

## County of San Mateo Controller's Office Property Tax Highlights Fiscal Year July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015



Published by Juan Raigoza, Controller

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## **Controller's Message**

To the Citizens of San Mateo County

California schools, counties, cities and special districts depend on property tax as a primary source of revenue. In fiscal year 2014-15, \$1.7 billion was collected for local governments within the boundaries of San Mateo County from the 1% General Tax imposed on property owners. This was \$88 million more than the prior year. The property tax revenue outlook for fiscal year 2015-16 continues to increase for the fifth consecutive year. Approximately \$1.8 billion will be collected from the 1% General Tax countywide in fiscal year 2015-16. The increase is primarily due to a strong real estate market, ownership changes, and new construction.

Since the passage of Proposition 13 in 1978, the California legislature and the voters have continually altered property tax laws. This Property Tax Highlights publication is intended to help explain some of the complexities of Proposition 13 and subsequent statutes that govern the property tax process. It provides the general public with an easy-to-read overview on how property taxes are generated and distributed to local government agencies in the County of San Mateo as well as a financial snapshot for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015.

Please visit our website located at <a href="http://controller.smcgov.org">http://controller.smcgov.org</a> to view or download copies of the *Property Tax Highlights* and other publications. We welcome your comments and questions, which can be emailed to me at <a href="mailto:controller@smcgov.org">controller@smcgov.org</a>.

Sincerely,

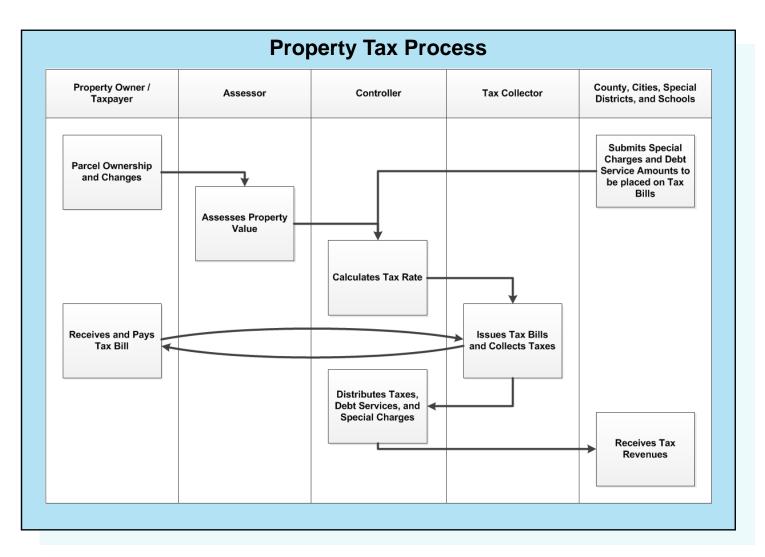
Juan Raigoza

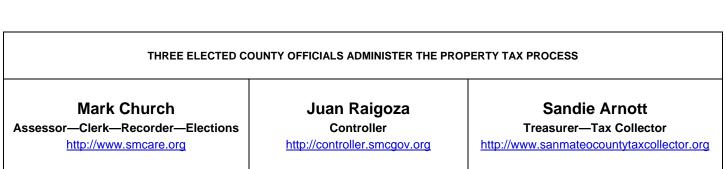
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County of San Mateo Controller

#### Introduction

The current property tax process is based on Proposition 13, which was passed by California voters in 1978 by an over-whelming majority. Proposition 13 limits the property tax rate to 1% of assessed value, plus the rate necessary to fund local voter-approved bonds. It limits assessed value increases up to 2% per year on properties that were not involved in a change of ownership or that did not undergo new construction. Newly acquired properties are assessed at fair market value (usually the purchase price) and the value of any new construction is added to the existing base value of a parcel. The table below illustrates the flow of the property tax process.





### **Property Owner / Taxpayer**

Each year, taxable property is assessed (valued) on January 1 (the lien date) and the owner becomes liable for property taxes based on the value of the property. The assessed value for most properties is the prior year's assessed value adjusted for inflation up to 2%. However, if there has been a change in ownership, the fair market value of the property will be its new assessed value. Additionally, any new construction value is added to the property's prior base value.

Once the property has been assessed, taxes are levied and become a lien on both real (secured) and personal property (unsecured). Property owners are responsible for the timely payments of taxes. Late payments are subject to significant penalties.

Top 10 Taxpayers in FY 2014-15	Type of Business	Property Taxes Collected (millions)	% of Total Taxes Collected
Genentech	Biotechnology	\$ 17.9	0.85%
United Airlines	Airline	17.4	0.82%
Pacific Gas & Electric	Utility	16.6	0.79%
Gilead Sciences Inc	Biopharmeceutical	9.4	0.44%
Slough BTC LLC	Lessor	6.1	0.29%
Slough SSF LLC DE	Lessor	5.2	0.25%
Oracle Corporation	Software	5.1	0.24%
Google, Inc.	Software	5.1	0.24%
Wells Real Estate Investment Trust II	Real Estate	3.6	0.17%
Virgin America	Airline	3.4	0.16%
Tota	I	\$ 89.8	4.25%
*Includes secured, unsecured, unitary, and railroad pro	pperties		

As shown in the table to the left, the top ten taxpayers make up only 4.25% of the total taxes collected.

In fiscal year 2014-15, the County's secured roll included 20,642 parcels that consisted of both residential (homes, condos and apartments) and non-residential (businesses, hotels, retail, etc.) properties. The County has approximately 16,000 personal business properties (machinery and equipment), that are taxed where they have established "permanent status;" 2,836 vessels (boats), that are taxed where they are moored; and 536 utility, unitary, and railroad properties that are valued by the State Board of Equalization. Additionally, there are numerous aircraft in the County, the majority of which are taxed based on their flight activity in California.



### **Assessor Values Property**

#### Locally Assessed Properties

The primary responsibility of the County Assessor is to assess each property's value so that the owner pays the proper amount of property tax in accordance with State law. The assessed values are reported in the local property assessment roll. The main categories of taxable property include real property, business personal property, vessels, and aircraft. Real property, which is defined as land, mines, minerals, timber, and improvements, is considered **secured property**. Business personal property (e.g. machinery, equipment, office tools and supplies), vessels, and aircraft, is considered **unsecured property**. It is important to note that there are numerous full and partial exclusions and exemptions provided by the State Constitution and the

Under Proposition 13 similar properties can have substantially different assessed values based on the date of purchase.

legislature that exclude certain property from taxation. Eligibility for such exemptions depends on the characteristics of the owners and property (e.g. disabled, elderly, charitable organization, etc.).

Taxable property was assessed as of January 1, 2014 (lien date), and the values were used to calculate property taxes due for fiscal year July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015. Pursuant to Proposition 13, property is assessed at the purchase price and adjusted annually for inflation, not to exceed 2 percent per year. Proposition 8 amended Proposition 13 to recognize declines in market value for property tax purposes and allows for a temporary reduction to the assessed value when market value is less than the current assessed value.

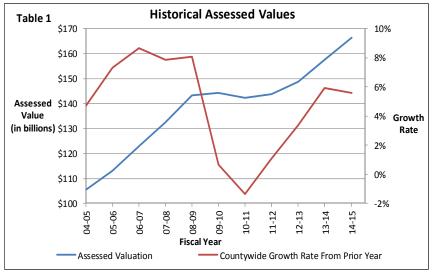
The completion of new construction or a change in ownership that occurs after January 1 results in a re-assessment. These changes are placed on a **supplemental assessment roll** to capture the difference between the initial and new assessed value (based on the transfer or construction completion date). Changes in ownership or completed new construction result in supplemental tax bills that are in addition to the annual secured property tax bill.

The Assessment Appeals Board (AAB) allows taxpayers to dispute values through administrative processes. The Assessor can also make corrections to the assessed values throughout the year. When changes in assessed value modify the original tax levy amount it results in either a refund or corrected tax bill.

#### State Assessed Properties

In addition to the secured and unsecured properties assessed by the County Assessor, the State Board of Equalization maintains the assessed values for **utility** (e.g. AT&T), **unitary** (e.g. PG&E), and **railroad** properties. The State submits these assessed values to the County annually.

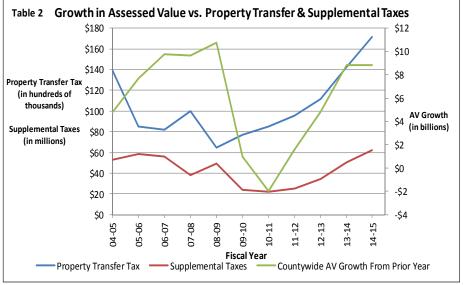




\*Assessed values for secured, unsecured, utility, unitary, and railroad properties net of exemptions.

Table 1 illustrates a 10 year historical trend on the County's assessed values. Over the past 10 years the County's assessed values have steadily increased from \$105 billion to \$166 billion. The annual growth rates for assessed values have been more volatile, a reflection of the local real estate economy.

The leading indicators of property tax growth are increases in property transfer taxes and supplemental property taxes. As illustrated in Table 2, these indicators are trending upward in fiscal year 2014-15 and the countywide assessed value increased by \$8.8 billion or 5.6%.



\*Assessed values for secured, unsecured, utility, unitary, and railroad properties net of exemptions.



Based on the January 1, 2015 lien date, the growth in assessed value in fiscal year 2015-16 is \$12.8 billion or 7.7%.

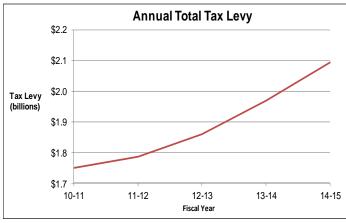
#### **Controller Calculates the Taxes Due**

2014-15 Tax Calcula Based on January 1, 2014 (							
Secured Value	\$	156,088,386,167					
Unsecured Value		8,765,873,474					
Unitary, Railroad, and State Utility <sup>1</sup>		1,549,077,134					
Taxable Value (Before exemption)	\$	166,403,336,775					
Homeowners' Exemptions		878,430,473					
Total Taxable Value	\$	167,281,767,248					
1% General Tax Rate		x 1%					
Property Tax	\$	1,672,817,672					
Voter Approved Debt (Bonds) <sup>2</sup>		186,231,407					
Special Charges		234,092,212					
Total Tax Levy	\$	2,093,141,291					
<sup>1</sup> Unitary, Railroad, and State Utility properties are assessed annually by the State Board							

The Assessor delivers the assessed values to the Controller's Office by July 1. The Controller's Office then calculates, by parcel, the 1% General Tax amount (by multiplying the assessed values by 1%) and the amount necessary to make annual payments on voter approved debt. As described on page 5 re-assessments after the January 1 lien date may result in additional taxes owed or refunds due to the taxpayer.

The majority of outstanding bonds in the County are for schools. Since 1978, all bonds require a two-thirds majority vote, but effective January 1, 2001 certain bonds for schools can be approved by 55% of the voters.

<sup>2</sup>Includes debt service for cities, schools, and special districts.



<sup>\*</sup> Based on the January 1 assessed values.

of Equalization.

In addition, numerous special charges approved by voters or permitted by legislation are included in the taxes to be collected (examples include sewer, flood control and lighting charges).

The 1% General Tax, debt service payments for bonds, and special charges for each parcel is the liability to the property owner. These amounts are passed to the Tax Collector by September 30 and placed on the tax bills.

Secured taxes are approximately 93% of the total 1% General Taxes collected.

School District Bonds							
District	2014-15 Secured Debt Service Levy	Taxes Per \$100K Assessed Value					
Elementary							
Bayshore	\$ 216,609	\$ 27.70					
Belmont	4,815,587	69.30					
Brisbane	562,836	27.10					
Burlingame	6,379,646	74.40					
Hillsborough	2,120,042	27.10					
Jefferson	5,405,164	66.20					
Las Lomitas	4,033,530	62.10					
Pacifica	1,853,437	39.20					
Menlo Park	6,039,741	48.60					
Millbrae	2,112,699	46.50					
Portola Valley	1,327,926	30.40					
Ravenswood	1,174,611	36.00					
Redwood City	4,306,779	23.00					
San Bruno	1,705,449	31.80					
San Carlos	5,411,363	76.80					
San Mateo/Foster City	10,352,449	38.80					
Woodside	1,650,603	55.50					
High Schools							
Jefferson	8,348,521	53.00					
San Mateo	25,168,291	47.50					
Sequoia Union	28,726,411	43.30					
Unified Schools							
Cabrillo	3,720,616	70.40					
La Honda-Pescadero	384,754	54.50					
South San Francisco	7,716,346	51.30					
College District							
SMC Community College	29,661,489	19.00					
Total	\$ 163,194,899						

#### Treasurer-Tax Collector Issues Bills and Collects Taxes

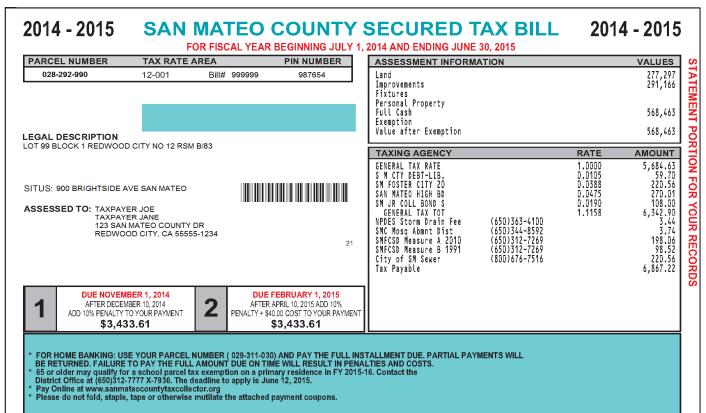
The Tax Collector sends annual secured tax statements (bills) each year by November 1. The bill can be paid in two installments, with the first due November 1 and delinquent after December 10, and the second due February 1 and delinquent after April 10. Supplemental taxes may be billed when there is a change in ownership or when new construction is completed throughout the fiscal year.

Number of Tax Bills Issued								
Fiscal Year	Secured	Unsecured	Supplemental	Total				
2012-13	220,901	16,580	13,058	250,539				
2013-14	220,979	16,553	16,330	253,862				
2014-15	221,216	16,084	14,107	251,407				

Delinquent Secured Tax Payment History							
Fiscal Year	Amount	Rate					
2010-11	\$ 21,345,989	1.41%					
2011-12	17,670,170	1.15%					
2012-13	13,041,922	0.81%					
2013-14	11,461,727	0.66%					
2014-15	11,208,136	0.61%					

Penalties for late payments are 10% for the first installment delinquency, 10% plus \$40 for the second installment delinquency, and an additional 1.5% per month beginning the following July 1. After 5 years of taxes being delinquent, the property can be sold at a tax sale to pay the past due balances. The delinquency rate in San Mateo County is among the lowest in the State.





### **Controller Distributes Property Taxes**

The Tax Collector forwards the taxes collected to the County Controller for distribution to taxing agencies within the County. California law requires the County Controller's Office to distribute property tax revenues in accordance with specified formulas and procedures. The tables on pages 9 through 12 show the amounts that were distributed during fiscal year 2014-15.

Summary of Property Taxes July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015

			ign June 3	•	Redevelopment		
			Vehicle	and Non-Basic			
	Current Year		Licensing Fee		Trust Fund		Percent
Taxing Agency	Taxes	Triple Flip	Swap	Deficits	Distributions	Total Taxes	to Total
County of San Mateo	\$ 202,359,948	\$ 6,124,661	\$ 85,484,518	\$ 117,935,895	\$ 25,214,064	\$ 437,119,086	26.10%
Dependent Districts (County)							
County Free Library	17,975,460	-	-	3,600,428	994,558	22,570,446	1.35%
County Fire Protection	5,601,533	-	-	-	-	5,601,533	0.33%
County Service Area #1	2,523,558	-	-	-	-	2,523,558	0.15%
County Service Area #6	61,667	-	-	5,423	-	67,090	0.00%
County Service Area #8	808,602	-	-	-	-	808,602	0.05%
Burlingame Hills Sewer	63,374	-	-	31,243	-	94,617	0.01%
Emerald Lake Heights Sewer	16,388	-	-	8,099	-	24,487	0.00%
Fair Oaks Sewer	430,282	-	-	210,849	7,971	649,102	0.04%
Harbor Industrial Sewer	8,539	-	-	4,405	430	13,374	0.00%
Kensington Square Sewer	11,427	-	-	5,579	-	17,006	0.00%
Oak Knoll Sewer	3,926	-	-	1,920	-	5,846	0.00%
Crystal Springs Sanitary	58,847	-	-	28,821	-	87,668	
Devonshire County Sanitary	28,379	-	-	13,888	-	42,267	
Scenic Heights Sanitary	1,303	-	-	659	-	1,962	
Campo Bello University Park Drive	3,333	_	_	836	_	4,169	
Colma Creek Flood Control	542,332	-	_	78,924	82,582	703,838	
Colma Creek Flood Control Zone 3	1,357,206	_	_	103,320	29,025	1,489,551	
Colma Creek Flood Control Zone 2	557,076	_	_	49,096	414,165	1,020,337	
Colma Creek Flood Control Zone 1	113,224	_	_	14,878	25,364	153,466	
San Bruno Creek Zone 2	206,548	_	_	17,733	48,098	272,379	
San Francisquito Zone 2	262,766	_	_	37,193		299,960	
Ravenswood Slough Flood Zone	5,035	_	_	2,271	1,785	9,091	
Enchanted Hills Drainage	1,865	_	_	268	- 1,700	2,133	
Highlands Drainage	506	_	_	252	_	758	
Sequoia Drainage	1,881	_	_	1,615	_	3,496	
University Heights Drainage	17,872	_	_	2,965	_	20,837	
Bel Aire Lighting	47,698	_	_	33,697	_	81,395	
Belmont Lighting	5,959		_	3,797	_	9,756	
Colma Lighting	100,109			56,711		156,820	
El Granada Lighting	55,702	_	-	7,425	-	63,127	
	189,455	_	-		•	302,022	
Emerald Lake Lighting Enchanted Hills Lighting	9,424		_	112,567 5,495		14,919	
5 5		-	_			14,919	
La Honda Lighting	9,430	-	_	6,690			
Mentors Lighting	236,707		-	164,533	-	401,240	
Montara Lighting	81,396		-	62,731	-	144,127	
Pescadero Lighting	8,887	-	-	6,976	-	15,863	
Highlands Landscape	8,609	•	-	631	A 4 222 253	9,240	
Total County Dependent Districts	\$ 31,416,305	\$ -		\$ 4,681,918	\$ 1,603,979	\$ 37,702,202	2.24%

#### GLOSSARY

Current Year Taxes - Includes actual collections of current unsecured and homeowner exemption taxes, and the estimated secured levy amounts.

**Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF)** - Since fiscal year 1992-93, cities, special districts, and the County are mandated to shift a portion of their property tax dollars to the ERAF and use these monies to reduce the State's obligation to fund non-basic aid schools up to the State guaranteed funding level. The difference between a school's State guaranteed funding level and the local property tax revenues it receives is the maximum amount the school can receive from ERAF. Only Non-Basic Aid Schools can receive ERAF monies.

Non-Basic Aid Schools - A school whose property tax revenues are less than the minimum State guaranteed funding level.

**Excess ERAF** - Monies remaining in ERAF after distributing the required funds to schools is Excess ERAF. Excess ERAF monies are refunded back to local taxing agencies in the same proportion as their contributions.

continued on page 12

## Summary of Property Taxes July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015 *continued*

	<u> </u>	uly 1, 201								evelopment			
						Vehicle		Non-Basic		perty Tax			
	Cι	ırrent Year				ensing Fee		id School		ust Fund			Percent
Taxing Agency		Taxes	Tı	riple Flip		Swap		Deficits	Dis	tributions	То	tal Taxes	to Total
<u>Cities</u>													
Town of Atherton	\$	6,724,795	\$	47,943	\$	866,016	\$	1,125,257	\$	-	\$	8,764,011	0.52%
City of Belmont		3,213,393		692,881		2,275,421		772,410		656,129		7,610,234	0.45%
City of Brisbane		1,942,929		805,689		265,672		279,715		514,819		3,808,824	0.23%
City of Burlingame		12,023,339		2,669,253		2,668,277		1,564,072		-		18,924,941	1.13%
Town of Colma		420,487		2,522,969		116,320		7,088		-		3,066,864	0.18%
City of Daly City		16,941,870		2,618,926		8,624,640		3,370,734		1,737,389		33,293,559	1.98%
City of East Palo Alto		4,382,449		903,632		2,798,654		370,642		1,811,325		10,266,702	0.61%
City of Half Moon Bay		1,453,092		565,153		1,026,046		219,309		-		3,263,600	0.19%
Town of Hillsborough		12,361,892		(14,650)		1,016,525		1,532,837		-		14,896,604	0.89%
City of Menlo Park		10,308,495		1,797,044		2,893,978		1,750,592		580,535		17,330,644	
City of Millbrae		4,549,613		598,284		2,087,207		735,321		1,080,169		9,050,594	
City of Pacifica		9,472,243		493,407		3,302,812		1,780,028		47,500		15,095,990	
Town of Portola Valley		1,749,301		37,039		434,224		159,289		-		2,379,853	
Redwood City Area #1		19,872,027		5,348,536		6,632,254		4,454,087		2,494,712		38,801,616	
Redwood City Area #3		8,892,421		-		-,,		660,635		543,334		10,096,390	
Redwood City Parking #1		24,104		_		_		1,366		89,930		115,400	
Redwood City Improvement District		737,345		_		_		43,084		-		780,429	
City of San Bruno		5,812,574		1,958,793		3,746,838		879,424		1,544,403		13,942,032	
City of San Carlos		7,936,993		2,317,213		2,515,600		1,349,146		397,188		14,516,140	
City of San Mateo		27,377,991		4,267,738		8,333,896		3,414,156		3,222,951		46,616,732	
City of South San Francisco		14,976,483		3,449,752		5,551,651		2,433,729		4,837,627		31,249,242	
Town of Woodside		3,067,231		143,257		535,430		313,498		-,007,027		4,059,416	
	\$	174,241,067	\$ :		\$		\$	27,216,419	\$	19,558,011	\$ :	307,929,817	
Total onloc_	Ť	,,,		,,,		00,001,101				,,		,,	10.0170
Dependent Districts (Cities)													
East Palo Alto Drainage Maintenance		58,080				-		5,390		6,545		70,015	0.00%
Ravenswood Lighting		161,594				-		112,530		133,890		408,014	0.02%
Daly City Sanitary District		1,543,019				-		· -		60,350		1,603,369	
Portola Valley Ranch Road		564				-		_		-		564	
Woodside Highland Road Maintenance		30,382				-		_		_		30,382	
Town Center Sewer Maintenance		37,379				_		2,053		_		39,432	
Guadalupe Valley Improvement		28,681				_		123		202		29,006	
Estero Municipal Improvement		18,006,824		956,330		2,820,680		1,463,262		90,598		23,337,694	1.39%
Belmont Fire		7,299,197		000,000		_,0_0,000		-, .00,202		1,093,879		8,393,076	
Belmont Special Fire Zone-1		49,308				_		_		57,365		106,673	
Belmont Special Fire Zone-2		2,747				_		_		-		2,747	
Belmont Special Fire Zone-3		58,551				_		_		_		58,551	0.00%
Atherton Channel Drainage		93,146				_		8,212		_		101,358	
West Park Parks and Parkways		446,799				_		18,286		-		465,085	
Stonegate Park and Parkways		227,366				_		26,299		_		253,665	
West Park 3 Park and Parkway		712,729				_		18,203		-		730,932	
Willow Gardens Park and Parkways		36,580						4,626		36,947		78,153	
Wayside Road Maintenance Zone 2		18,132				_		2,065		-		20,197	
Crescent Ave Maintenance Zone A		1,745				-		2,000		_		1,745	
Crescent Ave Maintenance Zone B		6,787				_		_		_		6,787	0.00%
Crescent Ave Maintenance Zone C		780				-		_		_		780	
Crescent Ave Maintenance Zone C		237				-		_		-		237	0.00%
	¢		¢	056 220	¢	2 820 600	¢	1,661,049	¢	1 470 776	¢		
Total City Dependent Districts	Þ	28,820,627	Ф	956,330	\$	2,820,680	\$	1,001,049	\$	1,479,776	Þ	35,738,462	2.12%



## Summary of Property Taxes July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015 continued

Current Year		Vehicle Licensing Fee	and	Property Tax		Percent
Taxes	Triple Flip	Swap	School Deficits*	Distributions	Total Taxes	
		•				
\$ 735,441	\$ -	\$ -	- \$	\$ 1,174,036	\$ 1,909,477	0.11%
22,209,402	-	-		1,792,415	24,001,817	1.43%
4,007,884	-	-		318,247	4,326,131	0.26%
15,133,721	-	-	(8,722,623)	-	6,411,098	0.38%
15,383,096	-	-		-	15,383,096	0.92%
21,721,793	-	-	(13,097,122)	957,787	9,582,458	0.57%
12,565,002	-	-	(7,302,022)	51,099	5,314,079	0.32%
14,044,393	-	-		-	14,044,393	0.84%
23,355,834	-	-		310,488	23,666,322	1.41%
10,928,264	-	-	(7,158,721)	1,361,809	5,131,352	
9,217,042	-	-	·	-	9,217,042	0.55%
5,918,782	-	-	(6,271,611)	2,852,840	2,500,011	0.15%
42,326,807	-	-	(26,710,414)	3,027,014	18,643,407	1.11%
14,232,235	_		·	2,530,995	16,763,230	
14,132,457	_	_	(8,918,307)	756,309	5,970,459	
	-	-		·		
5,815,699	-	-	· · · · · · · · ·	-		
32,107,313	-	-	-	2,184,201	34,291,514	
	-	-	. <u>-</u>			
	-	-	. <u>-</u>			
	-	-	(11.561.303)	-,,-		
	-	-	-	-		
	-	-	. <u>-</u>	12,698,903		
	-	-	. <u>-</u>			
	-	-	22.452.957			
	(38,303,850)	(143,996,659)		· · · -	-	0.00%
\$ 986,922,877	\$ (38,303,850)	\$ (143,996,659)	\$ (142,043,082)	\$ 53,023,271	\$ 715,602,557	42.67%
7 014 012			970 225		0 704 240	0.52%
		<u>-</u>				
		-		-		
		<u>-</u>		27.266		
			70,407	21,200		
			- 256 277	_		
				_		
				2.450		
		-	120,301			
10,000,300		- -	-			
				206 047		
3,253,064		<u> </u>	- 007.064	206,047	3,459,111	U 220/
3,253,064 4,130,690			997,961	347,433	5,476,084	
3,253,064 4,130,690 5,015,958		-	. <u>-</u>	347,433 249,601	5,476,084 5,265,559	0.31%
3,253,064 4,130,690 5,015,958 9,474,563		-	- -	347,433 249,601 337,835	5,476,084 5,265,559 9,812,398	0.31% 0.58%
3,253,064 4,130,690 5,015,958 9,474,563 49,538		- - -	- - - 4,616	347,433 249,601 337,835	5,476,084 5,265,559 9,812,398 55,389	0.31% 0.58% 0.00%
3,253,064 4,130,690 5,015,958 9,474,563 49,538 1,088,700		- - - -	- -	347,433 249,601 337,835	5,476,084 5,265,559 9,812,398 55,389 1,381,012	0.31% 0.58% 0.00% 0.08%
3,253,064 4,130,690 5,015,958 9,474,563 49,538 1,088,700 701,085		- - - - -	4,616 292,312	347,433 249,601 337,835 1,235	5,476,084 5,265,559 9,812,398 55,389 1,381,012 701,085	0.31% 0.58% 0.00% 0.008% 0.04%
3,253,064 4,130,690 5,015,958 9,474,563 49,538 1,088,700 701,085 32,363,303		- - - -	4,616 292,312 3,173,619	347,433 249,601 337,835	5,476,084 5,265,559 9,812,398 55,389 1,381,012 701,085 36,951,203	0.31% 0.58% 0.00% 0.008% 0.04% 2.20%
3,253,064 4,130,690 5,015,958 9,474,563 49,538 1,088,700 701,085 32,363,303 14,248,480		- - - - - -	4,616 292,312 3,173,619 1,526,035	347,433 249,601 337,835 1,235 - - 1,414,281	5,476,084 5,265,559 9,812,398 55,389 1,381,012 701,085 36,951,203 15,774,515	0.31% 0.58% 0.00% 0.008% 0.04% 0.04% 0.94%
3,253,064 4,130,690 5,015,958 9,474,563 49,538 1,088,700 701,085 32,363,303 14,248,480 332,156		-	4,616 292,312 3,173,619 1,526,035	347,433 249,601 337,835 1,235 - - 1,414,281	5,476,084 5,265,559 9,812,398 55,389 1,381,012 701,085 36,951,203 15,774,515 712,167	0.31% 0.58% 0.00% 0.08% 0.04% 0.04% 0.94% 0.04%
3,253,064 4,130,690 5,015,958 9,474,563 49,538 1,088,700 701,085 32,363,303 14,248,480 332,156 359,728		-	4,616 292,312 3,173,619 1,526,035 167,212 86,495	347,433 249,601 337,835 1,235 - - 1,414,281	5,476,084 5,265,559 9,812,398 55,389 1,381,012 701,085 36,951,203 15,774,515 712,167 446,223	0.31% 0.58% 0.00% 0.08% 0.04% 0.04% 0.04% 0.04%
3,253,064 4,130,690 5,015,958 9,474,563 49,538 1,088,700 701,085 32,363,303 14,248,480 332,156		-	4,616 292,312 3,173,619 1,526,035	347,433 249,601 337,835 1,235 - - 1,414,281	5,476,084 5,265,559 9,812,398 55,389 1,381,012 701,085 36,951,203 15,774,515 712,167	0.31% 0.58% 0.00% 0.00% 0.04% 0.04% 0.094% 0.04% 0.03% 0.01%
	\$ 735,441 22,209,402 4,007,884 15,133,721 15,383,096 21,721,793 12,565,002 14,044,393 23,355,834 10,928,264 9,217,042 5,918,782 42,326,807 14,232,235 14,132,457 64,963,898 5,815,699 32,107,313 102,663,354 100,193,546 20,058,824 3,327,329 53,680,539 105,577,131 54,943,370 217,679,721	Current Year Taxes Triple Flip  \$ 735,441 \$ 22,209,402	Current Year Taxes	Current Year Taxes         Triple Flip         Licensing Fee Swap         Non-Basic Aid School Deficits*           \$ 735,441         \$ \$ \$ \$ \$         \$           22,209,402         \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	Current Year Taxes         Licensing Feat Licensing Feat Licensing Feat Licensing Feat Swap         Excess ERAF and Non-Basic Aid School Deficits*         Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Fund Distributions           \$ 735,441         \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ 1,174,036           22,209,402         \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ 1,1792,415           4,007,884         \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	Current Year Taxes         Triple Flip         Vehicle Licensing Fee Swap         Excess ERAF Alon-Basic Aid School Deficits         Redevelopment Property Taxe         Trust Fund Distributions         Total Taxes           \$ 735,441         \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$

<sup>\*</sup>Non Basic Aid School Deficits - Pursuant to California law, Triple Flip and VLF Swap amounts are funded by the ERAF. If there are insufficient funds in ERAF to pay the VLF Swap amounts, the law requires these amounts to be funded by Non-Basic Aid Schools. This has no net fiscal impact to the schools since any monies taken from Non-Basic Aid Schools to fund the VLF Swap are paid back to the schools by the State.

# Summary of Property Taxes July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015 continued

			Vehicle	Excess ERAF	Redevelopment		
	Command Vacu	T	Licensing	and Non-Basic	Property Tax		D
Taving Aganay	Current Year	Triple Flip	Fee	Aid School Deficits	Trust Fund Distributions	Total Taxes	Percent to Total
Taxing Agency	Taxes	гіір	Swap	Deficits	Distributions	Total Taxes	to rotai
RPTTFs and Successor Agencies Belmont RPTTF	Ф 40.400.004				Ф (40, 400, 004)	Φ.	0.000/
	\$ 10,409,261	-	-	•	\$ (10,409,261)	<b>5</b>	0.00%
Brisbane RPTTF	4,387,638	-	-	•	(4,387,638)	-	0.00%
Daly City RPTTF	7,928,225	-	-	•	(7,928,225)	=	0.00%
East Palo Alto RPTTF	7,635,260	-	-	·	(7,635,260)	-	0.00%
Foster City RPTTF	1,010,323	-	-	·	(1,010,323)	-	0.00%
Menlo Park RPTTF	11,699,984	-	-	-	(11,699,984)	-	0.00%
Millbrae RPTTF	8,085,121	-	-	-	(8,085,121)	-	0.00%
Pacifica RPTTF	452,331	-	-	-	(452,331)	-	0.00%
Redwood City RPTTF	16,903,364	-	-	·	(10,000,001)	-	0.00%
San Bruno RPTTF	11,811,380	-	-	·	(11,011,000)	-	0.00%
San Carlos RPTTF	6,621,959	-	-	-	(0,021,000)	-	0.00%
San Mateo RPTTF	15,791,323	-	-		(15,791,323)	-	0.00%
South San Francisco RPTTF	37,910,569	-	-	-	(37,910,569)	-	0.00%
Belmont Successor Agency	-	-	-	-	1,851,667	1,851,667	0.11%
Brisbane Successor Agency	-	-	-	· -	1,741,934	1,741,934	0.10%
Daly City Successor Agency	-	-	-	· -	372,423	372,423	0.02%
East Palo Alto Successor Agency	-	-	-	· -	2,070,723	2,070,723	0.12%
Foster City Successor Agency	-	-	-	· -	572,200	572,200	0.03%
Menlo Park Successor Agency	-	-	-	· -	5,588,808	5,588,808	0.33%
Millbrae Successor Agency	-	-	-	· -	857,983	857,983	0.05%
Pacifica Successor Agency	-	-	-	-	251,619	251,619	0.01%
Redwood City Successor Agency	-	-	-	-	4,157,188	4,157,188	0.25%
San Bruno Successor Agency	-	-	-	-	1,319,321	1,319,321	0.08%
San Carlos Successor Agency	-	_	-		1,801,844	1,801,844	0.11%
San Mateo Successor Agency	-	-	-		6,677,467	6,677,467	0.40%
South San Francisco Successor Agency	-	-	-		8,980,609	8,980,609	0.54%
Total RPPTFs and Successor Agencies	\$ 140,646,738	\$ -	\$ -	· \$ -	\$ (104,402,952)	\$ 36,243,786	2.15%
Countywide Totals	\$ 1,659,186,322*	\$ -	\$ -	·\$ 18,294,706**	\$ -	\$ 1,677,481,028	100.00%

#### GLOSSARY

**Triple Flip -** In 2004, the Legislature adopted a mechanism to fund the State's economic recovery bond program, under which the State Economic Recovery Bonds would be secured by a 1/4 cent sales tax (Flip 1). The mechanism then reduced the local Bradley Burns sales and use tax by 1/4 cent (Flip 2) reducing the revenues to cities and counties. Cities and counties were then given an amount from the Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF) equal to their loss (Flip 3) in order to make them whole.

**Vehicle License Fee (VLF) Swap -** In 2004, there was a permanent reduction to the VLF rate, which reduced revenues to cities and counties. The cities and counties were then made whole by a transfer from ERAF in an amount equal to their loss. The amount transferred from ERAF is adjusted for the annual growth in assessed value within the County/city boundaries.

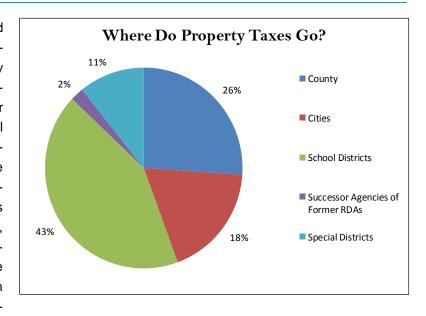
Redevelopment Agency (RDA) - A legislative mechanism that allowed a County or city to revitalize blighted areas using a portion of the general property taxes allocated to taxing agencies providing services in the redevelopment project area. RDAs were dissolved on February 1, 2012, and upon the dissolution, Successor Agencies (SAs) were established to wind down the affairs of the former RDAs. Furthermore upon dissolution, all property tax revenues that were normally distributed to RDAs are now transferred to trust funds (called Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Funds –"RPTTF"). Monies are allocated from RPTTFs to taxing agencies for pass-through payments, to SAs for outstanding liabilities/obligations, and any remaining residual balances to taxing agencies as property tax revenues.



\*The Total Current Year Taxes reported differ from the total current year 1% General Tax amount reported on page 7, which is based on the January 1 lien date assessed values.

<sup>\*\*</sup>The Excess ERAF distributions for fiscal year 2014-15 were funded by current year revenues and prior year revenues held in ERAF.

Assembly Bill 8, effective in fiscal year 1979-80, and many subsequent amendments govern the complicated tax allocation process. Each taxing agency was assigned a base amount of property tax determined by fiscal year 1978-79 revenue. Each year the taxing agency is then allocated an amount equal to the total received in the previous year plus a percentage of tax growth within the area in which the agency provides services. The law also allows jurisdictional changes, which are transfers of properties and their corresponding property tax revenues, when boundary changes or transfer of service responsibilities occur. In October of each year, the County Controller provides each taxing agency an estimate of its property tax revenues. These esti-



mates are based on the assessed values provided by the Assessor. During the year, the Assessor and the Assessment Appeals Board make changes in assessed values that change the original levy, which sometimes result in refunds to taxpayers. Due to changing economic conditions, as well as misfortunes and calamities, total refunds fluctuate substan-

Refunds Revenue Reductions to Tax Agencies						
Fiscal Year	Amount					
2010-11	\$ 22,333,531					
2011-12	41,645,347					
2012-13	28,074,068					
2013-14	33,160,749					
2014-15	22,892,133					

tially from year to year. Therefore, taxing agencies should budget conservatively and maintain an appropriate amount of reserves.

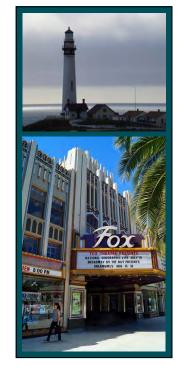
Adding to the complex tax allocation process, legislation (SB1096) was enacted in fiscal year 2004-05 to secure a revenue source for State Deficit Bonds. This legislation required cities and counties to permanently swap Vehicle License Fee revenue for property taxes (the "VLF Swap")

and temporarily exchange sales tax revenues ("Triple Flip") for property taxes. Triple Flip expires in fiscal year 2015-16

as the State Deficit Bonds will be retired, but the County expects to see adjustments (true-ups) through fiscal year 2016-17. The legislation specifies that the property tax revenues necessary for the VLF Swap and Triple Flip are to be taken from the County Education Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF). If there are insufficient funds in ERAF to fund the VLF Swap, legislation requires them to be funded by Non-Basic Aid Schools. This has no net fiscal impact to the schools since any monies taken from Non-Basic Aid Schools to fund the VLF Swap are paid back to the schools by the State. For fiscal year 2014-15 the total VLF Swap was \$144 million and Triple Flip was \$38.3 million.

For fiscal year 2014-15, the countywide locally assessed property taxes increased by \$87.5 million (or 5.61%) compared to the prior year. Property tax revenue growth rates between taxing agencies will vary because of differences in growth percentages in different regions within the County. For fiscal year 2014-15, these differences ranged from 3.76% in San Carlos to 7.63% in Colma.

In fiscal year 2014-15, \$2.1 billion was collected from the 1% General Tax (\$1.67 billion), debt service payments for bonds (\$186.2 million), and special charges (\$234.1 million). In total, this is \$123.8 million (6.29%) more compared to the prior year.



In 2011, a State law was passed that required Redevelopment Agencies (RDAs) to dissolve. According to this legislation, monies previously transferred to RDAs are now transferred to trust funds (called Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Funds - "RPTTF"). Monies from RPTTFs are required to be allocated to taxing agencies for pass-through payments, and to Successor Agencies for outstanding liabilities/obligations incurred by the former RDAs. Any residual monies remaining in the RPTTF are distributed to local taxing agencies. During fiscal year 2014-15, \$140.6 million of property tax revenues were deposited into the RPTTFs and distributed as follows: \$36.2 million to successor agencies for outstanding liabilities/obligations, and \$104.4 million to taxing agencies for pass-through payments and remaining residual balances.



Distribution of Former RDA Assets Unencumbered Cash on Hand								
	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	Total				
County	\$ 17,241,240	\$ 2,650,282	\$ 1,190,230	\$ 21,081,752				
Cities	12,375,528	1,697,962	1,346,415	15,419,905				
Schools <sup>1</sup>	41,327,115	6,308,225	3,240,431	50,875,771				
Special Districts	8,430,524	1,227,249	229,634	9,887,407				
	\$ 79,374,407	\$ 11,883,718	\$ 6,006,710	\$ 97,264,835				
1) Includes k-12 comp	nunity college district	and county office of	education					

Starting in fiscal year 2012-13, the former RDAs began to turn over any unencumbered cash, which is distributed directly to the taxing agencies that financed the former RDAs. During fiscal year 2014-15 \$6 million of unencumbered cash was distributed to taxing agencies. Since the dissolution of the RDAs, \$97.3 million of unencumbered cash has been distributed (see table on left).

## **Property Taxes to the County**

Property tax is the largest source of discretionary revenue for the County. For fiscal year 2014-15, property taxes accounted for \$455 million (or 34%) of the \$1.33 billion in total revenue for the County's governmental activities.



We welcome your comments, questions, and suggestions, which can be emailed to us at controller@smcgov.org.