# MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

SIXTY-FIRST SESSION NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE April 20, 1981

The Senate Committee on Taxation was called to order by Chairman Keith Ashworth, at 1:35 p.m., Monday, April 20, 1981, in Room 213 of the Legislative Building, Carson City, Nevada. There was no Meeting Agenda or Attendance Roster.

## COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Senator Keith Ashworth, Chairman Senator Norman D. Glaser, Vice Chairman Senator Don Ashworth Senator Virgil M. Getto Senator James N. Kosinski Senator Floyd R. Lamb Senator William J. Raggio

## STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Ed Shorr, Deputy Fiscal Analyst Colleen Crum, Committee Secretary

# SENATE BILL NO. 411 (Exhibit A)

The chairman explained the purpose of the meeting was to take action on <u>Senate Bill No. 411</u>. Three questions must be addressed before action can be taken on the bill:

- The six percent cap on page two, line 41, for the second year of the biennium;
- The 115 percent cap on ad valorem taxes on page
   12, line 24, for the first year of the biennium; and
- 3. The creation of a tax oversight committee.

Senator Don Ashworth explained the concern with the six percent cap was whether new property coming onto the roll is exempt from that limit.

Mr. Marvin Leavitt, task force member, stated if there is a situation where new property is equal to more than six percent, the tax rate on old property would not grow at all.

Senator Don Ashworth asked whether new assessed property coming onto the rolls was growing at a faster rate than six percent per year. Mr. Leavitt stated new property was growing more than six percent annually.

The chairman stated he did not object to increasing the six percent limit to eight or nine percent. He objected to uncapping the additional growth allowed in the bill on new properties coming onto the roll.

The task force submitted an amendment to Section Three of the bill. (See Exhibit B.)

Senator Getto moved that Senate Bill No. 411 be amended on page two, line 41, to increase the cap from six percent to nine percent.

Senator Glaser seconded the motion.

Senator Raggio stated it is not necessary to raise the cap. The six percent is a realistic figure to meet the concerns of those advocating Question Six. The six percent cap will be accepted as good intent on the part of the legislature to realistically cap ad valorem revenues.

Senator Getto supported the increase in the cap to nine percent because he felt rapidly growing communities would be affected too adversely by the six percent cap.

The chairman stated the six percent cap will not impact Washoe County or Clark County. The cap would affect the smaller counties, however. The smaller counties would be forced to appeal for additional assistance under the escape valves set up in Senate Bill No. 411.

Senator Kosinski suggested changing the cap in the first year from 115 percent to 110 percent and raising the cap in the second year from six percent to nine percent. He stated that the efforts of the legislature will be wasted unless a tight cap is placed on the expenditures of cities and counties.

Senator Getto amended his motion to change the cap on page two, line 41, to eight percent.

Senator Glaser amended his second.

Senator Kosinski amended Senator Getto's motion to decrease the cap on page 12, line 24, from 115 percent to 110 percent.

The motion failed because of a lack of a second.

Senator Getto's motion failed. (Senators Don Ashworth, Keith Ashworth, Lamb and Raggio voted "No".)

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Senator Raggio moved that the cap on page 12, line 24 be amended from 115 percent to 112 percent.

Senator Don Ashworth seconded the motion.

The motion carried after the following discussion. (Senators Getto, Glaser and Keith Ashworth voted "No".)

Senator Glaser stated reducing this cap would have a further compressive effect on the fast growing areas.

Senator Kosinski suggested setting the cap at 115 percent for smaller counties and setting the cap at 112 percent for larger counties. Senator Lamb opposed this suggestion because he was against creating two different types of taxation.

The chairman pointed out that fast growing counties could use the escape valves to appeal for additional help.

The chairman asked for suggestions on how to structure the tax oversight committee.

The issue of whether the tax oversight committee should be addressed in a separate bill was debated. Mr. Ray Knisley, a task force member, explained that the separate bill called for a committee of six to be appointed by the leadership of

the legislature. The committee would consist of one member from the Senate Committee on Finance, two members from the Senate Committee on Taxation, one member from the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means, and two members from the Assembly Committee on Taxation.

Senator Raggio stated the consensus of the committee had been to create a tax oversight committee which was not dominated by legislators. A committee consisting of seven members, three legislators and four laymen, had been proposed.

Mr. Knisley explained Mr. Frank Daykin, Legislative Counsel, indicated that the committee, by necessity, must be composed of legislators. The committee could draw on outside technical advice, but these advisors would not hold the right to vote.

Senator Lamb supported the proposal for a committee consisting of legislators. He stated the legislature has created the tax problem and should handle its own problems. The chairman supported Senator Lamb's statement. He said it is important that the committee be made up of people knowledgeable on tax matters.

Senator Don Ashworth stated a committee consisting of all legislators would do violence to the separation of powers under the constitution.

Senator Getto suggested a committee consisting of four legislators and three laymen. He stated that politics should be taken out of this committee.

The chairman stated the committee should consist of an accountant qualified in tax matters, a county official, and a city official. Senator Raggio suggested that a school official be added to the committee.

Senator Lamb stated a good committee would call upon the help of qualified experts.

Senator Raggio moved that the tax oversight committee be appointed by the Governor and that it consist of

four legislators, two from the Senate and two from the Assembly, who have served as members of their respective Committees on Taxation. The committee would also consist of three non-legislative members, with no qualifying criteria for membership.

Senator Raggio stated the Governor should appoint all seven members of the committee, including the legislators, to meet the constitutional objections which may be raised.

Senator Kosinski stated making the designation that the legislative membership consist of the chairmen of the Committees on Taxation would not harm the bill constitutionally.

Senator Raggio withdrew his motion.

Senator Kosinski made the same motion as Senator Raggio's motion, but changed the appointment qualification. The leadership of the legislature will appoint the legislative members and the Governor will appoint the laymen members.

Senator Getto seconded the motion.

Senator Raggio objected to the motion because the committee would not be bipartisan.

Senator Don Ashworth amended the motion to make the committee consist of three legislators and four laymen.

The motion failed because of a lack of a second.

The chairman called for a vote on Senator Kosinski's motion.

The motion carried. (Senator Don Ashworth voted "No".)

Senator Don Ashworth explained for the record that he voted against the bill because he did not feel the majority of the commission should be made up of legislators.

Senator Raggio disagreed with permitting the legislative leadership to appoint the legislative members of the committee.

Senator Getto moved that the legislature leadership nominate the legislators to serve on the committee and that all seven members be appointed by the Governor.

Senator Glaser seconded the motion.

The motion carried.

Senator Getto suggested that <u>Senate Bill No. 411</u> be amended to include private grants on page five, line 24. Mr. Leavitt agreed that Senator Getto's suggestion should be incorporated into the bill.

Senator Getto moved that page five, line 24, of <u>Senate</u> <u>Bill No. 411</u> be amended to include private grants.

Senator Glaser seconded the motion.

The motion carried. (Senator Kosinski voted "No".)

The chairman asked for consideration on <a>Senate Bill No. 411</a> as a whole.

Senator Glaser moved that <u>Senate Bill No. 411</u> be amended and approved.

Senator Getto seconded the motion.

The motion carried. (Senator Kosinski voted "No".)

The chairman clarified that the tax oversight committee would be incorporated into <a href="Senate Bill No. 411">Senate Bill No. 411</a>.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:13 p.m.

Respectfully submitted by:

Colleen Crum, Secretary

Senator Keith Ashworth, Chairman
DATE: 4-28-8

# (REPRINTED WITH ADOPTED AMENDMENTS) FIFTH REPRINT S. B. 411

# SENATE BILL NO. 411—COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

MARCH 13, 1981

# Referred to Committee on Taxation

SUMMARY—Makes substantial revisions in law relating to governmental finance. (BDR 32-1395)

PISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: Yes. Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: No.



EXPLANATION—Matter in Italies is new; matter in brackets [ ] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to governmental finance; fixing statutory limits on revenue of local governments derived from taxes ad valorem and the supplemental city-county relief tax and on the increase of fees imposed for regulation or revenue; creating a committee to oversee their application; removing statutory limits on expenditure by local governments; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter 354 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2 to 8, inclusive, of this act. Sec. 2. "Supplemental city-county relief tax" means the fees, taxes, interest and penalties which derive from that portion of the city-county relief tax which exceeds the original tax levied at the rate of one-half of 1 percent.

SEC. 2.5. 1. There is hereby created an interim legislative committee on local governmental finance, composed of:

(a) Three members of the senate, no more than two of whom may be of the same political party, appointed by the majority leader; and

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20 21 (b) Three members of the assembly, no more than two of whom may be of the same political party, appointed by the speaker.

Each member serves during the remainder of the session in which he is appointed, during the interim, and during the next session until a successor is appointed.

2. The speaker of the assembly shall designate the chairman when members are appointed in the 61st session of the legislature, the majority leader of the senate shall designate the chairman when members are appointed in the 62nd session, and the chairmanship must continue to alternate between the houses of the legislature according to this pattern. The director of the legislative counsel bureau shall provide a secretary for the committee.

3. Except during a regular or special session of the legislature, each member of the committee is entitled to a salary of \$80 for each day or portion of a day during which he attends a committee meeting or is otherwise engaged in the work of the committee, plus the per diem allowance and travel expenses provided for state officers and employees.

All such compensation must be paid from the legislative fund.

Sec. 3. 1. The maximum amount of money which a local government, except a school district, is permitted to receive from taxes ad valorem, other than those levied for the payment of bonded indebtedness and interest thereon incurred as a general or short-term obligation of the issuer, or for the payment of obligations under a capital lease executed

before the date of passage and approval of this act, must be calculated by:

(a) First multiplying the tax rate certified for that local government for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1981, by its assessed valuation as equalized for the collection of taxes during the fiscal year beginning on

16 July 1, 1981. For the purposes of this paragraph: 17

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(1) A county whose actual tax rate, for purposes other than debt service, for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1981, was less than 50 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation is entitled to the use of a rate not greater than 80 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation.

(2) A fire district in such a county whose tax rate was more than 50 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation is entitled to the use of a rate not

greater than \$1.05 per \$100 of assessed valuation.

(b) Then subtracting the estimated amount to be received by that local government from the supplemental city-county relief tax for the fiscal year for which the tax ad valorem is to be levied. For the fiscal years beginning on and after July 1, 1982, the executive director of the department of taxation shall provide this estimate to the local government on or before December 1 preceding the fiscal year to which it applies. A local government may, on or before March 1 preceding the fiscal year to which the estimate applies, appeal in writing to the interim legislative committee on local governmental finance, which may increase or decrease the estimate as it finds the facts warrant.

(c) Then reducing the amount resulting from paragraphs (a) and (b) if necessary to bring it within any applicable limit provided in this section.

2. For the fiscal years beginning on and after July 1, 1982, the maximum allowable revenue from the supplemental city-county relief tax and taxes ad valorem, combined, must be calculated as follows:

(a) Assessed valuation for the preceding fiscal year, including net proceeds of mines, is added to an amount equal to the product of that assessed valuation multiplied by the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index for the preceding calendar year. To this sum must be added the assessed value of the new real property and mobile homes added to the assessment rolls in the past year for that local government.

(b) The percentage increase that the total calculated pursuant to paragraph (a) represents over the assessed valuation for the preceding year is the maximum percentage by which the combined amount allowable from the supplemental city-county relief tax and taxes ad valorem may

increase over the amount allowed for the preceding year.

If the local government levies a tax ad valorem for debt service upon an obligation which has previously been repaid from another source, the combined amount which it may receive pursuant to this subsection is reduced by the amount of that tax ad valorem. If a board of county commissioners which during the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1981, distributed all or part of the state gaming license fees received pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 2 of NRS 463.320 to other local governments thereafter reduces or discontinues that distribution, the amount that the county may receive from the supplemental city-county relief tax is reduced by an equal amount.

3. For each fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 1982, the revenue of the local government from taxes ad valorem, except those levied for debt service, must not exceed by more than 6 percent the same reve-

nue for the preceding fiscal year.

4. The local government may exceed the respective limits imposed by this section upon combined amounts received and upon calculated receipts from taxes ad valorem only as provided in section 3.3 of this act or if its governing body proposes to its registered voters an additional levy ad valorem, specifying the amount of money to be derived, the purpose for which it is to be expended, and the duration of the levy, and the proposal is approved by a majority of the voters voting on the question at a general election or a special election called for that purpose. The governing body may discontinue the levy before it expires and may not thereafter reimpose it in whole or in part without following the procedure required for its original imposition.

5. To the maximum combined revenue otherwise allowable under this section to a local government, the interim legislative committee on local governmental finance may add its estimate of the cost to that local government of any substantial program or expense required by legislative enactment which was not in effect for all or part of the preceding fiscal

31 year

SEC. 3.3. 1. A local government, other than a school district, whose governing body determines that unforeseen or uncontrollable conditions, existing or imminent, substantially impair its financial capacity to provide the basic services for which it was created may apply through the executive director of the department of taxation to the interim legislative committee on local governmental finance for a temporary exemption from the limitations imposed by section 3 of this act. Such exemptions must be for no more than 2 years and must not permit the rate of levy for taxes ad valorem to increase by more than 50 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation above the limitations otherwise established by section 3 of this act.

2. In evaluating such applications, the committee shall consider the recommendation of the director of the department of taxation. The executive director and the committee shall consider, without limitation, the effect of a sudden and unusual change in population served, the construction of major public works and facilities, a significant decrease in one or more revenues from sources other than property taxes, excessive increases in the unit cost of providing services, whether present or probable, and events of an uncommon nature, such as judgments and other

uninsured losses or natural disasters. The committee shall consider the general economic condition of the community and of the state and the effect of each proposal on the taxpayer, and make written findings of the facts supporting the exemption if it allows one.

SEC. 3.6. For the purposes of section 3 of this act, the basic revenue of any local government, as otherwise determined pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of that section, coming into being subsequent to the date of passage and approval of this act, whether newly created, consolidated or both, must be initially established and approved by the interim legislative committee on local governmental finance acting after receiving the advice of the executive director of the department of taxation.

 SEC. 4. 1. If actual receipts from the supplemental city-county relief tax for any fiscal year exceed the estimate previously made by the executive director of the department of taxation, the excess receipts must be deposited in the reserve fund for the supplemental city-county relief tax which is hereby created in the state treasury. There must also be deposited in this fund any proceeds of that tax which became available when for any local government the supplemental city-county relief tax otherwise distributable to it exceeds the combined amount allowable to it from the supplemental city-county relief tax and taxes ad valorem. Money in this fund must not be used for any purpose other than distribution to local governments pursuant to this section. The interest earned upon the money in the fund must be added to the principal of the fund.

2. The money in this fund must be used to increase the distribution to local governments when the actual receipts from the supplemental city-county relief tax are less than the estimates previously made by the director of the department of taxation. Whenever the money in the fund at the beginning of any fiscal year exceeds 10 percent of the actual revenues from the supplemental city-county relief tax in the preceding fiscal year, this excess must be distributed to local governments in the following fiscal year in the same proportion as current receipts are distributed for that fiscal year. This distribution must be included in the executive director's estimate of money to be received by each local government from the supplemental city-county relief tax.

3. The interim legislative committee on local governmental finance may direct the state controller to make a special distribution from the fund if it determines that the conditions prescribed in section 3.3 of this act for a temporary exemption exist, and makes written findings of the facts supporting the distribution.

SEC. 5. 1. A local government shall not increase any fee for a license or permit or adopt a fee for a license or permit or impose a service charge not previously assessed, including without limitation every license or permit issued for revenue or regulation or both, such as business licenses, liquor licenses, gaming licenses, and building and zoning permits, except as permitted by this section. This prohibition does not apply to service charges made by hospitals or convention authorities.

2. The rate structure of any fee for a license or permit in effect on the date of passage and approval of this act is the base from which any increase in such license or permit fee must be calculated. On February 1 of each year the executive director of the department of taxation shall

certify the increase in the Consumer Price Index for the preceding calendar year and shall furnish this information to each local government. Subject to the further limitation imposed by subsections 3 and 4, no fee for a permit or license may be increased more often than once in any calendar year or by an amount greater than its amount for the preceding calendar year multiplied by 80 percent of the increase in the Consumer Price Index from the beginning of the preceding calendar year to the beginning of the calendar year in which the increase is made.

3. A local government must submit any proposal to impose a new charge for service and must submit a proposal to increase a fee for a license or permit to the executive director of the department of taxation

for approval if:

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(a) The method of computation of a fee for a license or permit is changed;

(b) The method of computation existing on the date of passage and approval of this act is a fraction or percentage of the gross revenue of the business:

(c) The classification of a type of business is changed or new categories

18 (c) The classification of business are added; or

(d) The license fee for which increases are proposed has been increased between July 1, 1979, and the date of passage and approval of this act. A local government may appeal the decision of the executive director of the department of taxation to the interim legislative committee on local governmental finance. The executive director and the committee shall evaluate the proposal to determine whether the proposed change is consistent with the purpose of this section to limit increases in the rate structure for these revenues.

4. A local government may not increase any fee for a license or permit which is calculated as a fraction or percentage of the gross revenue of the business if its total revenues from such fees have increased during the preceding calendar year by 80 percent or more of the increase in the

Consumer Price Index during that preceding calendar year.

5. A local government may submit an application for exemption from the provisions of this section to the interim legislative committee on local governmental finance, which may grant the exemption if it finds that:

(a) The conditions prescribed in section 3.3 of this act for a temporary exemption exist, and makes written findings of the facts supporting the exemption;

(b) The local government has not previously charged a fee for a license

or permit or imposed a service charge; or

(c) The last increase was not recent and the rates of the fees charged by the local government are at a significantly lower level than those of other similar local governments in the state.

6. The provisions of this section apply to any license or permit for any purpose regardless of the fund to which the revenue from it is assigned. An ordinance or resolution enacted by a local government in violation of provisions of this section is void.

SEC. 6. Any ending balance of the general or a special revenue fund, other than those established solely for the purpose of administering federal, state or private grants in aid, which exceeds the sum of the money

appropriated for the opening balance of that fund for the succeeding fiscal year and one-twelfth of the expenditures from that fund for the fiscal year just ended may only be used to augment the appropriations of the succeeding year upon the favorable vote of a majority of the members of the governing body and upon the consent of the executive director of the department of taxation. The executive director shall not approve such an application for augmentation unless it is for the sole purpose of replacing an identifiable appropriation for a specified purpose which lapsed at the end of the preceding fiscal year and which has not been reappropriated in the year in which the augmentation is to become effective, except where the conditions prescribed in section 3.3 of this act for a temporary exemption exist. The local government may appeal the decision of the executive director to the interim legislative committee on local governmental finance, whose decision is final. If the executive director or the committee approves the augmentation, it must make written findings of the facts supporting its action.

SEC. 7. 1. The department of taxation shall review each annual audit to determine whether it complies with regulations adopted pursuant to NRS 354.594. Any independent auditor's report, whether upon financial position and results of operations or upon internal financial controls, which the department believes may not comply with those regulations must be referred by the department to the state board of accountancy for investigation and such action in respect to the issuing accountant as the

board may find appropriate in the circumstances.

2. In its review of the annual audits submitted, the department shall identify all violations of statute and regulation reported therein. Within 60 days after the delivery of the annual audit to the local government, the governing body shall advise the department what action has been taken to prevent recurrence of each violation of law or regulation or to correct each continuing violation. The department shall evaluate the local government's proposed plan of correction and, if the plan is satisfactory, shall so advise the governing body. If the plan is not satisfactory, the department shall advise the governing body that it deems the plan inadequate and propose an alternative plan. Within 30 days thereafter the governing body shall report its assent to the department's plan or request a hearing before the Nevada tax commission. This hearing must be held within 30 days of such request and the determination of the Nevada tax commission is final.

3. If the executive director determines that the plan established is not being complied with, he must, through the office of the attorney general, seek a writ from a court of competent jurisdiction to compel the

correction of the violation.

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SEC. 8. If a local government provides a fund for self-insurance of property, for any form of insurance for the benefit of its employees, or for any other risk that it is permitted by law to assume, the reserves or balance of a fund thus provided must not be expended for any purpose other than that for which the fund was established, except that when the governing body deems the reserve or balance to be no longer required, either in whole or in part, it shall transfer the excess balance to the general fund of the local government. Any such transfer must be reported

to the department of taxation within 30 days. Money so transferred is not available as a basis for augmentation of the local government's budget during the year of transfer.

SEC. 8.8. NRS 354.430 is hereby amended to read as follows:

354.430 1. Upon the adoption of a short-term financing resolution, as provided in NRS 354.618, by a local government as defined in NRS 354.474, a certified copy thereof [shall] must be forwarded to the executive director of the department of taxation. As soon as is practicable, the executive director of the department of taxation shall, after consideration of the tax structure of the political subdivisions concerned and the probable ability of the political subdivision to repay the requested short-term financing, unless the resolution provides for a special tax exempt from the limitation on taxes ad valorem, either approve or disapprove the resolution in writing to the governing board. No such resolution is effective until approved by the executive director of the department of taxation. The written approval of the executive director of the department of taxation [shall] must be recorded in the minutes of the governing board.

2. If the executive director of the department of taxation does not approve the short-term financing resolution, the governing board of the political subdivision may appeal the executive director's decision to the

Nevada tax commission.

 3. If the resolution provides for a special tax exempt from the limitation on taxes ad valorem, the executive director shall recommend to the interim legislative committee on local governmental finance whether the resolution should be approved. The decision of the committee is final.

SEC. 9. NRS 354.470 is hereby amended to read as follows:

354.470 NRS 354.470 to 354.626, inclusive, and sections 2 to 8, inclusive, of this act, may be cited as the Local Government Budget Act. Sec. 10. NRS 354.598 is hereby amended to read as follows:

354.598 1. At the time and place advertised for public hearing, or at any time and place to which the public hearing is from time to time adjourned, the governing body shall hold a public hearing on the tentative budget, at which time interested persons [shall] must be given an

opportunity to be heard.

2. At the public hearing, the governing body shall indicate changes, if any, to be made in the tentative budget, and shall adopt a final budget by the favorable votes of a majority of all members of the governing body. The final budget must be adopted on or before May 1 of each year. Should the governing body fail to adopt a final budget that complies with the requirements of law and the regulations of the department of taxation on or before the required date, the budget adopted and approved by the department of taxation for the current year, adjusted as to content and rate in such manner as the department of taxation may consider necessary, automatically becomes the budget for the ensuing fiscal year. When a budget has been so adopted by default, the governing body may not reconsider the budget without the express approval of the department of taxation. [If such a default budget exceeds the expenditure permitted by NRS 354.5981, the Nevada tax commission shall reduce the total expenditure to the permitted amount.] If the default

budget creates a combined ad valorem tax rate in excess of the limit imposed by NRS 361.453, the Nevada tax commission shall adjust the

budget as provided in NRS 361.455.

The final budget must be certified by a majority of all members of the governing body and a copy of it, together with an affidavit of proof of publication of the notice of the public hearing, must be transmitted to the Nevada tax commission. If a tentative budget is adopted by default as provided in subsection 2, the clerk of the governing body shall certify the budget and transmit to the Nevada tax commission a copy of the budget, together with an affidavit of proof of the notice of the public hearing, if that notice was published. Certified copies of the final budget must be distributed as determined by the department of taxation.

4. Upon the adoption of the final budget or the amendment of the budget in accordance with NRS 354.606, the several amounts stated in it as proposed expenditures are appropriated for the purposes indicated

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5. No governing body may adopt any budget which appropriates for any fund any amount in excess of the budget resources of that fund. SEC. 11. NRS 354.599 is hereby amended to read as follows:

354.599 1. In any year in which the legislature by law increases or decreases the revenues of a local government, and that increase or decrease was not included or anticipated in the local government's final budget as adopted pursuant to NRS 354.598, the governing body of any such local government may, before July 15 of the budget year, file an amended budget with the department of taxation increasing or decreasing its anticipated revenues and expenditures from that contained in its final budget to the extent of the actual increase or decrease of revenues resulting from the legislative action.

2. In any year in which the legislature enacts a law requiring an increase or decrease in expenditures of a local government, which was not anticipated or included in its final budget as adopted pursuant to NRS 354.598, the governing body of any such local government may, before July 15 of the budget year, file an amended budget with the department of taxation providing for an increase or decrease in expenditures from that contained in its final budget to the extent of the actual

amount made necessary by the legislative action.

The amended budget, as approved by the department of taxation,

is the budget of the local government for the current fiscal year.

[4. The provisions of this section do not increase the permissible expenditure of a local government from its general fund.]

NRS 354.615 is hereby amended to read as follows:

354.615 1. If resources actually available during a budget period exceed those estimated, a local government may augment a budget in the manner provided below:

(a) If it is desired to augment the appropriations of an appropriation fund, the governing body shall, by majority vote of all members of the governing body, adopt a resolution reciting the appropriations to be augmented, and the nature of the unbudgeted resources intended to be used for the augmentation.

(b) Before the adoption of [such] the resolution, the governing body shall publish notice of its intention to act thereon in a newspaper of general circulation in the county for at least one publication. No vote may be taken upon [such a] the resolution until 10 days after the publication of the notice.

(c) If it is desired to augment the budget of any other fund, the governing body shall adopt, by majority vote of all members of the governing body, a resolution providing therefor at a regular meeting of the body.

9 2. A budget augmentation becomes effective upon delivery to the 10 department of taxation of a certified copy of the resolution providing 11 therefor.

[3. A governing body shall not increase the budgeted expenditures from its general fund beyond the amount permitted by NRS 354.5981.] Sec. 12.5. NRS 354.618 is hereby amended to read as follows:

354.618 1. If the public interest requires short-term financing, the governing body of any local government, by a resolution unanimously adopted, may authorize short-term financing. The resolution [shall] must contain:

(a) A finding by the governing body that the public interest requires the short-term financing; and

(b) A statement of the facts upon which the finding is based.

2. Except as provided in subsection 3, before the adoption of any such resolution, the governing body shall publish notice of its intention to act thereon in a newspaper of general circulation for at least one publication. No vote may be taken upon such resolution until 10 days after the publication of the notice. The cost of publication of the notice required of an entity [shall be] is a proper charge against its general fund.

3. In school districts having less than 100 pupils in average daily attendance the publication of the resolution may be made by posting conspicuously, in three different places in the school district, a notice containing in full the short-term financing resolution with the date upon which the board of trustees of the school district is to meet to act upon the resolution. Posting of the notice [shall] must be made not less than 10 days previous to the date fixed in the resolution for action thereon.

4. The governing body shall determine in its resolution whether the money required to retire such indebtedness and interest thereon is to be provided by:

(a) Revenues other than a special tax exempt from the limitations on levy of ad valorem taxes provided by section 3 of this act; or

(b) A special tax so exempt.

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SEC. 13. NRS 354.624 is hereby amended to read as follows:

354.624 1. Each local government shall provide for an annual audit of all funds and separate accounts in banks or savings and loan associations, established under NRS 354.603, of that local government, and may provide for more frequent audits as it deems necessary. Each annual audit [shall] must be concluded and the audit report submitted to the governing body as provided in subsection 4 not later than 5 months from

the close of the fiscal year for which the audit is conducted. An extension of this time may be granted by the department of taxation to any local government which makes application for such extension. If the local government fails to provide for an audit in accordance with the provisions of this section, the department of taxation shall cause such audit to be made at the expense of the local government. All audits [shall] must be made by a public accountant certified or registered or by a partnership registered under the provisions of chapter 628 of NRS.

2. The governing body may, without requiring competitive bids, designate [such] the accountant or firm annually. The accountant or firm [shall] must be designated not later than 3 months [prior to] before the

close of the fiscal year for which the audit is to be made.

3. Each annual audit [shall] must cover the business of the local government during the full fiscal year. It [shall] must be a comprehensive audit of the affairs of the local government, including comment on the balance sheets accounts, results of operations, compliance with statutes and regulations, recommendations for improvements, and any other comments deemed pertinent by the auditor, and including his expression of opinion as to the adequacy of the financial presentation. The form of the financial statements [shall] must be prescribed by the department of taxation, and the chart of accounts [shall] must be as nearly as possible the same as that used in the preparation and publication of the annual budget. The audit [shall] report must compare operations of the local government with the approved budget [. Included shall be ] and include a statement from the auditor that previously noted deficiencies in operations and previously made recommendations for improvements contained in previous audit reports have been acted upon by adoption as recommended, adoption with modifications, or rejection.

4. The recommendation and the summary of the narrative comments of the audit report [shall] must be read in full at a meeting of the governing body held not more than 15 days after the report is submitted [.] to it. Immediately thereafter, the entire audit report [shall], together with any related letter to the governing body required by generally accepted auditing standards or by regulations adopted pursuant to

NRS 354.594, must be filed as a public record with:

(a) The clerk or secretary of the governing body;

(b) The county clerk; and

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(c) The department of taxation; and(d) In the case of school districts, the [state] department of educa-

5. The governing body shall act upon the audit recommendations within 6 months following receipt of the audit report, except as prompter action is required concerning violations of law or regulation, by setting forth in its minutes its intention to adopt the recommendations, to adopt them with modifications or to reject them for reasons shown in the minutes. Such action shall be taken within 6 months following receipt of the audit.

SEC. 14. NRS 279.636 is hereby amended to read as follows:

279.636 1. An agency may issue such types of bonds as it may determine, including bonds on which the principal and interest are payable:

(a) Exclusively from the income and revenues of the redevelopment projects financed with the proceeds of the bonds, or with such proceeds together with financial assistance from the state or Federal Government in aid of the projects.

(b) Exclusively from the income and revenues of certain designated redevelopment projects whether or not they were financed in whole or in

part with the proceeds of the bouds.

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(c) In whole or in part from taxes allocated to, and paid into a special 10 fund of, the agency pursuant to the provisions of NRS 279.674 to 279.-11 12 680, inclusive.

(d) From its revenues generally.

e) From any contributions or other financial assistance from the state or Federal Government.

(f) By any combination of these methods.

Any of such bonds may be additionally secured by a pledge of any revenues or by an encumbrance by mortgage, deed of trust or otherwise of any redevelopment project or other property of the agency or by a pledge of the taxes referred to in subsection 1.

3. Amounts payable in any manner permitted by this section may be additionally secured by a pledge of the full faith and credit of the community whose legislative body has declared the need for the agency to function. Such additional security may only be provided upon the approval of the majority of the voters voting on the question at a general election or a special election called for that purpose. In its proposal to its voters the governing body shall define the area to be redeveloped, the primary source or sources of revenues first to be employed to retire the bonds and the maximum sum for which the city may pledge its full faith and credit in connection with the bonds to be issued for the project.

SEC. 15. NRS 279.638 is hereby amended to read as follows: 279.638

1. Neither the members of an agency nor any persons executing the bonds are liable personally on the bonds by reason of their

The Unless the full faith and credit of a community is pledged, the bonds and other obligations of any agency are not a debt of the community, the state or any of its political subdivisions and neither the community, the state nor any of its political subdivisions is liable on them, nor in any event shall the bonds or obligations be payable out of any funds or properties other than those of the agency; and such bonds and other obligations shall so state on their face. [The] Unless the full faith and credit of a community is pledged, the bonds do not constitute an indebtedness within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitation or restriction.

SEC. 16. NRS 279.676 is hereby amended to read as follows:

279.676 Any redevelopment plan may contain a provision that taxes, if any, levied upon taxable property in the redevelopment project each year by or for the benefit of the state, any city, county, district or other public corporation, after the effective date of the ordinance approving the redevelopment plan, shall be divided as follows:

1. That portion of the taxes which would be produced by the rate upon which the tax is levied each year by or for each of such taxing agencies upon the total sum of the assessed value of the taxable property in the redevlopment project as shown upon the assessment roll used in connection with the taxation of such property by such taxing agency, last equalized prior to the effective date of such ordinance, shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid into the funds of the respective taxing agencies as taxes by or for such taxing agencies on all other property are paid. For the purpose of allocating taxes levied by or for any taxing agency or agencies which did not include the territory in a redevelopment project on the effective date of such ordinance but to which such territory has been annexed or otherwise included after such effective date, the assessment roll of the county last equalized on the effective date of such ordinance shall be used in determining the assessed valuation of the taxable property in the project on such effective date.

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That portion of such levied taxes each year in excess of such amount shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid into a special fund of the redevelopment agency to pay the principal of and interest on loans, moneys advanced to, or indebtedness, whether funded, refunded, assumed, or otherwise, incurred by such redevelopment agency to finance or refinance, in whole or in part, such redevelopment project. Unless and until the total assessed valuation of the taxable property in a redevelopment project exceeds the total assessed value of the taxable property in such project as shown by the last equalized assessment roll referred to in subsection 1, all of the taxes levied and collected upon the taxable property in such redevelopment project shall be paid into the funds of the respective taxing agencies. When such loans, advances and indebtedness, if any, and interest thereon, have been paid, all moneys thereafter received from taxes upon the taxable property in such redevelopment project shall be paid into the funds of the respective taxing agencies as taxes on all other property are paid.

3. Taxes ad valorem distributable to the agency entitle the agency to a share of supplemental city-county relief tax allocated to the municipality in the same proportion as the supplemental city-county relief tax payable to the municipality as a whole bears to the total of the ad valorem taxes receivable by the municipality including those received for the agency.

SEC. 17. NRS 354.5981, 354.5983, 354.5985 and 370.330 are hereby repealed.

SEC. 18. 1. The executive director of the department of taxation shall provide his estimate of the amount which each local government is to receive from the supplemental city-county relief tax to that local government as soon as feasible after the passage and approval of this act.

2. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1981, the combined amount to be received by a local government from the supplemental city-county relief tax and taxes ad valorem calculated to be collectible during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1981 must not exceed the smaller of:

(a) The product calculated pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of section 3 of this act, but using the estimated assessed valuation before equalization; or

(b) One hundred and twelve percent of the taxes ad valorem calculated to be collectible during the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1981, by multiplying the tax rate certified for that year by the assessed valuation certified for the same year, except taxes levied for debt service. Those counties and fire districts for which provision is made in subparagraphs (1) and (2) of paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of section 3 of this act are entitled to use instead of the certified rate the rates respectively specified in those subparagraphs.

SEC. 19. Any city in which a redevelopment agency has issued and sold bonds to whose payment a portion of the taxes collected upon property in a redevelopment project has been pledged pursuant to NRS 279.-676 may with the consent of the holder or holders of those bonds, amend its ordinance adopting the redevelopment plan and require the agency to amend its resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds so as to make them payable from taxes levied for the support of the

agency, as to both principal and interest.

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SEC. 20. 1. Except as provided in subsection 2, the legislature declares that this bill, Senate Bill No. 69 and Assembly Bill No. 369 constitute an integrated plan for the relief of the residents of this state from excessive property taxes while providing revenue for the necessary services of local government, that their provisions are not severable. If any provision of any of these bills which becomes law, or the application thereof to any person, thing or circumstance is held invalid, the other provisions of each of these bills become ineffective, and all statutes repealed by any of these bills are revived.

2. If the interim legislative committee on local governmental finance is held invalid as a whole or unable to perform any particular function, all of its functions or that particular function, as the case may be, devolve

upon the Nevada tax commission.

SEC. 21. 1. This section and sections 18 to 20, inclusive, of this act

shall become effective upon passage and approval.

2. Sections 1 to 17, inclusive, of this act shall become effective upon passage and approval for the purposes of preparing budgets and calculating levies.

For all other purposes, sections 1 to 17, inclusive, of this act shall

become effective July 1, 1981.

#### S.B. 411

# Third Reprint

### EXHIBIT B

Section 3.

3. For each fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 1982, the revenue of the local government from taxes ad valorem, except those levied for debt service, must not exceed 6 percent of the same revenue generated from the preceding fiscal year's assessment rolls, and to that amount may be added the ad valorem revenue to be generated from new real property, new possessory interest property and mobile homes added to the assessment rolls.