LEGISLATURE OF NEBRASKA
ONE HUNDRED FIFTH LEGISLATURE
FIRST SESSION

LEGISLATIVE BILL 640

Introduced by Groene, 42; Erdman, 47; Friesen, 34; Halloran, 33; Hughes, 44; Lowe, 37; Smith, 14; Stinner, 48.

Read first time January 18, 2017

Committee: Revenue

1 A BILL FOR AN ACT relating to school finance; to amend section 77-4209, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, and sections 77-3442, 77-4212, and 79-1023, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement, 2016; to change provisions of the Property Tax Credit Act; to provide for school district property tax relief; to change the levy limitations for school districts; to change property tax request provisions for school districts; and to repeal the original sections.

8 Be it enacted by the people of the State of Nebraska,
Section 1. Section 77-3442, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement, 2016, is amended to read:

77-3442 (1) Property tax levies for the support of local governments
for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 1998, shall be limited to
the amounts set forth in this section except as provided in section
77-3444.

(2)(a) Except as provided in subdivisions (2)(b) and (2)(e) of this
section, school districts and multiple-district school systems may levy a
maximum levy of (i) for tax years prior to 2018, one dollar and five
cents and (ii) for tax year 2018 and each tax year thereafter, one dollar
per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation of property subject to the
levy.

(b) For each fiscal year prior to fiscal year 2017-18, learning
communities may levy a maximum levy for the general fund budgets of
member school districts of ninety-five cents per one hundred dollars of
taxable valuation of property subject to the levy. The proceeds from the
levy pursuant to this subdivision shall be distributed pursuant to
section 79-1073.

(c) Except as provided in subdivision (2)(e) of this section, for
each fiscal year prior to fiscal year 2017-18, school districts that are
members of learning communities may levy for purposes of such districts'
general fund budget and special building funds a maximum combined levy of
the difference of one dollar and five cents on each one hundred dollars of
taxable property subject to the levy minus the learning community levy
pursuant to subdivision (2)(b) of this section for such learning
community.

(d) Excluded from the limitations in subdivisions (2)(a) and (2)(c)
of this section are amounts levied to pay for sums agreed to be paid by a
school district to certificated employees in exchange for a voluntary
termination of employment, amounts levied in compliance with sections
79-10,110 and 79-10,110.02, and amounts levied to pay for special
building funds and sinking funds established for projects commenced prior
to April 1, 1996, for construction, expansion, or alteration of school
district buildings. For purposes of this subsection, commenced means any
action taken by the school board on the record which commits the board to
expend district funds in planning, constructing, or carrying out the
project.

(e) Federal aid school districts may exceed the maximum levy
prescribed by subdivision (2)(a) or (2)(c) of this section only to the
extent necessary to qualify to receive federal aid pursuant to Title VIII
of Public Law 103-382, as such title existed on September 1, 2001. For
purposes of this subdivision, federal aid school district means any
school district which receives ten percent or more of the revenue for its
general fund budget from federal government sources pursuant to Title
VIII of Public Law 103-382, as such title existed on September 1, 2001.

(f) For each fiscal year, learning communities may levy a maximum
levy of one-half cent on each one hundred dollars of taxable property
subject to the levy for elementary learning center facility leases, for
remodeling of leased elementary learning center facilities, and for up to
fifty percent of the estimated cost for focus school or program capital
projects approved by the learning community coordinating council pursuant
to section 79-2111.

(g) For each fiscal year, learning communities may levy a maximum
levy of one and one-half cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable
property subject to the levy for early childhood education programs for
children in poverty, for elementary learning center employees, for
contracts with other entities or individuals who are not employees of the
learning community for elementary learning center programs and services,
and for pilot projects, except that no more than ten percent of such levy
may be used for elementary learning center employees.

(3) For each fiscal year, community college areas may levy the
levies provided in subdivisions (2)(a) through (c) of section 85-1517, in
accordance with the provisions of such subdivisions. A community college
area may exceed the levy provided in subdivision (2)(b) of section
85-1517 by the amount necessary to retire general obligation bonds
assumed by the community college area or issued pursuant to section
85-1515 according to the terms of such bonds or for any obligation
pursuant to section 85-1535 entered into prior to January 1, 1997.

(4)(a) Natural resources districts may levy a maximum levy of four
and one-half cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation of
property subject to the levy.

(b) Natural resources districts shall also have the power and
authority to levy a tax equal to the dollar amount by which their
restricted funds budgeted to administer and implement ground water
management activities and integrated management activities under the
Nebraska Ground Water Management and Protection Act exceed their
restricted funds budgeted to administer and implement ground water
management activities and integrated management activities for FY2003-04,
not to exceed one cent on each one hundred dollars of taxable valuation
annually on all of the taxable property within the district.

(c) In addition, natural resources districts located in a river
basin, subbasin, or reach that has been determined to be fully
appropriated pursuant to section 46-714 or designated as overappropriated
pursuant to section 46-713 by the Department of Natural Resources shall
also have the power and authority to levy a tax equal to the dollar
amount by which their restricted funds budgeted to administer and
implement ground water management activities and integrated management
activities under the Nebraska Ground Water Management and Protection Act
exceed their restricted funds budgeted to administer and implement ground
water management activities and integrated management activities for
FY2005-06, not to exceed three cents on each one hundred dollars of
taxable valuation on all of the taxable property within the district for
fiscal year 2006-07 and each fiscal year thereafter through fiscal year
2017-18.

(5) Any educational service unit authorized to levy a property tax pursuant to section 79-1225 may levy a maximum levy of one and one-half cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation of property subject to the levy.

(6)(a) Incorporated cities and villages which are not within the boundaries of a municipal county may levy a maximum levy of forty-five cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation of property subject to the levy plus an additional five cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation to provide financing for the municipality's share of revenue required under an agreement or agreements executed pursuant to the Interlocal Cooperation Act or the Joint Public Agency Act. The maximum levy shall include amounts levied to pay for sums to support a library pursuant to section 51-201, museum pursuant to section 51-501, visiting community nurse, home health nurse, or home health agency pursuant to section 71-1637, or statue, memorial, or monument pursuant to section 80-202.

(b) Incorporated cities and villages which are within the boundaries of a municipal county may levy a maximum levy of ninety cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation of property subject to the levy. The maximum levy shall include amounts paid to a municipal county for county services, amounts levied to pay for sums to support a library pursuant to section 51-201, a museum pursuant to section 51-501, a visiting community nurse, home health nurse, or home health agency pursuant to section 71-1637, or a statue, memorial, or monument pursuant to section 80-202.

(7) Sanitary and improvement districts which have been in existence for more than five years may levy a maximum levy of forty cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation of property subject to the levy, and sanitary and improvement districts which have been in existence for five years or less shall not have a maximum levy. Unconsolidated sanitary and improvement districts which have been in existence for more than five
years and are located in a municipal county may levy a maximum of eighty-five cents per hundred dollars of taxable valuation of property subject to the levy.

(8) Counties may levy or authorize a maximum levy of fifty cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation of property subject to the levy, except that five cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation of property subject to the levy may only be levied to provide financing for the county's share of revenue required under an agreement or agreements executed pursuant to the Interlocal Cooperation Act or the Joint Public Agency Act. The maximum levy shall include amounts levied to pay for sums to support a library pursuant to section 51-201 or museum pursuant to section 51-501. The county may allocate up to fifteen cents of its authority to other political subdivisions subject to allocation of property tax authority under subsection (1) of section 77-3443 and not specifically covered in this section to levy taxes as authorized by law which do not collectively exceed fifteen cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation on any parcel or item of taxable property. The county may allocate to one or more other political subdivisions subject to allocation of property tax authority by the county under subsection (1) of section 77-3443 some or all of the county's five cents per one hundred dollars of valuation authorized for support of an agreement or agreements to be levied by the political subdivision for the purpose of supporting that political subdivision's share of revenue required under an agreement or agreements executed pursuant to the Interlocal Cooperation Act or the Joint Public Agency Act. If an allocation by a county would cause another county to exceed its levy authority under this section, the second county may exceed the levy authority in order to levy the amount allocated.

(9) Municipal counties may levy or authorize a maximum levy of one dollar per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation of property subject to the levy. The municipal county may allocate levy authority to any political subdivision or entity subject to allocation under section
(10) Beginning July 1, 2016, rural and suburban fire protection districts may levy a maximum levy of ten and one-half cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation of property subject to the levy if (a) such district is located in a county that had a levy pursuant to subsection (8) of this section in the previous year of at least forty cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation of property subject to the levy or (b) for any rural or suburban fire protection district that had a levy request pursuant to section 77-3443 in the previous year, the county board of the county in which the greatest portion of the valuation of such district is located did not authorize any levy authority to such district in the previous year.

(11) Property tax levies (a) for judgments, except judgments or orders from the Commission of Industrial Relations, obtained against a political subdivision which require or obligate a political subdivision to pay such judgment, to the extent such judgment is not paid by liability insurance coverage of a political subdivision, (b) for preexisting lease-purchase contracts approved prior to July 1, 1998, (c) for bonds as defined in section 10-134 approved according to law and secured by a levy on property except as provided in section 44-4317 for bonded indebtedness issued by educational service units and school districts, and (d) for payments by a public airport to retire interest-free loans from the Department of Aeronautics in lieu of bonded indebtedness at a lower cost to the public airport are not included in the levy limits established by this section.

(12) The limitations on tax levies provided in this section are to include all other general or special levies provided by law. Notwithstanding other provisions of law, the only exceptions to the limits in this section are those provided by or authorized by sections 77-3442 to 77-3444.

(13) Tax levies in excess of the limitations in this section shall
be considered unauthorized levies under section 77-1606 unless approved under section 77-3444.

(14) For purposes of sections 77-3442 to 77-3444, political subdivision means a political subdivision of this state and a county agricultural society.

(15) For school districts that file a binding resolution on or before May 9, 2008, with the county assessors, county clerks, and county treasurers for all counties in which the school district has territory pursuant to subsection (7) of section 79-458, if the combined levies, except levies for bonded indebtedness approved by the voters of the school district and levies for the refinancing of such bonded indebtedness, are in excess of the greater of (a) one dollar and twenty cents per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation of property subject to the levy or (b) the maximum levy authorized by a vote pursuant to section 77-3444, all school district levies, except levies for bonded indebtedness approved by the voters of the school district and levies for the refinancing of such bonded indebtedness, shall be considered unauthorized levies under section 77-1606.

Sec. 2. Section 77-4209, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is amended to read:

77-4209 Sections 77-4209 to 77-4212 and sections 3 and 4 of this act shall be known and may be cited as the Property Tax Credit Act.

Sec. 3. (1) For tax year 2018 and each tax year thereafter, the Department of Revenue shall calculate, using data certified by the State Department of Education, and distribute school district property tax relief aid pursuant to this section for each local system that qualifies pursuant to subsection (2) of this section.

(2) A local system shall qualify for school district property tax relief aid pursuant to this section for each tax year when, for the most recently available complete data year as of January 1 of such tax year, the general fund property tax receipts exceed sixty percent of the total
general fund revenue for such local system.

(3) For each tax year, the property tax gap for each local system that qualifies for school district property tax relief shall equal the general fund property tax receipts minus sixty percent of the total general fund revenue for such local system for the most recently available complete data year as of January 1 of such tax year.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, each local system that qualifies pursuant to subsection (2) of this section for each tax year shall be paid school district property tax relief aid from the Property Tax Credit Cash Fund equal to seventy-five percent of the school district property tax gap for such local system. If the statewide total school district property tax relief aid for a tax year exceeds the funds available for distribution from the Property Tax Credit Cash Fund, the aid shall be reduced proportionately for each local system receiving school district property tax relief for such tax year.

(5) For purposes of this section, local system and most recently available complete data year have the definitions found in section 79-1003. School district property tax relief aid paid pursuant to this section shall be considered a general fund property tax receipt for purposes of future tax year calculations pursuant to subsections (2) and (3) this section.

(6) For tax year 2018 and each tax year thereafter, the State Department of Education shall certify to the Department of Revenue the general fund property tax receipts and total general fund revenue for each local system for the most recently available complete data year as of January 1 of such tax year to use in calculations pursuant to this section.

(7) The Department of Revenue may adopt and promulgate rules and regulations to carry out this section.

Sec. 4. (1) For tax year 2018 and each tax year thereafter, the State Department of Education shall certify to the Department of Revenue
the statewide increase in state aid to be paid to local systems as
defined in section 79-1003 pursuant to the Tax Equity and Educational
Opportunities Support Act resulting from the decrease in the maximum levy
for school districts and multiple-district school systems from one dollar
and five cents to one dollar per one hundred dollars of taxable valuation
of property subject to the levy.

(2) For tax year 2018 and each tax year thereafter, the Department
of Revenue shall transfer an amount equal to the statewide increase in
state aid certified pursuant to subsection (1) of this section from the
Property Tax Credit Fund to the Tax Equity and Educational Opportunities
Fund to pay such increase in state aid to local systems.

Sec. 5. Section 77-4212, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement,
2016, is amended to read:

77-4212 (1) For tax year 2007, the amount of relief granted under
the Property Tax Credit Act shall be one hundred five million dollars.
For tax year 2008, the amount of relief granted under the act shall be
one hundred fifteen million dollars. It is the intent of the Legislature
to fund the Property Tax Credit Act for tax years after tax year 2008
using available revenue. For tax year 2017 and each tax year thereafter,
the amount of relief granted under the act shall be two hundred twenty-
four million dollars. The relief shall be in the form of a property tax
credit which appears on the property tax statement.

(2)(a) For tax years prior to tax year 2017, to determine the amount
of the property tax credit, the county treasurer shall multiply the
amount disbursed to the county under subdivision (4)(a) of this section
by the ratio of the real property valuation of the parcel to the total
real property valuation in the county. The amount determined shall be the
property tax credit for the property.

(b) Beginning with tax year 2017, to determine the amount of the
property tax credit, the county treasurer shall multiply the amount
disbursed to the county under subdivision (4)(b) of this section by the
ratio of the credit allocation valuation of the parcel to the total credit allocation valuation in the county. The amount determined shall be the property tax credit for the property.

(3) If the real property owner qualifies for a homestead exemption under sections 77-3501 to 77-3529, the owner shall also be qualified for the relief provided in the act to the extent of any remaining liability after calculation of the relief provided by the homestead exemption. If the credit results in a property tax liability on the homestead that is less than zero, the amount of the credit which cannot be used by the taxpayer shall be returned to the State Treasurer by July 1 of the year the amount disbursed to the county was disbursed. The State Treasurer shall immediately credit any funds returned under this section to the Property Tax Credit Cash Fund.

(4)(a) For tax years prior to tax year 2017, the amount disbursed to each county shall be equal to the amount available for disbursement determined under subsection (1) of this section multiplied by the ratio of the real property valuation in the county to the real property valuation in the state. By September 15, the Property Tax Administrator shall determine the amount to be disbursed under this subdivision to each county and certify such amounts to the State Treasurer and to each county. The disbursements to the counties shall occur in two equal payments, the first on or before January 31 and the second on or before April 1. After retaining one percent of the receipts for costs, the county treasurer shall allocate the remaining receipts to each taxing unit levying taxes on taxable property in the tax district in which the real property is located in the same proportion that the levy of such taxing unit bears to the total levy on taxable property of all the taxing units in the tax district in which the real property is located.

(b) For beginning with tax year 2017, the amount disbursed to each county shall be equal to the amount available for disbursement determined under subsection (1) of this section multiplied by the ratio of the
credit allocation valuation in the county to the credit allocation valuation in the state. By September 15, the Property Tax Administrator shall determine the amount to be disbursed under this subdivision to each county and certify such amounts to the State Treasurer and to each county. The disbursements to the counties shall occur in two equal payments, the first on or before January 31 and the second on or before April 1. After retaining one percent of the receipts for costs, the county treasurer shall allocate the remaining receipts to each taxing unit based on its share of the credits granted to all taxpayers in the taxing unit.

(c) For tax year 2018 and each tax year thereafter, the amount available to be disbursed to the counties shall equal the amount available for disbursement determined under subsection (1) of this section minus the amount to be distributed to local systems as school district property tax relief pursuant to section 3 of this act and the amount transferred to the Tax Equity and Educational Opportunities Fund pursuant to section 4 of this act. The amount disbursed to each county shall be equal to the amount available to be disbursed to the counties multiplied by the ratio of the credit allocation valuation in the county to the credit allocation valuation in the state. By September 15, the Property Tax Administrator shall determine the amount to be disbursed under this subdivision to each county and certify such amounts to the State Treasurer and to each county. The disbursements to the counties shall occur in two equal payments, the first payment on or before January 31 and the second payment on or before April 1. After retaining one percent of the receipts for costs, each county treasurer shall allocate the remaining receipts to each taxing unit based on its share of the credits granted to all taxpayers in the taxing unit.

(5) For purposes of this section, credit allocation valuation means the taxable value for all real property except agricultural land and horticultural land, one hundred twenty percent of taxable value for
agricultural land and horticultural land that is not subject to special valuation, and one hundred twenty percent of taxable value for agricultural land and horticultural land that is subject to special valuation.

(6) The State Treasurer shall transfer from the General Fund to the Property Tax Credit Cash Fund one hundred five million dollars by August 1, 2007, and one hundred fifteen million dollars by August 1, 2008.

(6) (7) The Legislature shall have the power to transfer funds from the Property Tax Credit Cash Fund to the General Fund.

Sec. 6. Section 79-1023, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement, 2016, is amended to read:

79-1023 (1) On or before April 10, 2014, and on or before March 1 of each year thereafter, the department shall determine and certify to each school district budget authority for the general fund budget of expenditures for the ensuing school fiscal year.

(2) Except as provided in this section or sections 79-1028.01, 79-1029, 79-1030, and 81-829.51, each school district shall have budget authority for the general fund budget of expenditures equal to the greater of (a) the general fund budget of expenditures for the immediately preceding school fiscal year minus exclusions pursuant to subsection (1) of section 79-1028.01 for such school fiscal year with the difference increased by the basic allowable growth rate for the school fiscal year for which budget authority is being calculated, (b) the general fund budget of expenditures for the immediately preceding school fiscal year minus exclusions pursuant to subsection (1) of section 79-1028.01 for such school fiscal year with the difference increased by an amount equal to any student growth adjustment calculated for the school fiscal year for which budget authority is being calculated, or (c) one hundred ten percent of formula need for the school fiscal year for which budget authority is being calculated minus the special education budget of expenditures as filed on the school district budget statement.
on or before September 20 for the immediately preceding school fiscal
year, which special education budget of expenditures is increased by the
basic allowable growth rate for the school fiscal year for which budget
authority is being calculated.

(3) For any school fiscal year for which the budget authority for
the general fund budget of expenditures for a school district is based on
a student growth adjustment, the budget authority for the general fund
budget of expenditures for such school district shall be adjusted in
future years to reflect any student growth adjustment corrections related
to such student growth adjustment.

(4) For school districts receiving school district property tax
relief aid pursuant to section 4 of this act, budgeted expenditures shall
be reduced by twenty-five percent of the property tax gap calculated
pursuant to such section unless the school board passes by a two-thirds
majority vote an override of such reduction at least thirty days prior to
approving the annual budget of the school district. Prior to such vote, a
school board shall hold a public hearing on the override after
identifying for what purpose the funds from the override would be used.

Sec. 7. Original section 77-4209, Reissue Revised Statutes of
Nebraska, and sections 77-3442, 77-4212, and 79-1023, Revised Statutes
Cumulative Supplement, 2016, are repealed.