Property Tax Credit Proposal:

Additional Details and Preliminary Tax Impacts

Jake Feldman, Senior Fiscal Analyst
Office of the Commissioner

February 4th, 2025



The Tax Department is recommending that the education part of the income-based credit system be reconfigured as a homestead exemption tiered based on income, effective July 1, 2027

Proposed Framework:

Household Income	Exemption	Maximum Exemption			
Up to \$47,000	60% with an additional 10% for seniors	\$200,000			
\$47,000 to \$90,000	50%	\$200,000			
\$90,000 to \$125,000	10%	\$50,000			
Over \$125,000	Not eligible	Not eligible			





Why do this?

- Makes it possible for voters and school boards to connect budget votes to tax bills
- Makes the education property tax more progressive with respect to property wealth and makes VT tax relief more like other states'
- Addresses the property tax portion of the "lag" in the current system

Full details and justification in the Act 183 report: Act 183 Report



Addressing the Lag

> Current Law: Credit = FY25 taxes -2024 income tax apply credit 2024-2025 (FY25) Taxes 2025-2026 (FY26) Taxes 2024 Income Homestead Exemption: Exemption% (based on 2024 income) apply of 2024 Income 2025-2026 (FY26) Taxes Homestead declarations filed



Modeling Setup Assumptions

- Modeling FY25 Net Taxes (Current Law Credits applied in FY26 superimposed back on FY25)
- 2024 income is not known yet so using projections based on consensus growth equations
- Impacts are organized by proejcetd 2024 household income and FY25 housesite value (equalized)
- Figures in following tables are preliminary



FY25 Example Tax impacts of a homestead exemption:





FY25 Household Counts and Average Impacts by Income and Property Value

Inc∤ Prop→	0 to 100K	100K to 225K	225K to 300K	300K to 400K	Over 400K	Total
\$0 to \$10K	400	600	200	100	100	1,500
\$10K to \$25K	1,800	4,500	1,600	1,000	500	9,400
\$25K to \$47K	2,800	9,900	4,500	2,900	1,600	21,800
\$47K to \$90K	2,800	18,600	12,000	9,600	5,900	49,000
\$90K to \$115K	600	6,500	5,900	5,700	4,300	23,000
Total	8,400	40,100	24,300	19,400	12,500	104,600

Inc∤ Prop→	•	0 to 100K	10	00K to 225K	2	25K to 300K	3	00K to 400K	Over 400K	Total
\$0 to \$10K	\$	100	\$	700	\$	1,200	\$	1,700	\$ 1,900	\$ 800
\$10K to \$25K	\$	-	\$	400	\$	900	\$	1,400	\$ 1,600	\$ 600
\$25K to \$47K	\$	(300)	\$	-	\$	400	\$	900	\$ 1,200	\$ 200
\$47K to \$90K	\$	(400)	\$	(500)	\$	(100)	\$	400	\$ 400	\$ (100)
\$90K to \$115K	\$	(100)	\$	(200)	\$	-	\$	(100)	\$ (300)	\$ (100)
Total	\$	(200)	\$	(200)	\$	100	\$	400	\$ 300	\$ -



Current Law "Circuit Breaker" Credit Calculation

Household Income	Income Rate					
\$0 - \$9,999	0.5%					
\$10,000 - \$24,999	1.5%					
\$25,000 - \$47,000	2.0%					

- The credit covers the education tax on up to \$400,000 of equalized housesite value
- The overall cap of \$5,600 also applies



Options for Mitigating Tax Increases:

- › Education finance changes that happened at the same time and lowered everyone's property taxes
- A reconfigured circuit breaker type credit that was paid out as an income tax refund
- > Further exemption tiers for households up to \$47,000 in income
- A "Deferral" program where property owners can defer some property taxes until the property is transferred, such as Maine's or Minnesota's

