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# PROPERTY TAX MYTHS & MISUNDERSTANDINGS

## Myth #1 Assessors determine property taxes

Typically property tax rates are set by school boards, town boards, village boards, and county legislatures, but not by assessors. Each board determines the total amount of taxes it needs to raise, and then divides that number by the total taxable assessed value of the jurisdiction to determine the tax rate. Your share of the tax is calculated by multiplying the tax rate by your property's assessed value minus exemptions, such as STAR.

Assessors are responsible for determining your property's assessed value. In order to do this, the assessor estimates your property's market value (the price it would sell for in the real estate market), and then applies the municipal level of assessment (LOA) to that market value. In many communities, the level of assessment is 100 percent, so a home with a market value of \$90,000 has an assessed value of \$90,000. In a town with a level of assessment of 50 percent, the assessed value of the same home is \$45,000.

The assessor also performs other functions, such as processing exemption applications and keeping track of the local real estate market, but the assessor does not determine your tax rate.

## Myth #2 Taxes are high because of assessments

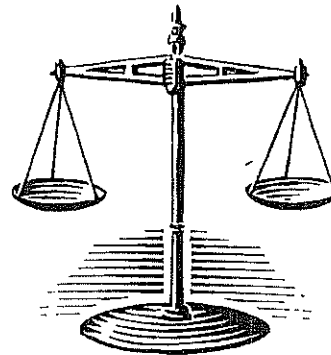
It's important to distinguish between taxes and assessments. If you feel your *taxes* are too high, you should take that up with the town board, school board, or other governing authority that is determining tax levies and setting the tax rates. If you feel your *assessment* is too high, there are administrative and judicial processes where you can seek to have your assessment lowered.

Assessments should be based on market value, and if you feel your assessment is too high, your first step in confirming that is to determine your property's market value. The best way to do this is to look at the sale prices of similar properties in similar neighborhoods.

If you still feel that your assessment is too high, we recommend that you informally discuss your concerns with your assessor. More information on the grievance process is available from your assessor's office and online: [www.orps.state.ny.us](http://www.orps.state.ny.us)

## Myth #3 NY State collects too much money through property taxes

While New York State government receives no money from the real property tax, this stable revenue source is vitally important to the delivery of services to the state's citizens. Local governments and school districts collect the property tax, which is their largest source of revenue. That's one of the main reasons that property taxes and assessments are administered locally (rather than by the state) in New York.



New York State Department of  
**Taxation and Finance**

Office of Real Property Tax Services

**Myth #4**  
**Equalization rates can correct**  
**unfair assessments**

Equalization rates are determined by the State Office of Real Property Tax Services and represent the overall ratio of a municipality's total assessed value to the municipality's total market value. Because equalization rates are municipal wide measures, they are not intended to correct unfair individual assessments in a city or town. The assessor has the primary role in ensuring the fairness of individual assessments, subject to the right of owners to seek administrative and judicial review of assessments.

While equalization rates have many uses, they are most commonly known for their use in apportioning property taxes among municipal segments of school districts and counties. In order for a school district or county to fairly distribute its property tax levy (the total amount of taxes to be collected), the levy needs to be divided in proportion to the total market value of each municipality or municipal segment. This allows for an equitable distribution of taxes based upon the market value of each municipality or segment.

In the apportionment process, the equalization rate is used to estimate the total market value of an entire municipality and/or segments of municipalities. The formula used for this calculation is:

$$\frac{\text{Current Total Assessed Value of Municipality or Segment}}{\text{Current Equalization Rate}} = \text{Total Market Value Estimate (also known as Equalized Full Value) of Municipality or Segment}$$

**Myth #5**  
**Tax rates are good indicators**  
**of tax increases**

In late August, as the date for mailing school tax bills approaches, the tendency is to compare the tax rate for the previous year with the tax rate for the current year. In fact, tax rates are not accurate indicators of how much more a school district is collecting in taxes this year. For that, you need to look at the tax levy.

Tax rates are misleading because they are based on the aggregate assessments of each municipal segment in the school district. If one city or town in the district has done a reassessment that year, that segment's tax rate may drop drastically. Put another way, a municipality might increase assessments and the school could keep the tax rate the same and it would still collect more taxes.

If you want to know if the school district, city, town, or county is spending more, look at the budget. If you want to know if it's collecting more in taxes, look at the levy.

**Myth #6**  
**A cap on assessments would**  
**lower property tax burdens**

Occasionally, a proposal is made to cap assessment increases at a certain percentage each year. Doing so would result in some property owners paying less than their fair share of taxes, while their bills are subsidized by other homeowners. Eventually, properties that are increasing in value more quickly would be underassessed, while properties that are not increasing in value as quickly would be subsidizing the underassessed property's taxes. (Typically, in the case of residential properties, lower-valued homes increase in value slower than higher-valued homes.)

Meanwhile the town, county and school district would continue to collect the same amount of taxes that they would if assessments weren't capped. A cap on assessments doesn't result in less taxes being collected, it just redistributes the tax burden to the disadvantage of properties increasing in value more slowly.

STATE OF NEW YORK



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