



**City of Newton Fiscal Year 2016
Classification Hearing
November 16, 2015
Elizabeth Dromey, Director
Assessment Administration**

City of Newton
FY2016 Classification Hearing
November 16, 2015

**City of Newton
Fiscal Year 2016
Classification Hearing**

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City of Newton



Setti D. Warren
Mayor

ASSESSMENT ADMINISTRATION

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Date: November 13, 2015

To: The Honorable Setti D. Warren, Mayor
Leonard J. Gentile, Chairman, Finance Committee
Board of Aldermen Members

From: Elizabeth Dromey, Director of Assessment Administration

Subject: Support Information Relative to the Fiscal Year 2016
Property Tax Rate Classification

In anticipation of the public hearing for the FY2016 Tax Rate Classification, scheduled for Monday, November 16, 2015, I offer the attached documents for your reference. These documents reflect preliminary figures and are subject to minor changes prior to the public hearing.

We provide you with this information to assist you in your decision to establish the proportion of the tax levy raised by the residential and commercial classes of property.

Please contact me at 617-796-1160 if you have any questions or if you would like a more detailed explanation of any information contained in this packet.

1000 Commonwealth Avenue, Newton, MA 02459-1449
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Questions and Answers

1. What is the purpose of this hearing?

The purpose of this hearing is to establish the proportion of the tax levy raised by the residential and commercial classes of property. This hearing is required under Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 40, Section 56.

2. How do taxes increase or decrease?

Overall tax increases or decreases occur when the Mayor and Board of Aldermen change the amount of tax revenue devoted to the overall City budget.

Based on his determination of the financial needs of the City, the Mayor presented a budget to the Board of Aldermen in the spring of 2015. The Board of Aldermen then conducted budget hearings. The Mayor and the Board of Aldermen approved the budget based on the financial needs determined during the spring budget hearings. These budget hearings determined if the property tax collected for fiscal year 2016 would be higher or lower than property tax collected for fiscal year 2015.

For fiscal year 2015, the levy limit (the amount of taxes that can be raised without a tax override or debt exclusion) was \$291,627,432. For fiscal year 2016, by law, the Aldermen have the option (but are not required) to increase the fiscal year 2015 tax levy by 2.5%. This 2.5% increase is \$7,290,686. Finally, the Aldermen have the option (but are not required) to increase the fiscal year 2015 tax levy by the amount of "new growth" in the City for calendar year 2014. This "new growth" is the additional tax revenue that will be created by either the construction of new properties or improvements to existing properties in the City. The new growth figure submitted to the Massachusetts Department of Revenue for fiscal year 2016 is \$5,136,645.

Special note: The voters were asked in the spring of 2013 if they wanted to increase their taxes by two debt exclusion questions. These debt exclusion questions were approved by the majority of voters who participated in this spring election.

Therefore, the maximum amount the fiscal year 2016 tax levy can be (with this debt exclusion debt service added) is:

Fiscal Year 2015 Tax Levy Limit:	\$291,627,432
2.5% Increase:	\$ 7,290,686
New Growth:	\$ 5,136,645
Debt Exclusion Debt Service:	\$ 1,296,583
Fiscal Year 2016 Tax Levy Limit:	\$305,351,346

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Therefore, when the Aldermen opted to increase the tax levy by the 2.5% maximum, apply all of the new growth as new revenue, and add the debt service to the tax levy, the Aldermen approved a tax increase of \$13,723,914 for fiscal year 2016. This is an increase of 4.71% from last year's levy limit. This means citywide, the average tax increase has to be 4.71%, because the Aldermen are asking for 4.71% more tax this year as compared to last year.

3. Can the Aldermen increase the tax levy more than this amount? How about less than this amount?

The Aldermen cannot increase this levy limit above \$305,351,346 without the approval of a majority of voters in the City of Newton. This can be accomplished by either override or debt exclusion.

The Aldermen always have the option to increase the tax levy less than the maximum amounts allowed by law. This decision would be based on the Aldermen's determination of the financial needs of the City. The Aldermen could elect not to go to the maximum 2.5% increase and/or the Aldermen could elect to not increase the tax levy by the new growth amount. Again, this would be a decision based on the Aldermen's determination of the financial needs of the City.

The Aldermen could also vote to decrease the amount of the tax levy, again based on a determination of the financial needs of the City.

4. What is the Assessors' role in the budget process?

The Assessors play no role in determining the amount of taxes raised each year. As explained above, this is done during the Aldermen's budget hearings and subsequent approval of the City budget by the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen that occurs each spring.

The Assessors determine the amount of new growth each year. This is done by inspecting all new construction projects and inspecting existing properties with renovations to determine the increase in the property value due to the construction/renovations. This new growth process will be approved by the Massachusetts Commissioner of Revenue.

The Assessors determine the value, based on use, of all taxable property in the City. These assessed values represent the value of the property as of January 1, 2015 for fiscal year 2016. These assessed values determine the proportion of the tax levy that each property owner will pay, which will ultimately be determined by the decision of the Board of Aldermen on what proportion of the levy to shift (or not) from residential property owners to commercial, industrial and personal property owners.

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5. What does it mean “adopt the residential factor”?

This is the purpose of the classification hearing. The Aldermen will decide how much of the tax levy the owners of residential properties will pay and how much of the tax levy the owners of commercial/industrial/personal property will pay. This is the decision that creates two tax rates (or split tax rates) in the City. The two tables below show the process with fiscal year 2016 numbers. If there was no “shift”, there would be a single tax rate and the following table would apply:

<u>Class</u>	<u>FY2016 Value</u>	<u>%Value</u>	<u>%Tax</u>
Residential	\$21,618,642,652	88.89%	88.89%
Commercial	\$2,112,822,048	8.69%	8.69%
Industrial	\$172,631,000	0.71%	0.71%
Personal	\$417,722,300	1.72%	1.72%
Total	\$24,321,818,000	100.00%	100.00%

This means the residential property makes up 88.89% of the overall value in the City and therefore would pay 88.89% of the overall tax levy. The commercial property makes up 8.69% of the overall value in the City and therefore would pay 8.69% of the overall tax levy and so on for industrial and personal property classes.

The classification hearing is when the Board of Aldermen must decide whether or not to shift more of the tax levy onto the commercial/industrial/personal property owners and less onto the residential property owners. By law, the maximum allowable shift for Newton is 175%. (The Aldermen shifted 174% last fiscal year). If the Aldermen decide to shift 174% again this year, the process would be to multiply the (%Value) of the commercial, industrial, and personal property classes by 174% (1.74) to determine the increased percentage of the tax levy that those various classes will pay. By increasing those percentages, the residential percentage is lowered by 8.23%. The table below illustrates this (percentages rounded to two digits).

<u>Class</u>	<u>FY2016 Value</u>	<u>%Value</u>	<u>Shift</u>	<u>%Tax</u>
Residential	\$21,618,642,652	88.89%	-	80.66%
Commercial	\$2,112,822,048	8.69%	174%	15.12%
Industrial	\$172,631,000	0.71%	174%	1.24%
Personal	\$417,722,300	1.72%	174%	2.99%
Total	\$24,321,818,000	100.00%		100.00%

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Put another way, once the factor of 174% (1.74) is applied to commercial, industrial and personal property, those classes then become responsible for 19.34 % of the tax levy. That number then is subtracted from 100% to arrive at the residential proportion of 80.66% of the tax levy.

So, if the Aldermen decide to shift 174%, the owners of commercial, industrial and personal property, which represent 11.11% of the taxable value, become responsible for 19.34% of the property tax levy. The result of this vote is that the residential property owners, whose property represents 88.89% of the taxable value, become responsible for 80.66% of the property tax levy.

The actual vote taken is on what residential factor to adopt. This residential factor results in the intended shift from the residential taxpayers onto the commercial, industrial and personal property taxpayers.

That is the ultimate purpose of the classification hearing.

6. Do the Aldermen have to sign something at the end of the classification hearing?

Yes. The Aldermen must sign the form LA5. This is the form sent to the Department of Revenue as part of the tax recapitulation (Tax Recap) sheet and approval of the tax rates established at the classification hearing. These tax rates estimated for your review may be adjusted via rounding and subject to change of typically not greater than one to two pennies.

7. What are the components of Proposition 2 ½?

Proposition 2 ½ has two basic components. First, you cannot increase the prior year levy limit by more than 2.5% (plus new growth) without voter approval and second, your levy limit cannot exceed 2.5% of your total taxable value. Another way of stating the second component is a community's tax rate cannot exceed \$25.00 per \$1000 if the community has a single tax rate.

8. What is "personal property"?

Personal property is the inventory, furniture, machinery, and equipment used while conducting business. This is assessed to business owners. If the business is incorporated, it is exempt from certain personal property taxes (furniture and inventory are exempt for corporations).

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 Classification Hearing
 Real Estate Value Changes FY2015 to FY2016

<u>Property Class</u>	<u>FY2015 Base Values</u>	<u>FY2016 Values</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
<u>Residential Classes</u>			
Single Family	\$14,744,099,700	\$16,000,210,600	8.52%
Two and Three Family	\$1,984,256,100	\$2,127,721,100	7.23%
Condominium	\$2,322,430,700	\$2,524,037,500	8.68%
Apartments	\$581,459,700	\$596,519,400	2.59%
Vacant Land	\$109,740,000	\$105,043,800	-4.28%
<u>Commercial Classes</u>			
Commercial	\$2,008,555,000	\$2,017,459,600	0.44%
Industrial	\$168,580,400	\$172,631,000	2.40%
<u>Mixed Use Classes</u>			
Mixed Use	\$264,233,200	\$274,068,600	3.72%

Please note these valuation changes include increases due to new construction/renovations and/or additions (new growth) and properties changing classes.
 (For example: Properties leaving Two-family category and entering the Condominium category).

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 Property Values by Class

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY CLASSES

<u>Property Type</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent of Value</u>
Single Family	16,972	\$16,000,210,600	65.79%
Condominium	4,790	\$2,524,037,500	10.38%
Miscellaneous	171	\$67,678,400	0.28%
Two Family	2,827	\$1,913,279,200	7.87%
Three Family	285	\$214,441,900	0.88%
Apartments	152	\$596,519,400	2.45%
Vacant Land	836	\$105,043,800	0.43%
Mixed Use Residential	245	\$197,431,852	0.81%
Total Residential	26,278	\$21,618,642,652	88.89%

COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL/PERSONAL PROPERTY CLASSES

<u>Property Type</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent of Value</u>
Commercial	765	\$2,017,459,600	8.29%
Industrial	76	\$172,631,000	0.71%
Forest (Ch. 61)	0	\$0	0.00%
Golf Courses (Ch. 61B)	17	\$18,725,700	0.08%
Mixed Use Commercial	245	\$76,636,748	0.32%
Personal Property	1,115	\$67,392,000	0.28%
Personal Property	1,246	\$76,617,400	0.32%
Personal Property	2	\$213,276,000	0.88%
Personal Property	12	\$48,678,300	0.20%
Personal Property	1	\$1,519,800	0.01%
Personal Property	4	\$10,238,800	0.04%
Total CIP	3,483	\$2,703,175,348	11.11%
Total Value		\$24,321,818,000	100.00%
Exempt Property		\$3,661,899,100	

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Tax Base Analysis

	Prior Year	2.50%					
FY	Levy Limit	Increase	New Growth	Debt Service	Levy Limit	Actual Levy	Reserve
1990	\$100,745,902	\$2,518,648	\$2,148,683		\$105,413,233	\$105,205,222	\$208,011
1991	\$105,413,233	\$2,635,331	\$806,319		\$108,854,883	\$108,838,759	\$16,124
1992	\$108,854,883	\$2,721,372	\$1,179,709		\$112,755,964	\$112,689,184	\$66,780
1993	\$112,755,964	\$2,818,899	\$1,417,235		\$116,992,098	\$116,941,920	\$50,178
1994	\$116,992,098	\$2,924,802	\$1,280,054		\$121,198,833	\$121,079,222	\$119,611
1995	\$121,198,833	\$3,030,062	\$1,109,665		\$125,342,219	\$125,293,531	\$48,688
1996	\$125,338,470	\$3,133,462	\$1,227,029		\$129,698,961	\$129,682,983	\$15,978
1997	\$129,698,961	\$3,242,474	\$1,220,214		\$134,161,649	\$134,082,167	\$79,482
1998	\$134,161,649	\$3,354,041	\$1,493,092		\$139,008,782	\$138,934,388	\$74,394
1999	\$139,008,782	\$3,475,220	\$1,627,559		\$144,111,561	\$144,105,992	\$5,569
2000	\$144,111,561	\$3,602,789	\$1,761,734		\$149,476,084	\$149,411,520	\$64,564
2001	\$149,476,084	\$3,736,902	\$2,931,316		\$156,144,302	\$156,140,737	\$3,565
2002	\$156,144,302	\$3,903,608	\$2,335,800		\$162,383,709	\$162,278,416	\$105,293
2003	\$162,383,709	\$4,059,593	\$2,231,188		\$180,174,490	\$180,170,220	\$4,270
2004	\$180,174,491	\$4,504,362	\$2,720,067		\$187,398,920	\$187,384,724	\$14,196
2005	\$187,398,920	\$4,684,973	\$2,152,049		\$194,235,942	\$194,189,921	\$46,021
2006	\$194,235,942	\$4,855,899	\$2,150,663		\$201,242,504	\$201,238,041	\$4,462
2007	\$201,242,504	\$5,031,063	\$2,242,123		\$208,515,689	\$208,504,128	\$11,562
2008	\$208,515,689	\$5,212,892	\$2,100,302		\$215,828,884	\$215,772,425	\$56,459
2009	\$215,828,884	\$5,395,722	\$3,711,998		\$224,936,604	\$224,896,509	\$40,095
2010	\$224,936,604	\$5,623,415	\$2,828,806		\$233,388,825	\$233,300,284	\$88,541
2011	\$233,388,825	\$5,834,721	\$2,501,206		\$241,724,752	\$241,707,854	\$16,898
2012	\$241,724,752	\$6,043,119	\$3,030,583		\$250,798,454	\$250,781,839	\$16,615
2013	\$250,798,454	\$6,269,961	\$3,121,321		\$260,189,736	\$260,175,335	\$14,401
2014	\$260,189,736	\$6,504,743	\$4,147,309		\$279,241,788	\$279,224,275	\$17,513
2015	\$279,241,788	\$6,981,045	\$5,404,599	\$283,962	\$291,911,394	\$291,889,879	\$21,515
2016	\$291,627,432	\$7,290,686	\$5,136,645	\$1,296,583	\$305,351,346	\$305,351,346	\$0

Estimated

FY2016 Construction Growth Has To Be Certified by the
Massachusetts Department of Revenue

Please note:

Fiscal Year 2003 had an \$11,500,000 voter-approved override.

Fiscal Year 2014 had an \$8,400,000 voter-approved override.

Fiscal Year 2016 had a \$1,296,583 voter-approved debt exclusion debt service.

This increased the levy limit beyond 2.5% plus construction growth in those fiscal years.

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Impact Calculations on Various Property Classes Using Average and Median Values

<u>AVERAGES</u>	<u>Single Family</u>	<u>Two Family</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Industrial</u>
FY2015 Value	\$869,141	\$626,634	\$2,615,306	\$2,408,291
FY2015 Tax Rate	\$11.61	\$11.61	\$22.38	\$22.38
FY2015 Tax Bill	\$10,090.72	\$7,275.22	\$58,530.55	\$53,897.56
FY2016 Value	\$942,742	\$676,788	\$2,637,202	\$2,271,461

<u>Shift Selected</u>	<u>Tax Dollars Single Family</u>	<u>Tax Dollars Two Family</u>	<u>Tax Dollars Commercial</u>	<u>Tax Dollars Industrial</u>	<u>Residential Tax Rate</u>	<u>Commercial Tax Rate</u>
160%	\$857.09	\$584.14	-\$5,556.00	-\$8,269.82	\$11.61	\$20.09
161%	\$842.29	\$573.52	-\$5,224.91	-\$7,984.64	\$11.60	\$20.21
162%	\$827.49	\$562.89	-\$4,893.82	-\$7,699.47	\$11.58	\$20.34
163%	\$812.69	\$552.27	-\$4,562.73	-\$7,414.30	\$11.57	\$20.46
164%	\$797.89	\$541.64	-\$4,231.64	-\$7,129.12	\$11.55	\$20.59
165%	\$783.09	\$531.02	-\$3,900.55	-\$6,843.95	\$11.53	\$20.72
166%	\$768.29	\$520.39	-\$3,569.46	-\$6,558.78	\$11.52	\$20.84
167%	\$753.49	\$509.77	-\$3,238.37	-\$6,273.60	\$11.50	\$20.97
168%	\$738.69	\$499.15	-\$2,907.28	-\$5,988.43	\$11.49	\$21.09
169%	\$723.89	\$488.52	-\$2,576.19	-\$5,703.26	\$11.47	\$21.22
170%	\$709.09	\$477.90	-\$2,245.10	-\$5,418.08	\$11.46	\$21.34
171%	\$694.29	\$467.27	-\$1,914.00	-\$5,132.91	\$11.44	\$21.47
172%	\$679.50	\$456.65	-\$1,582.91	-\$4,847.74	\$11.42	\$21.59
173%	\$664.70	\$446.02	-\$1,251.82	-\$4,562.56	\$11.41	\$21.72
174%	\$649.90	\$435.40	-\$920.73	-\$4,277.39	\$11.39	\$21.85
175%	\$635.10	\$424.78	-\$589.64	-\$3,992.22	\$11.38	\$21.97

<u>MEDIANS</u>	<u>Single Family</u>	<u>Two Family</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Industrial</u>
FY2015 Value	\$734,600	\$599,900	\$810,600	\$869,300
FY2015 Tax Rate	\$11.61	\$11.61	\$22.38	\$22.38
FY2015 Tax Bill	\$8,528.71	\$6,964.84	\$18,141.23	\$19,454.93
FY2016 Value	\$793,950	\$645,700	\$811,000	\$785,600

<u>Shift Selected</u>	<u>Tax Dollars Single Family</u>	<u>Tax Dollars Two Family</u>	<u>Tax Dollars Commercial</u>	<u>Tax Dollars Industrial</u>	<u>Residential Tax Rate</u>	<u>Commercial Tax Rate</u>
160%	\$691.23	\$533.50	-\$1,850.34	-\$3,674.27	\$11.61	\$20.09
161%	\$678.76	\$523.37	-\$1,748.53	-\$3,575.64	\$11.60	\$20.21
162%	\$666.30	\$513.23	-\$1,646.71	-\$3,477.01	\$11.58	\$20.34
163%	\$653.83	\$503.10	-\$1,544.89	-\$3,378.38	\$11.57	\$20.46
164%	\$641.37	\$492.96	-\$1,443.07	-\$3,279.75	\$11.55	\$20.59
165%	\$628.91	\$482.82	-\$1,341.25	-\$3,181.12	\$11.53	\$20.72
166%	\$616.44	\$472.69	-\$1,239.44	-\$3,082.49	\$11.52	\$20.84
167%	\$603.98	\$462.55	-\$1,137.62	-\$2,983.87	\$11.50	\$20.97
168%	\$591.52	\$452.41	-\$1,035.80	-\$2,885.24	\$11.49	\$21.09
169%	\$579.05	\$442.28	-\$933.98	-\$2,786.61	\$11.47	\$21.22
170%	\$566.59	\$432.14	-\$832.16	-\$2,687.98	\$11.46	\$21.34
171%	\$554.13	\$422.00	-\$730.35	-\$2,589.35	\$11.44	\$21.47
172%	\$541.66	\$411.87	-\$628.53	-\$2,490.72	\$11.42	\$21.59
173%	\$529.20	\$401.73	-\$526.71	-\$2,392.09	\$11.41	\$21.72
174%	\$516.73	\$391.60	-\$424.89	-\$2,293.46	\$11.39	\$21.85
175%	\$504.27	\$381.46	-\$323.07	-\$2,194.83	\$11.38	\$21.97

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Impact Calculations on Various Property Classes Using Average and Median Values

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FY2015 Tax Bill	\$10,090.72	\$7,275.22	\$58,530.55	\$53,897.56
FY2016 Value	\$942,742	\$676,788	\$2,637,202	\$2,271,461

<u>Shift Selected</u>	<u>% Change Single Family</u>	<u>% Change Two Family</u>	<u>% Change Commercial</u>	<u>% Change Industrial</u>	<u>Residential Tax Rate</u>	<u>Commercial Tax Rate</u>
160%	8.49%	8.03%	-9.49%	-15.34%	\$11.61	\$20.09
161%	8.35%	7.88%	-8.93%	-14.81%	\$11.60	\$20.21
162%	8.20%	7.74%	-8.36%	-14.29%	\$11.58	\$20.34
163%	8.05%	7.59%	-7.80%	-13.76%	\$11.57	\$20.46
164%	7.91%	7.45%	-7.23%	-13.23%	\$11.55	\$20.59
165%	7.76%	7.30%	-6.66%	-12.70%	\$11.53	\$20.72
166%	7.61%	7.15%	-6.10%	-12.17%	\$11.52	\$20.84
167%	7.47%	7.01%	-5.53%	-11.64%	\$11.50	\$20.97
168%	7.32%	6.86%	-4.97%	-11.11%	\$11.49	\$21.09
169%	7.17%	6.71%	-4.40%	-10.58%	\$11.47	\$21.22
170%	7.03%	6.57%	-3.84%	-10.05%	\$11.46	\$21.34
171%	6.88%	6.42%	-3.27%	-9.52%	\$11.44	\$21.47
172%	6.73%	6.28%	-2.70%	-8.99%	\$11.42	\$21.59
173%	6.59%	6.13%	-2.14%	-8.47%	\$11.41	\$21.72
174%	6.44%	5.98%	-1.57%	-7.94%	\$11.39	\$21.85
175%	6.29%	5.84%	-1.01%	-7.41%	\$11.38	\$21.97

<u>MEDIANS</u>	<u>Single Family</u>	<u>Two Family</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Industrial</u>
FY2015 Value	\$734,600	\$599,900	\$810,600	\$869,300
FY2015 Tax Rate	\$11.61	\$11.61	\$22.38	\$22.38
FY2015 Tax Bill	\$8,528.71	\$6,964.84	\$18,141.23	\$19,454.93
FY2016 Value	\$793,950	\$645,700	\$811,000	\$785,600

<u>Shift Selected</u>	<u>% Change Single Family</u>	<u>% Change Two Family</u>	<u>% Change Commercial</u>	<u>% Change Industrial</u>	<u>Residential Tax Rate</u>	<u>Commercial Tax Rate</u>
160%	8.10%	7.66%	-10.20%	-18.89%	\$11.61	\$20.09
161%	7.96%	7.51%	-9.64%	-18.38%	\$11.60	\$20.21
162%	7.81%	7.37%	-9.08%	-17.87%	\$11.58	\$20.34
163%	7.67%	7.22%	-8.52%	-17.37%	\$11.57	\$20.46
164%	7.52%	7.08%	-7.95%	-16.86%	\$11.55	\$20.59
165%	7.37%	6.93%	-7.39%	-16.35%	\$11.53	\$20.72
166%	7.23%	6.79%	-6.83%	-15.84%	\$11.52	\$20.84
167%	7.08%	6.64%	-6.27%	-15.34%	\$11.50	\$20.97
168%	6.94%	6.50%	-5.71%	-14.83%	\$11.49	\$21.09
169%	6.79%	6.35%	-5.15%	-14.32%	\$11.47	\$21.22
170%	6.64%	6.20%	-4.59%	-13.82%	\$11.46	\$21.34
171%	6.50%	6.06%	-4.03%	-13.31%	\$11.44	\$21.47
172%	6.35%	5.91%	-3.46%	-12.80%	\$11.42	\$21.59
173%	6.20%	5.77%	-2.90%	-12.30%	\$11.41	\$21.72
174%	6.06%	5.62%	-2.34%	-11.79%	\$11.39	\$21.85
175%	5.91%	5.48%	-1.78%	-11.28%	\$11.38	\$21.97

City of Newton
Fiscal Year 2016
Classification Hearing
Historical Levy Amounts and Levy Increases

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Actual Levy</u>	<u>Amount of Increase</u>	<u>Percent Increase</u>	<u>Residential Share</u>	<u>CIP Share</u>
1990	\$105,205,222	\$9,623,948	10.0689%	72.3140%	27.6860%
1991	\$108,838,759	\$3,633,537	3.4538%	72.5684%	27.4316%
1992	\$112,689,184	\$3,850,425	3.5377%	72.7117%	27.2883%
1993	\$116,941,920	\$4,252,736	3.7739%	74.9205%	25.0795%
1994	\$121,079,222	\$4,137,302	3.5379%	75.0179%	24.9821%
1995	\$125,293,531	\$4,214,309	3.4806%	75.6575%	24.3425%
1996	\$129,682,983	\$4,389,452	3.5033%	76.9124%	23.0876%
1997	\$134,082,167	\$4,399,184	3.3923%	77.7435%	22.2565%
1998	\$138,934,388	\$4,852,221	3.6188%	78.4214%	21.5786%
1999	\$144,105,992	\$5,171,604	3.7223%	78.8086%	21.1914%
2000	\$149,411,520	\$5,305,528	3.6817%	79.7915%	20.2085%
2001	\$156,140,737	\$6,729,217	4.5038%	80.4603%	19.5397%
2002	\$162,278,416	\$6,137,679	3.9309%	81.0536%	18.9464%
2003	\$180,174,491	\$17,896,075	11.0280%	80.9189%	19.0811%
2004	\$187,384,724	\$7,210,233	4.0018%	82.2193%	17.7807%
2005	\$194,189,921	\$6,805,197	3.6317%	83.2145%	16.7855%
2006	\$201,238,041	\$7,048,120	3.6295%	83.8966%	16.1034%
2007	\$208,504,128	\$7,266,087	3.6107%	84.0340%	15.9660%
2008	\$215,828,884	\$7,324,756	3.5130%	83.0740%	16.9260%
2009	\$224,896,509	\$9,067,625	4.2013%	82.6368%	17.3632%
2010	\$233,300,284	\$8,403,775	3.7367%	82.0356%	17.9644%
2011	\$241,707,854	\$8,407,570	3.6038%	81.6880%	18.3120%
2012	\$250,781,839	\$9,073,985	3.7541%	81.4038%	18.5962%
2013	\$260,175,335	\$9,393,496	3.7457%	81.4641%	18.5359%
2014	\$279,224,275	\$19,048,940	7.3216%	81.1152%	18.8848%
2015	\$291,627,432	\$12,403,157	4.4420%	79.5308%	20.4692%
Estimate 2016	\$305,351,346	\$13,723,914	5.2749%		

Please note:

Fiscal Year 2003 had an \$11,500,000 voter-approved Proposition 2 1/2 Override.

Fiscal Year 2014 had an \$8,400,000 voter-approved Proposition 2 1/2 Override.

Fiscal Year 2016 had a \$1,296,583 voter-approved debt exclusion debt payment.

**City of Newton
Fiscal Year 2016
Classification Hearing**

**Assessments Increases (Decreases)
And
Their Impact on Tax Increases (Decreases)**

The Massachusetts General Laws mandate assessed values represent “Full and Fair Cash Value” as of a particular date. For Fiscal Year 2016, the valuation date is January 1, 2015. The increase (or decrease) in assessed values from the previous fiscal year does not impact the tax increase (or decrease) that a typical property owner receives. The tax increase (or decrease) is strictly driven by the budgetary requirements of the City, as determined by the Mayor and the Newton Board of Aldermen.

For example, in the current Fiscal Year 2016 proposed valuations, there is approximately a **8.52% increase** in residential single-family valuations. Assuming a 174% shift selected by the Board of Aldermen, the result is a tax **increase** of \$649.90, or 6.44% on the average single-family property. To illustrate how the change in assessments does not impact the tax increase or decrease, please see the example below.

Change in Overall Assessed Values	Increase in Tax for Fiscal Year 2016	Increase in %Tax for Fiscal Year 2016
Increase of 1%	\$649.90	6.44%
Increase of 50%	\$649.90	6.44%
Increase of 100%	\$649.90	6.44%
Decrease of 50%	\$649.90	6.44%
Decrease of 100%	\$649.90	6.44%

As can be seen, rising (or falling) assessed values do not mean rising (or falling) tax bills. The increase (or decrease) in taxes seen by the property owner is a direct result of the increase (or decrease) in the budget. The budget increase (or decrease) determines the tax increase (or decrease). Regardless of any overall valuation increase (or decrease), the average single family home would have seen an increase in their tax bill of \$649.90 (assuming the shift of 174%) because of the budget approved by the Newton Board of Aldermen.

City of Newton
Fiscal Year 2016
Classification Hearing
Historical Tracking of Residential/Commercial Shift
Selected by the Newton Board of Aldermen

Residential Single Family

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Shift Selected</u>	<u>Mean %%</u>	<u>Mean \$\$</u>	<u>Median %%</u>	<u>Median \$\$</u>
2000	172%	5.28%	\$266.76	5.47%	\$248.30
2001	172%	5.43%	\$288.87	5.07%	\$242.26
2002	172%	4.55%	\$255.22	3.38%	\$169.68
2003	172%	10.64%	\$623.31	10.42%	\$540.93
2004	174%	5.40%	\$349.77	5.31%	\$304.35
2005	175%	3.18%	\$217.44	1.68%	\$101.15
2006	175%	4.62%	\$325.92	4.42%	\$271.58
2007	175%	3.62%	\$267.07	3.56%	\$228.35
2008	175%	1.84%	\$140.95	0.97%	\$64.41
2009	175%	3.40%	\$264.80	3.38%	\$226.66
2010	175%	3.48%	\$280.12	3.13%	\$216.93
2011	175%	3.26%	\$271.14	2.98%	\$212.71
2012	174%	3.70%	\$317.91	3.36%	\$247.33
2013	174%	3.92%	\$348.90	3.69%	\$280.43
2014	174%	7.02%	\$649.56	6.72%	\$529.82
2015	174%	1.83%	\$181.33	1.39%	\$116.48
Last 5 Years	Increase		\$1,768.84		\$1,386.77
Last 10 Years	Increase		\$3,047.70		\$2,394.70

Commercial Property

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Shift Selected</u>	<u>Mean %%</u>	<u>Mean \$\$</u>	<u>Median %%</u>	<u>Median \$\$</u>
2000	172%	-1.69%	-\$532.88	-2.81%	-\$308.98
2001	172%	1.05%	\$325.59	-2.95%	-\$315.54
2002	172%	1.92%	\$602.93	2.36%	\$245.58
2003	172%	11.37%	\$3,630.27	11.03%	\$1,170.70
2004	174%	-4.92%	-\$1,748.98	-6.35%	-\$747.70
2005	175%	-0.61%	-\$206.55	0.96%	\$105.79
2006	175%	0.12%	\$40.62	3.94%	\$438.69
2007	175%	2.65%	\$889.46	3.01%	\$348.20
2008	175%	9.21%	\$3,170.24	12.34%	\$1,468.71
2009	175%	4.22%	\$1,586.70	3.50%	\$467.64
2010	175%	6.54%	\$2,561.06	4.92%	\$681.00
2011	175%	4.96%	\$2,069.54	4.65%	\$674.23
2012	174%	2.26%	\$987.66	6.90%	\$1,046.76
2013	174%	3.50%	\$1,566.49	2.00%	\$324.93
2014	174%	9.79%	\$4,530.85	6.31%	\$1,043.88
2015	174%	15.30%	\$7,776.39	3.31%	\$581.24
Last 5 Years	Increase		\$16,930.93		\$3,671.04
Last 10 Years	Increase		\$25,179.01		\$7,075.28

Please note for Fiscal Year 2003 there was a voter-approved \$11,500,000 override.
Please note for Fiscal Year 2014 there was a voter-approved \$8,400,000 override.

City of Newton
Fiscal Year 2016
Classification Hearing

Historical Tax Rates Fiscal Year 1980 to Present

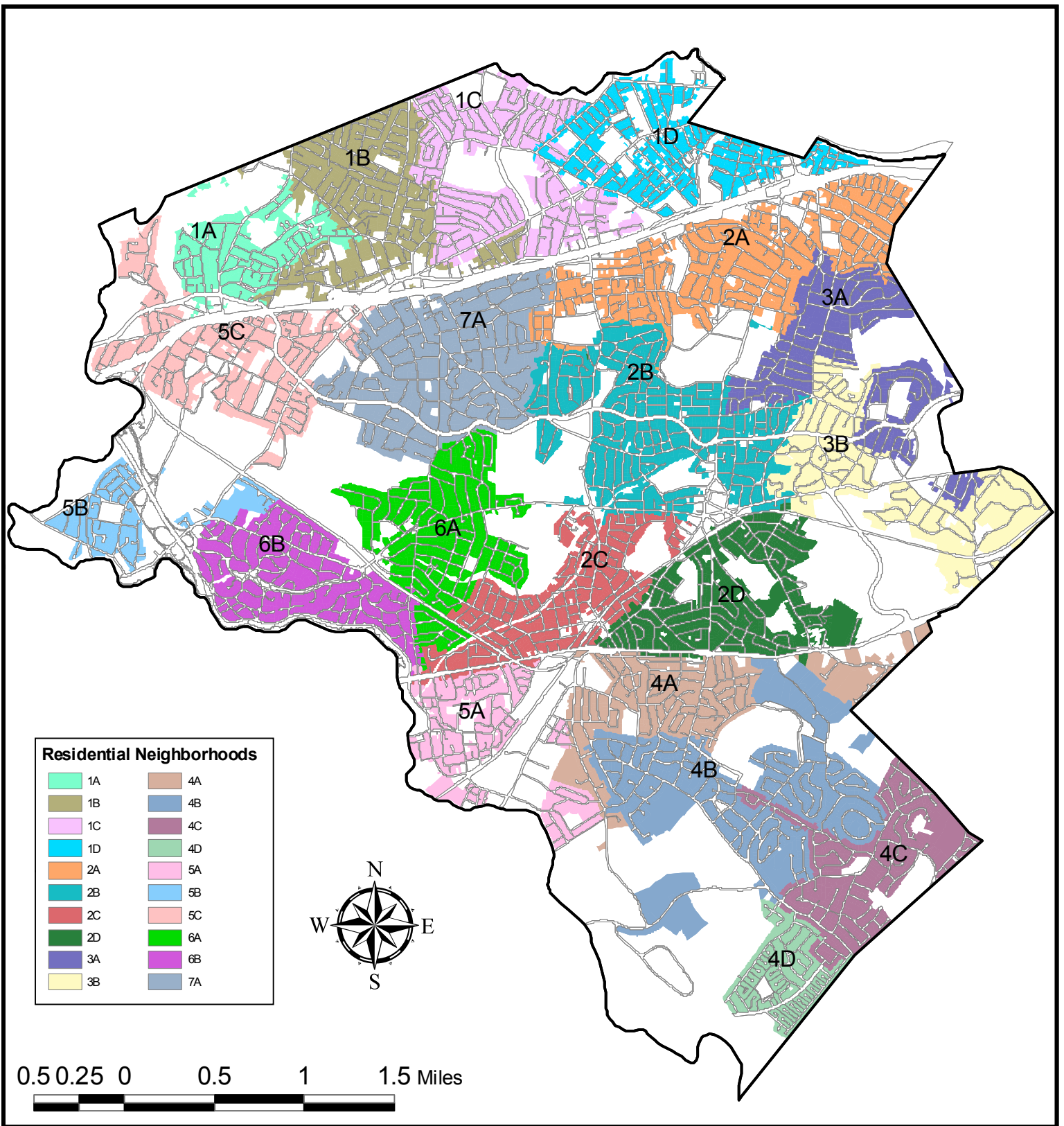
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Residential</u>	<u>Commercial</u>
1980	\$169.20	\$169.20
1981	\$177.00	\$177.00
1982	\$21.88	\$36.29
1983	\$21.84	\$35.90
1984	\$19.93	\$33.51
1985	\$20.34	\$34.12
1986	\$20.53	\$34.55
1987	\$11.49	\$19.31
1988	\$11.76	\$19.84
1989	\$12.35	\$20.90
1990	\$10.35	\$18.94
1991	\$10.79	\$19.72
1992	\$11.93	\$22.60
1993	\$13.49	\$26.09
1994	\$13.95	\$26.96
1995	\$14.18	\$27.29
1996	\$13.88	\$26.88
1997	\$13.85	\$26.68
1998	\$13.75	\$26.38
1999	\$12.65	\$24.20
2000	\$12.06	\$22.97
2001	\$11.57	\$21.93
2002	\$9.94	\$18.77
2003	\$10.92	\$20.63
2004	\$10.20	\$19.37
2005	\$9.48	\$18.02
2006	\$9.36	\$17.72
2007	\$9.33	\$17.64
2008	\$9.70	\$18.46
2009	\$9.96	\$19.00
2010	\$10.41	\$19.93
2011	\$10.90	\$20.89
2012	\$11.17	\$21.32
2013	\$11.49	\$21.93
2014	\$12.12	\$23.18
2015	\$11.61	\$22.38

City of Newton
Fiscal Year 2016
Classification Hearing
Shift/Tax Rate Table with Residential Factors

<u>C.I.P. %</u>	<u>RES. RATE</u>	<u>RES. % LEVY</u>	<u>COMM. RATE</u>	<u>COMM. % LEVY</u>	<u>RESIDENTIAL FACTOR</u>
100%	\$12.55	88.8858%	\$12.55	11.1142%	100.0000
105%	\$12.48	88.3301%	\$13.18	11.6699%	99.3748
110%	\$12.40	87.7744%	\$13.81	12.2256%	98.7496
115%	\$12.32	87.2187%	\$14.44	12.7813%	98.1244
120%	\$12.24	86.6630%	\$15.07	13.3370%	97.4992
125%	\$12.16	86.1073%	\$15.69	13.8928%	96.8740
130%	\$12.08	85.5515%	\$16.32	14.4485%	96.2488
135%	\$12.01	84.9958%	\$16.95	15.0042%	95.6236
140%	\$11.93	84.4401%	\$17.58	15.5599%	94.9984
145%	\$11.85	83.8844%	\$18.20	16.1156%	94.3732
150%	\$11.77	83.3287%	\$18.83	16.6713%	93.7480
155%	\$11.69	82.7730%	\$19.46	17.2270%	93.1229
160%	\$11.61	82.2173%	\$20.09	17.7827%	92.4977
165%	\$11.53	81.6616%	\$20.72	18.3384%	91.8725
166%	\$11.52	81.5504%	\$20.84	18.4496%	91.7474
167%	\$11.50	81.4393%	\$20.97	18.5607%	91.6224
168%	\$11.49	81.3281%	\$21.09	18.6719%	91.4973
169%	\$11.47	81.2170%	\$21.22	18.7830%	91.3723
170%	\$11.46	81.1059%	\$21.34	18.8941%	91.2473
171%	\$11.44	80.9947%	\$21.47	19.0053%	91.1222
172%	\$11.42	80.8836%	\$21.59	19.1164%	90.9972
173%	\$11.41	80.7724%	\$21.72	19.2276%	90.8721
174%	\$11.39	80.6613%	\$21.85	19.3387%	90.7471
175%	\$11.38	80.5502%	\$21.97	19.4499%	90.6221

City of Newton
 Fiscal Year 2016
 Classification Hearing
 Neighborhood Sales Analysis
 Mean and Median Sales Prices

	<u>Assessing District</u>	<u>Median Sale Price</u>	<u>Average Sale Price</u>
1A	Auburndale/West Newton (North of Mass. Pike)	\$675,000	\$692,120
1B	West Newton/Newtonville (North of Mass. Pike)	\$580,000	\$671,977
1C	Newtonville (North of Mass. Pike)	\$745,000	\$762,441
1D	Nonantum	\$600,000	\$577,817
2A	Newtonville (South of Mass. Pike)	\$1,010,000	\$1,390,053
2B	Newton Centre (North of Beacon Street)	\$1,125,000	\$1,149,467
2C	South of Beacon Street to Route 9	\$1,010,500	\$1,167,385
2D	Newton Highlands (North of Route 9)	\$827,500	\$938,801
3A	Farlow Hill/North Chestnut Hill	\$1,270,000	\$1,328,037
3B	Chestnut Hill	\$1,641,250	\$2,259,039
4A	South of Route 9	\$775,000	\$805,141
4B	Old Oak Hill	\$1,100,000	\$1,290,528
4C	South Side/Abutting West Roxbury and Brookline	\$927,500	\$1,200,934
4D	Oak Hill Park	\$717,750	\$829,825
5A	Upper Falls	\$637,000	\$666,155
5B	Lower Falls	\$792,500	\$860,814
5C	Auburndale (Islington and South of Commonwealth Avenue)	\$860,000	\$921,419
6A	Northeast Waban	\$1,177,500	\$1,358,564
6B	Southwest Waban	\$1,320,500	\$1,364,772
7A	West Newton Hill	\$1,767,500	\$1,875,567
	CITYWIDE	\$934,000	\$1,115,625



City of Newton - Assessor's Residential Neighborhoods

City of Newton, Massachusetts
 Assessing Department
 1000 Commonwealth Avenue
 Newton, MA 02459
 PHONE: (617) 796-1160

Property Boundaries from Newton Assessor's
 property maps. Neighborhood information from
 Assessor's CAMA database.
 Map projection & coordinate system:
 Mass. State Plane - NAD83



MAP DATE: November 20, 2007

City of Newton
Fiscal Year 2016
Classification Hearing
Summary of Calendar Year 2014 Single Family Sales

Calendar Year 2014
Single Family Sales

Number of Sales 664

Median Sale Price \$934,000
 (Half the Single Family Homes sold for more than this median sale price)

Average Sale Price \$1,115,625

Summary of Sale Prices

<u>Less than</u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>More than</u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Percent</u>
\$400,000	8	1.20%	\$600,000	572	86.14%
<u>Less than</u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>More than</u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Percent</u>
\$600,000	92	13.86%	\$750,000	467	70.33%
			<u>More than</u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Percent</u>
			\$1,000,000	294	44.28%
			<u>More than</u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Percent</u>
			\$1,500,000	128	19.28%
			<u>More than</u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Percent</u>
			\$2,000,000	49	7.38%

2014 Single Family Sales



Median Sale Price: \$934,000

Average Sale Price: \$1,115,625



**> \$750,000-467 Sales
(70.33%)**



**> \$1,000,000-294 Sales
(44.28%)**



**> \$1,500,000-128 Sales
(19.28%)**

City of Newton
 Fiscal Year 2016
 Classification Hearing
 Fiscal Year 2015 (Last Year)
 Massachusetts Communities with Top 20 Highest Tax Levies Statewide

Community	Residential	CIP	Total	RES%	CIP%
Boston	\$734,471,194	\$1,133,296,234	\$1,867,767,428	39.32%	60.68%
Cambridge	\$118,044,944	\$223,400,511	\$341,445,455	34.57%	65.43%
Newton	\$232,151,679	\$59,738,200	\$291,889,879	79.53%	20.47%
Worcester	\$159,365,605	\$102,512,734	\$261,878,339	60.85%	39.15%
Quincy	\$137,977,610	\$59,611,523	\$197,589,133	69.83%	30.17%
Brookline	\$150,461,712	\$31,777,580	\$182,239,292	82.56%	17.44%
Springfield	\$99,915,872	\$76,195,511	\$176,111,383	56.73%	43.27%
Framingham	\$103,688,723	\$69,823,576	\$173,512,299	59.76%	40.24%
Waltham	\$65,333,963	\$97,666,734	\$163,000,697	40.08%	59.92%
Lexington	\$121,811,227	\$33,824,644	\$155,635,871	78.27%	21.73%
Plymouth	\$109,096,864	\$29,347,025	\$138,443,889	78.80%	21.20%
Andover	\$86,844,358	\$35,389,405	\$122,233,763	71.05%	28.95%
Somerville	\$89,903,138	\$32,262,323	\$122,165,461	73.59%	26.41%
Wellesley	\$105,381,480	\$14,701,637	\$120,083,117	87.76%	12.24%
Brockton	\$76,654,474	\$41,997,008	\$118,651,482	64.60%	35.40%
Lowell	\$80,307,815	\$37,149,445	\$117,457,260	68.37%	31.63%
Needham	\$86,092,739	\$27,211,021	\$113,303,760	75.98%	24.02%
Lynn	\$83,613,800	\$28,399,414	\$112,013,214	74.65%	25.35%
Barnstable	\$94,113,481	\$12,563,005	\$106,676,486	88.22%	11.78%
Arlington	\$99,161,685	\$6,123,336	\$105,285,021	94.18%	5.82%

The Tax Levy is the amount of money raised by a vote of the Aldermen, Selectmen or City Council. The City of Newton had the 3rd highest tax levy in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as voted by the Newton Board of Aldermen for FY2015 (last fiscal year).

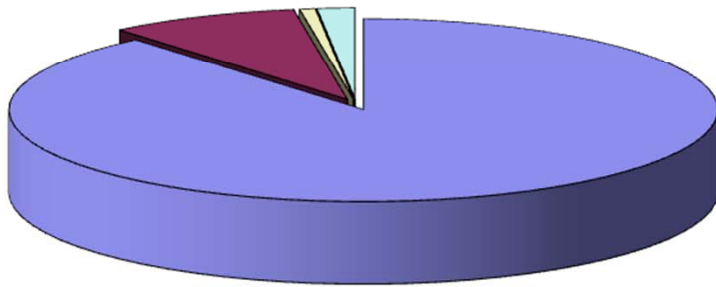
The breakdown between Residential and Commercial, Industrial, and Personal (CIP) classes is determined by the classification selected by the Aldermen, Selectmen or City Council.

City of Newton
Fiscal Year 2016
Classification Hearing
10 Year Median Sale Prices of Single Family Homes

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Median Sale Price</u>
2006	\$738,250
2007	\$763,000
2008	\$755,000
2009	\$705,750
2010	\$737,750
2011	\$752,000
2012	\$784,010
2013	\$899,000
2014	\$934,000
2015	\$1,020,000

2015 is through September 30, 2015

City of Newton FY2016 Property Valuation by Class



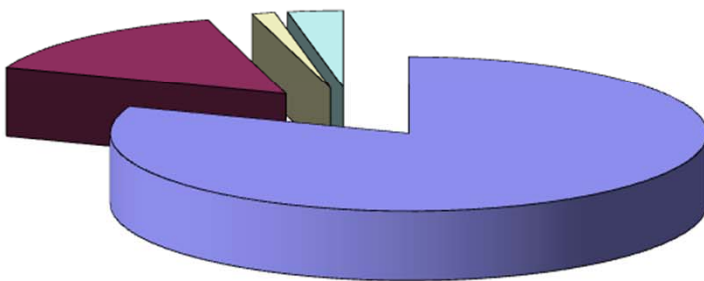
■ Residential (88.89%)

■ Commercial (8.69%)

□ Industrial (0.71%)

□ Personal (1.72%)

Property Taxation Assuming 174% SHIFT (Same shift as FY2015)



■ Residential (80.66%)

■ Commercial (15.12%)

□ Industrial (1.24%)

□ Personal (2.99%)

City of Newton
Fiscal Year 2016
Classification Hearing
Summary Sheet

FY2015 Levy Limit	\$291,627,432
2.5% Increase	\$7,290,686
New Growth	\$5,136,645
Voter Approved Debt Exclusion	\$1,296,583
FY2016 Levy Limit	\$305,351,346

Tax Increase Approved \$13,723,914

Shift Selected	<u>175%</u>	<u>174%</u>	<u>173%</u>	<u>172%</u>	<u>171%</u>	<u>170%</u>
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Rounded Tax Rates (Estimated)

Residential Tax Rate	\$11.38	\$11.39	\$11.41	\$11.42	\$11.44	\$11.46
Commercial Tax Rate	\$21.97	\$21.85	\$21.72	\$21.59	\$21.47	\$21.34

Tax Dollar Increases

Median Single Family Tax Increase	\$504.27	\$516.73	\$529.20	\$541.66	\$554.13	\$566.59
Median Two Family Tax Increase	\$381.46	\$391.60	\$401.73	\$411.87	\$422.00	\$432.14
Median Commercial Tax Increase	-\$323.07	-\$424.89	-\$526.71	-\$628.53	-\$730.35	-\$832.16
Median Industrial Tax Increase	-\$2,194.83	-\$2,293.46	-\$2,392.09	-\$2,490.72	-\$2,589.35	-\$2,687.98

Tax Dollar % Increases

Median Single Family Tax Increase %	5.91%	6.06%	6.20%	6.35%	6.50%	6.64%
Median Two Family Tax Increase %	5.48%	5.62%	5.77%	5.91%	6.06%	6.20%
Median Commercial Tax Increase %	-1.78%	-2.34%	-2.90%	-3.46%	-4.03%	-4.59%
Median Industrial Tax Increase %	-11.28%	-11.79%	-12.30%	-12.80%	-13.31%	-13.82%

Shift Selected (ROUNDED)	<u>175%</u>	<u>174%</u>	<u>173%</u>	<u>172%</u>	<u>171%</u>	<u>170%</u>
Shift Selected (ACTUAL)	174.760%	174.000%	173.000%	172.000%	170.961%	170.000%
Residential Factor	0.906521	0.907471	0.908721	0.909972	0.911272	0.912473
Excess Levy Capacity	\$23,525.49	\$77,656.59	\$239,914.72	\$104,891.00	\$23,931.09	\$159,157.46

Tax Rates - Pending DOR Approval

Residential Tax Rate	\$11.38	\$11.39	\$11.40	\$11.42	\$11.44	\$11.45
Commercial Tax Rate	\$21.94	\$21.84	\$21.70	\$21.59	\$21.46	\$21.33

<u>Historical Shift Prior 5 Years</u>	<u>Shift</u>	<u>Median Single Family Change</u>	<u>Median Commercial Change</u>
2011	175%	\$212.71	\$674.23
2012	174%	\$247.33	\$1,046.76
2013	174%	\$280.43	\$324.93
2014	174%	\$529.82	\$1,043.88
2015	174%	\$116.48	\$581.24

City of Newton
FY2016 Classification Hearing
November 16, 2015

City of Newton
Fiscal Year 2016
Classification Hearing
November 16, 2015

Supplement 1

Statewide Average Single Family Tax Bills

And

Statewide Residential Tax Rates

(Information from Massachusetts Department of
Revenue Division of Local Services)

FY2015 (Last Year) Average Single Family Tax Bills STATEWIDE
(Information from Massachusetts DOR)

<u>Community</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Parcels</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Taxes</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Weston	\$4,947,104,700	3,364	\$1,470,602	\$12.28	\$18,059	1
Sherborn	\$958,422,500	1,323	\$724,431	\$20.32	\$14,720	2
Lincoln	\$1,538,219,200	1,515	\$1,015,326	\$14.15	\$14,367	3
Dover	\$1,925,563,000	1,783	\$1,079,957	\$12.70	\$13,715	4
Wellesley	\$8,411,498,000	7,297	\$1,152,734	\$11.56	\$13,326	5
Carlisle	\$1,162,066,200	1,682	\$690,884	\$19.00	\$13,127	6
Concord	\$4,136,771,400	4,586	\$902,043	\$14.29	\$12,890	7
Lexington	\$7,385,759,000	9,003	\$820,366	\$14.86	\$12,191	8
Wayland	\$2,661,465,500	4,062	\$655,211	\$18.39	\$12,049	9
Sudbury	\$3,557,802,400	5,399	\$658,974	\$17.60	\$11,598	10
Manchester By The Sea	\$1,620,248,300	1,577	\$1,027,424	\$10.84	\$11,137	11
Cohasset	\$2,028,626,900	2,320	\$874,408	\$12.71	\$11,114	12
Belmont	\$3,824,155,000	4,510	\$847,928	\$12.90	\$10,938	13
Winchester	\$4,901,301,500	5,620	\$872,118	\$12.14	\$10,588	14
Acton	\$2,617,261,000	4,923	\$531,639	\$19.05	\$10,128	15
<u>Newton</u>	<u>\$14,744,099,700</u>	<u>16,964</u>	<u>\$869,141</u>	<u>\$11.61</u>	<u>\$10,091</u>	<u>16</u>
Westwood	\$2,945,221,450	4,489	\$656,097	\$15.24	\$9,999	17
Wenham	\$661,604,300	1,100	\$601,458	\$16.25	\$9,774	18
Bolton	\$743,449,500	1,621	\$458,636	\$20.98	\$9,622	19
Sharon	\$2,511,876,000	5,302	\$473,760	\$20.30	\$9,617	20
Medfield	\$2,090,690,700	3,510	\$595,638	\$16.04	\$9,554	21
Duxbury	\$2,956,641,060	4,853	\$609,240	\$15.60	\$9,504	22
Harvard	\$919,666,200	1,759	\$522,835	\$17.79	\$9,301	23
Needham	\$6,851,945,000	8,372	\$818,436	\$11.29	\$9,240	24
Boxford	\$1,519,326,600	2,645	\$574,415	\$15.99	\$9,185	25
Norwell	\$1,861,638,400	3,345	\$556,544	\$16.50	\$9,183	26
Swampscott	\$1,799,074,500	3,443	\$522,531	\$17.15	\$8,961	27
Southborough	\$1,579,494,300	2,834	\$557,337	\$16.02	\$8,929	28
Hopkinton	\$2,141,985,300	4,330	\$494,685	\$17.96	\$8,885	29
Boxborough	\$626,528,700	1,179	\$531,407	\$16.65	\$8,848	30
Hingham	\$4,289,113,600	6,192	\$692,686	\$12.53	\$8,679	31
Andover	\$4,957,731,100	8,582	\$577,689	\$14.97	\$8,648	32
Bedford	\$2,021,593,295	3,434	\$588,699	\$14.62	\$8,607	33
Stow	\$888,431,900	2,075	\$428,160	\$19.98	\$8,555	34

FY2015 (Last Year) Average Single Family Tax Bills STATEWIDE
(Information from Massachusetts DOR)

<u>Community</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Parcels</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Taxes</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Topsfield	\$969,204,200	1,869	\$518,568	\$16.45	\$8,530	35
Hamilton	\$1,160,815,500	2,357	\$492,497	\$17.09	\$8,417	36
Westborough	\$1,664,338,400	3,846	\$432,745	\$18.59	\$8,045	37
North Reading	\$2,047,004,700	4,241	\$482,670	\$16.62	\$8,022	38
Lynnfield	\$2,122,890,575	3,835	\$553,557	\$14.49	\$8,021	39
Milton	\$4,034,957,900	7,138	\$565,278	\$13.94	\$7,880	40
Longmeadow	\$1,777,488,900	5,440	\$326,744	\$23.62	\$7,718	41
Marblehead	\$4,295,577,550	6,206	\$692,165	\$11.08	\$7,669	42
Norfolk	\$1,279,496,200	2,972	\$430,517	\$17.66	\$7,603	43
Westford	\$2,960,355,400	6,374	\$464,442	\$16.24	\$7,543	44
Essex	\$479,030,500	984	\$486,820	\$15.42	\$7,507	45
Holliston	\$1,678,139,700	4,339	\$386,757	\$19.38	\$7,495	46
West Newbury	\$644,831,600	1,354	\$476,242	\$15.69	\$7,472	47
Arlington	\$4,308,739,100	7,991	\$539,199	\$13.55	\$7,306	48
Groton	\$1,260,191,250	3,163	\$398,416	\$18.27	\$7,279	49
Hanover	\$1,812,480,800	4,159	\$435,797	\$16.15	\$7,038	50
Middleton	\$1,017,513,500	2,011	\$505,974	\$13.78	\$6,972	51
North Andover	\$2,979,381,000	6,258	\$476,092	\$14.39	\$6,851	52
Amherst	\$1,362,484,700	4,090	\$333,126	\$20.54	\$6,842	53
Reading	\$3,030,633,500	6,528	\$464,251	\$14.70	\$6,824	54
Littleton	\$1,066,173,700	2,870	\$371,489	\$18.10	\$6,724	55
Newburyport	\$2,168,138,300	4,321	\$501,768	\$13.34	\$6,694	56
Walpole	\$2,761,330,000	6,477	\$426,329	\$15.70	\$6,693	57
Maynard	\$796,732,900	2,661	\$299,411	\$22.31	\$6,680	58
Natick	\$4,067,880,400	8,479	\$479,759	\$13.82	\$6,630	59
Medway	\$1,324,943,400	3,656	\$362,402	\$18.24	\$6,610	60
Ashland	\$1,420,587,500	3,749	\$378,924	\$17.30	\$6,555	61
Dunstable	\$403,185,800	1,031	\$391,063	\$16.73	\$6,542	62
Northborough	\$1,558,995,700	4,022	\$387,617	\$16.73	\$6,485	63
Scituate	\$3,306,447,600	6,711	\$492,691	\$13.10	\$6,454	64
Gloucester	\$3,386,685,900	7,186	\$471,289	\$13.65	\$6,433	65
Amesbury	\$1,068,496,100	3,435	\$311,061	\$20.54	\$6,389	66
Dedham	\$2,646,586,000	6,588	\$401,728	\$15.87	\$6,375	67
Pelham	\$143,381,100	468	\$306,370	\$20.79	\$6,369	68

FY2015 (Last Year) Average Single Family Tax Bills STATEWIDE
(Information from Massachusetts DOR)

<u>Community</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Parcels</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Taxes</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Chelmsford	\$3,057,419,873	9,034	\$338,435	\$18.70	\$6,329	69
Aquinnah	\$479,452,285	390	\$1,229,365	\$5.12	\$6,294	70
Easton	\$2,101,700,200	5,637	\$372,840	\$16.78	\$6,256	71
Upton	\$811,672,300	2,219	\$365,783	\$16.95	\$6,200	72
Ipswich	\$1,646,023,800	3,599	\$457,356	\$13.51	\$6,179	73
Georgetown	\$930,071,860	2,452	\$379,312	\$16.03	\$6,080	74
Canton	\$2,534,306,000	5,356	\$473,171	\$12.82	\$6,066	75
Leverett	\$198,003,100	651	\$304,152	\$19.88	\$6,047	76
Millis	\$761,538,000	2,148	\$354,534	\$17.00	\$6,027	77
Marion	\$1,194,030,700	2,205	\$541,511	\$11.11	\$6,016	78
Provincetown	\$689,521,900	846	\$815,038	\$7.38	\$6,015	79
Beverly	\$3,564,089,100	8,428	\$422,887	\$14.11	\$5,967	80
Nahant	\$615,037,300	1,127	\$545,730	\$10.92	\$5,959	81
Framingham	\$4,479,042,600	13,409	\$334,033	\$17.82	\$5,952	82
Boylston	\$469,777,100	1,387	\$338,700	\$17.41	\$5,897	83
Wrentham	\$1,300,800,200	3,334	\$390,162	\$14.98	\$5,845	84
Mansfield	\$2,012,112,900	5,362	\$375,254	\$15.50	\$5,816	85
Foxborough	\$1,626,867,090	4,284	\$379,754	\$15.19	\$5,768	86
Mattapoissett	\$1,260,695,800	2,866	\$439,880	\$13.00	\$5,718	87
Rockport	\$1,231,678,900	2,374	\$518,820	\$11.00	\$5,707	88
Wilbraham	\$1,256,841,500	4,618	\$272,161	\$20.88	\$5,683	89
Rowley	\$657,132,700	1,648	\$398,746	\$14.24	\$5,678	90
Franklin	\$2,918,642,300	7,656	\$381,223	\$14.84	\$5,657	91
Grafton	\$1,479,484,500	4,344	\$340,581	\$16.50	\$5,620	92
Mendon	\$642,079,500	1,829	\$351,055	\$16.01	\$5,620	93
Wakefield	\$2,597,170,400	6,243	\$416,013	\$13.48	\$5,608	94
Berlin	\$260,648,600	751	\$347,069	\$16.09	\$5,584	95
Kingston	\$1,260,382,300	3,835	\$328,652	\$16.94	\$5,567	96
Williamstown	\$664,759,500	1,869	\$355,677	\$15.61	\$5,552	97
Melrose	\$2,715,730,655	6,343	\$428,146	\$12.96	\$5,549	98
West Tisbury	\$1,402,254,500	1,449	\$967,739	\$5.71	\$5,526	99
Lancaster	\$597,583,000	2,050	\$291,504	\$18.76	\$5,469	100
Wilmington	\$2,655,008,868	6,980	\$380,374	\$14.37	\$5,466	101
Plympton	\$290,299,700	901	\$322,197	\$16.95	\$5,461	102

FY2015 (Last Year) Average Single Family Tax Bills STATEWIDE
(Information from Massachusetts DOR)

<u>Community</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Parcels</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Taxes</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Tyngsborough	\$1,003,113,100	3,142	\$319,259	\$16.96	\$5,415	103
Stoneham	\$2,127,520,100	5,096	\$417,488	\$12.96	\$5,411	104
Paxton	\$390,210,700	1,505	\$259,276	\$20.79	\$5,390	105
Tewksbury	\$2,551,730,700	7,800	\$327,145	\$16.37	\$5,355	106
Danvers	\$2,191,779,500	6,108	\$358,838	\$14.91	\$5,350	107
East Bridgewater	\$1,121,980,500	3,749	\$299,275	\$17.76	\$5,315	108
Merrimac	\$520,207,100	1,605	\$324,117	\$16.25	\$5,267	109
Princeton	\$367,794,700	1,212	\$303,461	\$17.30	\$5,250	110
Shutesbury	\$190,786,700	783	\$243,661	\$21.53	\$5,246	111
Sutton	\$901,540,500	2,874	\$313,688	\$16.68	\$5,232	112
Halifax	\$592,962,300	2,158	\$274,774	\$18.99	\$5,218	113
East Longmeadow	\$1,354,353,800	5,396	\$250,992	\$20.72	\$5,201	114
Sandwich	\$2,944,038,875	8,423	\$349,524	\$14.82	\$5,180	115
Groveland	\$654,556,400	1,855	\$352,861	\$14.61	\$5,155	116
Hull	\$1,387,865,800	3,756	\$369,506	\$13.94	\$5,151	117
Marshfield	\$3,502,771,700	9,058	\$386,705	\$13.29	\$5,139	118
Great Barrington	\$791,358,400	2,113	\$374,519	\$13.72	\$5,138	119
West Bridgewater	\$581,233,600	2,034	\$285,759	\$17.81	\$5,089	120
Hudson	\$1,291,654,000	4,391	\$294,159	\$17.27	\$5,080	121
Bridgewater	\$1,642,724,000	5,292	\$310,416	\$16.24	\$5,041	122
Shrewsbury	\$3,518,931,500	9,235	\$381,043	\$13.20	\$5,030	123
Abington	\$1,107,867,300	3,750	\$295,431	\$17.00	\$5,022	124
Salem	\$1,487,143,600	4,886	\$304,368	\$16.41	\$4,995	125
Quincy	\$4,664,308,700	13,672	\$341,158	\$14.60	\$4,981	126
Chilmark	\$2,007,787,000	1,063	\$1,888,793	\$2.63	\$4,968	127
Sterling	\$726,708,900	2,530	\$287,237	\$17.29	\$4,966	128
Westhampton	\$171,944,700	633	\$271,635	\$18.25	\$4,957	129
Winthrop	\$788,883,500	2,295	\$343,740	\$14.34	\$4,929	130
Hopedale	\$440,467,500	1,482	\$297,212	\$16.58	\$4,928	131
Sturbridge	\$772,242,350	3,021	\$255,625	\$19.24	\$4,918	132
Hampden	\$464,252,500	1,792	\$259,069	\$18.98	\$4,917	133
Pembroke	\$1,743,181,480	5,228	\$333,432	\$14.74	\$4,915	134
Plainville	\$612,511,200	1,924	\$318,353	\$15.42	\$4,909	135
West Stockbridge	\$285,608,000	694	\$411,539	\$11.84	\$4,873	136

FY2015 (Last Year) Average Single Family Tax Bills STATEWIDE
(Information from Massachusetts DOR)

<u>Community</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Parcels</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Taxes</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Newbury	\$982,581,000	2,332	\$421,347	\$11.52	\$4,854	137
Rockland	\$959,923,700	3,772	\$254,487	\$19.03	\$4,843	138
Holden	\$1,523,917,000	5,727	\$266,093	\$18.12	\$4,822	139
Williamsburg	\$195,274,600	733	\$266,405	\$17.99	\$4,793	140
Truro	\$1,482,141,800	2,051	\$722,643	\$6.63	\$4,791	141
Marlborough	\$2,127,060,300	6,998	\$303,953	\$15.76	\$4,790	142
Plymouth	\$5,587,507,100	18,157	\$307,733	\$15.54	\$4,782	143
Rochester	\$581,378,800	1,715	\$338,996	\$14.07	\$4,770	144
Burlington	\$2,757,648,300	6,564	\$420,117	\$11.35	\$4,768	145
Uxbridge	\$909,696,700	3,321	\$273,923	\$17.40	\$4,766	146
Northampton	\$1,688,142,400	5,607	\$301,078	\$15.80	\$4,757	147
Raynham	\$1,127,818,700	3,641	\$309,755	\$15.24	\$4,721	148
West Boylston	\$499,824,300	1,944	\$257,111	\$18.34	\$4,715	149
Milford	\$1,538,419,500	5,804	\$265,062	\$17.55	\$4,652	150
Medford	\$3,104,502,600	7,870	\$394,473	\$11.70	\$4,615	151
Holbrook	\$762,667,300	3,161	\$241,274	\$19.08	\$4,604	152
Orleans	\$2,695,323,000	3,763	\$716,270	\$6.42	\$4,598	153
Blackstone	\$485,517,400	2,059	\$235,803	\$19.48	\$4,593	154
Lenox	\$593,868,200	1,596	\$372,098	\$12.33	\$4,588	155
Conway	\$169,872,500	599	\$283,593	\$16.17	\$4,586	156
Norton	\$1,307,036,420	4,389	\$297,798	\$15.39	\$4,583	157
Billerica	\$3,505,742,000	10,786	\$325,027	\$14.04	\$4,563	158
Hanson	\$894,247,600	3,125	\$286,159	\$15.92	\$4,556	159
Oak Bluffs	\$1,891,782,140	3,323	\$569,299	\$7.96	\$4,532	160
Lunenburg	\$850,142,600	3,451	\$246,347	\$18.32	\$4,513	161
Stoughton	\$1,962,585,500	6,591	\$297,767	\$15.13	\$4,505	162
Ashburnham	\$483,774,799	2,399	\$201,657	\$22.28	\$4,493	163
Richmond	\$300,889,800	742	\$405,512	\$10.98	\$4,453	164
Belchertown	\$1,061,679,100	4,273	\$248,462	\$17.89	\$4,445	165
Pepperell	\$862,751,075	3,097	\$278,576	\$15.95	\$4,443	166
Whately	\$142,771,360	520	\$274,560	\$16.17	\$4,440	167
Shirley	\$381,230,530	1,487	\$256,376	\$17.31	\$4,438	168
Sheffield	\$402,945,900	1,321	\$305,031	\$14.49	\$4,420	169
North Attleborough	\$2,287,846,900	6,808	\$336,053	\$13.14	\$4,416	170

FY2015 (Last Year) Average Single Family Tax Bills STATEWIDE
(Information from Massachusetts DOR)

<u>Community</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Parcels</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Taxes</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Carver	\$797,923,700	3,080	\$259,066	\$17.01	\$4,407	171
Randolph	\$1,741,273,078	7,151	\$243,501	\$18.10	\$4,407	172
Norwood	\$2,228,831,200	5,842	\$381,519	\$11.47	\$4,376	173
Westminster	\$601,043,700	2,606	\$230,638	\$18.95	\$4,371	174
Douglas	\$696,965,200	2,632	\$264,804	\$16.46	\$4,359	175
Avon	\$340,511,900	1,282	\$265,610	\$16.37	\$4,348	176
Stockbridge	\$546,914,500	1,094	\$499,922	\$8.67	\$4,334	177
Townsend	\$637,257,900	2,825	\$225,578	\$19.11	\$4,311	178
Rutland	\$610,683,900	2,545	\$239,954	\$17.65	\$4,235	179
Mashpee	\$3,165,518,300	6,867	\$460,975	\$9.11	\$4,199	180
Braintree	\$3,415,928,300	9,035	\$378,077	\$11.07	\$4,185	181
Rehoboth	\$1,299,899,200	3,824	\$339,932	\$12.31	\$4,185	182
Berkley	\$612,284,400	2,036	\$300,729	\$13.91	\$4,183	183
Westfield	\$2,101,195,600	9,353	\$224,655	\$18.54	\$4,165	184
Leominster	\$1,735,884,900	8,109	\$214,069	\$19.44	\$4,161	185
Dracut	\$2,099,926,600	7,539	\$278,542	\$14.93	\$4,159	186
Granby	\$465,453,950	2,052	\$226,829	\$18.31	\$4,153	187
Lakeville	\$1,107,989,100	3,808	\$290,964	\$14.25	\$4,146	188
Southampton	\$557,743,400	2,115	\$263,708	\$15.71	\$4,143	189
Middleborough	\$1,433,755,470	5,483	\$261,491	\$15.78	\$4,126	190
Lanesborough	\$263,347,800	1,214	\$216,926	\$18.98	\$4,117	191
New Braintree	\$75,251,900	297	\$253,373	\$16.24	\$4,115	192
Haverhill	\$2,778,679,500	10,368	\$268,005	\$15.35	\$4,114	193
Whitman	\$874,761,900	3,329	\$262,770	\$15.61	\$4,102	194
Dighton	\$603,699,400	2,180	\$276,926	\$14.80	\$4,099	195
Edgartown	\$4,011,074,100	3,398	\$1,180,422	\$3.47	\$4,096	196
Southwick	\$741,114,700	3,073	\$241,170	\$16.94	\$4,085	197
Millville	\$192,654,300	817	\$235,807	\$17.24	\$4,065	198
Chesterfield	\$109,857,500	516	\$212,902	\$19.09	\$4,064	199
Deerfield	\$384,026,900	1,418	\$270,823	\$14.94	\$4,046	200
Harwich	\$3,803,759,400	8,446	\$450,362	\$8.97	\$4,040	201
Chatham	\$4,674,609,700	5,797	\$806,384	\$4.99	\$4,024	202
Petersham	\$110,605,500	468	\$236,337	\$16.99	\$4,015	203
Falmouth	\$8,905,198,400	18,229	\$488,518	\$8.19	\$4,001	204

FY2015 (Last Year) Average Single Family Tax Bills STATEWIDE
(Information from Massachusetts DOR)

<u>Community</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Parcels</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Taxes</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Ayer	\$419,991,200	1,542	\$272,368	\$14.62	\$3,982	205
Saugus	\$2,365,610,400	7,161	\$330,346	\$12.02	\$3,971	206
Peabody	\$3,496,284,400	10,861	\$321,912	\$12.30	\$3,960	207
Methuen	\$2,905,237,445	10,726	\$270,859	\$14.60	\$3,955	208
Sunderland	\$210,656,100	763	\$276,089	\$14.31	\$3,951	209
Auburn	\$1,142,620,100	5,012	\$227,977	\$17.26	\$3,935	210
Greenfield	\$673,116,357	3,855	\$174,609	\$22.51	\$3,930	211
Lynn	\$2,709,951,600	11,553	\$234,567	\$16.75	\$3,929	212
Ashby	\$217,011,100	1,088	\$199,459	\$19.68	\$3,925	213
Revere	\$1,185,252,100	4,472	\$265,038	\$14.80	\$3,923	214
Dalton	\$395,192,700	1,962	\$201,423	\$19.47	\$3,922	215
Seekonk	\$1,421,154,400	4,797	\$296,259	\$13.23	\$3,920	216
Bourne	\$2,996,838,540	7,708	\$388,796	\$10.07	\$3,915	217
Weymouth	\$3,961,136,000	13,116	\$302,008	\$12.90	\$3,896	218
Millbury	\$804,960,500	3,444	\$233,728	\$16.46	\$3,847	219
South Hadley	\$974,573,000	4,335	\$224,815	\$17.08	\$3,840	220
Wellfleet	\$1,724,332,760	3,051	\$565,170	\$6.78	\$3,832	221
Bernardston	\$152,222,000	739	\$205,984	\$18.58	\$3,827	222
Brookfield	\$180,804,100	907	\$199,343	\$19.15	\$3,817	223
West Springfield	\$1,446,443,300	6,470	\$223,562	\$16.99	\$3,798	224
Ashfield	\$142,919,100	602	\$237,407	\$15.97	\$3,791	225
Leyden	\$55,967,100	254	\$220,343	\$17.17	\$3,783	226
Salisbury	\$663,889,800	2,062	\$321,964	\$11.75	\$3,783	227
Bellingham	\$1,212,589,075	4,581	\$264,700	\$14.25	\$3,772	228
Hatfield	\$287,559,000	1,004	\$286,413	\$13.17	\$3,772	229
Brewster	\$2,518,910,250	5,518	\$456,490	\$8.26	\$3,771	230
Brimfield	\$286,419,000	1,280	\$223,765	\$16.79	\$3,757	231
Worcester	\$4,682,571,830	25,024	\$187,123	\$20.07	\$3,756	232
Russell	\$99,720,020	525	\$189,943	\$19.70	\$3,742	233
Attleboro	\$2,406,072,200	9,485	\$253,671	\$14.71	\$3,732	234
Woburn	\$2,940,476,500	8,021	\$366,597	\$10.17	\$3,728	235
Montgomery	\$83,979,700	325	\$258,399	\$14.37	\$3,713	236
Ludlow	\$1,264,380,700	5,932	\$213,146	\$17.29	\$3,685	237
Freetown	\$835,005,600	2,935	\$284,499	\$12.90	\$3,670	238

FY2015 (Last Year) Average Single Family Tax Bills STATEWIDE
(Information from Massachusetts DOR)

<u>Community</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Parcels</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Taxes</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Clinton	\$520,527,770	2,388	\$217,976	\$16.66	\$3,631	239
New Marlborough	\$329,995,700	862	\$382,826	\$9.44	\$3,614	240
Hawley	\$32,520,300	142	\$229,016	\$15.75	\$3,607	241
Acushnet	\$818,098,100	3,253	\$251,490	\$14.28	\$3,591	242
Northbridge	\$909,703,800	3,414	\$266,463	\$13.38	\$3,565	243
Monson	\$560,700,935	2,626	\$213,519	\$16.67	\$3,559	244
Lee	\$454,304,600	1,806	\$251,553	\$14.08	\$3,542	245
Buckland	\$123,115,900	591	\$208,318	\$16.80	\$3,500	246
Easthampton	\$926,469,497	4,014	\$230,810	\$15.15	\$3,497	247
Heath	\$58,490,200	335	\$174,598	\$19.96	\$3,485	248
Lowell	\$2,659,585,200	11,830	\$224,817	\$15.48	\$3,480	249
Dartmouth	\$3,464,784,300	9,798	\$353,622	\$9.81	\$3,469	250
Northfield	\$221,731,400	1,067	\$207,808	\$16.65	\$3,460	251
Taunton	\$2,405,276,997	10,491	\$229,271	\$15.01	\$3,441	252
Warwick	\$57,469,500	334	\$172,064	\$19.92	\$3,428	253
East Brookfield	\$153,769,000	780	\$197,140	\$17.36	\$3,422	254
Holyoke	\$955,882,203	5,330	\$179,340	\$19.04	\$3,415	255
Oxford	\$790,385,600	3,664	\$215,717	\$15.79	\$3,406	256
Charlton	\$1,015,987,400	4,011	\$253,300	\$13.42	\$3,399	257
New Salem	\$89,800,400	437	\$205,493	\$16.48	\$3,387	258
Ware	\$440,626,900	2,557	\$172,322	\$19.65	\$3,386	259
Hubbardston	\$315,565,800	1,391	\$226,863	\$14.92	\$3,385	260
Hadley	\$524,515,500	1,693	\$309,814	\$10.86	\$3,365	261
Palmer	\$554,583,400	3,202	\$173,199	\$19.33	\$3,348	262
Shelburne	\$113,645,055	474	\$239,758	\$13.89	\$3,330	263
Middlefield	\$36,838,500	193	\$190,873	\$17.44	\$3,329	264
Brockton	\$3,023,469,320	16,488	\$183,374	\$18.15	\$3,328	265
Tyringham	\$123,478,500	248	\$497,897	\$6.66	\$3,316	266
Plainfield	\$45,743,800	246	\$185,950	\$17.83	\$3,315	267
Egremont	\$285,436,100	765	\$373,119	\$8.88	\$3,313	268
Huntington	\$141,881,138	739	\$191,991	\$17.22	\$3,306	269
Swansea	\$1,444,717,300	5,743	\$251,561	\$13.13	\$3,303	270
Barre	\$273,408,000	1,545	\$176,963	\$18.64	\$3,299	271
Peru	\$61,948,900	345	\$179,562	\$18.36	\$3,297	272

FY2015 (Last Year) Average Single Family Tax Bills STATEWIDE
(Information from Massachusetts DOR)

<u>Community</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Parcels</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Taxes</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Charlemont	\$74,832,500	406	\$184,317	\$17.88	\$3,296	273
Agawam	\$1,613,140,500	7,714	\$209,119	\$15.74	\$3,292	274
Oakham	\$157,043,100	653	\$240,495	\$13.68	\$3,290	275
Blandford	\$106,590,300	506	\$210,653	\$15.44	\$3,252	276
Worthington	\$110,798,300	475	\$233,260	\$13.94	\$3,252	277
Webster	\$840,080,900	3,808	\$220,609	\$14.68	\$3,239	278
Southbridge	\$431,229,500	2,713	\$158,949	\$20.36	\$3,236	279
Gill	\$83,691,860	436	\$191,954	\$16.85	\$3,234	280
Fitchburg	\$1,013,182,300	6,502	\$155,826	\$20.68	\$3,222	281
Goshen	\$109,102,410	501	\$217,769	\$14.74	\$3,210	282
Yarmouth	\$4,062,302,300	12,774	\$318,013	\$10.04	\$3,193	283
Sandisfield	\$147,068,400	599	\$245,523	\$13.00	\$3,192	284
North Brookfield	\$265,828,200	1,301	\$204,326	\$15.59	\$3,185	285
Pittsfield	\$1,994,463,170	11,328	\$176,065	\$18.06	\$3,180	286
Gardner	\$627,774,800	3,945	\$159,132	\$19.98	\$3,179	287
Eastham	\$2,274,381,600	5,100	\$445,957	\$7.10	\$3,166	288
Holland	\$264,912,100	1,358	\$195,075	\$16.23	\$3,166	289
Colrain	\$101,210,300	579	\$174,802	\$18.09	\$3,162	290
Monterey	\$383,524,200	720	\$532,673	\$5.92	\$3,153	291
Hardwick	\$132,501,000	677	\$195,718	\$15.90	\$3,112	292
Wendell	\$51,517,000	314	\$164,067	\$18.96	\$3,111	293
Chester	\$79,348,300	496	\$159,976	\$19.30	\$3,088	294
Montague	\$367,830,000	2,021	\$182,004	\$16.96	\$3,087	295
Leicester	\$669,255,500	3,154	\$212,193	\$14.54	\$3,085	296
Alford	\$213,055,100	298	\$714,950	\$4.30	\$3,074	297
Phillipston	\$147,650,800	755	\$195,564	\$15.70	\$3,070	298
West Brookfield	\$258,881,100	1,278	\$202,567	\$14.98	\$3,034	299
Granville	\$132,598,800	558	\$237,632	\$12.68	\$3,013	300
Fairhaven	\$1,332,331,600	5,396	\$246,911	\$12.15	\$3,000	301
Washington	\$54,259,700	243	\$223,291	\$13.41	\$2,994	302
Cumington	\$77,299,900	335	\$230,746	\$12.97	\$2,993	303
Wales	\$121,688,400	717	\$169,719	\$17.61	\$2,989	304
Westport	\$2,174,178,800	5,781	\$376,090	\$7.93	\$2,982	305
Chicopee	\$1,873,635,600	11,047	\$169,606	\$17.54	\$2,975	306

FY2015 (Last Year) Average Single Family Tax Bills STATEWIDE
(Information from Massachusetts DOR)

<u>Community</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Parcels</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Taxes</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Warren	\$199,387,600	1,270	\$156,998	\$18.75	\$2,944	307
New Bedford	\$2,303,523,780	12,418	\$185,499	\$15.73	\$2,918	308
Adams	\$291,817,400	2,160	\$135,101	\$21.37	\$2,887	309
Templeton	\$416,180,900	2,414	\$172,403	\$16.64	\$2,869	310
Orange	\$286,967,800	2,079	\$138,032	\$20.77	\$2,867	311
Hinsdale	\$203,050,900	844	\$240,582	\$11.82	\$2,844	312
Spencer	\$624,610,200	3,037	\$205,667	\$13.67	\$2,811	313
Fall River	\$1,828,008,500	8,839	\$206,812	\$13.08	\$2,705	314
Winchendon	\$453,361,160	2,809	\$161,396	\$16.72	\$2,699	315
Lawrence	\$757,741,320	4,263	\$177,748	\$15.12	\$2,688	316
Dudley	\$668,890,500	3,119	\$214,457	\$12.26	\$2,629	317
Dennis	\$4,704,071,710	11,572	\$406,505	\$6.40	\$2,602	318
Springfield	\$3,432,549,300	26,104	\$131,495	\$19.67	\$2,587	319
Wareham	\$2,173,742,051	9,296	\$233,836	\$11.04	\$2,582	320
Windsor	\$83,919,000	442	\$189,862	\$13.31	\$2,527	321
Savoy	\$45,165,000	292	\$154,675	\$16.25	\$2,513	322
Athol	\$437,091,400	3,393	\$128,822	\$19.03	\$2,451	323
Mount Washington	\$62,556,600	147	\$425,555	\$5.73	\$2,438	324
Becket	\$394,264,800	1,701	\$231,784	\$10.45	\$2,422	325
Cheshire	\$224,001,200	1,111	\$201,621	\$11.94	\$2,407	326
Otis	\$487,506,900	1,525	\$319,677	\$7.53	\$2,407	327
Clarksburg	\$101,943,200	607	\$167,946	\$14.09	\$2,366	328
North Adams	\$359,129,500	2,635	\$136,292	\$16.69	\$2,275	329
Royalston	\$86,284,900	514	\$167,869	\$13.11	\$2,201	330
New Ashford	\$22,832,300	85	\$268,615	\$7.90	\$2,122	331
Tolland	\$145,198,700	491	\$295,720	\$6.95	\$2,055	332
Erving	\$94,821,360	512	\$185,198	\$8.62	\$1,596	333
Florida	\$45,524,600	296	\$153,799	\$9.03	\$1,389	334
Rowe	\$42,712,000	212	\$201,472	\$5.90	\$1,189	335
Monroe	\$6,122,200	65	\$94,188	\$12.40	\$1,168	336
Hancock	\$71,342,700	307	\$232,387	\$2.84	\$660	337

FY2015 (Last Year) Average Single Family Tax Bills STATEWIDE
 (Information from Massachusetts DOR)

<u>Community</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Parcels</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Taxes</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Barnstable						
Boston						
Brookline						
Cambridge						
Chelsea						
Everett						
Gosnold						
Malden						
Nantucket						
Somerset						
Somerville						
Tisbury						
Waltham						
Watertown						
*Information unavailable from Massachusetts Department of Revenue						



Frequently Asked Questions

City of Newton
Department of Assessment Administration
Elizabeth Dromey, Director
James Shaughnessy, Residential Assessor
Michael Flynn, Commercial Assessor

City of Newton
FY2016 Classification Hearing
November 16, 2015

City of Newton
Department of Assessment Administration
Frequently Asked Questions

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2. What does my assessment represent?
3. My tax bill has gone up more than 2.5%. Doesn't Proposition 2 ½ limit the tax increase?

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4. My assessment increased more than 2.5%. Doesn't Proposition 2 ½ limit the amount my assessment can increase?
5. I am elderly and cannot afford this tax bill. Can't the assessors lower this assessment because I am elderly?
6. I am a young person who grew up in Newton and cannot afford this tax bill. Can't the assessors lower this assessment because I can't afford to live in Newton?
7. My neighbor told me not to let a representative from the assessors' office into my house. Do I have to let the assessors into my house?
8. My neighbor does not allow the assessors in and I do. Am I being penalized?

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9. Why do the assessors want to see the interior and exterior of my property?
10. Why did my assessed value increase when I did not do anything to the property in 5 years and I am not selling the property?
11. Why could my assessment change every year?
12. The taxes are too high. Soon I will not be able to afford to live in Newton. Why are you raising my taxes every year?

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13. What percentage of market value are the assessed values?
14. Why did my assessment change a different percentage than the assessment on my neighbors' house?
15. My assessment increased 20%. Does that mean my taxes will increase 20%?
16. I think my assessment is out of line with my neighbors' property, whose property is assessed lower. I want my assessment to be as low as theirs.

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17. Do I have to apply for an abatement every year if I received one in the past?
18. What is the difference between an abatement and an elderly exemption?
19. My neighbors' house assessment used to be higher than mine, now my assessment is higher than theirs. Why?
20. My neighbors have a two-family property and I have a single-family property. Why is my single-family property assessed higher than their two-family property?

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21. A house three times larger than mine sold up the street from me for \$2,000,000. Will that make my assessment go up?
22. What will happen to my assessment if I put an addition on my property?
23. Why is the previous owner's name still appearing on the tax bill?
24. My assessment went up 25%, is that good news or bad news?

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25. There is an item on my tax bill called "CPA Charge". What is that?
26. What are the median assessed values of single families, two and three families, condominiums, and apartment buildings for Fiscal Year 2016?
27. My next door neighbors have done work on their house – a new kitchen, new bathroom and an addition. How come their assessment has not gone up?

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28. I have a new house and recently I received a supplemental tax bill for the same fiscal year. Why did I receive more than one tax bill for the same property for the same fiscal year?

City of Newton
Department of Assessment Administration
Frequently Asked Questions

1. What do the assessors look at when determining an assessment?

The assessors look at a property the same way a potential buyer looks at a property. The assessors consider the factors that a potential buyer considers. Examples of important factors are the following: location, interior condition, house size, kitchen quality, and bath quality. The assessors examine many qualities and conditions and then look for comparable properties that have sold in the neighborhood. Since no two houses are identical, adjustments are made for differing characteristics to determine the assessment. Thus the assessment is an estimate of market value.

2. What does my assessment represent?

The assessment is an estimate of market value. The definition of market value is the price a willing buyer would pay a willing seller in an open, competitive market, without any undue influences. The assessment represents the estimate of market value as of January 1, 2015 for Fiscal Year 2016. This estimate of market value is determined by examining sales of properties from late calendar year 2013, calendar year 2014, and early calendar year 2015 sales. Although the majority of properties are not for sale, Massachusetts General Laws requires an assessment, or an estimate of market value, on every property. Sales of similar or comparable properties within a neighborhood are the best indicator of market value.

3. My tax bill has gone up more than 2.5%. Doesn't Proposition 2 ½ limit the tax increase?

Proposition 2 ½ limits the City of Newton, and all other Massachusetts communities, the amount of citywide taxes that can be raised. Proposition 2 ½ limits a community to raising citywide taxes by 2.5% from the previous year's levy limit. Allowing for new growth can then increase this levy limit. New growth consists of property tax increases caused by new construction, renovations or land use changes. Proposition 2 ½ does not limit any individual property tax increase or decrease. For example, in Fiscal Year 2016, the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen approved a budget that included a tax levy of \$305,351,346. The levy limit for Fiscal Year 2015 was \$291,627,432. So, the maximum amount of taxes that can be budgeted by the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen for Fiscal Year 2016 is $\$291,627,432 \times 102.5\% = \$298,918,118$ plus certified new growth plus a voter approved debt exclusion payment of \$1,296,583. (The 102.5% number is increasing the previous year's limit by 2.5%). The new growth, which was certified by the Massachusetts Department of Revenue, is \$5,136,645. Therefore, the maximum amount of taxes which can be levied for Fiscal Year 2016 is $\$298,918,118 + \$5,136,645 + \$1,296,583 = \$305,351,346$. This figure is the levy limit, which will be used to determine next year's maximum tax levy. A community may increase the property tax levy less than 2.5%, but that is a determination made by the budgetary requirements of the city as determined by the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen. A community may not increase the tax levy greater than 2.5% without approval of the voters. The Mayor and the Board of Aldermen increased the tax levy by \$13,723,914. This is what causes a tax increase, not an increase or decrease in assessed values.

4. My assessment increased more than 2.5%. Doesn't Proposition 2 ½ limit the amount my assessment can increase?

Proposition 2 ½ limits the amount of taxes a community can raise from property tax. The assessment is an estimate of market value. Since the real estate market changes are based upon the buyers' and sellers' needs, there is no limit to the amount an assessment can increase or decrease. Assessment changes are always based on the real estate market. For example, if a property sells for \$500,000 in calendar year 2014, there is no limit or minimum price it would sell for in calendar year 2015 or beyond. It could sell for \$600,000, \$700,000, \$1,000,000 or \$400,000. The sale price would be based on the real estate market at that time. The assessments do not predict market value. The assessments reflect (or report) market value.

5. I am elderly and cannot afford this tax bill. Can't the assessors lower this assessment because I am elderly?

The assessment is an estimate of market value. The selling price of a property is not related to the age of the owner. The assessment cannot be lowered or raised based on the age of the owner. The assessments are a reflection of the real estate market. Elderly owners do not sell their properties for any lower or higher prices than the market will allow. If property owners throughout the city sell their homes for less, the assessments will decrease. If property owners sell their homes for more, the assessments will increase.

6. I am a young person who grew up in Newton and cannot afford this tax bill. Can't the assessors lower this assessment because I can't afford to live in Newton?

The assessment is an estimate of market value. The selling price of a property is not related to the age of the owner. The assessment cannot be lowered or raised based on the age of the owner. The assessments are a reflection of the real estate market. Young owners do not sell their properties for any lower or higher prices than the market will allow. If property owners throughout the city sell their homes for less, the assessments will decrease. If property owners sell their homes for more, the assessments will increase.

7. My neighbor told me not to let a representative from the assessors' office into my house. Do I have to let the assessors into my house?

You do not have to allow the assessors into your home. We only request the inspection in order to be as fair and accurate as possible. However, if an assessor is denied entrance, property owners give up their ability to challenge the assessed value. It is impossible to question an assessment if a property owner refuses to allow the assessors a view of the entire property. In instances where the assessors do not get into a property, estimates are made about the condition of the interior of the property, the kitchen and bath qualities, and whether there is finished attic space and finished basement space.

8. My neighbor does not allow the assessors in and I do. Am I being penalized?

As stated in Question 7, you do not have to allow the assessors into your home. We only request the inspection so we can be as fair and accurate as possible. Accurate assessments are based on accurate information. By allowing the assessors to view the interior and exterior of your property, your assessed value is based on accurate information. If a person does not allow the assessors to view the interior and exterior of a property, estimates are made about the condition of the interior of the property, the kitchen and bath qualities, and whether there is finished attic space and finished basement space. If the estimates are overstated, property owners may contact the assessor's office to arrange an interior and exterior inspection of their property.

9. Why do the assessors want to see the interior and exterior of my property?

Just as a potential buyer wants to see the interior and exterior of the property before determining a purchase price, the assessors want to see the interior and exterior of the property to make an accurate determination about the market value of the property. The interior information of a property is essential in determining the estimate of market value. Without the actual information, estimates of the interior information have to be made.

10. Why did my assessed value increase when I did not do anything to the property in 5 years and I am not selling the property?

The assessed value represents the estimate of market value of the property. The real estate market changes constantly. The assessment for Fiscal Year 2016 represents the estimate of market value as of January 1, 2015. This estimate of market value is determined by examining sales of properties from late calendar year 2013, calendar year 2014, and early calendar year 2015. Although there may not have been any physical changes to the property, buyers may be paying more or less for properties than they were in previous years. The assessment changes reflect the changes in the purchase prices of similar homes in the neighborhood. The assessments do not predict market value. The assessments reflect (or report) market value. The real estate market can change dramatically from year to year. It is not limited to 1, 5, 10 or 25-year intervals. The buyers and sellers determine the market value of properties. The assessments reflect what the buyers and sellers are doing as of the assessment date.

11. Why could my assessment change every year?

The assessed value represents the estimate of market value of the property. The real estate market changes constantly. The assessments change based upon these changes in the real estate market. The assessments do not automatically go up or down every year. The assessed values in the early 1990's went down because the buyers were paying less for properties than they were in previous years. In Newton, the assessed values went down from Fiscal Year 1992 to Fiscal Year 1993 because the sales prices went down during this period. The assessed values then remained relatively constant from Fiscal Year 1993 to Fiscal Year 1994 because the purchase prices remained constant in this period. The assessments have increased recently because of the increase in the real estate market. The assessed values decreased from Fiscal Year 2007 to Fiscal Year 2008 due to a small decrease in sale prices. The changes in the assessment reflect the real estate sales from the appropriate time period. For Fiscal Year 2016, it is the market value as of January 1, 2015. This Fiscal Year 2016 assessment is determined by examining sales of properties from late calendar year 2013, calendar year 2014, and early calendar year 2015.

12. The taxes are too high. Soon I will not be able to afford to live in Newton. Why are you raising my taxes every year?

The assessors do not raise or lower taxes. The assessors reflect (or report) market value. The tax increase or decrease is determined by the budgetary requirements of the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen to run the city. Rising or falling assessed values do not mean rising or falling tax bills. The increase or decrease in taxes seen by the property owner is a direct result of the increase or decrease in the budget. The budget increase or decrease determines the tax increase or decrease. Individual property owners may see an increase in their assessments due to renovations, additions or improvements that would cause an increase in their tax liability. There may also be some shifting of tax liability among classes of property (residential, commercial, industrial, personal) based upon the overall increase or decrease in value of the particular class. The primary reason for a tax increase or decrease is based on the budget requirements of the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen to fund city operations.

13. What percentage of market value are the assessed values?

Assessments represent 100% of market value as required by Massachusetts General Laws. The assessments for Fiscal Year 2016 represent the estimate of market value as of January 1, 2015.

14. Why did my assessment change a different percentage than the assessment on my neighbor's house?

Market value changes occur in many forms. Buyers have different requirements and these requirements sometimes change from year to year. Also, sometimes renovations have been performed on a property that would cause a change in assessed value different from a similar property that did not undergo renovations. A recent inspection by the assessor's office also may have contributed to a change in assessed value. Perhaps the property had not been inspected in several years and the property information has now been updated to more accurately reflect the condition of the property.

15. My assessment increased 20%. Does that mean my taxes will increase 20%?

No. The valuation change will not be indicative of the tax change. There are two components that help determine the tax rate. The first is the budgetary requirements of the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen to run the city. The second is the overall value of the property within the city. For example, if the budget increases 5%, then the tax increase throughout the city would be approximately 5%, regardless of what happened to the overall assessed values. For example, if the budget increased 5% and all the assessments in the city went up 20%, the average tax increase would still be 5%. The tax rate, which is calculated simply by dividing the budget by the value of property, would decrease approximately 15%. In another example, if the budget increased 5% and all the assessments went down 20%, the average tax increase would still be 5%. The tax rate, which is calculated simply by dividing the budget by the value of property, would increase approximately 25%.

16. I think my assessment is out of line with my neighbors' property, whose property is assessed lower. I want my assessment to be as low as theirs.

The first step in comparing properties is to examine the factual components of each property. Many times properties that appear larger are in fact much smaller than people think. Quality characteristics should also be examined when making comparisons. For example, a property with a newer kitchen would sell for more than a property with a much older, unimproved kitchen with all other factors being comparable. Ultimately, the assessors have to determine if the assessment represents market value on the subject property and also if the assessed value on the neighbors' property represents market value. If a neighboring property is too low in relation to surrounding properties, the assessors cannot compound their low assessment by also lowering surrounding properties. The resolution may be that the assessors have to raise the neighboring property's assessed value to make it more in line with the surrounding properties. The most important criterion the assessors examine in an abatement request is the market value of the property of the person filing the abatement and the market value of any property that the person filing the abatement mentions on the application. For example, if there were 5 identical houses on a street and 4 were assessed for \$500,000 and one was assessed for \$100,000, and there were three sales on the street at \$500,000 each, then the assessors could not lower the 4 properties to \$100,000. Based upon the sales, the market value would be very close to \$500,000. The correct action for the assessors would be to raise the property assessed for \$100,000 to \$500,000.

17. Do I have to apply for an abatement every year if I received one in the past?

No. If there was a specific problem or circumstance about your property which warranted an abatement in the past, that information would remain on the property record until the issue was corrected. All subsequent assessments would be calculated based on the information that originally warranted the abatement. Many times people will file an abatement every year telling us they are located next to, for example, a gas station. We know the gas station is there every year and will take it into consideration when calculating new assessed values. You need not file every year.

18. What is the difference between an abatement and an elderly exemption?

An abatement is a reduction in a real estate valuation based on a correction to the assessed valuation. The assessed value has nothing to do with the age of the owner, the income of the owner or any other financial information about the owner. The assessment represents an estimate of market value. An elderly exemption is a reduction in a real estate tax due based on certain age and income requirements set forth by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. An individual who files for an abatement of real estate valuation because of age and/or income has filed the wrong form. Instead, that individual should file for an elderly exemption. The only factor the assessors examine on an abatement application is the market value of the property. Age and/or income do not factor into assessment determination. (Please refer to Questions 5 and 6)

19. My neighbors' house assessment used to be higher than mine, now my assessment is higher than theirs. Why?

Market value changes occur in many forms. Buyers have different requirements and these requirements sometimes change from year to year. Also, sometimes renovations have been performed on a property that would cause a change in assessed value different from a similar property that did not have renovations. A recent inspection by the assessor's office also may have contributed to a change in assessed value. Perhaps the property had not been inspected in several years and the property information has now been updated to more accurately reflect the condition of the property. Historical trends are just historical information. Properties change over time, as do market values. Just because a property was assessed less than a neighboring property in 1973 does not mean the property will always be assessed less than the neighboring property. Renovations, additions, disrepair, fire and other factors can also change historical relationships.

20. My neighbors have a two-family property and I have a single-family property. Why is my single-family property assessed higher than their two-family property?

Assessments reflect what has occurred in the real estate market. In Newton, single-family properties in the past 5-10 years have sold for more than similarly sized two-family properties in the same neighborhood. Most buyers in Newton do not want to be landlords. The typical buyer in Newton prefers a single-family and the sales prices over the past 5-10 years bear out this fact. A single-family property cannot be compared to a two-family any more than it can be compared to a condominium. Comparisons should be made between similar uses of properties. The difference in selling prices between a single-family and a two-family property has closed significantly in the last 5 calendar years, with the sale price of two-family dwellings increasing at a much faster rate than the single-family property. Two-family properties have become more popular with new homebuyers because of the ability of a tenant to contribute to the owner's mortgage obligation. The two-family property is also priced slightly less than a comparable single-family property.

21. A house three times larger than mine sold up the street from me for \$2,000,000. Will that make my assessment go up?

No. If the property is three times larger than your property, it would not be considered comparable to yours. For example, if your property is a 1,500 square foot home, assessed for \$500,000 and up the street a 4,500 square foot home sold for \$2,000,000, it would not be considered comparable to your property and this sale would not impact your assessment. Assessments are based on comparable sales. Even if a 1,500 square foot home sold next door for \$2,000,000, one sale would not impact your assessment. However, for example, if a few sales of 1,500 square foot homes sold for \$2,000,000, then the market value of a 1,500 square foot home in that neighborhood would be close to \$2,000,000. You should expect a change in future assessments because of the apparent change in market value. In this example where there were multiple sales of 1,500 square foot homes for \$2,000,000, it appears the market value of the 1,500 square foot home is no longer \$500,000.

22. What will happen to my assessment if I put an addition on my property?

Typically, larger properties sell for more than smaller properties with all other factors being equal. If an addition is put on a home, the house becomes larger and generally the market value of the property increases. The assessors would then have to see what similarly sized properties were selling for in the neighborhood. Historical sales have indicated that larger homes sell for more than smaller homes with all other factors being equal. Since the assessed value is an estimate of market value, it is highly likely that the assessed value of your property will increase once the addition is put on the property.

23. Why is the previous owner's name still appearing on the tax bill?

Legally, the assessors must retain the owner of record as of January 1, 2015 for Fiscal Year 2016. If you purchased the property after January 1, 2015, by law we will carry both your name and the legal owner as of January 1, 2015. For Fiscal Year 2017, the legal owner as of January 1, 2016 will be maintained. This is when the prior owner would be removed and your name would be the only name appearing on the ownership record.

24. My assessment went up 25%, is that good news or bad news?

Typically, the home is the single largest investment most people make. The assessment reflects the market value of this asset. People often associate rising assessments with rising taxes. However, this is not the case. Rising budgets cause rising taxes. If the budget increases, typically taxes increase. If the budget decreases, typically taxes decrease. The assessed value represents the market value of the property. If all the assessments went down 25% and the budget increased, taxes would still increase. The budget is the driving force behind rising taxes. If the assessed value of a property increases, this generally increases the property owner's equity in the property. Although many property owners are not selling their homes, an increased asset value is usually received as welcome news. Most people understand tax increases are not caused by assessment increases. They understand that increased spending causes rising tax bills. The majority of property owners are glad to hear their home is increasing in value, even if they are not currently selling their property.

25. There is an item on my tax bill called “CPA Charge”. What is that?

The term “CPA Charge” refers to The Community Preservation Act surcharge approved by the voters of the City of Newton beginning in Fiscal Year 2002. This surcharge is 1% of the total property tax due for the parcel. This surcharge, approved by a majority of City of Newton voters, is for the acquisition and preservation of open space, recreational land, affordable housing, and historic properties. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts will match the amount collected by the City of Newton up to but not to exceed 100% of the total surcharge money collected. There is a committee set up to review requests for use of the Community Preservation Act money collected. The Committee name is the Community Preservation Committee. This committee then makes recommendations to the Newton Board of Aldermen. The Newton Board of Aldermen has the final say as to how the Community Preservation Act funds are distributed and utilized. For more information on the Community Preservation Act, please visit Newton’s Community Preservation Program website (www.newtonma.gov/cpa).

26. What are the median assessed values of single families, two and three families, condominiums, and apartment buildings for Fiscal Year 2016?

The median assessed values for Fiscal Year 2016 are as follows:

Single Family	\$793,950
Two-Family	\$645,700
Three-Family	\$710,700
Condominium	\$467,800
Apartments	\$1,037,750

27. My next door neighbors have done work on their house – a new kitchen, new bathroom and an addition. How come their assessment has not gone up?

Assessments reflect the property condition and market value of the property on January 1 of the prior year. If, for example, your neighbors took out a building permit in December, and the construction work was not started until after January 1, the change in the market value of the property would not be reflected in the assessment until the following fiscal year. Sometimes, when there is a large construction project, it can take several years for the entire project’s market value to be reflected in the assessment. Each year the assessors would determine how much the market value of your neighbor’s home increased, based on how far along the construction was on January 1.

28. I have a new house and recently I received a supplemental tax bill for the same fiscal year. Why did I receive more than one tax bill for the same property for the same fiscal year?

The Newton Board of Alderman complied with a directive from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to issue a supplemental tax bill to property owners whose property had construction resulting in an increase in market value (assessment) of more than 50%. This provision is triggered by the issuance of an occupancy permit and an increase in market value of more than 50%. The assessors analyze all properties with occupancy permits to determine if the construction added more than 50% to the fair market value of the property. If the construction added more than 50% to the fair market value of the property, then a supplemental tax bill is issued. The supplemental tax is based on the difference between the original market value and the new market value, multiplied by the tax rate and prorated from the date of the occupancy permit to the end of the fiscal year. In certain instances, a property owner could receive a supplemental tax bill for the prior fiscal year as well as the current fiscal year, depending on the date of the occupancy permit.