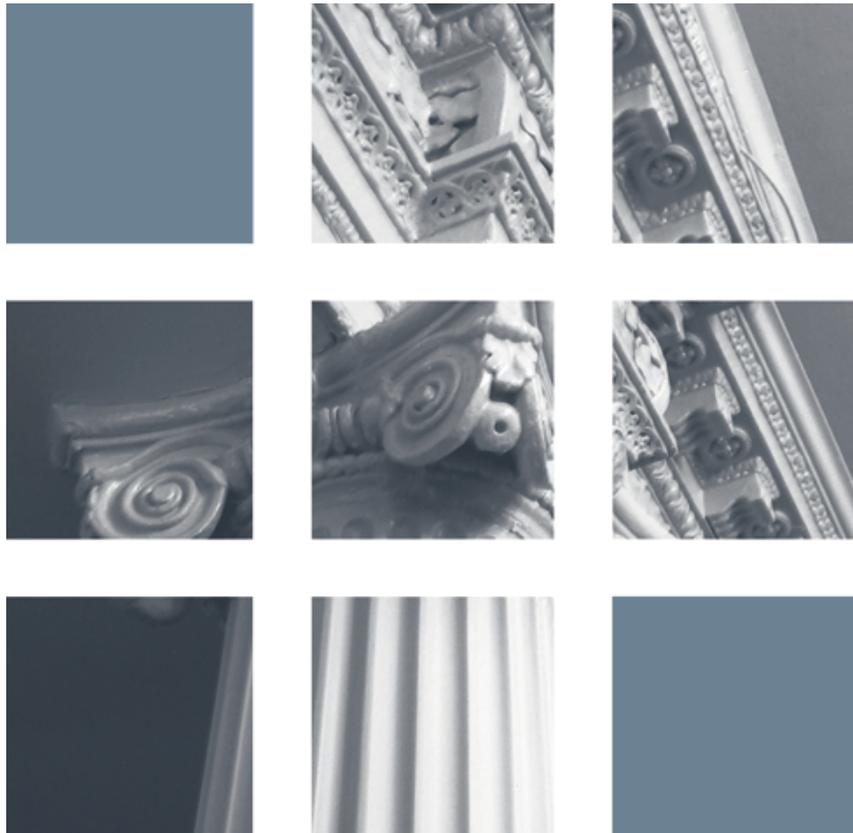


**MANAGING GROWTH:  
THE USE OF DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEES  
AND BUILDING EXCISE TAXES IN MARYLAND  
2009 SUPPLEMENT**



DEPARTMENT OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES 2010

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# **Managing Growth: The Use of Development Impact Fees and Building Excise Taxes in Maryland**

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**2009 Supplement**

**Department of Legislative Services  
Office of Policy Analysis  
Annapolis, Maryland**

**January 2010**

## **Primary Staff for This Report**

Scott Kennedy

## **Other Staff Who Contributed to This Report**

Hiram Burch  
Mya Coover

### **For further information concerning this document contact:**

Library and Information Services  
Office of Policy Analysis  
Department of Legislative Services  
90 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

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January 2010

The Honorable Thomas V. Mike Miller, Jr., President of the Senate  
The Honorable Michael E. Busch, Speaker of the House of Delegates  
Honorable Members of the General Assembly

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Managing growth continues to be a major issue confronting local governments in Maryland. In order to better manage growth, local governments have several tools which they may use including imposing development impact fees and building excise taxes to raise revenues to fund public facilities or by adopting adequate public facilities ordinances (APFOs) to ensure that the provision of public facilities is sufficient to meet the demands of a growing population.

In January 2008, the Department of Legislative Services prepared a report that reviewed the use of development impact fees and excise taxes among local governments in Maryland and in other states. The report also described how APFOs have been implemented in Maryland. A profile summarizing the uses and history of impact fees and excise taxes in each jurisdiction where such measures are imposed was also provided. The department prepared a supplement in December 2008, to reflect impact fee/excise tax revenue collections for fiscal 2008 and fee amounts/tax rates for fiscal 2009. The supplement also included a summary of local government and State legislative changes to local development impact fees and excise taxes since the January 2008 report. This 2010 supplement further updates impact fee/excise tax revenue and rate information, providing revenue collections for fiscal 2009 and fee amounts/tax rates for fiscal 2010. The supplement also provides an updated summary of local government and State legislative changes since the original January 2008 report.

The supplement was prepared by Scott Kennedy and reviewed by Hiram Burch. Mya Coover prepared the manuscript. The Department of Legislative Services trusts that the study will be useful to members of the General Assembly and to other persons interested in matters relating to managing local growth in Maryland.

Sincerely,

Warren G. Deschenaux  
Director

WGD/mpc  
cc: Mr. Karl S. Aro



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# Chapter 1. Use of Development Impact Fees and Excise Taxes in Maryland

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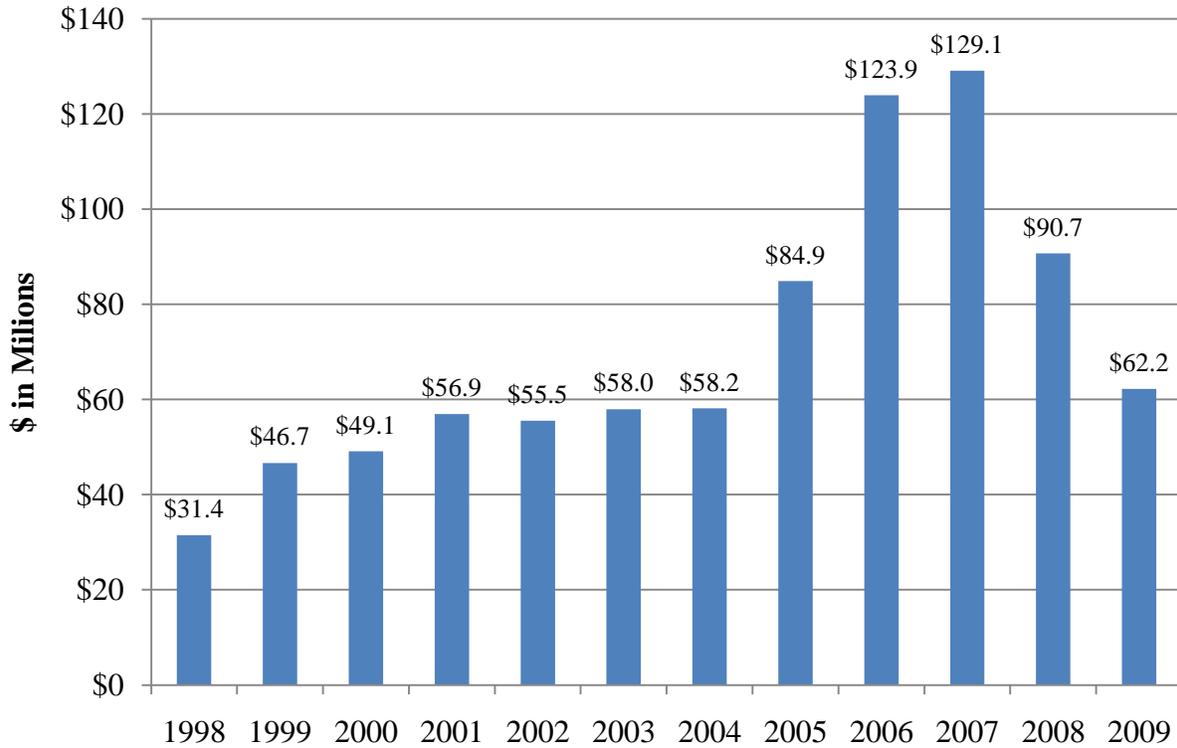
## Introduction

Development impact fees and building excise taxes enable local governments to collect revenue from builders for public facilities necessitated by new residential or commercial development. As a result of these development charges, local governments are able to shift the costs of financing new public facilities from existing taxpayers to individuals responsible for the development. In many situations, the use of such development charges may eliminate the need for jurisdiction-wide tax increases. Another benefit of development charges is that local officials can collect the needed revenue for the expansion or construction of new public facilities prior to the construction of any new residential development. In this manner, payment of an impact fee or excise tax may be required by local officials before the issuance of a building permit or approval of a subdivision plat.

For purposes of clarification, county development impact fees and building excise taxes, as referred to and identified in this supplement, are those charges generally termed development impact fees or building excise taxes, or a variation of those terms. Development impact fees and building excise taxes, as characterized in this supplement, however, do not necessarily encompass all charges that are imposed by counties on new development to help pay for new or expanded public facilities. Some jurisdictions, for example, impose water- and sewer-related charges affecting new development, such as connection charges or system development charges, that may serve a similar purpose as impact fees or excise taxes, generating revenue for costs associated with new or expanded facilities.

Development impact fees and building excise taxes are imposed in 16 counties in Maryland, with 1 county imposing both an impact fee and an excise tax. Until recently, overall development impact fee and building excise tax revenues were, for the most part, increasing each year. From fiscal 1998 to 2007, county revenues from development impact fees and building excise taxes increased from \$31.4 million to \$129.1 million. Due to the downturn in the real estate market, impact fee and excise tax revenues declined by 30% in fiscal 2008 to \$90.7 million and by another 31% in fiscal 2009 to \$62.2 million as shown in **Exhibit 1**.

**Exhibit 1**  
**Development Impact Fees and Excise Taxes**  
**Maryland Counties**  
**Fiscal 1998-2009**



Source: Maryland Association of Counties; Department of Legislative Services

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## Development Impact Fees

A development impact fee is a regulatory measure designed to fund facilities specifically required by new development projects in order to mitigate the impact of such development on infrastructure or public facilities. However, there must be a reasonable connection between the amount of the impact fee imposed and the actual cost of providing facilities to the properties assessed. In order to justify the imposition of an impact fee, a jurisdiction must conduct a study that measures the effects that new development will have on public facilities. The amount of an impact fee is subject to judicial review. Moreover, the revenue from the fee must be dedicated to substantially benefit the assessed properties. Thus, a county cannot collect an impact fee in one geographic area and spend the funds in another area.

Development impact fees are imposed in eight counties – Anne Arundel, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Queen Anne’s, St. Mary’s, Talbot, and Wicomico. Frederick County imposes both an impact fee and an excise tax on development. In fiscal 2009, the impact fees in these jurisdictions generated an estimated \$18.8 million in revenue.

## Building Excise Taxes

A building excise tax is another means of raising revenue from new development. Unlike an impact fee, the amount of an excise tax does not have to be closely related to the actual cost of providing public facilities to serve new development. In addition, excise tax revenues do not have to be spent to specifically benefit the properties that are taxed but may generally be spent throughout the county. Building excise taxes are imposed on development in nine counties – Calvert, Caroline, Charles, Dorchester, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George’s, and Washington. In fiscal 2009, the excise taxes in these jurisdictions generated an estimated \$43.4 million in revenue.

## Local Rates and Revenues by County

Expected revenue collections for individual counties in fiscal 2009 range from approximately \$100,000 in Caroline County to \$14.5 million in Prince George’s County. On a per capita basis, revenue collections range from \$3 in Caroline County to \$34 in Frederick County with the statewide average at \$11 per capita. **Exhibit 2** shows the development impact fees and building excise tax rates applicable to single-family development for each county in fiscal 2008 through 2010. A more detailed listing of the fee amounts and tax rates for fiscal 2010 is provided in the appendices. **Exhibit 3** shows the revenue collections for fiscal 2008 and 2009. Information for fiscal 2010 is not complete as of the publication of this supplement.

## **Governmental Uses**

Public services funded by development impact fees and building excise taxes include public school construction, libraries, community colleges, transportation, public safety, parks and recreation, and utilities. In fiscal 2009, approximately 77.6% of development charges were targeted to education-related projects while 20.2% were targeted to transportation projects – the two leading governmental uses for these revenues. Education-related projects include funding for public schools, libraries, and community colleges. **Exhibit 4** shows the governmental uses for both development impact fees and building excise taxes for fiscal 2009.

**Exhibit 2**  
**County Development Impact Fees/Excise Tax Rates**

<u>County</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Fee/Rate Per Dwelling<sup>1</sup></u>		
		<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>
Anne Arundel	Impact Fee	\$4,904	\$1,795 <sup>2</sup>	\$3,590 <sup>2</sup>
Calvert	Excise Tax	12,950	12,950	12,950
Caroline <sup>3</sup>	Excise Tax	5,000	5,000	5,000
Carroll	Impact Fee	6,836	6,836	6,836
Charles	Excise Tax	11,400	11,598	12,625
Dorchester <sup>4</sup>	Excise Tax	3,671	3,671	3,671
Frederick <sup>5</sup>	Both	13,121	13,733	14,283
Harford	Impact Fee	8,269	8,269	6,000 <sup>6</sup>
Howard <sup>7</sup>	Excise Tax	See note	See note	See note
Montgomery <sup>8</sup>	Excise Tax	31,105	31,105	33,331
Prince George's <sup>9</sup>	Excise Tax	19,864	20,638	20,494
Queen Anne's	Impact Fee	\$3.93/sq. ft.	\$4.05/sq. ft.	\$4.25/sq. ft.
St. Mary's	Impact Fee	4,500	4,500	4,500
Talbot <sup>10</sup>	Impact Fee	5,513	5,684	5,957
Washington <sup>11</sup>	Excise Tax	13,000	\$3.00/sq. ft.	\$3.00/sq. ft.
Wicomico	Impact Fee	5,231	5,231	5,231

<sup>1</sup> Rates listed are generally those applicable to single-family detached dwellings and are per dwelling unless otherwise indicated.

<sup>2</sup> Rate for a 1,500-1,599 square foot residential unit. These rates are those applicable in the second half of fiscal 2009 and 2010, the result of increases effective January 1, 2009 and January 1, 2010. Residential rates vary by the square footage of a unit. Rates will increase again January 1, 2011, bringing the rate for a 1,500 to 1,599 square foot residential unit to \$8,976.

<sup>3</sup> A \$750 development excise tax for agricultural land preservation is also imposed on new lots created by subdivision in a "rural district."

<sup>4</sup> A slightly higher rate, \$3,765 per dwelling, applies outside of the Cambridge and Hurlock areas.

<sup>5</sup> The rates shown only reflect the public school and library impact fee total. The roads tax (unchanged for all three fiscal years) is \$0.10/sq. ft. or \$0.25/sq. ft. (depending on the square footage), with the first 700 square feet not taxed.

<sup>6</sup> Effective December 4, 2009.

<sup>7</sup> Roads tax is \$400 for the first 500 sq. ft. and \$0.95/sq. ft. (\$0.90/sq. ft. in fiscal 2009 and \$0.88/sq. ft. in fiscal 2008) for square footage in excess of 500 sq. ft. School surcharge is \$1.14/sq. ft. (\$1.14/sq. ft. in fiscal 2009 and \$1.09/sq. ft. in fiscal 2008).

<sup>8</sup> Fiscal 2008 and 2009 amounts represent \$10,649 for transportation and \$20,456 for schools, effective December 1, 2007. Fiscal 2010 amount represents \$11,411 for transportation and \$21,920 for schools. The school excise tax is increased by \$2 for each square foot between 3,500 and 8,500 gross square feet. Different transportation rates apply in the Metro Station and Clarksburg impact tax districts.

<sup>9</sup> Fiscal 2010 amount represents \$13,921 for school facilities and \$6,573 for public safety. A lower school facilities rate (\$8,120 in fiscal 2010) applies inside the beltway and a lower public safety rate (\$2,192 in fiscal 2010) applies inside the "developed tier" as defined in the 2002 Prince George's County Approved General Plan.

<sup>10</sup> A lower rate (\$5,147 in fiscal 2010) applies to "in-town" development.

<sup>11</sup> In fiscal 2008, the rate for a nonapartment, residential dwelling less than 1,500 sq. ft. in area was \$1.00/sq. ft.

Source: Department of Legislative Services

**Exhibit 3**  
**County Development Impact Fees/Excise Tax Revenues**

<u>County</u>	<u>FY 2008 Actual<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>FY 2009 Estimated<sup>2</sup></u>	<u>Revenue Increase/Decrease</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Anne Arundel	\$7,827,303	\$5,319,888	(\$2,507,415)	-32.0%
Calvert	3,260,731	2,820,825	(439,906)	-13.5%
Caroline	242,724	107,808	(134,916)	-55.6%
Carroll	1,350,460	869,347	(481,113)	-35.6%
Charles <sup>3</sup>	4,127,883	4,623,006	495,123	12.0%
Dorchester	783,333	472,224	(311,109)	-39.7%
Frederick	6,736,770	7,570,953	834,183	12.4%
Harford	2,669,380	2,436,848	(232,532)	-8.7%
Howard	9,766,799	7,476,511	(2,290,288)	-23.4%
Montgomery	16,511,000	10,467,973	(6,043,027)	-36.6%
Prince George's	28,390,495	14,538,417	(13,852,078)	-48.8%
Queen Anne's	1,456,423	991,107	(465,316)	-31.9%
St. Mary's	3,540,450	1,832,705	(1,707,745)	-48.2%
Talbot	787,244	514,311	(272,933)	-34.7%
Washington	2,453,036	1,721,414	(731,622)	-29.8%
Wicomico	782,097	480,267	(301,830)	-38.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$90,686,128</b>	<b>\$62,243,604</b>	<b>(\$28,442,524)</b>	<b>-31.4%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Some of the fiscal 2008 revenue numbers have been updated by the respective counties since the 2008 supplement was finalized.

<sup>2</sup> Due to the timing of the survey from which the fiscal 2009 revenues were collected, some counties identified their fiscal 2009 revenue numbers as unaudited or otherwise not final and numbers for other counties may also be unaudited or otherwise not final.

<sup>3</sup> In Charles County, the excise tax is collected annually over a period of 10 years at level, amortized payments of principal and interest. The excise tax became effective in fiscal 2004 and revenues have been steadily increasing as annual payments from properties on which the tax was assessed in previous fiscal years continue to be collected.

Source: Department of Legislative Services

**Exhibit 4**  
**Governmental Uses of Development Impact Fees and Excise Taxes**  
**Fiscal 2009**

<b>County</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Transportation</b>	<b>Public Safety</b>	<b>Recreation</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>Per Capita Revenues</b>
Allegany	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00
Anne Arundel	2,089,134	2,949,943	280,811	0	0	5,319,888	10.37
Baltimore City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Calvert	1,603,550	901,090	0	214,509	101,677	2,820,825	31.80
Caroline	97,958	0	0	0	9,850	107,808	3.25
Carroll	782,935	0	0	86,412	0	869,347	5.13
Cecil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Charles	4,623,006	0	0	0	0	4,623,006	32.84
Dorchester	448,635	0	23,589	0	0	472,224	14.76
Frederick	6,380,028	1,190,925	0	0	0	7,570,953	33.54
Garrett	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Harford	2,436,848	0	0	0	0	2,436,848	10.14
Howard	3,778,742	3,697,769	0	0	0	7,476,511	27.19
Kent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Montgomery	8,017,292	2,450,681	0	0	0	10,467,973	11.01
Prince George's	14,506,311	0	32,106	0	0	14,538,417	17.71
Queen Anne's	740,213	0	153,792	97,102	0	991,107	21.05
St. Mary's	1,432,000	183,055	0	217,650	0	1,832,705	18.04
Somerset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Talbot	189,303	233,621	0	23,835	67,552	514,311	14.20
Washington	696,104	982,090	100	0	43,120	1,721,414	11.84
Wicomico	480,267	0	0	0	0	480,267	5.11
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$48,302,326</b>	<b>\$12,589,174</b>	<b>\$490,398</b>	<b>\$639,508</b>	<b>\$222,199</b>	<b>\$62,243,604</b>	<b>\$11.05</b>
Share of Total	77.6%	20.2%	0.8%	1.0%	0.4%	100.0%	

Source: Department of Legislative Services



## **Chapter 2. Local Government and State Legislative Actions**

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### **Local Government Actions**

Since the publishing of *Managing Growth: The Use of Development Impact Fees and Building Excise Taxes in Maryland*, Anne Arundel and Washington counties have made notable changes to the structure of their impact fee and building excise tax ordinances. Harford County recently reduced its public school development impact fee to provide an economic stimulus for the local housing market and made an earlier revision to a fee exemption. The Washington County Commissioners also recently adopted a temporary residential construction stimulus plan allowing for reductions in excise taxes. St. Mary's County and Montgomery County also made changes described below.

#### **Anne Arundel County**

After lengthy consideration of a change to Anne Arundel County's impact fees, to better account for the costs of new development, the county council passed an ordinance that, among other things, initially lowered both the residential and nonresidential impact fees for 2009 but increases them in 2010 and 2011 to eventually be, on average, noticeably higher than they were in 2008. The ordinance restructured the fees for residential development to be imposed at different rates depending on the total square footage of the finished area of a residential unit. The ordinance also specifies exemptions for low-to-moderate income housing constructed by, or under a program sponsored by, a nonprofit entity in existence for at least three years and assisted living facilities, hospice facilities, hospitals, and nursing homes that will be owned and operated by a nonprofit entity in existence for at least three years. The General Assembly approved legislation at the 2008 session (Chapter 509) that authorized the county to grant exemptions for nonprofit development.

Anne Arundel County also recently adopted a new transportation impact fee district map that creates a smaller district around Arundel Mills, ensuring that impact fees collected in that area, including any fees collected from development of a video lottery facility, are used for projects in the area.

#### **Washington County**

As mentioned in the 2008 report, legislation adopted at the 2007 session (Chapter 277) required the Washington County Commissioners to appoint a task force to study and make recommendations concerning the excise tax rates and structure for residential development. The task force undertook an expanded scope of study at the direction of the county commissioners, addressing the entire building excise tax ordinance. Task force recommendations included eliminating the matrix of per square foot tax rates for nonresidential construction in favor of a flat rate and basing the tax rate for residential construction on square footage rather than dwelling units.

During the 2008 session, the General Assembly approved legislation (Chapter 533) that modified the county's authority to impose a building excise tax. The county commissioners subsequently repealed and reenacted the county's building excise tax ordinance citing changes in conditions, developments since the original adoption of the ordinance (in 2003), and changes in the authorizing legislation (Chapter 533), as making it necessary to update the ordinance. The new ordinance establishes a base building excise tax for residential construction of \$3 per square foot of habitable gross square footage. The rate for residential addition construction is one-half that amount. Similar to the old ordinance, in a single subdivision or development for which 25 building permits for new residential dwelling units have been issued in a fiscal year, in specified instances, the building excise tax is doubled for the twenty-sixth or any subsequent units that a building permit is applied for in the same fiscal year.

The new ordinance establishes flat rates of \$3 per square foot for nonresidential, retail construction and \$1 per square foot for nonresidential, nonretail construction. These rates are also shown in **Appendix 15**.

In October 2009, the Washington County Commissioners approved a residential construction stimulus plan that allows for reductions in the excise tax, recordation tax, and permit fees applicable to specified residential construction. The program is only available for permits applied for and issued by February 1, 2010, and other restrictions apply.

## **Harford County**

Effective December 4, 2009, the Harford County public school development impact fees were each reduced from \$8,269 for a single-family detached home, \$5,720 for a townhouse/duplex, and \$1,637 for all other residential dwellings to \$6,000, \$4,200, and \$1,200, respectively, returning the fee amounts to those applicable in fiscal 2006, when the fees were first imposed. The reduction was enacted as emergency legislation "necessary to protect the welfare of the citizens by reducing the Public School Development Impact Fee during the current economic recession to provide an economic stimulus for the local housing market[.]"

In 2008, Harford County revised an exemption from payment of the public school development impact fee for redevelopment, reconstruction, or replacement of structures, establishing more specific criteria for the exemption.

## **Other Changes**

Modifications were made in September 2008 to the St. Mary's County impact fee waiver/deferral program to reflect changes under Chapter 321 of 2006 to the State law authorization for the waivers/deferrals. The modifications to the program included making it a permanent program and increasing the number of waivers and deferrals that may be issued per fiscal year. In Montgomery County, as part of a revision to the county's development district law, a credit against the transportation impact tax for the amount of a development district special tax, special assessment, fee, or charge paid was eliminated, effective January 2009.

## **State Legislative Actions**

At the 2008 session, the General Assembly approved several bills relating to development impact fees and building excise taxes including a statewide measure that authorizes local jurisdictions to waive or modify development fees for low-income housing units. Bills that affected Anne Arundel, Prince George's, and Washington counties were also approved. The General Assembly did not approve legislation that would have enabled municipalities to impose building excise taxes. In 2009, a bill that would have increased the amount of impact fees Prince George's County is authorized to impose for transportation projects was passed by the Senate, but was not acted on by the House. Prince George's County does not currently utilize the transportation impact fee authority.

### **Statewide Exemptions for Low-income Housing Units**

Chapters 386 and 387 of 2008 authorize a county or municipality to waive or modify building permit or development impact fees and charges that are not mandated under State law, for the construction or rehabilitation of lower-income housing units in order to support, foster, or promote an affordable housing program. The amount of the fees and charges that may be waived must be in proportion to the number of lower-income housing units of a development.

The lower-income housing units must be financed, in whole or in part, by public funding that requires mortgage restrictions or recorded covenants restricting the rental or sale of the housing units to lower-income residents in accordance with specific government program requirements; or be developed by a nonprofit organization that has been exempt from federal taxation under § 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code for at least three years and requires the homebuyer to participate in the construction or rehabilitation of the housing unit.

The Department of Housing and Community Development must report to the General Assembly by October 1, 2010, on the counties and municipalities that waived or modified permit or development fees; the number and type of housing units for which fees were waived or modified; and the amount of fees waived and collected in accordance with the enactment. The legislation terminates September 30, 2011.

### **Exemptions for Nonprofit Entities in Anne Arundel County**

Chapter 509 of 2008 authorizes Anne Arundel County to grant exemptions from or credits against development impact fees for development by nonprofit entities that have been in existence for at least three years. The county council must adopt an ordinance that sets the amount of the exemptions or credits, establishes conditions of eligibility, and adopts application procedures.

## **Exemptions for Replacement Dwellings in Prince George's County**

Chapter 108 of 2008 provides that the Prince George's County school facilities surcharge does not apply to a single-family dwelling unit to be built or subcontracted by an individual owner to replace, on the same lot, a previously existing single-family dwelling unit destroyed by fire, explosion, or a natural disaster. The new dwelling unit must be similar to the previously existing dwelling unit and owned and occupied by the same individual.

## **Modification to Building Excise Tax in Washington County**

Chapter 533 of 2008 made several changes to the Washington County building excise tax with the most significant change being the modification to the building excise tax rate limits. In addition, a school capacity limit, which authorizes a higher building excise tax on specified residential subdivision development of more than 25 units in a school district that exceeds the limit, was adjusted from 85% to 90% of State rated school capacity. The county's existing authorization to impose up to twice the building excise tax on residential units, in specified instances, was amended to apply specifically where 25 building permits have been issued by the county for new residential units in a single subdivision within a fiscal year. The exemption for the first 50,000 square feet of nonresidential additional construction was repealed along with an authorization for the county commissioners to waive building excise taxes for certain nonresidential building types or uses. An authorization for the county commissioners to provide for additional exemptions was also repealed. Finally, the building excise tax credit for workforce housing was eliminated.

## **Authority for Municipalities to Impose Building Excise Taxes**

Legislation was introduced at the 2008 session (Senate Bill 791/House Bill 663) that would have enabled a municipality to impose a building excise tax on any building construction within its jurisdiction and provide for tax credits against and exemptions from the building excise tax. The legislation received an unfavorable report from the Senate Budget and Taxation Committee. The House Committee on Ways and Means did not take action on the bill.

Under the Maryland Constitution, a municipality must have the express authorization of the General Assembly before it may impose any type of new tax or fee. In an opinion from 2004, the Maryland Attorney General concluded that a municipality could impose an impact fee as a valid regulatory measure. However, to constitute a valid regulatory fee, the municipality would need to show a reasonable connection between the new development and infrastructure as well as a reasonable connection between use of the resulting revenues and benefit to the property assessed. Pursuant to this legislation, these conditions would not have to be met since the legislation authorizes the imposition of a building excise tax instead of an impact fee.

## **Increased Cap for Prince George's County Impact Fee Proposed**

Legislation was introduced at the 2009 session (Senate Bill 1043) that, as amended by the Senate, would have increased the limit on the amount of an impact fee that the Prince George's County Council is authorized to impose on single-family residences to finance transportation projects. The county council does not currently impose the impact fee. The current \$1,000 per unit limit would have been increased to \$3,000 per unit in the developed tier, as defined in the 2002 Prince George's County Approved General Plan, and \$5,000 per unit in the developing tier or the rural tier. Based on statements from two county sources at the time, the \$1,000 per unit limit was too low to, at least in certain cases, allow an equitable share of funding for transportation projects to be obtained from new development.



# Appendix 1

## Impact Fees in Anne Arundel County Effective January 1, 2010 – June 30, 2010

<u>Land Use Type</u>	<u>Levy</u>	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Public Safety</u>	<u>Total</u>
Residential					
Under 500 feet	per unit	\$504	\$761	\$34	\$1,299
500-999 feet	per unit	826	1,401	55	2,282
1,000-1,499 feet	per unit	1,072	1,921	72	3,065
1,500-1,999 feet	per unit	1,244	2,263	83	3,590
2,000-2,499 feet	per unit	1,373	2,518	92	3,983
2,500-2,999 feet	per unit	1,473	2,723	98	4,294
3,000-3,499 feet	per unit	1,549	2,893	104	4,546
3,500-3,999 feet	per unit	1,620	3,038	108	4,766
4,000-4,499 feet	per unit	1,684	3,166	113	4,963
4,500-4,999 feet	per unit	1,742	3,279	116	5,137
5,000-5,499 feet	per unit	1,792	3,381	120	5,293
5,500-5,999 feet	per unit	1,833	3,473	123	5,429
6,000 feet and over	per unit	1,855	3,516	124	5,495
Amusement, rec., place of assembly	Per req'd parking space	354	0	14	368
Hotel/Motel	per room	1,706	0	44	1,750
Industrial	per 1,000 sq. ft.	1,472	0	54	1,526
Mini-warehouse	per 1,000 sq. ft.	242	0	12	254
For-profit hospital	per bed	1,920	0	58	1,978
For-profit nursing home	per bed	427	0	47	474
Marinas	per berth	484	0	17	501
Office space					
Less than 100,000 sq. ft.	per 1,000 sq. ft.	2,380	0	130	2,510
100,000-199,999 sq. ft.	per 1,000 sq. ft.	2,062	0	116	2,178
200,000 sq. ft. or more	per 1,000 sq. ft.	1,836	0	106	1,942
Mercantile	per 1,000 sq. ft.	2,480	0	331	2,811

<sup>1</sup>Through fiscal 2011, Anne Arundel County's impact fees will change twice a year, at the beginning of the calendar year and the beginning of the fiscal year. Pursuant to an ordinance enacted in 2008, the rates are increased January 1, 2010 and January 1, 2011. The fees, however, are also adjusted at the beginning of each fiscal year in accordance with changes in the National Average Construction Cost Index from the *Engineering News-Record*.

Source: Anne Arundel County



## Appendix 2

### Excise Taxes in Calvert County Fiscal 2010

<u>Land Use Type</u>	<u>Levy</u>	<u>Schools</u>	<u>Recreation</u>	<u>Roads</u>	<u>Solid Waste</u>	<u>Total Excise Tax</u>
Single-family detached	per unit	\$7,800	\$1,300	\$3,500	\$350	\$12,950
Single-family attached	per unit	5,175	1,300	3,500	350	10,325
Manufactured home	per unit	3,900	1,300	3,500	350	9,050
17 Apartment	per unit	2,600	1,300	3,500	350	7,750
<i>Bona fide</i> elderly unit	per unit	N/A	1,300	3,500	350	5,150
Commercial, industrial, or institutional	per sq. ft.	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.11	0.11

Source: Calvert County



## Appendix 3

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### Excise Taxes in Caroline County Fiscal 2010

<u>Land Use Type</u>	<u>Levy</u>	<u>School Construction</u>	<u>Agricultural Land Preservation</u>
Residential subdivision			
Single-family development (including mobile homes)	per lot	\$5,000	N/A
Other residential	per unit per lot	5,000	N/A
Subdivision of land in a rural district	per lot	N/A	750

Source: Caroline County



## Appendix 4

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### Impact Fees in Carroll County Fiscal 2010

<u>Land Use Type</u>	<u>Levy</u>	<u>Impact Fee</u>
Residential		
Single-family	per unit	\$6,836
Mobile home	per unit	3,599
Townhouse	per unit	7,610
Multifamily	per unit	2,787

Source: Carroll County



## Appendix 5

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### Excise Taxes in Charles County Fiscal 2010

<u>Land Use Type</u>	<u>Levy</u>	<u>Excise Tax</u>
Single-family	per unit	\$12,625
Townhouses	per unit	11,974
Multifamily (including mobile homes)	per unit	9,111

Source: Charles County



## Appendix 6

### Excise Taxes in Dorchester County Fiscal 2010

#### Cambridge/Hurlock

<u>Land Use Type</u>	<u>Levy</u>	<u>Schools</u>	<u>Communication Systems</u>	<u>Sheriff</u>	<u>Total Excise Tax</u>
Residential					
Single-family	per unit	\$3,555	\$87	\$29	\$3,671
Multifamily	per unit	2,510	72	22	2,604
Nonresidential					
Commercial/shop. ctr.*	per sq. ft.		0.029-0.044		0.029-0.044
Office*	per sq. ft.		0.047-0.057		0.047-0.057
Business park	per sq. ft.		0.041		0.041
Manufacturing	per sq. ft.		0.024		0.024
Warehousing	per sq. ft.		0.017		0.017

#### Other Municipalities/Unincorporated

<u>Land Use Type</u>	<u>Levy</u>	<u>Schools</u>	<u>Communication Systems</u>	<u>Sheriff</u>	<u>Total Excise Tax</u>
Residential					
Single-family	per unit	\$3,555	\$87	\$123	\$3,765
Multifamily	per unit	2,510	72	108	2,690
Nonresidential					
Commercial/shop. ctr.*	per sq. ft.		0.029-0.044	0.502-0.725	0.531-0.769
Office*	per sq. ft.		0.047-0.057	0.085-0.333	0.242-0.390
Business park	per sq. ft.		0.041	0.188	0.229
Manufacturing	per sq. ft.		0.024	0.056	0.080
Warehousing	per sq. ft.		0.017	0.073	0.090

\* Rates vary according to the total square footage of the development.

Note: Additional rates exist for day care, hospital, light industrial, lodging, medical/dental office building, mini-warehouse, and nursing home land uses.

Source: Dorchester County



## Appendix 7

### Impact Fees and Excise Taxes in Frederick County Fiscal 2010

#### Impact Fees

<u>Land Use Type</u>	<u>Levy</u>	<u>Public School</u>	<u>Library</u>	<u>Total Impact Fee</u>
Single-family detached	per unit	\$13,482	\$801	\$14,283
Townhouse/duplex	per unit	11,558	749	12,307
All other residential (including manufactured homes)	per unit	2,214	503	2,717

#### Excise Taxes

<u>Land Use Type</u>	<u>Levy</u>	<u>Tax</u>
Residential*		
First 700 gross sq. ft.	per sq. ft.	\$0.00
701 sq. ft.-1,400 sq. ft.	per sq. ft.	0.10
In excess of 1,400 sq. ft.	per sq. ft.	0.25
Nonresidential	per sq. ft.	0.75

\* Any gross square footage of multifamily residential construction not within a dwelling unit is allocated on a *pro rata* basis to each dwelling unit within the building.

Source: Frederick County



## Appendix 8

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### Impact Fees in Harford County Fiscal 2010

<u>Land Use Type</u>	<u>Levy</u>	<u>Impact Fee<sup>1</sup></u>
Residential		
Single-family detached	per unit	\$6,000
Townhouse/duplex	per unit	4,200
All other residential (including mobile homes)	per unit	1,200

<sup>1</sup> Fee amounts effective December 4, 2009.

Source: Harford County



## Appendix 9

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### Excise Taxes in Howard County Fiscal 2010

<u>Land Use Type</u>	<u>Levy</u>	<u>Excise Tax</u>
Residential		
First 500 sq. ft.	per unit	\$400
In excess of 500 sq. ft.	per sq. ft.	0.95
Office/retail	per sq. ft.	0.95
Distribution/manufacturing	per sq. ft.	0.48
Institutional/other	per sq. ft.	0.48

Note: An additional \$1.14 per square foot public school facilities surcharge is imposed on all residential development, regardless of its size.

Source: Howard County



## Appendix 10

### Impact Taxes in Montgomery County Fiscal 2010

<u>Land Use Type</u>	<u>Levy</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>Transportation*</u> <u>Metro Station</u>	<u>Clarksburg</u>	<u>Public Schools**</u> <u>Countywide</u>
Residential					
Single-family detached	per unit	\$11,411	\$5,706	\$17,116	\$21,920
Single-family attached	per unit	9,337	4,669	14,005	16,503
Multifamily residential (except high rise)	per unit	7,261	3,630	10,891	10,431
High-rise residential	per unit	5,186	2,593	7,781	4,422
Multifamily senior residential	per unit	2,075	1,037	3,112	0
Nonresidential					
Office	per sq. ft.	10.40	5.20	12.50	N/A
Industrial	per sq. ft.	5.20	2.60	6.20	N/A
Bioscience facility	per sq. ft.	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A
Retail	per sq. ft.	9.30	4.65	11.20	N/A
Place of worship	per sq. ft.	0.55	0.30	0.75	N/A
Private elementary and secondary school	per sq. ft.	0.85	0.40	1.10	N/A
Hospital	per sq. ft.	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A
Social service provider	per sq. ft.	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A
Other nonresidential	per sq. ft.	5.20	2.60	6.20	N/A

\*The transportation impact tax is imposed on each property according to which of the three subcategories in which it is classified.

\*\*The public school impact tax on any single-family detached or attached dwelling unit is increased by \$2 for each square foot of gross floor area that exceeds 3,500 square feet, to a maximum of 8,500 square feet.

Source: Montgomery County



## Appendix 11

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### Surcharges in Prince George's County Fiscal 2010

<u>Location of Development</u>	<u>Levy</u>	<u>School Facilities</u>	<u>Public Safety</u>
Outside of the Capital Beltway *	per unit	\$13,921	\$0
Inside of the Capital Beltway	per unit	8,120	0
Outside of the developed tier	per unit	0	6,573
Inside of the developed tier	per unit	0	2,192

\*The construction surcharge for certain developments that abut an existing or planned mass transit rail station site is \$8,120.

Source: Prince George's County



## Appendix 12

### Impact Fees in Queen Anne's County Fiscal 2010

<u>Land Use Type</u>	<u>Levy</u>	<u>Public Schools</u>	<u>Fire/EMS</u>	<u>Parks and Recreation</u>	<u>Total Impact Fee</u>
Residential					
All residential	per sq. ft.	\$3.47	\$0.40	\$0.38	\$4.25
Nonresidential					
Commercial/shop. ctr.*	per sq. ft.	N/A	0.94-1.35	N/A	0.94-1.35
Office*	per sq. ft.	N/A	1.58-1.89	N/A	1.58-1.89
Business Park	per sq. ft.	N/A	1.48	N/A	1.48
Light industrial	per sq. ft.	N/A	1.08	N/A	1.08
Warehousing	per sq. ft.	N/A	0.60	N/A	0.60
Institutional	per sq. ft.	N/A	0.37	N/A	0.37

\*Rates vary according to the total square footage of the development.

Note: There is a 50% reduction on development impact fees imposed on nonresidential development within a designated growth area or within an incorporated municipality. The impact fees on all other nonresidential development are reduced by 25%.

EMS = Emergency Medical Services

Source: Queen Anne's County



## Appendix 13

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### Impact Fees in St. Mary's County Fiscal 2010

<u>Land Use Type</u>	<u>Levy</u>	<u>Schools</u>	<u>Roads</u>	<u>Parks and Recreation</u>	<u>Total Impact Fee</u>
Residential	per unit	\$3,375	\$450	\$675	\$4,500

Source: St. Mary's County



# Appendix 14

## Impact Fees in Talbot County Fiscal 2010

		Outside Municipalities							
<u>Land Use Type</u>	<u>Levy</u>	<u>Library</u>	<u>Parks and Recreation</u>	<u>Public Schools</u>	<u>Community College</u>	<u>General Government</u>	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>Total Impact Fee</u>	
Residential									
Single-family detached	per unit	\$486	\$942	\$2,643	\$103	\$988	\$795	\$5,957	
Other residential	per unit	372	723	1,852	79	758	548	4,331	
Nonresidential									
Commercial/shop. ctr.*	per sq. ft.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.29-0.41	2.24-3.46	2.54-3.87	
Office/Institutional*	per sq. ft.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.48-0.60	1.03-1.74	1.51-2.34	
Business park	per sq. ft.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.44	0.99	1.43	
Light industrial	per sq. ft.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.34	0.53	0.87	
Manufacturing	per sq. ft.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.27	0.29	0.57	
Warehousing	per sq. ft.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.20	0.38	0.58	
		Inside Municipalities							
<u>Land Use Type</u>	<u>Levy</u>	<u>Library</u>	<u>Parks and Recreation</u>	<u>Public Schools</u>	<u>Community College</u>	<u>General Government</u>	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>Total Impact Fee</u>	
Residential									
Single-family detached	per sq. ft.	\$498	\$319	\$2,643	\$105	\$788	\$795	\$5,147	
Other residential	per sq. ft.	374	240	1,852	79	591	548	3,683	
Nonresidential									
Commercial/shop. ctr.*	per sq. ft.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.20-0.27	2.23-3.46	2.43-3.73	
Office/Institutional*	per sq. ft.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.30-0.37	1.03-1.74	1.33-2.11	
Business park	per sq. ft.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.28	0.99	1.27	
Light industrial	per sq. ft.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.22	0.53	0.75	
Manufacturing	per sq. ft.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.16	0.29	0.45	
Warehousing	per sq. ft.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.10	0.38	0.48	

\* Rates vary according to the total square footage of the development.

Source: Talbot County



## Appendix 15

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### Excise Taxes in Washington County Fiscal 2010

<u>Land Use Type</u>	<u>Levy</u>	<u>Excise Tax</u>
Residential development (units 1-25)	per sq. ft.	\$3.00
Residential Addition Construction	per sq. ft.	\$1.50
Large residential development (over 25 units) *	per sq. ft.	\$6.00
Nonresidential Nonretail Construction **	per sq. ft.	\$1.00
Nonresidential Retail Construction **	per sq. ft.	\$3.00

\*Excise tax imposed beginning with the twenty-sixth unit under specified circumstances.

\*\*The same rate applies to nonresidential addition construction.

Source: Washington County



## Appendix 16

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### Impact Fees in Wicomico County Fiscal 2010

<u>Land Use Type</u>	<u>Levy</u>	<u>Impact Fee</u>
Single-family detached (including manufactured homes)	per unit	\$5,231
Other residential	per unit	1,524

Source: Wicomico County