

Property Tax Billing in Massachusetts

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A bit of context

- Property taxes, in Mass., are assessed and collected at the municipal level (as opposed to county level) for historical reasons.
- Semi-Annual (twice per year) was historically the "default" billing schedule.
- Due to concerns about cash flow in municipalities, Mass. adopted a local option statute allowing local governments to "optin" to quarterly tax billing.
- Semi-annual billing has a more flexible billing schedule, while quarterly billing adopted a fixed billing schedule.



Comparison of Billing Schedules



Semi-Annual Tax Billing

- Due Dates are November 1st, or 30 days following issuance of 1st Half Bills, whichever is later.
 - 2nd Half is due May 1st.
- Fiscal Years in Mass. are July 1st June 30th, so July 1st through Nov. 1st (or later...) before receiving revenue presents significant cash flow issues.
- Semi-Annual communities must either accumulate significant cash reserves to cover expenses for 4-5 months, or issue short-term notes to borrow in order to cover expenses.



Quarterly Tax Billing

- Due Dates are August 1st (1st quarter), November 1st, February 1st & May 1st. Bills must be issued 30 days in advance of these dates to take advantage of cash flow advantages.
- 1st two quarters are "preliminary/estimated" assessments, allowing assessors more time to certify assessed values and set tax rate.
- Cash flow issues present in the semi-annual billing schedule are solved under the quarterly billing schedule.

Some other considerations:

- Changing from semi-annual tax billing to quarterly tax billing schedule doubles printing, postage, and payment processing costs.
- Massachusetts allows communities to establish "opt-in" e-billing programs that are voluntary on the part of taxpayers.
- Semi-annual billing has a more flexible billing schedule, while quarterly billing adopted a fixed billing schedule.



Questions?