

# Nevada's Consolidated Tax

A Review and Analysis of Alternatives

# Presentation Background

- Applied Analysis was originally retained by the City of Henderson and the City of Las Vegas to review and analyze Nevada's Consolidated Tax (C-Tax) distribution formula
- Expanded working group, process
- This analysis remains a work-in-progress, with a number of important limitations
- This presentation is intended to provide a status update relative our process and our preliminary observations



# The Process Thus Far

Sept. 2011

Project Begins

Dec. 2011 – Jan. 2012

- Alternative Scenarios
- Expert Round Tables
- Technical Model Vetting

April 2011 →

C-Tax Working Group

Sept. 2011 – Dec. 2011

- C-Tax Research
- C-Tax Model Development

Feb. 2012 – Mar. 2012

- Alternative Vetting
- Sensitivity Testing
- Impact Assessment





- **Process is On-going**
- **Solutions Are Not Final or Definitive**
- **Intended as Strategies to Mitigate/Address Current Challenges**
- **A Tool and an Approach to Compare and Vet Alternatives**



# Alternatives

- Per Capita Distribution
- AV-based Distribution
- Point-of-Origin Distribution
- Share-of-Total Distribution
- Novel Formulas
- Reverting Back to the Original C-Tax
- Modification to Current Formula



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- **Modification to Current Formula**





Issue #1  
Base  
Calculations

# Year 1

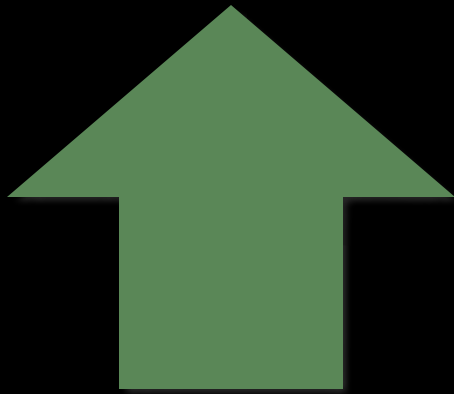
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ENTITY A	\$1,000,000	3.00%	\$1,030,000	\$250,000	\$1,280,000
ENITITY B	\$500,000	3.00%	\$515,000	\$150,000	\$665,000
TOTAL	\$1,500,000	3.00%	\$1,545,000	\$400,000	\$1,945,000





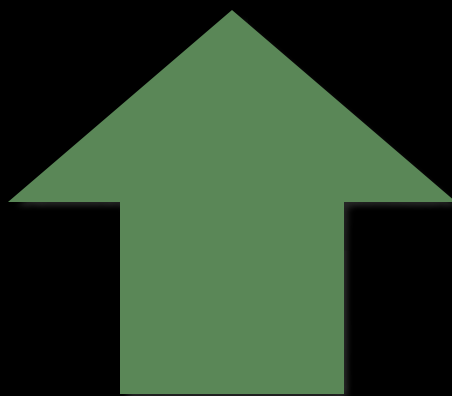
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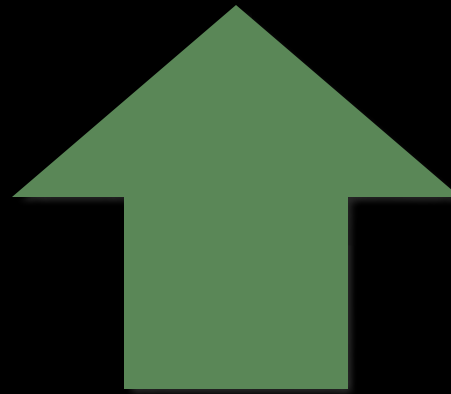
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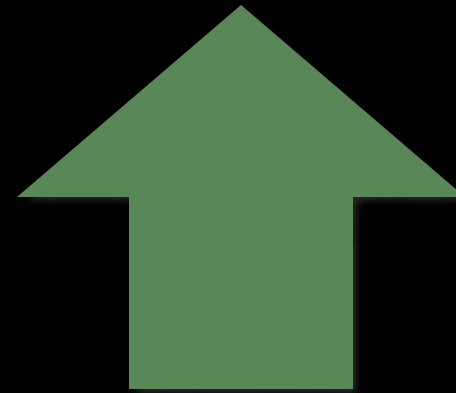
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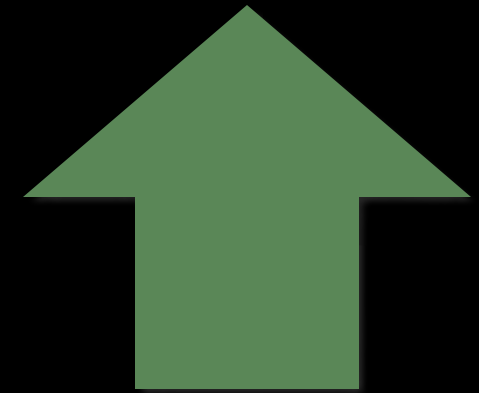
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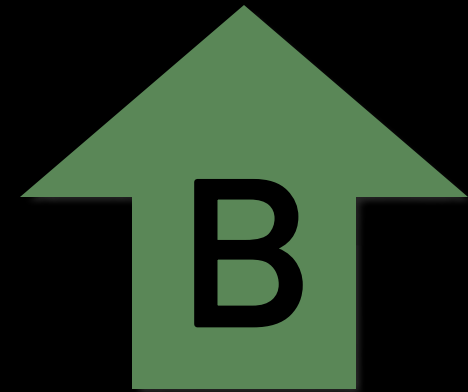
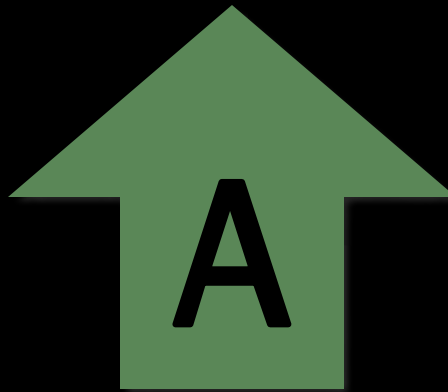
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*What Should Be the Base For Year 2?*



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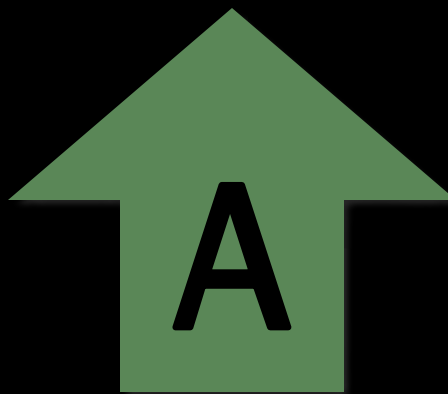


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# Year 2

	BASE	CPI FACTOR	ADJUSTED BASE	EXCESS	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
ENTITY A	\$1,030,000	3.00%	\$1,060,900	\$500,000	\$1,560,900
ENITITY B	\$515,000	3.00%	\$530,450	\$300,000	\$830,450
TOTAL	\$1,545,000	3.00%	\$1,591,350	\$800,000	\$2,391,350



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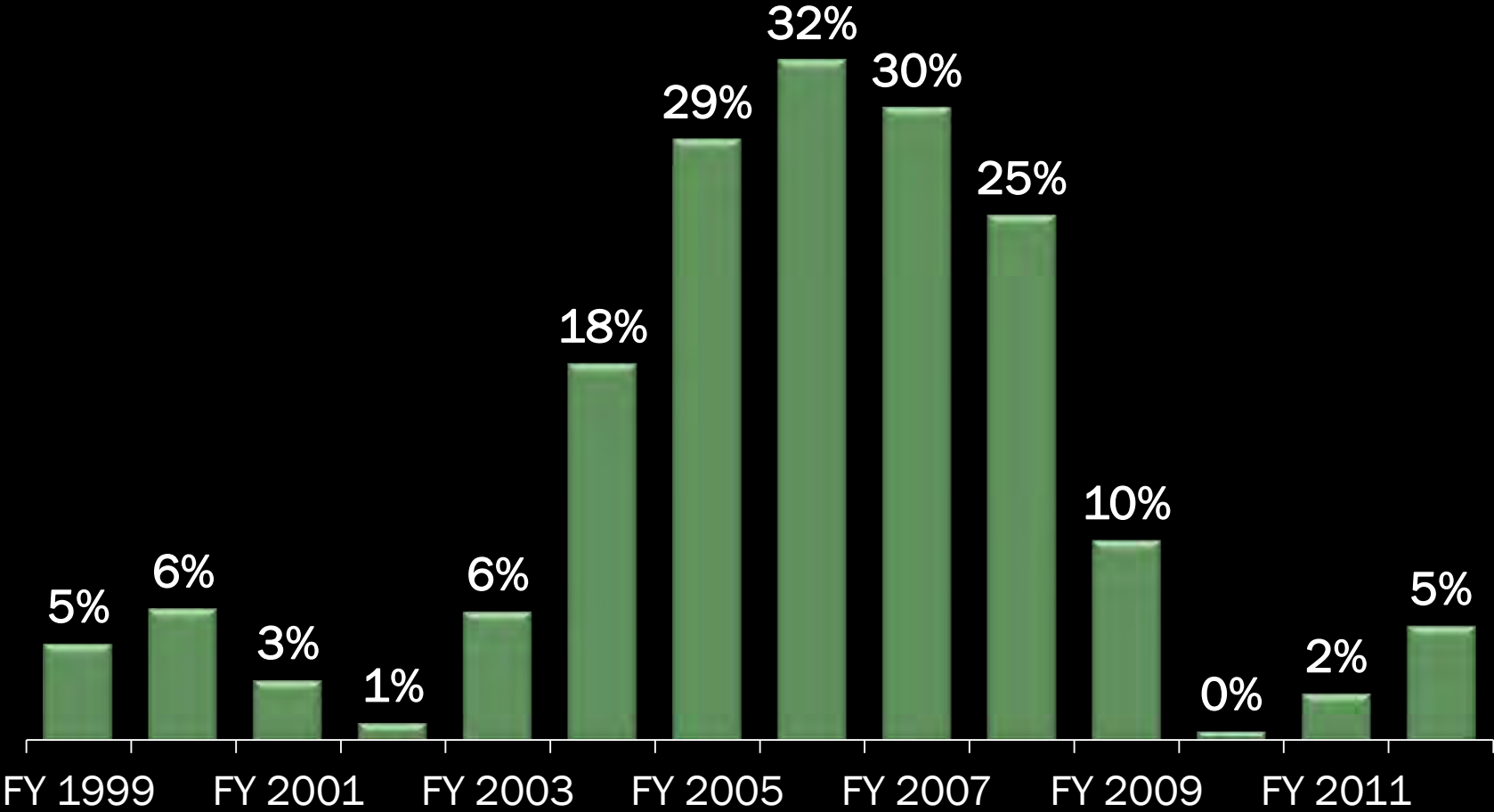
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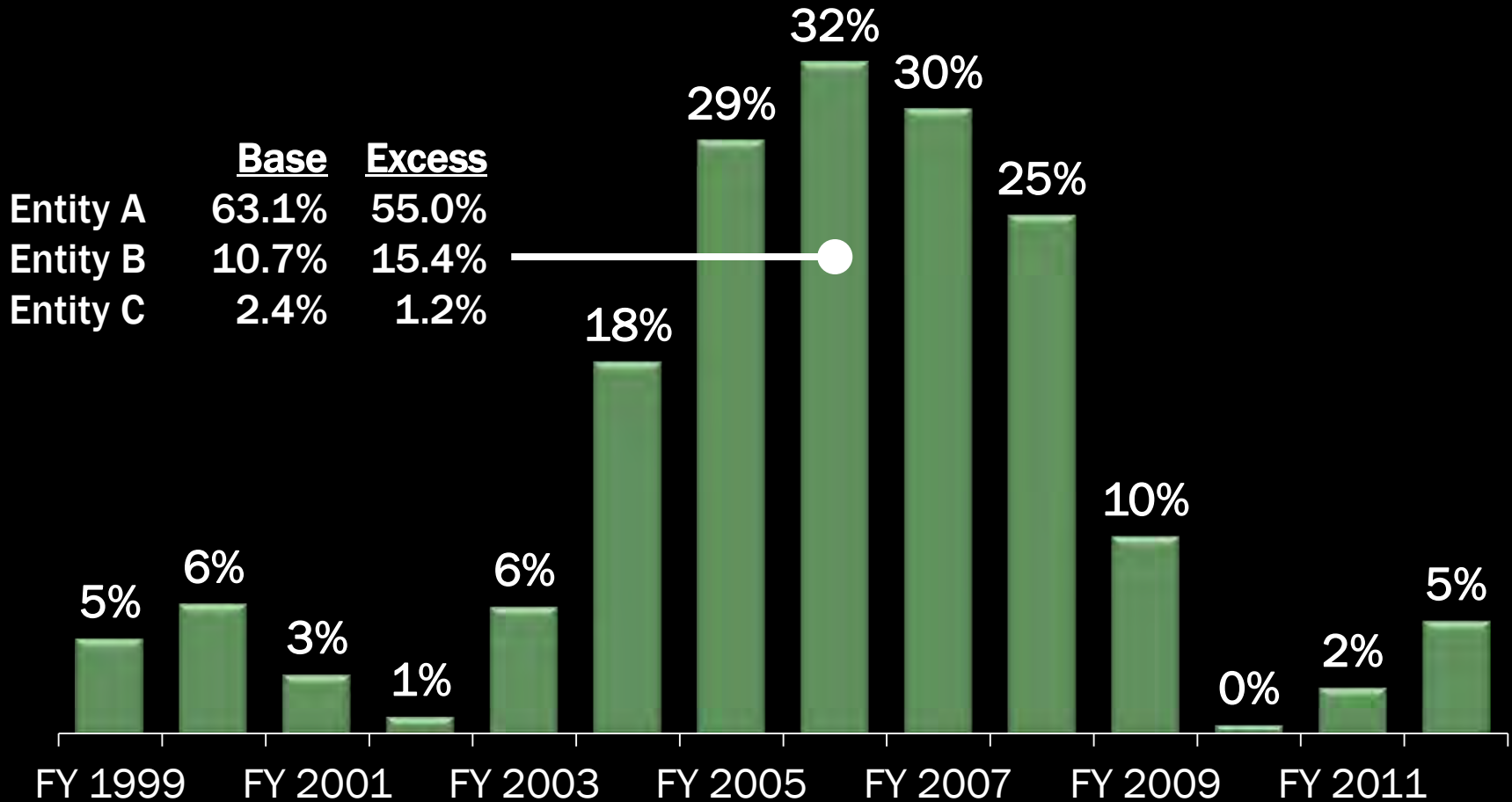




# Share of C-Tax Distributed as Excess



# Share of C-Tax Distributed as Excess



## Potential Solution

Modify C-Tax distribution formula such that the prior year's actual allocation becomes the tax base for the subsequent year





## Issue #2

Excess

Distribution

Growth Factors

Average Change in  
Population Last 5 Years

+

Average Change in  
Assessed Value Last 5 Years

X

Tax Base

||

Excess Allocation Share



Average Change in  
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Note:

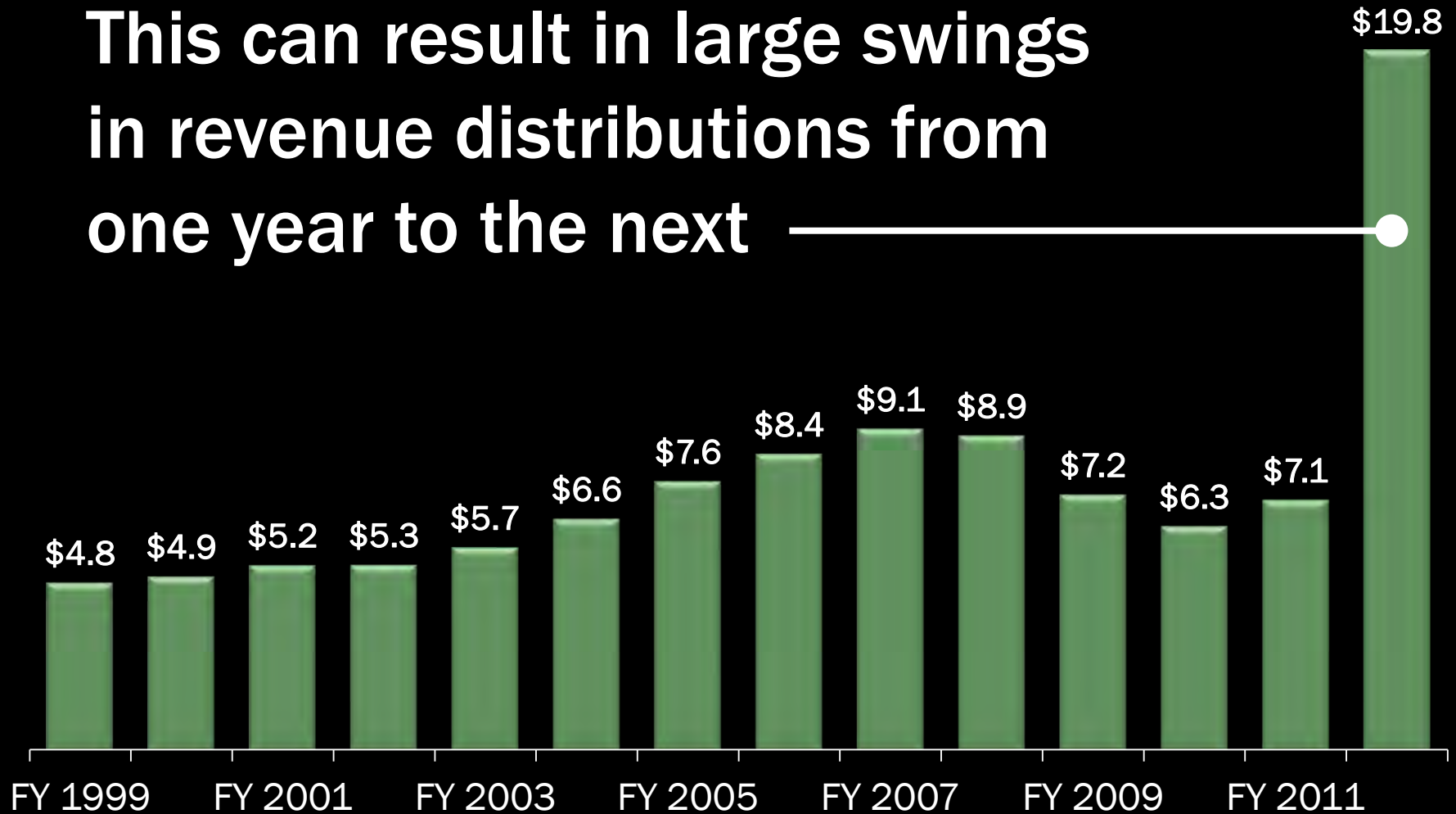
The combined  
result cannot  
be less than 0

Jurisdiction	% Change in AV
Carson City	-18.9%
Fallon	-28.4%
Clark County	-49.1%
North Las Vegas	-51.8%
Henderson Library District	-46.5%
Gardnerville	-26.3%
Lyon County	-28.2%
Fernley	-39.4%
Washoe County	-28.5%
Sparks	-29.6%

**Sharp Declines  
in Assessed Value  
are Weighing Down  
the Formula, Even  
Where Population  
Growth is Present  
and Excess is Being  
Generated**



This can result in large swings  
in revenue distributions from  
one year to the next



# Potential Solution

Integrate independent “hold harmless” provisions into the excess formula whereby the population growth factor cannot be less than zero AND the assessed valuation factor cannot be less than zero; those “held harmless” factors are then combined and applied to each local government and special district’s base to determine the excess allocation





# Issue #3

Plus Factor



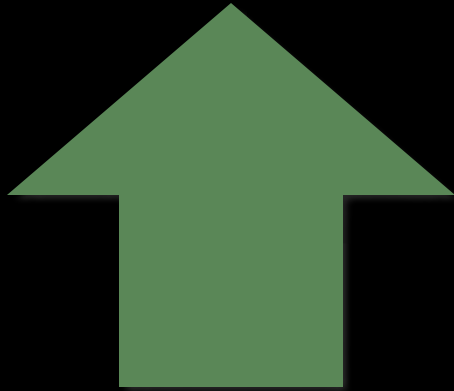
# One-Plus Excess Calculation

	BASE	GROWTH FACTORS			COMBINED	SHARE OF EXCESS
		POPULATION	A.V.	"PLUS"		
ENTITY A	\$1,000,000	3.0%	6.0%	1.0+	109.0%	51.4%
ENTITY B	\$1,000,000	1.0%	2.0%	1.0+	103.0%	48.6%



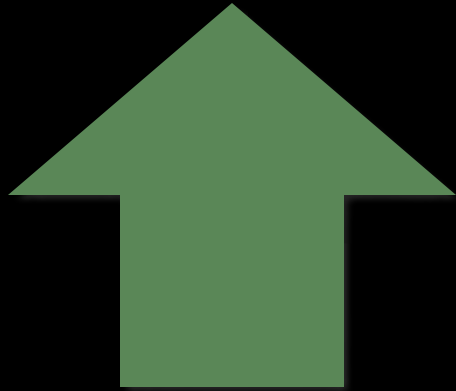
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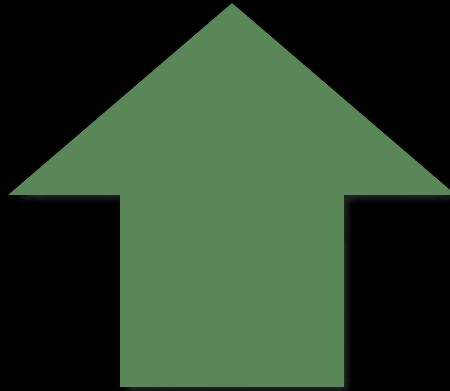
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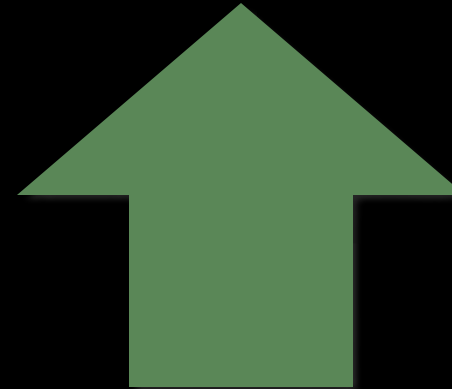
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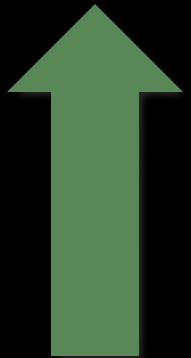
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# No-Plus Excess Calculation

	BASE	GROWTH FACTORS				SHARE OF EXCESS
		POPULATION	A.V.	"PLUS"	COMBINED	
ENTITY A	\$1,000,000	3.0%	6.0%	0.0+	9.0%	75.0%
ENTITY B	\$1,000,000	1.0%	2.0%	0.0+	3.0%	25.0%





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# The “No-Plus” Dilemma



# No-Plus, No-Growth

	BASE	GROWTH FACTORS				SHARE OF EXCESS
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ENTITY A	\$1,000,000	-1.0%	-2.0%	0.0+	0.0%	0.0%
ENTITY B	\$1,000,000	-2.0%	-4.0%	0.0+	0.0%	0.0%
ENTITY C	\$1,000,000	-3.0%	-6.0%	0.0+	0.0%	0.0%
ENTITY D	\$1,000,000	-4.0%	-8.0%	0.0+	0.0%	0.0%
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# No-Plus, One Entity Grows

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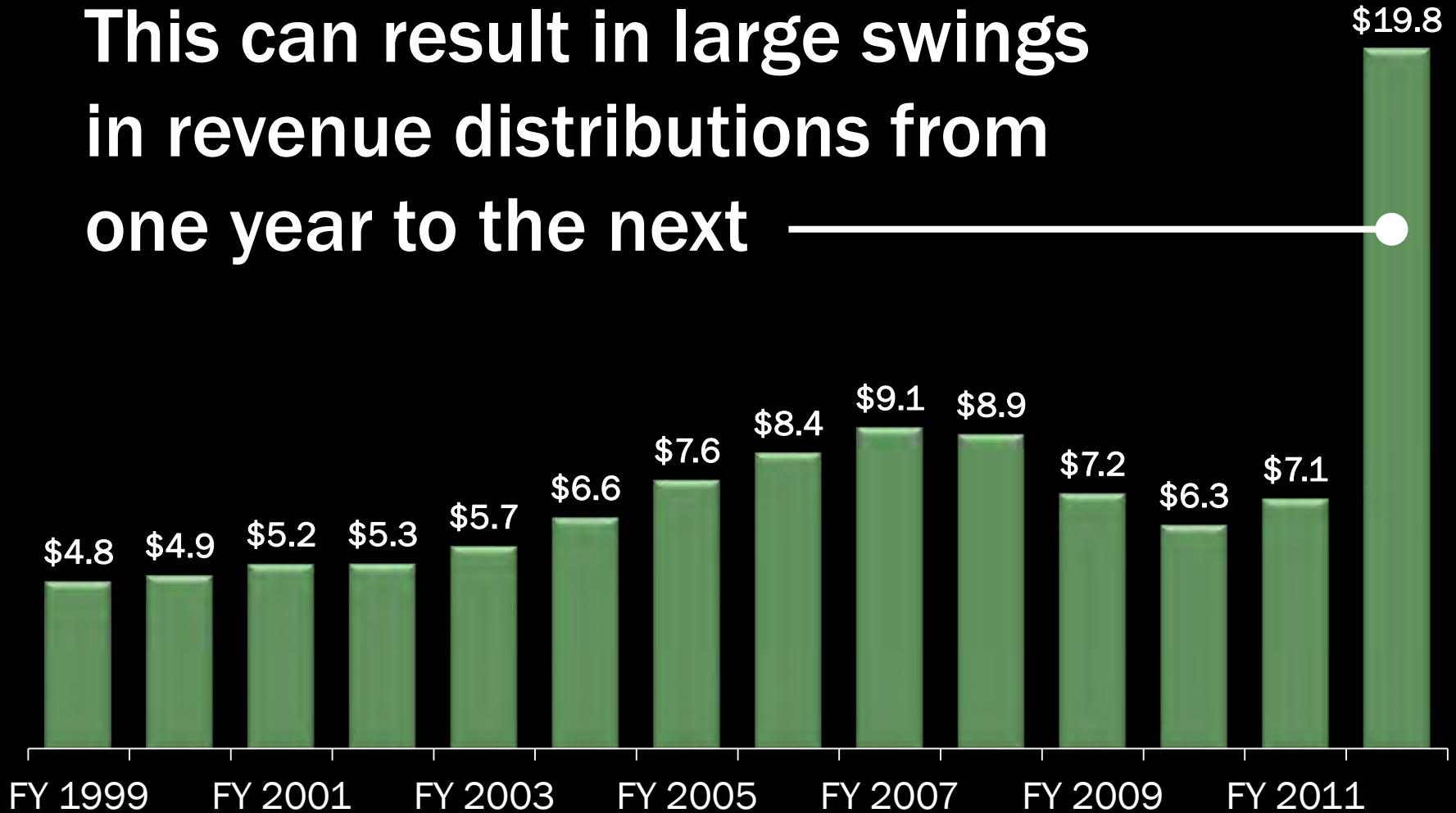
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This can result in large swings in revenue distributions from one year to the next



# The Plus Factor Spectrum

More  
Revenue to  
Growing  
Entities

Entities Grow  
at Nearly  
Identical  
Rates



0.0 0.001 0.005 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.05 0.1 0.3 0.5 0.7 1.0





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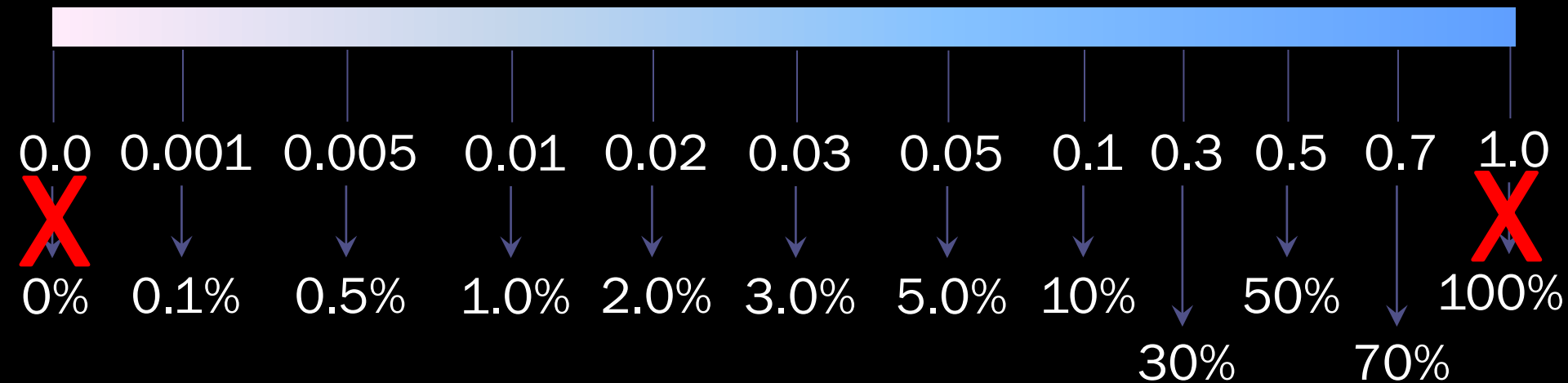
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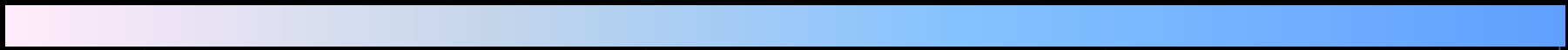
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## 0.50-Plus Excess Calculation

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		POPULATION	A.V.	"PLUS"	COMBINED	
ENTITY A	\$1,000,000	3.0%	6.0%	0.50+	59.0%	52.7%
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## One-Plus Excess Calculation

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## 0.50-Plus Excess Calculation

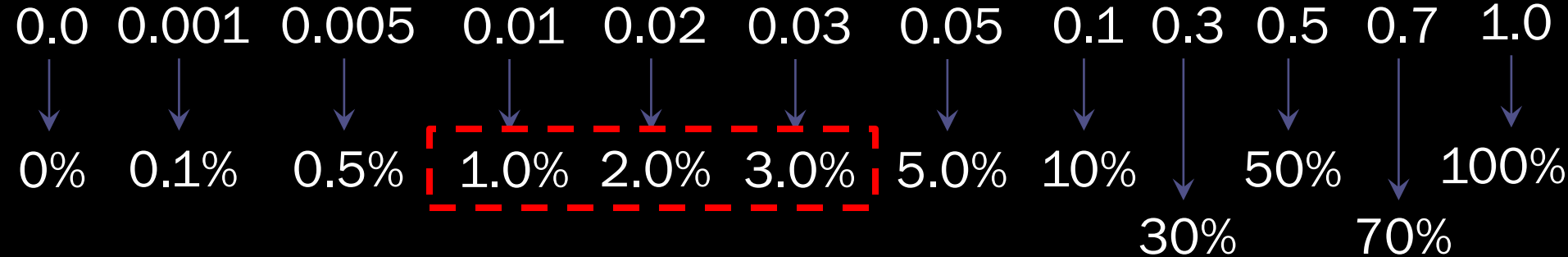
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# The Plus Factor Spectrum

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Entities Grow  
at Nearly  
Identical  
Rates





## 0.01-Plus Excess Calculation

	BASE	GROWTH FACTORS			SHARE OF EXCESS
		POPULATION	A.V.	"PLUS" COMBINED	
ENTITY A	\$1,000,000	3.0%	6.0%	0.01+ 10.0%	71.4%
ENTITY B	\$1,000,000	1.0%	2.0%	0.01+ 4.0%	28.6%

## 0.03-Plus Excess Calculation

	BASE	GROWTH FACTORS			SHARE OF EXCESS
		POPULATION	A.V.	"PLUS" COMBINED	
ENTITY A	\$1,000,000	3.0%	6.0%	0.03+ 12.0%	66.7%
ENTITY B	\$1,000,000	1.0%	2.0%	0.03+ 6.0%	33.3%



## 0.01-Plus Excess Calculation

	BASE	GROWTH FACTORS				SHARE OF EXCESS
		POPULATION	A.V.	"PLUS"	COMBINED	
ENTITY A	\$1,000,000	3.0%	6.0%	0.01+	10.0%	71.4%
ENTITY B	\$1,000,000	1.0%	2.0%	0.01+	4.0%	28.6%

## 0.03-Plus Excess Calculation

	BASE	GROWTH FACTORS				SHARE OF EXCESS
		POPULATION	A.V.	"PLUS"	COMBINED	
ENTITY A	\$1,000,000	3.0%	6.0%	0.03+	12.0%	66.7%
ENTITY B	\$1,000,000	1.0%	2.0%	0.03+	6.0%	33.3%



## 0.01-Plus Excess Calculation

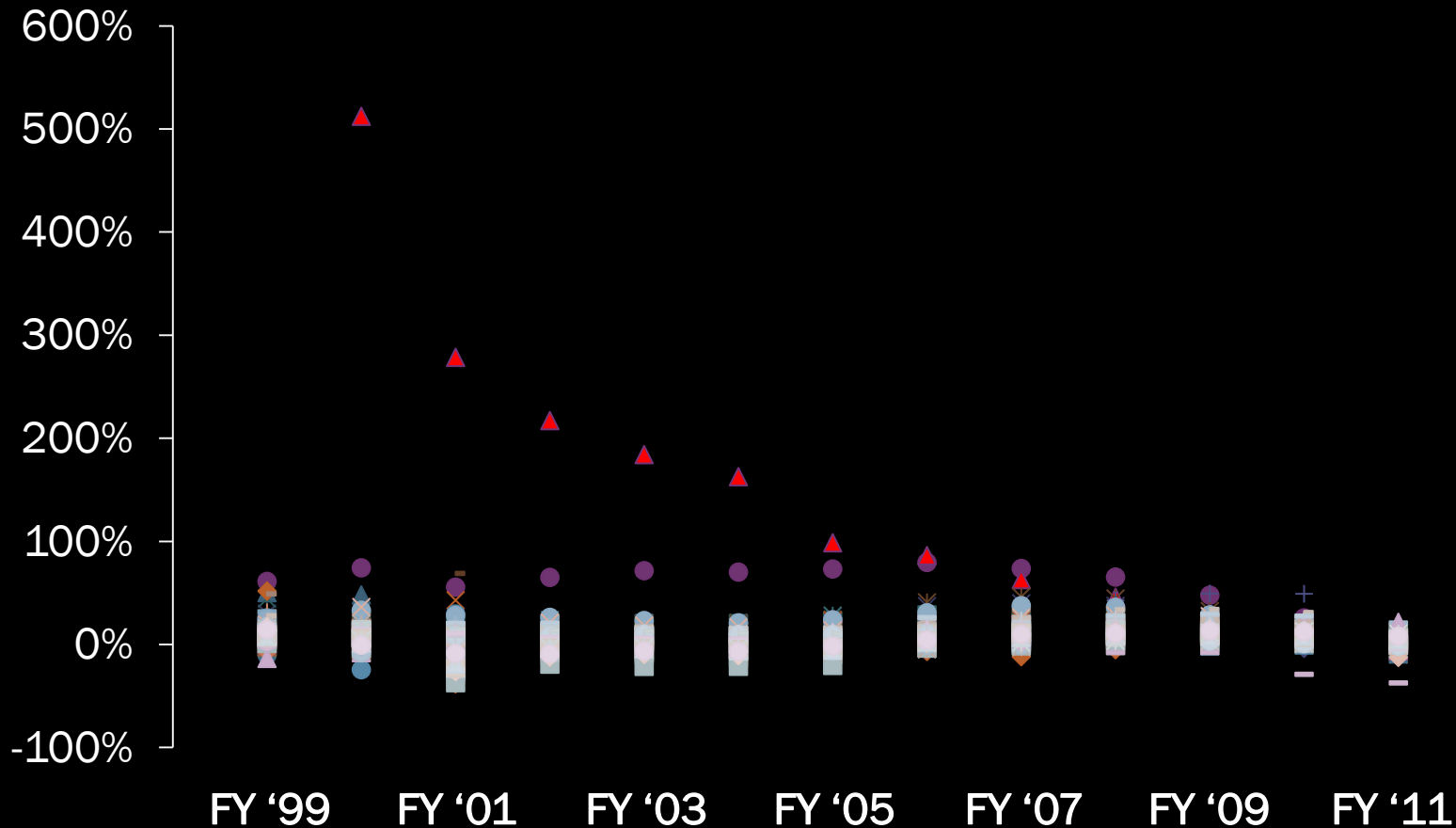
	BASE	GROWTH FACTORS				SHARE OF EXCESS
		POPULATION	A.V.	"PLUS"	COMBINED	
ENTITY A	\$1,000,000	3.0%	6.0%	0.01+	10.0%	71.4%
ENTITY B	\$1,000,000	1.0%	2.0%	0.01+	4.0%	28.6%

## 0.03-Plus Excess Calculation

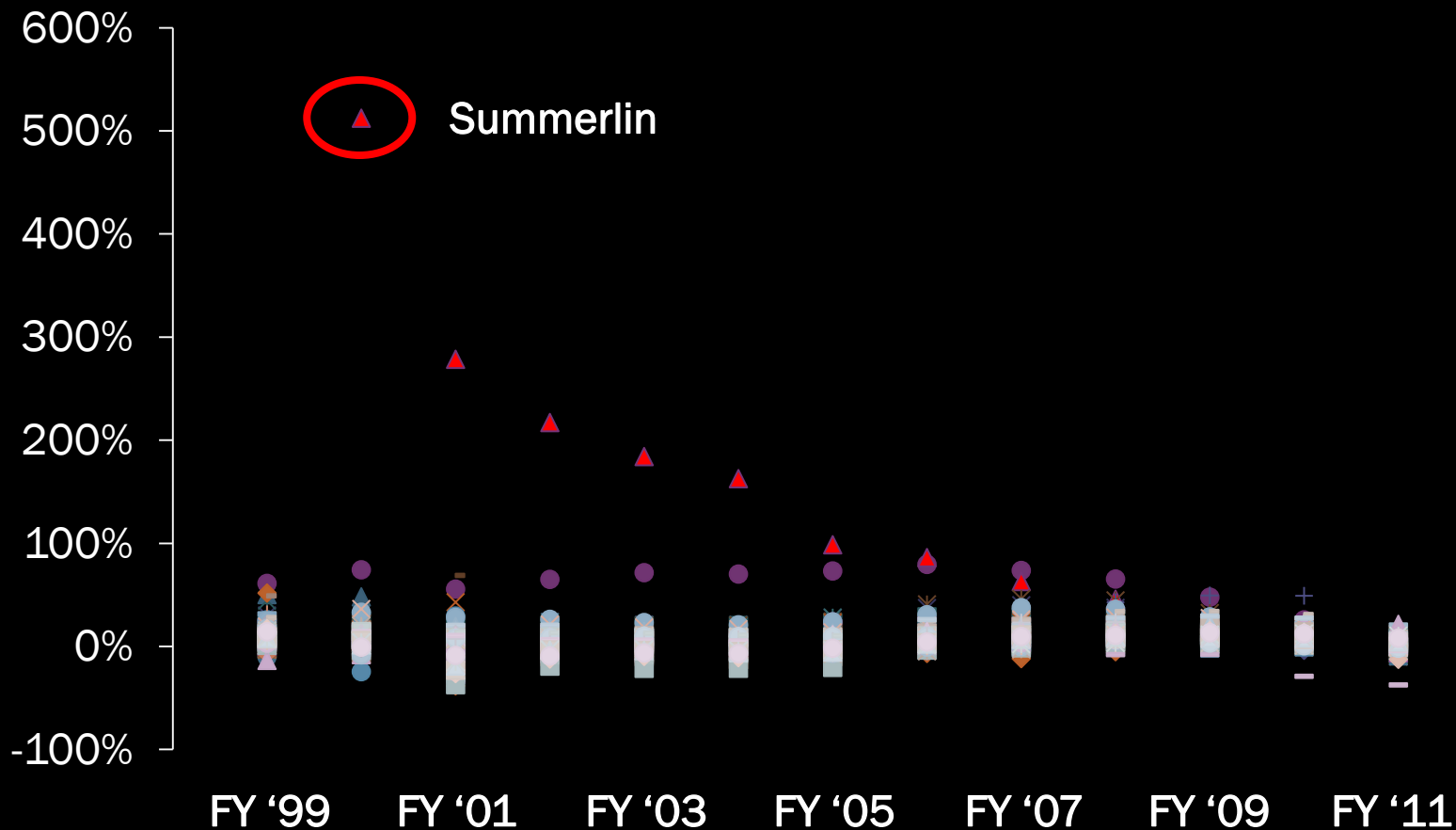
	BASE	GROWTH FACTORS				SHARE OF EXCESS
		POPULATION	A.V.	"PLUS"	COMBINED	
ENTITY A	\$1,000,000	3.0%	6.0%	0.03+	12.0%	66.7%
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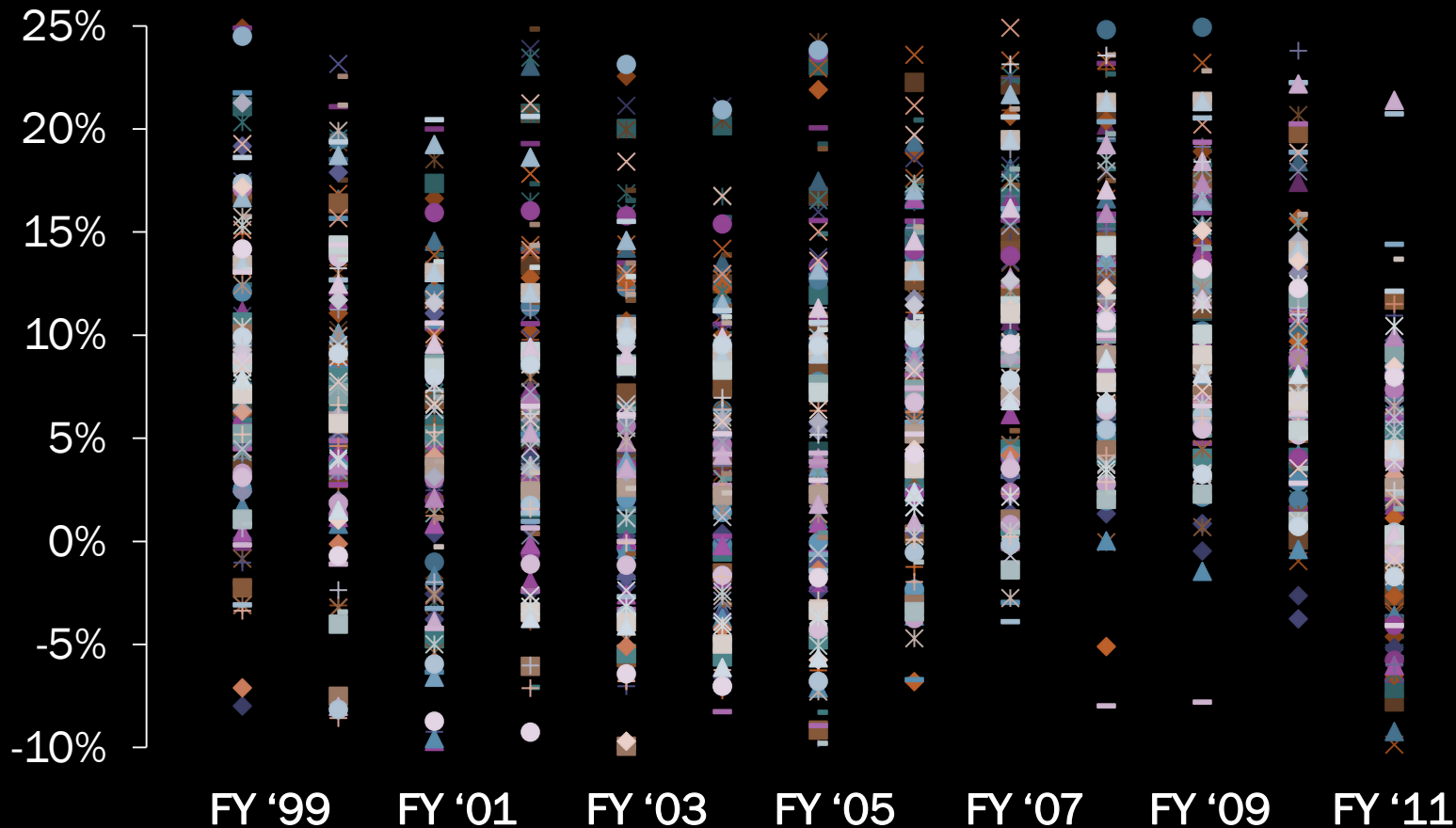
# Historical Growth Factors, Prior to Adding 1+ FY 1999 – FY 2012



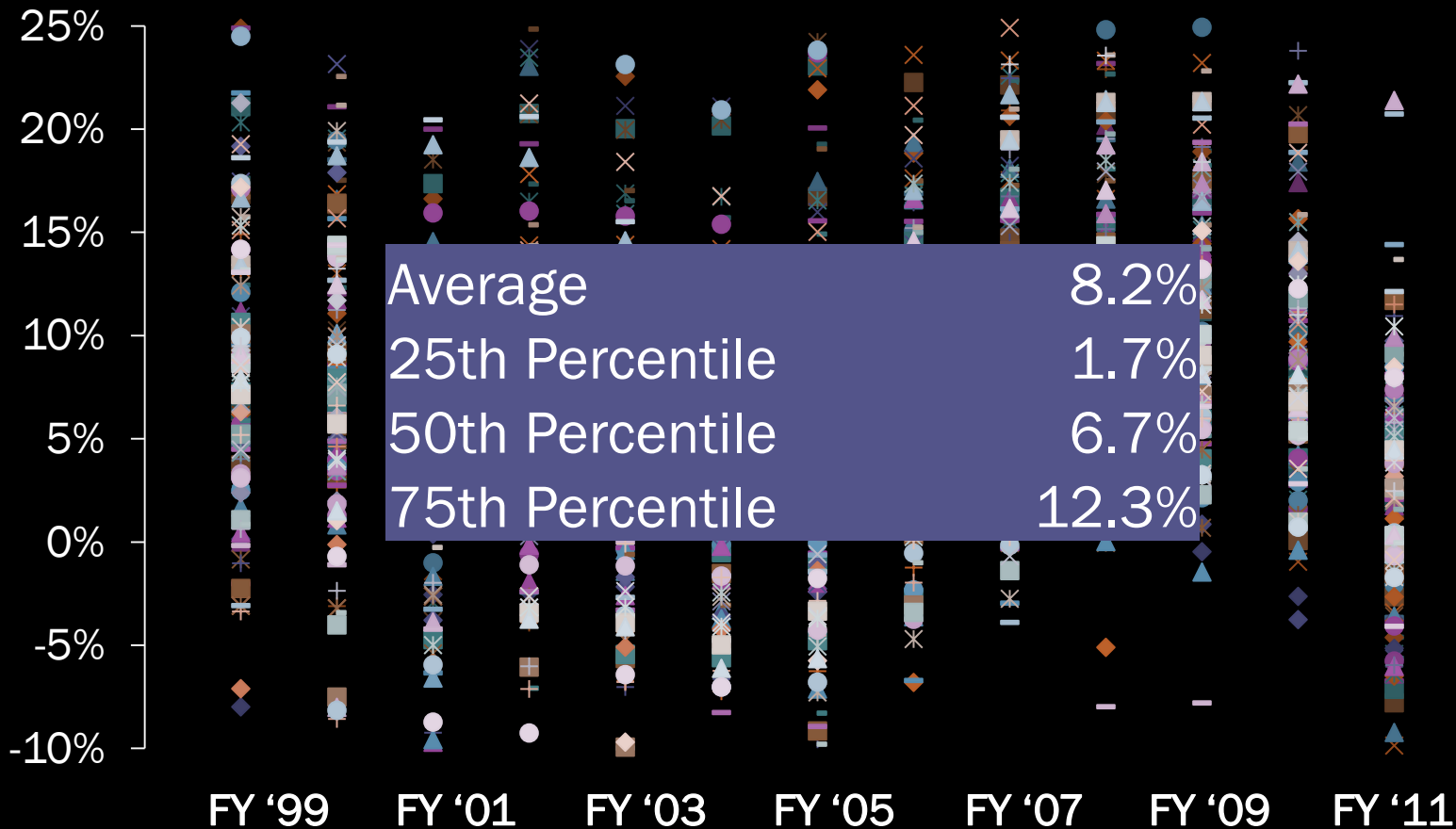
# Historical Growth Factors, Prior to Adding 1+ FY 1999 – FY 2012



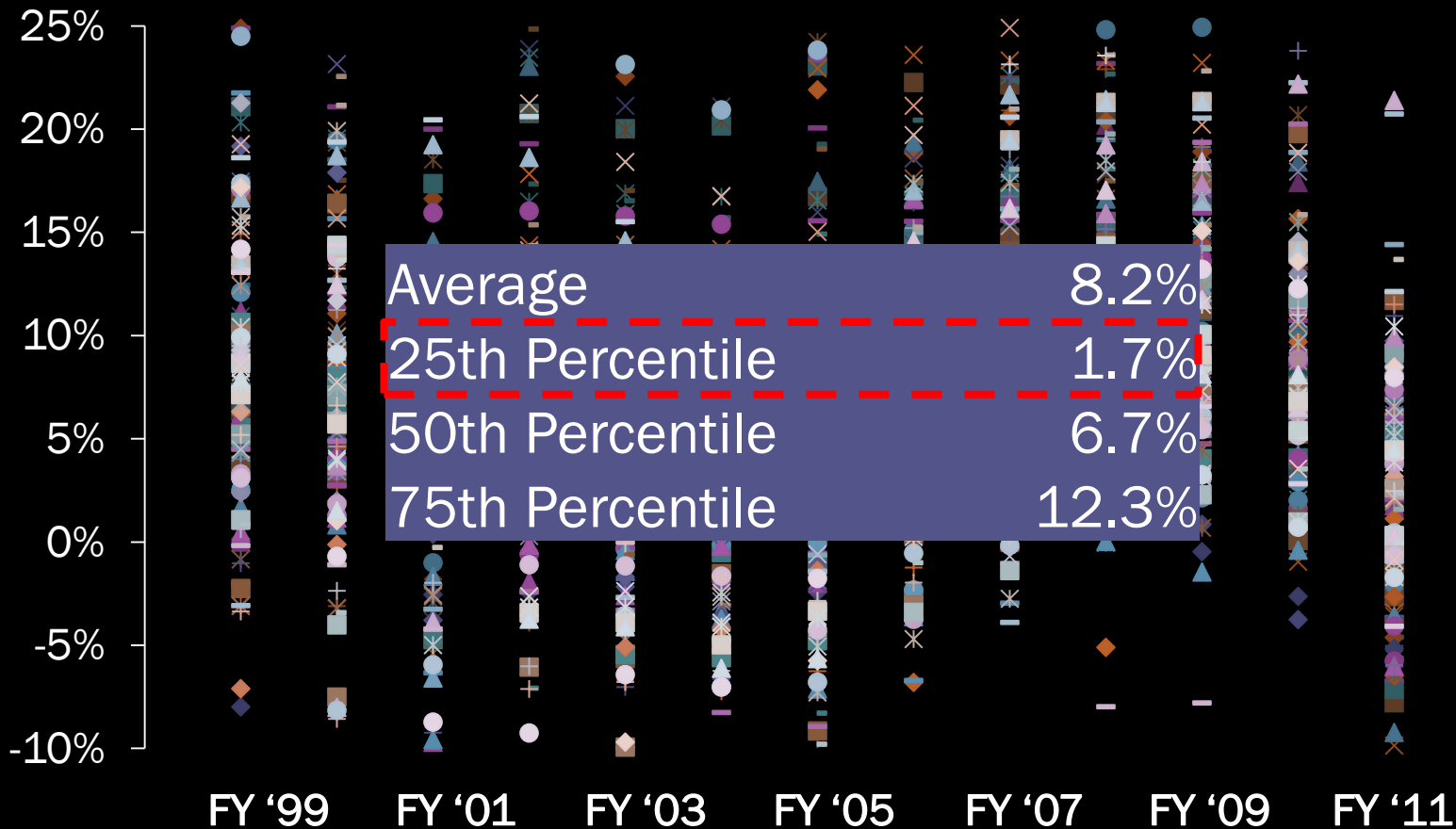
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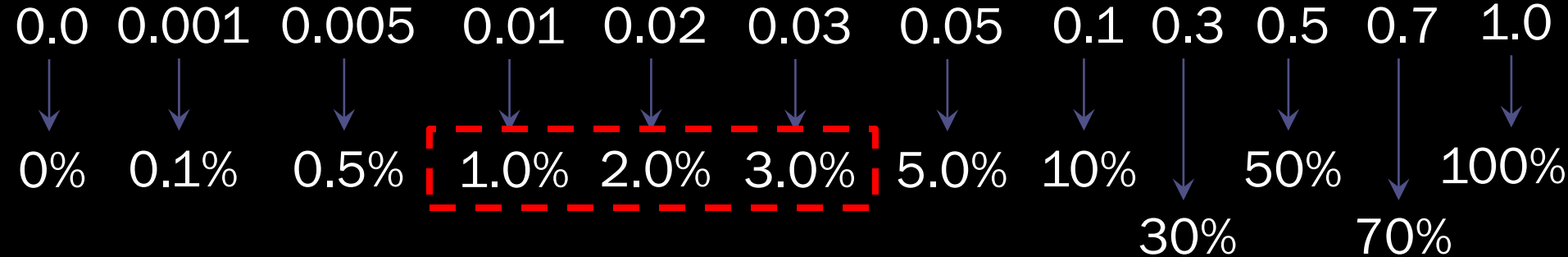




# The Plus Factor Spectrum

More  
Revenue to  
Growing  
Entities

Entities Grow  
at Nearly  
Identical  
Rates



# Rurals and One Plus



## Potential Solution

Adjust the C-Tax excess calculation to include a “plus” factor that approximates a modest rate of population and assessed value growth, balancing the need for system stability while increasing the nexus between revenue growth and community growth





# Issue #4

Circuit Breaker

## Potential Solution

C-Tax formula will revert back the prior year's distribution share in the event the formula breaks down



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C-Tax formula will revert back the prior year's distribution share in the event the **formula breaks down**



# Impact Assessment



# Impact Assessment

1. Slower-growing jurisdictions have base adjustments that reflect inflation and share modestly in incremental, growth revenues
2. Faster-growing jurisdictions benefit from a greater share of incremental, growth revenues which are added to their base each year; base adjustments reflect changes in community, and protect against disproportionate declines when revenues fall





# Impact Assessment

3. Special districts, benefit by eliminating their sole dependence on assessed value growth to participate in excess distributions
4. Rural and urban areas are treated similarly, respecting the ability for individual counties to modify their particular distribution through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)



# Issues Outstanding



# Outstanding Issues

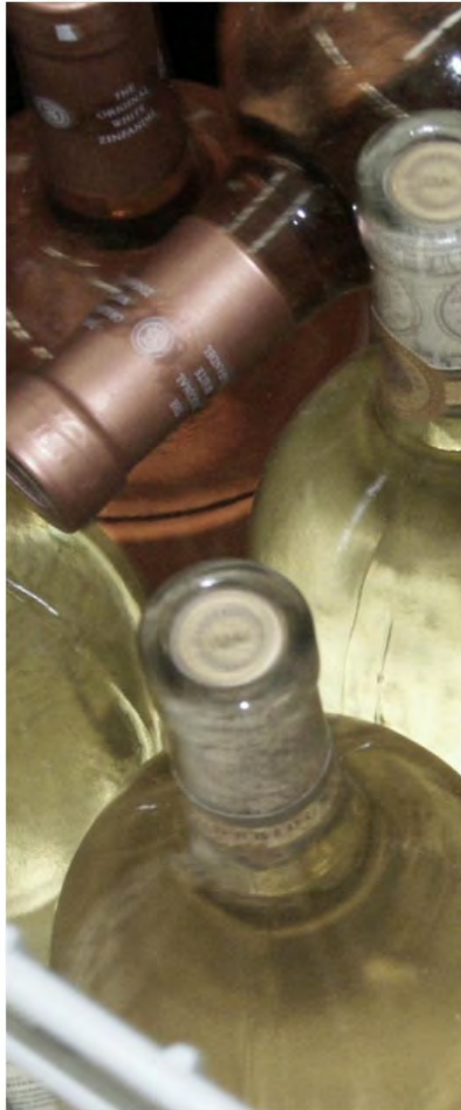
1. Vetting of alternatives among a wider range of local governments (other ideas)
2. What happens in the event a local government enters a longer-run period of decline?
3. When does the circuit-breaker kick in? How long does it last?
4. What happens in the event a new local government is formed?
5. Should the hold harmless factor be applied to both AV and population growth rates?



# Outstanding Issues

6. Are there administrative challenges created for the Department of Taxation?
7. What year becomes the new base year (start year) for the revised C-Tax calculation?
8. What are the implications for libraries?
9. Where does the final plus factor land?
10. Is the CPI the right index for annual base adjustments? What happens in the event of hyper-inflation?





# Nevada's Consolidated Tax

A Review and Analysis of Alternatives