Student’s Name

Professor

Course

Date

**New York City Finance Department and Residents’ Tax**

Evidently, New York City is a significant city that comprises of five boroughs. NYC has commercially and financially active and eminent district Manhattan as well, which is thickly populated and features a renowned place in the world. According to the statics, the cigarette and tobacco fix tax rates are immensely high in New York and considered as the most significant tax figure of the nation. Moreover, the property tax in New York is also at its peak. The magnitude and expanded scope of taxes within the city make NYC have its own income tax (Moreno, 2019). Consequently, New York City’s financial department controls the city residents’ tax payments.

The valuation of commercial and residential properties is the underlying responsibility of the New York City Department of Finance. In due course, the department dispatches a value assessment report to all NYC property holders sharply in January, every year; meanwhile, the final assessment is subject to be handed over in May (NYC Department, 2019). The overall assessment is conducted by considering the market value percentage that implies different rates according to the nature and other features of the property. However, in some rare cases, the residents of NYC do not agree with the assessment results, and in such scenarios, they can rightfully question the content of any particular aspect of the assessment. Similarly, the bills of property taxes dispatched in June on an annual basis and in this context “payments become due either in two semi-annual or four quarterly payments” (Moreno, 2019)

However, the tax system of New York City is a separate entity and implement full and vigilant control over the tax activities and other associated issues of tax payments of residents, yet it proffers a myriad of exemptions and reductions. The significant exemptions are observed in the tax payments of disabled, veterans, and senior populace of the boroughs. Moreover, the owner-occupied housings can claim for the New York State STAR exemption as well (NYC Department, 2019). On the other hand, along with several other unique tax-based implications, the NYC practices a separate income tax for the state that is obligated to be paid by all the state’s residents additionally to the income tax of the state. The rate of state-based income tax has variant rates that are interdependent on the filing status and income level of the resident. And the finance department of NYC does not grant any city-specific deductions, and the tax credits are subject to be offset against the income tax o NYC. Furthermore, the NYC finance department includes non-residents in the taxation payment who live somewhere else but have jobs within the premises of New York. The regulation asserts that all the employees of the boroughs who are recruited after the 4th of January, 1973 are liable for paying the tax for the state.

The taxation practices of the New York City finance department involve a higher level of control and concrete taxation structures. The span of control not only encapsulates the residents' tax payments but also conducts non-residency taxation audits annually. The statistics relay that the NYC finance department collects approximately one billion dollars on an annual basis. Likewise, through the policies of auditing the residential populace, the department sifts through the records of cellphones, social media, and other medical and dentistry data to assure the residential status. According to general perception, the auditors of New York City are exacerbated agile in inspecting that even the refrigerators of taxpayers are audited thoroughly during in-home inquisition. In a nutshell, it is evident that the New York City Finance Department has substantial control over residents’ tax payments and also monitors the tax payments of non-resident employees working in the state.

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