ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 43-COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

(ON BEHALF OF THE NEVADA ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES)

PREFILED NOVEMBER 17, 2016

Referred to Committee on Taxation

SUMMARY—Revises provisions governing the partial abatement of taxes levied on residential and other property. (BDR 32-441)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.

Effect on the State: No.

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

AN ACT relating to taxation; revising provisions governing the calculation of the amount of certain partial abatements of property taxes; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Existing law provides for a partial abatement of property taxes, which has the effect of establishing an annual cap on increases of property taxes. The formula for calculating the partial abatement provides that the property taxes on properties other than certain single-family residences or certain residential rental dwellings may not increase by more than a percentage that is the lesser of: (1) the average percentage of change in the assessed valuation of property in the county over the last 10 years or twice the average percentage of increase in the Consumer Price Index for the previous year, whichever is greater; or (2) eight percent. If the application of this formula results in a cap on increases of property taxes for a fiscal year that is less than 3 percent, the property taxes imposed on certain single-family residences and certain residential rental dwellings may not increase by more than the percentage cap calculated under that formula. However, if the application of the formula results in a cap on increases of property taxes for a fiscal year that is more than 3 percent, the property taxes on those single-family residences and residential rental properties may not increase by more than 3 percent. (NRS 361.4722-361.4724)

This bill revises the formula for calculating the partial abatement so that the annual cap on increases of the property taxes on certain single-family residences and residential rental property cannot be less than 3 percent. Under this bill, the annual cap on increases of property taxes on any other property cannot be less than a percentage that is the greater of: (1) the average percentage of change in the assessed valuation of property in the county over the last 10 years or twice the





average percentage of increase in the Consumer Price Index for the 10 calendar years preceding the fiscal year in which the tax levy is made, whichever is greater; or (2) three percent.

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

Section 1. NRS 361.4722 is hereby amended to read as follows:

361.4722 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 increase in the assessed valuation 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) 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 *average* percentage of increase in the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers, U.S. City Average (All Items) for the <u>fimmediately preceding</u> 10 calendar <u>fyear;</u> years immediately preceding the beginning of the fiscal year in which the levy is made; or



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(III) [Zero;] Three percent; or

(2) Eight percent,

→ whichever is less.

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- 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 *average* percentage of increase in the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers, U.S. City Average (All Items) for the **[immediately preceding]** 10 calendar **[year;]** years immediately preceding the beginning of the fiscal year in which the levy is made; or

(III) [Zero;] Three percent; 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]** partial 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. 2.** 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 increase in the assessed valuation 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] no assessed valuation was separately established for the immediately preceding fiscal year. From
- (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. 3. 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:
- 1. 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 increase in the assessed valuation 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:

(a) Any hotels, motels or other forms of transient lodging; and

(b) Any property for which no assessed valuation was separately established for the immediately preceding fiscal year. [; and

— (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. 4.** The provisions of NRS 361.4722, 361.4723 and 361.4724, as amended by sections 1, 2 and 3 of this act, respectively, apply to the tax year which begins on July 1, 2017, and each succeeding tax year.





Sec. 5. This act becomes effective upon passage and approval for the purposes of adopting any regulations and performing any other preparatory administrative tasks necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and on July 1, 2017, for all other purposes.





