

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

D.C. Tax Facts



2022

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Mayor*

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

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MESSAGE FROM THE CFO

The District of Columbia has 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. Our taxpayers are, as always, important investors in the nation's capital city, contributing over \$10 billion in revenue into the General Fund in fiscal year 2021.

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 29.1 percent of total local-source General Fund revenues in fiscal year 2021. 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 \$78,700 deduction from the assessed value for fiscal year 2021. 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 26.4 percent of the total local-source General Fund revenues for fiscal year 2021. 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 District sales and use tax

includes a general tax, typically levied at the state level, and meals and room tax, typically associated with local governments. This tax provided 12 percent of the District's fiscal year 2021 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 240,567 employees as of January 2022 while the private sector has approximately 486,933 employees with a 33,667 decrease from last year, and (3) a significant amount of tax-exempt educational, religious, and foreign government properties. Federal actions could also (1) restrain economic development and (2) limit the District's tax revenues through the prohibition of taxing non-resident income earned in the District.

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.

*Fitzroy Lee, Ph. D.
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, 2022. 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 <https://ora-cfo.dc.gov/> or www.cfo.dc.gov.

The primary source for the 2021 revenue presented in this report is the District of Columbia FY 2023 Proposed Budget and Financial Plan (March 16th, 2022).

District of Columbia revenues (including non-tax revenues) totaled \$10.01 billion in FY 2021. 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 4th Street, SW, Suite W770, Washington, D.C. 20024. Telephone: (202) 727-4054 or (202) 442-6810.

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Interim Deputy Chief Financial Officer
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***PART I -- D.C. GENERAL FUND REVENUE, FY 2021,
FY 2022 and FY 2023 (Estimated)***

TABLE 1
GENERAL FUND
FISCAL YEAR 2021 REVENUE
(In Thousands of Dollars and Percent Composition)

Tax	FY 2021 Revenue	Percent of General Fund Own Source Revenue
Real Property 1/	2,914,101	29.11%
Personal Property	80,479	0.80%
Public Space Rental	43,073	0.43%
General Sales 2/	1,202,736	12.02%
Alcoholic Beverages	6,197	0.06%
Cigarette	22,185	0.22%
Motor Vehicle	55,085	0.55%
Motor Fuel Tax 3/	23,618	0.24%
Individual Income	2,643,213	26.41%
Corporate Franchise	670,250	6.70%
U.B. Franchise	192,807	1.93%
Public Utility 4/	129,291	1.29%
Toll Telecommunications 4/	37,861	0.38%
Insurance Premiums 5/	130,261	1.30%
Healthcare Provider Tax 6/	15,453	0.15%
Private Sports Wagering 7/	2,140	0.02%
Games of Skill	3	0.00%
Ballpark Fee 4/	37,014	0.37%
Hospital Bed Tax and Hospital Provider Fee 8/	13,796	0.14%
ICF-IDD Assessment 9/	4,314	0.04%
Estate	31,742	0.32%
Deed Recordation 10/	297,229	2.97%
Deed Transfer 10/	234,503	2.34%
Economic Interest 11/	21,782	0.22%
Total Taxes 12/	8,809,134	88.00%
Total Non-Tax	488,498	4.88%
Other Sources 13/	48,150	0.48%
Special Purpose (O Type) 14/	664,307	6.64%
Total General Fund 12/	10,010,090	100.00%

1/ Gross of transfer to the TIF Fund, PILOT and Walter Reed Development.

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/ Gross of transfer to the DBH Gambling Treatment and Intervention 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/ Gross of transfer to the Housing Production Trust Fund (HPTF)/ Bond repayment. Includes Coop Recordation Tax.

12/ Gross of Dedicated Tax Revenue transfers to Enterprise Funds in Fiscal Year 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: Some figures may differ from reported ACFR numbers as specific definitions of funds may vary.

TABLE 2
GENERAL FUND
FY 2022 and FY 2023 REVENUE ESTIMATES
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Tax	FY 2022 Estimates	FY 2023 Estimates
Real Property 1/	2,783,175	2,808,872
Personal Property	76,157	76,157
Public Space Rental	38,484	38,484
General Sales 2/	1,520,742	1,660,301
Alcoholic Beverages	6,334	6,435
Cigarette	22,074	21,964
Motor Vehicle	60,085	50,204
Motor Fuel Tax 3/	24,817	24,712
Individual Income	2,851,669	3,097,463
Corporate Franchise	682,400	704,982
U.B. Franchise	211,780	189,166
Public Utility 4/	130,971	131,689
Toll Telecommunications 4/	46,724	38,619
Insurance Premiums 5/	128,822	134,198
Healthcare Provider Tax 6/	15,965	16,285
Private Sports Wagering 7/	2,355	4,798
Games of Skill	14	2,563
Ballpark Fee 4/	42,603	39,900
Hospital Bed Tax and Hospital Provider Fee 8/	13,764	13,764
ICF-IDD Assessment 9/	5,539	5,539
Estate	36,141	34,067
Deed Recordation 10/	321,493	313,015
Deed Transfer 10/	244,865	238,284
Economic Interest 11/	23,473	23,896
Total Taxes 12/	9,290,447	9,675,358
Total Non-Tax	476,654	475,738
Other Sources 13/	43,458	43,731
Special Purpose (O Type) 14/	726,803	744,303
Total General Fund 12/	10,537,361	10,939,130

1/ Gross of transfer to the TIF Fund, PILOT and Walter Reed Development.

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. 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/ Gross of transfer to DBH Gambling Treatment and Intervention 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.

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11/ Gross of transfer to the Housing Production Trust Fund (HPTF)/ Bond repayment. Includes Coop Recordation Tax.

12/ Gross of Dedicated Tax Revenue transfers to Enterprise Funds in Fiscal Years 2021 and 2022.

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: March 16, 2022, 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, 2022)

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>
2021	\$6,197,219
2022 (Estimate)	\$6,334,000
2023 (Estimate)	\$6,435,000

COMPARATIVE DATA: (January 1, 2022)

Metropolitan Area Alcoholic Beverage Tax Facts

ITEM	D.C.	MD	VA
<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 5.3% state sales tax (state sales tax plus local sales tax) applied at ABC stores, except in Central Virginia, Northern Virginia and Hampton Roads regions where the state sales tax rate applied is 6%. In Halifax County and Historic Triangle, the state sales tax rate applied is 6.3% and 7%, respectively. Wines with under 4% of alcohol- \$.02565/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, 2022)

Tax on a pack of twenty or fewer cigarettes is \$5.01 per package or 25.1¢ per cigarette, and on little cigars that weigh no more than 4.5 pounds per thousand. The tax includes a \$0.51 per pack surtax in lieu of a retail sales tax. For more than 20 per pack, the surtax will be incrementally increased by \$0.025 per each cigarette above 20. Additionally, the rate for little cigars is \$.25 per little cigar. 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 (80%) 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.

REVENUE:

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Revenue</i>
<i>2021</i>	<i>\$22,185,242</i>
<i>2022 (Estimate)</i>	<i>\$22,074,000</i>
<i>2023 (Estimate)</i>	<i>\$21,964,000</i>

CIGARETTE TAX-continued

COMPARATIVE DATA: (January 1, 2022)

Metropolitan Area Cigarette Tax Facts

State	Tax Per Pack of 20
<i>D.C.</i>	<i>\$5.01 1/</i>
<i>Maryland 2/</i>	<i>\$2.00</i>
<i>Virginia 3/ 4/</i>	<i>\$0.60</i>
<i>Alexandria</i>	<i>\$1.26</i>
<i>Arlington County 3/</i>	<i>\$0.40</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 51¢.

2/ Cigarettes are subject to a sales tax of about \$0.37 per pack.

3/ Cigarettes are subject to a sales tax plus, additional local rates. Arlington county tax rate increased to \$0.50 on each pack containing 25 cigarettes as of July 1, 2021.

4/ Beginning Jan 1, 2021, heated tobacco products will be subject to the tax in Virginia at 2.25¢ per stick.

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.

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. However, through the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (TCJA) set by Public Law 115-97, the federal government capped the estate tax rate at 40 percent and increased the exemption level to \$11.18 million for individuals (\$22.4 million married couples) indexed to inflation beginning 2018.

The District government, through the Estate Tax Clarification Amendment Act of 2018 included in the FY 2019 Budget Support Act of 2018 once again decoupled the District of Columbia's estate tax exclusion threshold from the federal level in response to the TCJA and established the District's threshold to \$5.6 million (the pre-TCJA level) for a decedent whose death occurs on or after January 1, 2018. The estate tax threshold will be increased annually, subject to inflation.

The FY 2021 Budget Support Act further reduced the estate tax exclusion threshold from \$5.682 million to \$4 million after January 1, 2021. The estate tax threshold will be increased annually, subject to a cost-of-living adjustment. With the adjustment, after January 1, 2022, estate tax exclusion threshold is about \$4.255 million.

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

ESTATE TAX-continued

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, 2022)

Taxable Estates above threshold	Tax Rate
\$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:

Fiscal Year	Revenue
2021	\$31,741,576
2022 (Estimate)	\$36,141,226
2023 (Estimate)	\$34,067,000

GAME OF SKILL GROSS RECEIPT TAX

GENERAL LIABILITY:

The game of skill gross receipt tax is imposed on the gross revenues of electronic game of skill machines located in bars and restaurants.

Game of skill is a new category of gaming devices that operates in on-premises alcohol retailers. These games are mechanical or electronic devices that have been certified by the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) as a game of skill, and thus not gambling, where the ability to win is not influenced by prior wins or losses, outside sources, chance, or unreasonable or unknown skill requirements. Players can win cash, gift cards, or vouchers. Although the game of skill machines cannot directly dispense cash prizes, it does issue award vouchers that can be redeemed for cash at the licensed retailer.

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Board (Board) authorizes the licensed establishment to host the game of skill device and the regulatory structure is managed by the Office of Lottery and Gaming (OLG). Generally, each retailer can register up to five game of skill devices that must display a registration sticker that is located within the retailer only in Alcoholic Beverage Regulation Administration's (ABRA) approved locations and be near a properly posted warning sign.

D.C. Code Citation: Title 36, Chapter 6.

PRESENT RATES: (January 1, 2022)

The game of skill tax rate is 10% of the game of skill machine gross revenue from each game of skill machine in the District.

REVENUE:

Fiscal Year	Revenue
2021	\$3,327
2022 (Estimate)	\$14,008
2023 (Estimate)	\$2,563,400

INCOME TAXES

CORPORATION AND UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS FRANCHISE TAXES

GENERAL LIABILITY:

Corporate and unincorporated franchise tax revenue totaled about \$863 million making up 9.8 percent of the total *gross tax revenue* in fiscal year 2021. Since 2010, franchise tax revenue has made up an average of 7.54 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.

Additionally, DC provides tax incentives to Qualified High Technology Companies (QHTCs) by providing various tax credits for disadvantaged employee retraining and wages paid, and employee relocation. The FY 2021 Budget Support Act of 2020 further limited the benefits of Qualified High technology Companies by reducing the QHTC income tax credits for retraining qualified disadvantaged employees from \$20,000 to \$10,000; Repealing the carry-forward of income tax credits for disadvantaged employee retraining and wages paid; Repealing beneficial income tax rates and exemptions; Eliminating the rollover of capital gain from qualified QHTC stock to other qualified QHTC stock; Repealing tax credits for employee relocation; Repealing preferential capital gains treatment for investors in QHTCs; and Repealing tax credits for Qualified Social E-commerce Companies.

The FY 2021 Budget Support Act of 2020 also clarifies that taxable income of incorporated businesses include gains from a sale or other disposition of assets, even if such sale results in the termination of the business.

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

INCOME TAXES—continued

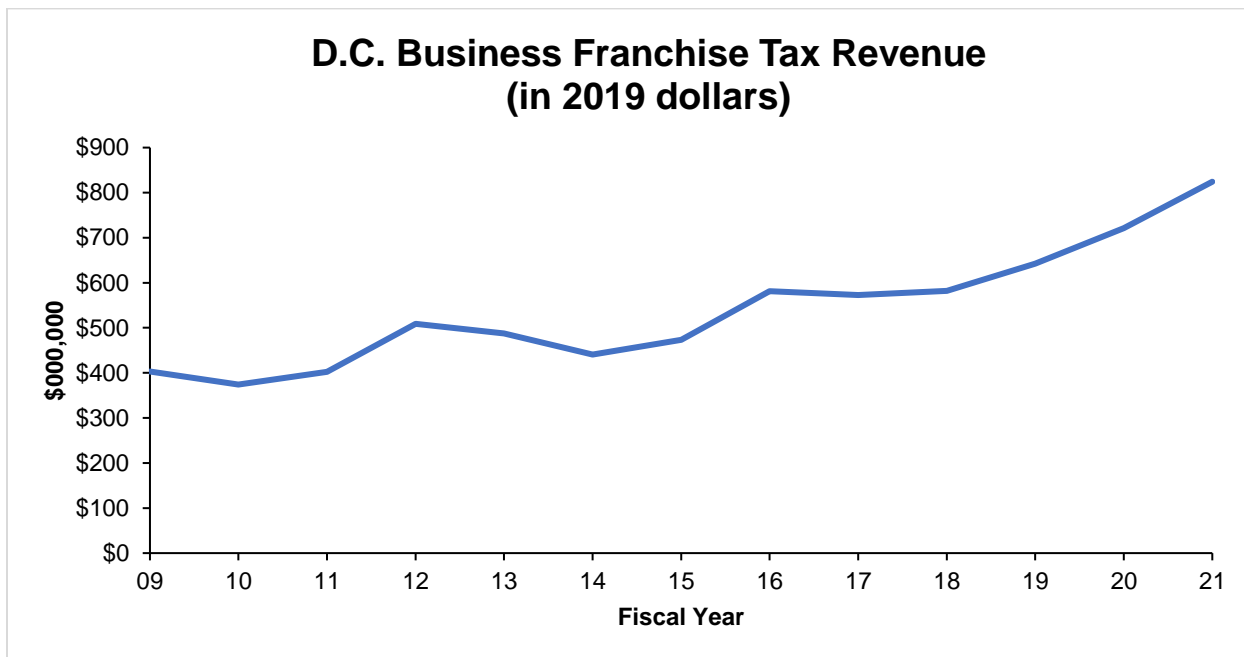
PRESENT RATES: (January 1, 2022)

The corporation and unincorporated business franchise tax rate is 8.25%.

REVENUE:

Fiscal Year	Corporation	Unincorporated Business
2021	\$670,249,727	\$192,807,483
2022 (Estimate)	\$682,400,000	\$211,780,418
2023 (Estimate)	\$704,982,000	\$189,166,410

INCOME TAXES—continued



YEAR	D.C. BUSINESS FRANCHISE TAX REVENUE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION (IN 2019 DOLLARS) (\$000,000)	PERCENT OF TOTAL TAX COLLECTED
2009	403.1	6.8%
2010	374.1	6.5%
2011	402.2	6.8%
2012	509.1	8.0%
2013	487.8	7.4%
2014	440.4	6.6%
2015	473.0	6.5%
2016	581.4	7.7%
2017	572.9	7.4%
2018	582.1	7.4%
2019	642.7	7.6%
2020	721.3	8.8%
2021	824.3	9.8%

INCOME TAXES—continued

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX

GENERAL LIABILITY:

The District collected about \$2.6 billion in individual income tax revenues in TY 2021. Individual income tax revenue is about 75.3 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.

More changes were made to the tax brackets and tax rates through the Income Tax Fairness Amendment Act of 2021, as part of the FY 2022 Budget Support Act of 2021. The Income Fairness Amendment Act created new brackets beginning in tax year 2022 for incomes between \$250,000 and \$500,000 (taxed at 9.25 percent) and between \$500,000 and \$1 million (taxed at 9.75 percent), while raising the tax on income over \$1 million to 10.75 percent.

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.

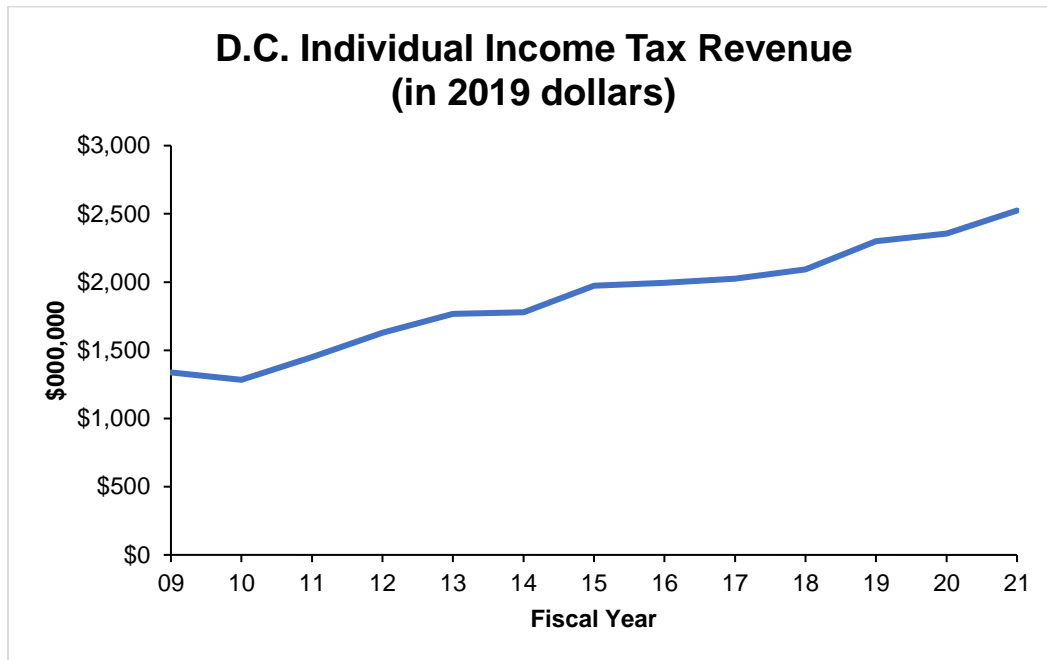
PRESENT RATES: (January 1, 2022)

Taxable Income	Tax Rate
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 \$250,000	\$3,500 + 8.5% of excess > \$60,000
Over \$250,000 but not over \$500,000	\$19,650, plus 9.25% the excess > \$250,000
Over \$500,000 but not over \$1,000,000	\$42,775, plus 9.75% the excess > \$500,000
Over \$1,000,000	\$91,525, plus 10.75% the excess > \$1,000,000
Standard Deduction/Exemption	
Single/Married Filing Separate	\$12,950
Married Filing Jointly	\$25,900
Head of Household	\$19,400

INCOME TAX-continued

REVENUE:

Fiscal Year	Revenue
2021	\$2,643,213,445
2022 (Estimate)	\$2,851,668,529
2023 (Estimate)	\$3,097,462,912



YEAR	D.C. INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX REVENUE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION (IN 2019 DOLLARS) (\$000,000)	PERCENT OF TOTAL TAX COLLECTED
2009	\$1,338.5	22.5%
2010	\$1,283.5	22.2%
2011	\$1,449.8	24.3%
2012	\$1,629.0	25.5%
2013	\$1,766.0	26.9%
2014	\$1,779.5	26.7%
2015	\$1,973.1	27.0%
2016	\$1,993.3	26.4%
2017	\$2,024.0	26.2%
2018	\$2,093.2	26.6%
2019	\$2,299.3	27.2%
2020	\$2,356.3	28.9%
2021	\$2,524.4	30.0%

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. Also, some of the revenues generated from the District's Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs), revenues from contracts for services under the Medicaid program, DC HealthCare Alliance program, or Healthy DC program are dedicated to the Healthy DC and Health Care Expansion Fund.

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

REVENUE:

Fiscal Year	Gross Revenue	Net Revenue
2021	\$130,261,057	\$72,191,874
2022 (Estimate)	\$128,822,146	\$70,752,963
2023 (Estimate)	\$134,197,974	\$72,994,820

TRANSFER TO HEALTHY DC and HEALTH CARE EXPANSION FUND:

Fiscal Year	Transfer Amount
2021	\$58,069,183
2022 (Estimate)	\$58,069,183
2023 (Estimate)	\$61,203,154

COMPARATIVE DATA: (January 1, 2022)

Insurance Premiums Tax Facts

Type of Company/Policy	D.C.	MD	VA
Life insurance companies	1.70%	2.00%	2.25%
Life insurance special benefits	1.70%	2.00%	2.25%
Domestic mutual companies	1.70%	2.00%	1.00%
Industrial sick benefit companies	1.70%	2.00%	1.00%
Worker's compensation	1.70%	2.00%	2.50%
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 tax¹.

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

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

PRESENT RATES: (January 1, 2022)

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

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

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

REVENUE:

Fiscal Year	Revenue
2021	\$55,085,156
2022 (Estimate)	\$60,085,000
2023 (Estimate)	\$50,204,000

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

MOTOR VEHICLE EXCISE TAX-Continued

COMPARATIVE DATA: (January 1, 2022)

Metropolitan Area Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Facts

State	Rate (based on FMV)
D.C. 1/	1%-10.1%
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.

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.

Prior to FY 2021, the District levied 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 was calculated, based on the average wholesale rate for regular gasoline in the Central Atlantic Region (PADD 1B), for adjustment twice a year. The average wholesale price was 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 was \$2.94, or 23.5 cents per gallon.

The FY 2021 Budget Support Act includes an additional surcharge of \$.053 per gallon on the sale of gasoline, gasohol, and other motor vehicle fuel. The surcharge is in addition to the \$.235 per gallon tax on the sale of gasoline, gasohol, and other motor vehicle fuel. The surcharge will also be increased annually, beginning in FY 2022, by the cost-of-living adjustment. The cost-of-living adjustment increase in the motor fuel surcharge is \$.103 per gallon on the sale of gasoline, gasohol, and other motor vehicle fuel. Revenues from the surcharge is dedicated to the Capital Improvements Program to fund the renovation, repair, and maintenance of local transportation infrastructure.

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

PRESENT RATES: (January 1, 2022)

23.5¢ per gallon of regular unleaded gasoline and an additional surcharge of 10.3¢ per gallon

REVENUE:

Fiscal Year	Revenue
2021	\$23,617,882
2022 (Estimate)	\$24,817,087
2023 (Estimate)	\$24,712,022

COMPARATIVE DATA: (January 1, 2022)

State	Rate per Gallon
D.C. 1/	\$0.235
Maryland	\$0.361
Virginia*	\$0.262

* Effective July 1, 2020, the Virginia Motor Vehicle Fuels Sales Tax of \$.077 for gasoline and alternative fuels and \$.078 for diesel (Wholesale Sales Tax) is levied on fuel sold or delivered to retail dealers in Virginia
1/ Does not include the additional surcharge of \$.103 per gallon

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION FEES

GENERAL LIABILITY:

Fees are imposed on every vehicle operated over the roads and public 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, 2022) - Based on manufacturer's shipping weight

PASSENGER CARS – Class A	
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
TRUCKS AND BUSES – Class 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
TRAILERS – Class C	
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 st 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 5/	\$ 50
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.

5/ There is a fee structure for additional eligible vehicles at \$75 for the 2nd vehicle; \$100 for the 3rd vehicle and \$150 for each vehicle beyond the first three vehicles

Source: D.C. Department of Motor Vehicles, www.dmv.dc.gov.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION FEES-Continued

REVENUE:

Fiscal Year	Revenue
2021	\$27,671,009
2022 (Estimate)	\$27,347,060
2023 (Estimate)	\$27,707,108

COMPARATIVE DATA: (January 1, 2022)

METROPOLITAN AREA MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION FEES

PASSENGER VEHICLE WEIGHTS

JURISDICTION	3,499 lbs. OR LESS	3,500–3,700 lbs.	3,701– 4,999 lbs.	OVER 5,000 lbs.
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/	30.75	30.75	35.75	35.75
Arlington County, VA 2/ 5 /	63.75	63.75	68.75	68.75
Fairfax, VA 2/ 5/	63.75	63.75	68.75	68.75
Fairfax County, VA 2/ 4/	63.75	63.75	73.75	73.75
Falls Church, VA 2/ 5/	63.75	63.75	68.75	68.75
Loudoun County, VA 2/ 6/	55.75	55.75	60.75	60.75
Prince William County, VA 2/ 7/	63.75	63.75	68.75	68.75

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 \$30.75 state registration fee on vehicles weighing 4,000 pounds or less and a \$35.75 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 fee or vehicle registration 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 \$33 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.

The Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Support Act of 2020 amended the list of personal property exemptions to include software unless the software is incorporated as a permanent component of a computer, machine, piece of equipment, or device, or of real property, and the software is not commonly available separately; or the cost of the software is included as part of the cost of a computer, machine, piece of equipment, or device, or of the cost of real property on the books or records of the taxpayer. The amendment became effective July 1, 2021.

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, qualified supermarkets, certain systems using exclusively solar energy, and cogeneration systems are also exempted from personal property taxes. Qualified supermarkets are exempt from personal property taxes for a period not to exceed ten years.

REVENUE:

Fiscal Year	Gross Revenue
2021	\$80,478,578
2022 (Estimate)	\$76,157,000
2023 (Estimate)	\$76,157,000

COMPARATIVE DATA: (January 1, 2022)

Jurisdiction	Rate
District of Columbia	\$3.4000
Charles County, MD	\$2.8525 2/ 3/
Montgomery County, MD	\$1.7945 2/ 3/ 6/
Prince George's County, MD	\$2.5000 2/ 3/
Alexandria, VA	\$5.3300 4/ 5/

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX-continued

COMPARATIVE DATA-continued: (January 1, 2022)

Metropolitan Area Personal Property Tax Facts 1/	
Jurisdiction	Rate
Arlington County, VA	\$5.0000 4/
Fairfax City, VA	\$4.1300 4/
Fairfax County, VA	\$4.5700 4/
Falls Church, VA	\$5.0000 4/ 8/
Loudoun County, VA	\$4.2000 4/
Prince William County, VA	\$3.7000 4/ 7/

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 2021. 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.

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.

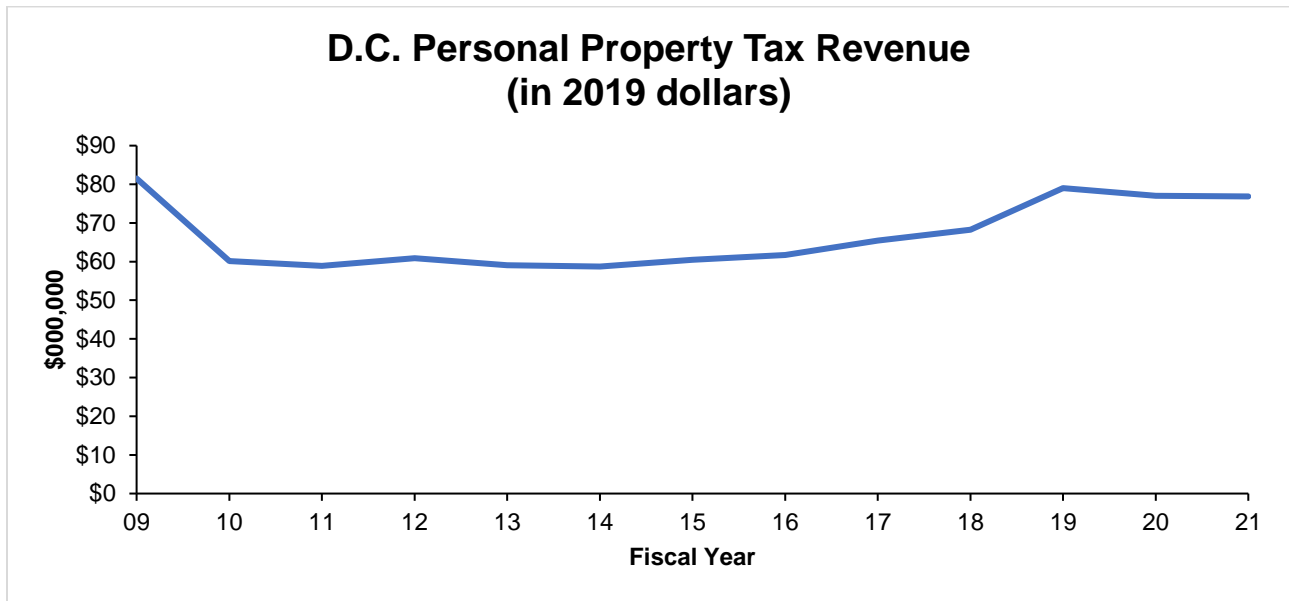
6/ Montgomery Co. FY 2023 Approved Budget set a new tax rate at \$1.7350.

7/ Prince William County has different property tax rates ranging from \$0.00001 to \$3.70 per \$100 of valuation depending on the type of property.

8/ Falls Church, VA. FY 2023 Approved Budget set a new tax rate at \$4.30.

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

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX-continued



YEAR	D.C. PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX REVENUE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION (IN 2019 DOLLARS) (\$000,000)	PERCENT OF TOTAL TAX COLLECTED
2009	\$81.5	1.4%
2010	\$60.1	1.0%
2011	\$58.9	1.0%
2012	\$60.9	1.0%
2013	\$59.1	0.9%
2014	\$58.7	0.9%
2015	\$60.4	0.8%
2016	\$61.7	0.8%
2017	\$65.4	0.8%
2018	\$68.3	0.9%
2019	\$79.0	0.9%
2020	\$77.0	0.9%
2021	\$76.9	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 \$78,700. Homestead properties also receive an owner-occupant residential tax credit that is calculated based on a minimum 40% of market value assessment. Additionally, homestead properties are 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.

Additionally, first-time homeowners, non-profit organizations, and shared equity investors may be eligible for abatement of real property taxes for a period of five years and be exempt from paying recordation and transfer taxes under the First Time Homebuyers Lower Income Home Ownership Tax Abatement program. The eligibility requirements include an income level and home value requirement, and the property must be owner-occupied.

There is another Lower Income, Long-term Homeowners Tax Credit available to ease the effect of rising assessments and taxes for long-term low-income residents. 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 \$56,200 or less in 2021 for households under 70 and \$76,700 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.

REAL PROPERTY TAX- continued

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.

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. This Act was however repealed by the Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Support Act of 2020 (D.C. Law 23-149).

The General Obligation Bonds and Bond Anticipation Notes for Fiscal Years 2018-2023 Authorization Emergency Act of 2017 allows for the issuance of general obligation bonds and general obligation bond anticipation notes of the District of Columbia for the purposes of financing certain capital projects and for the refunding of certain capital indebtedness of the District of Columbia during fiscal years 2018 through 2023. For tax year 2021, 16 percent of total real property tax collections, by class, will be dedicated to the repayment of the General Obligation Bonds.

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
2021	\$2,914,101,196	\$2,870,162,607
2022 (Estimate)	\$2,783,175,139	\$2,743,779,577
2023 (Estimate)	\$2,808,872,357	\$2,769,581,631

REAL PROPERTY TAX-continued

Transfers:

Fiscal Year	TIF Program and PILOT	Walter Reed Development
2021	\$43,214,979	\$723,610
2022 (Estimate)	\$38,651,193	\$744,369
2023 (Estimate)	\$38,546,357	\$744,369

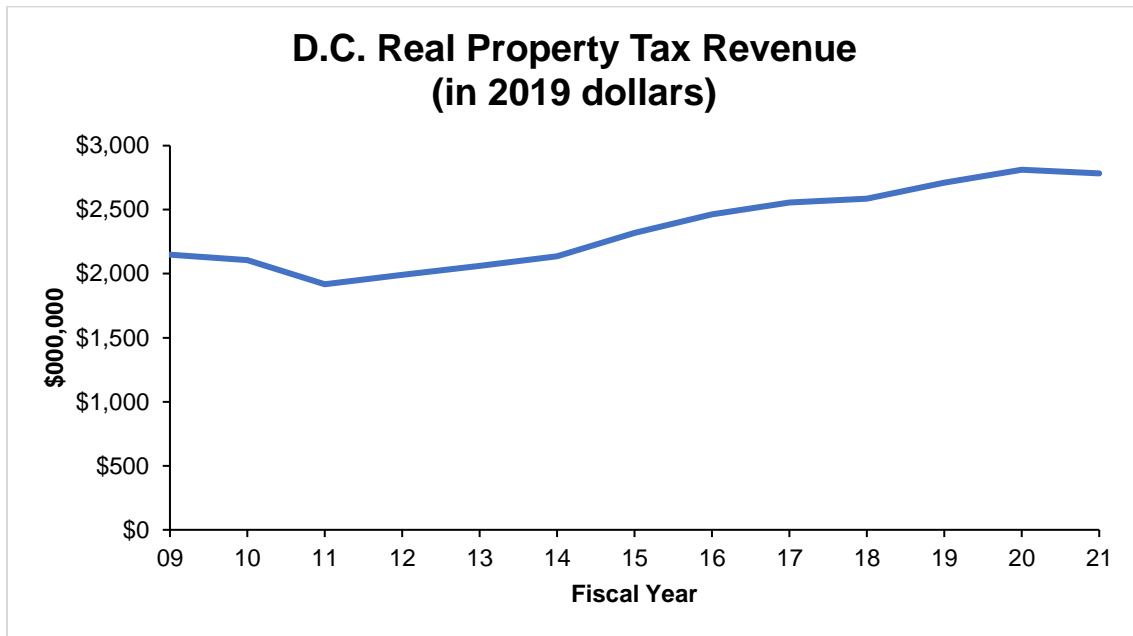
COMPARATIVE DATA: (January 1, 2022)

METROPOLITAN AREA REAL PROPERTY TAX FACTS

JURISDICTION	NOMINAL TAX PER \$100 VALUE	LEGAL ASSESSMENT (% of estimated market value)	TAX RATE PER \$100 VALUE 6/
D.C.			
Class I (residential) 1/	\$ 0.850	100%	\$ 0.850
Class II (commercial) 2/	\$ 1.890	100%	\$ 1.890
Class III (vacant)	\$ 5.000	100%	\$ 5.000
Class IV (blighted)	\$10.00	100%	\$10.00
MARYLAND			
Charles Co. 3/ 4/	\$ 1.317	100%	\$ 1.317
Montgomery Co. 3/ 5/ 11/	\$ 0.8298	100%	\$ 0.8298
Prince George's Co. 3/ 7/	\$ 1.112	100%	\$ 1.112
VIRGINIA			
Alexandria 8/	\$ 1.110	100%	\$ 1.110
Arlington Co. 9/	\$ 1.030	100%	\$1.030
Fairfax City	\$ 1.035	100%	\$ 1.035
Fairfax Co. 10/	\$ 1.1425	100%	\$ 1.1425
Falls Church	\$ 1.320	100%	\$ 1.320
Loudoun Co.	\$ 0.890	100%	\$ 0.890
Prince William Co.	\$ 1.115	100%	\$ 1.115

- 1/ The first \$78,700 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 \$0.064 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. Another \$0.01 of the real property tax goes to affordable housing.
 9/ Arlington County real property tax include \$0.017 Sanitary District Tax per \$100 of assessed value.
 10/ Includes \$0.0325 dedicated to the stormwater fund. Fairfax County also has a phase 1 and 2 in the Dulles Rail Transportation Improvement District where it levies a \$0.090 per \$100 assessed value and a \$0.200 per \$100 assessed value on commercial and industrial zoned property (including commercial apartments), or property used for commercial or industrial purposes within the district, respectively.
 11/ Montgomery Co. FY 2023 Approved Budget set a new tax rate at \$0.6940 per \$100 value (does not include state tax).

REAL PROPERTY TAX-continued



YEAR	D.C. REAL PROPERTY TAX REVENUE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION (IN 2019 DOLLARS) (\$000,000)	PERCENT OF TOTAL TAX COLLECTED
2009	\$2,147.8	36.1%
2010	\$2,105.3	36.4%
2011	\$1,917.7	32.2%
2012	\$1,991.1	31.1%
2013	\$2,060.8	31.4%
2014	\$2,136.0	32.0%
2015	\$2,318.0	31.7%
2016	\$2,463.0	32.6%
2017	\$2,556.4	33.1%
2018	\$2,586.8	32.9%
2019	\$2,710.1	32.1%
2020	\$2,811.8	34.4%
2021	\$2,783.1	33.1%

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, 2022)

Various rates for the following: vault (a structure or an enclosure of space beneath the surface of the public space like tanks for petroleum products), sidewalk (enclosed and unenclosed cafes), surface and fuel oil tank.

Calculation of Vault Rental Fees
$\text{Vault Rental Fee} = (\text{assessed value of the land by square foot}) \times (\text{vault square footage}) \times (\text{utilization factor})$

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:

Fiscal Year	Gross Revenue
2021	\$43,073,250
2022 (Estimate)	\$38,484,080
2023 (Estimate)	\$38,484,080

PUBLIC UTILITY TAX

GENERAL LIABILITY:

The tax is imposed on the gross receipts of telephone, television, cable, satellite, 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, 2022)

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
2021	\$129,290,998	\$121,954,279
2022 (Estimate)	\$130,970,736	\$123,520,917
2023 (Estimate)	\$131,689,234	\$124,295,965

Transfer to Ballpark Revenue Fund:

Fiscal Year	Transfer Amount
2021	\$7,336,719
2022 (Estimate)	\$7,449,819
2023 (Estimate)	\$7,393,269

COMPARATIVE DATA: (January 1, 2022)

METROPOLITAN AREA UTILITY TAX FACTS

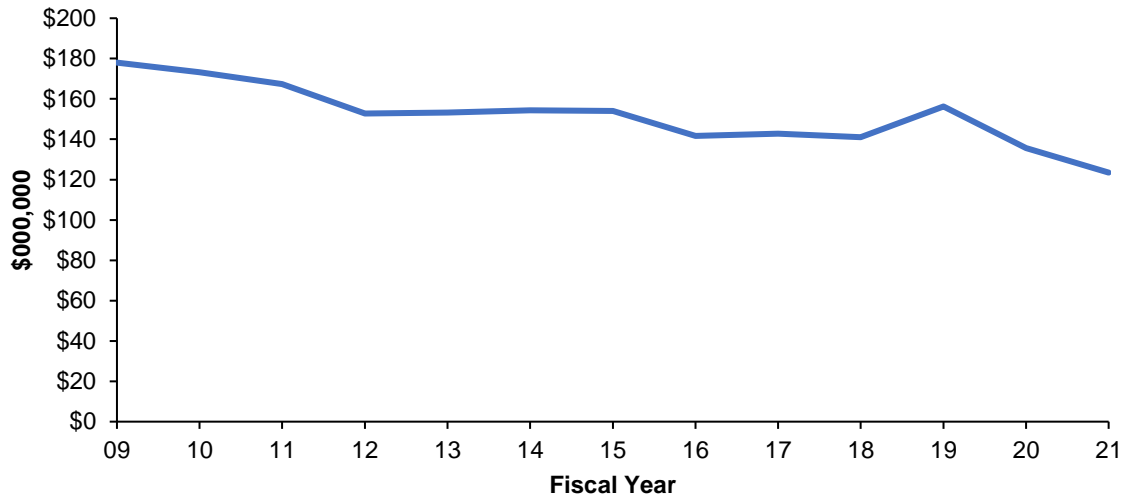
JURISDICTION	UTILITIES SUBJECT TO TAX	RATE	BASIS
District of Columbia	Television, radio and telephone	10.0% 11.0%	Gross receipts Residential Non-residential
	Heating oil	\$0.170 \$0.187	Per Gallon Residential Non-residential
	Natural gas	\$0.0707 \$0.0777	Per Therm Residential Non-residential
	Electric 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	\$0.001595/kWh \$0.00102/kWh \$0.000771/kWh \$0.0191/CCF	Utility Consumption

1/ includes a local consumption tax rate and a special regulatory tax rate.

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 2019 dollars)**



YEAR	D.C. PUBLIC UTILITY TAX REVENUE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION (IN 2019 DOLLARS) (\$000,000)	PERCENT OF TOTAL TAX COLLECTED
2009	\$178.0	3.0%
2010	\$173.2	3.0%
2011	\$167.4	2.8%
2012	\$152.7	2.4%
2013	\$153.3	2.3%
2014	\$154.4	2.3%
2015	\$154.1	2.1%
2016	\$141.6	1.9%
2017	\$142.8	1.8%
2018	\$141.1	1.8%
2019	\$156.3	1.8%
2020	\$135.6	1.7%
2021	\$123.5	1.5%

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 \$658,500 in FY 2022 (the ceiling is adjusted annually beginning in 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 2020.

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, 2022)

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
2021	\$297,228,930	\$252,468,246
2022 (Estimate)	\$321,493,375	\$273,018,185
2023 (Estimate)	\$313,014,972	\$265,732,851

RECORDATION AND TRANSFER TAXES-continued

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, 2022)

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:

Fiscal Year	Gross Revenue	Net Revenue
2021	\$234,502,824	\$199,151,337
2022 (Estimate)	\$244,865,109	\$207,884,159
2023 (Estimate)	\$238,283,689	\$202,211,261

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

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, 2022)

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.

RECORDATION AND TRANSFER TAXES-continued

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 2020.

REVENUE:

Fiscal Year	Gross Revenue	Net Revenue
2021	\$21,781,551	\$20,732,795
2022 (Estimate)	\$23,473,485	\$22,632,810
2023 (Estimate)	\$23,896,469	\$23,005,089

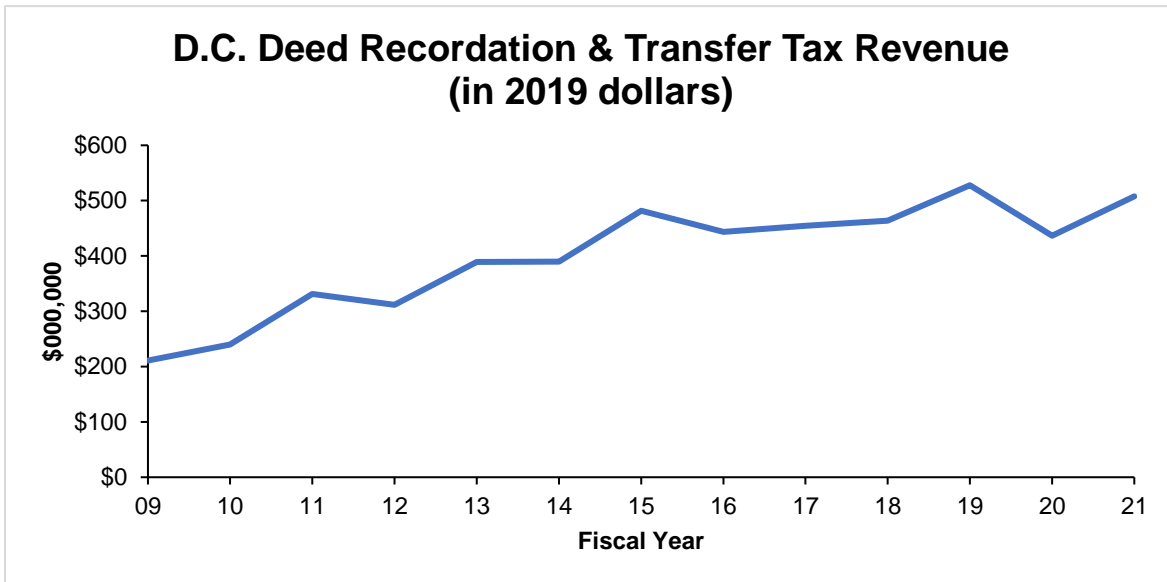
RECORDATION AND TRANSFER TAXES

Fifteen percent of the District's real estate transfer taxes and 15 percent of deed recordation taxes, including the recordation of transfers of economic interest in co-ops 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:

Fiscal Year	Recordation Tax	Transfer Tax	Economic Interest
2021	\$44,760,684	\$35,351,487	\$1,048,756
2022 (Estimate)	\$48,475,190	\$36,980,950	\$840,675
2023 (Estimate)	\$47,282,121	\$36,072,428	\$891,380

RECORDATION AND TRANSFER TAXES-continued



YEAR	D.C. DEED RECORDATION & TRANSFER TAX REVENUE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION (IN 2019 DOLLARS) (\$000,000)	PERCENT OF TOTAL TAX COLLECTED
2009	\$211.0	3.5%
2010	\$239.7	4.1%
2011	\$331.3	5.6%
2012	\$311.4	4.9%
2013	\$389.0	5.9%
2014	\$389.9	5.8%
2015	\$481.8	6.6%
2016	\$443.7	5.9%
2017	\$454.3	5.9%
2018	\$464.0	5.9%
2019	\$527.8	6.2%
2020	\$436.7	5.3%
2021	\$507.8	6.0%

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 amended 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 increased the general gross receipts tax on sales of soft drinks to 8 percent from 6 percent.

In April 2020, due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on restaurants and bars, the District, in emergency legislation, reduced the tax rate on sales of alcoholic beverages for off-premise consumption by alcoholic beverage licensees acting under authority of §§ 25-112(h)(1), 25-113(a)(3)(C), or 25-113.01(f) or (g), from 10.25% to 10%. The change was made permanent in the FY 2021 BSA and subsequent clarification bill.

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

SALES AND USE TAX-continued

PRESENT RATES: (January 1, 2022)

A six-tier rate structure is presently in effect:

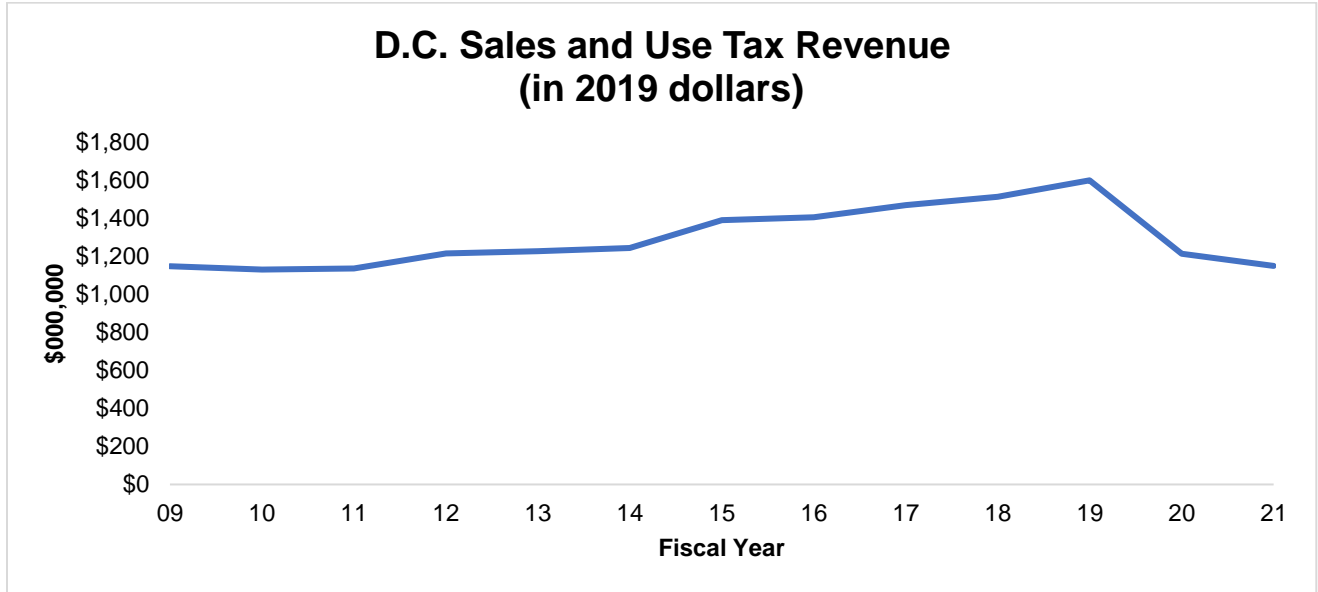
- 6.0% Retail rate for sales of certain tangible personal property and selected services; food, or drinks sold in vending machines; tickets to legitimate theaters and entertainment venues, and medical marijuana.
- 8.0% Soft drinks.
- 10.0% Restaurant meals, food and drinks prepared for immediate consumption on the premises where sold, off-premises alcohol sold by certain alcoholic beverage licensees; and prepaid telephone cards.
- 10.25% 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, merchandise sold at the Capital One Center, and alcoholic beverages for off premises consumption unless the seller has a specified liquor license.
- 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:

Fiscal Year	Gross Revenue	Net Revenue
2021	\$1,202,735,681	\$867,477,363
2022 (Estimate)	\$1,520,742,000	\$1,094,234,385
2023 (Estimate)	\$1,660,301,000	\$1,206,196,777
<i>Transfers to:</i>		
Fiscal Year	Convention Center and Destination DC	Tax Increment Financing (TIF) and PILOT
2021	\$54,931,693	\$11,933,559
2022 (Estimate)	\$104,015,174	\$21,080,128
2023 (Estimate)	\$114,302,333	\$25,150,161
Fiscal Year	Ballpark Fund	Healthy Schools
2021	\$4,323,431	\$5,590,000
2022 (Estimate)	\$10,925,661	\$5,690,000
2023 (Estimate)	\$12,112,500	\$5,690,000
Fiscal Year	WMATA	ABRA
2021	\$218,789,031	\$1,170,000
2022 (Estimate)	\$241,933,000	\$1,170,000
2023 (Estimate)	\$250,304,144	\$1,170,000
Fiscal Year	Commission on Arts and Humanities	Healthy DC and Health Care Expansion
2021	\$36,702,666	\$1,817,604
2022 (Estimate)	\$39,895,000	\$1,798,652
2023 (Estimate)	\$43,141,000	\$2,234,085

SALES AND USE TAX-continued



YEAR	D.C. SALES & USE TAX REVENUE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION (IN 2019 DOLLARS) (\$000,000)	PERCENT OF TOTAL TAX COLLECTED
2009	\$1,147.0	19.3%
2010	\$1,128.9	19.5%
2011	\$1,134.8	19.1%
2012	\$1,214.2	19.0%
2013	\$1,224.6	18.7%
2014	\$1,242.1	18.6%
2015	\$1,389.3	19.0%
2016	\$1,403.2	18.6%
2017	\$1,466.8	19.0%
2018	\$1,511.6	19.2%
2019	\$1,597.7	18.9%
2020	\$1,211.7	14.8%
2021	\$1,148.7	13.7%

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' 10th amendment rights.² 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.³

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.⁴

Maryland recently passed a sports betting Bill requiring sports gambling companies to pay a 15% tax on their proceeds. Virginia has a 15 percent tax on sports betting based on a permit holder's adjusted gross revenue (AGR). The AGR is calculated by subtracting from the amount wagered by players all winnings and any legislatively authorized deductions, including the value of bonuses and promotions offered as an incentive for consumers to place a wager., as well as the federal excise taxes paid on the wagering activity.

D.C. Code Citation: Title 36, Chapter 6.

PRESENT RATE: (January 1, 2022)

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.⁵

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.

5 OLG also operates a District-wide sports betting game that is not subject to the tax, but which transfers net revenue to the District general fund.

SPORTS WAGERING TAX-continued

REVENUE:

Fiscal Year	Gross Revenue	Net Revenue	
2021	\$2,140,688	\$2,013,930	
2022 (Estimate)	\$2,354,563	\$2,154,563	
2023 (Estimate)	\$4,797,956	\$4,597,956	
<i>Transfers to:</i>			
Fiscal Year	Department of Behavioral Health Gambling Addiction Program	Neighborhood Safety and Engagement Fund	Early Childhood Development Fund
2021	\$126,758	\$0	\$0
2022 (Estimate)	\$200,000	\$0	\$0
2023 (Estimate)	\$200,000	\$0	\$0

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, 2022)

- 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
2021	\$37,861,498	\$35,675,322
2022 (Estimate)	\$46,723,700	\$43,490,570
2023 (Estimate)	\$38,618,749	\$35,909,096

Transfer to Ballpark Fund:

Fiscal Year	Transfer Amount
2021	\$2,186,176
2022 (Estimate)	\$3,233,130
2023 (Estimate)	\$2,709,653

Metropolitan Area:

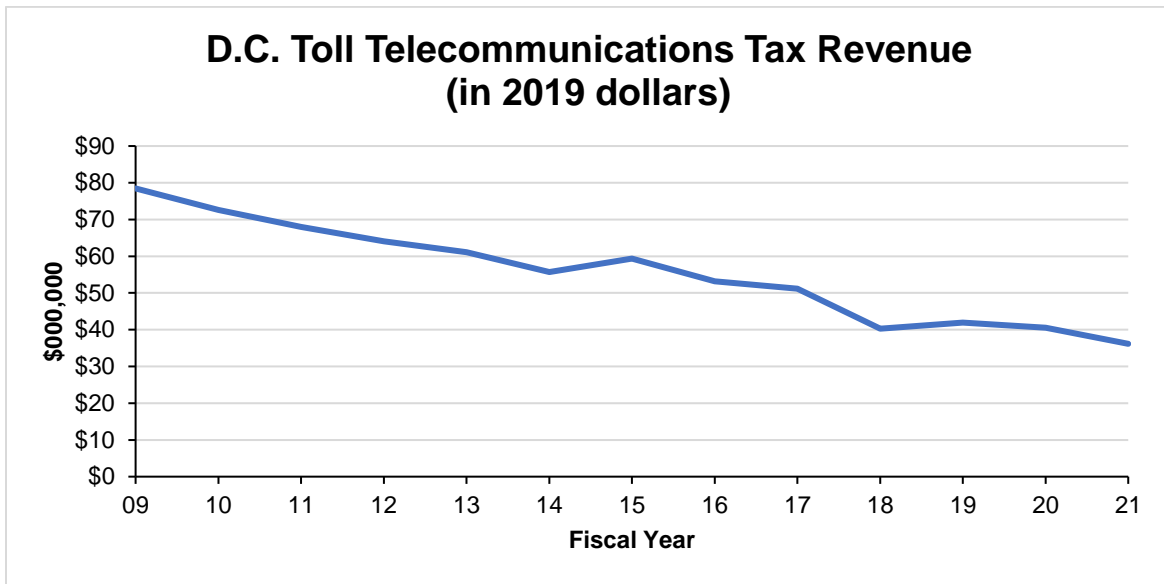
TOLL TELECOMMUNICATIONS TAX RATES

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

¹Maryland's tax is a public service company franchise tax on gross receipts.

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

TOLL TELECOMMUNICATIONS TAX-continued



YEAR	D.C. TOLL TELECOMMUNICATIONS TAX REVENUE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION (IN 2019 DOLLARS) (\$000,000)	PERCENT OF TOTAL TAX COLLECTED
2009	\$78.5	1.3%
2010	\$72.6	1.3%
2011	\$68.0	1.1%
2012	\$64.0	1.0%
2013	\$61.1	0.9%
2014	\$55.7	0.8%
2015	\$59.4	0.8%
2016	\$53.2	0.7%
2017	\$51.2	0.7%
2018	\$40.3	0.5%
2019	\$41.9	0.5%
2020	\$40.5	0.5%
2021	\$36.2	0.4%

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.

As part of the FY 2021 Budget Support Act, the Ballpark Revenue Fund Excess Revenue Amendment Act of 2020 allows the purposes for any revenue collected in the Ballpark Revenue Fund (“Ballpark Fund”) to include transfers to the District’s General Fund in fiscal years 2020, 2021, and 2022, as long as sufficient revenue is first collected for debt service due on the Ballpark Revenue Bonds per the bond covenants.

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

PRESENT RATE: (January 1, 2022)

BALLPARK FEE SCHEDULE

D.C. Gross Receipts	Ballpark Fee
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:

Fiscal Year	Revenue
2021	\$37,014,463
2022 (Estimate)	\$42,603,007
2023 (Estimate)	\$39,900,000

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
2021	\$15,453,177
2022 (Estimate)	\$15,965,325
2023 (Estimate)	\$16,284,632

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 6% 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
2021	\$4,314,160
2022 (Estimate)	\$5,538,639
2023 (Estimate)	\$5,538,639

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

Beginning October 1, 2021, the District may charge each hospital a fee based on its outpatient gross patient revenue. The fee is charged at a uniform rate of 0.1013% 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, 2021, the District may charge each hospital a fee based on its inpatient net patient revenue. The fee is charged at a uniform rate of 0.329% necessary to generate no more than \$8,854,038 (D.C. Code §44-664.13(a)(2)). The fees collected are deposited in the Hospital Fund.

Both fees will sunset September 30, 2029.

HOSPITAL BED TAX AND HOSPITAL PROVIDER FEE-continued

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

REVENUE:

Fiscal Year	Revenue
2021	\$13,796,828
2022 (Estimate)	\$13,764,292
2023 (Estimate)	\$13,764,292

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 18), fines and forfeitures, charges for services, and miscellaneous revenues, which includes interest income, unclaimed property, payment in lieu of taxes, and other revenue sources. More information on the District's non-tax revenue is available at <https://ora-cfo.dc.gov/>.

REVENUE:

Fiscal Year	Revenue
2021	\$488,498,384
2022 (Estimate)	\$476,653,598
2023 (Estimate)	\$475,737,992

LOTTERY

GENERAL LIABILITY:

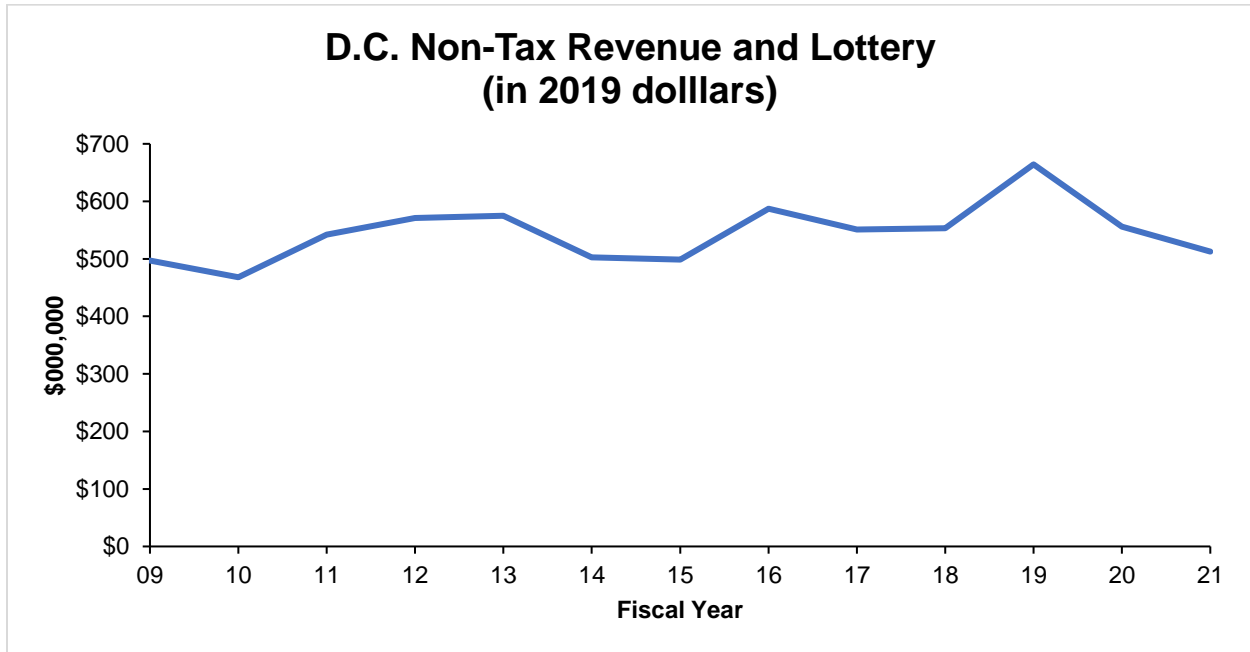
Every year, the District of Columbia Office of Lottery and Gambling⁶ transfers the net proceeds of receipts from lottery gaming to the General Fund. The proceeds are equal to gross receipts net of payouts and administrative costs. The transfer is based primarily on ticket sales and prize payout. Games 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, and Tap-N-Play.

REVENUE:

Fiscal Year	Revenue
2021	\$48,150,000
2022 (Estimate)	\$43,458,000
2023 (Estimate)	\$43,731,000

⁶ The Office of Lottery and Gambling also regulates and operate sports wagering in the District. See page 38 for more information.

NON-TAX REVENUE-continued



YEAR	NON-TAX REVENUE AND LOTTERY ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION (IN 2019 DOLLARS) (\$000,000)	PERCENT OF TOTAL TAX AND NON-TAX REVENUE COLLECTED
2009	\$497.2	7.8%
2010	\$468.1	7.6%
2011	\$542.4	8.4%
2012	\$571.0	8.3%
2013	\$575.1	8.1%
2014	\$502.5	7.1%
2015	\$498.7	6.4%
2016	\$587.5	7.3%
2017	\$551.0	6.7%
2018	\$553.3	6.6%
2019	\$664.3	7.3%
2020	\$556.0	6.4%
2021	\$512.5	6.1%

SPECIAL PURPOSE NON-TAX REVENUE

GENERAL LIABILITY:

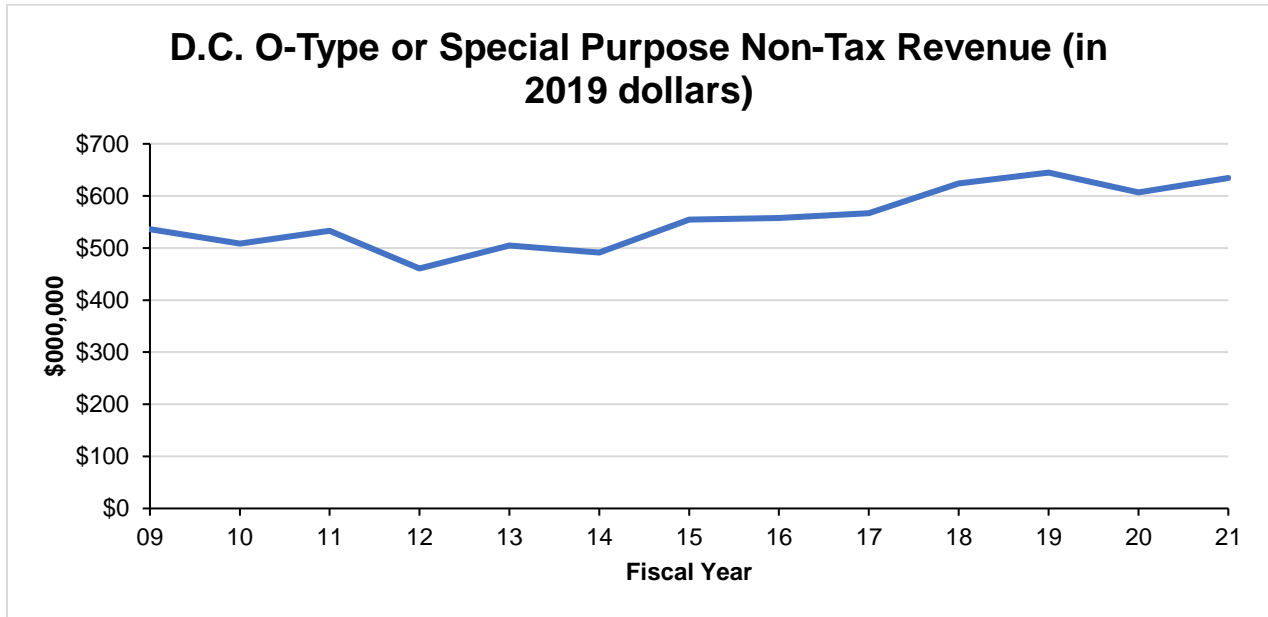
Special purpose non-tax revenues⁷, often referred to as “Other” or “O-Type” revenues, are funds generated from fees, fines, assessments or reimbursements that are dedicated to the District agency that collects the revenues to cover the cost of performing the function. The “dedication” of the revenue 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:

Fiscal Year	Revenue
2021	\$664,307,394
2022 (Estimate)	\$726,802,740
2023 (Estimate)	\$744,302,636

⁷ More information on the District’s special purpose non-tax revenue is available at <https://ora-cfo.dc.gov/>.

SPECIAL PURPOSE NON-TAX REVENUE-continued



YEAR	SPECIAL PURPOSE NON-TAX REVENUE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION (IN \$2019) (\$000,000)	PERCENT OF TOTAL TAX, NON-TAX AND SPECIAL PURPOSE NON-TAX REVENUE COLLECTED
2009	\$535.9	7.7%
2010	\$508.4	7.5%
2011	\$532.9	7.6%
2012	\$460.7	6.2%
2013	\$504.9	6.6%
2014	\$491.5	6.4%
2015	\$554.4	6.6%
2016	\$557.4	6.4%
2017	\$566.8	6.4%
2018	\$624.0	6.9%
2019	\$644.8	6.6%
2020	\$606.7	6.5%
2021	\$634.4	6.6%

PART III -- SELECTED D.C. TAX STATISTICS

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

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	INCOME TAXES /1	PROPERTY TAXES /2	EXCISE AND SALES AND USE TAXES /3	GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES /4	OTHER TAXES /5
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	5,853,298	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	7,472,682	2,512,522	2,569,101	1,527,381	361,776 e	501,901
2018	7,772,369	2,641,587	2,659,240	1,597,405	365,129 e	508,146
2019	8,455,408	2,941,982	2,827,757	1,707,222	395,069 e	583,378
2020	8,236,709	3,104,933	2,954,093	1,316,574	371,122 f	489,987
2021	8,809,136	3,506,271	3,037,653	1,309,821	370,136 g	585,255

/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.

f/ Also includes Baseball Gross Receipts tax, Healthcare Provider tax, Hospital Bed tax and Hospital Provider fee, ICF-IDD assessment, and private sports wagering tax.

f/ Also includes Baseball Gross Receipts tax, Healthcare Provider tax, Hospital Bed tax and Hospital Provider fee, ICF-IDD assessment, private sports wagering tax and games of skill tax.

/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
2019 D.C. INCOME TAX DISTRIBUTION

Income Category	Number of Filers	Distribution of Filers	DC AGI (\$ millions)	Distribution of DC AGI	Tax (\$ millions)	Distribution of Tax
Breakeven and Loss	8,905	2.4%	-475.7	-1.2%	0.1	0.0%
\$0.01 Under \$10,000	34,589	9.3%	174.6	0.5%	0.8	0.0%
\$10,000 Under \$20,000	35,602	9.6%	533.4	1.4%	5.4	0.2%
\$20,000 Under \$30,000	36,660	9.9%	918.5	2.4%	19.1	0.9%
\$30,000 Under \$50,000	64,114	17.2%	2,539.5	6.6%	83.6	3.8%
\$50,000-\$75,000	59,953	16.1%	3,693.0	9.6%	156.7	7.0%
\$75,000-\$100,000	37,365	10.1%	3,234.6	8.4%	162.6	7.3%
\$100,000-\$150,000	39,065	10.5%	4,748.7	12.3%	271.4	12.2%
\$150,000-\$200,000	18,718	5.0%	3,229.6	8.4%	196.2	8.8%
\$200,000-\$500,000	29,189	7.9%	8,566.8	22.2%	572.0	25.7%
\$500,000-\$1,000,000	5,113	1.4%	3,434.3	8.9%	241.1	10.8%
\$1,000,000 and Over	2,429	0.7%	7,910.6	20.5%	520.0	23.3%
Total	371,702	100.0%	38,508	100.0%	2,229	100.0%

Source: Office of the Chief Financial Officer/Government of the District of Columbia

**TABLE 5
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS - TAXABLE, EXEMPT AND TOTALS
TAX YEAR 2021**

Type of Property	Total Acres	Land Value	Improvements	Total Value	Gross Tax Revenue 1/	% of All Properties		Number of Properties
						Land Acres	Total Value	
Total Taxable	17,516	97,768,579,154	145,062,694,188	242,831,273,342	2,876,400,640	52	67	201,227
Class One	10,512	59,717,868,529	80,349,177,834	140,067,046,363	1,041,607,439	31	39	188,511
Residential/Single Family	8,138	47,342,253,083	57,688,170,486	105,030,423,569	765,080,221	24	29	168,512
Homestead	5,793	31,990,782,620	35,657,447,134	67,648,229,754	458,907,031	17	19	94,240
Non-seniors	4,553	26,368,631,750	31,046,591,105	57,415,222,855	424,540,978	13	16	76,009
Seniors	1,239	5,622,150,870	4,610,856,029	10,233,006,899	34,366,053	4	3	18,231
Non-Homestead	38	180,902,530	167,471,760	348,374,290	1,224,105	0	0	656
Residential/Multifamily	2,346	15,351,470,463	22,030,723,352	37,382,193,815	306,173,190	7	10	74,272
Residential/ Partially Taxed	2,341	12,233,425,648	22,294,098,025	34,527,523,673	274,216,773	7	10	19,931
	33	142,189,798	366,909,323	509,099,121	2,310,445	0	0	68
Class Two								
Large Office Buildings	6,920	37,532,914,194	64,275,733,511	101,808,647,705	1,791,009,225	20	28	11,716
Hotels/Motels	398	20,856,180,580	45,581,012,412	66,437,192,992	1,224,065,185	1	18	674
Other Commercial	111	2,920,452,710	5,112,951,690	8,033,404,400	149,624,535	0	2	179
Commercial/ Partially Taxed	6,264	12,495,437,281	10,955,331,075	23,450,768,356	379,636,411	19	6	10,648
	148	1,260,843,623	2,626,438,334	3,887,281,957	37,683,094	0	1	215
Class Three								
	70	473,733,530	410,538,664	884,272,194	36,927,770	0	0	859
Class Four								
Total Exempt	13	44,062,900	27,244,180	71,307,080	6,856,206	0	0	141
Total US/DC Government	16,262	73,353,706,229	45,089,875,293	118,443,581,522	2,070,622,325	48	33	11,202
United States	13,188	57,782,523,489	22,965,405,470	80,747,928,959	1,500,409,953	39	22	5,365
District of Columbia	10,867	48,090,141,422	14,755,326,213	62,845,467,635	1,176,248,817	32	17	2,904
	2,321	9,692,382,067	8,210,079,257	17,902,461,324	324,161,135	7	5	2,461
Total Non-US/DC Exempt								
Low-Income	2,927	14,412,017,870	19,664,511,615	34,076,529,485	508,822,920	9	9	5,611
Religious	34	124,540,400	221,053,610	345,594,010	2,338,248	0	0	1,137
Educational	517	2,367,039,700	1,723,561,453	4,090,601,153	72,228,560	2	1	923
Charitable	817	4,337,608,170	4,154,512,845	8,492,121,015	157,162,115	2	2	421
Hospitals	113	500,802,940	557,654,460	1,058,457,400	15,696,093	0	0	364
Libraries	40	118,166,650	267,695,730	385,862,380	7,275,534	0	0	7
Foreign Governments	1	16,184,910	8,988,670	25,173,580	475,781	0	0	1
Cemeteries	298	1,977,141,390	2,918,057,402	4,895,198,792	80,707,705	1	1	613
Miscellaneous	267	272,904,190	15,843,950	288,748,140	5,311,462	1	0	21
WMATA	644	4,130,054,350	9,607,768,768	13,737,823,118	153,980,821	2	4	1,748
Partially Exempt	195	567,575,170	189,374,727	756,949,897	13,646,602	1	0	376
Total Taxable & Exempt 2/ 3/	146	1,159,164,870	2,459,958,208	3,619,123,078	61,389,452	0	1	226

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 2022**

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2022**

	FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT	FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE	CHANGE	FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES:				
Beer				
	1970	1970	Rate increased 25¢/barrel to \$2.25/barrel	+\$ 150,000
	1989	1989	Rate increased 54¢/barrel to \$2.79/barrel	+\$ 250,000
Sparkling Wine				
	1989	1989	Rate decreased 5¢/gal to 40¢/gal	-\$ 25,000
	1990	1990	Rate increased 5¢/gal to 45¢/gal	+\$ 20,000
Spirits				
	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
Wine (14% or Less Alcohol)				
	1989	1989	Rate increased 25¢/gal to 40¢/gal	+\$ 750,000
	1990	1990	Rate decreased 10¢/gal to 30¢/gal	-\$ 300,000
(More than 14% Alcohol)				
	1989	1989	Rate increased 7¢/gal to 40¢/gal	+\$ 25,000
CIGARETTES				
		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
	2019	2020	Rate increased from \$4.94 to \$4.98/pk	---
	2020	2021	Rate increased from \$4.98 to \$5.00/pk	---
	2021	2022	Rate increased from \$4.98 to \$5.01/pk	---

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2022**

	FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT	FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE	CHANGE	FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/
DEED RECORDATION AND TRANSFER				
Recordation				
	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	2020	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 2022**

	FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT	FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE	CHANGE	FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/
DEED RECORDATION AND TRANSFER-continued:				
Transfer				
	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	2020	Rate increased to 2.5% on sales of commercial and mixed-use property greater than \$2 million.	+\$ 9,300,000
ECONOMIC INTEREST				
	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	2020	Rate increased from 2.9% to 5.0% for commercial and mixed-use property greater than \$2 million	+\$ 1,261,000
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS				
Banks and Building Association Gross Earnings				
	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
GAME OF SKILL GROSS RECEIPT TAX:				
	2020	2021	Bars and restaurants offer electronic games of skill and taxes gross machine revenue at 10 percent	+\$ 1,210,000

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2022**

	FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT	FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE	CHANGE	FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/
HEALTH EXCHANGE ASSESSMENT:				
	2014	2015	Assess health insurance carriers at a rate just under 1 percent to cover FY 2015 operating expenses.	+\$ 28,751,244
INCOME TAXES:				
Individual Income: 3/				
	1970	1970	New rates and brackets: From % 2 3 4 5 6 \$ 1 2 2 5 over 10 To % 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 \$ 1 1 1 2 3 4 5 8 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 % 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 \$ 1 1 1 1 1 5 3 4 8 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 th to June 15 th and from October 15 th to September 15 th .	+\$ 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 2022**

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	
INCOME TAXES -continued:											
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
		FY 00		FY 01		FY 02		FY 03		FY 04	
1999	Tax Parity Act of 1999 (estimates assume full enactment)	21.2		56.2		77.2		99.9		148.7	
	REDUCED TAX RATES AS FOLLOWS:										
	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 2022**

	FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT	FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE	CHANGE	FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/
INCOME TAXES-Individual Income continued:				
		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 2022**

	FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT	FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE	CHANGE	FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/
INCOME TAXES-Individual Income continued:				
	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 2022**

	FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT	FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE	CHANGE	FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/																								
INCOME TAXES-Individual Income continued:																												
	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																								
	2021	2022	Adds 2 new brackets income: between \$250,000 and \$500,000 at 9.25% and between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 at 9.75%. Increases marginal tax rate on income above \$1,000,000 to 10.75%.	+\$ 101,089,000																								
Corporation and Unincorporated																												
	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 th to June 15 th and from October 15 th to September 15 th .	+\$ 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	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>FY</td> <td>FY</td> <td>FY</td> <td>FY</td> <td>FY</td> <td>FY</td> </tr> <tr> <td>87</td> <td>88</td> <td>89</td> <td>90</td> <td>91</td> <td>92</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Surtax decreased from 5% to 2.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>-4.4</td> <td>-4.8</td> <td>-5.3</td> <td>-5.8</td> <td>---</td> </tr> </table>	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	87	88	89	90	91	92	Surtax decreased from 5% to 2.5%						0	-4.4	-4.8	-5.3	-5.8	---	
FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY																							
87	88	89	90	91	92																							
Surtax decreased from 5% to 2.5%																												
0	-4.4	-4.8	-5.3	-5.8	---																							
	1987	1987	<table border="0"> <tr> <td colspan="6">Established net operating loss.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-0.5</td> <td>-5.0</td> <td>-5.0</td> <td>-5.0</td> <td>-5.0</td> <td>---</td> </tr> </table>	Established net operating loss.						-0.5	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	---													
Established net operating loss.																												
-0.5	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	---																							
	1989	1989	<table border="0"> <tr> <td colspan="6">Surtax increased from 2.5% to 5%.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>4.3</td> <td>4.7</td> <td>5.1</td> <td>---</td> <td>---</td> </tr> </table>	Surtax increased from 2.5% to 5%.						0	4.3	4.7	5.1	---	---													
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**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2022**

	FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT	FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE	CHANGE	FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/
INCOME TAXES-continued: Corporation and Unincorporated-continued:				
	1993	1993	Surtax decreased from 5% to 2.5%, effective October 1, 1992.	-\$ 2,950,000
	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
	2020	2021	Repealed and modified several sections of the Qualified High Technology Company (QHTC) incentive	+\$ 27,497,000

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2022**

	FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT	FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE	CHANGE	FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/
INCOME TAXES-continued: Corporation and Unincorporated-continued:				
	2020	2021	Created a District Low Income Housing Tax Credit based on 25 percent of the federal program and available to offset either franchise or insurance premium tax credits.	+\$ 0
	2020	2021	Restricted investments qualifying for opportunity zone capital gains deferral for District tax purposes	+\$ 2,000,000
	2020	2021	Delay for 5 years a deduction qualified publicly traded corporations could use for reported earnings impacts from the 2011 implementation of mandatory combined reporting	+\$ 7,443,000
INHERITANCE AND ESTATE				
	1972	1972	Rates increased to a range of 1% - 23%, Class B merged with Class C and exemption lowered.	-\$ 2,800,000
	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, 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
	2020	2021	Reduced the exclusion threshold from \$5.682 million to \$4 million for estates of decedents after January 1, 2021	+\$ 1,784,000
INSURANCE PREMIUMS				
	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 st 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

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2022**

	FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT	FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE	CHANGE	FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/
INSURANCE PREMIUMS -continued:				
	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%.	---
MOTOR VEHICLES:				
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
	2020	2021	New rates based on weight and miles per gallon ("mpg"): Unladen Weight 3,499 or less 3,500-4,999 >5,000 20MPG or Less 8.1% 9.1% 10.1% 21MPG - 25MPG 4.4% 5.4% 6.4% 26MPG - 30MPG 3.1% 4.1% 5.1% 31MPG - 39MPG 2.2% 3.2% 4.2% 40MPG or More 1.0% 2.0% 3.0%	---
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

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2022**

	FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT	FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE	CHANGE	FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/
MOTOR VEHICLES-continued:				
	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
	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.	---
	2020	2021	Created a motor vehicle fuel surcharge of 5.3 cents per gallon in FY 2021 and 10.3 cents per gallon in FY 2022, growing by inflation thereafter and dedicated to local infrastructure projects through the Capital Improvements	+\$ 5,558,000
Motor Vehicle Registration:				
	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 2022**

	FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT	FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE	CHANGE	FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/
PROPERTY TAXES:				
Personal Property				
	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 st .	---
	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
	2020	2021	The definition of personal property will include computer software incorporated into a machine or other equipment for tax year beginning July 1, 2021.	+\$ 935,000
	2020	2021	Repeals the personal property tax exemption for Qualified High-Tech Companies.	+\$ 662,000

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2022**

	FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT	FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE	CHANGE	FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/
PROPERTY TAXES-continued:				
Real Property				
	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 th from September 30 th .	---
	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 2022**

	FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT	FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE	CHANGE	FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/
PROPERTY TAXES: Real Property continued:				
	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 st 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 2022**

	FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT	FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE	CHANGE	FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/
PROPERTY TAXES- Real Property continued:				
	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 2022**

	FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT	FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE	CHANGE	FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/
PROPERTY TAXES- Real Property continued:				
	2008	2009	Class 2 properties will be subject to a split tax rate structure. Tax rate for the 1 st \$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 st \$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	Created 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
	2020	2021	Limited property tax abatements for urban farming from \$282,000 to \$150,000	+\$ 132,000

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2022**

	FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT	FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE	CHANGE	FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/										
PROPERTY TAXES-continued:														
PUBLIC SPACE RENTAL														
	2005	2006	Public Space Rental will be dedicated to DDOT as Special Purpose Revenue.	-\$ 17,077,000										
	2010	2012	DDOT Unified Fund was repealed and all Public Space Rental revenue will now remain in the local fund.	+\$ 33,456,000										
PUBLIC UTILITIES														
	1973	1973	Rate increased from 4% to 5%.	+\$ 3,000,000										
	1976	1976	Rate increased from 5% to 6%.	+\$ 4,800,000										
	1977	1977	Payment due with return August 1 st .	---										
	1983	1983	Rate increased from 6% to 6.7%.	+\$ 8,200,000										
	1983	1984	Repealed estimated reporting and payment provisions.	---										
	1983	1984	Payment dates changed from annually on or before August 1 st to monthly by the 20 th day of each month.	---										
	1987	1987	Gross receipts tax imposed on all telecommunications service providers.	+\$ 20,000,000										
	1989	1989	Gross receipts tax repealed on all telecommunications service providers.	-\$ 20,000,000										
	1991	1991	Gross receipts tax rate increased, by temporary legislation, from 6.7% to 9.7% (estimated revenue effect is for three months).	+\$ 12,200,000										
	1992	1992	Gross receipts tax rate of 9.7% made permanent (April 1992).	+\$ 44,300,000										
	1992	1992	Expand public utility gross receipts tax to include cable TV, video, radio and other services (July 1992).	+\$ 4,200,000										
	1994	1994	Gross receipts rate increases to 10% (June 1994).	+\$ 3,900,000										
	1994	1994	Expand gross receipts tax to heating oil (June 1994).	+\$ 1,800,000										
	1997	1997	Tax base expanded to 3 rd party providers of natural gas.	+\$ 800,000										
	1998	1999	Tax base narrowed to exclude gross receipts tax collected from consumers.	-\$ 14,000,000										
	2002	2003	Rate increased from 10% to 11%.	+\$ 10,400,000										
	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. Electric rate for nonresidential increase from \$.0070 to \$.0077. The \$.0007 surcharge is dedicated to the construction of the baseball stadium. Natural Gas basis for taxable was changed to per therm of natural gas delivered to end-users. <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">Residential</td> <td>\$0.0703 from 12/02/05 to 09/28/06</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$0.0707 from 09/29/06</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><hr/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nonresidential</td> <td>\$0.0703 plus \$0.00983 from 12/02/05 to 09/28/06</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$0.0707 plus \$0.00707 from 09/29/06</td> </tr> </table>	Residential	\$0.0703 from 12/02/05 to 09/28/06		\$0.0707 from 09/29/06	<hr/>		Nonresidential	\$0.0703 plus \$0.00983 from 12/02/05 to 09/28/06		\$0.0707 plus \$0.00707 from 09/29/06	-\$ 9,000,000
Residential	\$0.0703 from 12/02/05 to 09/28/06													
	\$0.0707 from 09/29/06													
<hr/>														
Nonresidential	\$0.0703 plus \$0.00983 from 12/02/05 to 09/28/06													
	\$0.0707 plus \$0.00707 from 09/29/06													
	2006	2006	Heating oil changed from rate based on gross receipts to rate based on gallons used. New rate \$0.17 for residential and \$0.187 for non-residential.	---										

**HISTORY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX STRUCTURE
FISCAL YEAR 1970 – FISCAL YEAR 2022**

	FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT	FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE	CHANGE	FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/
TOLL TELECOMMUNICATIONS				
	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
SALES AND USE TAX				
	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 2022**

	FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT	FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE	CHANGE	FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/
SALES AND USE TAX-continued				
	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 2022**

	FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT	FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE	CHANGE	FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/
SALES AND USE TAX-continued				
	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 2022**

	FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT	FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE	CHANGE	FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/
SALES AND USE TAX-continued				
	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 rd to August 12 th).	-\$ 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 2022**

	FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT	FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE	CHANGE	FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/
SALES AND USE TAX-continued				
	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 2022**

	FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT	FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE	CHANGE	FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/
SALES AND USE TAX-continued				
	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
	2020	2021	Reduced the tax rate for spirituous or malt liquors, beers, and wine sold for off-premises consumption from 10.25% to 10% sold by certain alcoholic beverage licensees.	-\$ ---
HOTEL OCCUPANCY TAX				
	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
FOR-HIRE VEHICLES GROSS RECEIPT TAX				
	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
SPECIAL PROGRAMS				
	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
			ORIGINAL RATES	REVISED RATES
			D.C. Gross	Arena Fee
			D.C. Gross	Arena Fee
			\$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 2022**

	FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT	FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE	CHANGE	FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/
SPECIAL PROGRAMS -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
			D.C. Gross Receipts	Ballpark Fee Rate
			\$ 5 - \$ 8M \$ 8 - \$12M \$12 - \$16M \$16M and over	\$ 5,500 \$10,800 \$14,000 \$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 2022**

	FISCAL YEAR OF ENACTMENT	FISCAL YEAR EFFECTIVE	CHANGE	FULL YEAR REVENUE EFFECT AT TIME OF CHANGE 1/
SPECIAL PROGRAMS -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
	2020	2021	The rate paid by all intermediate-care facilities for the intellectually disabled is increased from 5.5 percent to 6.0 percent	+\$ 462,000
SPORTS WAGERING				
	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 2022

**FILING AND PAYMENT DATES 1/
FY 2022**

Tax Type	Filing and Payment Dates
Alcoholic Beverage Tax	The tax is due before the 15th day of each month on the preceding month's sales.
Cigarette Tax	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.
Tobacco Products Excise Tax	The return and tax due are due no later than the 21 st calendar day after the end of each calendar quarter. A return is required even if no tax is due for the reporting period.
Estate Tax	<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 \$4.26 million.</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>
Corporate and Unincorporated Business Franchise Taxes	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 the taxable year, and April 15th using a calendar year. However, due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, corporate returns for calendar year filers was extended to May 17th. 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 2020 while a return filed by calendar year is due by April 15th (which was extended to May 17th for calendar year filers). 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 typed: 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
Individual Income Tax	<p>Calendar year returns are due on or before April 15 of the succeeding year while fiscal year returns are due on or before the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of the fiscal year. The filing deadline might change if April 15 falls on a weekend or holiday. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic calendar year returns are due on or before May 17 for tax year 2020.</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 15th, June 15th, September 15th of that year, and January 15th 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

Tax Type	Filing and Payment Dates
Insurance Premiums Tax	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.
Motor Vehicle Excise Tax	The tax is levied at the time that the certificate of title is issued.
Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax	Reports and tax are due by the 25th day of each month on the preceding month's sales or dispositions.
Motor Vehicle Registration Fee	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.
Personal Property Tax	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.
Real Property Tax	<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 2022 have until April 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

Tax Type	Filing and Payment Dates
Public Utility Tax	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.
Deed Recordation Tax	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.
Deed Transfer Tax	The transfer tax is due when the deed is recorded, and each deed must be accompanied by a transfer tax return.
Economic Interest Transfer	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.
Sales and Use Taxes	<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

Tax Type	Filing and Payment Dates
Toll Telecommunications Tax	<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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