SUDBURY BOARD OF SELECTMEN AGENDA TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 2013 7:30 PM, Lower Town Hall, 322 Concord Road

- 1. 7:30 Report from Board of Assessors on Means Tested Senior Tax Exemption Program, and question *Vote* of thanking all who worked to bring the program to Sudbury
- 2. 7:35 PUBLIC HEARING Tax Classification In accordance with General Laws Ch. 40, sec. 56, where the percentage of local tax levy which will be borne by each class of real and personal property, relative to setting the Fiscal Year 2014 tax rate.

 Notices were published on Nov. 14 and Nov. 21 in the Sudbury Town Crier.

 (The Board of Assessors, Harald Scheid, Regional Director of Assessing, and Cynthia Gerry, Director of Assessing will attend.)

AGENDA REQUEST – Item #1 BOARD OF SELECTMEN

Requestor's Section

Item Name: Presentation from Board of Assessors on Sudbury's Pilot Means Tested Senior Tax Exemption Program and opportunity to recognize and thank those who worked to bring this program into existence

Date of request: November 21, 2013

Requestor: Maureen Valente, Town Manager

Action requested (Who, what, when, where and why):

No votes by the Board are required, except to thank the many people who were involved in envisioning the program, studying it on behalf of the Board, developing an implementation methodology to make it work, and getting the program enacted into law.

Financial impact expected: The presentation will provide information about this

Background information (if applicable, please attach if necessary):

A brief report on the program is attached

Recommendations/Suggested Motion/Vote:

To thank all those who worked on this program

Person(s) expected to represent Requestor at Selectmen's Meeting:

The Board of Assessors will make the presentation.

Selectmen's Office Section
Date of Selectmen's Meeting: 11/26/13
Board's action taken:
Follow-up actions required by the Board of Selectmen or Requestor:
Future Agenda date (if applicable):
<u>Distribution</u> :

Yes (X)

No ()

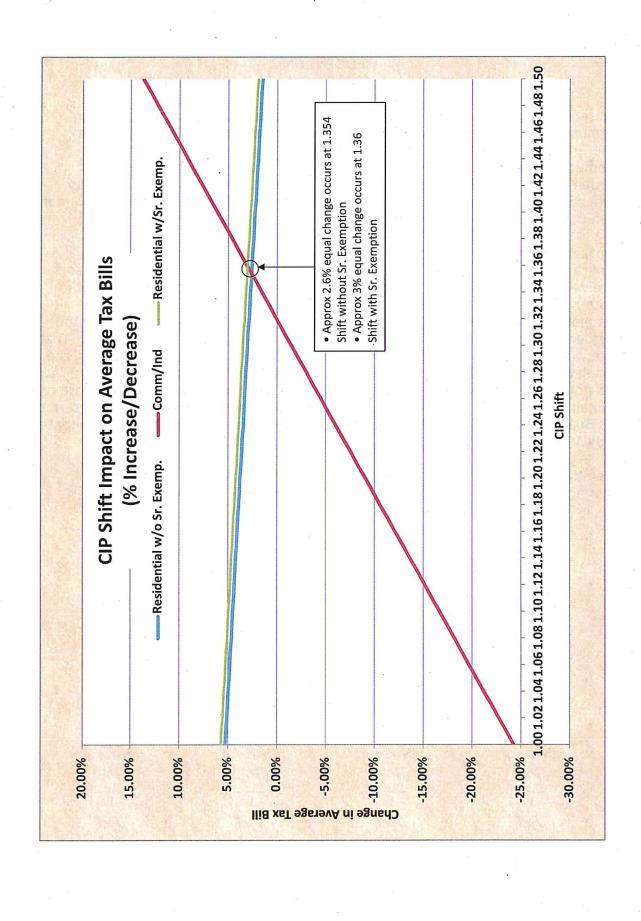
Town Counsel approval needed?

ADDENDUM SUDBURY'S MEANS TESTED SENIOR TAX EXEMPTION

Massachusetts Chapter 169 of the Acts of 2012 established a pilot program in Sudbury for granting certain qualified senior residents a measure property tax relief. FY14 is the first year of implementing the 3-year pilot program. The exemption is similar to the Residential Tax Exemption in that it shifts the tax burden from qualified residential property owners to other residential property owners. For FY14, the total amount of shifted assessed value is limited to no more than 0.5% of the residential levy (after any CIP shift).

Applications are required, and the Assessors administer this program for all applicants deemed qualified by the Board of Assessors. For FY14, the Assessors received 124 applications and the Board of Assessors identified 118 applicants tentatively qualified to receive the exemption. In order for the Assessors to complete the necessary calculations, the Board of Selectmen must first vote the Residential Factor and CIP shift values for FY14 in the Classification Hearing. That vote will determine a tentative residential tax rate, which will then be used in the calculations and result in a slight increase in the tentative residential tax rate. At this point we estimate the rate increase for FY14 will be about 0.4%. Once the rate is finalized and input into the DOR's tax recap program, the Assessors will return to the Board of Selectmen to request ratification of all final tax rates (both Residential and CIP).

The attached charts reflect the estimated interplay between the Classification Hearing decision and the new Means Tested Senior Tax Exemption for FY14.



OPTIONS SUMMARY

CLASS	VALUE	PERCENTAGE	
Residential	3,695,489,903	93.3067%	R & O %
Open Space	0	0.0000%	93.3067%
Commercial	146,588,764	3.7012%	
Industrial	51,549,800	1.3016%	CIP %
Personal Prop	66,955,670	1.6906%	6.6933%
Total	3,960,584,137	100.0000%	

CLASSIFICATION ASSUMTIONS			
No Residential Exemption			
No Small Commercial Exemption			

TAX RATE RESULTS

\$72,954,580 Estimated Levy \$18.42 Single Tax Rate

			Share %		Estimated	Tax Rates
	CIP Shift	Res Factor	Res	CIP	Res	CIP
	1.000	100.0000	93.30669	6.6933	\$18.42	\$18.42
	1.100	99.2827	92.63736	7.3626	\$18.29	\$20.26
	1.200	98.5653	91.96803	8.0320	\$18.16	\$22.10
	1.300	97.8480	91.2987	8.7013	\$18.03	\$23.95
	1.400	97.1306	90.62936	9.3706	\$17.90	\$25.79
	1.500	96.4133	89.96003	10.0400	\$17.76	\$27.64
	1.280	97.9950	91.43591	8.5641	\$18.06	\$23.57
	1.354	97.4606	90.93726	9.0627	\$17.96 \$2	
000	1.360	97.4176	90.8971	9.1029	\$17.95	\$25.06

^{*}FY13 Shift

^{**}FY14 Shift for equal % increase in Average RES and CIP tax bills w/o Sr. Exemption

^{***}FY14 Shift for equal % increase in Average RES and CIP tax bills w/ Sr. Exemption

AGENDA REQUEST – Item #2 BOARD OF SELECTMEN

Requestor's Section

Item Name: Tax Classification Public Hearing

Date of request: November 21, 2013

Requestor: Maureen Valente, Town Manager

Action requested (Who, what, when, where and why):

In accordance with General Laws Ch. 40, sec.56, as amended, vote to determine the percentage of local tax levy which will be borne by each class of real and personal property, relative to setting the Fiscal Year 2014 tax rate.

Financial impact expected: The overall levy has already been determined by Town Meeting votes and appropriations. The classification hearing does not change those votes or appropriations.

Background information (if applicable, please attach if necessary):

A report is attached

Recommendations/Suggested Motion/Vote:

The wording for votes the Board might take as required by this public hearing are contained in the tax classification hearing report.

Person(s) expected to represent Requestor at Selectmen's Meeting:

The Board of Assessors will make the presentation.

Selectmen's Office Section
Date of Selectmen's Meeting: 11/26/13
Board's action taken:
Follow-up actions required by the Board of Selectmen or Requestor:
Future Agenda date (if applicable):
Distribution :

Yes (X)

No ()

Town Counsel approval needed?

TOWN OF SUDBURY

FISCAL 2014 CLASSIFICATION HEARING

November 26, 2013

Board of Selectmen
John C. Drobinski, Chair
Charles Woodard, Vice Chair
Robert C. Haarde
Lawrence W. O'Brien
Leonard A. Simon

Board of Assessors Liam J. Vesely, Chair Joshua M. Fox Trevor A. Haydon

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INTRODUCTION

Each year, prior to the mailing of the actual tax bills, the Board of Selectmen holds a public hearing to discuss and decide on the distribution of the tax burden among the various classes of property. This Classification Hearing booklet provides information concerning the Levy amount, the assessment classifications, and the tax rate setting options.

The actions needed to complete the process, and the responsible party, are summarized below:

- Step 1: Determination of the Levy (Assessors)
- Step 2: Determination of Valuation by Class (Assessors)
- Step 3: Classification Hearing and Presentation (Assessors/Selectmen)
- Step 4: Evaluation of Exemption Options (Selectmen)
- Step 5: Evaluation of Tax Shift Options (Selectmen)
- Step 6: Voting a Tax Shift Option (Selectmen)

Step 1: DETERMINATION OF THE TAX LEVY

The first step in the process is the determination of the levy. The levy is calculated as follows:

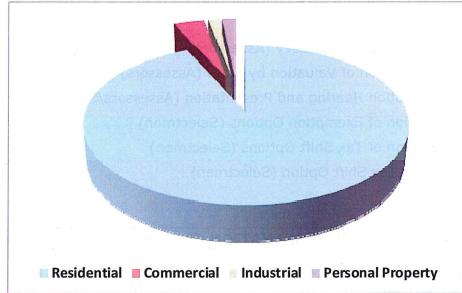
Lawrence real frequency re	FY2013	FY2014
Town Meeting Appropriations	89,624,450	88,171,766
Plus: Other Amounts to be Raised	824,249	886,904
Equals: Total Budget	90,448,699	89,058,670
Less: Local Receipts and Other Funding	(19,422,289)	(16,104,090)
Equals: Amount to be Raised Through Taxation		
The Levy	71,026,410	72,954,580

Source: Tax Recap Data on Massachusetts Department of Local Services Website

Step 2: DETERMINATION OF VALUATION BY CLASS

The Assessors finalize all assessments and group them into the classes. The data will then be used to determine the allocation of the tax burden among the four real property classes and the personal property class.

The chart and table below show the assessed valuations for FY14.



Class	Value	Percent	Percent
Residential	3,695,489,903	93.3067%	93.3067%
Open Space		0.0000%	93.3067%
Commercial	146,588,764	3.7012%	
Industrial	51,549,800	1.3016%	6.6933%
Personal Property	66,955,670	1.6906%	
Total	3,960,584,137	100.0000%	100.0000%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Revenue Form LA-4

Step 3: HOLDING A CLASSIFICATION HEARING

In conjunction with the Board of Assessors, the Board of Selectmen holds a Public Hearing regarding FY14 Tax Classification to discuss the distribution of the tax burden among the various classes of property. This Classification Hearing document provides information relevant to that discussion.

Step 4: EVALUATION OF EXEMPTION OPTIONS

In addition to deciding the share of the levy to be borne by the residential, commercial, industrial and personal property classes, the Classification Hearing allows the Board of Selectmen to consider alternatives with respect to certain property tax exemptions. The Board's decision must be submitted to the Department of Revenue (LA5). The alternatives available to be voted by all Massachusetts municipalities are:

- Residential Exemption
- Small Commercial Exemption
- Open Space Discount

Information concerning each alternative, as well as a list of communities which have implemented them, follows.

RESIDENTIAL EXEMPTION

In the past, the Board has voted not to adopt the Residential Exemption described in this section. Because Sudbury's new Means Tested Senior Exemption uses a special form of the state residential exemption, during the 3-year pilot period it may not be possible to also adopt the Residential Exemption described here. However, a vote is still needed, and the description below is included for completeness.

Adopting the Residential Exemption would allow the Selectmen to exempt from qualified Class I properties a percentage of the average assessed value of all Class I properties. The exemption can be as high as twenty (20%) percent of the average assessed value of all Class I properties. To compensate for the reduction in valuations of Class I properties receiving the exemption, the tax rate for the residential class must increase. That is because the total taxes to be levied on Class I properties must remain within that class, and cannot be shifted onto properties classified as Commercial, Industrial or Personal (CIP). Since the residential exemption redistributes the burden within the residential class, the CIP tax rate is not affected by a Residential Exemption.

Currently, thirteen Massachusetts cities and towns have adopted the Residential Exemption. Historically, the exemption has been adopted in those communities with a high percentage of apartments and other investment property or seasonal homes. In general terms, the exemption shifts real estate taxes onto Class I properties that are not occupied by the property owner as the owner's principal residence or are held for investment. Assuming the maximum exemption allowance, the FY14 exemption value would be \$119,711 for qualifying properties. It would apply to owner occupied residential properties. A study documented in the November 2011 Residential Exemption Report indicated that about 83% of Sudbury's residential property owners would meet the statutory requirements to qualify for the exemption. A small percent of homeowners and all residential land owners would not receive the benefit.

Although some owner occupied properties would receive an exemption of up to 20%, the tax rate for the entire residential class would increase. As a result, while some properties would receive a tax reduction under the Residential Exemption option, we estimate the FY14 tax bill would rise even for qualified properties with assessments above a breakeven assessment of about \$723K (including primary residences, apartments and other vacant land). In addition, the tax bill for all non-qualified properties (about 17% of residential properties) would see an increase.

The following table assumes a CIP factor of **1.28** with a residential rate of **18.06** for illustrative purposes only.

Residential Exemption Example						
Average FY14 SFR Assessment	Rate	Tax	Exemption Amount			
\$640,277	\$18.06	\$11,563	\$0			
Average FY14 SFR Assessment with 20% Exemption	Rate	Tax	Exemption Amount			
\$520,566	\$21.64	\$11,265	\$119,711			

The companion *Residential Exemption Report* contains further details on the potential impacts of adopting this exemption, and can be found on the Town website: www.town.sudbury.ma.us.

SMALL COMMERCIAL EXEMPTION

An exemption of up to **10%** of the property valuation can be granted to certain *commercial (not industrial)* property, which meets the requirements of the law. To receive a small commercial exemption granted for the fiscal year, a Class 3 (Commercial) parcel must be occupied as of January 1 by a business with an average annual employment of no more than 10 *at all locations* during the previous calendar year, and have a valuation of less than \$1,000,000. The commercial parcel must be occupied by an eligible business as of the January 1 assessment date for the fiscal year the exemption is granted. It does not have to be <u>owned</u> by the occupying business. If a parcel has multiple commercial occupants or tenants, all occupants must be eligible businesses. If a parcel is multiple use, such as a residential and commercial property, all occupants of the commercial portion must be eligible businesses. An eligible business must have an average annual employment of 10 or fewer people during the calendar year before the January 1 assessment date for the fiscal year the exemption is granted. Average employment is determined for the business as a whole, not just at the location of the parcel or other parcels within the community.

The assessors administer the small commercial exemption in the same manner as the residential exemption: i.e, applying it before tax billing and without an application from the taxpayer. Unlike the residential exemption, however, the small commercial exemption is based on a percentage of an eligible parcel's valuation, rather than a fixed dollar amount. The assessors value all Class 3 (Commercial) properties at their full and fair cash value and use the total full and fair cash value of the commercial class to compute the minimum residential factor and to determine the levy allocation under classification. If a small commercial exemption is granted, the assessors must then determine the eligible parcels, reduce their valuation by the selected exemption percentage and use the reduced taxable valuation of the commercial class to calculate the tax rate. Any small commercial exemption granted is borne by other Class 3 (Commercial) and Class 4 (Industrial) real property, but not by Personal Property.

For FY14, Sudbury has 45 properties in the Town which meet qualifying standards. Sudbury's nominal commercial class for FY14 hosts 186 accounts. In addition there are 40 mixed use/part commercial, 53 chapter land, and 21 industrial properties all of which would be subject to an increased tax rate generated by the adoption of a small commercial exemption. The class 3 value reduction for those qualifying properties if a 10% small commercial exemption is adopted is \$1,467,040. The associated tax rate increase for all class 3 and class 4 properties has been approximated at fourteen cents (for purposes of illustration we used a factor of 1 in our analysis). The collective tax savings for the 45 accounts is approximately \$25,292 with an average savings of \$562/ account.

Considerations:

- a) The qualifying 45 taxpayers will receive a measurable tax benefit. Other small businesses (not qualifying) will bear the increased burden along with larger commercial and industrial properties.
- b) 24 of the qualifying 45 accounts are commercial condominiums. However within the same condominium complexes 63 units will not make the cut for different reasons. The properties are otherwise quite similar in size, use, and assessment.
- c) Many of the small businesses appearing on the Department of Unemployment Assistance (DET) list as qualifying will not benefit from the exemption as they are tenants in larger commercial properties with assessed values exceeding the allowable \$1,000,000 cap.

OPEN SPACE EXEMPTION

Massachusetts General Law Chapter 59 Sec. 2A defines Class 2 Open Space as:

"Land which is not otherwise classified and which is not taxable under provisions of chapters sixty-one, sixty-one A or sixty-one B, or taxable under a permanent conservation restriction, and which land is not held for the production of income but is maintained in an open or natural condition and which contributes significantly to the benefit and enjoyment of the public."

A maximum exemption of 25% may be adopted for all property that is classified as Open Space as determined by the Board of Assessors. Since Sudbury has no parcels classified as Open Space, this exemption is not applicable to our Town.

SUMMARY OF EXEMPTION TYPES

Residential Exemption	Small Commercial Exemption	Open Space Exemption		
Principally domiciled residential home owners whose assessment is at or under the break even valuation will benefit from the adoption.	Class 3 (commercial) property with fewer than 10 employees <\$1,000,000, and employing fewer than 10 employees will benefit from the adoption.	Residential Properties, in an open and natural state as determined by the Assessors, not including Chapter Land Program participants, or properties with a perpetual deed restriction will benefit from the adoption.		
The voted % is removed from the taxable valuation.	The voted % is removed from the taxable valuation.	The voted % is removed from the taxable valuation.		
The allowable exemption range is up to 20% of the average of residential property types assessment	up to 10% of the assessed value of the qualifying property	up to 25% of value may be exempt under this provision		
Residential Class I properties pay for the Program	Commercial and Industrial Classes III +IV pay for the Program	Residential Class I pays for the Program		
13 Municipalities* adopted the exemption for FY 2013 May not be possible to use concurrent with Sudbury's Sr. Tax Exemption	6 Municipalities* adopted the exemption for FY 2013	No Municipalities listed for FY 2013; not applicable to Sudbury.		

^{*}See table on next page for list.

MUNICIPALITIES WITH PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTIONS IN FY13

"种"等	edifiquince vasua pego i	Percent			
Count	Municipality	Granted			
RESIDENTIAL EXEMPTIONS					
1	BARNSTABLE	20%			
2	BOSTON	30%			
3	BROOKLINE	20%			
4	CAMBRIDGE	30%			
5	CHELSEA	20%			
6	EVERETT	20%			
7	MALDEN	10%			
8	NANTUCKET .	20%			
9	SOMERSET	10%			
10	SOMERVILLE	30%			
11	TISBURY	20%			
12	WALTHAM	20%			
13	WATERTOWN	20%			
SMA	LL COMMERCIAL EXEMP	TIONS			
1	Avon	10%			
2	Bellingham	10%			
3	Braintree	10%			
4	Somerset	10%			
5	Westford	10%			
6	Wrentham	5%			

Source: Data Bank Reports on Massachusetts Department of Local Services Website

VOTING THE EXEMPTIONS

The Selectmen cannot consider an **Open Space Exemption** as the Town does not utilize the Class 2 Open Space Option, therefore the Open Space Exemption cannot be considered and a vote is not justified.

Example Vote(s) on Residential and/or Small Commercial Exemption Options:

1. This language including negative and affirmative options speaks to the Residential Exemption only:

Motion: [Not] to adopt a Residential Exemption for Fiscal Year 2014, or

Motion: [To] adopt a Residential Exemption for Fiscal Year 2014 of _____% of the **Average of all Residential Value** for those eligible residential properties, this will shift the burden within the Residential Class.

2. This language including negative and affirmative options speaks to the Small Commercial only:

Motion: [Not] adopt the Small Commercial Exemption for Fiscal Year 2014, or

Motion: [To] adopt the Small Commercial Exemption for Fiscal Year 2014 of _____% of the Assessed Value of the eligible properties occupied by business (as) on the DET list valued at less than \$1 million, which will shift the burden within the Commercial & Industrial Classes.

Step 5: EVALUATION OF TAX SHIFT OPTIONS

In order to consider a tax rate shift, the residential factor must first be calculated. Following this calculation are data on Sudbury's and other communities tax shift history, tax rate examples and rates which would result from various possible shifts from the Residential class to CIP class.

THE TAX FACTORS

A residential factor determines the percentage of tax levy paid by residential owners. A residential factor of 1.00 results in all property types being taxed at the same rate. A residential factor less than 1.00 permits the residential class to pay a lower share of the tax burden than the (CIP) class. This is accomplished by increasing the CIP tax rate and lowering the residential tax rate. Refer to the option tables later in this report for examples of this shift.

The RESIDENTIAL FACTOR is simply the number that calculates the percentage of tax burden the residential class will bear.

The MINIMUM RESIDENTIAL FACTOR is the lowest factor allowed to be used in determining the residential share of the tax.

The MAXIMUM SHIFT (150%) is the maximum factor allowed for shifting taxes to the Commercial Industrial and Personal Property classes under the regular classification law.

CHAPTER 200 allows certain communities to tax commercial properties up to a MAXIMUM SHIFT OF 175%. Based on its distribution of values **Sudbury does not qualify** for a maximum of 175% this year.

The table below shows the Minimum Residential Factor calculation:

Minimum Residential Factor Calculation						
Maximum Share of Lew for CIP 150% X 6.6933% = 10.0400%						
Minimum Share of Lew for Res/OS	100%	_	10.0400%	=	89.9600%	
Minimum Residential Factor	89.9600%	1	93.3067%	=	96.4133%	

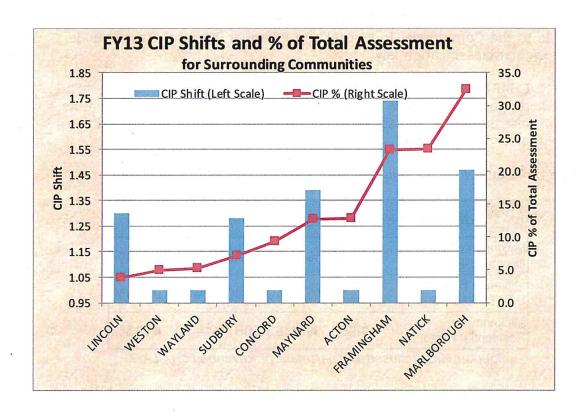
Source: Massachusetts Department of Revenue Form LA-7

COMPARATIVE TAX SHIFTS

Committee	337	OXIN	2 1 12	CIP	Shift	HOL	TAUL	AVA:	FY13 T	ax Rate	FY13
Community	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	CIP	RES	OIP% of Total
LINCOLN	1.250	1.300	1.300	1.300	1.300	1.300	1.300	1.300	18.72	14.23	3.80
WESTON	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	12.40	12.40	4.90
WAYLAND	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	17.89	17.89	5.20
SUDBURY	1.550	1.500	1.270	1.240	1.230	1.280	1.277	1.280	23.52	17.99	7.10
CONCORD	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	14.07	14.07	9.30
MAYNARD	1.750	1.570	1.570	1.500	1.468	1.438	1.390	1.390	29.55	20.05	12.70
ACTON	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	19.10	19.10	12.80
FRAMINGHAM	1.900	1.830	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.740	39.98	17.84	23.20
NATICK	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	14.34	14.34	23.30
MARLBOROUGH	1.620	1.620	1.580	1.500	1.480	1.500	1.500	1.470	28.46	15.00	32.40

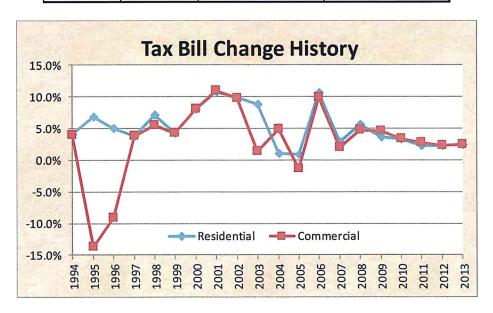
Source: Data Bank Reports on Massachusetts Department of Local Services Website

Note: 110 municipalities in the Commonwealth had split tax rates in FY13.



SUDBURY'S TAX SHIFT HISTORY

Fiscal Year	Percent Shift	Average Residential Tax Bill Change	Average Commercial Tax Bill Change
1994	155	4.10%	4.00%
1995	150	6.90%	-13.70%
1996	140	5.00%	-9.10%
1997	140	3.80%	3.80%
1998	140	7.20%	5.40%
1999	140	4.30%	4.20%
2000	139	8.10%	8.10%
2001	132	10.80%	11.00%
2002	132	9.81%	9.72%
2003	130	8.76%	1.41%
2004	150	1.00%	4.92%
2005	148	0.94%	-1.35%
2006	155	10.57%	9.94%
2007	150	2.90%	1.90%
2008	127	5.65%	4.67%
2009	124	3.70%	4.50%
2010	123	3.30%	3.30%
2011	128	2.30%	2.70%
2012	128	2.26%	2.25%
2013	128	2.45%	2.40%



TAX RATE EXAMPLES

Fiscal Year 2013

Using as an example the Fiscal Year 2013 tax rates of \$17.99 (Residential) and \$23.52 (CIP), actual taxes for an average residential dwelling assessed at \$622,862 and an average Commercial/Industrial property assessed at \$948,478 would have been the following:

Class	Assessment	Rate	Tax
RESIDENTIAL	\$622,862	\$17.99	\$11,205
COMM/IND	\$948,478	\$23.52	\$22,308

Fiscal Year 2014

Tax rates calculated at the same commercial shift as Fiscal Year 2013 (127.95% CIP) would result in the following:

Class	Assessment	Rate	Тах	Tax Bill % Change
RESIDENTIAL	\$640,277	\$18.06	\$11,563	3.20%
COMM/IND	\$917,389	\$23.57	\$21,623	-3.07%

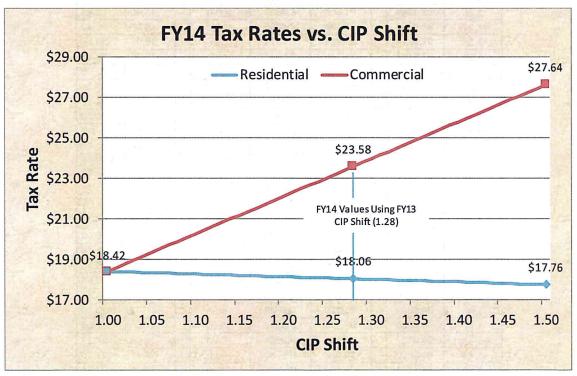
CLASSIFICATION ASSUMPTIONS

Residential Exemption	0
Small Commercial Exemption	0
Estimated Levy	72,954,580
Single Tax Rate	18.42

LEVY SHIFT INCREMENTS

For each 1% increase in CIP Shift, the levy will decrease for residential properties and increase for CIP properties by the amounts highlighted below. So for FY14, for each 1% increase in CIP Shift, the residential tax rate will decrease by 1 cent and the CIP tax rate will increase by 18 cents.

CIP	Res	Share	Percentag	ges		Levy Amount		Est. Ta	x Rate
Shift	Factor	Res	CIP	Tot.	Res	CIP	Tot.	Res	CIP
1.00	100.0000	93.3067	6.6933	100.0	68,071,503	4,883,077	72,954,580	18.42	18.42
0.01		(0.0669)	0.0669	185	(48,831)	48,831	h	(0.01)	0.18
1.01	99.9283	93.2398	6.7602	100.0	68,022,672	4,931,908	72,954,580	18.41	18.60



Note: Max 1.50 CIP Shift would result in a \$9.88 difference in tax rates.

FY2014 FACTORS AND RATE OPTIONS

Fac	tors			Share %	0		Est. Tax	Rates
CIP Shift	Res Factor		Roc	CIP	Total	Н	1.000	CIP
	100.0000	_	93.307	6.6933	100.0	H	Res 18.42	18.42
1.00		_		- 10000000000 P		Н	8 078 080	
1.01	99.9283 99.8565		93.240 93.173	6.7602 6.8272	100.0	Н	18.41 18.39	18.60 18.79
				1201 271 072	100.0	H	18.38	18.97
1.03	99.7848	_	93.106	6.8941	100.0	\vdash		
1.04	99.7131	_	93.039	6.9610	100.0	-	18.37	19.16
1.05	99.6413	_	92.972	7.0280	100.0		18.35	19.34
1.06	99.5696	1	92.905	7.0949	100.0	H	18.34	19.53
1.07	99.4979	_	92.838	7.1618	100.0	H	18.33	19.71
1.08	99,4261		92.771	7.2288	100.0	H	18.31	19.89
1.09	99.3544		92.704	7.2957	100.0	L	18.30	20.08
1.10	99.2827	_	92.637	7.3626	100.0		18.29	20.26
1.11	99.2109	_	92.570	7.4296	100.0		18.27	20.45
1.12	99.1392	_	92.503	7.4965	100.0		18.26	20.63
1.13	99.0675	_	92.437	7.5634	100.0		18.25	20.81
1.14	98.9957	_	92.370	7.6304	100.0		18.24	21.00
1.15	98.9240		92.303	7.6973	100.0		18.22	21.18
1.16	98.8522	Ц	92.236	7.7642	100.0		18.21	21.37
1.17	98.7805		92.169	7.8312	100.0		18.20	21.55
1.18	98.7088	_	92.102	7.8981	100.0	Ш	18.18	21.74
1.19	98.6370		92.035	7.9650	100.0		18.17	21.92
1.20	98.5653		91.968	8.0320	100.0		18.16	22.10
1.21	98.4936		91.901	8.0989	100.0		18.14	22.29
1.22	98.4218		91.834	8.1658	100.0		18.13	22.47
1.23	98.3501		91.767	8.2328	100.0		18.12	22.66
1.24	98.2784		91.700	8.2997	100.0		18.10	22.84
1.25	98.2066		91.633	8.3666	100.0		18.09	23.03
1.26	98.1349		91.566	8.4336	100.0		18.08	23.21
1.27	98.0632	-	91.499	8.5005	100.0		18.07	23.40
1.28	97.9914		91.433	8.5674	100.0		18.06	23.58
1.29	97.9197		91.366	8.6344	100.0		18.04	23.77
1.30	97.8480		91.299	8.7013	100.0		18.03	23.95
1.31	97.7762		91.232	8.7682	100.0		18.02	24.14
1.32	97.7045		91.165	8.8352	100.0		18.00	24.32
1.33	97.6328		91.098	8.9021	100.0		17.99	24.50
1.34	97.5610		91.031	8.9690	100.0		17.98	24.69
1.35	97.4893		90.964	9.0360	100.0		17.96	24.87
1.36	97.4176		90.897	9.1029	100.0		17.95	25.06
1.37	97.3458		90.830	9.1698	100.0		17.94	25.24
1.38	97.2741	┚	90.763	9.2368	100.0		17.92	25.42
1.39	97.2024		90.696	9.3037	100.0		17.91	25.61
1.40	97.1306		90.629	9.3706	100.0		17.90	25.79
1.41	97.0589		90.562	9.4376	100.0		17.88	25.98
1.42	96.9871	\neg	90.495	9.5045	100.0		17.87	26.16
1.43	96.9154	\exists	90.429	9.5714	100.0	П	17.86	26.35
1.44	96.8437	╗	90.362	9.6384	100.0		17.84	26.53
1.45	96.7719	\neg	90.295	9.7053	100.0	П	17.83	26.71
1.46	96.7002	\neg	90.228	9.7722	100.0		17.82	26.90
1.47	96.6285	\neg	90.161	9.8392	100.0		17.80	27.08
1.48	96.5567	┪	90.094	9.9061	100.0	Н	17.79	27.27
1.49	96.4850	┪	90.027	9.9730	100.0	Н	17.78	27.45
1.50	96.4133	\dashv	89.960	10.0400	100.0	Н	17.76	27.64
2.30					200.0		2	

EQUALIZING THE TAX IMPACT

Although there is a continuous range of possible values between 1.0 and 1.5, in recent years the Board of Selectmen has focused on determining that value of CIP shift (and corresponding Residential Factor) that would equalize the year-to-year percentage change in the average single family residential tax bill and the average commercial/industrial tax bill. It can be shown that this equalization occurs at a CIP shift value of

 $C = (AV_r \times A_t)/(A_r \times AV_c \times R_t + AV_r \times A_c)$

where:

Symbol	Description	Current Value
AV _r	Current Year Average Single Family Residential Assessed Valuation	640,277
At	Current Year Total Assessed Valuation (All Properties)	3,960,584,137
Ar	Current Year Total Assessed Valuation of all Residential Properties	3,695,489,903
AVc	Current Year Average Assessed Valuation of CI Properties	917,389
Rt	Ratio of prior year's average SFR tax bill to average CI tax bill	0.502295
Ac	Current Year Total Assessed Valuation of all CIP Properties	265,094,234

With a corresponding Residential Factor value of

 $RF = L_t \times (1 - C \times A_c/A_t)/L_r$

where:

Symbol	Description	Current Value
Lt	Current Year Total Levy	72,954,580
С	Current Year CIP Shift	Calculated Above
Ac	Current Year Total Assessed Valuation of all CIP Properties	265,094,234
At	Current Year Total Assessed Valuation (All Properties)	3,960,584,137
Lr	Current Year Total Residential Levy Without a CIP Shift	68,071,503

Using the current values in this report, the above equations yield the following results (with adjustments for rounding effects in the tax setting process):

C = 1.354 RF = 0.974606 (aka 97.4606%)

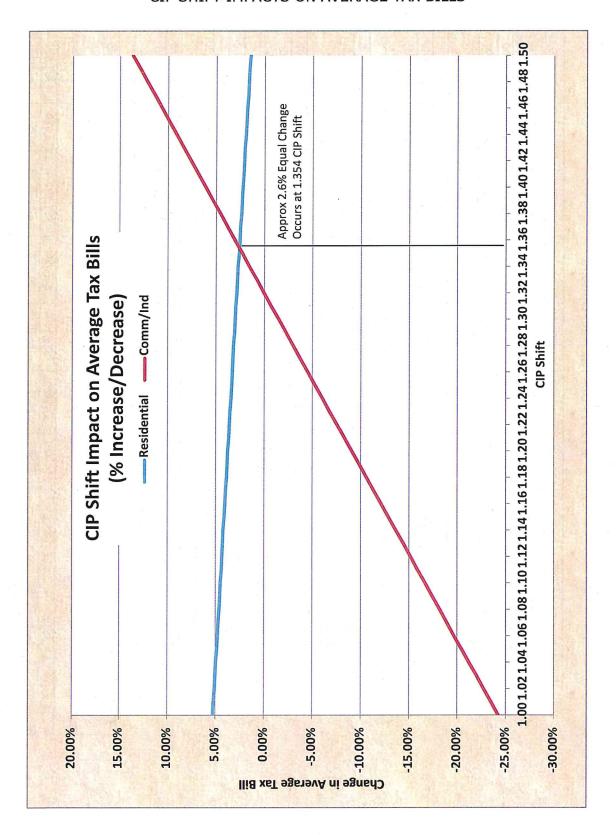
FY2014 RES TAX RATE OPTIONS

				ш	Y2014 R	ES Tax	FY2014 RES Tax Rate Options	ions				
ď	Residential Assessment F	ment FY13	\$300,000	\$400,000	\$500,000	\$400,000 \$500,000 \$600,000	\$622,862	\$800,000	\$900,000	\$800,000 \$900,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$2,000,000
<u>~</u>	Residential Assessment FY14	ment FY14	\$308,388	\$411,184	\$513,980	\$616,776	\$640,277	\$822,368	\$925,164	\$1,027,960	\$1,541,941	\$2,055,921
Ĺ.	1 1	17.99	\$5,397	\$7,196	\$8,995	\$10,794	\$11,205	\$14,392	\$16,191	\$17,990	\$26,985	\$35,980
Ľ.	Factor of 1, FY14	18.42	\$5,681	\$7,574	\$9,468	\$11,361	\$11,794	\$15,148	\$17,042	\$18,935	\$28,403	\$37,870
	\$Diff		\$284	\$378	\$473	£267	\$589	\$756	\$851	\$945	\$1,418	\$1,890
	%Dif		5.3%	5.3%	2.3%	5.3%	5.3%	2.3%	5.3%	5.3%	2.3%	5.3%
	1.10	18.29	\$5,640	\$7,521	\$9,401	\$11,281	\$11,711	\$15,041	\$16,921	\$18,801	\$28,202	\$37,603
	\$Diff		\$243	\$325	\$406	\$487	\$505	\$649	\$730	\$811	\$1.217	\$1.623
	%Dif	mentagora d'alta mis calchar de proposado a sus series stato	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
	1.20	18.16	\$5,600	\$7,467	\$9,334	\$11,201	\$11,627	\$14,934	\$16,801	\$18,668	\$28,002	\$37,336
	\$Diff		\$203	\$271	\$339	\$407	\$422	\$542	\$610	\$678	\$1,017	\$1,356
	%Dif		3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%
	1.30	18.03	\$5,560	\$7,414	\$9,267	\$11,120	\$11,544	\$14,827	\$16,681	\$18,534	\$27,801	\$37,068
	\$Diff		\$163	\$218	\$272	\$326	\$339	\$435	\$490	. \$544	\$816	\$1,088
	%Dif		3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
	1.40	17.90	\$5,520	\$7,360	\$9,200	\$11,040	\$11,461	\$14,720	\$16,560	\$18,400	\$27,601	\$36,801
	\$Diff	2	\$123	\$164	\$205	\$246	\$256	\$328	\$369	\$410	\$616	\$821
	%Dif		2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
	1.50	17.76	\$5,477	\$7,303	\$9,128	\$10,954	\$11,371	\$14,605	\$16,431	\$18,257	\$27,385	\$36,513
	\$Diff		\$80	\$107	\$133	\$160	\$166	\$213	\$240	\$267	\$400	\$533
	%Dif		1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
FY13	1.2795	18.06	\$5,569	\$7,426	\$9,282	\$11,139	\$11,563	\$14,852	\$16,708	\$18,565	\$27,847	\$37,130
Shift	\$Diff		\$172	\$230	\$287	\$345	\$358	\$460	\$517	\$575	\$862	\$1,150
	%Dif		3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%
FY14 for	1.3540	17.96	\$5,539	\$7,385	\$9,231	\$11,077	\$11,499	\$14,770	\$16,616	\$18,462	\$27,693	\$36,924
Equal %	\$Diff	9.6	\$142	\$189	\$236	\$283	\$294	\$378	\$425	\$472	\$708	\$944
Increase	%Dif		2.62%	2.62%	2.62%	2.62%	2.62%	2.62%	2.62%	2.62%	2.62%	2.62%

FY2014 CIP TAX RATE OPTIONS

				FY2	014 CIP	FY2014 CIP Tax Rate Options	ptions	(s)		
	CIP Assessment FY13	FY13	\$400,000	\$600,000	\$948,478	\$1,500,000	\$1,900,000	\$3,800,000	\$8,800,000	\$12,500,000
	CIP Assessment FY14	FY14	\$386,889	\$580,334	\$917,389	\$1,450,834	\$1,837,723	\$3,675,446	\$8,511,559	\$12,090,283
	FY13 Rate	23.52	\$9,408	\$14,112	\$22,308	\$35,280	\$44,688	\$89,376	\$206,976	\$294,000
	Factor of 1, FY14	18.42	\$7,126	\$10,690	\$16,898	\$26,724	\$33,851	\$67,702	\$156,783	\$222,703
	\$Diff		(\$2,282)	(\$3,422)	(\$5,410)	(\$8,556)	(\$10,837)	(\$21,674)	(\$50,193)	(\$71,297)
	%Dif		-24.3%	-24.3%	-24.3%	-24.3%	-24.3%	-24.3%	-24.3%	-24.3%
	1.10	20.26	\$7,838	\$11,758	\$18,586	\$29,394	\$37,232	\$74,465	\$172,444	\$244,949
	\$Diff		(\$1,570)	(\$2,354)	(\$3,722)	(\$2,886)	(\$7,456)	(\$14,911)	(\$34,532)	(\$49,051)
	%Dif		-16.7%	-16.7%	-16.7%	-16.7%	-16.7%	-16.7%	-16.7%	-16.7%
	1 20	22 40	\$8 550	¢12 825	\$20.274	\$32 063	\$40 614	\$81 227	\$188 105	\$267 195
	#U#	7	(\$858)	(\$1 287)	(\$2 034)	(\$3.217)	(\$4 074)	(\$8 149)	(\$18 871)	(\$26,805)
	%Dif		-9.1%	-9.1%	-9.1%	-9.1%	-9.1%	-9.1%	-9.1%	-9.1%
	1.30	23.95	\$9.266	\$13.899	\$21.971	\$34.747	\$44,013	\$88,027	\$203,852	\$289,562
	\$Diff		(\$142)	(\$213)	(\$337)	(\$533)	(\$675)	(\$1,349)	(\$3,124)	(\$4,438)
	%Dif		-1.5%	-1.5%	-1.5%	-1.5%	-1.5%	-1.5%	-1.5%	-1.5%
	1.40	25.79	\$9,978	\$14,967	\$23,659	\$37,417	\$47,395	\$94,790	\$219,513	\$311,808
Complete to the control of the contr	\$Diff		\$570	\$855	\$1,351	\$2,137	\$2,707	\$5,414	\$12,537	\$17,808
	%Dif		6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%
	1.50	27.64	\$10,694	\$16,040	\$25,357	\$40,101	\$50,795	\$101,589	\$235,259	\$334,175
	\$Diff	And the second second second second	\$1,286	\$1,928	\$3,048	\$4,821	\$6,107	\$12,213	\$28,283	\$40,175
	%Dif		13.7%	13.7%	13.7%	13.7%	13.7%	13.7%	13.7%	13.7%
FY13	1.2795	23.57	\$9,119	\$13,678	\$21,623	\$34,196	\$43,315	\$86,630	\$200,617	\$284,968
Shift	\$Diff		(\$289)	(\$434)	(\$89\$)	(\$1,084)	(\$1,373)	(\$2,746)	(\$6,359)	(\$8,032)
	%Dif		-3.07%	-3.07%	-3.07%	-3.07%	-3.07%	-3.07%	-3.07%	-3.07%
FY14 for	1.3540	24.95	\$9,653	\$14,479	\$22,889	\$36,198	\$45,851	\$91,702	\$212,363	\$301,653
Equal %	\$Diff		\$245	298\$	\$581	\$918	\$1,163	\$2,326	\$5,387	\$7,653
Increase	%Dif		2.60%	2.60%	2.60%	2.60%	2.60%	2.60%	2.60%	2.60%

CIP SHIFT IMPACTS ON AVERAGE TAX BILLS



OPTIONS SUMMARY

CLASS	VALUE	PERCENTAGE	<u>L</u>
Residential	3,695,489,903	93.3067%	R & O %
Open Space	0	0.0000%	93.3067%
Commercial	146,588,764	3.7012%	-
Industrial	51,549,800	1.3016%	CIP %
Personal Prop	66,955,670	1.6906%	6.6933%
Total	3,960,584,137	100.0000%	0 00

CLASSIFICATION OPTIONS

O Residential Exempt

0 Small Commercial Exemption

TAX RATE RESULTS

\$72,954,580

Estimated Levy

\$18.42

Single Tax Rate

CIP Shift	Res Factor	Share %		Estimated Tax Rates	
		Res	CIP	Res	CIP
1.000	100.0000	93.30669	6.6933	\$18.42	\$18.42
1.100	99.2827	92.63736	7.3626	\$18.29	\$20.26
1.200	98.5653	91.96803	8.0320	\$18.16	\$22.10
1.300	97.8480	91.2987	8.7013	\$18.03	\$23.95
1.400	97.1306	90.62936	9.3706	\$17.90	\$25.79
1.500	96.4133	89.96003	10.0400	\$17.76	\$27.64
1.354	97.4606	90.93726	9.0627	\$17.96	\$24.95
1.280	97.9950	91.43591	8.5641	\$18.06	\$23.5

	Step 6: VOTING A TAX SHIFT OPTION	
Vote in accord	ance with G.L. Ch. 40, sec. 56, as amended, the perce	entage of local tax levy
which will be b	orne by each class of real and personal property, rela	tive to setting the
Fiscal Year 20:	14 tax rate and set the Residential Factor at	with a CIP
shift of	, pending certification by the State Dept. of	Revenue.