

The meeting was called to order at 2:00 p.m. on Thursday, January 25, 1979 in Room 213. Senator Norman Glaser was in the Chair.

PRESENT: Chairman Norman Glaser  
Vice-Chairman Floyd Lamb  
Senator Don Ashworth  
Senator Mike Sloan  
Senator William Raggio  
Senator Jim Kosinski  
Senator Carl Dodge

Fiscal Analyst, Ed Schorr

GUESTS: See "Exhibit A"

The meeting was opened by Chairman Glaser. He stated that the Committee would be considering the following:

S.J.R. 2 - Proposes to amend the Nevada Constitution to require two-thirds vote in each house of the Legislature to pass certain bills for assessment of taxes.

SB-48 - Increases certain allowances to the elderly for property tax.

Chairman Glaser introduced Mr. Howard Barrett of the Department of Administration, Budget Division.

Mr. Barrett began his presentation with Tax Reform, Exhibit "B". He referred to figures in Exhibit "B" which showed the loss to the state on various tax reforms proposed. He stated that the figures on the left did not include the savings to the taxpayers if the .05¢ sales tax on food, which presently goes to the County, is removed. Mr. Barrett said that this would be approximately an additional 3.5 million dollars.

Senator Dodge asked Mr. Barrett if when the state picks up the 11¢ it will reduce the available funds to the counties? Mr. Barrett stated that it would have no effect at all on the counties. Chairman Glaser questioned if the figures meant that there would be legislation which would impose a \$2.70 statutory limit on all government entity spending? Mr. Barrett said that was basically true.

Mr. Barrett then referred to the figures on the right side of Exhibit "B" which showed additional loss of income to the state. He stated that the counties are presently paying one-third of the cost of foster care and that the figures reflect the state assuming that share. In regard to the Real Estate Transfer Tax the figures reflect the state releasing it's 75% back to the counties.

Chairman Glaser said that the school districts had questioned the 30¢ (coming out of the 80¢ option) since it was outside the formula and was reflected in valuations to the county. He stated that as the county valuations "creep upward" the school districts were apprehensive that the 30¢ aid would not be reflected in the same percentage ratio as the valuation increase. Mr. Barrett that the school districts need not be concerned because the state gives them back the 30¢ on their assessed valuation.

In regard to Mr. Barrett's presentation on County Tax Rates, Exhibit "C", the following discussion took place:

Senator Dodge questioned whether bonding of government buildings would be outside the spending lid? Mr. Barrett stated "No. It is included in the county and city rates now. However, it could be exceeded by a vote of the people". Senator Dodge asked Mr. Barrett for a clarification of "improvement type funds"? Mr. Barrett stated that they were actually general improvement district bonds rather than general government improvement bonds.

During his presentation on Property Tax Rates, Exhibit "D", Mr. Barrett stated that since some of the cities are beyond the \$2.70 rate, the rates shown reflect the same proportionate differences.

Mr. Barrett then presented Assessed Valuation for Counties, Exhibit "E". He said that the chart shows that every county will have an increased income with the exception of White Pine and Pershing. He stated that the reason White Pine has such a substantial decrease is because they are having a substantial decrease in valuation. Senator Dodge questioned Mr. Barrett on his use of the present assessed valuation rather than the 1979 tax base suggested by the Governor? Mr. Barrett stated that he would review it.

Mr. Barrett presented the remainder of his presentation: Assessed Valuation for Cities, Exhibit "F"; County Tax Rates, Exhibit "G"; Distributive School Fund, Exhibit "H".

The following discussion took place regarding Mr. Barrett's entire presentation:

Chairman Glaser stated that his own interpretation of the proposal was that it would do the same thing for all government entities as it does with the present structure. Mr. Barrett answered "Yes, with the exception of White Pine, Ely, Lovelock and Pershing".



Senator Dodge, referring back to the Governor's message regarding which tax base should be used, stated that Mr. Barrett's proposal required additional information to comply with that message.

Senator Dodge said that he felt the level of expenditure by all government entities should be in approximate proportion and the base, at that point, should be used. He felt this was especially true since some of the school districts have overspent and others have underspent which leaves a wide inequity.

Senator Kosinski questioned whether Exhibit "B" reflected the surplus accruing over the next two years for the General Fund if the state continued with it's present taxation and spending policies? Mr. Barrett answered yes. Mr. Barrett said the figures were the amounts of income over what the state is proposing to give with tax reform and that they are computed on the assumption that 12% of the sales tax is collected on food. Chairman Glaser asked whether the same figures also allow for the \$34,000,000 carry-over balance in the General Fund? Mr. Barrett answered yes.

Senator Dodge asked for Mr. Barrett's ideas of how to soften the economic dislocation for areas which have an improvement district and are relying 90 percent on the property tax if, in fact, that property tax is cut back. Mr. Barrett stated that he had not worked out that problem yet, but that there are only two counties that exceed the \$2.70 limit and those two counties do not presently have any general improvement districts.

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Chairman Glaser introduced Mr. Bob Hanfield, County Manager of Douglas County. Mr. Hanfield stated that he felt there were "serious ramifications for Douglas County because we have improvement districts whose tax rates exceed those of the County of Minden, which was used for the base figures". Mr. Hanfield felt there should be more information regarding how the proposal will affect Douglas County and the general improvement districts.

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Senator Dodge questioned Mr. Barrett as to whether the spending lid should also be applied to the state budget? Mr. Barrett stated that he saw no objection to it but felt that a more effective means would be to use the appropriation procedure.

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The following testimony was then given regarding SJR-2:

Mr. Stan Warren, representing Nevada Bill, introduced Mr. John Miller, also representing Nevada Bell. Mr. Miller gave the following testimony in opposition to SJR-2:

Mr. Miller felt that SJR-2 would reduce taxes to only a specified element of the population. He said that classification departs from uniform taxation of property and from a balanced tax base which now exists in Nevada. He felt that the split-role assessment would only hide the taxes under another area of taxation. Mr. Miller stated that "only eight states presently have split-role assessment. The split-role systems become too complicated and have undesirable side effects. Some of these states are attempting to reduce the number of classifications and no state has ever been able to go back to uniform classification". Mr. Miller stated that people will have fewer governmental services because the tax base becomes eroded and, therefore the tax rate subsequently increases. He quoted Mr. Dennis Burr of the Montana Tax Department and Mr. Roland Hatfield, a former tax advisor for the State of Minnesota, in which both parties opposed split-role assessment. In summary, Mr. Miller gave the following reasons for his opposition to SJR-2: 1) too much political motivation for new classifications, 2) causes the tax rate to be higher than it should be, 3) there is no economic justification, 4) no effect on home ownership is evidenced, and 5) the system is costly and difficult to maintain. Mr. Miller concluded his testimony by stating that he believed SJR-2 had more hazards than benefits.



Senator Kosinski asked Mr. Miller whether the classification systems of the states of Minnesota and Montana are written into their Constitution? Mr. Miller said that they were statutory in both states. Senator Kosinski said that the Constitutional Amendment in the State of Nevada is extremely difficult to circumvent but that by creating a single exception, a lot of the problems that Mr. Miller is concerned about could be avoided. Mr. Miller said that he still believed there is an inherent administrative burden in SJR-2, regardless of the state's intentions.

Senator Dodge said that property tax used to be used for protection of the property and to provide services to that property; that concept has since then deferred to one which finances such things as public education within the state. He said that this might result in higher utility bills or increased services but that there might be more equity in that system. Mr. Miller stated that it would only be equitable for those people using every available utility and service and that, in the case of a person not using all of those services, it would not be spread out equally. He believed that in that case the utility companies would only become conduits for more taxes.

Senator Raggio asked Mr. Miller if his concerns would be less in a state, such as Nevada, where there is a constitutional limit on the rates which can be applied? Mr. Miller said that he would rather have a system with only two classes instead of ten or more, and that since the \$5.00 constitutional limit is already being proposed for a change it could again be changed in the future. He felt that it would be easier to change the 35% assessment rate rather than change the constitutional limit. Mr. Miller felt that the most effective method would be to put a limit on the spending.

Senator Raggio commented that some split-role classifications have already been changed (the green belt areas). Senator Lamb felt that there is still the problem of how the property is assessed (i.e. the value could easily be changed from \$1000 to \$10). Senator Ashworth stated that the void created will not be laid on the utilities and that if the utility rates have not been tampered with, over a period of time it would create a windfall at the expense of the public since the utility companies would not apply for an immediate reduction in rate.

Senator Sloan asked Mr. Miller whether, if Proposition 6 passes and the utility company received a 40% decrease in it's property tax, how soon would it be in a position to pass this savings along to the customers who use it's services? Mr. Miller said that it would take approximately one year from the date of the decrease.

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Chairman Glaser introduced Mr. Ernie Newton, a representative of the Nevada Taxpayers Association.

Mr. Newton gave the following testimony in regard to SJR-2:

Mr. Newton stated that any tax burden levied will eventually fall upon the customers of that particular property owner, plus the amount of the cost of collecting that tax. He also objected to the split-role assessment in that it has a tendency to divide the general population into even more divergent groups. His objections were that the \$5.00 rate is no protection against the 35% valuation since that percentage can be increased. He felt that property should be assessed on its present use rather than its potential use. Mr. Newton said that he thinks the present tax base is equitable and realistic as it is.

In regard to Mr. Newton's testimony the following discussion took place:

Senator Dodge asked if Mr. Newton thought restricting the use of the market value approach would keep the assessments within bounds? Mr. Newton said that the valuations of commercial property have equalled or exceeded the growth in assessed valuations due to comparative sales rather than market value. Senator Dodge asked whether if in fact the homeowners income is not escalating at the same rate as the assessed valuations, what would be a good approach regarding limits on the use of market value? Mr. Newton said that he did not think it could be done and still maintain the constitutional requirements of equal and equitable assessments. He said that an elderly person on a fixed income does not necessarily mean that the fixed income is not adequate and therefore didn't feel there were any reasonable justifications for complaints.

Senator Sloan stated that the proposal presently breaks down into property which has a current income producing ability and one which does not. Mr. Newton said that the current tax program includes producing capacity as well as its current use. Senator Dodge stated that the present program taxes on a market value base. Senator Raggio stated that the program could become one in which property in a commercially zoned area is assessed for its market value. Senator Dodge stated that at the present time there are three guidelines in the statutes which offer some control; 1) market value, 2) replacement cost less depreciation (which normally apply to commercial structures), and 3) productivity base.

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The following testimony was given in regard to SB-48 which increases certain allowances to the elderly for property tax.

Chairman Glaser introduced Homer Rodriguez from the Carson City Assessor's Office. Mr. Rodriguez gave the following testimony:

Mr. Rodriguez stated that he felt that the income should be raised to \$15,000 from the present \$11,000, and the tax should be increased from \$300 to \$500. Senator Kosinski said that the figure \$15,000 sounded high to him. He stated that he would like the number of people who would be included in those figures and who would be drawing relief in those classifications, reflected in the fiscal note as well as the average amount of relief they would be drawing.

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Chairman Glaser introduced Mr. John McSweeney of the Department of Human Resources, Division for Aging Services who stated that he also felt that \$15,000 was too high. He made the additional recommendation to amend the income levels on Line 14 of SB-48 from \$0-\$2,999 to \$0-\$3,999. He asked that Line 15 of SB-48 be changed from \$4,000 to \$5,999; Line 16, \$6,000 be changed to \$6,999, and the remaining figures adjusted comparatively.

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Chairman Glaser introduced Mr. Warren Fowler, President of the Retired Public Employees Association.

Mr. Fowler said that the elderly people are being taxed on an increment in their home that they will never realize. He felt that it will be extremely difficult to equalize the taxes by giving the same assessment to everyone and believed that lower increments should be increased by \$3,000 to \$4,000.

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Mr. Orvis Reil, retired public employee, stated that he has no objection to tax relief as such since it does help a few people. He did feel, however, that the only solution for elderly people at this point is to sell their home rather than have a lien against it.


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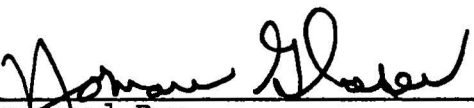
After all public testimony was completed the Senators held a general discussion to decide which methods of tax relief they wished to present as a Committee.

The Senators decided to group together similar categories of bills. Those bills will then be scheduled, by their categories, for public hearings.

Chairman Glaser stated that he and Ed Schorr would make further comparisons between the current tax package, Question 6, the Governor's proposal and SB-54 for presentation to the Committee.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 5:45 p.m.

  
Respectfully Submitted By:  
Sharyna Miley, Secretary

  
Approved By:  
Senator Norman Glaser,  
Chairman





January 24, 1979

EXHIBIT "B"

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Committee on Taxation  
FROM: Department of Administration  
SUBJECT: Tax Reform

	<u>1979-80</u> <u>Loss to State</u>	<u>1980-81</u> <u>Loss to State</u>		<u>1979-80</u> <u>Loss to State</u>	<u>1980-81</u> <u>Loss to State</u>
Omit 25 Cent Tax	\$14,107,400	\$ 16,080,000	Assume County Foster Care	\$ 260,180	\$ 303,960
Omit 11 Cent Tax	6,184,156	7,075,200	County Gaming Tax	2,575,000	2,729,000
Omit 70 Cent Tax	39,500,702	45,024,000	Real Estate Transfer	<u>2,400,000</u>	<u>2,800,000</u>
Reduce 80 Cent Tax to 50 Cent Tax	0	19,296,000			
Drop Sales Tax on Food			Total Given Up By State	\$88,787,454	\$120,631,821
Distributive School Fund	\$ 7,425,612	\$ 8,539,581			
General Fund	16,334,404	18,784,080			
Total Tax Relief	<u>\$83,552,274</u>	<u>\$114,798,861</u>			



County (City)	Current County Tax Rate Less 11¢	Current Largest City Rate	Combined Rate	School Bond Rate	Other	Combined Local Rate	Limit On Rate
Carson City	\$1.4120	\$1.1830	\$2.5950	\$0.3700	\$0.0040	\$2.9690	\$2.9690
Churchill (Fallon)	1.5280	1.2000	2.7260	0.4100	0.0040	3.1400	3.1100
Clark (Las Vegas)	1.0205	1.4122	2.4327	0.7023	0.0035	3.1385	3.1385
Douglas (Minden)	0.5300	1.4000	1.9300	0.6200	0.4588	3.0088	3.0088
Elko (Elko)	0.8900	1.1036	1.9936	0.3000	0.2500	2.5436	3.5436
Esmeralda (Goldfield)	1.8900	0.9500	2.8400	0.0000	0.0000	2.8400	2.7000
Eureka	1.4800	0.5000	1.9800	0.0800	0.0000	2.0600	2.0600
Humboldt (Winnemucca)	1.0500	1.6500	2.7000	0.3200	0.0000	3.0200	3.0200
Lander (Battle Mountain)	1.8600	1.0800	2.9400	0.2000	0.0000	3.1400	2.9000
Lincoln (Caliente)	1.2900	1.4000	2.6900	0.4500	0.0000	3.1400	3.1400
Lyon (Yerington)	1.6980	1.0860	2.7840	0.3560	0.0000	3.1400	3.0560
Mineral (Hawthorne)	2.8590	0.0000	2.8590	0.2810	0.0000	3.1400	2.9810
Nye (Tonopah)	1.5500	1.1900	2.7000	0.2900	0.0000	3.0300	2.9900
Pershing (Lovelock)	1.3500	1.7200	3.0700	0.0700	0.0000	3.1400	2.7700
Storey (Virginia City)	2.7600	0.2000	2.9600	0.4200	0.0000	3.3800	3.1200
Washoe (Reno)	1.6908	1.1310	2.8218	0.3142	0.0040	3.1400	3.0142
White Pine (Ely)	1.7400	1.4000	3.1400	0.0000	0.0000	3.1400	2.7000

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Uniform in All Counties			
State	\$ .25	\$ .00	\$ .00
Title XIX	.11	.00	.00
School Operating	1.50	.80	.50
Sub-Total	<u>\$1.86</u>	<u>\$ .80</u>	<u>\$ .50</u>
Maximum for Use by Other Local Governments	3.14	2.70*	2.70*
Limit for All Government	<u>\$5.00</u>	<u>\$3.50</u>	<u>\$3.20</u>

\*Limit will be \$2.70 or existing rate whichever is lower. That limit can be exceeded for existing school bonds, or limit may be exceeded up to \$5.00 maximum by a vote of citizens.

PROPERTY TAX RATES

EXHIBIT "D"

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	<u>Existing County Rate</u>	<u>Existing City Rate</u>	<u>Existing Other Districts</u>	<u>School Bond Rate</u>	<u>Current Combined Rate</u>	<u>Proposed County Rate</u>	<u>Proposed City Rate</u>	<u>Proposed Other Rate</u>	<u>School Bond Rate</u>	<u>Proposed Combined Rate</u>
Carson City	\$1.4120	\$1.1830	\$.0040	\$.3700	\$2.9690	\$1.4120	\$1.1830	\$.0040	\$.3700	\$2.9690
Churchill (Fallon)	1.5260	1.2000	.0040	.4100	3.1400	1.5092	1.1868	.0040	.4100	3.1100
Clark (Las Vegas)	1.0205	1.4122	.0035	.7023	3.1385	1.0205	1.4122	.0035	.7023	3.1385
Douglas (Minden)	0.5300	1.4000	.6200	.4588	3.0088	0.5300	1.4000	.6200	.4588	3.0088
Elko (Elko)	0.8900	1.1036	.2500	.3000	2.5436	0.8900	1.1036	.2500	.3000	2.5436
Esmeralda (Goldfield)	1.8900	0.9500	.0000	.0000	2.8400	1.7968	0.9032	.0000	.0000	2.7000
Eureka	1.4800	0.5000	.0000	.0800	2.0600	1.4800	0.5000	.0000	.0800	2.0600
Humboldt (Winnemucca)	1.0500	1.6500	.0000	.3200	3.0200	1.0500	1.6500	.0000	.3200	3.0200
Lander (Battle Mountain)	1.8600	1.0800	.0000	.2000	3.1400	1.7083	0.9917	.0000	.2000	2.9000
Lincoln (Caliente)	1.2900	1.4000	.0000	.4500	3.1400	1.2900	1.4000	.0000	.4500	3.1400
Lyon County (Yerington)	1.6980	1.0860	.0000	.3560	3.1400	1.6467	1.0533	.0000	.3560	3.0560
Mineral (Hawthorne)	2.8590	0.0000	.0000	.2810	3.1400	2.7000	0.0000	.0000	.2810	2.9810
Nye (Tonopah)	1.5500	1.1900	.0000	.2900	3.0300	1.5274	1.1726	.0000	.2900	2.9900
Pershing (Lovelock)	1.3500	1.7200	.0000	.0700	3.1400	1.1872	1.5128	.0000	.0700	2.7700
Storey (Virginia City)	2.7600	0.2000	.0000	.4200	3.3800	2.5175	0.1825	.0000	.4200	3.1200
Washoe (Reno)	1.6908	1.1310	.0040	.3142	3.1400	1.6155	1.0806	.0039	.3142	3.0142
White Pine (Ely)	1.7400	1.4000	.0000	.0000	3.1400	1.4961	1.2039	.0000	.0000	2.7000



	1978	1979*	Existing Tax Rate	Proposed Tax Rate	Estimated Revenue Existing Tax Rate		Estimated Revenue Proposed Tax Rate	
					1978	1979	1978	1979
Carson City	\$ 171,766,470	\$ 199,871,536	\$1.7860	\$1.7860	\$ 3,067,749	\$ 3,589,706	\$ 3,067,749	\$ 3,569,706
Churchill	58,313,840	66,000,000	1.9400	1.9232	1,131,288	1,280,400	1,121,492	1,269,312
Clark	2,463,414,881	2,877,142,736	1.7263	1.7263	42,525,931	49,668,115	42,525,931	49,668,115
Douglas	175,871,528	193,458,681	1.6088	1.6088	2,829,421	3,112,363	2,829,421	3,112,363
Elko	148,583,033	163,441,336	1.4400	1.4400	2,139,596	2,353,555	2,139,596	2,353,555
Esmeralda	15,627,430	17,292,470	1.8900	1.7968	295,358	326,828	280,794	310,711
Eureka	35,623,897	37,594,543	1.5600	1.5600	555,733	586,475	555,733	586,475
Humboldt	71,461,729	80,594,538	1.3700	1.3700	979,026	1,104,145	979,026	1,104,145
Lander	34,022,467	37,000,000	2.0600	1.9083	700,863	762,200	649,251	706,071
Lincoln	25,320,122	29,500,000	1.7400	1.7400	440,570	513,300	440,570	513,300
Lyon	83,005,105	90,000,000	2.0540	2.0027	1,704,925	1,848,600	1,662,343	1,802,430
Mineral	28,373,339	30,000,000	3.1400	2.9810	890,923	942,000	845,809	894,300
Nye	89,968,521	120,000,000	1.8400	1.8174	1,655,421	2,208,000	1,635,088	2,180,880
Pershing	38,507,507	40,500,000	1.4200	1.2572	546,807	575,100	484,116	509,166
Storey	10,165,152	10,368,455	3.1800	2.9375	323,252	329,717	298,601	304,573
Washoe	1,280,109,786	1,568,177,152	2.0090	1.9336	25,717,406	31,504,679	24,752,203	30,322,273
White Pine	53,147,724	49,000,000	1.7400	1.4961	824,770	852,600	795,143	733,089
	<b>\$4,783,282,531</b>	<b>\$5,609,941,447</b>			<b>\$86,429,039</b>	<b>\$101,537,783</b>	<b>\$85,062,866</b>	<b>\$99,940,464</b>

\*Estimated

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	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979*</u>	<u>Existing Tax Rate</u>	<u>Proposed Tax Rate</u>	<u>Estimated Revenue Existing Tax Rate</u>		<u>Estimated Revenue Proposed Tax Rate</u>	
					<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Carson City (Urban District)	\$ 97,794,985	\$113,794,244	\$2.9690	\$2.9690	\$ 2,903,533	\$ 3,378,551	\$ 2,903,533	\$ 3,378,551
Fallon	16,924,553	19,155,209	3.1400	3.1100	531,431	601,474	526,354	595,727
Las Vegas	682,122,257	796,650,584	3.1385	3.1385	21,408,407	25,002,879	21,408,407	25,002,879
Minden	4,823,029	5,305,332	3.0088	3.0088	145,115	159,627	145,115	159,627
Elko	46,461,291	51,107,420	2.5436	2.5436	1,181,789	1,299,968	1,181,789	1,299,968
Goldfield	858,493	949,923	2.8400	2.7000	24,381	26,978	23,179	25,648
Eureka	928,375	979,714	2.0600	2.0600	19,125	20,182	19,125	20,182
Winnemucca	18,455,277	20,813,861	3.0200	3.0200	557,349	628,578	557,349	628,578
Battle Mountain	3,975,057	4,322,874	3.1400	2.9000	124,817	135,738	115,277	125,363
Caliente	1,422,651	1,657,531	3.1400	3.1400	44,671	52,046	44,671	52,046
Yerington	7,513,532	8,146,923	3.1400	3.0560	235,925	255,813	229,614	248,970
Hawthorne	13,872,779	14,139,039	3.1400	2.9810	419,905	443,966	398,643	421,485
Tonopah	6,373,606	8,501,116	3.0300	2.9900	193,120	257,564	190,571	254,183
Lovelock	4,695,000	4,937,732	3.1400	2.7700	147,423	155,045	130,052	136,775
Virginia City	2,285,063	2,330,764	3.3800	3.1200	77,235	78,780	71,294	72,720
Reno	681,038,545	834,272,218	3.1400	3.0142	21,384,610	26,196,148	20,527,864	25,146,633
Ely	17,794,278	16,406,324	3.1400	2.7000	558,740	515,159	480,446	442,971
					<u>\$49,957,576</u>	<u>\$59,208,516</u>	<u>48,953,283</u>	<u>58,012,306</u>

\*Estimated



	Existing		Proposed		Proposed	
	County	City	County	City	County	City
	Combined Rate 1978-79	Comined Rate 1978-79	Combined Rate 1979-80	Combined Rate 1979-80	Combined Rate 1980-81	Combined Rate 1980-81
Carson City						
Ormsby Taxing District	\$3.6460		\$2.5860		\$2.2860	
Urban Taxing District		\$4.8339		\$3.7690		\$3.4690
Churchill County	3.8000		2.7232		2.4232	
Fallon		5.0000		3.9100		3.6100
Clark County	3.5828		2.5263		2.2263	
Las Vegas		4.9985		3.9385		3.6385
Douglas County	3.0100		2.4088		2.1088	
Minden		4.8688		3.8088		3.5088
Elko County	3.0500		2.2400		1.9400	
Elko		4.4036		3.3436		3.0436
Esmeralda County	3.7500		2.5968		2.2968	
Goldfield		4.7000		3.5000		3.2000
Eureka County	3.4200		2.3600		2.0600	
Eureka		3.9200		2.8600		2.5600
Humboldt County	3.2300		2.1700		1.8700	
Winnemucca		4.8800		3.8200		3.5200
Lander County	3.9200		2.7083		2.4083	
Battle Mountain		5.0000		3.8200		3.5200
Lincoln County	3.6000		2.5400		2.2400	
Caliente		5.0000		3.9400		3.6400
Lyon County	3.9140		2.8027		2.5027	
Yerington		5.0000		3.8560		3.5560
Mineral County	5.0000		3.7810		3.4810	
Hawthorne		5.0000		3.7810		3.4810
Nye County	3.7000		2.6174		2.3174	
Tonopah		4.8900		3.7900		2.4900
Pershing County	3.2800		2.5072		2.2072	
Lovelock		5.0000		3.5700		3.2700
Storey County	4.7900		3.4875		3.1875	
Virginia City		4.9900		3.9200		3.6200
Washoe County	3.8690		2.7336		2.4336	
Reno		5.0000		3.8142		3.5142
White Pine County	3.8000		2.2961		1.9961	
Ely		5.0000		3.5000		3.2000

## DISTRIBUTIVE SCHOOL FUND

	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>% of Change</u>	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>% of Change</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>% of Change</u>
<u>Before Recommended Tax Reform</u>							
Weighted Enrollment	140,077	142,610	1.8%	145,462	2.0%	148,371	2.0%
Basic Support	\$1,035	*\$1,159	12.0%	\$1,252	8.0%	\$1,331	6.3%
Total Basic Support	\$144,979,695	\$165,284,990	14.0%	\$182,118,424	10.2%	\$197,481,801	8.4%
Special Education**	10,560,000	11,088,000	5.0%	11,520,000	3.9%	11,700,000	1.6%
Prior Year Adjustments	649,325	0		0		0	
Total Need	\$156,189,020	\$176,372,990	12.9%	\$193,638,424	9.8%	\$209,181,801	8.0%
70¢ Property Tax	( 28,137,989)	( 33,482,978)	19.0%	( 39,500,720)	18.0%	( 45,024,000)	14.0%
1¢ School Support Tax	( 43,370,547)	( 53,345,773)	23.0%	( 61,881,097)	16.0%	( 71,163,262)	15.0%
State Responsibility	\$ 84,680,464	\$ 89,544,239	5.7%	\$ 92,256,607	3.0%	\$ 92,994,539	0.6%
General Fund***	\$ 73,449,500	\$ 81,164,950	10.5%	\$ 65,830,825	(18.9%)	\$ 63,972,390	( 2.8%)
Slot Tax	9,603,370	11,000,000	14.5%	12,000,000	9.1%	14,000,000	16.7%
Revenue Sharing	5,737,742	5,800,000	1.1%	5,900,000	1.7%	5,900,000	0%
Investment Income	760,871	750,000	( 1.4%)	750,000	0%	750,000	0%
Mineral Land Lease	3,886,359	3,800,000	( 2.2%)	3,800,000	0%	3,800,000	0%
Out-of-State Sales Tax	2,881,035	3,457,202	20.0%	3,975,782	15.0%	4,572,149	15.0%
Balance Forward from Previous Year		11,638,393					
Balance Forward to New Year	11,638,393						

## Approximate Reversion

\$ 28,066,306

\*Includes Trigger at \$28 per Enrollee

**Special Education Units	600	630		640		650
Price/Unit	\$17,600	\$17,600		\$18,000		\$18,000

## \*\*\*After Recommended Tax Reform\*\*\*

General Fund (Line 10 Above)				\$ 65,830,825		\$ 63,972,390
General Fund to Replace 70¢ Property Tax				39,500,720		45,024,000
General Fund to Replace Sales Tax on Food				7,425,612		8,539,591
General Fund to Replace 30¢ of 80¢ Property Tax				0		19,298,000
Total General Fund				\$112,757,157		\$136,831,981