Wellfleet Taxes: A 10-Year Comparison The Effects of the Residential Exemption

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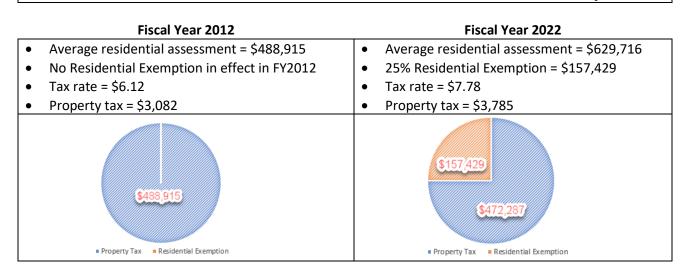
Graphics: Jeff Tash The residential exemption reduces your tax bill by excluding a portion of your residential property's value from taxation.

It shifts the tax burden from owners of moderately valued residential properties to the owners of vacation homes, higher valued homes and residential properties not occupied by the owner.

Executive Summary (based on the FY2022 average assessed property value of \$629,716)

- 10-Year Inflation Rate = 24%
- Tax Benefit for Residents from Residential Exemption = \$1,034
- 10-Year Tax increase For Residents = 23%^{*} (\$703)
- Non-Resident Increase Due to Residential Exemption = \$227 (4.7%)
- 10-Year Tax increase For Non-Residents = 64% (\$1,964)

* 1% less than inflation rate



Ten-Year Comparison for Residents:

FY2022 \$3,785

- FY2012 \$3,082
 - 10-year inflation rate = 24%

10-year tax increase = 23%

\$703

In inflation adjusted dollars, the taxes for FY2012 and FY2022 are about the same.

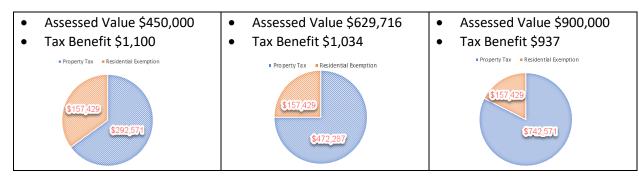
Tax for Residents if there were no Residential Exemption:

\$629,716 x .00743 (Tax Rate) = \$4,678.79 \$4,678.79 + \$140.36 (3% CPA) **= \$4,819.15**

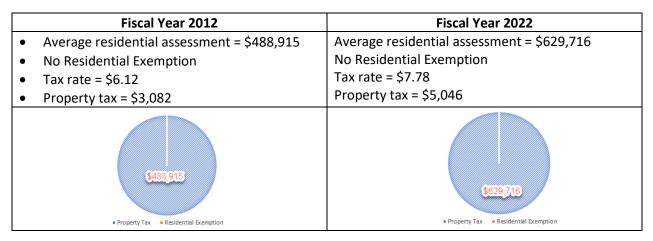
Tax for Residents with Residential Exemption:

\$629,716 - \$157,429 (RE) = \$472,287 \$472,287 x .00778 (Tax Rate) = \$3,674.39 \$3,674.39 + \$110.23 (3% CPA) = **\$3,784.62** **Residential Exemption** – The Residential Exemption in Wellfleet is 25% of the average assessed value which means domiciled residents don't pay taxes on \$157,429 of their home. Massachusetts permits a town to have a maximum exemption of 35%. The FY2022 tax rate = \$7.78. The FY2022 tax rate, if Wellfleet didn't have the Residential Exemption, would have been \$7.43. The Residential Exemption raised the tax rate by 4.7%. Everyone pays at the higher tax rate, but domiciled residents benefit from the Residential Exemption. Non-resident taxpayers pay the higher rate without benefit of the exemption. Commercial properties are not affected and pay their own tax rate of \$7.43.

<u>Tax Benefit for Residents</u> - The tax benefit of the Residential Exemption for domiciled residents depends on the assessed value of their home. The benefit skews slightly to homes with a lower assessed value. Here are some examples:



<u>Tax Increase for Non-Residents Due to Residential Exemption</u> - A non-resident taxpayer, and those who are not domiciled on their property, with an assessment of \$629,716, paying at a rate of \$7.78, have a tax of \$5,046. If Wellfleet didn't have a Residential Exemption, the rate would have been \$7.43, and the tax would have been \$4,819. The \$227 increase is 4.7%.



Ten-Year Comparison for Non-Residents:

\$1,964

- FY2022 \$5,046 - FY2012 \$3,082
- 10-year tax increase = 64%
- 10-year inflation rate = 24%

The Residential Exemption provides a greater individual benefit to residents than the individual increase to non-residents because there are many more nonresidents than residents.

The Community Preservation Act surcharge of 3% is included in above tax calculations.

Questions or Comments: contact info@wellfleetforum.org

The 4.7% increase due to the RE is included in the 64%.

New Projects:

Wellfleet has retired or reduced some older debt during the past ten years. Some items Wellfleet is funding in FY2022, that it didn't fund in FY2012, include Harbor Dredging; Water System Expansion; Police Station; HDYLTA Trust Land Acquisition; Other Post-Employment Benefits; Pre-School Vouchers.