

image: Jason K∈

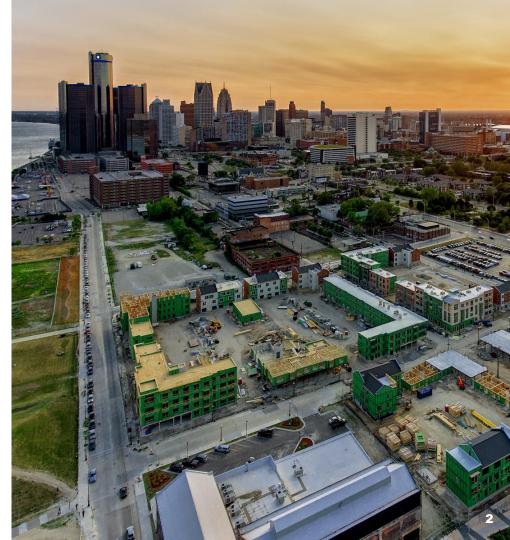
DEGC

# **DETROIT PROPERTY TAXES:**Alternatives for investment and stability

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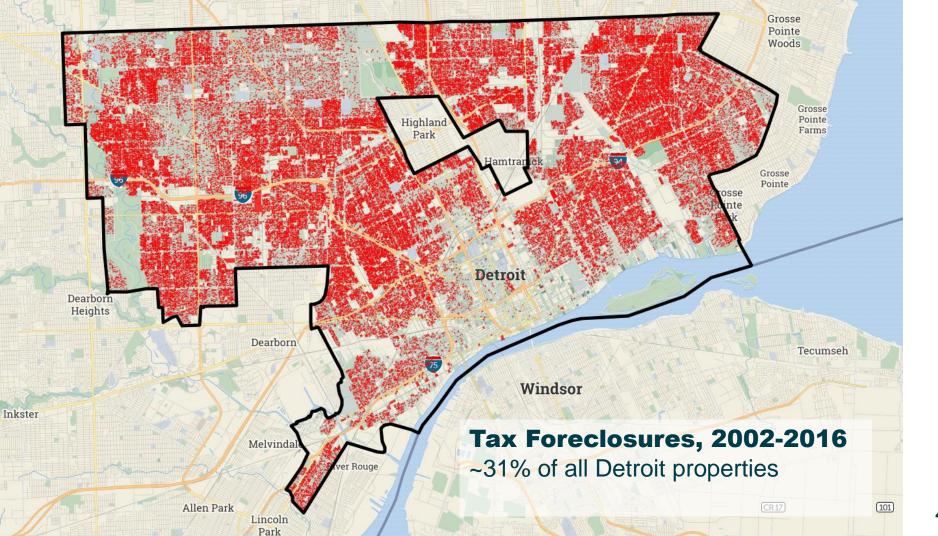
## **AGENDA**

- Current Property Tax Structure
- Proposed Alternative
- Sample Effects
- Next Steps



#### LINKED TAX PROBLEMS IN DETROIT

- 1. Highest level of tax foreclosure and abandonment in U.S.
- 2. High taxes erode Detroit tax base and contribute to population loss
- 3. Development not feasible without tax abatements
- 4. Speculation encouraged by low holding costs for vacant and underutilized properties



## **CURRENT PARADIGM**

#### **Problem**

2nd-highest tax rate among major U.S.
cities. No ability to change total tax rate.

#### **Current Solutions**

- Since 1978, tax abatements for projects and neighborhoods
- Since 1994, cap on tax increases for incumbent owners





## PRINCIPLES FOR REFORM

- 1. Create meaningful property tax relief for Detroit residents
- 2. Preserve or increase revenue for all local jurisdictions
- 3. Substantially reduce need for tax abatements
- 4. Remove incentives to hold property without investment

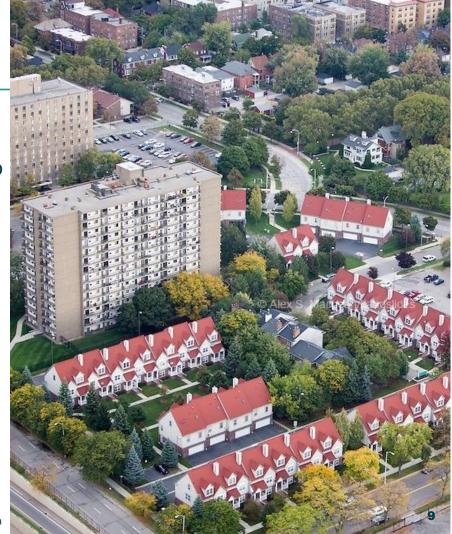
## **ALTERNATE PARADIGM**

#### **Problem**

 Our tax structure creates excessive penalties to making and maintaining investments

#### **Alternative Solution**

- Maintain current level of tax collection
- Increase weight of taxes assigned to all city land; decrease taxes on improvements by the same level
- Assign split rate tax to each property



## **EXPECTED OUTCOMES OF SPLIT RATE TAX**

#### **Community**

- 40-80% tax reduction for almost all residents
- Significantly fewer residential foreclosures
- Higher home values
- Higher costs for holding underutilized & vacant properties

#### **Development**

- Post-construction taxes are similar to preconstruction taxes
- Ability to invest without abatements
- Tax relief increases property income and sale value
- Incentives to build highest supported use

#### City

- No revenue loss for City, County, or DPS
- Improved prospects for revenue growth
- Fewer entitlement approvals

## PITTSBURGH MODEL

- Land taxed at 5.7x rate of improvements from 1980-2001
- 3x increase in nonresidential construction from land tax increase
- Estimated 27% growth in residential construction for 10% reduction in improvement taxes

#### **OTHER SPLIT-RATE TAX CITIES**

- 12 Pennsylvania cities
- Vancouver, Taiwan, Hong Kong





## RESIDENTIAL REFERENCE PROPERTIES









Median homestead

\$ 1,000 \$ 34,000 \$ 17,500 \$ 1,173\*

\$756 **(-36%)** \$1,173 (-10%) \$209 (-82%) \$1,006 (-23%)

Home & 3 side lots \$ 4,000

\$ 134,952 \$1,225,414 \$ 34,000 \$ 19,000 \$ 682,000 \$46,969\* \$ 1,300\*

> \$40,762 (-13%) \$32,630 (-31%)

Downtown condo

\$ 35,000 (pro rata)

\$ 360,000

\$ 197,064

\$ 13,799\*

\$11,132 (-19%) \$7,639 (-44%)

Full Land-Value Tax

Land Value

Improved Value

Taxable Value

Taxes Assessed

Pittsburgh Tax

## **COMMERCIAL REFERENCE PROPERTIES**









New Mixed-Use Project

Single-story retail

Retail with parking apron 1-ac CBD Surface Lot

Land Value Improved Value Taxable Value Taxes Assessed

Pittsburgh Tax Full Land-Value Tax \$827,000 \$21,115,000 \$10,971,000 **\$766,504** 

\$ 206,955 (-73%) \$ 72,847 (-90%) \$19,500 \$ 206,000 \$ 112,750 **\$ 9,794** 

\$ 7,845 (-20%) \$ 5,292 (-46%) \$ 48,466 \$ 564,035 \$ 306,251 **\$ 33,965** 

\$ 26,531 (-22%) \$ 16,792 (-52%) \$ 2,600,000 \$ 0

\$ 1,300,000

\$ 112,926

\$ 369,501 (227%) \$ 705,586 (525%)

## STATIC CHANGES BY PROPERTY TYPE

