



Important Information About Your Property Taxes

Anoka County sends out property tax notifications and statements on behalf of several taxing authorities including your city, school district, the state, and several others, depending on where you live and the type of property you own. The following are some definitions that may help you better understand your property tax notification and statement.

	(1) Actual 2013 Property Tax	(2) Proposed 2014 Property Tax	Percent Change
TOTAL excluding special assessments	\$3,096.58	\$3,191.62	3.1%
COUNTY:			
GENERAL COUNTY LEVY	\$752.77	\$714.93	
REGIONAL RAIL AUTHORITY	\$13.17	\$14.42	
COUNTY/MUNICIPAL PUBLIC SAFETY RADIO SYSTEM	\$5.93	\$6.12	
YOUR CITY	\$855.31	\$1,023.48	
STATE GENERAL TAX	\$288.35	\$275.07	
YOUR SCHOOL DISTRICT			
VOTER APPROVED LEVIES	\$458.21	\$302.99	
OTHER LOCAL LEVIES	\$306.07	\$463.94	
METROPOLITAN SPECIAL TAXING DISTRICTS	\$27.80	\$26.44	
OTHER SPECIAL TAXING DISTRICTS	\$25.20	\$24.94	
TAX INCREMENT	\$0.00	\$0.00	
FISCAL DISPARITY	\$363.77	\$339.29	

LEVY: A levy is the total amount of property taxes collected from property owners by a taxing authority, such as Anoka County. Anoka County operates with funds from several sources including federal, state, and local property taxes.

Anoka County collects taxes on behalf of your **city**. The amount is determined by your city council.

Anoka County collects taxes on behalf of your **school district**. The amount is determined by your school board.

Anoka County and its cities and township share and support a **public safety system**, including the devices used by public safety personnel.

Anoka County collects the **State General Tax** on behalf of the state. It is a levy on commercial, industrial, seasonal, recreational, and unmined iron ore property.

Special Taxing Districts include the Metropolitan Council, Metro Transit, Metro Mosquito Control, city and county Housing & Redevelopment Authorities, hospital, watershed, and conservation districts.

FISCAL DISPARITY: Individuals who own commercial and/or industrial (C/I) property may also see a line labeled Fiscal Disparity. In 1971 the State of Minnesota adopted the fiscal disparities program to share the metro area's commercial/industrial tax base. Without fiscal disparities, taxes would likely increase in cities with minimal commercial development because the cost of providing services would be shouldered only by that city and county's taxpayers, not spread metro-wide via the fiscal disparities program.