ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 196–ASSEMBLYMEN COLLINS, CHOWNING, CLABORN, ANDONOV, ATKINSON, BUCKLEY, GEDDES, GIUNCHIGLIANI, GOICOECHEA, GRADY, HARDY, KOIVISTO, MANENDO, MCCLAIN, OCEGUERA, PIERCE AND SHERER

FEBRUARY 26, 2003

Referred to Committee on Government Affairs

- SUMMARY—Authorizes certain local governments in larger counties to require dedication of certain land or impose tax on nonresidential construction projects for regional parks. (BDR 22-653)
- FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No. Effect on the State: No.

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

AN ACT relating to local governments; authorizing certain local governments in larger counties to require the dedication of certain land or impose a tax on nonresidential construction projects for regional parks; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

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

1 **Section 1.** Chapter 278 of NRS is hereby amended by adding 2 thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2 to 8, inclusive, of this 3 act.

4 Sec. 2. As used in sections 2 to 8, inclusive, of this act, unless 5 the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in 6 sections 3 and 4 of this act have the meanings ascribed to them in 7 those sections.

8 Sec. 3. "Nonresidential construction project" means 9 construction other than construction of residential dwelling units 10 or an apartment house or the development of mobile home lots for 11 which a residential construction tax may be imposed pursuant to



1 NRS 278.497 to 278.4987, inclusive. The term does not include 2 any construction by a governmental agency.

3 Sec. 4. "Regional park" means a site exceeding 50 acres, 4 which is designed to serve the outdoor needs of persons who live 5 or work in the region in which it is located.

6 Sec. 5. 1. In a county whose population is 400,000 or more, 7 the governing body of the county or a city in the county may, by 8 ordinance, require that a developer of land for a nonresidential 9 construction project dedicate such land areas, sites and locations 10 for a regional park as are reasonably necessary to serve the people 11 who live or work in the region of the city or county in which the 12 nonresidential construction project is located.

13 2. The ordinance adopted pursuant to subsection 1 must, 14 insofar as practicable, conform to the recreation plan in the 15 master plan of the city or county.

3. The ordinance adopted pursuant to subsection 1 must 16 contain standards for determining the amount, quality and 17 location of land that is required to be dedicated which must be 18 19 based upon the number and type of nonresidential construction projects included in each development and give due consideration 20 21 to the relative desirability and market value of the land that may 22 be included within the area of any particular proposed 23 development.

4. The ordinance adopted pursuant to subsection 1 must,
without limiting the general powers conferred in this chapter,
include the following:

27 (a) Provisions for the creation, in accordance with the 28 applicable master plan, of park districts or service areas which 29 would serve regions within the city or county.

30 (b) A delegation of authority to designated departments or 31 agencies of the city or county to select the location of the land 32 areas to be dedicated for regional parks. The land to be dedicated 33 for regional parks must be within the park district or service area 34 created pursuant to paragraph (a) in which the nonresidential 35 construction projects are located.

36 (c) A provision limiting the amount of land required to be 37 dedicated to an amount of land having a fair market value, 38 determined by independent appraisal, which does not exceed the 39 amount of any nonresidential construction tax which would 40 otherwise have been collected pursuant to section 7 of this act.

41 (d) A provision for the transfer of title to the dedicated land 42 upon the issuance of building permits and the construction of the 43 first unit of the development from which the land was dedicated.

44 Sec. 6. 1. If the land area dedicated by any developer 45 pursuant to section 5 of this act exceeds a proportionate



1 contribution to the total regional park site, taking into 2 consideration the total persons who live or work in the park 3 districts or service areas which serve regions within the city or 4 county reasonably expected to benefit from the regional park, the 5 developer making the dedication must be compensated at fair 6 market value for the excess value contributed.

7 2. When 25 percent of the nonresidential construction project 8 from which the land was dedicated is constructed, the local 9 governing body or agency to which the dedicated land is conveyed 10 shall provide for planning, public hearings and the adoption of a 11 plan for development of the site, a schedule of that development 12 and a plan for financing which includes operational and 13 maintenance costs of the regional park.

14 3. If a regional park has not been developed on the land 15 dedicated for that purpose within 5 years after the date on which 16 75 percent of the nonresidential construction project first became 17 occupied, title to the land reverts to the owners of the 18 nonresidential construction project at the time of the reversion on 19 a pro rata basis.

20 Sec. 7. 1. In a county whose population is 400,000 or more, 21 the governing body of the county and any city in the county which 22 has adopted a master plan and recreation plan, as provided in this 23 chapter, which includes, as a part of the plan, future or present 24 sites for regional parks may, by ordinance, impose a 25 nonresidential construction tax pursuant to this section.

2. If imposed, the nonresidential construction tax must be 26 27 imposed on the privilege of constructing nonresidential 28 construction projects in the city or county, as applicable. The rate 29 of the tax must not exceed 1 percent of the valuation of each 30 building permit issued or \$20,000 per nonresidential construction 31 project, whichever is less. For the purpose of calculating the nonresidential construction tax pursuant to this subsection, the 32 33 governing body shall adopt an ordinance basing the valuation of 34 building permits on the actual costs of nonresidential construction 35 projects in the area.

36 3. The purpose of the tax imposed pursuant to this section is 37 to raise revenue to enable the cities and counties to provide 38 regional parks and facilities for such parks which benefit persons 39 who live or work in the park districts or service areas which serve 40 regions within the city or county.

41 **4.** An ordinance enacted pursuant to subsection 1 must 42 establish the procedures for collecting the tax, set its rate, and 43 determine the purposes for which the tax is to be used, subject to 44 the restrictions and standards provided in this chapter. The



ordinance must, without limiting the general powers conferred in
 this chapter, also include:

3 (a) Provisions for the creation, in accordance with the 4 applicable master plan, of park districts or service areas which 5 would serve regions within the city or county.

6 (b) A provision for collecting the tax at the time of issuance of 7 a building permit for the construction of a nonresidential 8 construction project.

9 5. All nonresidential construction taxes collected pursuant to 10 the provisions of this section and any ordinance enacted by a 11 governing body and all interest accrued on the money must be 12 placed with the city treasurer or county treasurer in a special fund. 13 Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, the money in the 14 fund that is collected pursuant to subsection 2 may only be:

(a) Used for the acquisition, improvement and expansion of
regional parks or the installation of facilities in existing regional
parks in the city or county.

(b) Expended for the benefit of the park district or service area
from which it was collected.

20 6. If a regional park has not been developed or facilities have 21 not been installed in an existing regional park within 5 years after 22 the date on which 75 percent of the nonresidential construction project first became occupied, all money paid by the developer 23 24 pursuant to subsection 2, together with interest at the rate at which 25 the city or county has invested the money in the fund, must be refunded to the owners of the nonresidential construction project 26 27 on a pro rata basis.

7. The limitation of time established pursuant to subsection 6 is suspended for any period, not to exceed 1 year, during which this state or the Federal Government takes any action to protect the environment or an endangered species which prohibits, stops or delays the development of a regional park or installation of facilities in existing regional parks.

8. As used in this section, "facilities" means turf, trees, irrigation systems, playground apparatus, playing fields, areas to be used for organized amateur sports, play areas, picnic areas, horseshoe pits and other recreational equipment or appurtenances designed to serve the persons who use the regional park in which the facilities are located. Sec. 8. 1. The requirement for dedication of land pursuant

40 Sec. 8. 1. The requirement for dedication of land pursuant 41 to section 5 of this act and the imposition of a nonresidential 42 construction tax pursuant to section 7 of this act are mutually 43 exclusive as to any particular nonresidential construction project 44 which may be benefited or affected by any such requirement or 45 imposition.



2. Any governing body determining to provide a regional park 1 2 pursuant to sections 2 to 8, inclusive, of this act must elect, for any one period, to follow only one of the procedures provided in these 3 4 sections. 5

Sec. 9. NRS 278B.240 is hereby amended to read as follows:

278B.240 1. If an owner is required by a local government, 6 as a condition of the approval of the development, to construct or 7 8 dedicate, or both, a portion of the off-site facilities for which impact 9 fees other than for a park project are imposed, the off-site facilities 10 must be credited against those impact fees.

2. If a school district is required by a local government to 11 construct or dedicate, or both, a portion of the off-site facilities for 12 13 which impact fees are imposed, the local government shall, upon the 14 request of the school district, reimburse or enter into an agreement to reimburse the school district for the cost of the off-site facilities 15 constructed or dedicated, or both, minus the cost of the off-site 16 facilities immediately adjacent to or providing connection to the 17 school development which would be required by local ordinance in 18 19 the absence of an ordinance authorizing impact fees. 20

3. If an owner is required by a local government to:

21

(a) Pay a residential construction tax pursuant to NRS 278.4983;

22 (b) Dedicate land pursuant to NRS 278.4979, 278.498 and 278.4981 or otherwise dedicate or improve land, or both, for use as 23 a park; [or] 24

25 (c) Pay a nonresidential construction tax pursuant to section 7 26 of this act;

27 (d) Dedicate land pursuant to section 5 of this act or otherwise 28 dedicate or improve land, or both, for use as a regional park; or

29 (e) Construct or dedicate a portion of the off-site facilities for 30 which impact fees for a park project are imposed,

the owner is entitled to a credit against the impact fee imposed for 31 the park project for the amount of the residential construction tax or 32

33 *nonresidential construction tax* paid, the fair market value of the land dedicated, the cost of any improvements to the dedicated land 34 or the cost of the off-site facilities dedicated or constructed, as 35 applicable. 36

Sec. 10. NRS 354.59891 is hereby amended to read as 37 38 follows:

39 354.59891 1. As used in this section:

40 (a) "Building permit" means the official document or certificate 41 issued by the building officer of a local government which 42 authorizes the construction of a structure.

43 (b) "Building permit basis" means the combination of the rate 44 and the valuation method used to calculate the [total] building 45 permit fee.



(c) "Building permit fee" means the [total] fees that must be 1 2 paid before the issuance of a building permit, including, without limitation, all permit fees and inspection fees. The term does not 3 include, without limitation, fees relating to water, sewer or other 4 5 utilities, residential construction tax [] imposed pursuant to NRS 278.4983, nonresidential construction tax imposed pursuant to 6 7 section 7 of this act, tax on residential construction imposed *pursuant to NRS* 387.331, tax for the improvement of 8 9 transportation imposed pursuant to NRS 278.710, any fee imposed pursuant to NRS 244.386 or any amount expended to change the 10 zoning of the property. 11

12 (d) "Current asset" means any cash maintained in an enterprise 13 fund and any interest or other income earned on the money in the 14 enterprise fund that, at the end of the current fiscal year, is 15 anticipated by a local government to be consumed or converted into 16 cash during the next ensuing fiscal year.

17 (e) "Current liability" means any debt incurred by a local 18 government to provide the services associated with issuing building 19 permits that, at the end of the current fiscal year, is determined by 20 the local government to require payment within the next ensuing 21 fiscal year.

(f) "Operating cost" means the amount paid by a local government for supplies, services, salaries, wages and employee benefits to provide the services associated with issuing building permits.

(g) "Working capital" means the excess of current assets over
current liabilities, as determined by the local government at the end
of the current fiscal year.

29 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 3 and 4, a local 30 government shall not increase its building permit basis by more than 31 an amount equal to the building permit basis on June 30, 1989, 32 multiplied by a percentage equal to the percentage increase in the 33 Consumer Price Index from January 1, 1988, to the January 1 next 34 preceding the fiscal year for which the calculation is made.

35 3. A local government may submit an application to increase
36 its building permit basis by an amount greater than otherwise
37 allowable pursuant to subsection 2 to the Nevada Tax Commission.
38 The Nevada Tax Commission may allow the increase only if it finds
39 that:

40 (a) Emergency conditions exist which impair the ability of the 41 local government to perform the basic functions for which it was 42 created; or

(b) The building permit basis of the local government is
substantially below that of other local governments in the State and
the cost of providing the services associated with the issuance of



building permits in the previous fiscal year exceeded the total
 revenue received from building permit fees [, excluding any amount
 of residential construction tax collected,] for that fiscal year.

4 4. Upon application by a local government, the Nevada Tax
5 Commission shall exempt the local government from the limitation
6 on the increase of its building permit basis if:

7 (a) The local government creates an enterprise fund exclusively 8 for building permit fees;

9 (b) Any interest or other income earned on the money in the 10 enterprise fund is credited to the fund;

11 (c) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, the local 12 government maintains a balance of unreserved working capital in 13 the enterprise fund that does not exceed an amount equal to 9 14 months' operating costs for the program for the issuance of building 15 permits of the local government; and

(d) The local government does not use any of the money in the 16 enterprise fund for any purpose other than the actual direct and 17 indirect costs of the program for the issuance of building permits, 18 19 including, without limitation, the cost of checking plans, issuing 20 permits, inspecting buildings and administering the program. The Committee on Local Government Finance shall adopt regulations 21 22 governing the permissible expenditures from an enterprise fund pursuant to this paragraph. 23

5. In addition to the balance of unreserved working capital authorized pursuant to subsection 4, the local government may maintain in an enterprise fund created pursuant to this section an amount of working capital for the following purposes:

(a) An amount sufficient to pay the debt service for 1 year on
 any debt incurred by the local government to provide the services
 associated with issuing building permits;

(b) An amount that does not exceed the total amount of expenditures for the program for the issuance of building permits of the local government set forth in the capital improvement plan of the local government prepared pursuant to NRS 354.5945 for the current fiscal year; and

(c) An amount that does not exceed 4 percent of the annual
operating costs of the program for the issuance of building permits
of the local government which must be used to pay for unanticipated
capital replacement.

40 6. Any amount in an enterprise fund created pursuant to this 41 section that is designated for special use, including, without 42 limitation, prepaid fees and any other amount subject to a 43 contractual agreement, must be identified as a restricted asset and 44 must not be included as a current asset in the calculation of working 45 capital.



7. If a balance in excess of the amount authorized pursuant to subsections 4 and 5 is maintained in an enterprise fund created pursuant to this section at the close of 2 consecutive fiscal years, the local government shall reduce the building permit fees it charges by an amount that is sufficient to ensure that the balance in the enterprise fund at the close of the fiscal year next following those 2 consecutive fiscal years does not exceed the amount authorized pursuant to subsections 4 and 5.

9 Sec. 11. This act becomes effective on July 1, 2003.

