



NEW YORK STATE SENATOR

Kenneth P. LaValle

## Senate Passes Historic Property Tax Cap Legislation

KENNETH P. LAVALLE June 27, 2011

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New York State Senator Kenneth P. LaValle (R,C,I – Port Jefferson) said the Senate passed historic property tax relief legislation that enacts a cap on the growth of local property taxes. that will bring relief to long suffering tax payers. The Governor signed the bill into law Friday night (06/24).

“I have long been an advocate of a tax cap,” Senator LaValle said, “and the time has come for us to implement this law.”

“In the past we increased state aid to record numbers thinking that it would lower taxes. It has not. We passed the STAR program thinking it would lower taxes and it did not. We passed the same day budget vote believing more people would get involved in the process and that involvement would bring down taxes. It did not. We passed legislation to limit the number of budget revotes to two and it has not lowered taxes. We changed the contingency budget law to cap spending. It has not lowered taxes. So today we stand with the property tax cap. It is the first step in a process to help the people paying the bill and to be sure that our constitutional mandate to provide a free and appropriate education is maintained,” Senator LaValle said.

The new law caps school and local government taxes to less than two percent or the Consumer Price Index (CPI), whichever is lower. Mandate relief is also included, with \$127 million in savings to local governments, in addition to the creation of a Mandate Relief Council to identify and repeal unsound, unduly burdensome laws and regulations.

This tax levy cap would shift the focus from total spending to the actual property taxes levied to support school district and local government expenses. The law includes the following provisions:

- This law limits tax levy growth to the lesser of two percent or the annual increase in the CPI, other than the “Big 5” school districts of Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Yonkers and New York City. Those are funded through city budgets.
- The exceptions for a tax levy above two percent or CPI are funds needed to support voter-approved capital expenditures, pensions, torts over five percent of the prior year’s levy,

and an override of the cap.

- This law also allows the growth in the levy due to physical and quantitative change.
- A school district would be required to submit a tax levy proposition for approval by voters at the district's annual meeting on the 3rd Tuesday in May. If the proposed tax levy is within the district's tax levy limit, then a majority vote would be required for approval. If the proposed tax levy seeks to override the cap and exceeds the district's tax levy cap, the threshold required for approval would be 60 percent of the vote.
- A school district that does not levy an amount up to the cap in any one year would be allowed to carry over unused tax levy capacity into future years. However, this carryover levy capacity cannot be used to increase its tax levy by more than an additional 1.5 percent above the cap in any single year.
- In the event a district's actual tax levy exceeds its authorized levy due to clerical or technical errors, the erroneous excess levy must be placed in reserve to offset the levy for the next school year.

The law also provides for the same cap to apply to taxes levied by municipal governments. Local governments that do not levy an amount up to the cap in one year can rollover that amount up to 1.5 percent in the following year. Local boards can exceed the cap with a 60 percent vote of the governing body. Exceptions include the pension and tort judgments in excess of five percent from the prior year's levy. When enacted, the law would take effect for

the 2012-13 fiscal year.

In addition, the mandate relief component would provide real cost savings in the form of \$127 million in savings to local budgets. This includes:

- \$70 million for all local governments and school districts through piggy-backing and centralized contracts;
- \$34.6 million in savings for school districts;
- \$13 million for transportation/housing/contracting/procurement/administration for all localities;
- \$7.9 million in social services savings for counties; and
- \$1.5 million in criminal justice savings.

The establishes a Mandate Relief Council which will:

- Determine if a statute or regulation is unsound, unduly burdensome, or costly;
- Establish procedures for repealing unfunded mandates in both statute and regulation;
- Provide a mechanism for direct appeals from the State Administrative Procedures Act petition;
- Require the state Comptroller to issue a detailed report on the cost and effect of unfunded mandates;
- Require that all bills that require a local government or a school or special district to take any action contain a fiscal note; and
- Be comprised of 11 members nominated by the Governor and Legislature: two nominations for each of the legislative leaders, and seven nominations for the Governor,

including the Secretary to the Governor (who would serve as chair), the Governor's Counsel, Secretary of State, Director of the Division of Budget, and three additional members from the Governor's executive chamber staff.