ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 201-ASSEMBLYMAN DALY

MARCH 4, 2013

Referred to Committee on Taxation

SUMMARY—Revises certain provisions governing the taxation of property. (BDR 32-660)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.

Effect on the State: Yes.

EXPLANATION - Matter in bolded italics is new; matter between brackets formitted material is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to taxation; increasing the rate of assessment of property; temporarily providing for the allocation and use of certain revenue attributable to the increase in the rate of assessment; revising the provisions governing the distribution of the proceeds of certain taxes through the Local Government Tax Distribution Account; revising the provisions governing certain partial abatements of property taxes; repealing the prohibition against certain agreements between local governments regarding the establishment of a combined property tax rate; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Existing law requires the assessment of all property subject to taxation at 35 percent of its taxable value or, in the case of agricultural real property or open-space real property, at 35 percent of its value for agricultural use or open-space use, respectively. (NRS 361.225, 361A.130, 361A.220) **Sections 3, 13 and 14** of this bill increase that rate of assessment by 1 percent during each fiscal year for 10 fiscal years, beginning on July 1, 2014, resulting in a net increase from 35 to 45 percent as of July 1, 2023. **Sections 4 and 6** of this bill revise related provisions to conform with these increases in the rate of assessment.

Under existing law, the Executive Director of the Department of Taxation is required to establish a base monthly allocation from the Local Government Tax Distribution Account for each local government and special district in a county and to allocate any tax proceeds which exceed that base monthly allocation in accordance with a mathematical formula that incorporates certain changes in population and assessed valuation. (NRS 360.690) Section 1 of this bill revises that mathematical formula to use changes in taxable value instead of changes in assessed value, thereby avoiding any change in that allocation that would otherwise result from the increases in the rate of assessment required by sections 3, 13 and 14





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of this bill. **Sections 2 and 16** of this bill revise related provisions to conform with the change to that mathematical formula.

Existing law provides for a partial abatement of the property taxes levied on property for which an assessed valuation has previously been established, a remainder parcel of real property, certain single-family residences and certain residential rental dwellings. Under existing law, the amount by which tax bills may increase from the previous year for those single-family residences and residential rental dwellings is generally limited to 3 percent and for other property is generally limited to 8 percent. Existing law exempts from these limitations on tax bill increases the taxes attributable to the assessed value of certain property improvements. (NRS 361.4722, 361.4723, 361.4724) **Section 10** of this bill clarifies that the increases in the rate of assessment required by this bill are included in these limitations on tax bill increases and **sections 7-9** of this bill clarify that the increases in the rate of assessment required by this bill are included in the amount of the exemption from these limitations on tax bill increases for certain property improvements.

Existing law requires the Committee on Local Government Finance to adopt regulations allocating the reductions in tax revenue that result from the partial abatements of property taxes among the taxing entities that would otherwise be entitled to that revenue. (NRS 361.4733) **Section 11** of this bill establishes priorities for the allocation of those reductions in tax revenue caused by increases in tax rates, increases in the taxable value of property and the increases in the rate of assessment required by this bill.

Section 21 of this bill generally requires the county treasurer of each county to withhold any increase in revenue that a taxing entity, other than the State, the county, the county school district and any city in the county, would otherwise receive as a result of the increases in the rate of assessment required by this bill for the initial 20 fiscal years, and to deposit that amount into the county general fund. Section 21 then requires each county to cause not less than half of that amount and of the amount of any other increase in revenue which it receives as a result of this bill to be expended or committed for expenditure for capital improvement projects or infrastructure projects on or before December 31, 2034. Additionally, section 21 requires each city to cause not less than half of the amount of any increase in revenue which it receives as a result of this bill to be expended or committed for expenditure for capital improvement projects or infrastructure projects on or before December 31, 2034. Section 22 of this bill requires each county and city to provide certain annual reports regarding its compliance with these requirements and a procedure for disputing that compliance.

Existing law prohibits a larger local government from entering into an agreement with a smaller local government located within the boundaries of the larger local government pursuant to which the larger local government would transfer money to the smaller local government and the smaller local government would lower its property tax rate, thereby allowing the larger local government to impose a higher property tax rate throughout its boundaries which does not cause the combined property tax rate to exceed the statutory maximum rate of \$3.64 per \$100 of assessed valuation. (NRS 361.453, 361.457) Section 20 of this bill repeals that prohibition.

Sections 3, 13 and 14 of this bill, which increase the rate of assessment of property by 28.57 percent over a period of 10 fiscal years, will affect the results obtained under various provisions of existing law that use assessed valuation for the purpose of making certain calculations. For example:

1. Existing law sets forth various limitations on the amount of property taxes which are authorized or required to be levied in this State. This bill will increase the amount of revenue that is authorized or required to be collected in accordance with these limitations. (See, e.g., Nev. Const. Art. 10, § 2; NRS 3.0107, 244.377,





244.380, 244A.775, 266.605, 268.775, 269.115, 269.240, 269.255, 318.118, 318.119, 354.59813, 354.59815, 354.59817, 354.59818, 354.5987, 361.453, 376A.070, 387.195, 387.3285, 404.075, 428.050, 428.185, 428.285, 450.425, 474.190, 541.150, 541.170; Caliente City Charter § 8.010; Carlin City Charter § 8.010; Elko City Charter § 8.010; Henderson City Charter § 8.010; North Las Vegas City Charter § 8.010; Reno City Charter § 8.010; Sparks City Charter § 8.010; Wells City Charter § 8.010)

2. Existing law sets forth various limitations upon the maximum amount of debt which may be incurred by the State and many local governmental entities. The dollar amount of these limitations, which are expressed as a percentage of the assessed valuation of the property in the pertinent governmental areas, will be raised by this bill. (See, e.g., Nev. Const. Art. 9, § 3; NRS 244A.059, 244A.453, 244A.653, 244A.655, 244A.789, 266.600, 269.425, 318.277, 379.0225, 387.400, 450.665, 474.514, 710.040, 710.210, 710.320; Caliente City Charter § 7.010; Carlon City Charter § 7.010; Carson City Charter § 7.010; Henderson City Charter § 7.010; Las Vegas City Charter § 7.040; North Las Vegas City Charter § 2.310, 7.010; Reno City Charter § 7.010; Sparks City Charter § 7.010; Wells City Charter § 7.010; Yerington City Charter § 7.010)

3. Existing law authorizes each city in this State to accumulate for up to 10 years in a fund for future capital improvements an amount of money which does not exceed 25 cents per year on each \$100 of assessed value of the property in the city. (NRS 268.045) This bill will increase the amount of money that may be accumulated in such a fund.

4. Existing law prohibits the investment of the State Permanent School Fund in the bonds of any county whose entire bonded indebtedness exceeds 10 percent of its assessed valuation and generally prohibits the State Treasurer from purchasing county bonds of an amount in excess of 4 percent of the assessed valuation of the county. (NRS 355.080) This bill will authorize additional state investments in county bonds by increasing the dollar amount of these limitations on those investments.

5. Existing law requires the board of county commissioners of a county whose population is 700,000 or more (currently Clark County) to transfer annually from the county general fund to the county health district an allocation which does not exceed the amount determined by multiplying the assessed valuation of the taxable property in the county by the rate of 3.5 cents per each \$100 of assessed valuation. (NRS 439.365) This bill will increase the maximum dollar amount of that allocation.

6. Existing law requires the Department of Taxation to reduce the rate of property taxes otherwise allowed to be levied by a city which receives revenue from county gaming licenses in a county whose population is 700,000 or more (currently Clark County) by an amount which, when multiplied by the assessed valuation of the city for the previous fiscal year, would produce revenue equal to 25 percent of the amount of revenue the city will receive from county gaming licenses for the current fiscal year. (NRS 463.327) This bill will increase the amount of property tax revenue that such a city would be prevented from collecting as a result of this mandatory reduction in its allowable tax rate.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. NRS 360.690 is hereby amended to read as follows: 360.690 1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 360.730, the Executive Director shall estimate monthly the amount each local





government, special district and enterprise district will receive from the Account pursuant to the provisions of this section.

- 2. The Executive Director shall establish a base monthly allocation for each local government, special district and enterprise district by dividing the amount determined pursuant to NRS 360.680 for each local government, special district and enterprise district by 12, and the State Treasurer shall, except as otherwise provided in subsections 3 to 8, inclusive, remit monthly that amount to each local government, special district and enterprise district.
- 3. If, after making the allocation to each enterprise district for the month, the Executive Director determines there is not sufficient money available in the county's subaccount in the Account to allocate to each local government and special district the base monthly allocation determined pursuant to subsection 2, he or she shall prorate the money in the county's subaccount and allocate to each local government and special district an amount equal to its proportionate percentage of the total amount of the base monthly allocations determined pursuant to subsection 2 for all local governments and special districts within the county. The State Treasurer shall remit that amount to the local government or special district
- 4. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 5 to 8, inclusive, if the Executive Director determines that there is money remaining in the county's subaccount in the Account after the base monthly allocation determined pursuant to subsection 2 has been allocated to each local government, special district and enterprise district, he or she shall immediately determine and allocate each:
 - (a) Local government's share of the remaining money by:
- (1) Multiplying one-twelfth of the amount allocated pursuant to NRS 360.680 by the sum of the:
- (I) Average percentage of change in the population of the local government over the 5 fiscal years immediately preceding the year in which the allocation is made, as certified by the Governor pursuant to NRS 360.285, except as otherwise provided in subsection 9; and
- (II) Average percentage of change in the [assessed valuation] taxable value of the taxable property in the local government, including [assessed valuation] the taxable value attributable to a redevelopment [agency] area but excluding the portion attributable to the net proceeds of minerals, over the year in which the allocation is made, as projected by the Department, and the 4 fiscal years immediately preceding the year in which the allocation is made; and
- (2) Using the figure calculated pursuant to subparagraph (1) to calculate and allocate to each local government an amount equal





to the proportion that the figure calculated pursuant to subparagraph (1) bears to the total amount of the figures calculated pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph and subparagraph (1) of paragraph (b), respectively, for the local governments and special districts located in the same county multiplied by the total amount available in the subaccount; and

(b) Special district's share of the remaining money by:

- (1) Multiplying one-twelfth of the amount allocated pursuant to NRS 360.680 by the average *percentage of* change in the **[assessed valuation]** *taxable value* of the taxable property in the special district, including **[assessed valuation]** *the taxable value* attributable to a redevelopment **[agency]** *area* but excluding the portion attributable to the net proceeds of minerals, over the year in which the allocation is made, as projected by the Department, and the 4 fiscal years immediately preceding the year in which the allocation is made; and
- (2) Using the figure calculated pursuant to subparagraph (1) to calculate and allocate to each special district an amount equal to the proportion that the figure calculated pursuant to subparagraph (1) bears to the total amount of the figures calculated pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph and subparagraph (1) of paragraph (a), respectively, for the local governments and special districts located in the same county multiplied by the total amount available in the subaccount.
- The State Treasurer shall remit the amount allocated to each local government or special district pursuant to this subsection.
- Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6 or 7, if the Executive Director determines that there is money remaining in the county's subaccount in the Account after the base monthly allocation determined pursuant to subsection 2 has been allocated to each local government, special district and enterprise district and that the average amount over the 5 fiscal years immediately preceding the year in which the allocation is made of the [assessed] valuation taxable value of taxable property which is attributable to the net proceeds of minerals in the county is equal to at least \$50,000,000 or that the average percentage of change in population of the county over the 5 fiscal years immediately preceding the year in which the allocation is made, as certified by the Governor pursuant to NRS 360.285, except as otherwise provided in subsection 9, is a negative figure or that the average amount over the 5 fiscal years immediately preceding the year in which the allocation is made of the [assessed valuation] taxable value of taxable property which is attributable to the net proceeds of minerals in the county is equal to at least \$50,000,000 and the average percentage of change in population of the county over the 5 fiscal





years immediately preceding the year in which the allocation is made, as certified by the Governor pursuant to NRS 360.285, except as otherwise provided in subsection 9, is a negative figure, the Executive Director shall immediately determine and allocate each:

- (a) Local government's share of the remaining money by:
- (1) Multiplying one-twelfth of the amount allocated pursuant to NRS 360.680 by 1 plus the sum of the:
- (I) Average percentage of change in the population of the local government over the 5 fiscal years immediately preceding the year in which the allocation is made, as certified by the Governor pursuant to NRS 360.285, except as otherwise provided in subsection 9; and
- (II) Average percentage of change in the [assessed valuation] taxable value of the taxable property in the local government, including [assessed valuation] the taxable value attributable to a redevelopment [agency] area but excluding the portion attributable to the net proceeds of minerals, over the year in which the allocation is made, as projected by the Department, and the 4 fiscal years immediately preceding the year in which the allocation is made; and
- (2) Using the figure calculated pursuant to subparagraph (1) to calculate and allocate to each local government an amount equal to the proportion that the figure calculated pursuant to subparagraph (1) bears to the total amount of the figures calculated pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph and subparagraph (1) of paragraph (b), respectively, for the local governments and special districts located in the same county multiplied by the total amount available in the subaccount; and
 - (b) Special district's share of the remaining money by:
- (1) Multiplying one-twelfth of the amount allocated pursuant to NRS 360.680 by 1 plus the average *percentage of* change in the **[assessed valuation]** *taxable value* of the taxable property in the special district, including **[assessed valuation]** *the taxable value* attributable to a redevelopment **[agency]** *area* but excluding the portion attributable to the net proceeds of minerals, over the year in which the allocation is made, as projected by the Department, and the 4 fiscal years immediately preceding the year in which the allocation is made; and
- (2) Using the figure calculated pursuant to subparagraph (1) to calculate and allocate to each special district an amount equal to the proportion that the figure calculated pursuant to subparagraph (1) bears to the total amount of the figures calculated pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph and subparagraph (1) of paragraph (a), respectively, for the local governments and special





districts located in the same county multiplied by the total amount available in the subaccount.

- → The State Treasurer shall remit the amount allocated to each local government or special district pursuant to this subsection.
- 6. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 8, if the Executive Director determines that there is money remaining in the county's subaccount in the Account after the base monthly allocation determined pursuant to subsection 2 has been allocated to each local government, special district and enterprise district, that the sum of the average percentage of change in population and the average percentage of change in the [assessed valuation] taxable value of taxable property, as calculated pursuant to subparagraph (1) of paragraph (a) of subsection 4 for each of those local governments, is a negative figure, and that the average percentage of change in the [assessed valuation] taxable value of the taxable property in each of those special districts, as calculated pursuant to subparagraph (1) of paragraph (b) of subsection 4, is a negative figure, he or she shall immediately determine and allocate each:
 - (a) Local government's share of the remaining money by:
- (1) Multiplying one-twelfth of the amount allocated pursuant to NRS 360.680 by 1 plus the sum of the:
- (I) Average percentage of change in the population of the local government over the 5 fiscal years immediately preceding the year in which the allocation is made, as certified by the Governor pursuant to NRS 360.285, except as otherwise provided in subsection 9: and
- (II) Average percentage of change in the [assessed valuation] taxable value of the taxable property in the local government, including [assessed valuation] the taxable value attributable to a redevelopment [agency] area but excluding the portion attributable to the net proceeds of minerals, over the year in which the allocation is made, as projected by the Department, and the 4 fiscal years immediately preceding the year in which the allocation is made; and
- (2) Using the figure calculated pursuant to subparagraph (1) to calculate and allocate to each local government an amount equal to the proportion that the figure calculated pursuant to subparagraph (1) bears to the total amount of the figures calculated pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph and subparagraph (1) of paragraph (b), respectively, for the local governments and special districts located in the same county multiplied by the total amount available in the subaccount; and
 - (b) Special district's share of the remaining money by:
- (1) Multiplying one-twelfth of the amount allocated pursuant to NRS 360.680 by 1 plus the average *percentage of* change in the





[assessed valuation] taxable value of the taxable property in the special district, including [assessed valuation] the taxable value attributable to a redevelopment [agency] area but excluding the portion attributable to the net proceeds of minerals, over the year in which the allocation is made, as projected by the Department, and the 4 fiscal years immediately preceding the year in which the allocation is made; and

- (2) Using the figure calculated pursuant to subparagraph (1) to calculate and allocate to each special district an amount equal to the proportion that the figure calculated pursuant to subparagraph (1) bears to the total amount of the figures calculated pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph and subparagraph (1) of paragraph (a), respectively, for the local governments and special districts located in the same county multiplied by the total amount available in the subaccount.
- → The State Treasurer shall remit the amount allocated to each local government or special district pursuant to this subsection.
- 7. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 8, if the Executive Director determines that there is money remaining in the county's subaccount in the Account after the base monthly allocation determined pursuant to subsection 2 has been allocated to each local government, special district and enterprise district, that the sum of the average percentage of change in population and the average percentage of change in the [assessed valuation] taxable value of taxable property, as calculated pursuant to subparagraph (1) of paragraph (a) of subsection 4 for each of those local governments, is a negative figure, and that the average percentage of change in the [assessed valuation] taxable value of the taxable property in any of those special districts, as calculated pursuant to subparagraph (1) of paragraph (b) of subsection 4, is a positive figure, he or she shall immediately determine and allocate each:
 - (a) Local government's share of the remaining money by:
- (1) Multiplying one-twelfth of the amount allocated pursuant to NRS 360.680 by 1 plus the sum of the:
- (I) Average percentage of change in the population of the local government over the 5 fiscal years immediately preceding the year in which the allocation is made, as certified by the Governor pursuant to NRS 360.285, except as otherwise provided in subsection 9; and
- (II) Average percentage of change in the [assessed valuation] taxable value of the taxable property in the local government, including [assessed valuation] the taxable value attributable to a redevelopment [agency] area but excluding the portion attributable to the net proceeds of minerals, over the year in which the allocation is made, as projected by the Department, and





the 4 fiscal years immediately preceding the year in which the allocation is made; and

- (2) Using the figure calculated pursuant to subparagraph (1) to calculate and allocate to each local government an amount equal to the proportion that the figure calculated pursuant to subparagraph (1) bears to the total amount of the figures calculated pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph and subparagraph (1) of paragraph (b), respectively, for the local governments and special districts located in the same county multiplied by the total amount available in the subaccount; and
 - (b) Special district's share of the remaining money by:
- (1) Multiplying one-twelfth of the amount allocated pursuant to NRS 360.680 by 1 plus the sum of the:
- (I) Average percentage of change in the population of the county over the 5 fiscal years immediately preceding the year in which the allocation is made, as certified by the Governor pursuant to NRS 360.285, except as otherwise provided in subsection 9; and
- (II) Average *percentage of* change in the [assessed valuation] *taxable value* of the taxable property in the special district, including [assessed valuation] *the taxable value* attributable to a redevelopment [agency] *area* but excluding the portion attributable to the net proceeds of minerals, over the year in which the allocation is made, as projected by the Department, and the 4 fiscal years immediately preceding the year in which the allocation is made; and
- (2) Using the figure calculated pursuant to subparagraph (1) to calculate and allocate to each special district an amount equal to the proportion that the figure calculated pursuant to subparagraph (1) bears to the total amount of the figures calculated pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph and subparagraph (1) of paragraph (a), respectively, for the local governments and special districts located in the same county multiplied by the total amount available in the subaccount.
- The State Treasurer shall remit the amount allocated to each local government or special district pursuant to this subsection.
- 8. The Executive Director shall not allocate any amount to a local government or special district pursuant to subsection 4, 5, 6 or 7 unless the amount distributed and allocated to each of the local governments and special districts in the county in each preceding month of the fiscal year in which the allocation is to be made was at least equal to the base monthly allocation determined pursuant to subsection 2. If the amounts distributed to the local governments and special districts in the county for the preceding months of the fiscal year in which the allocation is to be made were less than the base monthly allocation determined pursuant to subsection 2 and





the Executive Director determines there is money remaining in the county's subaccount in the Account after the distribution for the month has been made, he or she shall:

- (a) Determine the amount by which the base monthly allocations determined pursuant to subsection 2 for each local government and special district in the county for the preceding months of the fiscal year in which the allocation is to be made exceeds the amounts actually received by the local governments and special districts in the county for the same period; and
- (b) Compare the amount determined pursuant to paragraph (a) to the amount of money remaining in the county's subaccount in the Account to determine which amount is greater.
- → If the Executive Director determines that the amount determined pursuant to paragraph (a) is greater, he or she shall allocate the money remaining in the county's subaccount in the Account pursuant to the provisions of subsection 3. If the Executive Director determines that the amount of money remaining in the county's subaccount in the Account is greater, he or she shall first allocate the money necessary for each local government and special district to receive the base monthly allocation determined pursuant to subsection 2 and the State Treasurer shall remit that money so allocated. The Executive Director shall allocate any additional money in the county's subaccount in the Account pursuant to the provisions of subsection 4, 5, 6 or 7, as appropriate.
- 9. The percentage changes in population calculated pursuant to subsections 4 to 7, inclusive, must:
- (a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (c), if the Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce issues population totals that conflict with the totals certified by the Governor pursuant to NRS 360.285, be an estimate of the change in population for the calendar year, based upon the population totals issued by the Bureau of the Census.
- (b) If a new method of determining population is established pursuant to NRS 360.283, be adjusted in a manner that will result in the percentage change being based on population determined pursuant to the new method for both the fiscal year in which the allocation is made and the fiscal year immediately preceding the year in which the allocation is made.
- (c) If a local government files a formal appeal with the Bureau of the Census concerning the population total of the local government issued by the Bureau of the Census, be calculated using the population total certified by the Governor pursuant to NRS 360.285 until the appeal is resolved. If additional money is allocated to the local government because the population total certified by the Governor is greater than the population total issued by the Bureau of





the Census, the State Treasurer shall deposit that additional money in a separate interest-bearing account. Upon resolution of the appeal, if the population total finally determined pursuant to the appeal is:

- (1) Equal to or less than the population total initially issued by the Bureau of the Census, the State Treasurer shall transfer the total amount in the separate interest-bearing account, including interest but excluding any administrative fees, to the Local Government Tax Distribution Account for allocation among the local governments in the county pursuant to subsection 4, 5, 6 or 7, as appropriate.
- (2) Greater than the population total initially issued by the Bureau of the Census, the Executive Director shall calculate the amount that would have been allocated to the local government pursuant to subsection 4, 5, 6 or 7, as appropriate, if the population total finally determined pursuant to the appeal had been used and the State Treasurer shall remit to the local government an amount equal to the difference between the amount actually distributed and the amount calculated pursuant to this subparagraph or the total amount in the separate interest-bearing account, including interest but excluding any administrative fees, whichever is less.
- 10. On or before February 15 of each year, the Executive Director shall provide to each local government, special district and enterprise district a preliminary estimate of the revenue it will receive from the Account for that fiscal year.
- 11. On or before March 15 of each year, the Executive Director shall:
- (a) Make an estimate of the receipts from each tax included in the Account on an accrual basis for the next fiscal year in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, including an estimate for each county of the receipts from each tax included in the Account; and
- (b) Provide to each local government, special district and enterprise district an estimate of the amount that local government, special district or enterprise district would receive based upon the estimate made pursuant to paragraph (a) and calculated pursuant to the provisions of this section.
- 12. A local government, special district or enterprise district may use the estimate provided by the Executive Director pursuant to subsection 11 in the preparation of its budget.

Sec. 2. NRS 360.695 is hereby amended to read as follows:

360.695 1. If the population and [assessed valuation] taxable value of the taxable property, except any [assessed valuation] taxable value attributable to the net proceeds of minerals, within a local government or special district has decreased in each of the 3 fiscal years immediately preceding the current fiscal year, the





Executive Director shall review the amount allocated to the local government or special district from the Account pursuant to NRS 360.680, to determine whether to adjust the allocation. The local government or special district may submit information to assist the Executive Director in making a determination. If the Executive Director determines that an adjustment to the allocation of the local government or special district is necessary, the Executive Director shall submit his or her findings on the matter to the Committee on Local Government Finance.

- 2. The Committee on Local Government Finance shall review the findings submitted by the Executive Director pursuant to subsection 1. If the committee determines that an adjustment to the amount allocated to the local government or special district pursuant to NRS 360.680 is appropriate, the committee shall submit a recommendation to the Nevada Tax Commission that sets forth the amount of the recommended adjustment. If the Committee determines that the adjustment is not appropriate, that decision is not subject to review by the Nevada Tax Commission.
- 3. The Nevada Tax Commission shall schedule a public hearing within 30 days after the Committee on Local Government Finance submits its recommendation. The Nevada Tax Commission shall provide public notice of the hearing at least 10 days before the date on which the hearing will be held. The Executive Director shall provide copies of all documents relevant to the adjustment recommended by the Committee on Local Government Finance to the governing body of each local government and special district that is located in the same county as the local government or special district that is subject to the recommended adjustment.
- 4. If, after the public hearing, the Nevada Tax Commission determines that the recommended adjustment is appropriate, it shall order the Executive Director to adjust the amount allocated to the local government or special district pursuant to NRS 360.680.
 - Sec. 3. NRS 361.225 is hereby amended to read as follows: 361.225 All property subject to taxation must be assessed at
 - 361.225 All property subject to taxation must be assessed at :

 1. The rate of 35 percent of its taxable value | for purposes
- of taxation during each fiscal year beginning before July 1, 2014;

 The rate of 36 percent of its taxable value for purposes of
- 2. The rate of 36 percent of its taxable value for purposes of taxation during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2014;
- 3. The rate of 37 percent of its taxable value for purposes of taxation during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2015;
- 4. The rate of 38 percent of its taxable value for purposes of taxation during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2016;
- 5. The rate of 39 percent of its taxable value for purposes of taxation during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2017;





6. The rate of 40 percent of its taxable value for purposes of taxation during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2018;

7. The rate of 41 percent of its taxable value for purposes of taxation during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2019;

8. The rate of 42 percent of its taxable value for purposes of taxation during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2020;

9. The rate of 43 percent of its taxable value for purposes of taxation during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2021;

10. The rate of 44 percent of its taxable value for purposes of taxation during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2022; and

11. The rate of 45 percent of its taxable value for purposes of taxation during each fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 2023.

Sec. 4. NRS 361.260 is hereby amended to read as follows:

361.260 1. Each year, the county assessor, except as otherwise required by a particular statute, shall ascertain by diligent inquiry and examination all real and secured personal property that is in the county on July 1 which is subject to taxation, and also the names of all persons, corporations, associations, companies or firms owning the property. The county assessor shall then determine the taxable value of all such property, and shall then list and assess it to the person, firm, corporation, association or company owning it on July 1 of that fiscal year. The county assessor shall take the same action at any time between May 1 and the following April 30, with respect to personal property which is to be placed on the unsecured tax roll.

- 2. At any time before the lien date for the following fiscal year, the county assessor may include additional personal property and mobile and manufactured homes on the secured tax roll if the owner of the personal property or mobile or manufactured home owns real property within the same taxing district which has an assessed value that is equal to or greater than the taxes for 3 years on both the real property and the personal property or mobile or manufactured home, plus penalties. Personal property and mobile and manufactured homes in the county on July 1, but not on the secured tax roll for the current year, must be placed on the unsecured tax roll for the current year.
- 3. An improvement on real property in existence on July 1 whose existence was not ascertained in time to be placed on the secured roll for that tax year and which is not governed by subsection 4 must be placed on the unsecured tax roll.
- 4. The value of any property apportioned among counties pursuant to NRS 361.320, 361.321 and 361.323 must be added to the central assessment roll at the assessed value established by the





Nevada Tax Commission or as established pursuant to an appeal to the State Board of Equalization.

- 5. In addition to the inquiry and examination required in subsection 1, for any property not reappraised in the current assessment year, the county assessor shall determine its assessed value for that year by:
- (a) Determining the replacement cost, subtracting all applicable depreciation and obsolescence, applying the assessment ratio for improvements, if any, and applying a factor for land to the assessed value for the preceding year; or
- (b) Applying to the assessed value for the preceding year a factor for improvements, if any, as adopted by the Nevada Tax Commission in the manner required by NRS 361.261, and a factor for land developed by the county assessor and approved by the Commission. The factor for land must be so chosen that the median ratio of the assessed value of the land to the taxable value of the land in each area subject to the factor is:
- (1) For each fiscal year beginning before July 1, 2014, not less than 30 percent nor more than 35 percent;
- (2) For the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2014, not less than 31 percent nor more than 36 percent;
- (3) For the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2015, not less than 32 percent nor more than 37 percent;
- (4) For the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2016, not less than 33 percent nor more than 38 percent;
- (5) For the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2017, not less than 34 percent nor more than 39 percent;
- (6) For the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2018, not less than 35 percent nor more than 40 percent;
- 30 (7) For the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2019, not less than 36 percent nor more than 41 percent;
- 32 (8) For the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2020, not less than 37 percent nor more than 42 percent;
- 34 (9) For the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2021, not less 35 than 38 percent nor more than 43 percent;
 - (10) For the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2022, not less than 39 percent nor more than 44 percent; and
 - (11) For each fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 2023, not less than 40 percent nor more than 45 percent.
 - 6. The county assessor shall reappraise all real property at least once every 5 years.
 - 7. The county assessor shall use the standards for appraising and reappraising land adopted by the Nevada Tax Commission pursuant to NRS 360.250. In using the standards, the county





assessor shall consider comparable sales of land before July 1 of the year before the lien date.

8. Each county assessor shall submit a written request to the board of county commissioners and the governing body of each of the local governments located in the county which maintain a unit of government that issues building permits for a copy of each building permit that is issued. Upon receipt of such a request, the governing body shall direct the unit which issues the permits to provide a copy of each permit to the county assessor within a reasonable time after issuance.

Sec. 5. NRS 361.300 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 361.300 1. On or before January 1 of each year, the county assessor shall transmit to the county clerk, post at the front door of the courthouse and publish in a newspaper published in the county a notice to the effect that the secured tax roll is completed and open for inspection by interested persons of the county. A notice issued pursuant to this subsection must include a statement that the secured tax roll is available for inspection as specified in paragraph (b) of subsection 3. The statement published in the newspaper must be displayed in the format used for advertisements and printed in at least 10-point bold type or font.
- 2. If the county assessor fails to complete the assessment roll in the manner and at the time specified in this section, the board of county commissioners shall not allow the county assessor a salary or other compensation for any day after January 1 during which the roll is not completed, unless excused by the board of county commissioners.
- 3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, each board of county commissioners shall by resolution, before December 1 of any fiscal year in which assessment is made, require the county assessor to prepare a list of all the taxpayers on the secured roll in the county and the total valuation of property on which they severally pay taxes and direct the county assessor:
 - (a) To cause such list and valuations to be:
- (1) Printed and delivered by the county assessor or mailed by him or her on or before January 1 of the fiscal year in which assessment is made to each taxpayer in the county; or
- (2) Published once on or before January 1 of the fiscal year in which assessment is made in a newspaper of general circulation in the county; and
 - (b) To cause such list and valuations to be:
- (1) Posted in a public area of the public libraries and branch libraries located in the county;
 - (2) Posted at the office of the county assessor; and





- (3) Published on an Internet website that is maintained by the county assessor or, if the county assessor does not maintain an Internet website, on an Internet website that is maintained by the county.
- 4. A board of county commissioners may, in the resolution required by subsection 3, authorize the county assessor not to deliver or mail the list, as provided in subparagraph (1) of paragraph (a) of subsection 3, to taxpayers whose property [is assessed at \$1,000] has a taxable value of \$2,857 or less and direct the county assessor to mail to each such taxpayer a statement of the amount of his or her assessment. Failure by a taxpayer to receive such a mailed statement does not invalidate any assessment.
- 5. The several boards of county commissioners in the State may allow the bill contracted with their approval by the county assessor under this section on a claim to be allowed and paid as are other claims against the county.
 - 6. Whenever:

- (a) Any property on the secured tax roll is appraised or reappraised pursuant to NRS 361.260, the county assessor shall, on or before December 18 of the fiscal year in which the appraisal or reappraisal is made, deliver or mail to each owner of such property a written notice stating the assessed valuation of the property as determined from the appraisal or reappraisal. A notice issued pursuant to this paragraph must include a statement that the secured tax roll is available for inspection as specified in paragraph (b) of subsection 3. If such a statement is published in a newspaper, the statement must be displayed in the format used for advertisements and printed in at least 10-point bold type or font.
- (b) Any personal property billed on the unsecured tax roll is appraised or reappraised pursuant to NRS 361.260, the delivery or mailing to the owner of such property of an individual tax bill or individual tax notice for the property shall be deemed to constitute adequate notice to the owner of the assessed valuation of the property as determined from the appraisal or reappraisal.
- 7. If the secured tax roll is changed pursuant to NRS 361.310, the county assessor shall mail an amended notice of assessed valuation to each affected taxpayer. The notice must include:
- (a) The information set forth in subsection 6 for the new assessed valuation.
 - (b) The dates for appealing the new assessed valuation.
- 8. Failure by the taxpayer to receive a notice required by this section does not invalidate the appraisal or reappraisal.
- 9. In addition to complying with subsections 6 and 7, a county assessor shall:





- (a) Provide without charge a copy of a notice of assessed valuation to the owner of the property upon request.
- (b) Post the information included in a notice of assessed valuation on a website or other Internet site, if any, that is operated or administered by or on behalf of the county or the county assessor.
 - **Sec. 6.** NRS 361.333 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 361.333 1. Not later than May 1 of each year, the Department shall:
- (a) Determine the ratio of the assessed value of each type or class of property for which the county assessor has the responsibility of assessing in each county to:
- (1) The assessed value of comparable property in the remaining counties.
- (2) The taxable value of that type or class of property within that county.
- (b) Publish and deliver to the county assessors and the boards of county commissioners of the counties of this state:
- (1) A comparison of the latest median ratio, overall ratio and coefficient of dispersion of the median for:
 - (I) The total property for each of the 17 counties; and
 - (II) Each major class of property within each county.
- (2) A determination whether each county has adequate procedures to ensure that all property subject to taxation is being assessed in a correct and timely manner.
- (3) A summary for each county of any deficiencies that were discovered in carrying out the study of those ratios.
- 2. The Nevada Tax Commission shall allocate the counties into three groups such that the work of conducting the study is approximately the same for each group. The Department shall conduct the study in one group each year. The Commission may from time to time reallocate counties among the groups, but each county must be studied at least once in every 3 years.
- 3. In conducting the study the Department shall include an adequate sample of each major class of property and may use any statistical criteria that will indicate an accurate ratio of taxable value to assessed value and an accurate measure of equality in assessment.
- 4. During the month of May of each year, the board of county commissioners, or a representative designated by the board's chair, and the county assessor, or a representative designated by the assessor, of each county in which the study was conducted shall meet with the Nevada Tax Commission. The board of county commissioners and the county assessor, or their representatives, shall:





- (a) Present evidence to the Nevada Tax Commission of the steps taken to ensure that all property subject to taxation within the county has been assessed as required by law.
- (b) Demonstrate to the Nevada Tax Commission that any adjustments in assessments ordered in the preceding year as a result of the procedure provided in paragraph (c) of subsection 5 have been complied with.
- 5. At the conclusion of each meeting with the board of county commissioners and the county assessor, or their representatives, the Nevada Tax Commission may:
- (a) If it finds that all property subject to taxation within the county has been assessed at the proper percentage, take no further action.
- (b) If it finds that any class of property is assessed at less or more than the proper percentage, and if the board of county commissioners approves, order a specified percentage increase or decrease in the assessed valuation of that class on the succeeding tax list and assessment roll.
 - (c) If it finds [the]:

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- (1) The existence of underassessment or overassessment wherein the ratio of assessed value to taxable value is **[less]**:
- (I) Less than 32 percent or more than 36 percent in any of the **!following classes:**
 - (1) Improvement values for the reappraisal area;
- 25 (2) Land values for the reappraisal area; and 26
 - (3) Total property values for each of the following use categories in the reappraisal area:
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 - (II) Single-family residential;
 (III) Multi-residential;
 (IV) Commercial and industrial; and
- (V) Rural, 32 33
 - designated classes for the reappraisal area of the county which are required by law to be assessed at 35 percent of their taxable value [, if];
 - (II) Less than 33 percent or more than 37 percent in any of the designated classes for the reappraisal area of the county which are required by law to be assessed at 36 percent of their taxable value:
 - (III) Less than 34 percent or more than 38 percent in any of the designated classes for the reappraisal area of the county which are required by law to be assessed at 37 percent of their taxable value;
 - (IV) Less than 35 percent or more than 39 percent in any of the designated classes for the reappraisal area of the county





which are required by law to be assessed at 38 percent of their taxable value:

- (V) Less than 36 percent or more than 40 percent in any of the designated classes for the reappraisal area of the county which are required by law to be assessed at 39 percent of their taxable value;
- (VI) Less than 37 percent or more than 41 percent in any of the designated classes for the reappraisal area of the county which are required by law to be assessed at 40 percent of their taxable value;
- (VII) Less than 38 percent or more than 42 percent in any of the designated classes for the reappraisal area of the county which are required by law to be assessed at 41 percent of their taxable value;
- (VIII) Less than 39 percent or more than 43 percent in any of the designated classes for the reappraisal area of the county which are required by law to be assessed at 42 percent of their taxable value;
- (IX) Less than 40 percent or more than 44 percent in any of the designated classes for the reappraisal area of the county which are required by law to be assessed at 43 percent of their taxable value;
- (X) Less than 41 percent or more than 45 percent in any of the designated classes for the reappraisal area of the county which are required by law to be assessed at 44 percent of their taxable value; or
- (XI) Less than 42 percent or more than 46 percent in any of the designated classes for the reappraisal area of the county which are required by law to be assessed at 45 percent of their taxable value;
- (2) That in the nonreappraisal area the approved land and improvement factors are not being correctly applied or new construction is not being added to the assessment roll in a timely manner [, or if]; or
- (3) That the board of county commissioners does not agree to an increase or decrease in assessed value as provided in paragraph (b),
- order the board of county commissioners to employ forthwith one or more qualified appraisers approved by the Department. The payment of those appraisers' fees is a proper charge against the county notwithstanding that the amount of such fees has not been budgeted in accordance with law. The appraisers shall determine whether or not the county assessor has assessed all real and personal property in the county subject to taxation at the rate of assessment required by law. The appraisers may cooperate with the Department





in making their determination if so agreed by the appraisers and the 2 Department, and shall cooperate with the Department in preparing a report to the Nevada Tax Commission. The report to the Nevada 3 4 Tax Commission must be made on or before October 1 following 5 the date of the order. If the report indicates that any real or personal property in the county subject to taxation has not been assessed at 7 the rate required by law, a copy of the report must be transmitted to 8 the board of county commissioners by the Department before 9 November 1. The board of county commissioners shall then order the county assessor to raise or lower the assessment of such property 10 11 to the rate required by law on the succeeding tax list and assessment 12 roll.

- 6. The Nevada Tax Commission may adopt regulations reasonably necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.
- 7. Any county assessor who refuses to increase or decrease the assessment of any property pursuant to an order of the Nevada Tax Commission or the board of county commissioners as provided in this section is guilty of malfeasance in office.
 - 8. As used in this section, "designated classes" means:
 - (a) Improvement values for the reappraisal area;
 - (b) Land values for the reappraisal area; and
- (c) Total property values for each of the following use categories in the reappraisal area:
 - (1) Vacant;
 - (2) Single-family residential;
 - (3) Multi-residential;
 - (4) Commercial and industrial; and
 - (5) *Rural*.

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Sec. 7. NRS 361.4722 is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. Except as otherwise provided in or required to carry out the provisions of subsection 3 and NRS 361.4725 to 361.4729, inclusive, the owner of any parcel or other taxable unit of property, including property entered on the central assessment roll, for which an assessed valuation was separately established for the immediately preceding fiscal year is entitled to a partial abatement of the ad valorem taxes levied in a county on that property each fiscal year equal to the amount by which the product of the combined rate of all ad valorem taxes levied in that county on the property for that fiscal year and the amount of the assessed valuation of the property which is taxable in that county for that fiscal year, excluding any amount of that assessed valuation attributable to any increase in the [assessed valuation] taxable value of the property from the immediately preceding fiscal year as a result of any improvement to or change in the actual or authorized use of the property, exceeds the sum obtained by adding:





(a) The amount of all the ad valorem taxes:

(1) Levied in that county on the property for the immediately

3 preceding fiscal year; or

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- (2) Which would have been levied in that county on the property for the immediately preceding fiscal year if not for any exemptions from taxation that applied to the property for that prior fiscal year but do not apply to the property for the current fiscal year.
- → whichever is greater; and
- (b) A percentage of the amount determined pursuant to paragraph (a) which is equal to:

(1) The greater of:

- (I) The average percentage of change in the assessed valuation of all the taxable property in the county, as determined by the Department, over the fiscal year in which the levy is made and the 9 immediately preceding fiscal years;
- (II) Twice the percentage of increase in the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers, U.S. City Average (All Items) for the immediately preceding calendar year; or
 - (III) Zero; or
 - (2) Eight percent,
- 22 → whichever is less.
 - Except as otherwise provided in or required to carry out the provisions of NRS 361.4725 to 361.4729, inclusive, the owner of any remainder parcel of real property for which no assessed valuation was separately established for the immediately preceding fiscal year, is entitled to a partial abatement of the ad valorem taxes levied in a county on that property for a fiscal year equal to the amount by which the product of the combined rate of all ad valorem taxes levied in that county on the property for that fiscal year and the amount of the assessed valuation of the property which is taxable in that county for that fiscal year, excluding any amount of that assessed valuation attributable to any improvement to or change in the actual or authorized use of the property that would not have been included in the calculation of the assessed valuation of the property for the immediately preceding fiscal year if an assessed valuation had been separately established for that property for that prior fiscal year, exceeds the sum obtained by adding:
 - (a) The amount of all the ad valorem taxes:
 - (1) Which would have been levied in that county on the property for the immediately preceding fiscal year if an assessed valuation had been separately established for that property for that prior fiscal year based upon all the assumptions, costs, values, calculations and other factors and considerations that would have





been used for the valuation of that property for that prior fiscal year; or

- (2) Which would have been levied in that county on the property for the immediately preceding fiscal year if an assessed valuation had been separately established for that property for that prior fiscal year based upon all the assumptions, costs, values, calculations and other factors and considerations that would have been used for the valuation of that property for that prior fiscal year, and if not for any exemptions from taxation that applied to the property for that prior fiscal year but do not apply to the property for the current fiscal year,
- → whichever is greater; and

- (b) A percentage of the amount determined pursuant to paragraph (a) which is equal to:
 - (1) The greater of:
- (I) The average percentage of change in the assessed valuation of all the taxable property in the county, as determined by the Department, over the fiscal year in which the levy is made and the 9 immediately preceding fiscal years;
- (II) Twice the percentage of increase in the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers, U.S. City Average (All Items) for the immediately preceding calendar year; or
 - (III) Zero; or
- (2) Eight percent,
- → whichever is less.
- 3. The provisions of subsection 1 do not apply to any property for which the provisions of subsection 1 of NRS 361.4723 or subsection 1 of NRS 361.4724 provide a greater abatement from taxation.
- 4. Except as otherwise required to carry out the provisions of NRS 361.4732 and any regulations adopted pursuant to NRS 361.4733, the amount of any reduction in the ad valorem taxes levied in a county for a fiscal year as a result of the application of the provisions of subsections 1 and 2 must be deducted from the amount of ad valorem taxes each taxing entity would otherwise be entitled to receive for that fiscal year in the same proportion as the rate of ad valorem taxes levied in the county on the property by or on behalf of that taxing entity for that fiscal year bears to the combined rate of all ad valorem taxes levied in the county on the property by or on behalf of all taxing entities for that fiscal year.
- 5. The Nevada Tax Commission shall adopt such regulations as it deems appropriate to ensure that this section is carried out in a uniform and equal manner.
- 6. For the purposes of this section, "remainder parcel of real property" means a parcel of real property which remains after the





creation of new parcels of real property for development from one or more existing parcels of real property, if the use of that remaining parcel has not changed from the immediately preceding fiscal year.

Sec. 8. NRS 361.4723 is hereby amended to read as follows:

361.4723 The Legislature hereby finds and declares that an increase in the tax bill of the owner of a home by more than 3 percent over the tax bill of that homeowner for the previous year constitutes a severe economic hardship within the meaning of subsection 10 of Section 1 of Article 10 of the Nevada Constitution. The Legislature therefore directs a partial abatement of taxes for such homeowners as follows:

- 1. Except as otherwise provided in or required to carry out the provisions of subsection 2 and NRS 361.4725 to 361.4729, inclusive, the owner of a single-family residence which is the primary residence of the owner is entitled to a partial abatement of the ad valorem taxes levied in a county on that property each fiscal year equal to the amount by which the product of the combined rate of all ad valorem taxes levied in that county on the property for that fiscal year and the amount of the assessed valuation of the property which is taxable in that county for that fiscal year, excluding any amount of that assessed valuation attributable to any increase in the [assessed valuation] taxable value of the property from the immediately preceding fiscal year as a result of any improvement to or change in the actual or authorized use of the property, exceeds the sum obtained by adding:
 - (a) The amount of all the ad valorem taxes:
- (1) Levied in that county on the property for the immediately preceding fiscal year; or
- (2) Which would have been levied in that county on the property for the immediately preceding fiscal year if not for any exemptions from taxation that applied to the property for that prior fiscal year but do not apply to the property for the current fiscal year
- whichever is greater; and
- (b) Three percent of the amount determined pursuant to paragraph (a).
- 2. The provisions of subsection 1 do not apply to any property for which:
- (a) No assessed valuation was separately established for the immediately preceding fiscal year; or
- (b) The provisions of subsection 1 of NRS 361.4722 provide a greater abatement from taxation.
- 3. Except as otherwise required to carry out the provisions of NRS 361.4732 and any regulations adopted pursuant to NRS 361.4733, the amount of any reduction in the ad valorem taxes





levied in a county for a fiscal year as a result of the application of the provisions of subsection 1 must be deducted from the amount of ad valorem taxes each taxing entity would otherwise be entitled to receive for that fiscal year in the same proportion as the rate of ad valorem taxes levied in the county on the property by or on behalf of that taxing entity for that fiscal year bears to the combined rate of all ad valorem taxes levied in the county on the property by or on behalf of all taxing entities for that fiscal year.

- 4. The Nevada Tax Commission shall adopt such regulations as it deems appropriate to carry out this section, including, without limitation, regulations providing a methodology for applying the partial abatement provided pursuant to subsection 1 to a parcel of real property of which only a portion qualifies as a single-family residence which is the primary residence of the owner and the remainder is used in another manner.
- 5. The owner of a single-family residence does not become ineligible for the partial abatement provided pursuant to subsection 1 as a result of:
- (a) The operation of a home business out of a portion of that single-family residence; or
- (b) The manner in which title is held by the owner if the owner occupies the residence, including, without limitation, if the owner has placed the title in a trust for purposes of estate planning.
 - 6. For the purposes of this section:
 - (a) "Primary residence of the owner" means a residence which:
- (1) Is designated by the owner as the primary residence of the owner in this State, exclusive of any other residence of the owner in this State; and
- (2) Is not rented, leased or otherwise made available for exclusive occupancy by any person other than the owner of the residence and members of the family of the owner of the residence.
- (b) "Single-family residence" means a parcel or other unit of real property or unit of personal property which is intended or designed to be occupied by one family with facilities for living, sleeping, cooking and eating.
 - (c) "Unit of personal property" includes, without limitation, any:
- (1) Mobile or manufactured home, whether or not the owner thereof also owns the real property upon which it is located; or
- (2) Taxable unit of a condominium, common-interest community, planned unit development or similar property,
- if classified as personal property for the purposes of this chapter.
- (d) "Unit of real property" includes, without limitation, any taxable unit of a condominium, common-interest community, planned unit development or similar property, if classified as real property for the purposes of this chapter.





- **Sec. 9.** NRS 361.4724 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 361.4724 The Legislature hereby finds and declares that many Nevadans who cannot afford to own their own homes would be adversely affected by large unanticipated increases in property taxes, as those tax increases are passed down to renters in the form of rent increases and therefore the benefits of a charitable exemption pursuant to subsection 8 of Section 1 of Article 10 of the Nevada Constitution should be afforded to those Nevadans through an abatement granted to the owners of residential rental dwellings who charge rent that does not exceed affordable housing standards for low-income housing. The Legislature therefore directs a partial abatement of taxes for such owners as follows:
- Except as otherwise provided in or required to carry out the provisions of subsection 2 and NRS 361.4725 to 361.4729, inclusive, if the amount of rent collected from each of the tenants of a residential dwelling does not exceed the fair market rent for the county in which the dwelling is located, as most recently published by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, the owner of the dwelling is entitled to a partial abatement of the ad valorem taxes levied in a county on that property for each fiscal year equal to the amount by which the product of the combined rate of all ad valorem taxes levied in that county on the property for that fiscal year and the amount of the assessed valuation of the property which is taxable in that county for that fiscal year, excluding any amount of that assessed valuation attributable to any increase in the [assessed valuation] taxable *value* of the property from the immediately preceding fiscal year as a result of any improvement to or change in the actual or authorized use of the property, exceeds the sum obtained by adding:
 - (a) The amount of all the ad valorem taxes:
- (1) Levied in that county on the property for the immediately preceding fiscal year; or
- (2) Which would have been levied in that county on the property for the immediately preceding fiscal year if not for any exemptions from taxation that applied to the property for that prior fiscal year but do not apply to the property for the current fiscal year,
- → whichever is greater; and
- (b) Three percent of the amount determined pursuant to paragraph (a).
 - The provisions of subsection 1 do not apply to:
 - (a) Any hotels, motels or other forms of transient lodging;
- (b) Any property for which no assessed valuation was separately 44 established for the immediately preceding fiscal year; and



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- (c) Any property for which the provisions of subsection 1 of NRS 361.4722 provide a greater abatement from taxation.
- 3. Except as otherwise required to carry out the provisions of NRS 361.4732 and any regulations adopted pursuant to NRS 361.4733, the amount of any reduction in the ad valorem taxes levied in a county for a fiscal year as a result of the application of the provisions of subsection 1 must be deducted from the amount of ad valorem taxes each taxing entity would otherwise be entitled to receive for that fiscal year in the same proportion as the rate of ad valorem taxes levied in the county on the property by or on behalf of that taxing entity for that fiscal year bears to the combined rate of all ad valorem taxes levied in the county on the property by or on behalf of all taxing entities for that fiscal year.
- 4. The Nevada Tax Commission shall adopt such regulations as it deems appropriate to carry out this section.
 - **Sec. 10.** NRS 361.4726 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 361.4726 1. Except as otherwise provided by specific statute, if any legislative act which becomes effective after April 6, 2005, imposes a duty on a taxing entity to levy a new ad valorem tax or to increase the rate of an existing ad valorem tax, the amount of the new tax or increase in the rate of the existing tax is exempt from each partial abatement from taxation provided pursuant to NRS 361.4722, 361.4723 and 361.4724.
 - 2. For the purposes of this section [, "taxing]:
- (a) An increase in the required rate of assessment of property does not constitute an increase in the rate of an existing ad valorem tax.
 - (b) "Taxing entity" does not include the State.
 - **Sec. 11.** NRS 361.4733 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 361.4733 1. The Committee on Local Government Finance shall adopt:
- (a) Such regulations as it determines to be appropriate to provide for the allocation among the appropriate taxing entities of the amount of any reduction in the ad valorem taxes levied on a parcel or other taxable unit of real property as a result of the application of NRS 361.4722, 361.4723 and 361.4724, in accordance with the principles that:
- (1) Any reduction in the ad valorem taxes levied on a parcel or other taxable unit of real property as a result of the application of NRS 361.4722, 361.4723 and 361.4724 which is caused by an increase in the rate of taxes imposed by one or more taxing entities should be allocated before the allocation of any such reduction which is caused by any increase in the taxable value or assessed value of the property;





- (2) Any reduction in the ad valorem taxes levied on a parcel or other taxable unit of real property as a result of the application of NRS 361.4722, 361.4723 and 361.4724 which is caused by an increase in the taxable value of the property should be allocated before the allocation of any such reduction which is caused by an increase in the rate of assessment of the property;
- (3) Any reduction in the ad valorem taxes levied on a parcel or other taxable unit of real property as a result of the application of NRS 361.4722, 361.4723 and 361.4724 which is caused by an increase in the rate of taxes imposed by one or more taxing entities should be allocated to the taxing entities that would have received the benefit of that increase in proportion to the relative amount of benefit that otherwise would have been received from that increase;
- [(2)] (4) Any increase in the rate of ad valorem taxes imposed by a taxing entity should not affect the amount of ad valorem taxes received by other taxing entities, except for redevelopment agencies and tax increment areas whose property tax receipts depend on the tax rate of the taxing entity that increases its rate of taxes and whose territory is included, in whole or in part, in the territory of the taxing entity that increases its rate of taxes; and
- [(3)] (5) A taxing entity that does not increase its rate of ad valorem taxes should not be allocated any reduction in the ad valorem taxes levied on a parcel or other taxable unit of real property as a result of the application of NRS 361.4722, 361.4723 and 361.4724, except for any reduction caused by an increase in the *taxable value or* assessed value of that parcel or other taxable unit of real property; and
 - (b) Subject to the principles set forth in paragraph (a):
- (1) Such regulations as it determines to be appropriate for the administration and interpretation of the provisions of NRS 361.4732; and
- (2) Regulations which provide methodologies for allocating among the appropriate taxing entities the amount of any reduction in the ad valorem taxes levied on a parcel or other taxable unit of real property as a result of the application of NRS 361.4722, 361.4723 and 361.4724 if the property is included in or excluded from the boundaries of a redevelopment area, tax increment area or taxing entity after June 14, 2005.
- 2. Any regulations adopted by the Committee on Local Government Finance pursuant to this section must be adopted in the manner prescribed for state agencies in chapter 233B of NRS.
 - Sec. 12. NRS 361.7376 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 361.7376 1. The owner of a single-family residence may file a claim to postpone the payment of all or any part of the property tax accrued against his or her residence if:





- (a) The residence is placed upon the secured or unsecured tax roll and has [an assessed] a taxable value of not more than [\$175,000;] \$500,000;
- (b) He or she or any other owner of the residence does not own any other real property in this state that has {an assessed} a taxable value of more than {\$30,000;} \$85,714;
- (c) The residence has been occupied by the owner for at least 6 months;
- (d) The owner is not the subject of any proceeding for bankruptcy;
- (e) The owner owes no delinquent property taxes on the residence for a year other than the year in which the application is submitted:
- (f) The owner has suffered severe economic hardship that was caused by circumstances beyond his or her control, including, without limitation, an illness or a disability that is expected to last for a continuous period of at least 12 months; and
- (g) The total annual income of the members of the owner's household is at or below the federally designated level signifying poverty.
- 2. The amount of property tax that may be postponed pursuant to the provisions of NRS 361.736 to 361.7398, inclusive, may not exceed the amount of property tax that will accrue against the single-family residence in the succeeding 3 fiscal years.
 - **Sec. 13.** NRS 361A.130 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 361A.130 1. If the property is found to be agricultural real property, the county assessor shall determine its value for agricultural use and assess it for taxes to be collected in [the] each ensuing fiscal year at [35 percent] the same percentage of that value [.] as the rate of assessment required by NRS 361.225 for that year.
- 2. The agricultural use assessment must be maintained in the records of the assessor and must be made available to any person upon request. The property owner must be notified of the agricultural use assessment in the manner provided for notification of taxable value assessments. The notice must contain the following statement: Deferred taxes will become due on this parcel if it is converted to a higher use.
- Sec. 14. NRS 361A.220 is hereby amended to read as follows: 361A.220 1. If property is to be assessed as open-space real property, the county assessor shall determine its value for open-space use and assess it for taxes to be collected in [the] each ensuing fiscal year at [35 percent] the same percentage of that value [-] as the rate of assessment required by NRS 361.225 for that year.





- 2. The open-space use assessment must be maintained in the records of the assessor and must be made available to any person upon request. The property owner must be notified of the open-space use assessment in the manner provided for notification of taxable value assessments. The notice must contain the statement: Deferred taxes will become due on any portion of this parcel which is converted to a higher use.
 - **Sec. 15.** NRS 350.014 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 350.014 1. Before any proposal to incur a general obligation debt or levy a special elective tax may be submitted to the electors of a municipality, before any issuance of general obligation bonds pursuant to subsection 4 of NRS 350.020, before entering into an installment-purchase agreement with a term of more than 10 years or, before any other formal action may be taken preliminary to the incurrence of any general obligation debt, the proposed incurrence or levy must receive the favorable vote of two-thirds of the members of the commission of each county in which the municipality is situated.
- 2. Before the board of trustees of a district organized or reorganized pursuant to chapter 318 of NRS whose population within its boundaries is less than 5,000 incurs a medium-term obligation or otherwise borrows money or issues securities to evidence such borrowing, other than securities representing a general obligation debt or installment-purchase agreements with a term of 10 years or less, the proposed borrowing or issuing of securities must receive the favorable vote of a majority of the members of the commission of each county in which the district is situated.
- 3. When any municipality other than a general improvement district whose population within its boundaries is less than 5,000 issues any special obligations, it shall so notify in its annual report the commission of each county in which any of its territory is situated.
- 4. The commission shall not approve any proposal submitted to it pursuant to this section by a municipality:
- (a) Which, if the proposal is for the financing of a capital improvement, is not included in its plan for capital improvement submitted pursuant to NRS 350.013, if such a plan is required to be submitted:
 - (b) If, based upon:
- (1) Estimates of the amount of tax revenue from property taxes needed for the special elective tax, or to repay the general obligation debt, and the dates that revenue will be needed, as provided by the municipality;





- (2) Estimates of the assessed valuation of the municipality for each of the years in which tax revenue is needed, as provided by the municipality;
- (3) The amount of any other required levies of property taxes, as shown on the most recently filed final budgets of each entity authorized to levy property taxes on any property within the municipality submitting the proposal; and
- (4) Any other factor the municipality discloses to the commission.
- the proposal would result in a combined property tax rate in any of the overlapping entities within the county which exceeds the limit provided in NRS 361.453, unless the proposal also includes an agreement which feomplies with NRS 361.457 and which is approved by the governing bodies of all affected municipalities within the area as to how the combined property tax rates will be brought into compliance with the statutory limitation or unless the commission adopts a plan that is approved by the Executive Director of the Department of Taxation pursuant to which the combined property tax rate will be in compliance with the statutory limitation; or
- (c) If, based upon the factors listed in subparagraphs (1) to (4), inclusive, of paragraph (b), the proposal will affect the ability of an affected governmental entity to levy the maximum amount of property taxes that it may levy pursuant to NRS 354.59811, unless:
- (1) The proposal includes a resolution approving the proposal pursuant to subsection 3 of NRS 350.0135 from each affected governmental entity whose ability to levy property taxes will be affected by the commission's approval of the proposal; or
- (2) The commission has resolved all conflicts between the municipality and all affected governmental entities and has approved the increase in property taxes resulting from the proposal pursuant to NRS 350.0135.
- 5. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6 or in paragraph (b) of subsection 3 of NRS 350.583, if general obligation debt is to be incurred more than 36 months after the approval of that debt by the commission, the governing body of the municipality shall obtain additional approval of the commission before incurring the general obligation debt. The commission shall only approve a proposal that is submitted pursuant to this subsection if, based on the information set forth in paragraph (b) of subsection 4 that is accurate as of the date on which the governing body submits, pursuant to this subsection, its request for approval to the commission:
- (a) Incurrence of the general obligation debt will not result in a combined property tax rate in any of the overlapping entities within the county which exceeds the limit provided in NRS 361.453;





- (b) The proposal includes an agreement approved by the governing bodies of all affected municipalities within the area as to how the combined tax rates will be brought into compliance with the statutory limitation; or
- (c) The commission adopts a plan that is approved by the Executive Director of the Department of Taxation pursuant to which the combined property tax rate will be in compliance with the statutory limitation.
- → The approval of the commission pursuant to this subsection is effective for 18 months. The governing body of the municipality may renew that approval for successive periods of 18 months by filing an application for renewal with the commission. Such an application must be accompanied by the information set forth in paragraph (b) of subsection 4 that is accurate as of the date the governing body files the application for renewal.
- 6. The commission may not approve a proposal pursuant to subsection 5 which, based upon the factors listed in subparagraphs (1) to (4), inclusive, of paragraph (b) of subsection 4, will affect the ability of an affected governmental entity to levy the maximum amount of property taxes that it may levy pursuant to NRS 354.59811, unless:
- (a) The proposal includes a resolution approving the proposal pursuant to subsection 3 of NRS 350.0135 from each affected governmental entity whose ability to levy property taxes will be affected by the commission's approval of the proposal; or
- (b) The commission has resolved all conflicts between the municipality and all affected governmental entities and has approved the increase in property taxes resulting from the proposal pursuant to NRS 350.0135.
- 7. As used in this section, "affected governmental entity" has the meaning ascribed to it in subsection 9 of NRS 350.0135.
- **Sec. 16.** NRS 354.598747 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 354.598747 1. To calculate the amount to be distributed pursuant to the provisions of NRS 360.680 and 360.690 from a county's subaccount in the Local Government Tax Distribution Account to a local government, special district or enterprise district after it assumes the functions of another local government, special district or enterprise district:
- (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the Executive Director of the Department of Taxation shall:
- (1) Add the amounts calculated pursuant to subsection 1 or 2 of NRS 360.680 for each local government, special district or enterprise district and allocate the combined amount to the local





government, special district or enterprise district that assumes the functions: and

- (2) If applicable, add the average change in population and average change in the [assessed valuation] taxable value of taxable property that would otherwise be allowed to the local government or special district whose functions are assumed, including the fassessed valuation taxable value attributable to a redevelopment agency area but excluding the portion attributable to the net proceeds of minerals, pursuant to subsection 4, 5, 6 or 7 of NRS 360.690, as appropriate, to the average change in population and average change in [assessed valuation] taxable value for the local government, special district or enterprise district that assumes the functions.
- (b) If two or more local governments, special districts or enterprise districts assume the functions of another local government, special district or enterprise district, the additional revenue must be divided among the local governments, special districts or enterprise districts that assume the functions on the basis of the proportionate costs of the functions assumed.
- → The Nevada Tax Commission shall not allow any increase in the allowed revenue from the taxes contained in the county's subaccount in the Local Government Tax Distribution Account if the increase would result in a decrease in revenue of any local government, special district or enterprise district in the county that does not assume those functions. If more than one local government, special district or enterprise district assumes the functions, the Nevada Tax Commission shall determine the appropriate amounts calculated pursuant to subparagraphs (1) and (2) of paragraph (a).
- 2. If a city disincorporates, the board of county commissioners of the county in which the city is located must determine the amount the unincorporated town created by the disincorporation will receive pursuant to the provisions of NRS 360.600 to 360.740, inclusive.
 - As used in this section:
- (a) "Enterprise district" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 360.620.
- (b) "Local government" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 360.640.
- 36 (c) "Special district" has the meaning ascribed to it in 38 NRS 360.650.

Sec. 17. NRS 354.685 is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. If the Department finds that one or more of the following conditions exist in any local government, after giving consideration to the severity of the condition, it may determine that one or more hearings should be conducted to determine the extent of the problem and to determine whether a recommendation of severe



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financial emergency should be made to the Nevada Tax Commission:

- (a) Required financial reports have not been filed or are consistently late.
- (b) The audit report reflects the unlawful expenditure of money in excess of the amount appropriated in violation of the provisions of NRS 354.626.
 - (c) The audit report shows funds with deficit fund balances.
- (d) The local government has incurred debt beyond its ability to repay.
- (e) The local government has not corrected violations of statutes or regulations adopted pursuant thereto as noted in the audit report.
- (f) The local government has serious internal control problems noted in the audit report which have not been corrected.
- (g) The local government has a record of being late in its payments for services and supplies.
- (h) The local government has had insufficient cash to meet required payroll payments in a timely manner.
- (i) The local government has borrowed money or entered into long-term lease arrangements without following the provisions of NRS or regulations adopted pursuant thereto.
- (j) The governing body of the local government has failed to correct problems after it has been notified of such problems by the Department.
- (k) The local government has not separately accounted for its individual funds as required by chapter 354 of NRS.
- (l) The local government has invested its money in financial instruments in violation of the provisions of chapter 355 of NRS.
- (m) The local government is in violation of any covenant in connection with any debt issued by the local government.
- (n) The local government has not made bond and lease payments in accordance with the approved payment schedule.
- (o) The local government has failed to control its assets such that large defalcations have occurred which have impaired the financial condition of the local government.
- (p) The local government has recognized sizeable losses as a result of the imprudent investment of money.
- (q) The local government has allowed its accounting system and recording of transactions to deteriorate to such an extent that it is not possible to measure accurately the results of operations or to ascertain the financial position of the local government without a reconstruction of transactions.
- (r) The local government has consistently issued checks not covered by adequate deposits.





- (s) The local government has loaned and borrowed money between funds without following the proper procedures.
- (t) The local government has expended money in violation of the provisions governing the expenditure of that money.
- (u) Money restricted for any specific use has been expended in violation of the terms and provisions relating to the receipt and expenditure of that money.
- (v) Money has been withheld in accordance with the provisions of NRS 354.665.
- (w) If the local government is a school district, a loan has been made from the State Permanent School Fund to the school district pursuant to NRS 387.526.
- (x) An employer in the county that accounts for more than 15 percent of the employment in the county has closed or significantly reduced operations.
- (y) The local government has experienced a cumulative decline of 10 percent in population or [assessed valuation] taxable value for the past 2 years.
- (z) The ending balance in the general fund of the local government has declined for the past 2 years.
- (aa) The local government has failed to pay, in a timely manner, contributions to the Public Employees' Retirement System, workers' compensation or payroll taxes or fails to pay, at any time, a payment required pursuant to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act.
- 2. If the Department determines that a condition listed in subsection 1 exists, the Department shall:
 - (a) Notify the local government about the determination;
- (b) Request from the local government any information that the Department deems to be appropriate to determine the extent of the condition; and
- (c) Require the local government to formulate a plan of corrective action to mitigate the possible financial emergency.
- 3. Within 45 days after receiving notification pursuant to subsection 2, a local government shall submit to the Committee any information requested by the Department and a plan of corrective action.
 - 4. The Committee shall:
- (a) Review a plan of corrective action submitted by a local government;
- (b) Provide observations and recommendations for the local government; and
- (c) If the Committee deems necessary, periodically review the status of the financial operations of the local government.





- 5. The Department shall report the observations and recommendations of the Committee to the Nevada Tax Commission.
- 6. In addition to any notice otherwise required, the Department shall give notice of any hearing held pursuant to subsection 1 to the governing body of each local government whose jurisdiction overlaps with the jurisdiction of the local government whose financial condition will be considered at least 10 days before the date on which the hearing will be held.
- 7. If the Department, following the hearing or hearings, determines that a recommendation of severe financial emergency should be made to the Nevada Tax Commission, it shall make such a recommendation as soon as practicable. Upon receipt of such a recommendation, the Nevada Tax Commission shall hold a hearing at which the Department, the local government whose financial condition will be considered and each local government whose jurisdiction overlaps with the jurisdiction of the local government whose financial condition will be considered are afforded an opportunity to be heard. If, after the hearing, the Nevada Tax Commission determines that a severe financial emergency exists, it shall require by order that the Department take over the management of the local government as soon as practicable.
- 8. As used in this section, "Federal Insurance Contributions Act" means subchapter A of chapter 9 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 and subchapters A and B of chapter 21 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as such codes have been and may from time to time be amended.
 - **Sec. 18.** NRS 387.3335 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 387.3335 1. The board of trustees of a school district may apply to the Director of the Department of Administration for a grant of money from the Fund created pursuant to NRS 387.333 on a form provided by the Director of the Department of Administration. The application must be accompanied by proof that the following emergency conditions exist within the school district:
- (a) The [assessed valuation] taxable value of the taxable property in the county in which the school district is located is declining and all other resources available to the school district for financing capital improvements are diminishing;
- (b) The combined ad valorem tax rate of the county is at the limit imposed by NRS 361.453; and
 - (c) At least:
- (1) One building that is located on the grounds of a school within the school district has been condemned;
- (2) One of the facilities that is located on the grounds of a school within the school district is unsuitable for use as a result of:
 - (I) Structural defects;





(II) Barriers to accessibility; or

(III) Hazards to life, health or safety, including, without limitation, environmental hazards and the operation of the facility in an unsafe manner; or

(3) One of the facilities that is located on the grounds of a school within the school district is in such a condition that the cost of renovating the facility would exceed 40 percent of the cost of constructing a new facility.

2. Upon receipt of an application submitted pursuant to subsection 1, the Director of the Department of Administration shall forward the application to the:

(a) Department of Taxation to determine whether or not:

(1) The application satisfies the showing of proof required pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection 1; and

(2) The board of county commissioners in the county in which the school district is located has imposed a tax of more than one-eighth of 1 percent pursuant to NRS 377B.100;

(b) State Public Works Division of the Department of Administration to determine whether the application satisfies the showing of proof required pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 1; and

(c) Department of Education for informational purposes.

3. The Department of Taxation and the State Public Works Division shall submit written statements of their determinations pursuant to subsection 2 regarding an application to the Director of the Department of Administration. Upon receipt of such statements, the Director shall submit the application accompanied by the written statements from the Department of Taxation and State Public Works Division to the State Board of Examiners for approval.

4. The Director of the Department of Administration shall make grants from the Fund created pursuant to NRS 387.333 based upon the need of each school district whose application is approved by the State Board of Examiners.

5. The Director of the Department of Administration shall adopt regulations that prescribe the annual deadline for submission of an application to the Director of the Department of Administration by a school district that desires to receive a grant of money from the Fund.

Sec. 19. NRS 541.080 is hereby amended to read as follows:

541.080 1. At any time after the filing of a petition for the organization of a water conservancy district and not less than 10 days before the time fixed by the order of court for the hearing upon the petition, and not thereafter, a petition may be filed in the office of the clerk of the court wherein the proceeding for the creation of the district is pending, signed by not fewer than 25 percent of the





owners of the lands in the proposed district, but not embraced within the limits of any city or town, the aggregate [assessed] taxable value of which, together with improvements thereon, is not less than 25 percent of the total [assessed] taxable value of land, together with the improvements thereon, within the proposed district situated outside such limits, and also signed by not fewer than 25 percent of the owners of lands embraced within the limits of each city and town in the proposed district, protesting the creation of the district. The signers of the protesting petition shall state therein the land owned by each, and shall also state the value thereof as shown by the last preceding assessment. The term "owners of land," as used in this subsection with reference to persons outside the limits of a city or town within the district, means those persons who own 5 acres or more of real estate, and the term "owners of land," as used in this subsection with reference to persons within a city or town, means those persons who own real estate, including any improvements thereon, having [an assessed valuation] a taxable value of [\$300] **\$857** or more.

- 2. If a petitioner signs the petition both as owner of land situated within a municipality, and owner of land situated without a municipality, his or her name may be counted only as an owner of land situated without a municipality.
- Upon the filing of such protesting petition, the clerk of the court forthwith shall make as many certified copies thereof, including the signatures thereto, as there are counties in which any part of the proposed district extends, and forthwith shall place in the hands of the county treasurer of each such county one of the certified copies. Thereupon, each of the county treasurers shall determine from the tax rolls of the county in his or her hands and shall certify to the district court under the official seal of the county treasurer, before the day fixed for the hearing as aforesaid, the total valuation of the several tracts of land listed in the protest, situated in the proposed district within the county. Upon the day set for the hearing upon the original petition, if it appears to the court from such certificate or certificates, and from such other evidence as may be adduced by any party in interest, that the protesting petition is not signed by the requisite number of owners of lands and of the requisite value as set forth in this section, the court shall thereupon dismiss the protesting petition and shall proceed with the original hearing as provided in this section.
- 4. If the court finds from the evidence that the protesting petition is signed by the requisite number of owners of lands and of the requisite values, the court shall forthwith dismiss the original petition praying for the creation of the district. The finding and order of the court upon the question of such total valuation, the



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genuineness of the signatures, and all matters of law and fact incident to such determination is conclusive on all parties in interest, whether appearing or not, unless within 30 days after entry of the order or dismissal an appeal is taken to the Supreme Court as provided in subsection 10.

- 5. Any owner of real property in the proposed district desiring to object to the organization and incorporation of the district, may, on or before the date set for the cause to be heard, file objection to the organization and incorporation of the district. Such objection must be limited to a denial of the statements in the petition and must be heard by the court as an advanced case without unnecessary delay. On the final hearing of the petition the court shall define and establish the boundaries of the district.
- 6. Upon the hearing, if it appears that a petition for the organization of a water conservancy district has been presented, in conformity with this chapter, and that the allegations of the petition are true and that no protesting petition has been filed or if filed has been dismissed as provided in this section, the court shall, by order duly entered of record, adjudicate all questions of jurisdiction, declare the district organized and give it a corporate name by which in all proceedings it must thereafter be known, and thereupon the district is a political subdivision of the State of Nevada and a body corporate with all the powers of a public or quasi-municipal corporation.
- 7. In such a decree the court shall designate the place where the office or principal place of the district must be located, which must be within the corporate limits of the district, and which may be changed by order of the board from time to time. The regular meetings of the board must be held at such office or place of business, but for cause may be adjourned to any other convenient place. The official records and files of the district must be kept at the office so established.
- 8. If the court finds that no petition has been presented in conformity with this chapter, or that the material facts are not as set forth in the petition filed, it shall dismiss the proceedings and adjudge the costs against the county that filed the petition. An appeal to the Supreme Court from the order of dismissal may be taken as provided in subsection 10. Nothing in this section prevents the filing of a subsequent petition or petitions for similar improvements or for a similar water conservancy district, and the right so to renew such proceedings is hereby expressly granted and authorized.
- 9. If an order is entered establishing the district, the order is final and conclusively establishes the regular organization of the district against all persons, unless an appeal is taken to the Supreme





Court or quo warranto proceedings attacking the order are instituted on behalf of the State of Nevada by the Attorney General. The organization of the district may not be directly or collaterally questioned in any suit, action or proceedings except as expressly authorized in this section.

10. Any petitioner, protestant or objector is entitled to appeal to the Supreme Court from the order of the district court entered pursuant to this section. Such appeals must be taken within 30 days after the entry of the order in accordance with the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure.

Sec. 20. NRS 361.457 is hereby repealed.

- **Sec. 21.** 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 701A.385 and notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary:
 - (a) The county treasurer of each county shall:
- (1) Withhold from the proceeds of the ad valorem taxes levied by or on behalf of each local governmental entity other than the county, the county school district and any city within the county, the amount of any increase in those proceeds that the local governmental entity would otherwise be entitled to receive for each fiscal year that begins on or after July 1, 2014, and ends on or before June 30, 2034, which is attributable to the increases in the rate of assessment of property, as required by sections 3, 4, 13 and 14 of this act, above the rate that applied for the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2013; and
- (2) Deposit the amount withheld pursuant to subparagraph (1) in the county general fund for the use of the county.
 - (b) Each county shall cause not less than 50 percent of:
- (1) The money deposited in the county general fund pursuant to subparagraph (2) of paragraph (a); and
- (2) The amount of any increase in the proceeds of the ad valorem taxes levied by the county, other than any taxes levied on behalf of any other governmental entity or political subdivision of this State, for each fiscal year that begins on or after July 1, 2014, and ends on or before June 30, 2034, which is attributable to the increases in the rate of assessment of property, as required by sections 3, 4, 13 and 14 of this act, above the rate that applied for the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2013,
- to be expended or committed for expenditure on or before December 31, 2034, for the actual construction costs of capital improvement projects or infrastructure projects.
- (c) Each city shall cause not less than 50 percent of the amount of any increase in the proceeds of the ad valorem taxes levied by or on behalf of the city, other than any taxes levied on behalf of any other governmental entity or political subdivision of this State, for





each fiscal year that begins on or after July 1, 2014, and ends on or before June 30, 2034, which is attributable to the increases in the rate of assessment of property, as required by sections 3, 4, 13 and 14 of this act, above the rate that applied for the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2013, to be expended or committed for expenditure on or before December 31, 2034, for the actual construction costs of capital improvement projects or infrastructure projects.

2. The provisions of subsection 1:

- (a) Do not apply to any portion of the taxes levied upon taxable property in:
- (1) A tax increment area that is required pursuant to NRS 278C.250 or a specific city charter to be allocated to a tax increment account for the tax increment area; or
- (2) A redevelopment area that is required pursuant to NRS 279.676 to be allocated to a special fund of the redevelopment agency for the redevelopment area;
- (b) Do not apply to any tax proceeds that a local governmental entity is entitled to receive while under the management of the Department of Taxation pursuant to NRS 354.685 to 354.725, inclusive, if the Executive Director of the Department determines that those proceeds are needed to provide for the payment of the required debt service and operating expenses of the local governmental entity; and
- (c) Must not be applied to modify, directly or indirectly, the allocation, distribution or use of any tax proceeds in such a manner as to impair adversely any outstanding bonds or other obligations of any local governmental entity which are payable from or secured by a pledge of those proceeds until all such obligations have been discharged in full or provision for their payment and redemption has been fully made.
- 3. The Committee on Local Government Finance shall, in the manner prescribed for state agencies in chapter 233B of NRS, adopt such regulations as it determines to be necessary for:
 - (a) A county treasurer to determine the amount of money required to be withheld and deposited pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1;
 - (b) A county to determine the amount of money required to be expended or committed for expenditure pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 1; and
 - (c) A city to determine the amount of money required to be expended or committed for expenditure pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 1.





- 4. As used in this section, "local governmental entity" includes any political subdivision of this State and any other local governmental entity in this State. The term does not include the State.
- **Sec. 22.** On or before November 1 of each calendar year ending on or after December 31, 2014, and on or before December 31, 2035:
- 1. Each county shall post on its Internet website and submit to the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau for transmission to the next regular session of the Legislature:
 - (a) A report detailing:

- (1) The amounts deposited in the county general fund for the immediately preceding fiscal year pursuant to subparagraph (2) of paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of section 21 of this act; and
- (2) The amounts expended and committed for expenditure to comply with the provisions of paragraph (b) of subsection 1 of section 21 of this act, and the purposes for which those expenditures were made or committed; and
- (b) A procedure for the board of county commissioners of the county to receive, hear and resolve petitions by members of the public disputing the county's compliance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of subsection 1 of section 21 of this act.
- 2. Each city shall post on its Internet website and submit to the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau for transmission to the next regular session of the Legislature:
- (a) A report detailing the amounts expended and committed for expenditure to comply with the provisions of paragraph (c) of subsection 1 of section 21 of this act, and the purposes for which those expenditures were made or committed; and
- (b) A procedure for the governing body of the city to receive, hear and resolve petitions by members of the public disputing the city's compliance with the provisions of paragraph (c) of subsection 1 of section 21 of this act.
 - **Sec. 23.** This act becomes effective on July 1, 2013.

TEXT OF REPEALED SECTION

361.457 Establishment of combined tax rate: Prohibited agreements between local governments. The governing bodies of the local governments within a county shall not agree upon a combined tax rate that is achieved by a larger local government agreeing to transfer money to a smaller local government whose





boundaries are located within the boundaries of the larger local government to enable the smaller local government to lower its tax rate to establish a combined tax rate for the county that complies with the limitation set forth in NRS 361.453.





