

FUNDING Target Update **NEVADA COMMISSION ON SCHOOL FUNDING**

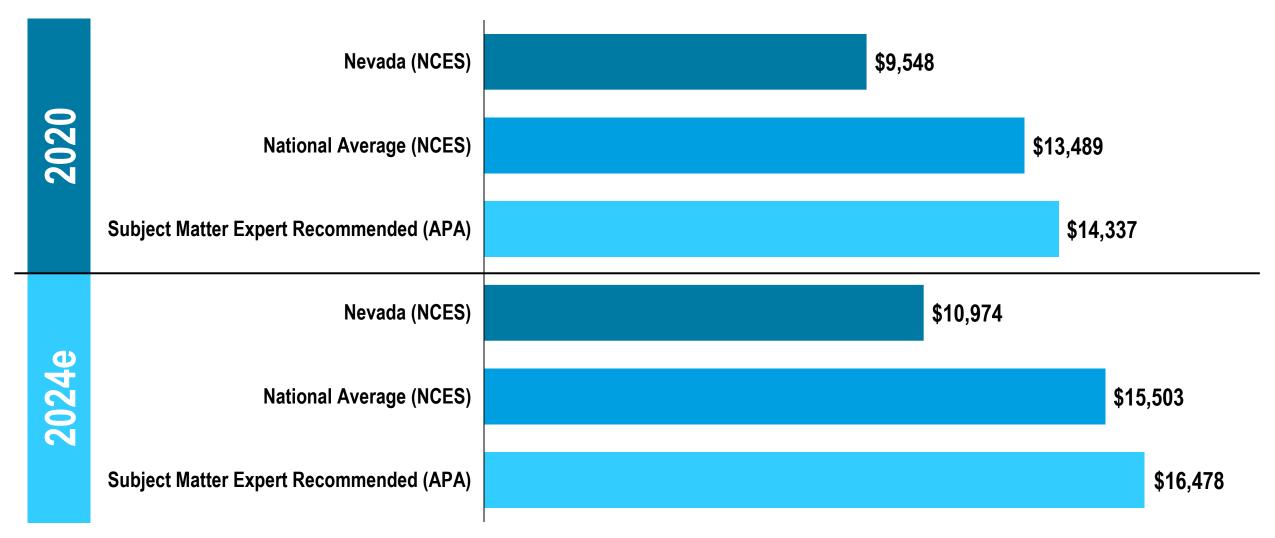
PROPERTY TAX



Per Pupil Funding Comparison



Per Pupil Funding Comparison

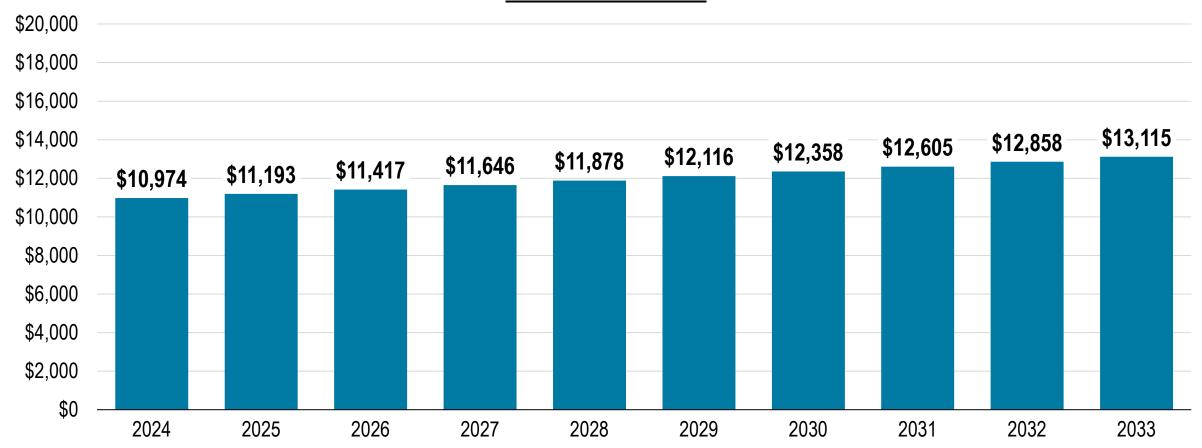




National Average Per Pupil Funding

10-Year Phase In

Nevada Status Quo

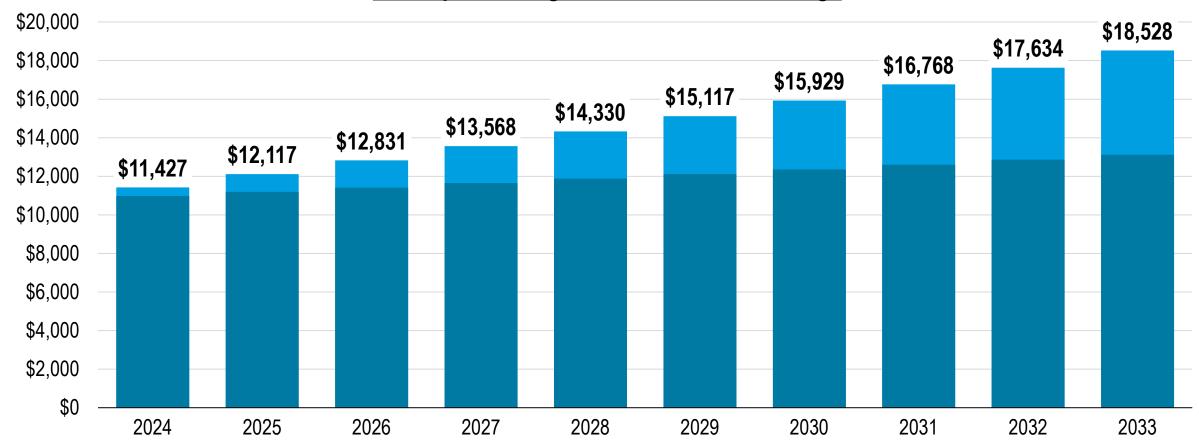




National Average Per Pupil Funding

10-Year Phase In

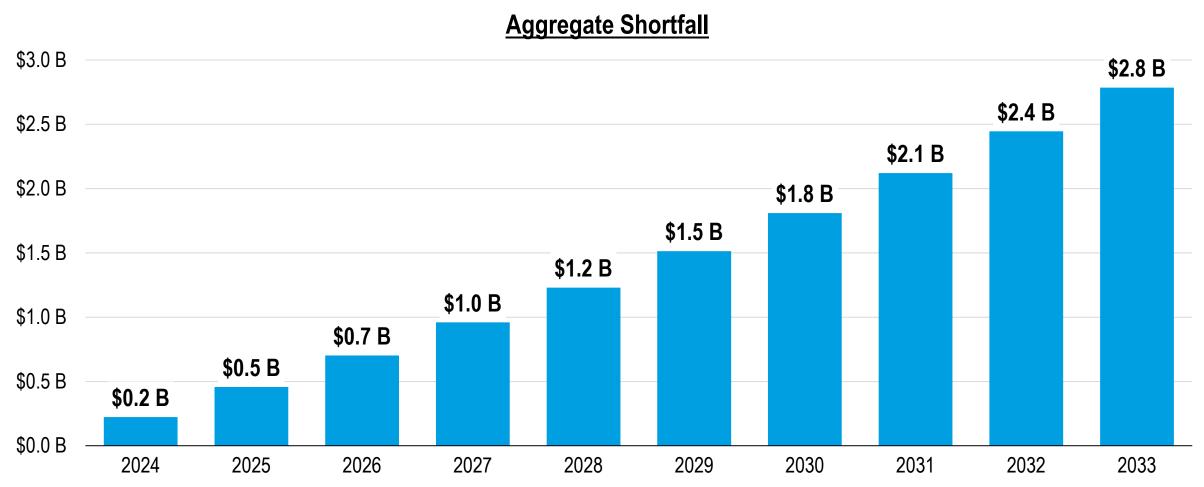
Per Pupil Funding to Reach National Average





National Average Funding Level

10-Year Phase In

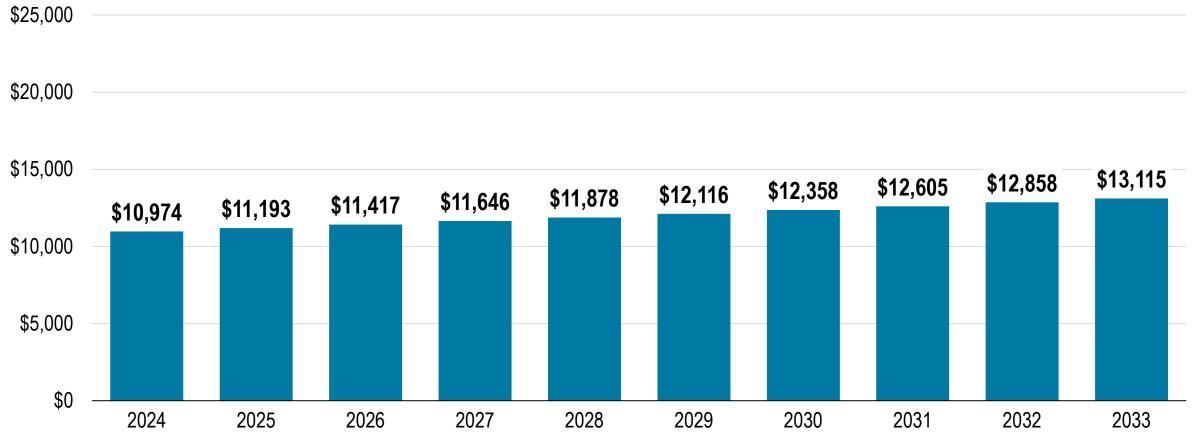




APA Per Pupil Funding

10-Year Phase In

Nevada Status Quo

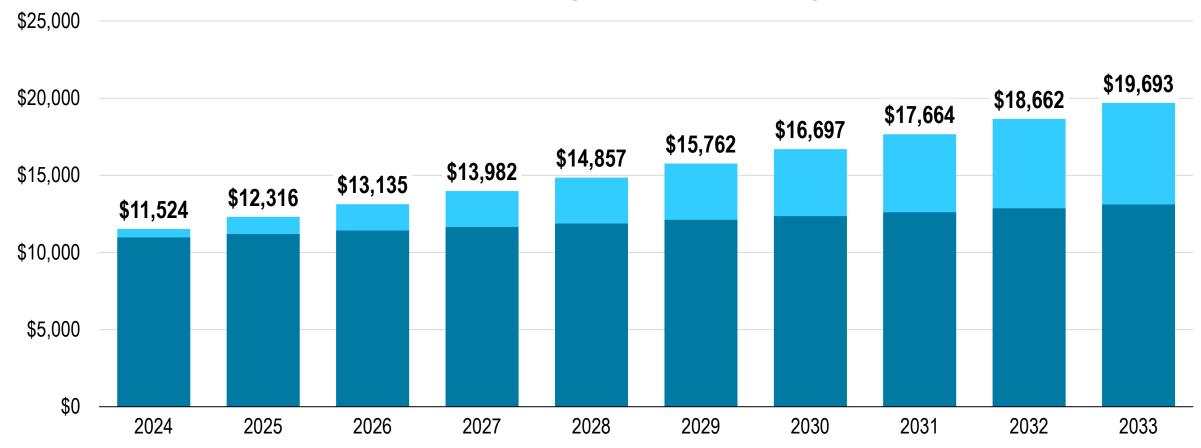




APA Per Pupil Funding

10-Year Phase In

Per Pupil Funding to Reach APA Funding

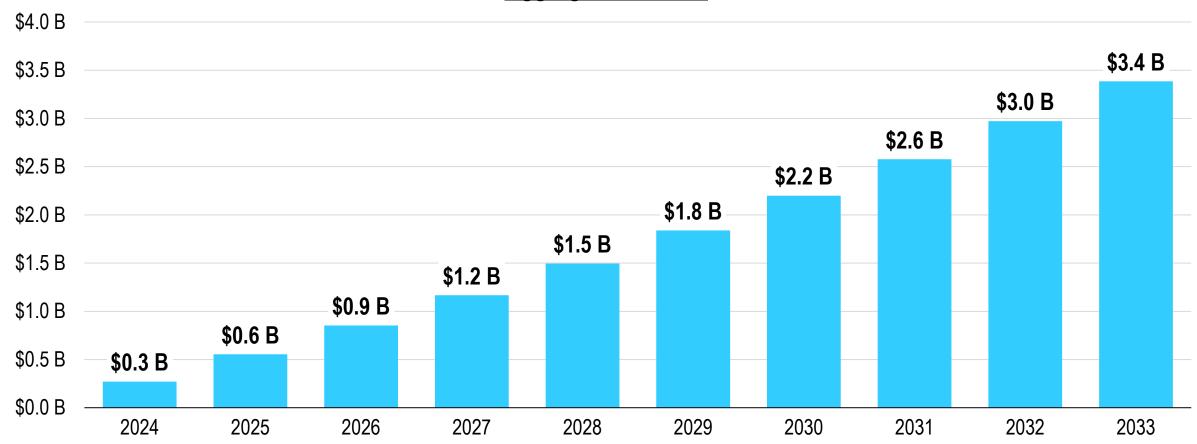




APA Funding Level

10-Year Phase In

Aggregate Shortfall



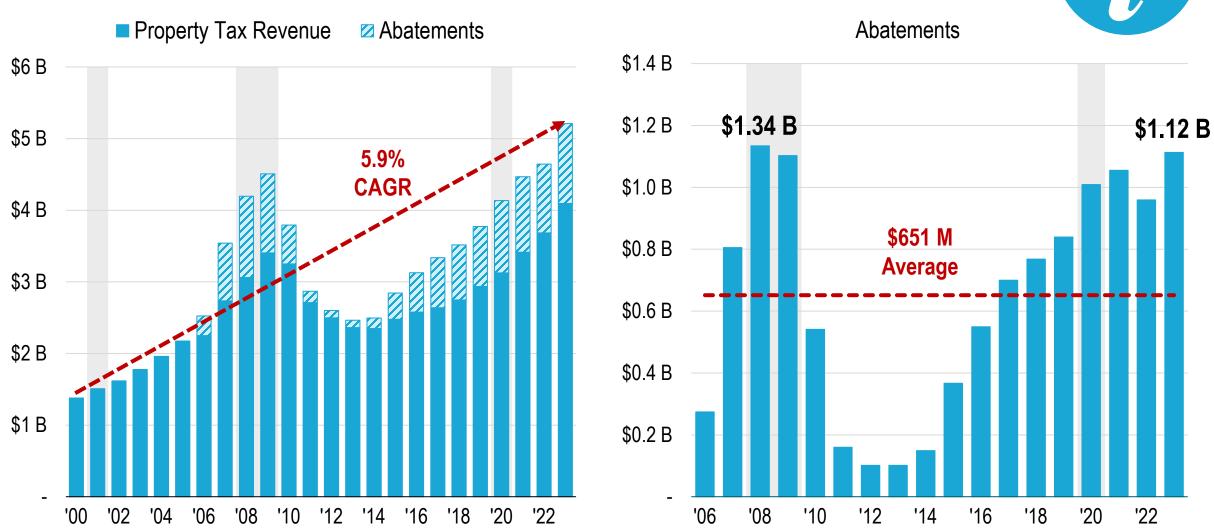


FUNDING

Target Update

PROPERTY TAX Revenue Model

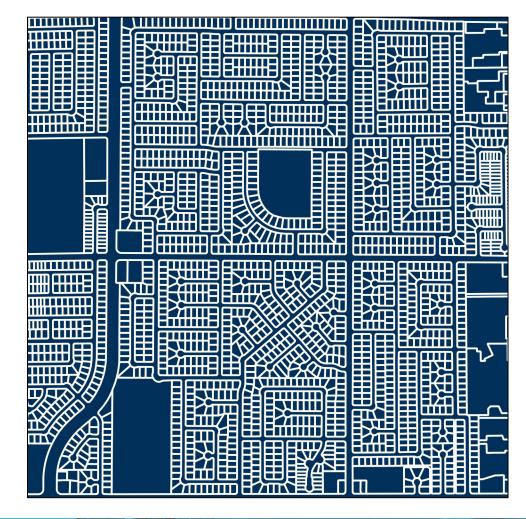




Source: Nevada Department of Taxation. Note: Abatements not implemented until FY 2006; FY 2006 does not include property tax collections or abatements from the state portion, as the Redbook did not report them for that year

Property Tax Revenue Projection Model

- Based on data from more than 1 million parcels in all 17 counties
- Depreciation factor is determined by the construction year of improvements at the parcel level
- Tax abatements are determined by the taxes paid during the previous year at the parcel level
- The model mirrors ad valorem tax calculation methodologies used by county treasurers throughout the state to calculate property tax bills every year
- The model evaluates a variety of scenarios involving abatements, depreciation and other factors to project statewide property tax revenues through Fiscal Year 2033





PRIMARY PROPERTY TAX OBJECTIVES

- Determine incremental revenue generation from property tax reform to abatements (e.g., capping, phasing out, eliminating)
- Determine incremental revenue production related to depreciation (e.g., capping, phasing out, eliminating)
- Identify the impacts associated with changing assessment methodology from full cash value (land) and depreciated cost to a market-based valuation method
- Determine revenue impacts associated with raising property tax rates alone



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Determine revenue impacts associated with raising property tax rates alone



Tax Abatements

- In 2005, the Nevada State Legislature enacted property tax caps that potentially abate property taxes paid by property owners
- Tax cap factors are calculated for each county based on the higher of:
 - 10-year average of annual assessed value growth by county
 - Consumer Price Index growth multiplied by two
- The maximum tax cap factor is limited by property type and ownership:
 - 3 percent cap for owner-occupied residential properties and qualifying rental properties
 - 8 percent cap for all other property types
 - Cannot be less than zero



Tax Abatement Impact

Tax abatement illustration for an owner-occupied single family residence with 3 percent tax cap

	Year 1	Year 10	Year 20	Year 30
TAXES AS ASSESSED	\$1,000	\$1,423	\$2,107	\$3,119
TAX ABATEMENT	\$0	\$118	\$353	\$762
TAXES DUE	\$1,000	\$1,305	\$1,754	\$2,357
EFFECTIVE TAX RATE ON ASSESSED VALUE	\$3.14 per \$100 of AV	\$2.88 per \$100 of AV	\$2.61 per \$100 of AV	\$2.37 per \$100 of AV
EFFECTIVE TAX RATE ON TAXABLE VALUE	1.1% of TV	1.0% of TV	0.9% of TV	0.8% of TV

Note: Assumes 4 percent annual growth in assessed taxes and 3 percent tax cap

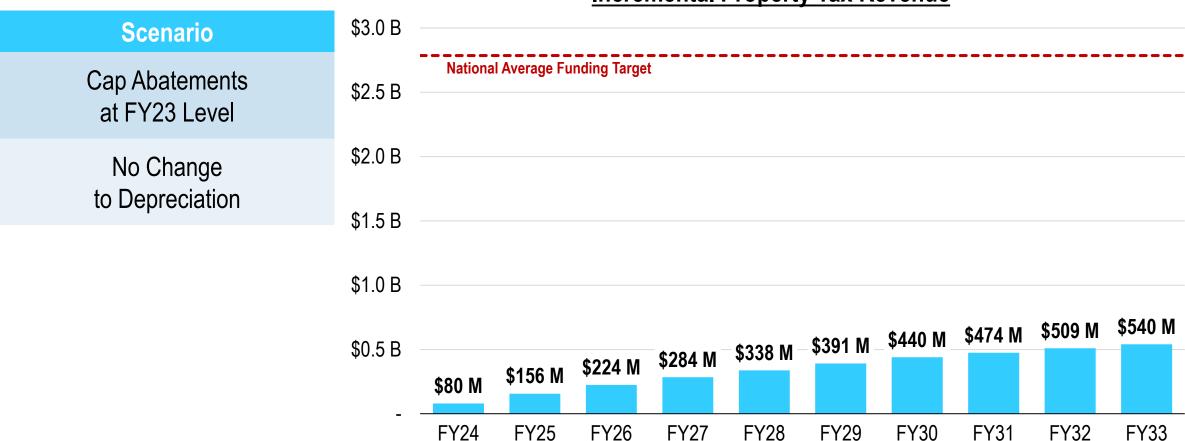




Property Tax Abatement Modeling Scenarios

Cap Tax Abatements

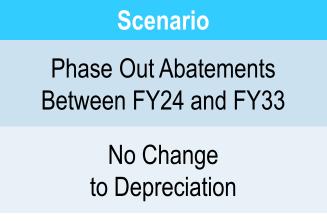
Incremental Property Tax Revenue

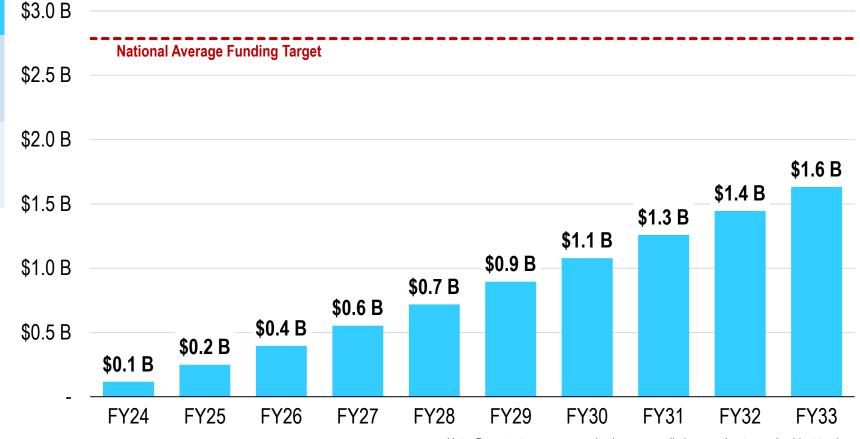




Phase Out Tax Abatements

Incremental Property Tax Revenue



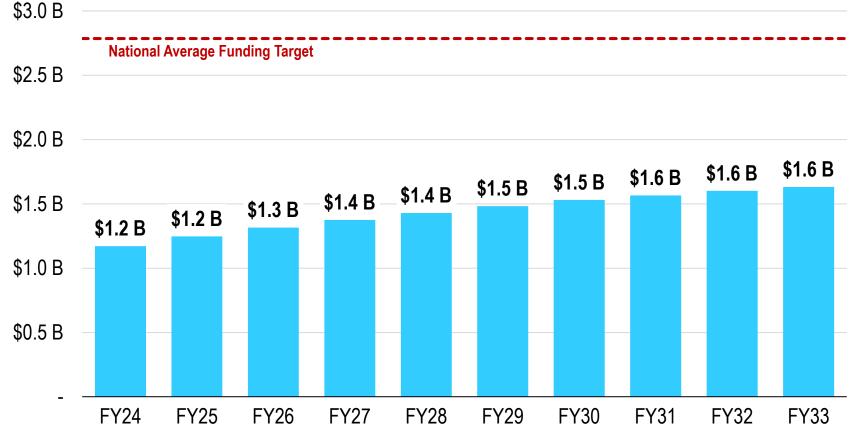




Eliminate Tax Abatements

Incremental Property Tax Revenue





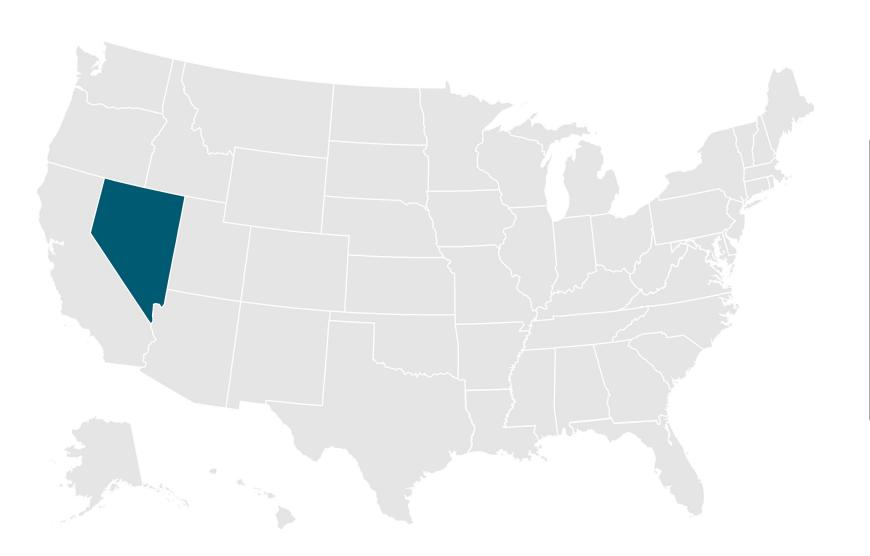


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Determine revenue impacts associated with raising property tax rates alone







Depreciation

In Nevada, the assessed value of improvements includes a statutory depreciation factor of 1.5 percent for every year after construction for up to 50 years.

YEAR 0

YEAR 10

YEAR 20

YEAR 30

YEAR 50

0%

DEPRECIATION FACTOR

15%

DEPRECIATION FACTOR

30%

DEPRECIATION FACTOR

45%

DEPRECIATION FACTOR

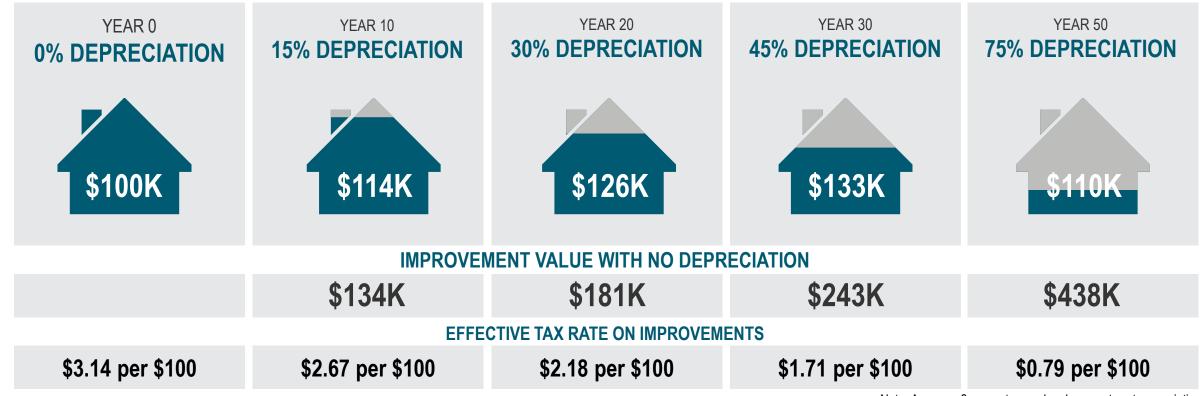
75%

DEPRECIATION FACTOR



Depreciation

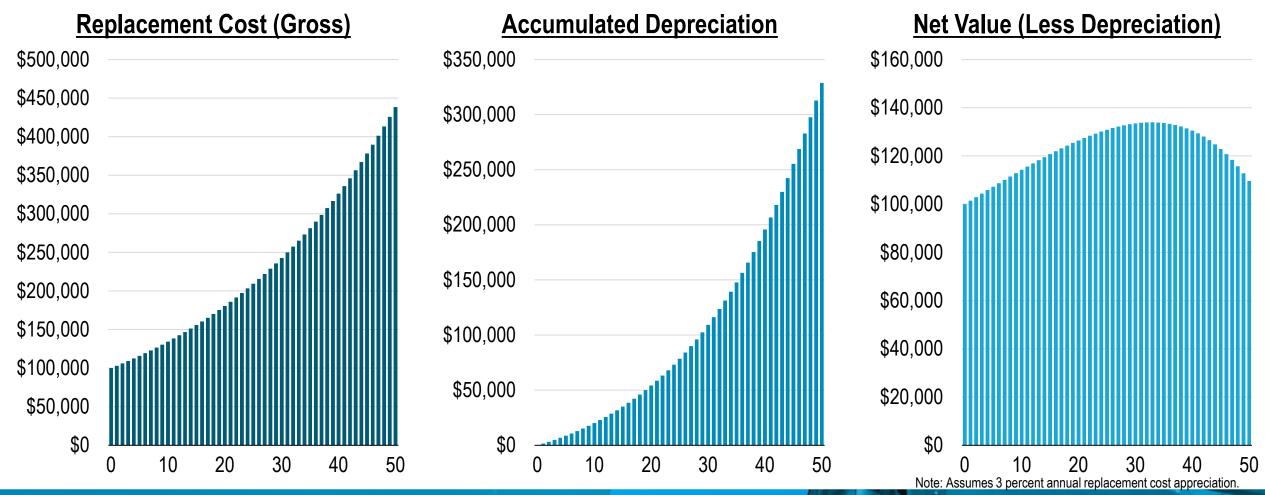
For a property with improvements valued at \$100,000 in replacement costs, the depreciation factor reduces the assessed improvement value significantly over the life of the property.



Note: Assumes 3 percent annual replacement cost appreciation



Depreciation

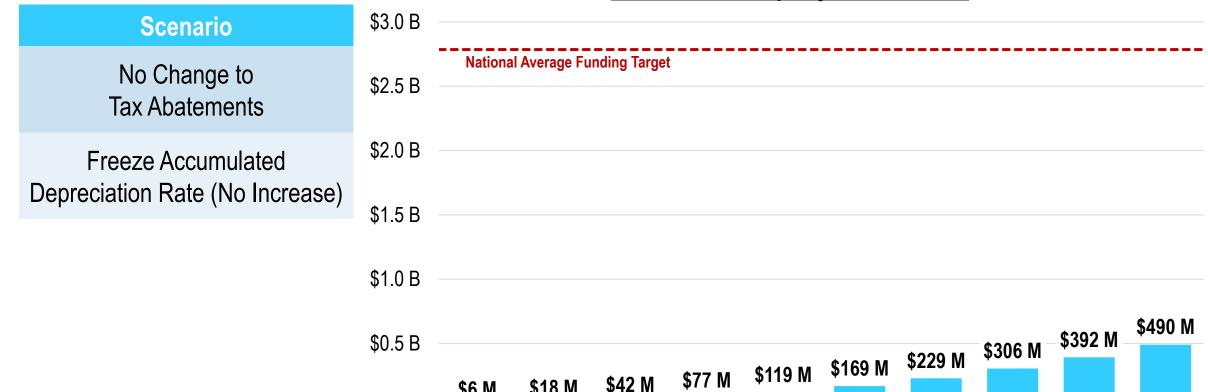




Property Tax Depreciation Modeling Scenarios

Freeze Accumulated Depreciation Rate

Incremental Property Tax Revenue



FY26

FY27

FY28

FY29

\$18 M

FY25

\$6 M

FY24

Note: Property tax revenue projections are preliminary estimates and subject to change.

FY31

FY32

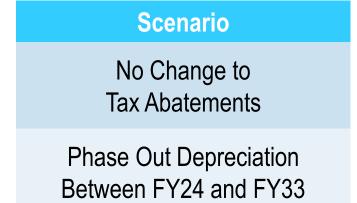
FY30

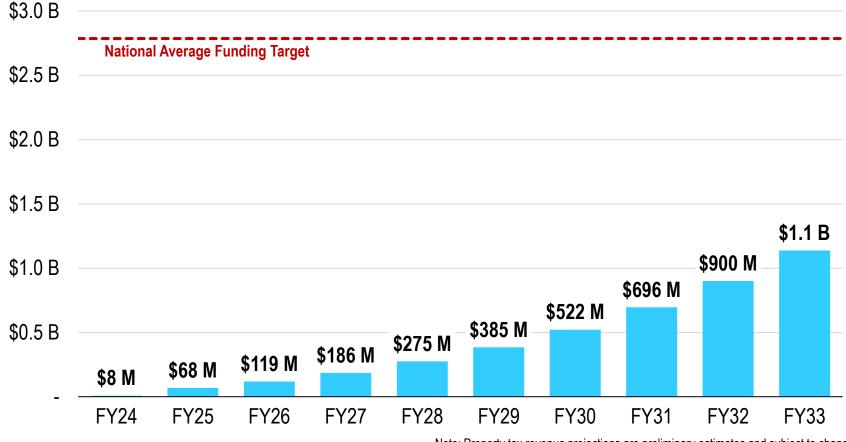


FY33

Phase Out Depreciation

Incremental Property Tax Revenue

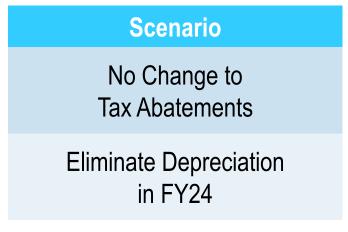


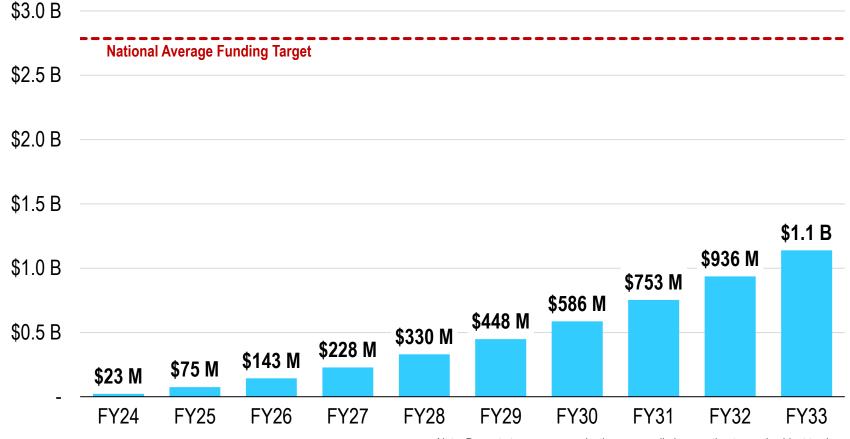




Eliminate Depreciation

Incremental Property Tax Revenue





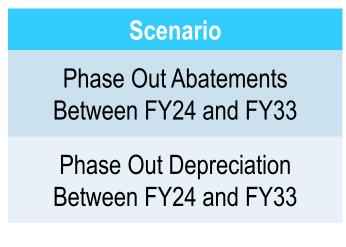


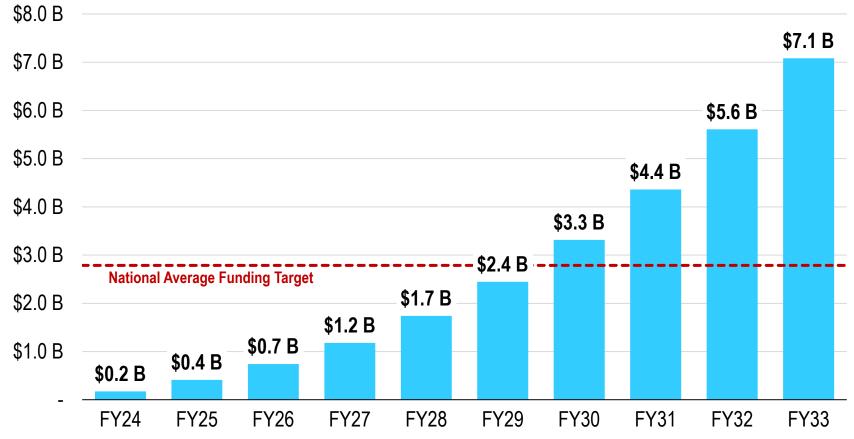


Property Tax Abatement and Depreciation Modeling Scenarios

Depreciation and Tax Abatements

Incremental Property Tax Revenue

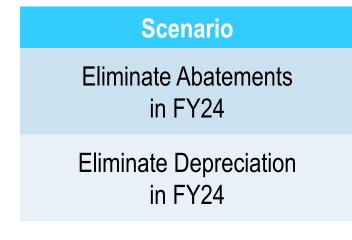


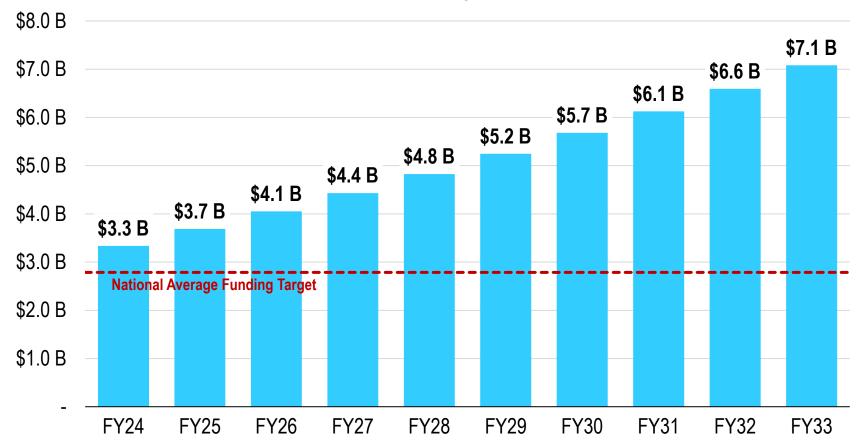




Depreciation and Tax Abatements

Incremental Property Tax Revenue

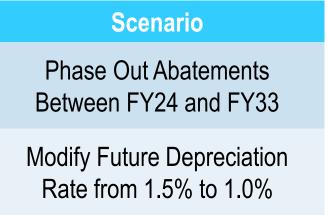


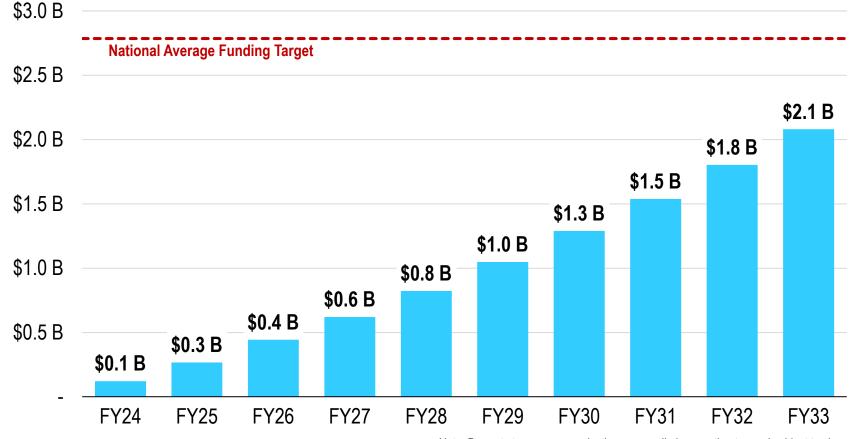




Depreciation and Tax Abatements

Incremental Property Tax Revenue

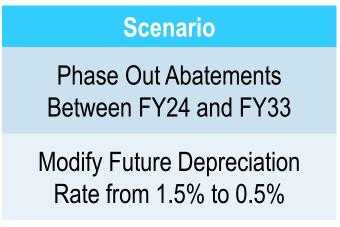


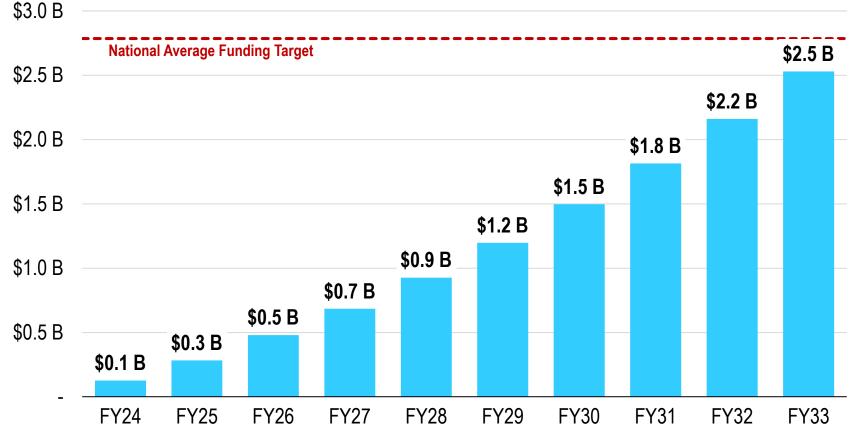




Depreciation and Tax Abatements

Incremental Property Tax Revenue

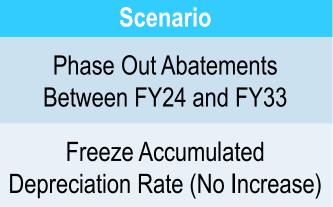


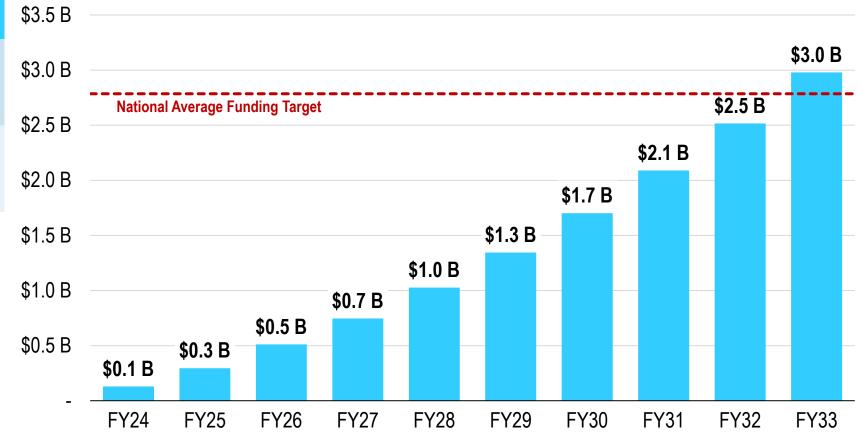




Depreciation and Tax Abatements

Incremental Property Tax Revenue

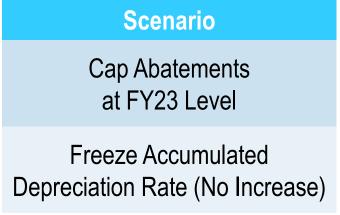


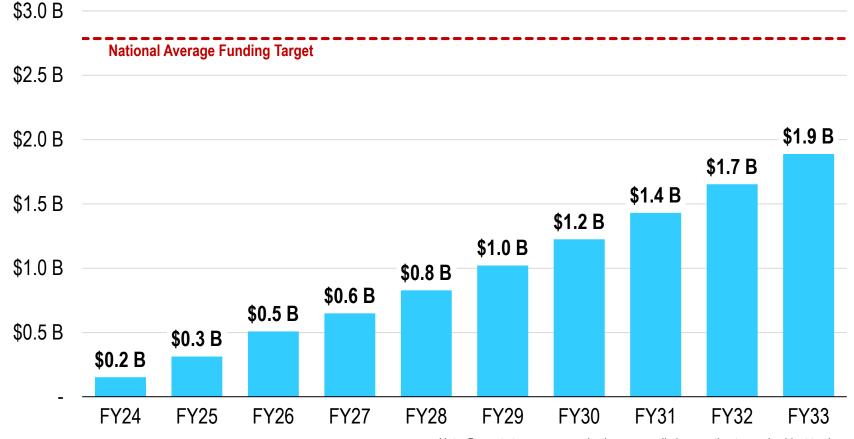




Depreciation and Tax Abatements

Incremental Property Tax Revenue









Property Tax Assessment Rate Modeling Scenarios

Property Taxes in Nevada

Assessment Rate

- Property taxes are calculated based on the assessed value of a property
- To determine a property's assessed value, its taxable value is multiplied by the statewide assessment rate
- The assessment rate in Nevada is 35 percent

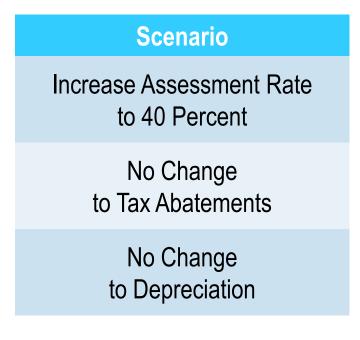


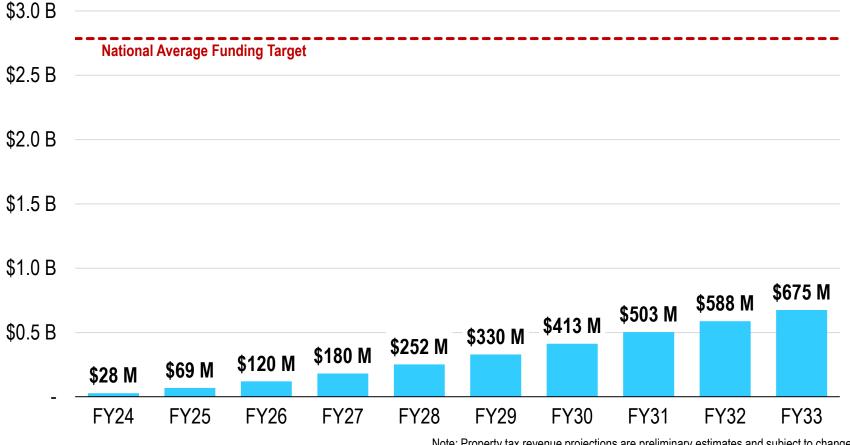




Increase Assessment Rate

Incremental Property Tax Revenue

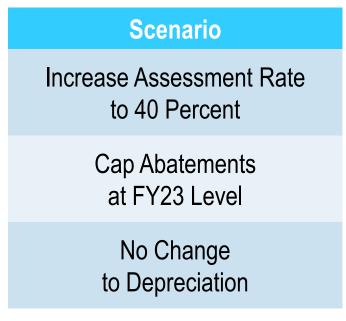


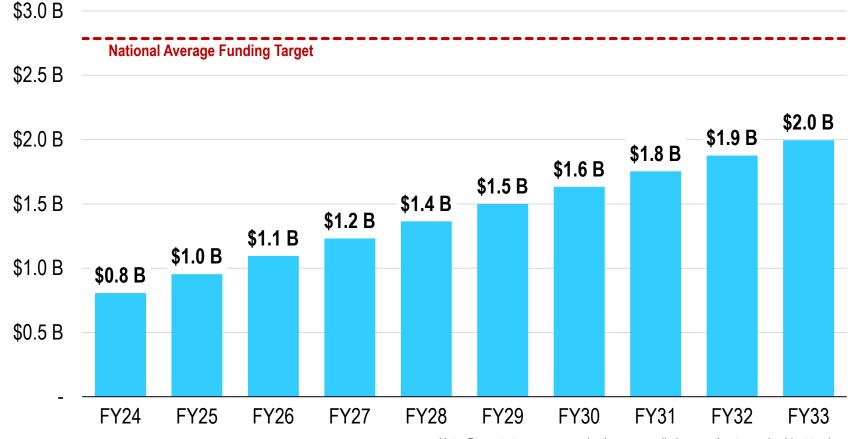




Increase Assessment Rate

Incremental Property Tax Revenue

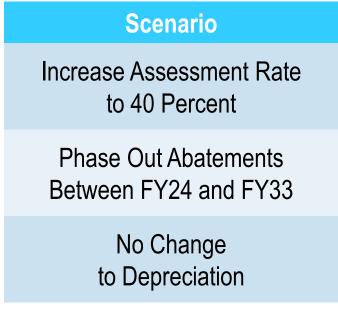


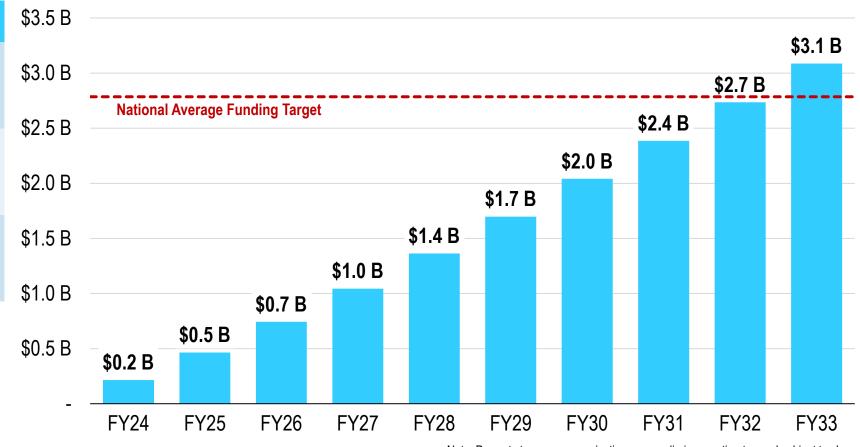




Increase Assessment Rate

Incremental Property Tax Revenue

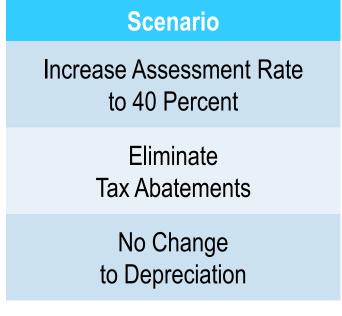


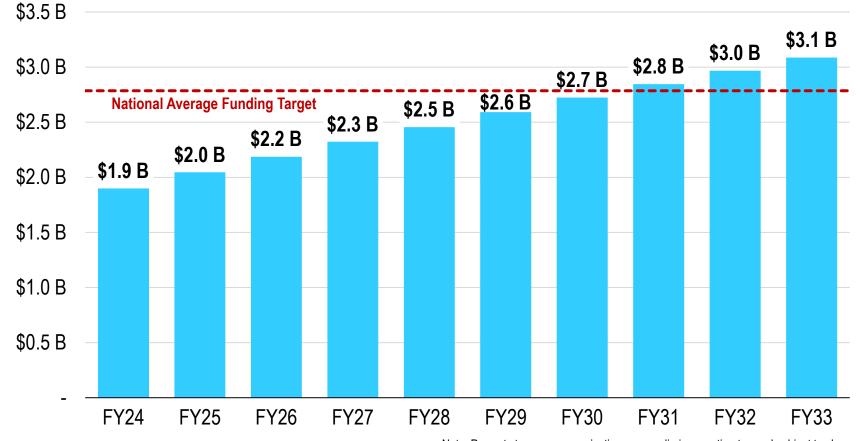




Increase Assessment Rate

Incremental Property Tax Revenue







Summary

Scenario Summaries					
ABATEMENT ADJUSTMENTS	No Change	Cap Abatements at FY23 Level No Change		No Change	
DEPRECIATION ADJUSTMENTS	Freeze Accumulated Depreciation Rate (No Increase)	No Change No Change		Phase Out Depreciation Between FY24 and FY33	
ASSESSMENT RATE ADJUSTMENTS	No Change	No Change	Increase Assessment Rate to 40 Percent	No Change	
INCREMENTAL REVENUE IN YEAR 10	\$490 Million	\$540 Million	\$540 Million \$675 Million		
SCHOOL OPER. RATE REVENUE IN YEAR 10	\$117 Million	\$129 Million	\$161 Million	\$272 Million	



Summary

Scenario Summaries					
ABATEMENT ADJUSTMENTS	No Change	Phase Out Abatements Between FY24 and FY33	Eliminate Abatements in FY24	Cap Abatements at FY23 Level	
DEPRECIATION ADJUSTMENTS	Eliminate Depreciation in FY24	No Change	No Change	No Change	
ASSESSMENT RATE ADJUSTMENTS	No Change	No Change	No Change	Increase Assessment Rate to 40 Percent	
INCREMENTAL REVENUE IN YEAR 10	\$1.1 Billion	\$1.6 Billion	\$1.6 Billion	\$2.0 Billion	
SCHOOL OPER. RATE REVENUE IN YEAR 10	\$272 Million	\$390 Million	\$390 Million	\$477 Million	



Summary

Scenario Summaries					
ABATEMENT ADJUSTMENTS	Cap Abatements at FY23 Level	Phase Out Abatements Between FY24 and FY33	Phase Out Abatements Between FY24 and FY33	Phase Out Abatements Between FY24 and FY33	
DEPRECIATION ADJUSTMENTS	Freeze Accumulated Depreciation Rate (No Increase)	Modify Future Depreciation Rate from 1.5% to 1.0%	Modify Future Depreciation Rate from 1.5% to 0.5%	Freeze Accumulated Depreciation Rate (No Increase)	
ASSESSMENT RATE ADJUSTMENTS	No Change	No Change	No Change	No Change	
INCREMENTAL REVENUE IN YEAR 10	\$1.9 Billion	\$2.1 Billion	\$2.5 Billion	\$3.0 Billion	
SCHOOL OPER. RATE REVENUE IN YEAR 10	\$451 Million	\$497 Million	\$604 Million	\$712 Million	



Summary

Scenario Summaries					
ABATEMENT ADJUSTMENTS	Phase Out Abatements Between FY24 and FY33	Eliminate Tax Abatements	Phase Out Abatements Between FY24 and FY33	Eliminate Abatements in FY24	
DEPRECIATION ADJUSTMENTS	No Change	No Change	No Change Phase Out Depreciation Between FY24 and FY33		
ASSESSMENT RATE ADJUSTMENTS	Increase Assessment Rate to 40 Percent	Increase Assessment Rate to 40 Percent	No Change	No Change	
INCREMENTAL REVENUE IN YEAR 10	\$3.1 Billion	\$3.1 Billion \$7.1 Billion		\$7.1 Billion	
SCHOOL OPER. RATE REVENUE IN YEAR 10	\$737 Million	\$737 Million	\$1.7 Billion	\$1.7 Billion	



PRIMARY PROPERTY TAX OBJECTIVES

- Determine incremental revenue generation from property tax reform to abatements (e.g., capping, phasing out, eliminating)
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- Identify the impacts associated with changing assessment methodology from full cash value (land) and depreciated cost to a market-based valuation method

Determine revenue impacts associated with raising property tax rates alone



Market-Based vs. Taxable Value

The table below illustrates the property tax revenue potential of the aggregated value of property based on a range of taxable-to-market value ratios.

Market-Based Valuation Revenue Scenarios						
TAXABLE-TO-MARKET VALUE RATIO	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
TAXABLE VALUE OF ALL PROPERTY	\$382 Billion					
MARKET VALUE OF ALL PROPERTY	\$763 Billion	\$636 Billion	\$545 Billion	\$477 Billion	\$424 Billion	\$382 Billion
INCREMENTAL PROPERTY TAX REVENUE (COMBINED)	\$4.2 Billion	\$2.8 Billion	\$1.8 Billion	\$1.0 Billion	\$466 Million	-
INCREMENTAL SCHOOL OPERATING TAX REVENUE	\$1.0 Billion	\$668 Million	\$429 Million	\$250 Million	\$111 Million	-

Source: Clark County Assessor's Office, SalesTraq, Applied Analysis. Note: Assumes property tax rate of \$3.14 per \$100 of assessed value.



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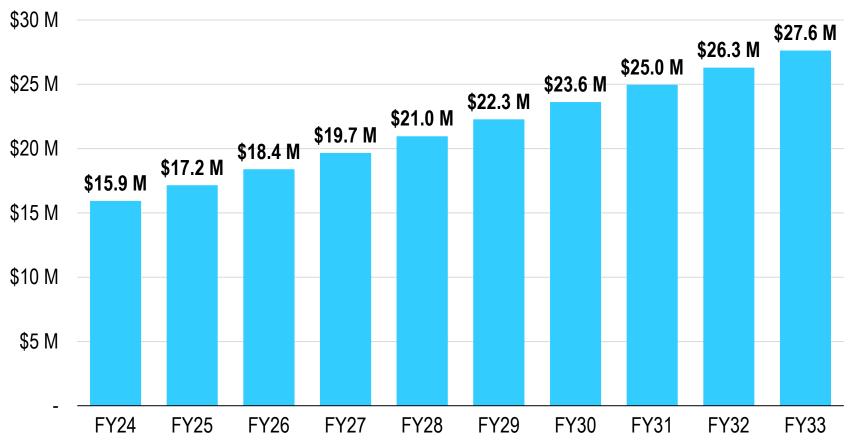


Increase Property Tax Rate

Raise Property Tax Rate by 1 Cent

- The property tax potential from raising the tax rate by 1 cent is about \$15 million per year statewide
- The revenue potential of raising the property tax rate is limited by existing tax caps







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- The revenue potential of raising the property tax rate is limited by existing tax caps
- Under existing tax caps, the majority of new revenue from a tax rate increase would be abated

<u>Incremental Property Tax Revenue – With Tax Abatement</u>

