintenance, repair or charges.

D.C. Code Citation: Title 47, Chapter 39.

## PRESENT RATE: (January 1, 2020)

10% of gross charges – residential

11% of gross charges – non-residential

*Note: Non-residential rates are 1% greater than the residential rates. The incremental revenue from the non-residential rate is dedicated to the Ballpark Revenue Fund established by [D.C. Code 10-1601.02].*

## REVENUE:

Fiscal Year	Gross Revenue	Net Revenue
2019	\$41,898,509	\$39,562,327
2020 (Estimate)	\$35,269,000	\$33,427,823
2021 (Estimate)	\$35,657,307	\$33,465,943

## Transfer to Ballpark Fund:

Fiscal Year	Transfer Amount
2019	\$2,336,182
2020 (Estimate)	\$1,841,177
2021 (Estimate)	\$2,191,364

## Metropolitan Area:

### TOLL TELECOMMUNICATIONS TAX RATES

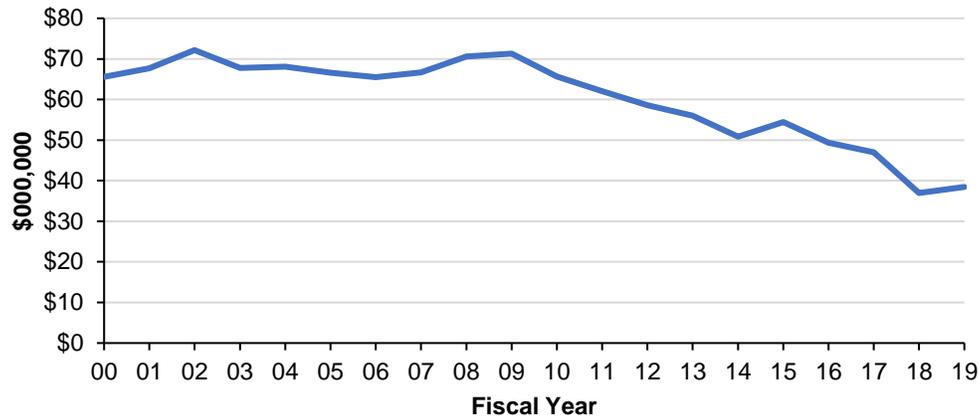
District of Columbia	Maryland <sup>1</sup>	Virginia <sup>2</sup>
10.0% Residential	2.0%	5%
11.0% Non-residential	2.0%	5%

<sup>1</sup>Maryland's tax is a public service company franchise tax on gross receipts.

<sup>2</sup>Virginia's tax is a communications sales tax, which is listed on consumers' bills.

TOLL TELECOMMUNICATIONS TAX-continued

**D.C. Toll Telecommunications Tax Revenue  
(in 2012 dollars)**



<b>YEAR</b>	<b>D.C. TOLL TELECOMMUNICATIONS TAX REVENUE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION (IN 2012 DOLLARS) (\$000,000)</b>	<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL TAX COLLECTED</b>
2000	\$65.6	1.5%
2001	\$67.7	1.6%
2002	\$72.2	1.7%
2003	\$67.7	1.6%
2004	\$68.1	1.4%
2005	\$66.6	1.3%
2006	\$65.5	1.3%
2007	\$66.7	1.1%
2008	\$70.6	1.2%
2009	\$71.3	1.3%
2010	\$65.7	1.3%
2011	\$62.0	1.1%
2012	\$58.6	1.0%
2013	\$56.0	0.9%
2014	\$50.8	0.8%
2015	\$54.5	0.8%
2016	\$49.3	0.7%
2017	\$47.0	0.7%
2018	\$37.0	0.5%
2019	\$38.5	0.5%

**BASEBALL GROSS RECEIPTS TAX**  
(Transferred to Ballpark Revenue Fund)

**GENERAL LIABILITY:**

The Ballpark Omnibus Financing and Revenue Act of 2004 requires that a Ballpark Fee must be paid by certain businesses on June 15th of every District fiscal year until the bonds issued to build the ballpark are re-paid. To determine if a business is subject to the Ballpark Fee, that business must compute its annual District gross receipts for the most recent taxable year ending before June 15th.

The persons subject to the Ballpark Fee are persons that have income of \$5,000,000 or more in annual District gross receipts and either are subject to filing franchise tax returns (whether Corporate or Unincorporated) or are employers required to make unemployment insurance contributions.

An entity granted an exemption from the D.C. Franchise Tax pursuant to D.C. Code § 47-1802.01, is not subject to the Ballpark Fee, unless it has unrelated business taxable income. A tax-exempt entity with unrelated business taxable income must pay the Ballpark Fee if \$5,000,000 or more of its annual D.C. Gross Receipts are attributable to any unrelated business taxable income for its most recent calendar or fiscal year.

D.C. Code Citation: Title 47, Chapter 27B

**PRESENT RATE:** (January 1, 2020)

**BALLPARK FEE SCHEDULE**

<b>D.C. Gross Receipts</b>	<b>Ballpark Fee</b>
Less than \$ 5,000,000	\$0
\$ 5,000,000 to \$ 8,000,000	\$5,500
\$ 8,000,001 to \$12,000,000	\$10,800
\$12,000,001 to \$16,000,000	\$14,000
\$16,000,001 and greater	\$16,500

**REVENUE:**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Revenue</b>
2019	\$45,095,866
2020 (Estimate)	\$34,985,059
2021 (Estimate)	\$37,400,000

## HEALTHCARE PROVIDER TAX

*(Transferred to Nursing Facility Quality of Care Fund)*

The Healthcare Provider Tax imposes a 6% assessment on the District's nursing homes (tax is per annum of net resident revenue) in monthly installments. All the funds raised are designated to go to the Nursing Facility Quality of Care Fund.

D.C. Code Citation: Title 47, Chapter 12C

### REVENUE:

Fiscal Year	Revenue
2019	\$14,337,865
2020 (Estimate)	\$15,345,372
2021 (Estimate)	\$15,652,280

## ICF-IDD ASSESSMENT *(Transferred to Stevie Sellows Quality Improvement Fund)*

Each intermediate care facility for individuals with intellectual or developmental disabilities (ICF-IDD) in D.C. must pay an assessment of 5.5% of gross revenue in quarterly installments. All assessments shall be transferred to the Stevie Sellows Quality Improvement Fund which is used to fund quality of care improvements at ICF-IDDs.

D.C. Code Citation: Title 47, Chapter 12D

### REVENUE:

Fiscal Year	Revenue
2019	\$4,863,693
2020 (Estimate)	\$5,077,086
2021 (Estimate)	\$5,077,086

## HOSPITAL BED TAX AND HOSPITAL PROVIDER FEE *(Transferred to Hospital Fund and Hospital Provider Fee Fund)*

Beginning October 1, 2019, the District may charge each hospital a fee based on its outpatient gross patient revenue. The fee is charged at a uniform rate of 0.1042% that is set to generate an amount described in D.C. Code §44-664.03(a). The fees collected are deposited in the Hospital Provider Fee Fund.

Also beginning October 1, 2018, the District may charge each hospital a fee based on its inpatient net patient revenue. The fee is charged at a uniform rate of 0.322% necessary to generate no more than \$8,814,004 (D.C. Code §44-664.13(a)(2)). The fees collected are deposited in the Hospital Fund.

Both fees will sunset September 30, 2029.

D.C. Code Citation: Title 44, Chapters 6A

**REVENUE:**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Revenue</b>
2019	\$13,797,275
2020 (Estimate)	\$15,486,935
2021 (Estimate)	\$15,126,968

## NON-TAX REVENUE AND LOTTERY

### NON-TAX REVENUE

#### GENERAL LIABILITY:

Local non-tax revenue refers to fines, fees, and other charges that flow into the District of Columbia's general fund. These revenues are categorized into four major categories; licenses and permits (which includes the revenue from motor vehicle registration fees reported on page 17), fines and forfeitures, charges for services, and miscellaneous revenues, which includes interest income, unclaimed property, payment in lieu of taxes, and other revenue sources.

#### REVENUE:

Fiscal Year	Revenue
2019	\$619,241,492
2020 (Estimate)	\$397,211,368
2021 (Estimate)	\$439,950,479

## LOTTERY

### GENERAL LIABILITY:

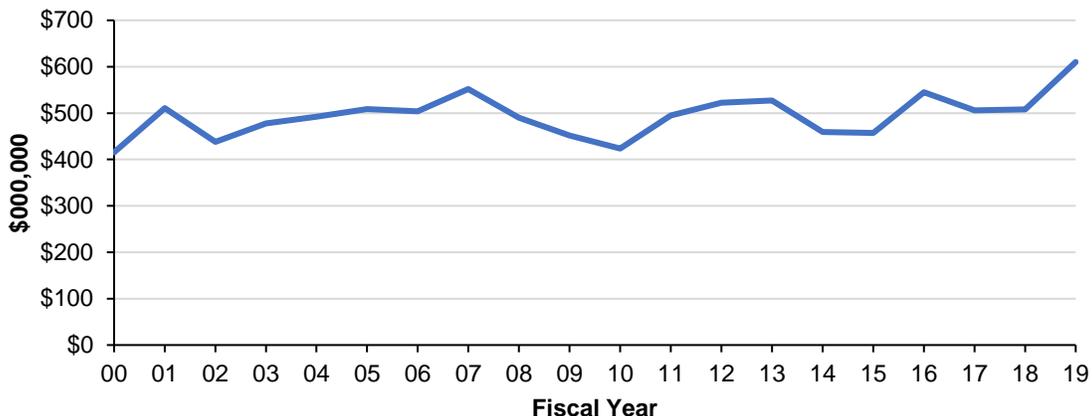
Every year, the District of Columbia Lottery and Charitable Games Control Board transfers the net proceeds of receipts from lottery gaming to the General Fund. The proceeds are equal to gross receipts net of payouts and administrative costs. The transfer is based primarily on ticket sales and prize payout. Games included as part of the D.C. Lottery are DC 2, DC 3, DC 4, DC 5, Race2Riches, DC Fast Play, Lucky for Life, the lucky one, Powerball, Mega Millions, DC Scratchers, DC Keno, Sports Wagering, and Tap-N-Play.

### REVENUE:

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Revenue</b>
2019	\$45,050,000
2020 (Estimate)	\$34,132,370
2021 (Estimate)	\$51,373,247

**NON-TAX REVENUE-continued**

**D.C. Non-Tax Revenue and Lottery  
(in 2012 dollars)**



<b>YEAR</b>	<b>NON-TAX REVENUE AND LOTTERY ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION (IN 2012 DOLLARS) (\$000,000)</b>	<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL TAX AND NON-TAX REVENUE COLLECTED</b>
2000	\$415.4	9.1%
2001	\$510.7	10.8%
2002	\$437.7	9.6%
2003	\$477.5	10.2%
2004	\$492.4	9.6%
2005	\$508.5	9.2%
2006	\$504.0	8.9%
2007	\$552.1	8.8%
2008	\$489.9	8.0%
2009	\$451.6	7.8%
2010	\$423.3	7.6%
2011	\$494.6	8.4%
2012	\$522.5	8.3%
2013	\$527.1	8.1%
2014	\$459.0	7.1%
2015	\$457.5	6.4%
2016	\$544.8	7.3%
2017	\$505.9	6.7%
2018	\$507.8	6.6%
2019	\$610.1	7.3%

## **SPECIAL PURPOSE NON-TAX REVENUE**

### **GENERAL LIABILITY:**

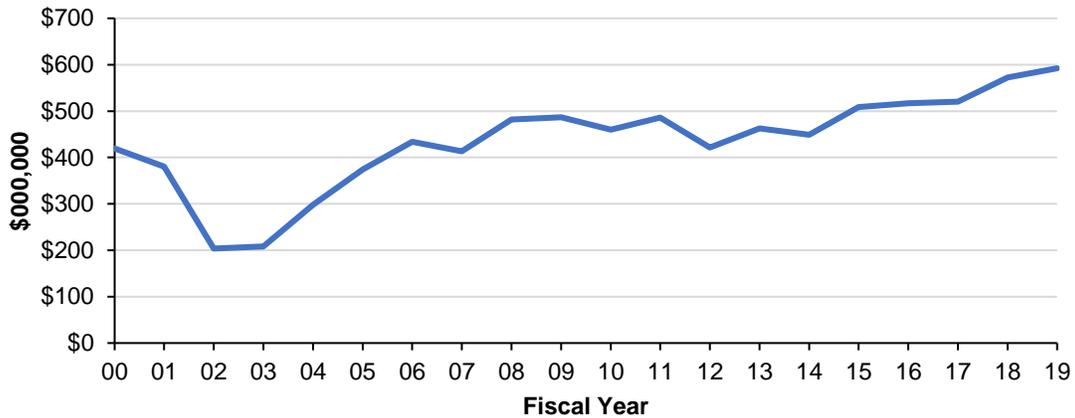
Special purpose non-tax revenues, often referred to as “Other” or “O-Type” revenues, are funds generated from fees, fines, assessments or reimbursements that are dedicated to the District agency that collects the revenues to cover the cost of performing the function. The “dedication” of the revenue to the collecting agency is what distinguishes this revenue from the general-purpose non-tax revenues. The legislation that creates the fee, fine or assessment must stipulate its purpose-designation and must also state whether any unspent funds are to retain designation after the fiscal year or revert to general-purpose funds. Unspent revenue in certain funds cannot revert to general purpose funds.

### **REVENUE:**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Revenue</b>
2019	\$644,828,000
2020 (Estimate)	\$574,645,000
2021 (Estimate)	\$681,396,000

**SPECIAL PURPOSE NON-TAX REVENUE-continued**

**D.C. O-Type or Special Purpose Non-Tax Revenue  
(in 2012 dollars)**



<b>YEAR</b>	<b>SPECIAL PURPOSE NON-TAX REVENUE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION (IN \$2012) (\$000,000)</b>	<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL TAX, NON-TAX AND SPECIAL PURPOSE NON-TAX REVENUE COLLECTED</b>
2000	\$419.1	8.3%
2001	\$380.6	7.3%
2002	\$203.7	4.2%
2003	\$208.5	4.2%
2004	\$297.8	5.4%
2005	\$374.0	6.3%
2006	\$434.2	7.0%
2007	\$413.6	6.1%
2008	\$482.2	7.2%
2009	\$486.8	7.7%
2010	\$459.8	7.5%
2011	\$485.9	7.6%
2012	\$421.6	6.2%
2013	\$462.8	6.6%
2014	\$448.9	6.4%
2015	\$508.5	6.6%
2016	\$517.0	6.4%
2017	\$520.4	6.4%
2018	\$572.7	6.9%
2019	\$592.2	6.6%

**PART III -- SELECTED D.C. TAX STATISTICS**

**TABLE 3**  
**D.C. TAX REVENUE**  
**Budgetary Basis**  
**(In Thousands of Nominal Dollars)**

<b>FISCAL YEAR</b>	<b>TOTAL COLLECTIONS</b>	<b>INCOME TAXES /1</b>	<b>PROPERTY TAXES /2</b>	<b>EXCISE AND SALES AND USE TAXES /3</b>	<b>GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES /4</b>	<b>OTHER TAXES /5</b>
2000	3,116,477	1,338,564	692,781	731,511	212,011	141,610
2001	3,293,608	1,400,237	707,423	761,474 a	233,740	190,734
2002	3,228,804	1,160,424	803,389	750,059	231,786	283,146
2003	3,384,087	1,167,452	901,888	780,207	261,348	273,192
2004	3,804,572	1,299,009	1,027,976	826,169	271,897	379,521
2005	4,249,024	1,472,432	1,148,333	956,767	294,665 a	376,827
2006	4,516,332	1,591,483	1,241,515	1,004,470	288,322 b	390,542
2007	5,154,830	1,736,361	1,548,331	1,056,780	315,160 b	498,198
2008	5,324,683	1,755,894	1,760,356	1,107,631	310,680 b	390,122
2009	5,052,140	1,478,068	1,924,468	1,072,353	315,341 b	261,910
2010	5,005,153	1,434,131	1,907,755	1,075,730	322,578 c	264,959
2011	5,325,261	1,656,282	1,800,745	1,127,502	342,316 d	398,416
2012	5,861,807	1,956,590	1,910,254	1,218,577	360,874 d	415,512
2013	6,100,486	2,094,179	2,003,088	1,246,803	343,891 d	412,525
2014	6,297,282	2,094,754	2,104,171	1,281,998	385,182 d	431,177
2015	6,916,842	2,315,842	2,287,847	1,424,895	359,393 e	528,866
2016	7,233,584	2,464,330	2,456,990	1,451,321	362,858 e	498,085
2017	7,472,852	2,512,522	2,569,101	1,527,381	361,776 e	502,072
2018	7,771,338	2,641,586	2,659,241	1,597,405	365,129 e	507,976
2019	8,455,407	2,941,982	2,827,757	1,707,222	395,069 e	583,377

/1 Income Taxes: Includes Individual Income, Corporation Franchise, and Unincorporated Business Franchise taxes.

/2 Property Taxes: Includes Real Property, Personal Property, and Public Space Rental taxes.

/3 Excise and Sales and Use Taxes: Includes General Sales and Use Taxes; Alcoholic Beverage, Cigarette, and Motor Vehicle Excise taxes; and Motor Vehicle Fuel tax.

a/ Also includes Hotel Occupancy tax.

/4 Gross Receipts Taxes: Includes Public Utility, Toll Telecommunications, and Insurance Premiums taxes.

a/ Also includes Baseball Gross Receipts tax.

b/ Also includes Baseball Gross Receipts tax and Healthcare Provider tax.

c/ Also includes Baseball Gross Receipts tax, Healthcare Provider tax, and Hospital and Medical Services Corporation (HMSC) contribution.

d/ Also includes Baseball Gross Receipts tax, Healthcare Provider tax, HMSC contribution, Hospital Bed tax and Hospital Provider fee, and Intermediate Care Facility for Individuals with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities (ICF-IDD) assessment.

e/ Also includes Baseball Gross Receipts tax, Healthcare Provider tax, Hospital Bed tax and Hospital Provider fee, and ICF-IDD assessment

/5 Other Taxes: Includes Estate, Deed Recordation, Deed Transfer, and Economic Interest taxes.

Source: *Government of the District of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Report* (various years)

**TABLE 4  
2017 D.C. INCOME TAX DISTRIBUTION**

ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASS	NO. OF RETURNS	PERCENT 1/	ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME AMOUNT	PERCENT 1/	NET TAXABLE INCOME AMOUNT	PERCENT 1/
<b>RETURNS WITH ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS</b>						
Less than \$0	1,916	1.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
\$0 - \$9,999	2,809	1.8%	14,292,583	0.1%	-18,727,755	-0.1%
\$10,000 - \$19,999	4,535	3.0%	70,254,033	0.3%	9,910,914	0.0%
\$20,000 - \$29,999	7,339	4.8%	185,581,590	0.7%	72,604,573	0.3%
\$30,000 - \$39,999	9,262	6.1%	324,455,565	1.2%	163,714,761	0.7%
\$40,000 - \$49,999	9,507	6.3%	427,296,257	1.6%	253,531,160	1.1%
\$50,000 and Over	116,495	76.7%	25,044,088,263	96.1%	22,229,187,822	97.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>151,863</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>26,065,968,291</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>22,710,221,475</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>RETURNS WITH STANDARD DEDUCTIONS</b>						
Less than \$0	5,466	2.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
\$0 - \$9,999	34,228	16.0%	182,090,437	2.3%	-68,575,921	-1.1%
\$10,000 - \$19,999	38,309	17.9%	567,414,903	7.2%	214,261,257	3.6%
\$20,000 - \$29,999	32,226	15.0%	802,021,192	10.2%	499,116,234	8.3%
\$30,000 - \$39,999	25,185	11.8%	876,342,380	11.2%	640,694,799	10.7%
\$40,000 - \$49,999	21,573	10.1%	969,075,327	12.4%	779,039,906	13.0%
\$50,000 and Over	57,329	26.7%	4,437,060,274	56.6%	3,923,339,341	65.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>214,316</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>7,834,004,513</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5,987,875,616</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

1/ Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

**TABLE 5  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS - TAXABLE, EXEMPT AND TOTALS  
TAX YEAR 2019**

Type of Property	Total Acres	Land Value	Improvements	Total Value	Gross Tax Revenue 1/	% of All Properties		Number of Properties
						Land Acres	Total Value	
<b>Total Taxable</b>	13,349	88,112,945,513	141,206,134,259	229,319,079,772	2,755,484,452	45	69	196,583
<b>Class One</b>	10,594	54,427,793,025	72,999,884,762	127,427,677,788	947,160,674	36	38	186,883
Residential/Single Family	8,173	43,628,223,110	52,537,908,936	96,166,132,046	700,577,261	27	29	164,954
Homestead	5,951	30,379,767,358	33,687,694,441	64,067,461,799	427,635,029	20	19	95,797
Non-seniors	4,644	24,924,758,248	29,280,265,246	54,205,023,494	396,036,335	16	16	76,756
Seniors	1,308	5,455,009,110	4,407,429,195	9,862,438,305	31,598,694	4	3	19,041
Non-Homestead	2,221	13,248,455,752	18,850,214,495	32,098,670,247	272,942,232	7	10	69,157
Residential/Multifamily	2,413	10,679,793,263	19,906,133,225	30,585,926,488	243,291,267	8	9	21,477
Residential/ Partially Taxed	8	119,776,652	555,842,601	675,619,254	3,292,146	0	0	452
<b>Class Two</b>	2,721	33,564,601,668	68,115,727,787	101,680,329,454	1,796,231,818	9	31	9,313
Large Office Buildings	402	18,047,156,247	45,201,906,219	63,249,062,466	1,190,024,939	1	19	630
Hotels/Motels	102	2,397,625,599	5,682,039,288	8,079,664,887	150,815,139	0	2	175
Other Commercial	1,875	11,951,524,820	15,089,756,566	27,041,281,386	412,556,238	6	8	8,371
Commercial/ Partially Taxed	343	1,168,295,002	2,142,025,714	3,310,320,715	42,835,502	1	1	137
<b>Class Three</b>	25	101,283,070	77,941,790	179,224,860	9,092,576	0	0	284
<b>Class Four</b>	8	19,267,750	12,579,920	31,847,670	2,999,385	0	0	103
<b>Total Exempt</b>	16,447	61,634,990,446	40,667,988,836	102,302,979,282	1,746,950,651	55	31	11,581
Total U.S./D.C. Government	12,841	47,467,537,916	21,390,754,335	68,858,292,251	1,206,307,574	43	21	5,233
United States	10,625	39,343,900,780	13,576,044,133	52,919,944,913	937,847,234	36	16	2,852
District of Columbia	2,216	8,123,637,136	7,814,710,202	15,938,347,338	268,460,340	7	5	2,381
Total Non-U.S./D.C. Exempt	3,051	12,177,802,026	15,261,697,517	27,439,499,543	441,268,870	10	8	5,635
Low-Income	65	216,401,071	264,738,922	481,139,993	3,642,823	0	0	1,444
Religious	579	2,164,502,073	1,848,559,243	4,013,061,316	69,353,872	2	1	1,131
Educational	731	3,517,745,884	3,728,540,584	7,246,286,468	127,322,462	2	2	457
Charitable	148	536,641,909	705,126,543	1,241,768,452	18,066,220	0	0	449
Hospitals	84	187,114,780	619,488,218	806,602,998	14,377,296	0	0	9
Libraries	1	13,375,960	9,348,770	22,724,730	405,057	0	0	1
Foreign Governments	293	1,432,450,610	2,094,990,522	3,527,441,132	51,460,446	1	1	620
Cemeteries	344	338,455,870	22,693,915	361,149,785	6,363,878	1	0	23
Miscellaneous	612	3,291,575,013	5,789,686,030	9,081,261,043	138,596,297	2	3	1,123
WMATA	193	479,538,856	178,524,770	658,063,626	11,680,520	1	0	378
Partially Exempt	555	1,989,650,504	4,015,536,984	6,005,187,488	99,374,207	2	2	713
<b>Total Taxable &amp; Exempt 2/ 3/</b>	29,796	149,747,935,959	181,874,123,095	331,622,059,054	4,502,435,103	100	100	208,164

1/ Gross tax revenue does not include eligible tax abatements, credits, exemptions, real property account adjustments or refunds.

2/ Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

3/ The data in this table represent approximately 46 square miles of land area. The District of Columbia has a total of approximately 69 square miles of total land area including 7 square miles of water area and 16 miles of highways, streets, roads, and alleys.

**PART IV -- HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN D.C. TAX STRUCTURE,  
FY 1970 TO FY 2020**

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE  
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2020**

	<b>FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE</b>	<b>CHANGE</b>	<b>FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/</b>
<b>ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES:</b>				
<b>Beer</b>				
	1970	1970	Rate increased 25¢/barrel to \$2.25/barrel	+\$ 150,000
	1989	1989	Rate increased 54¢/barrel to \$2.79/barrel	+\$ 250,000
<b>Sparkling Wine</b>				
	1989	1989	Rate decreased 5¢/gal to 40¢/gal	-\$ 25,000
	1990	1990	Rate increased 5¢/gal to 45¢/gal	+\$ 20,000
<b>Spirits</b>				
	1970	1970	Rate increased 25¢/gal to \$2.00/gal	+\$ 1,500,000
	1978	1978	Rate decreased 50¢/gal to \$1.50/gal	-\$ 1,800,000
<b>Wine (14% or Less Alcohol)</b>				
	1989	1989	Rate increased 25¢/gal to 40¢/gal	+\$ 750,000
	1990	1990	Rate decreased 10¢/gal to 30¢/gal	-\$ 300,000
<b>(More than 14% Alcohol)</b>				
	1989	1989	Rate increased 7¢/gal to 40¢/gal	+\$ 25,000
<b>CIGARETTES</b>				
		1970	Rate increased from 3¢/pk to 4¢/pk	+\$ 1,050,000
	1973	1973	Rate increased from 4¢/pk to 6¢/pk	+\$ 1,800,000
	1976	1976	Rate increased from 6¢/pk to 10¢/pk	+\$ 2,600,000
	1977	1977	Rate increased from 10¢/pk to 13¢/pk	+\$ 2,400,000
	1987	1987	Rate increased from 13¢/pk to 17¢/pk (April 1987)	+\$ 1,200,000
	1991	1992	Rate increased from 17¢/pk to 30¢/pk (April 1991)	+\$ 5,200,000
	1992	1992	Rate increased from 30¢/pk to 50¢/pk (April 1992)	+\$ 4,500,000
	1993	1993	Rate increased from 50¢/pk to 65¢/pk (July 1993)	+\$ 4,500,000
	2002	2003	Rate increased from 65¢/pk to \$1.00/pk (January 2003)	+\$ 5,800,000
	2008	2009	Rate increased from \$1.00/pk to \$2.00/pk (October 2008)	+\$ 12,530,000
	2009	2010	Rate increased from \$2.00/pk to \$2.50/pk (October 2009)	+\$ 10,215,000
	2012	2012	Rate increased from \$2.50 to \$2.86/pk (October 2011)	+\$ 1,080,000
	2014	2015	Rate increased from \$2.86 to \$2.90/pk	---
	2015	2016	Rate increased from \$2.90 to \$2.91/pk	---
	2016	2017	Rate increased from \$2.91 to \$2.92/pk	---
	2017	2018	Rate increased from \$2.92 to \$2.94/pk	---
	2018	2019	Rate increased from \$2.94 to \$4.94/pk due to excise tax increase from \$2.50 to \$4.50/pk	+\$ 5,220,000

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE  
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2020**

	<b>FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE</b>	<b>CHANGE</b>	<b>FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/</b>
<b>DEED RECORDATION AND TRANSFER</b>				
<b>Recordation</b>				
	1976	1976	Rate increased from 0.5% to 1.0% of consideration.	+\$ 1,200,000
	1978	1978	An excise tax is imposed on the transferrers of residential real property containing 4 or fewer dwelling units at rates ranging from 3% to 97% of gain.	---
	1978	1978	Excise tax on transferrers of residential real property expired.	---
	1980	1980	Tax base expanded to include construction loan deeds of trust on mortgages, permanent loan deeds of trust on mortgages and purchase mortgages.	+\$ 1,000,000
	1989	1989	Rate increased from 1.0% to 1.1% of consideration.	+\$ 4,000,000
	1989	1990	Established recordation tax on transfers of economic interests at the rate of 2.2%.	+\$ 5,500,000
	1994	1994	Expand recordation tax base to security interest (June 1994).	+\$ 1,800,000
	2002	2003	Rate increased from 1.1% to 1.5% 7/	+\$ 16,722,000
	2002	2003	15% of the District's real estate recordation taxes will be deposited in the Housing Production Trust Fund to provide financial assistance for housing available to low and moderate-income families and individuals.	-\$ 2,529,000
	2004	2005	Rate decreased from 1.5% to 1.1%.	-\$ 53,862,000
	2006	2007	Rate increased from 1.1% to 1.45% 11/	+\$ 43,472,000
	2006	2007	40% of the revenue generated by increasing the deed recordation tax to 1.45% will be deposited in the Comprehensive Housing Strategy Fund to provide housing assistance to low- and moderate-income households.	\$ ---
	2008	2009	The dedication of revenue to the Comprehensive Housing Strategy Fund was repealed.	\$ ---
	2017	2018	Recordation tax rate on eligible property purchased by an eligible first-time District homebuyer is reduced to 0.725%	-\$ 2,393,000**
	2019	2019	Rate increased to 2.5% on sales of commercial and mixed-use property greater than \$2 million.	+\$
	2019	2020	Creates a deed recordation tax exemption for non-profits who acquire rental housing but must lease units at certain income levels and comply with additional requirements.	-\$ 1,813,000

\*\* Includes full year revenue effect of the rate decrease for an economic interest in a cooperative unit for an eligible property purchased by a first-time homebuyer.

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE  
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2020**

	<b>FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE</b>	<b>CHANGE</b>	<b>FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/</b>
<b>DEED RECORDATION AND TRANSFER-continued:</b>				
<b>Transfer</b>				
	1980	1980	A transfer tax is imposed on each transfer of real property at the rate of 1.0% of the consideration paid.	+\$ 12,000,000
	1989	1989	Rate increased from 1.0% to 1.1% of consideration.	+\$ 3,300,000
	2000	2000	Clarifies that the transfer tax will be based on the sales price of real property.	---
	2002	2003	Rate increased from 1.1% to 1.5%. 7/	+\$ 11,072,000
	2002	2003	15% of the District's real estate transfer taxes will be deposited in the Housing Production Trust Fund to provide financial assistance for housing available to low and moderate-income families and individuals.	-\$ 2,471,000
	2004	2005	Rate decreased from 1.5% to 1.1%.	-\$ 35,663,000
	2006	2007	Rate increased from 1.1% to 1.45% 11/	+\$ 26,643,000
	2006	2007	40% of the difference between the 1.1% and the 1.45% increase in the District's real estate transfer taxes will be deposited in the Comp. Housing Strategy Fund to provide financial assistance for housing available to low and moderate-income families and individuals.	-\$ 9,558,000
	2019	2019	Rate increased to 2.5% on sales of commercial and mixed-use property greater than \$2 million.	+\$ 9,300,000
<b>ECONOMIC INTEREST</b>				
	1989	1990	A recordation tax of 2.2% is imposed on transfers of economic interest occurring on or after October 1, 1989	+\$ 1,525,000
	2008	2009	Rate increased from 2.2% to 2.9%	+\$ 8,000,000
	2017	2018	Rate decrease for an economic interest in a cooperative unit for an eligible property purchased by a first-time homebuyer to: (i) 1.825% when consideration allocable to the real property is less than \$400,000; or (ii) 2.175% when consideration allocable to the real property is \$400,000 or greater.	---
	2019	2019	Rate increased from 2.9% to 5.0% for commercial and mixed-use property greater than \$2 million	+\$ 1,261,000
<b>FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS</b>				
<b>Banks and Building Association Gross Earnings</b>				
	1976	1976	Rate on banks increased from 4% to 6%; rate on building associations increased from 2% to 3%.	+\$ 5,600,000
	1977	1977	Rate on building associations decreased from 3% to 2%.	-\$ 2,500,000
	1980	1981	Financial institutions added to corporation franchise base/gross earning tax phased out. 2/	+\$ 3,569,000
<b>HEALTH EXCHANGE ASSESSMENT:</b>				
	2014	2015	Assess health insurance carriers at a rate just under 1 percent to cover FY 2015 operating expenses.	+\$ 28,751,244

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE  
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2020**

	<b>FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE</b>	<b>CHANGE</b>	<b>FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/</b>
<b>INCOME TAXES:</b>				
<b>Individual Income: 3/</b>				
	1970	1970	New rates and brackets: From % <u>2 3 4 5 6</u> \$000 <u>1 2 2 5</u> over 10 To % <u>2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</u> \$000 <u>1 1 1 2 3 4 5 8</u> over 25	
	1975	1976	Income tax credit for excess property taxes paid by low income persons.	
	1976	1976	Personal exemptions and child care deduction conformed to federal law.	+\$ 1,500,000
			New rates and brackets % <u>2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11</u> \$000 <u>1 1 1 1 1 5 3 4 8</u> over 25	+\$ 14,900,000
	1977	1977	Income tax credit for excess property taxes paid: a) Over 62, blind, disabled-income limit \$20,000-credit limit \$750 b) Under 62-income limit \$7,000-credit limit \$320.	-\$ 3,917,000
	1978	1978	Income tax credit for excess property taxes paid: a) Over 62, blind, disabled-income limit \$20,000-credit limit \$750 b) Under 62-income limit \$10,000-credit limit \$400.	-\$ 2,309,000
	1978	1979	Income tax credit for excess property taxes raised to \$750 and income cap raised to \$20,000 for claimants under age 62 who are not blind or disabled.	-\$ 1,000,000
	1980	1980	Installment dates for payments and declarations of estimated tax changed from July 15 <sup>th</sup> to June 15 <sup>th</sup> and from October 15 <sup>th</sup> to September 15 <sup>th</sup> .	+\$ 2,500,000
	1982	1982	Conformity to federal income tax law with certain modifications.	-\$ 6,200,000
	1982	1983	Conformity to federal law on medical and dental expenses, and casualty losses.	+\$ 3,015,000
	1987	1987	Require seizure of individual income tax refunds of the University of the District of Columbia adjudicated student loan defaulters.	---

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE  
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2020**

FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT	CHANGE	FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/ (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)									
		FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	
<b>INCOME TAXES-continued:</b>											
Individual Income-continued:											
1987	1987 new rates and brackets % 6 8 10 \$000 10 10 over 20 for CY 1987 % 6 8 9.5 for CY 1988 \$000 10 10 over 20 and subsequent years	2.9	17.7	19.9	23.0	26.0					
1987	Increased personal exemption to \$885 for 1987; \$1,025 for 1988; \$1,160 for 1989; \$1,270 for 1990; and \$1,370 for 1991 and subsequent calendar years	-7.6	-11.9	-17.7	-22.5	-26.8					
1987	Increased standard deduction from \$1,000 to \$2,000.	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0					
1987	Retain \$3,000 exclusion for certain retirees.	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0					
1987	Established low-income credit.	-2.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0					
1989	Repealed Political Contribution Credit	---	---	0.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Required same deduction method used when filing federal return.	---	---	1.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
	Begin taxation of lottery winnings.	---	---	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
		<b>FY 00</b>		<b>FY 01</b>		<b>FY 02</b>		<b>FY 03</b>		<b>FY 04</b>	
1999	Tax Parity Act of 1999 (estimates assume full enactment)	21.2		56.2		77.2		99.9		148.7	
	<b>REDUCED TAX RATES AS FOLLOWS:</b>										
	Lowest Rate: \$0 - \$10,000 (currently 6.0%)	5.0%		5.0%		5.0%		4.5%		4.0%	
	Middle Rate: \$10,001 - \$20,000 (currently 8.0%)	7.5% \$10-\$30K		7.5% \$10-\$30K		7.0% \$10-\$40K		7.0% \$10-\$40K		6.0% \$10-\$40K	
	Top Rate 4/: Over \$20,000 (currently 9.5%)	9.5%		9.3%		9.0%		8.7%		8.5%	
	Top Bracket	\$20K		\$30K		\$30K		\$40K		\$40K	

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE  
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2020**

	<b>FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE</b>	<b>CHANGE</b>	<b>FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/</b>
<b>INCOME TAXES-Individual Income continued:</b>				
		2003	Tax Parity Act of 1999 Suspended	---
	2000	2001	Earned Income Tax Credit: Tax Year 2001 – 10% of federal credit Tax Year 2002 – 25% of federal credit	-\$ 18,711,000
	2004	2005	Top rate decreases from 9.3% to 9.0%	-\$ 24,000,000
	2005	2005	Long-term care insurance premiums paid after 04/11/05, total deduction amount limited to \$500.	-\$ 146,475
	2006	2006	Lowest, middle and top rates decrease from 5.0% to 4.5%, 7.5% to 7.0%, and 9.0% to 8.7%, respectively. The middle rate range increased from \$30,000 to \$40,000 and the top rate will begin at \$40,001.	-\$ 53,000,000
	2006	2006	Expansion of EITC to non-custodial parents	-\$ 3,000,000
	2006	2006	Raise standard deduction from \$2,000 to \$2,500 and personal exemptions from \$1,370 to \$1,500 and conform with IRS extension of time to file return from August to October.	-\$ 6,900,000
	2006	2006	Increase EITC match from 25% to 35% of federal credit	-\$ 7,100,000
	2006	2007	Lowest, middle and top rates decrease from 4.5% to 4.0%, 7.0% to 6.0%, and 8.7% to 8.5%, respectively	-\$ 64,000,000
	2007	2008	Raise standard deduction from \$2,500 to \$4,000 and personal exemptions from \$1,500 to \$1,675.	-\$ 17,084,000
	2007	2008	Expansion of first-time homebuyer credit to all D.C. Government employees.	-\$ 700,000
	2007	2008	Domestic partners may file either a joint return or file separately on the D.C. Individual tax return.	---
	2009	2009	Increase EITC match from 35% to 40% of federal credit	-\$ 1,870,000
	2009	2010	Delay implementation of standard deduction indexing through FY2013.	+\$ 2,900,000
	2009	2010	Delay implementation of personal exemption indexing through FY2013.	+\$ 2,300,000
	2011	2012	Added a new bracket at 8.95% for D.C. Adjusted Gross Income in excess of \$350,000.	+\$ 17,300,000
	2011	2012	Exempt outstanding out of state bonds purchased before January 1, 2012.	-\$ 13,400,000

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE  
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2020**

	<b>FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE</b>	<b>CHANGE</b>	<b>FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/</b>
<b>INCOME TAXES-Individual Income continued:</b>				
	2012	2012	Itemized deductions limited – filers with D.C. AGI over \$200,000 (\$100,000 for married filing separately) would be required to reduce itemized deductions by 5%. Deductions relating to medical and dental expenses, investment interest deductions, and casualty or theft losses are excluded.	+\$ 16,720,000
	2012	2014	Change eligibility requirements and calculation methodology for the Schedule H credit by: increasing maximum credit to \$1,000; allowing annual cost of living adjustments; increasing the property tax equivalent of rent to 20% of annual rent paid; basing calculation of credit on FAGI of a tax filing unit; allowing one Sch. H filer per year for each tax filing unit, no matter how many share same household; increasing household income, simplifying credit calculation; and eliminating alternative brackets for the elderly, blind, and disabled.	-\$ 10,937,383
	2013	2013	Raise standard deduction married filing joint filers from \$4,000 to \$4,100 and married filing separate filers from \$2,000 to \$2,050.	-\$ 17,084,000
	2014	2015	Reduce marginal tax rate on income between \$40,000 and \$60,000 from 8.5% to 7.0%.	-\$ 37,518,000
	2014	2015	Expand Schedule H Credit for Seniors aged 70+	-\$ 2,023,000
	2014	2016	Keep marginal tax rate on incomes above \$350,000 at the current statutory rate of 8.95%.	+\$ 18,773,000
	2014	2016	Expand Earned Income Tax Credit for childless workers.	-\$ 10,834,000
	2014	2016	Raise the standard deduction to \$5,200 for singles/married filing separately, \$8,350 for married residents	-\$ 15,652,000
	2014	2016	Phase Out Personal Exemptions by 2% for each \$2,500 above \$150,000, with complete phase out at \$275,000.	+\$ 4,718,000
	2015	2016	Reduce marginal tax rate on income between \$40,000 and \$60,000 from 7.0% to 6.75%.	-\$ 7,116,000
	2015	2016	Added a new bracket at 8.95% marginal tax rate on income above \$1,000,000. Reduce marginal tax rate on income above \$350,000 and less than \$1,000,000 from 8.95% to 8.75%.	-\$ 4,734,000
	2015	2016	Eliminate exclusions for part-year residents and business and fiduciary income in determining the low-income tax credit	+\$ 457,000
	2015	2016	Increase statute of limitations on audits	+\$ 2,000,000
	2015	2017	Reduce marginal tax rate on income between \$40,000 and \$60,000 from 6.75% to 6.5%.	-\$ 7,116,000*
	2016	2017	Raise the standard deduction to \$5,650 for singles/married filing separately, \$10,275 for married residents, and \$7,800 for head of households	-\$ 9,314,000
	2017	2018	Personal exemption and standard deduction conform with the Internal Revenue Code	+\$ 56,400,000

\*Effective Tax Year 2017

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE  
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2020**

	<b>FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE</b>	<b>CHANGE</b>	<b>FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/</b>
<b>INCOME TAXES-Individual Income continued:</b>				
	2019	2020	Expand the existing Schedule H property tax credit, available to owners and renters, from a maximum credit of \$1,025 to \$1,200.	-\$ 3,777,000
	2019	2020	Permanently extends the early learning tax credit but lowers the maximum allowable income a taxpayer can have to be eligible.	-\$ 1,353,000
<b>Corporation and Unincorporated</b>				
	1970	1970	\$25 minimum tax and quarterly declaration payment requirements.	+\$ 2,500,000
	1972	1972	Rate increased to 7%.	+\$ 3,000,000
	1974	1974	Rate increased to 8%.	+\$ 3,000,000
	1976	1976	Professionals added to unincorporated business franchise tax base at 12% rate with new exemption and salary allowance amounts (gross amount before individual income tax impact).	+\$ 8,250,000
	1976	1976	Permanent corporate and unincorporated business tax rate increase from 8% to 9%.	+\$ 3,675,000
	1976	1976	Temporary increase for calendar year 1975 from 9% to 12%.	+\$ 11,025,000
	1976	1976	Require professional corporations to file as unincorporated business.	+\$ 1,250,000
	1976	1976	10% surtax imposed; effective rate for fiscal year 1976 returns became 9.9%.	+\$ 6,000,000
	1977	1977	Only unincorporated businesses with gross incomes in excess of \$12,000 must file a return.	-\$ 40,000
	1978	1978	10% surtax continued indefinitely.	+\$ 5,600,000
	1980	1980	Installment dates for payments and declarations of estimated tax changed from July 15 <sup>th</sup> to June 15 <sup>th</sup> and from October 15 <sup>th</sup> to September 15 <sup>th</sup> .	+\$ 2,500,000
	1980	1980	Professionals deleted from unincorporated business franchise tax base.	-\$ 10,410,000
	1980	1981	Financial institutions added to corporation franchise tax base.	+\$ 3,569,000
	1983	1983	Minimum tax increased from \$25 to \$100.	+\$ 800,000
	1984	1985	Rate increased from 9% to 10%, surtax decreased from 10% to 5% for an effective rate of 10.5%.	+\$ 7,000,000
	1986	1986	Nondeductible expenses incurred to produce, treated as exempt income.	+\$ ---
	1987	1987	<b>FY FY FY FY FY FY</b> <b>87 88 89 90 91 92</b> Surtax decreased from 5% to 2.5% 0 -4.4 -4.8 -5.3 -5.8 ---	
	1987	1987	Established net operating loss. -0.5 -5.0 -5.0 -5.0 -5.0 ---	
	1989	1989	Surtax increased from 2.5% to 5%. 0 4.3 4.7 5.1 --- ---	
	1993	1993	Surtax decreased from 5% to 2.5%, effective October 1, 1992.	-\$ 2,950,000

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE  
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2020**

	<b>FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE</b>	<b>CHANGE</b>	<b>FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/</b>
<b>INCOME TAXES</b> -continued: Corporation and Unincorporated-continued:				
	1994	1994	Reduce franchise tax rate to 9.5%.	-\$ 6,400,000
	1994	1995	Allow a deduction for Subpart F income.	-\$ 3,000,000
	1994	1994	Conform to provisions of Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993.	+\$ 100,000
	1994	1994	Add a 2.5% surtax to finance the Convention Center.	+\$ 3,143,000
	1999	1999	Surtax (2.5%) financing the Convention Center shifted to general fund. 5/	+\$ 6,200,000
	1999	2000	Eliminate carry back of net operating losses (NOLs) and adjust NOL provisions to reflect single entity filing.	---
	1999	2003	Reduce 9.975% rate to 9.0%.	-\$ 16,700,000
	1999	2004	Reduce 9.0% rate to 8.5% (rate reduction impact is cumulative).	-\$ 28,700,000
	2002	2003	Tax Parity Act suspended; rate increased to 9.975%.	+\$ 17,500,000
	2002	2003	Decoupling from federal bonus depreciation	+\$ 24,000,000
	2008	2008	Reduced taxable income for certain UB taxpayers.	-\$ 35,000
	2009	2011	Require combined reporting of income for corporate entities.	+\$ 22,600,000
	2011	2011	Change apportionment of business income to double weight the sales factor.	+\$ 7,230,000
	2011	2011	Increase minimum tax to \$250 for firms with gross receipts up to \$1 million, and \$1,000 for firms with gross receipts over \$1 million.	+\$ 12,000,000
	2014	2015	Use Single Weighted Sales Apportionment Factor.	+\$ 20,000,000
	2014	2015	Reduce Business Income Tax Rate from 9.975% to 9.4%.	-\$ 20,000,000
	2014	2015	Exempt entities that trade on their own accounts from unincorporated business franchise tax (passive investment vehicles).	-\$ 4,400,000
	2015	2016	Reduce Business Income Tax Rate from 9.4% to 9.2%.	-\$ 9,692,000
	2016	2016	Delay FAS 109 deductions by five years for combined reporting files.	+\$ 3,721,000
	2015	2017	Reduce Business Income Tax Rate from 9.2% to 9.0%.	-\$ 10,060,000
	2017	2018	Reduce Business Income Tax Rate from 9.0% to 8.25%.	-\$ 27,990,000
	2018	2019	Small retailer franchise tax refundable credit	-\$ 14,475,000
	2019	2020	Reduces the credit as of tax year 2020 for each qualified QHTC employee hired after December 31, 2017 to five percent of wages not exceeding \$3,000 per taxable year and eliminates the carry-forward period for such employee credits.	+\$ 1,606,000
	2019	2020	The reduced 6% business franchise tax for QHTC is limited to five years, provided that the total amount of credit a QHTC may receive does not exceed \$250,000 in a taxable year	+\$ 3,801,000
<b>INHERITANCE AND ESTATE</b>				
	1972	1972	Rates increased to a range of 1% - 23%, Class B merged with Class C and exemption lowered.	-\$ 2,800,000

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE  
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2020**

	<b>FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE</b>	<b>CHANGE</b>	<b>FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/</b>
<b>INHERITANCE AND ESTATE -Continued</b>				
	1987	1987	Inheritance Tax abolished for decedents dying on or after April 1, 1987.	-\$ 15,000,000
	2002	2002	D.C. Estate Tax is decoupled from the Federal Estate Tax, and the filing threshold increases from \$600,000 to \$675,000, on Jan. 1, 2002.	---
	2003	2003	Filing threshold increases from \$675,000 to \$1,000,000, effective Jan. 1, 2003.	---
	2014	2016	If certain revenue triggers are met, threshold increases from \$1 million to \$2 million.	-\$ 6,194,000
	2017	2018	Estate tax exclusion threshold conforms with the Internal Revenue Code	-\$ 6,500,000
	2018	2019	Estate tax exclusion threshold decoupled from federal law and threshold set to \$5.6 million in tax year 2018; threshold indexed annually thereafter	+\$ 6,460,000
<b>INSURANCE PREMIUMS</b>				
	1977	1977	Payments dates changed. If liability is over \$2,000, at least 25% of tax must be paid in each of 3 installments during the year taxable income is received. Remainder is due by March 1 <sup>st</sup> following close of calendar year.	---
	1992	1993	Tax rate increased from 2% to 2.25%, effective October 1, 1992.	+\$ 4,000,000
	1999	1999	Tax rate decreased from 2.25% to 1.7%, effective January 1, 1999.	-\$ 6,000,000
	2006	2006	Cost of any health-care insurance premium, paid by an employer for a non-employee domestic partner registered with the Vital Records Division of D.C. Department of Health, is excluded from the calculation of the employee domestic partner's District gross income.	---
	2009	2009	Insurance premiums tax on health insurers increased from 1.7% to 2.0%.	+\$ 1,983,000
	2009	2009	Insurance premiums tax applied to HMOs for the first time at a rate of 2.0%. 75% of the revenue was dedicated to the Healthy D.C. Fund and the other 25% was allocated to the general fund.	+\$ 9,893,000
	2009	2009	Insurance premiums tax on CareFirst increased from 1.7% to 2.0%. All the revenue is dedicated to Healthy D.C. Fund.	+\$ 1,129,000
	2010	2011	Insurance premiums tax rate of 2.0% is now applied to all types of insurance, including life and property insurance. Previously, the 2.0% percent rate had only applied to health insurers and HMOs.	+\$ 4,747,000
	2014	2015	Insurance premiums tax rate of 1.7% is now applied to all non-accident and health insurance. The tax rate for accident and health insurers and HMOs is still at 2.0%.	---

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE  
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2020**

	<b>FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE</b>	<b>CHANGE</b>	<b>FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/</b>
<b>MOTOR VEHICLES:</b>				
Motor Vehicle Excise:				
	1970	1970	Rate increased from 3% to 4%.	+\$ 1,700,000
	1973	1973	Rate increased from 4% to 5%.	+\$ 1,900,000
	1976	1976	Rate increased from 5% to 6%.	+\$ 1,800,000
			New rates and weight classes instituted 4% 2,799 lbs. or less 5% 2,800 – 3,499 lbs. 6% 3,500 – 3,999 lbs. 7% 4,000 lbs. or over	+\$ 550,000
	1983	1983	New rates and weight classes instituted (June 1983). 6% 3,499 or less. 7% 3,500 lbs. or over	+\$ 2,000,000
	1990	1990	Exempted taxicabs from motor vehicle excise tax and required new residents to pay excise tax on motor vehicles transferred into the District.	+\$ 700,000
	1999	1999	Repeal requirement that new residents pay second excise tax on vehicles transferred into the District. 6/	-\$ 12,000,000
	2005	2005	New rates and weight classes instituted (June 2005). 6% 3,499 lbs. or less. 7% 3,500 lbs. – 4,999 lbs. 8% 5,000 lbs. or more	+\$ 2,000,000
Motor Vehicle Fuel:				
	1972	1972	Rate increased from 1¢/gallon to 8¢/gallon.	+\$ 2,400,000
	1976	1976	Rate increased from 8¢/gallon to 10¢/gallon.	+\$ 4,825,000
	1980	1980	Rate increased from 10¢/gallon to 11¢/gallon.	+\$ 1,512,000
	1980	1981	Rate increased from 11¢/gallon to 13¢/gallon (June 1981).	+\$ 3,024,000
	1980	1982	The gasoline excise tax rate becomes indexed to the consumer price index for all urban consumers (CPI-U).	---
	1982	1982	Rate increased from 13¢/gallon to 14¢/gallon after indexing (June 1982).	+\$ 1,600,000
	1983	1983	Rate increased from 14¢/gallon to 14.8¢/gallon.	+\$ 1,300,000
	1984	1984	Rate increased from 14.8¢/gallon to 15.5¢/gallon.	+\$ 1,100,000
	1985	1985	Rate set at 15.5¢/gallon (June 1985), indexing repealed.	-\$ 1,700,000

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE  
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2020**

	<b>FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE</b>	<b>CHANGE</b>	<b>FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/</b>
<b>MOTOR VEHICLES-continued:</b>				
	1989	1989	Rate increased from 15.5¢/gallon to 18¢/gallon (June 1989).	+\$ 4,000,000
	1992	1993	Rate increased from 18¢/gallon to 20¢/gallon (October 1992).	+\$ 3,300,000
	1994	1994	Temporary rate increase (4 months) from 20¢/gallon to 22.5¢/gallon (June 1994).	+\$ 1,300,000
	2009	2010	Rate increased from 20¢/gallon to 23.5¢/gallon (October 2009).	+\$ 3,500,000
	2013	2014	Replace the 23.5 cent per gallon excise tax on motor fuel with an ad valorem tax of 8.0% of the wholesale price. Proposed floor of \$2.94 for the computed average wholesale price allows D.C. to collect at least the projected revenue of current motor fuel excise tax.	---
<b>Motor Vehicle Registration:</b>				
	1970	1970	Rate increased: Less than 3,500 lbs. from \$22.50 to \$30.00 More than 3,499 lbs. from \$32.50 to \$50.00 Rate on other vehicles increased by 1/3.	+\$ 3,300,000
	1976	1976	New rates and weight classes instituted \$50 2,800 lbs. or less \$57 2,801 – 3,499 lbs. \$83 3,500 – 3,999 lbs. \$96 4,000 lbs. and over Rates on other vehicles increased by 1/3.	+\$ 3,850,000
	1977	1977	New rates instituted \$35 2,800 lbs. or less \$42 2,801 – 3,499 lbs. \$68 3,500 – 3,999 lbs. \$76 4,000 lbs. and over	-\$ 3,900,000
	1983	1983	New rates and weight classes instituted \$45 3,499 lbs. or less \$78 3,500 lbs. and over	+\$ 1,400,000
	1991	1991	New rates instituted \$55 3,499 lbs. or less \$88 3,500 lbs. and over	+\$ 3,000,000
	2003	2003	New rates instituted \$72 3,499 lbs. or less \$115 3,500 lbs. and over	+\$ 10,900,000
	2004	2005	New rates and weight classes instituted \$72 for 3,499 lbs. or less \$115 for 3,500 – 4,999 lbs. \$155 for 5,000 lbs. and over \$36 for clean fuel or electric vehicle	+\$ 2,800,000

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE  
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2020**

	<b>FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE</b>	<b>CHANGE</b>	<b>FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/</b>
<b>PROPERTY TAXES:</b>				
<b>Personal Property</b>				
	1970	1970	Rate increased 10¢/\$100 assessed value \$2.40/\$100	+\$ 700,000
	1973	1973	Phase-out of tax applicable to business inventories FY 1973 2/3 rate applies FY 1974 1/3 rate applies FY 1975 phase-out completed	-\$ 2,600,000 -\$ 5,300,000 -\$ 8,500,000
	1976	1977	Rate increased 42¢/\$100 of assessed value to \$2.82/\$100.	+\$ 2,300,000
	1977	1977	Payment due with return-July 31 <sup>st</sup> .	---
	1980	1980	Rate increased 28¢/\$100 of assessed value to \$3.10/\$100.	+\$ 2,200,000
	1987	1987	Created a retroactive personal property tax credit to all telecommunication providers.	---
	1992	1992	Rate increased 30¢/\$100 of assessed value to \$3.40/\$100 (July 1992).	+\$ 6,400,000
	1999	2000	Provide \$50,000 taxable value threshold (revenue impact is full year for FY 2001).	-\$ 6,000,000
	1999	2000	Accelerated depreciation for computer equipment (revenue impact is full year for FY 2001).	-\$ 9,000,000
	2004	2005	15% of the District's annual personal property tax (not to exceed \$10,000,000 per year) will be deposited in The Neighborhood Investment Fund.	-\$ 9,547,000
	2008	2008	Exemption amount increased from \$50,000 to \$225,000.	-\$ 11,07,000
	2009	2009	17.4% (increased from 15%) of the District's annual personal property tax (not to exceed \$10,000,000 per year) will be deposited in The Neighborhood Investment Fund.	---
	2012	2012	Statutory transfer to The Neighborhood Investment Fund suspended in FY 2012.	+\$ 10,000,000

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE  
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2020**

	<b>FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE</b>	<b>CHANGE</b>	<b>FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/</b>
<b>PROPERTY TAXES</b> -continued:				
<b>Real Property</b>				
	1970	1970	Rate increased 10¢/\$100 of assessed value to \$3.10/\$100.	+\$ 3,600,000
	1972	1972	Rate increased 10¢/\$100 of assessed value to \$3.20/\$100.	+\$ 3,900,000
	1973	1973	Rate increased 12¢/\$100 of assessed value to \$3.32/\$100.	+\$ 4,700,000
	1975	1975	Assessment level increased to 100% of estimated market value; rate dropped to \$1.83/\$100.	---
	1976	1976	First half real estate payment advances to September 15 <sup>th</sup> from September 30 <sup>th</sup> .	---
	1977	1978	Single-family homes, condominiums and cooperatives assessed value reduced by \$6,000.	-\$ 11,650,000
	1977	1978	Single-family homes, condominiums and cooperatives must be owner-occupied in order to receive \$6,000 Homestead Exemption.	-\$ 8,500,000
	1978	1979	Increased owner-occupied single-family homes, condos and cooperatives Homestead Exemption to \$9,000.	-\$ 3,000,000
	1979	1979	Three classifications of real property established for determining the applicable property tax rate.	---
	1980	1980	Class 3 rate increased 30¢/\$100 of assessed value to \$2.13/\$100.	+\$ 15,800,000
	1982	1982	A quinquennial (every 5 years) filing permitted for the \$9,000 Homeowner's Exemption.	---
	1984	1984	Class 3 rate decreased 10¢/\$100 of assessed value to \$2.03/\$100.	-\$ 11,200,000
	1984	1984	Public space rental formula changed from a fractional assessment basis (65%) to a method based upon the property's full assessed value.	+\$ 900,000
	1985	1985	Four classifications of real property established for determining the applicable property tax rate.	-\$ 3,400,000
	1986	1987	Established a July Nuisance Tax Sale in addition to the annual January Real Property Tax Sale.	---

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE  
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2020**

	<b>FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE</b>	<b>CHANGE</b>	<b>FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/</b>
<b>PROPERTY TAXES: Real Property continued:</b>				
	1986	1987	Retired Senior citizens, 65 or older, receive 50% reduction on real property taxes (01/87).	-\$ 6,400,000
	1987	1987	Increased owner-occupied single-family homes, condominiums and cooperatives Homestead Exemption to \$15,000 (01/87).	-\$ 6,500,000
	1988	1989	Increased owner-occupied single-family homes, condominiums and cooperatives Homestead Exemption to \$22,000 (06/88).	-\$ 7,600,000
	1990	1990	Increased owner-occupied single-family homes, condominiums and cooperatives Homestead Exemption to \$30,000 (06/90).	-\$ 7,100,000
	1990	1990	Class 1 rate decreased from \$1.06 to \$0.96.	-\$ 14,100,000
	1990	1990	Established Class 5 for unimproved vacant land at rate of \$3.29.	+\$ 5,800,000
	1992	1992	Expand eligibility for senior citizen property tax relief and cap eligibility at \$100,000 income (07/92).	+\$ 2,500,000
	1993	1994	Increase Class 5 rate from \$3.29 to \$5.00.	+\$ 5,100,000
	1995	1995	Calculated rates go into effect for the 1 <sup>st</sup> half of year. Class 1 rate = \$0.96 Class 2 rate = \$1.62 Class 3 rate = \$1.81 Class 4 rate = \$2.31 Class 5 rate = \$5.35	+\$ 40,100,000
	1996	1996	Eliminated July Nuisance Tax Sale.	---
	1997	1997	Replace January Real Property Sale with a July Real Property Tax Sale.	---
	1997	1999	The District began 3-year phase-in of a triennial assessment system. Properties were divided into three triennial groups for assessment purposes. One tri-group is reassessed each year. Tri-group I in Fiscal Year 1999, tri-group II in Fiscal Year 2000, and tri-group III in Fiscal Year 2001.	---
	1999	2000	Reduce Class 2 rate as follows: FY 2000 – from \$1.54 to \$1.34 FY 2001 – from \$1.34 to \$1.15 FY 2002 – from \$1.15 to \$0.96 (combined with Class 1 as Residential)	-\$ 13,100,000 -\$ 25,600,000 -\$ 38,100,000

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE  
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2020**

	<b>FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE</b>	<b>CHANGE</b>	<b>FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/</b>
<b>PROPERTY TAXES- Real Property continued:</b>				
	1999	2000	Reduce Class 4 rate as follows: FY 2000 – from \$2.15 to \$2.05 FY 2001 – from \$2.05 to \$1.95 FY 2002 – from \$1.95 to \$1.85 (reclassified as Class 2-non-residential)	-\$ 16,800,000 -\$ 33,500,000 -\$ 50,300,000
	1999	2000	Reduce Class 5 rate as follows: FY 2000 – from \$5.00 to \$2.05 FY 2001 – from \$2.05 to \$1.95 FY 2002 – from \$1.95 to \$1.85 (reclassified as Class 2-non-residential)	-\$ 4,100,000 -\$ 4,300,000 -\$ 4,400,000
	2000	2000	Purchaser of tax sale property does not receive deed until Court judgment forecloses right of redemption.	---
	2002	2003	Return to annual assessment and instituting a 25% cap on annual tax growth of residential properties. One triennial group shifts into annual assessment each year through FY 2004, beginning with tri-group I, tri-group II in FY 2003, and tri-group III in FY 2004. By FY 2004, all property in the District will once again be reassessed on an annual basis.	+\$ 55,000,000
	2002	2003	Created a new Class 3 for abandoned and vacant property, rate increased from \$1.85 to \$5.00	+\$ 15,900,000
	2003	2004	Homestead exemption increased from \$30,000 to \$38,000.	-\$ 6,653,000
	2003	2004	Cap on Real Property value decreased from 25% to 12%.	-\$ 20,932,000
	2005	2006	Reduce Class 1 rate from \$0.96 to \$0.92	-\$ 17,553,000
	2005	2006	Homestead exemption increased from \$38,000 to \$60,000.	-\$ 16,542,000
	2006	2006	Cap on Real Property value decreased from 12% to 10%.	-\$ 3,300,000
	2006	2006	Low income property tax deferred	-\$ 2,000,000
	2006	2007	Reduce Class 1 rate from \$0.92 to \$0.88	-\$ 17,100,000
	2008	2008	Homestead exemption increased from \$60,000 to \$64,000.	-\$ 4,000,000
	2008	2008	Reduce Class 1 rate from \$0.88 to \$0.85	-\$ 17,500,000

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE  
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2020**

	<b>FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE</b>	<b>CHANGE</b>	<b>FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/</b>
<b>PROPERTY TAXES- Real Property continued:</b>				
	2008	2009	Class 2 properties will be subject to a split tax rate structure. Tax rate for the 1 <sup>st</sup> \$3 million in assessed value would be taxed at \$1.65 per \$100 and excess of \$3 million in assessed value would be taxed at \$1.85 per \$100.	-\$ 20,200,000
	2008	2009	Increased Class 3 rate from \$5.00 to \$10.00.	+\$ 8,000,000
	2009	2009	Homestead exemption increased from \$64,000 to \$67,500.	-\$ 4,000,000
	2009	2010	Delayed homestead deduction indexing through FY2013	+\$ 4,000,000
	2009	2010	Reclassified Class 3 properties to only include improved blighted property	-\$ 12,756,000
	2010	2011	Reclassified Class 3 properties to only include improved vacant property	---
	2010	2011	Created a new Class 4 for improved blighted property, rate \$10.00	+\$ 3,182,918
	2013	2013	Homestead exemption increased from \$67,500 to \$69,100.	-\$ 1,217,431
	2014	2014	Homestead exemption increased from \$69,100 to \$70,200	-\$ 844,688
	2014	2015	Interest-free real property tax deferral for seniors over 75 and with AGI less than \$60,000 and interest and dividend income less than \$12,500, if they have owned a house in the District for 25 years or more.	-\$ 2,795,000
	2015	2015	Homestead exemption increased from \$70,200 to \$71,400	-\$ 964,073
	2015	2016	Homestead exemption increased from \$71,400 to \$71,700	-\$ 247,376
	2016	2017	Homestead exemption increased from \$71,700 to \$72,450	-\$ 595,827
	2017	2018	Homestead exemption increased from \$72,450 to \$73,350	-\$ 753,600
	2018	2019	Class 2 (commercial) property tax rates changed: Tax rate for the 1 <sup>st</sup> \$5 million in assessed value would be taxed at \$1.65 per \$100; at \$1.77 per \$100 between \$5 million and \$10 million; and in excess of \$10 million in assessed value would be taxed at \$1.89 per \$100 of assessed value.	+\$ 40,411,000
	2018	2019	5% homestead cap annually on taxable assessed value on real properties owned and occupied by senior citizens and person with disabilities.	-\$ 796,000
	2019	2020	Creates a real property tax exemption for non-profits who own rental housing but must lease units at certain income levels and comply with additional requirements.	-\$ 918,000



**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE  
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2020**

	<b>FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE</b>	<b>CHANGE</b>	<b>FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/</b>
<b>TOLL TELECOMMUNICATIONS</b>				
	1989	1989	Effective March 3, 1989, toll telecommunications gross charges subjected to a tax of 6.7%. This replaced the gross receipts tax on all telecommunication service providers and also provided partial sales and personal property tax exemptions.	+\$ 20,000,000
	1991	1991	Toll telecommunication gross charges tax rate increased by temporary legislation from 6.7% to 9.7%.	+\$ 2,500,000
	1992	1992	Gross charges rate of 9.7% made permanent (April 1992).	+\$ 10,000,000
	1994	1994	Gross charges tax rate increased to 10% (June 1994).	+\$ 2,700,000
	1996	1997	Toll telecommunications tax base expanded to include commercial mobile cellular service.	+\$ 4,800,000
	1998	1999	Toll telecommunications tax base for commercial mobile cellular service changed.	-\$ 500,000
	1998	1999	Tax base narrowed to exclude gross receipts tax collected from consumers.	-\$ 5,000,000
	2002	2003	Rate increased from 10% to 11%.	+\$ 4,900,000
	2004	2005	Rate decrease from 11% to 10% for residential. Non-residential will remain at 11% with 1% going to finance the construction of the baseball stadium.	-\$ 9,000,000
<b>SALES AND USE TAX</b>				
	1970	1970	Rate of 5.0% imposed on all restaurant meals and sales of alcoholic beverages.	+\$ 3,400,000
	1970	1970	Rate of 2.0% applies to: Groceries-with a sales tax credit for resident's earnings below \$6,000; Laundry and dry cleaning; Non-prescription drugs.	+\$ 1,300,000 +\$ 1,000,000 +\$ 350,000
	1970	1970	Rate of 4.0% applies to: Admissions to theaters and public events; Repair of tangible personal property; Duplicating, addressing and mailing services.	+\$ 700,000 +\$ 2,200,000 +\$ 800,000
	1972	1972	Rentals of linens added to base at 2.0%	+\$ 125,000

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE  
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2020**

	<b>FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE</b>	<b>CHANGE</b>	<b>FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/</b>
<b>SALES AND USE TAX-continued</b>				
	1973	1973	General rate increased from 4.0% to 5.0%.	+\$ 13,000,000
	1973	1973	Transient accommodations, sale of alcoholic beverages and restaurant meals increased from 5.0% to 6.0%.	+\$ 2,800,000
	1976	1976	Groceries, non-prescription drugs and laundry and dry cleaning exempted.	-\$ 6,800,000
	1976	1976	Rental of linens increased from 2.0% to 5.0%.	+\$ 300,000
	1976	1976	Motor vehicle parking subject to tax at 8.0%	+\$ 3,300,000
	1976	1976	Transient accommodations, restaurant meals increased from 6.0% to 8.0%	+\$ 9,400,000
	1976	1976	Motor vehicle parking increased from 8.0% to 12.0%.	+\$ 1,600,000
	1980	1980	General rate increased from 5.0% to 6.0%. Sales of motor fuel subjected to general sales tax rate of 6.0%. Transient accommodations increased from 8.0% to 10.0%.	+\$ 29,000,000
	1980	1980	Candy, confectionery, chewing gum and soft drink sales are taxable at 8.0%. Rental or leasing of rental vehicles and utility trailers subject to 8.0% use tax.	+\$ 2,500,000
	1981	1981	Sales tax on motor fuel sales repealed, effective December 1, 1980.	-\$ 13,000,000
	1982	1982	Repeal the 8.0% tax on candy, confectionery, chewing gum and soft drinks.	-\$ 2,500,000
	1984	1985	Sales tax rate on items sold in vending machines increased from 2.0% to 6.0%.	+\$ 1,000,000
	1987	1987	Exempt certain food items to maintain conformity to federal food stamp laws.	---
	1987	1987	Examine District of Columbia sales exemption status organization exempt under Internal Revenue Code 501C (4).	---
	1989	1989	Established tax on real property services at the rate of 6.0%.	+\$ 10,000,000
	1989	1989	Established tax on data processing and information services at 6.0%.	+\$ 25,000,000
	1989	1989	Established Vendor credit of 1.0% of sales.	-\$ 1,600,000

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE  
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2020**

	<b>FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE</b>	<b>CHANGE</b>	<b>FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/</b>
<b>SALES AND USE TAX-continued</b>				
	1989	1989	Restaurant meals and sales of alcoholic beverages increased from 8.0% to 9.0%.	+\$ 11,000,000
	1989	1989	Transient accommodations increased from 10.0% to 11.0%.	+\$ 7,000,000
	1990	1990	Clarified tax on services not to apply to services provided to affiliated companies.	-\$ 1,000,000
	1991	1991	Sales tax on residential utility services repealed by temporary legislation (estimated revenue effect is for three months).	-\$ 3,900,000
	1992	1992	Increased sales tax rate on sale of off premises consumption of alcoholic beverages from 6.0% to 8.0% (June 1992).	+\$ 2,900,000
	1992	1992	Expand 6.0% sales tax base to include laundering services (July 1992).	+\$ 3,000,000
	1992	1992	Make repeal of sales tax on residential utilities services permanent (April 1992).	-\$ 15,700,000
	1993	1993	Expand 6.0% sales tax base to include the following: Snack foods; Selected telecommunications services; All publications and newspapers.	+\$ 2,700,000 +\$ 7,600,000 +\$ 2,700,000
	1994	1994	Temporarily increase general sales tax rate to 7.0% (June 1994).	+\$ 10,800,000
	1994	1994	Expand sales tax base to courier services (June 1994).	+\$ 2,000,000
	1994	1994	Expand sales tax base to employment services (June 1994).	+\$ 2,500,000
	1994	1995	Permanently reduce general sales tax rate to 5.75% (October 1994).	-\$ 9,200,000
	1994	1995	Restaurant meals and alcohol for on premise consumption increased from 9.0% to 10.0% with the 1.0% increase to finance the Convention Center (October 1994).	+\$ 12,400,000
	1994	1995	Transient accommodations increased from 11.0% to 13.0% with 2.5% to increase funding for new Convention Center.	+\$ 10,960,000

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE  
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2020**

	<b>FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE</b>	<b>CHANGE</b>	<b>FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/</b>
<b>SALES AND USE TAX-continued</b>				
	1999	1999	Transient accommodations tax increased from 13.0% to 14.5% to increase funding for new Convention Center. However, general fund tax portion of hotel sales tax reduced from 10.2% to 10.05% (October 1999). 8/	-\$ 4,000,000
	1999	2000	Sales tax on Internet access eliminated.	---
	2001	2001	Repeal the sales tax on snack foods.	-\$ 3,300,000
	2001	2001	Eliminates the 1.0% sales tax credit allowed to vendors for timely filing their returns.	---
	2001	2001	Sales tax holiday (10 days: August 3 <sup>rd</sup> to August 12 <sup>th</sup> ).	-\$ 908,000
	2002	2003	Increased retail alcoholic beverage tax rate from 8.0% to 9.0%.	+\$ 1,350,000
	2004	2005	Implemented permanent sales tax holiday in August and November.	-\$ 500,000
	2005	2005	Implemented 10% charge on all tickets sold and all merchandise sold at baseball games and transferred to the Ballpark Fund.	-\$ 8,562,000
	2006	2006	50% Commercial lot parking rate dedicated to DDOT and 50% to Capital Fund.	-\$ 30,000,000
	2006	2006	Increase tax on tobacco products used for smoking, chewing or as snuff, made in whole or in part with tobacco, except for cigarettes, premium cigars, or pipe leaf tobacco products from 5.75% to 12%.	+\$ 12,000
	2009	2010	Eliminate sales tax holidays	+\$ 1,283,000
	2009	2010	Increased general sales tax rate from 5.75% to 6.0% until FY2013.	+\$ 20,528,000
	2010	2011	Impose a 6% sales tax on the sale of medical marijuana and transfer collected revenue in the Healthy DC and Health Care Expansion Fund.	---
	2011	2012	Soft drinks (non-alcoholic beverages not containing milk, or milk substitutes, non-carbonated fruit or vegetable juice, coffee, cocoa or tea) are no longer exempt from sales tax and revenues are dedicated to DC Healthy Schools Fund.	+\$ 4,266,000
	2010	2012	Repeal of DDOT Unified Fund and allocation of all parking tax revenue to support the District's contributions to the Metro system.	---
	2011	2012	Increased retail alcoholic beverage tax from 9% to 10%. Revenue raised will fund the Reimbursable Detail Subsidy Program in the Alcoholic Beverage Regulation Administration (ABRA).	+\$ 460,000
	2011	2012	Sales tax expanded to include armored car services, private investigation services, and security services.	+\$ 4,870,000
	2011	2012	Increased parking tax from 12% to 18%.	+\$ 18,239,000
	2011	2013	Retain 6.0% sales tax rate after FY 2012.	+\$ 15,890,000

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE  
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2020**

	<b>FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE</b>	<b>CHANGE</b>	<b>FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/</b>
<b>SALES AND USE TAX-continued</b>				
	2012	2013	All licensed street or mobile vendors to collect sales taxes and make a minimum sales tax payment of \$375 per quarter. Vendors that collect more than \$375 per quarter in sales taxes would be required to remit the full amount collected.	+\$ 1,158,000
	2013	2013	Authorizes Class A licensees to sell alcohol on Sundays and dedicates the revenues to ABRA's Reimbursable Detail Subsidy Program.	+\$ 710,000
	2013	2014	Reduce general sales tax rate to 5.75%.	-\$ 19,830,000
	2013	2014	Increased funding for Alcoholic Beverage Regulation Administration (ABRA) from 460,000 annually to 1.170m	-\$ 710,000
	2014	2015	Sales tax base expanded to include some currently untaxed services, such as bottled water delivery, 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.	+\$ 9,200,000
	2014	2015	All tobacco products, except premium cigars and e-cigarettes will be taxed similarly to cigarettes.	+\$ 7,000,000
	2014	2015	Excise tax on other tobacco products changed to a calculated rate based on wholesale sales that will be equaled to the tax rate on a package of 20 cigarettes. The tax rate of other tobacco products is changed from \$0.75 per ounce to 70% of the average wholesale price of a package of 20 cigarettes.	---
	2014	2016	Adds a use tax line on the individual income tax form so residents can pay sales taxes on items they purchased remotely if the vendor did not charge a sales tax on the transaction.	+\$ 1,000,000
	2015	2016	The tax rate of other tobacco products is changed from 70% of the average wholesale price of a package of 20 cigarettes to 67% of wholesale sales of other tobacco products.	---
	2015	2016*	Changed the definition of other tobacco products to include vapor products like e-cigarettes.	+\$ 382,000
	2015	2016	Expand the general sales tax rates to include certain services	+\$ 16,200,000*
	2016	2017	The tax rate of other tobacco products is changed from 67% of the average wholesale price of a package of 20 cigarettes to 65% of wholesale sales of other tobacco products.	---
	2017	2018	The tax rate of other tobacco products is changed from 65% of the average wholesale price of a package of 20 cigarettes to 60% of wholesale sales of other tobacco products.	---
	2017	2018	Transient accommodations tax increased from 14.5% to 14.8%. 0.3% is dedicated to destination D.C.	+\$ 6,128,000

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE  
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2020**

	<b>FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE</b>	<b>CHANGE</b>	<b>FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/</b>
<b>SALES AND USE TAX-continued</b>				
	2018	2019	Increase general sales tax rate to 6.0%; increase the tax rate on alcohol purchases at stores to 10.25%; and a 9.25% tax on the gross receipts from the sale of or charges for rental or leasing of rental vehicles and utility trailers.	+\$ 26,403,000
	2018	2019	Transient accommodations tax increased from 14.8% to 14.95%.	+\$ 3,374,000
	2019	2020	Exempts sales of diapers and incontinence products from the retail sales tax	-\$ 4,506,000
	2019	2020	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 tax on sales of soft drinks to 8 percent.	+\$ 3,219,000
	2019	2020	Repeals the sales tax exemption for Qualified High-Tech Companies.	+\$ 10,458,000
<b>HOTEL OCCUPANCY TAX</b>				
	1978	1978	Hotel occupancy tax of \$0.80 per room per day enacted.	+\$ 3,000,000
	1982	1983	Rate increased to \$1.00 per room per day.	+\$ 938,000
	1989	1989	Rate increased from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per room per day.	+\$ 3,000,000
	1999	1999	Repeal of hotel occupancy tax (October 1, 1998).	-\$ 5,400,000
<b>FOR-HIRE VEHICLES GROSS RECEIPT TAX</b>				
	2014	2015	A company that uses digital dispatch for private or public vehicles-for-hire other than taxicabs is taxed 1% of all gross receipts for trips that physically originate in the District	---
	2018	2019	Increase gross receipt tax rate from 1% to 6%	+\$ 23,018,000
<b>SPECIAL PROGRAMS</b>				
	1985	1985	District of Columbia Rental Housing Act of 1985. 9/	---
	1987	1987	Tax Amnesty Program (July 1, 1987 – September 30, 1987). 10/	+\$ 10,000,000
	1994	1994	One-year public fee implementation.	+\$ 10,900,000
	1994	1995	Arena Fee, to finance a downtown sports arena.	+\$ 9,100,000
	1999	2000	Arena Fee rates changed as follows:	+\$ 3,000,000
			<b>ORIGINAL RATES</b>	<b>REVISED RATES</b>
			<b>D.C. Gross</b>	<b>Arena Fee</b>
			<b>D.C. Gross</b>	<b>Arena Fee</b>
			\$0 - \$200K	\$25
			\$200K - \$500K	\$50
			\$500K - \$1M	\$100
			\$1M - \$3M	\$825
			\$3M - \$10M	\$2,500
			\$10M - \$15M	\$5,000
			\$15M and over	\$8,400
			\$2M-\$3M	\$1,000
			\$3M - \$10M	\$3,300
			\$10M - \$15M	\$6,500
			Over \$15M	\$11,000

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE  
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2020**

	<b>FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE</b>	<b>CHANGE</b>	<b>FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/</b>
<b>SPECIAL PROGRAMS</b> -continued				
	2001	2001	Arena Fee terminated in Fiscal Year 2001.	-\$ 12,000,000
	2002	2003	The Housing Production Trust Fund established-15% of Deed Recordation and Deed Transfer Taxes will be deposited to provide financial assistance for housing available to low and moderate-income families and individuals	+\$ 5,000,000
	2004	2005	Healthcare Provider Fee.	+\$ 5,500,000
	2004	2005	The Neighborhood Investment Fund established-15% of the District's personal property tax (not to exceed \$10,000,000).	+\$ 9,547,000
	2005	2005	Ballpark Bonds-1% of Toll Telecommunication and Public Utility Taxes for non-residential will be used to finance the construction of the D.C. baseball stadium.	+\$ 14,000,000
			<b>D.C. Gross Receipts</b>	<b>Ballpark Fee Rate</b>
			\$ 5 - \$ 8M	\$ 5,500
			\$ 8 - \$12M	\$10,800
			\$12 - \$16M	\$14,000
			\$16M and over	\$16,500
	2007	2008	The Verizon Center Sales Tax Revenue Bond Approval Act of 2007: in order to service a loan to renovate the Verizon Center, merchandise and tickets for events at the Verizon Center will be subject to a tax of 10% (compared to the prior rate of 5.75%). The revenue collected from the increased rate, will be placed into a separate fund and used to make principal and interest payments on the loan.	---
	2009	2010	Enacted a 5¢ plastic bag fee on all non-recyclable plastic carryout bags, effective October 1, 2009.	+\$ 3,679,000
	2010	2010	Hospital and medical services corporation (HMSC) allowed to make a \$5,000,000 annual payment in lieu of community reinvestment and transferred to the Healthy DC and Health Care Expansion Fund. The total agreement is for \$25 million; the final contribution is in FY 2014.	---
	2010	2011	Revenues from the sale of medical marijuana will be transferred to the Healthy DC and Health Care Expansion Fund.	---
	2010	2011	\$1,500 assessment per licensed bed that is dedicated to the Hospital Fund to finance Medicaid services.	+\$ 6,257,000
	2010	2011	\$2,000 assessment per licensed bed that is dedicated to the Hospital Fund to finance Medicaid services.	+\$ 2,098,000
	2011	2012	\$2,529 assessment per licensed bed in FY 2011, and a \$3,788 assessment per licensed bed for FY 2012-FY 2014, will be used to fund Medicaid services.	+\$ 7,170,000

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE  
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2020**

	<b>FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT</b>	<b>FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE</b>	<b>CHANGE</b>	<b>FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/</b>
<b>SPECIAL PROGRAMS</b> -continued				
	2010	2011	Each intermediate care facility for Individuals with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (ICF-IDD) in D.C. will pay assessment of 5.5% of gross revenue in quarterly installments and this will be transferred to the Stevie Sellows Quality Improvement Fund.	---
	2015	2016	0.52% fee on hospital's inpatient net patient revenue in FY 2016 and is dedicated to the Hospital Fund.	+\$ 10,400,000
	2015	2016	0.16% fee on hospital's outpatient gross patient revenue in FY 2016 and is dedicated to the Hospital Provider Fee Fund.	+\$ 6,000,000
	2016	2017	A uniform fee of 0.57% is charged on hospital's inpatient net patient revenue in FY 2017 and is dedicated to the Hospital Fund.	+\$ 10,400,000
	2016	2017	A uniform fee of 0.142% is charged on hospital's outpatient gross patient revenue in FY 2017 and is dedicated to the Hospital Provider Fee Fund.	+\$ 6,700,000
	2017	2018	A uniform fee of 0.448% is charged on hospital's inpatient net patient revenue in FY 2018 and is dedicated to the Hospital Fund.	+\$ 8,800,000
	2017	2018	A uniform fee of 0.142% is charged on hospital's outpatient gross patient revenue in FY 2018 and is dedicated to the Hospital Provider Fee Fund.	+\$ 6,128,000
	2018	2019	A uniform fee is charged on hospital's inpatient net patient revenue in FY 2019 and is dedicated to the Hospital Fund.	+\$ 8,501,000
	2018	2019	A uniform fee is charged on hospital's outpatient gross patient revenue in FY 2019 and is dedicated to the Hospital Provider Fee Fund.	+\$ 7,658,000
<b>SPORTS WAGERING</b>				
	2019	2020	A 10 percent tax on privately operated sports wagering revenues, or total funds wagered less amounts paid to players. Also licensing fees would be collected from operators, management services providers, suppliers, occupational staff, and lottery retail locations.	+\$ --

- 1/ The revenue effect of each law change is mutually exclusive.
- 2/ The revenue effect of adding financial institutions to the corporation franchise tax base resulted in a revenue loss of \$7.2 million annually by Fiscal Year 1985. The increase shown results from the mechanisms of phasing in the change. Income tax change effective on a calendar year basis.
- 3/ Top rate may be reduced as low as 8.0%, depending upon revenue and economic performance.
- 4/ Revenue impact represents increase in general fund (local) revenues.
- 5/ Estimate provided by Department of Public Works.
- 6/ For owner-occupied, property sold under \$250,000, the rate will remain at 1.1%.
- 7/ Revenue effect reflects loss to general fund (local) revenues.
- 8/ Department of Finance and Revenue require Tax Standing Evaluation Reports.
- 9/ Amnesty from penalties and interest for all taxes except real property tax and unemployment compensation.
- 10/ Effective October 1, 1987, penalties and interest for all taxes except real property and unemployment compensation increase.
- 11/ For owner-occupied, property sold with a value of less than \$400,000, rate will remain at 1.1%.

**PART V -- FILING AND PAYMENT DATES, FY**

**FILING AND PAYMENT DATES 1/  
FY 2020**

<b>Tax Type</b>	<b>Filing and Payment Dates</b>
<b>Alcoholic Beverage Tax</b>	The tax is due before the 15th day of each month on the preceding month's sales.
<b>Cigarette Tax</b>	Payment is made by the purchase of stamps that are affixed to the packages of cigarettes. Such stamps shall be affixed to each original package of such cigarettes within 72 hours after the receipt of such cigarettes and prior to the sale of such cigarettes unless such cigarettes are exempt from taxation.
<b>Tobacco Products Excise Tax</b>	The return and tax due are due no later than the 21 <sup>st</sup> calendar day after the end of each calendar quarter. A return is required even if no tax is due for the reporting period.
<b>Estate Tax</b>	<p>Returns and tax are due 10 months after the date of death and must include a copy of the federal estate tax return, if any. A return is not required to be filed if the gross estate does not exceed \$5,681,760.</p> <p>A penalty of 5% per month, but not more than 25% in the aggregate, of the tax due is imposed for the failure to timely file the return or pay the tax. Interest is assessed on any tax not paid by the due date at the rate of 10% compounded daily per statute (without regard to any extension).</p>
<b>Corporate and Unincorporated Business Franchise Taxes</b>	Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic corporate returns for fiscal filers are due and payment of the tax must be made on or before the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of tax year 2019, and July 15th using a calendar year. Unincorporated business franchise tax returns filed by fiscal year are due and payment of tax must be made on or before the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of the tax year 2019 while a return filed by calendar year is due by July 15th. A penalty of 5%, but not more than 25% in the aggregate, is imposed for failure to timely file returns, and a 20% penalty on the portion of an underpayment of taxes if attributable to negligence. Interest is imposed for any tax not paid when due at the rate of 10% compounded daily per statute until the tax is paid.

1/ Effective October 29, 2018, the Office of Tax and Revenue (OTR) requires individuals and businesses to file and pay their District of Columbia tax returns electronically via OTR's tax portal, MyTax.DC.gov for the following tax types: alcoholic beverage, cigarettes, other tobacco, gross receipts, ballpark fee, personal property, Department of Health Care Finance, and motor vehicle fuel. Other tax types filed online include estate tax, sales and use tax, and withholding.

## FILING AND PAYMENT DATES--Continued

Tax Type	Filing and Payment Dates
<p><b>Individual Income Tax</b></p>	<p>Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic calendar year returns are due on or before July 15 after tax year 2019 while fiscal year returns are due on or before the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of fiscal year 2020. The filing deadline might change if due date falls on a weekend or holiday.</p> <p>The penalty for failure to file a return on time is 5% of the tax due, but not more than 25% in the aggregate. Interest at the rate of 10% compounded daily per statute is charged from the due date of the return to the date the tax is paid.</p> <p>Individuals who reside in the District and who are not subject to a withholding tax on their gross income must pay estimated taxes on a quarterly basis if they expect to have a tax liability of more than \$100 for the tax year. Estimated payments for a tax year are due on April 15<sup>th</sup>, June 15<sup>th</sup>, September 15<sup>th</sup> of that year, and January 15<sup>th</sup> of the next year.</p> <p>The penalty for failure to file a declaration of estimated tax on time is 5% per month of the estimated tax, but not more than 25% in the aggregate. Interest is charged for failing to pay any installment when due at the rate of 10% compounded daily per statute.</p> <p>Employers must withhold District individual income taxes from employees who are subject to the tax. If such withholding is less than \$50 per month, the employer must remit the tax by the last day of the month following the close of the tax year; if withholding is \$50 or more per month, it must be remitted by the 20th day of the following month.</p> <p>The penalty for failure to file the withholding tax return or to pay the tax when due is 5% of the tax withheld during the reporting period, but not more than 25% in the aggregate. Interest is charged for late payment at the rate of 10% compounded daily per statute from the due date of the return to the date the tax is paid.</p>

**FILING AND PAYMENT DATES—Continued**

<b>Tax Type</b>	<b>Filing and Payment Dates</b>
<b>Insurance Premiums Tax</b>	If tax liability is less than \$1,000, the tax must be paid before March 1 of the succeeding calendar year. If tax liability is \$1,000 or more, at least 50% of tax must be paid by June 1 of the calendar year in which the taxable income is received. The remainder is due on or before March 1 following the close of the calendar year. A penalty of 8% per month of the tax due is charged for failure to timely pay the insurance premium tax. The filing deadline might change if the due date falls on a weekend or holiday.
<b>Motor Vehicle Excise Tax</b>	The tax is levied at the time that the certificate of title is issued.
<b>Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax</b>	Reports and tax are due by the 25th day of each month on the preceding month's sales or dispositions.
<b>Motor Vehicle Registration Fee</b>	Under the staggered motor vehicle registration system, motorists will pay their registration fees upon assumption of ownership of the vehicle or by an assigned day of the year.
<b>Personal Property Tax</b>	The return, accompanied by the tax payment, is due on or before July 31 of each year on the tangible personal property remaining cost (current value) as of July 1. A penalty of 5% per month, but not more than 25% total, is charged for failure to timely file a return. Interest at the rate of 10% compounded daily per statute is charged until the tax is paid.
<b>Real Property Tax</b>	<p>The assessment year begins on October 1 and ends on September 31. Property owners receive notices of proposed assessments on or before the following March 1 and for TY 2021 have until May 15 to appeal such assessments before the Assessment Division. If the assessor and the property owner, or party of interest, do not resolve a disputed value, the property owner may proceed to the Real Property Tax Appeals Commission (RPTAC). RPTAC will not accept an appeal unless there has first been an appeal to the Office of Tax and Revenue's Assessment Division.</p> <p>The tax may be paid in full or in two equal installments. One-half the tax is payable on or before March 31 and the other half tax is due on or before September 15. There shall be added to the real property tax or installment a penalty of 10% of the unpaid amount due to late payment of real estate tax bills, plus interest on the unpaid amount at the rate of 1.5% per month (18% a year) or portion of a month until the real property tax or installment is paid.</p>

## FILING AND PAYMENT DATES--Continued

<b>Tax Type</b>	<b>Filing and Payment Dates</b>
<b>Public Utility Tax</b>	Returns are due by the 20th day of each month on the preceding month's gross receipts. A penalty of 5% per month, but not more than 25% in the aggregate, is charged for failure to file a return or pay taxes on time. There is a 20% penalty on the portion of an underpayment of taxes if attributable to negligence. Interest is charged at the rate of 10% compounded daily per statute until the tax is paid.
<b>Deed Recordation Tax</b>	The deed recordation tax is due when the deed is recorded. Each deed must be accompanied by a tax return before it can be recorded. A \$250.00 penalty is due for all Deeds of Title that are submitted for recording later than (30) thirty calendar days from its execution date. However, if a request for an exemption from real property tax is denied, a charge of whatever tax owed at time for recording plus the necessary interest of 10% per year compounded daily, is due.
<b>Deed Transfer Tax</b>	The transfer tax is due when the deed is recorded, and each deed must be accompanied by a transfer tax return.
<b>Economic Interest Transfer</b>	The economic interest transfer tax is triggered by two elements. These elements 1) more than 50% of the controlling interest of the property owner is transferred; or 2) 80% of the assets of the property owner consist of real property located in D.C. The transfer tax is due at the time of recordation.
<b>Sales and Use Taxes</b>	<p>Monthly returns and taxes are due by the 20th day of each month following the reporting period. If the due date falls on Saturday, Sunday or a legal holiday, the return is due on the next business day. To avoid a delinquency notice, a return must be filed even if no sales were made or no sales or use tax is due. Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, OTR will automatically waive interest and late payment penalties of sales and use taxes for all businesses (except hotels and motels) for periods ending on February 29, 2020 and March 31, 2020 provided that payment of all taxes due for these periods are paid in full by July 20, 2020.</p> <p>An annual return is due on or before October 20th. Quarterly returns are due on or before the 20th day of the month after the quarter.</p> <p>A penalty of 5% per month, but not more than 25% in the aggregate, is charged for failure to file sales and use tax returns or to pay sales and use taxes on time. Interest is charged at the rate of 10% per year, compounded daily, until the tax is paid.</p>

## FILING AND PAYMENT DATES—Continued

<b>Tax Type</b>	<b>Filing and Payment Dates</b>
<b>Toll Telecommunications Tax</b>	<p>Returns and tax are due by the 20th day of each month on the preceding month's charges.</p> <p>A penalty of 5% per month, but not more than 25% in the aggregate, is charged for failure to file tax returns or to pay toll telecommunications taxes on time. Interest is charged at the rate of 10% compounded per statute until the tax is paid.</p>

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