

Approved March 19, 1991
Date

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Taxation

The meeting was called to order by Joan Wagnon at
Chairperson

9:10 a.m./~~p.m.~~ on Monday, February 18, 1991 in room 519S of the Capit

All members were present except:

Committee staff present:

- Tom Severn & Chris Courtwright, Legislative Research
- Don Hayward & Bill Edds, Revisors
- Linda Frey, Committee Secretary
- Douglas E. Johnston, committee aide

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Chairman Wagnon called the committee to order at 9:10 a.m. for hearings on HB 2346, HB 2343.

Bob Corkins, Director of Taxation for the Kansas Chamber of Commerce and Industry, stated that the KCCI was taking no position on either HB 2346 and HB 2343, but did raise two issues in regard to the bills (attachment 1).

John W. Koepke, Executive Director of the Kansas Assoc. of School Boards, testified in favor of HB 2346 (attachment 2)

Karen France, Director of Governmental Affairs for the Kansas Assoc. of Realtors, testified in favor of HB 2346 (attachment 3)

John McDonough, a concerned citizen, stated his concerns on public school spending (attachment 4).

The hearing on HB 2346 was closed.

Dennis Shockley, representing Kansas City, Kansas, testified in favor of HB 2346 (attachment 5). Generally speaking, Shockley stated, Kansas City, Kansas, favored any any additional tax authorizations to decrease property tax dependence. Shockley agreed with the stated opinion of a committee member that a local option earnings tax for cities would be desireable, but not for schools. This was because, Shockley stated, people send their children to school where they live, not where they work, but they do benefit from city services where they work. In reply to a question, Shockley agreed that a point-of-earnings tax may have the effect of being a disincentive to living in Kansas City, Kansas.

E. A. Mosher, Executive Director of the League of Kansas Municipalities, testified in support of HB 2343 (attachment 6). He stated that the bill would give cities the discretion they needed to lessen their dependence on property taxes.

The hearing on HB 2343 was closed.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Taxation

room 519-S, Statehouse, at 9:10 a.m./~~p.m.~~ on Monday, February 18, 1991

A comparison of current classification chart outlining H.C.R. 5006 and H.C.R. 5007 was distributed to the committee (attachment 7). A memorandum from the Legislative Research Department was also distributed to the committee (attachment 8). Chris Courtwright with Legislative Research discussed the material.

In response to questions, Courtwright explained that the computer analyses for H.C.R. 5006 utilized a 23% classification rate on commercial and industrial property with inventories at 6%. The rate was designed to approximate the effect of the Vancrum plan in which businesses would elect to be assessed at 30% with no inventories or at 20% with inventories on the tax rolls. The 23% rate was based on two-thirds of businesses elected to be assessed at 20% for commercial and industrial property.

Janice Marcum, Dept. of Revenue, was requested to develop a memorandum on questions to be considered for administration of H.C.R. 5006 and H.C.R. 5007.

Chairman Wagnon stated her concern that the committee was narrowly drawing the language for the 501(C)8 and 501(C)10 exemptions. She said the the committee was consistently leaving out other groups as a result. It was decided that the committee would address the problem at a later date.

Rep. Pottorff moved and Rep. Larkin seconded introduction of a tax checkoff for Kansas children and several bills requested by the Dept. of Revenue. The motion carried.

Rep. Smith moved and Rep. Larkin seconded introduction of a bill to forgive all personal property tax bills of two dollars or less. The motion carried by unanimous consent.

Rep. Vancrum moved and Rep. Harder seconded approval of the minutes for February 7, 12, 13. The motion carried.

The committee adjourned at 10:44 a.m.

GUEST LIST

COMMITTEE: _____

Topokan

DATE: 2/18/91

| NAME (PLEASE PRINT) | ADDRESS | COMPANY/ORGANIZATION |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| DENNIS SHOCKLEY | CITY HALL | CITY OF KC, KS |
| Bob Corkins | Topeka | KCCI |
| NILU SHIELDS | " | Harris News |
| JANET STUBBS | Topeka | H B A K |
| Tom TUNNELL | TOPEKA | KANSAS GRAIN & FEED ASSN |
| Patrick Hurley | Topeka | Cessna |
| ALAN STEPPAT | TOPEKA | Pete McBill & Associates |
| JOHN KOEPEL | Topeka | KASB |
| Ray Cole | Topeka | KWTA |
| FRANCES KASTNER | Topeka | Ks Land Dealers Assn |
| Barbara Burt | Topeka | Dept of Admin |
| Art Brown | KC mi | KS Underwriters Assn |
| Neil Loper | Topeka | KLA |
| Dan Haas | Overland Park | KCPL |
| Jim Lummis | Topeka | KPL |
| DENNY KOCH | " | SW Bell |
| Jerry Conrad | Lawrence | KG & E |
| Chris Halber | Mayetta | Kans NFO |
| Warren Loker | Manhattan | Ks. Farm Bureau |
| Mike Reebitt | Topeka | AT&T |
| Tom Whitaker | Topeka | Ks/Motor Carriers Assn |
| LARRY MAGILL | " | IND. INS. AGENTS OF KS. |
| Will Belden | Topeka | LWUK |
| John Peterson | " | Beach Aircraft Co |
| Sharon Lee | Topeka | Headquarters of ... |

LEGISLATIVE TESTIMONY

Kansas Chamber of Commerce and Industry

500 Bank IV Tower One Townsite Plaza Topeka, KS 66603-3460 (913) 357-6321



A consolidation of the
Kansas State Chamber
of Commerce,
Associated Industries
of Kansas,
Kansas Retail Council

HB 2343 and HB 2346

February 18, 1991

KANSAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Testimony Before the
House Taxation Committee

by

Bob Corkins
Director of Taxation

Madam Chairman and members of the Committee:

My name is Bob Corkins, director of taxation for the Kansas Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and I thank you for the chance to address our concerns on the subject of local-option income taxes.

The Kansas Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) is a statewide organization dedicated to the promotion of economic growth and job creation within Kansas, and to the protection and support of the private competitive enterprise system.

KCCI is comprised of more than 3,000 businesses which includes 200 local and regional chambers of commerce and trade organizations which represent over 161,000 business men and women. The organization represents both large and small employers in Kansas, with 55% of KCCI's members having less than 25 employees, and 86% having less than 100 employees. KCCI receives no government funding.

The KCCI Board of Directors establishes policies through the work of hundreds of the organization's members who make up its various committees. These policies are the guiding principles of the organization and translate into views such as those expressed here.

HOUSE TAXATION
Attachment #1
02/18/91

Though KCCI takes no position on either of the two proposals before us today, we do raise two general issues for your consideration in debating this approach for property tax relief. The first point regards its administration and the second pertains to its equity with respect to the business sector.

The implementation of this new tax will present considerable administrative difficulties in the area of apportionment of income and expenses. While the present optional three-factor formula for determining a business' income attributable to Kansas is workable on a statewide level, to do so on a local level will bring additional complications. The issue is simply: what will be the taxable income of businesses within the new taxing jurisdiction?

Any business having multiple locations, both within and outside the given taxing subdivision, will have additional accounting responsibilities. Whether it is a corporation, partnership, or any other form of business organization, they would have to perform either a separate accounting or else apply an apportionment formula which is as yet unspecified. You would be asking businesses to allocate the income and expenses from their multiple locations to a degree which is a microscopic examination when compared to the present division of their multi-state income. This would be a significant new accounting expense, assuming it could even be accomplished with any degree of accuracy.

The second major area of concern questions the fairness of this new tax upon businesses. These proposals do not specify what income surtax rates would be applied to what categories and what tax brackets of individuals or corporations. Consequently, we cannot determine whether businesses would be required to pay more in local income taxes than they would receive in offsetting property tax reductions. Our entire balance of tax revenues and distribution of the aggregate tax burden could be disturbed to the disadvantage of commercial enterprises.

Please keep these concerns in mind when evaluating the merits of this proposed legislation. Again, thank you for your time.

KANSAS
ASSOCIATION



OF
SCHOOL
BOARDS



5401 S. W. 7th Avenue Topeka, Kansas 66606
913-273-3600

Testimony on H.B. 2346
before the
House Committee on Taxation

by

John W. Koepke, Executive Director
Kansas Association of School Boards

February 18, 1991

Madam Chair and members of the Committee, we appreciate the opportunity to appear before you on behalf of the member districts of the Kansas Association of School Boards on the subject of a local option income tax for Kansas school districts. H.B. 2346 is the latest in a long line of bills over the past decade which would have given local boards of education the opportunity to shift a portion of the local share of funding for education from the property tax to the individual income tax. We have supported most of those measures.

We believe, however, that this issue should not be considered in isolation from the total issue of how schools are funded in this state. Any attempt to grant this authority to local school boards must be considered in conjunction with the restructuring of the School District Equalization Act, since income wealth in local school districts is as unequally distributed as property wealth. We believe that the state has an obligation to balance those inequities.

HOUSE TAXATION
Attachment #2
02/18/91

Therefore, Madam Chair and members of the Committee, while we support the notion a a local option income tax for school districts, we would urge that its consideration be delayed until the general school finance bill is before the House, so that implementation of this measure not have any unintended consequences.

Once again, we appreciate the opportunity to express the views of our members to the Committee and I would be happy to attempt to answer any questions.



Executive Offices:
3644 S. W. Burlingame Road
Topeka, Kansas 66611
Telephone 913/267-3610

TO: THE HOUSE TAXATION COMMITTEE
FROM: KAREN FRANCE, DIRECTOR, GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
DATE: FEBRUARY 18, 1991
SUBJECT: LOCAL OPTION INCOME TAX

Thank you for this opportunity to testify. On behalf of the Kansas Association of REALTORS®, I appear today to support local option income taxes for schools and cities.

In the hundreds of people we have talked to across the state, one common theme which we heard was that property taxes are too high because they are used to pay for too many things. For many years now in our Legislative Policy statement we have stated that property tax is paying for too much.

Since 95% of all property tax dollars are spent at the local level, we feel the local units of government, such as school boards and cities, should have more options for funding their budgets than they are now given by the state.

While we believe that this proposal, by itself, will not completely solve the property tax problem which the state now faces, it is a necessary part of the solution.

We believe that the property tax burden should be reduced and that the local units of government should be given all avenues to finance their budgets to replace the property tax revenue on which they now rely--this means sales tax

HOUSE TAXATION
Attachment #3
02/18/91

income tax, earnings tax, or whatever form of taxation the local units deem is appropriate and which is approved by a vote of the people. To the extent possible, it must also be tied to the reduction of property taxes on a pro rata basis, in order to insure that local units do not merely take the new revenue and continue increasing the property taxes.

While the particular forms of these bills may need to be amended, we ask that you support the concept of these bills. I will be glad to answer any questions you might have.

Presentation To House Committee On Taxation. 2/18/91
Re HB's 2346+2343: Local Option Income Taxes,
For Schools + Cities. State Capitol, Topeka, Ks.

My previous city introduced such taxes for both
schools + the city --- deterioration of both follow-
ed. Jobs moved away; education quality is in re-
verse; economic growth has fallen state-wide. So-
cial services + the infrastructure have been hurt.
Their "solution": Keep increasing those taxes.

My appearance before you last week offered viable new
alternatives --- The Epsom, New Hampshire plan, and
public school TUITIONS, to reduce the high price school
population through incentives + CHOICE --- 600 mil-
lion dollars annually for use in state-aid to our
counties, cities, schools.

In closing, I challenge you to start a debate at
the state level on the principle of means-test-
ing education programs --- as Dick Sarman
of O.M.B. calls for a related debate at the federal le-
vel, described in the David Broder article I've pro-
vided. Even the national democrats are starting
to pay attention to this fairness.

HOUSE TAXATION
Attachment #4
02/18/91

Presented By: John McDonough
8530 Bradshaw

(913) 888 4455
Lenexa, Ks. 66215

Budget 'fairness' passage sets off alarm bells

Washington Post Writers Group

WASHINGTON — In all of Washington, there may not be two people whose minds work faster than Barney Frank and Dick Darman. Frank, the Democratic congressman from Massachusetts, and Darman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, had an exchange at last week's House Budget Committee hearing that previewed what will be a major — and useful — political debate.

In his introduction to President Bush's budget for next year, Darman said the

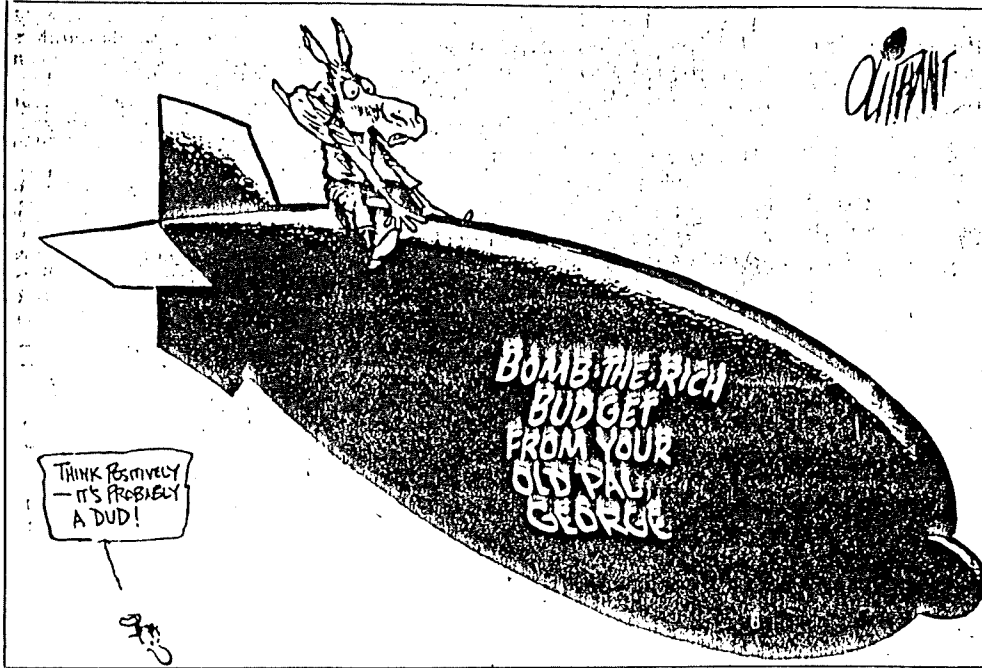
DAVID S. BRODER

administration was offering "an important new emphasis for reform: increasing fairness in the distribution of benefits, reducing subsidies for those who do not need them."

That passage set off alarm bells among Democrats, who recognize that the "fairness" franchise is one of the pillars of their political power.

Two of the highlighted proposals in the Bush budget are designed to cut off farm subsidies to people with more than \$125,000 in non-farm income and to raise the Medicare premiums for physician and outpatient services paid by people with equally high incomes. Bush also proposed shifting more school-lunch and college-aid funds to people from low-income families.

The immediate changes would be modest — a few hundred million dollars in a system where individuals receive more than \$200 billion a year in government checks. But Darman said he wanted to "start a debate on the principle of means-testing government programs. And Democrats recognize that



Pat Oliphant

is a challenge they cannot ignore — and might just turn to their advantage.

So when Darman came before the budget committee, Frank was waiting. He got Darman to acknowledge that the "losers" in his proposed school-lunch and college-aid reforms would be families with incomes well below the \$125,000 cutoff he was proposing for farm and medical benefits. Frank said the breakpoint for school lunches would come when families reached the \$21,000 level, and for college aid at about \$40,000 — right at the heart of the middle class.

But Darman was not finished. "I would like to make an offer in very good faith," he said, inviting Frank and other congressional Democrats to find some income level "higher than \$20,000 and

lower than \$125,000" and then "apply it uniformly across the board" as the cutoff point for "a whole range of mandatory (benefit) programs apart from Social Security."

"I think it is absolutely sound on the merits to have some general means-testing principle, except with respect to Social Security," he said, "and I believe genuinely that the political system will be forced in that direction . . . over the next decade."

Darman is far from the first to make that judgment. In the 1988 Democratic presidential primaries, former Arizona Gov. Bruce Babbitt argued for means-testing entitlement programs. In an era of scarce governmental resources and unrelenting demands for public services,

he said that subsidies for the rich have no justification.

But there's a problem for Democrats, as Rep. Jim Cooper of Tennessee reflected at the hearing. "By all of a sudden taking Medicare and making it a welfare program," he told Darman, "or taking farm programs and making them a welfare program, you would be undercutting the national consensus that has built and preserved these programs. . . . With your ingenuity, you may well be launching a very powerful concept to stigmatize the beneficiaries of big government."

Darman angrily rejected that suggestion, but Cooper's concern has strong historical roots. Over the years they controlled government, Democrats built political support for their spending programs by targeting them broadly — not narrowly — and giving millions of middle-class voters reasons to support programs that were helpful to them, but vital to the poor.

In a time of chronic deficits, few Democrats believe that policy can continue. But to win the debate, they need to broaden the definition of "fairness," as Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell of Maine did last week.

Mitchell released a Senate Democratic agenda that points out that a decade of Republican economic policies have made this nation "in which the richest 20 percent of all Americans earn more than all the rest of our people combined." He pledged to push for policies that will "lessen the tax burden on working families" while asking the wealthy "to bear a greater share" of the bills.

Framed that way, the fairness debate Darman wants is not one the Democrats need fear. And more important, it is from which the country can benefit.

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES, 1989, BY COUNTY, FOR ALL INDUSTRIES

| <u>County</u> | <u>Wages</u> | <u>Rank</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Wages</u> | <u>Rank</u> |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| Allen | 15,507 | 46 | Linn | 19,256 | 6 |
| Anderson | 13,375 | 77 | Logan | 13,250 | 82 |
| Atchison | 16,787 | 26 | Lyon | 17,970 | 13 |
| Barber | 15,062 | 52 | Marion | 13,199 | 83 |
| Barton | 16,758 | 27 | Marshall | 14,643 | 59 |
| Bourbon | 14,128 | 70 | McPherson | 17,671 | 15 |
| Brown | 13,945 | 73 | Meade | 14,258 | 66 |
| Butler | 17,049 | 24 | Miami | 16,124 | 38 |
| Chase | 10,765 | 105 | Mitchell | 14,147 | 68 |
| Chautauqua | 13,355 | 78 | Montgomery | 16,995 | 25 |
| Cherokee | 16,243 | 37 | Morris | 13,107 | 88 |
| Cheyenne | 13,099 | 89 | Morton | 17,355 | 20 |
| Clark | 14,007 | 71 | Nemaha | 14,409 | 63 |
| Clay | 13,163 | 84 | Neosho | 15,506 | 47 |
| Cloud | 14,006 | 72 | Ness | 14,899 | 55 |
| Coffey | 21,717 | 4 | Norton | 15,086 | 50 |
| Comanche | 11,159 | 104 | Osage | 13,131 | 85 |
| Cowley | 17,600 | 17 | Osborne | 12,673 | 92 |
| Crawford | 15,678 | 43 | Ottawa | 13,277 | 81 |
| Decatur | 12,503 | 95 | Pawnee | 16,340 | 34 |
| Dickinson | 14,237 | 67 | Phillips | 16,310 | 35 |
| Doniphan | 17,062 | 22 | Pottawatomie | 15,801 | 41 |
| Douglas | 17,377 | 19 | Pratt | 15,959 | 40 |
| Edwards | 14,624 | 61 | Rawlins | 12,068 | 100 |
| Elk | 11,868 | 101 | Reno | 18,088 | 11 |
| Ellis | 15,658 | 44 | Republic | 13,114 | 87 |
| Ellsworth | 14,889 | 56 | Rice | 16,613 | 30 |
| Finney | 17,062 | 23 | Riley | 16,394 | 33 |
| Ford | 16,504 | 31 | Rooks | 15,061 | 53 |
| Franklin | 15,643 | 45 | Rush | 15,227 | 49 |
| Geary | 15,989 | 39 | Russell | 15,078 | 51 |
| Gove | 12,687 | 91 | Saline | 17,786 | 14 |
| Graham | 14,503 | 62 | Scott | 16,260 | 36 |
| Grant | 19,145 | 7 | Sedgwick | 22,522 | 2 |
| Gray | 18,062 | 12 | Seward | 17,637 | 16 |
| Greeley | 13,127 | 86 | Shawnee | 20,077 | 5 |
| Greenwood | 12,626 | 93 | Sheridan | 13,916 | 74 |
| Hamilton | 13,334 | 79 | Sherman | 13,812 | 75 |
| Harper | 14,359 | 64 | Smith | 12,208 | 99 |
| Harvey | 17,379 | 18 | Stafford | 14,270 | 65 |
| Haskell | 18,628 | 10 | Stanton | 16,620 | 29 |
| Hodgeman | 13,690 | 76 | Stevens | 19,088 | 8 |
| Jackson | 13,319 | 80 | Sumner | 15,434 | 48 |
| Jefferson | 14,654 | 58 | Thomas | 14,147 | 69 |
| Jewell | 12,227 | 98 | Trego | 12,547 | 94 |
| Johnson | 22,318 | 3 | Wabaunsee | 12,420 | 96 |
| Kearny | 17,232 | 21 | Wallace | 12,419 | 97 |
| Kingman | 14,816 | 57 | Washington | 11,661 | 102 |
| Kiowa | 15,027 | 54 | Wichita | 14,634 | 60 |
| Labette | 16,492 | 32 | Wilson | 15,724 | 42 |
| Lane | 16,639 | 28 | Woodson | 12,804 | 90 |
| Leavenworth | 18,671 | 9 | Wyandotte | 23,050 | 1 |
| Lincoln | 11,633 | 103 | KANSAS | 19,468 | --- |

Source: Kansas Employment and Wages, 1989; KS Dept Human Resources

HOUSE TAXATION
Attachment #5
02/18/91

BUSINESS & ECONOMIC REPORT

Center for Economic Development
and Business Research

W. Frank Barton School
of Business

Volume XX, No. 2
June, 1990

Economic Analysis Panel
Kansas Personal Income Update
Retail Sales
1989 Real Estate Review
Economic Indicators



The
Wichita
State University

ISSUE #14

LOCAL OPTION EARNINGS TAX

SUMMARY

The City of Kansas City, Kansas, and the League of Kansas Municipalities have supported the local option earnings tax concept for several years as an alternative to an over-reliance on the property tax. The City of Kansas City, Kansas, has contended for some time that due to fundamental changes in the American economy as well as other factors, ownership of property is no longer the single measure of the ability to pay taxes. A tax based directly on income or earnings is a much fairer tax because, under such a tax, no payment is due unless the taxpayer actually received income during the taxable period.

The local option earnings tax is not a new idea. Several states allow it and, in fact, Kansas allowed cities to enact the tax between 1970 and 1972 because the local option earnings tax was provided in the original Kansas tax lid law. During those robust economic years, however, no city opted for it (1970 Session Laws of Kansas, Ch. 402, Sec. 18; KSA 79-4427, repealed 1972 Session Laws, Ch. 380, Sec. 15, April 11).

Kansas City, Kansas, and other Kansas cities in our metropolitan area have a unique tax situation. Currently 23% of our city's workers pay a 1% earnings tax to Kansas City, Missouri where they earn their income. Kansas City, Missouri has had an earnings tax since 1964 and a 1% earnings tax since 1972. Of persons employed in Kansas City, Kansas, 53% live outside Kansas City, Kansas. Furthermore, Kansas City, Kansas, provides a metropolitan employment base for other cities and counties in two states, thus creating an overburden in demand for municipal services. We feel a fairer tax situation would be created if Kansas City, Kansas, had a voter approved earnings tax. That is why we support legislation to allow our citizens the opportunity to vote on how they are taxed. Also, in 1988 the Topeka City Council expressed an interest in such a tax.

The City of Kansas City, Kansas, believes that an earnings tax, if approved by voters and levied, would provide a more equitable tax mix for local units of government in Kansas.

The current problems with reappraisal and classification, and the tax shifts which have occurred, only strengthen the city's belief that a more diversified revenue base and reducing our reliance on the property tax are goals that need to be actively pursued. The city supports legislation which would permit a local option earnings tax. Further, the city proposes that the revenue generated from this tax be used on a dollar-for-dollar basis to reduce the property taxes of the city's property owners.

ISSUE #14 (continued)

ACTION AND COMMENTS

Have bill introduced or monitor any other bills.

See Appendix D for employment figures, workplace and residence for Kansas City, Kansas.

See Appendix E for 1970 earning tax law.

TABLE 1

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS RESIDENTS, WORKERS 16 AND OVER,
BY PLACE OF WORK (1980 U.S. CENSUS)

| <u>Workplace</u> | <u># of Workers</u> | <u>% of Total</u> |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Kansas City, Kansas | 34,678 | 58.5 |
| Remainder Wyandotte County | 1,111 | 1.9 |
| Johnson County | 7,538 | 12.7 |
| Kansas City, Missouri | 13,516 | 22.8 |
| Remainder Jackson County | 573 | 1.0 |
| Remainder Platte County | 178 | 0.3 |
| Remainder Clay County | 935 | 1.6 |
| Cass County | 36 | 0.1 |
| Ray County | 4 | 0.0 |
| Outside SMSA | 710 | 1.2 |
| Workplace not reported | 6,446 | --- |
| Total | 65,725 | 100.0 |

TABLE 2

EMPLOYED PERSONS IN KANSAS CITY, KANSAS, WORKERS 16 AND OVER,
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE (1980 U.S. CENSUS)

| <u>Residence</u> | <u># of Workers</u> | <u>% of Total</u> |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Kansas City, Kansas | 34,678 | 47.5 |
| Outside Kansas City, Kansas | 38,359 | 52.5 |
| Remainder Wyandotte County | 1,450 | 2.0 |
| Johnson County | 13,358 | 18.3 |
| Kansas City, Missouri | 10,797 | 14.8 |
| Remainder Jackson County | 4,704 | 6.4 |
| Remainder Platte County | 850 | 1.2 |
| Remainder Clay County | 1,799 | 2.5 |
| Cass County | 391 | 0.5 |
| Ray County | 261 | 0.3 |
| Outside SMSA | 4,749 | 6.5 |
| Total | 73,037 | 100.0 |

Sec. 13. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after April 2, 1970, and its publication in the official state paper.

Approved March 27, 1970.

Published in the official state paper April 3, 1970.

CHAPTER 402 °

House Bill No. 1825

AN ACT relating to certain taxing subdivisions; prescribing limitations on the amount of money produced by property tax levies by such subdivisions; authorizing certain adjustments in such limitations; providing for suspension of such limitations under certain circumstances; prescribing limitations on the budgets of such subdivisions; providing for suspension of such limitations; authorizing adoption of local earnings and privilege taxes and retailers' sales taxes by certain taxing subdivisions; providing for the administration, enforcement and collection of such local taxes; providing for distribution of revenue therefrom; repealing K. S. A. 79-2945, 79-2946, 79-2947, 79-2948, 79-2949, 79-2950, 79-2953, 79-2954, 79-2955, 79-2956 and 79-2957.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. The provisions of this act shall apply to every city, county, school district and community junior college district, which shall be referred to in this act as a taxing subdivision.

Section 2. As used in this act, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them herein.

(a) The term "base year" means the year 1970.

(b) The phrase "taxes levied for the base year" shall refer to taxes levied in the year 1969 and which became due on November 1, 1969, for the use of an expenditure by a taxing subdivision during the base year.

Section 3. Except as otherwise hereinafter provided, no taxing subdivision shall during the base year or thereafter certify to the county clerk of any county, any tax levies upon tangible property, other than special assessments, which in the aggregate will produce an amount in excess of the amount which was levied by such taxing subdivision for the base year, excluding taxes levied as special assessments and excluding levies specified in section 8 of this act, except where any community junior college district opened classes for the first time in the 1969-70 school year, the limitation imposed on property tax levies by this section shall be imposed on the amount which could have been levied in the base year under the district's maximum lawful levy or levies: *Provided*, That the state board of tax appeals is hereby empowered to authorize a community junior college district to levy additional ad valorem taxes upon a finding by the board that the construction of new or additional facilities by said district necessitates ad valorem tax levies in excess of the amount prescribed herein in order to finance the operations of said facilities. Whenever any taxing subdivision shall certify aggregate tangible property tax levies in

excess of that permitted under the provisions of this act, the county clerk of such county shall forthwith adjust the aggregate amount of such levies to the maximum levy authorized under the provisions of this act and send notification of the same to the taxing subdivision certifying the same. It is the intent of this act to prescribe a limitation upon the amount which may be levied upon tangible property by each of the several taxing subdivisions of the state and not to prescribe a limitation upon the amount produced by each of the several levies imposed by such taxing subdivisions for its various tax supported funds. It shall be the duty of the governing body of each taxing subdivision to adjust legally authorized levies for separate funds or functions of the subdivisions within the aggregate limitation imposed under the provisions of this act.

All existing statutory debt limitations which are computed on the basis of a percentage of assessed valuation are hereby suspended for each taxing subdivision whose total assessed valuation is increased or decreased due to a countywide reappraisal, and such statutory limitations shall be limited in the manner prescribed by K. S. A. 79-1440, but the provisions of said statute relating to suspension of fund and aggregate tax levy limitations in certain taxing districts shall not be applicable to taxing subdivisions hereunder.

Section 4. Whenever the taxable assessed tangible valuation of any taxing subdivision is increased by new improvements on real estate and by increased personal property valuation over the amount of such valuation in the base year, the amount which would be produced by the aggregate tax levy of such subdivision shall be computed first in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of this act, omitting the assessed valuation of such new improvements and such added personal property, and the rate of the levy so computed shall then be applied to the assessed valuation of such new improvements and such added personal property, and the taxing subdivision may then levy the amount permitted under section 3 of this act and in addition thereto the amount produced by a levy on such new improvements and such added personal property as provided in this section.

Section 5. In the event that any territory is added to an existing taxing subdivision, the amount which would be produced by the aggregate tax levy otherwise authorized under sections 3 and 4 of this act shall be adjusted to increase the amount authorized in the proportion that the assessed valuation of the tangible taxable property in the territory added bears to the total taxable assessed tangible valuation of the taxing subdivision, including the property in such added territory.

Section 6. In the event that any taxable tangible property, upon which there were taxes levied for the base year, is excluded from the boundaries of any taxing subdivision, the amount which would be produced by the aggregate tax levy authorized under the provisions of section 3 of this act shall be adjusted to decrease the

amount authorized in the proportion that the assessed valuation of the tangible property excluded bears to the total taxable assessed valuation of the taxing subdivision, including such excluded property.

Sec. 7. (a) For the purpose of fixing the limitation on the amount which can be produced by the levy of taxes by any taxing subdivision, all or part of which is located in a county which has been reappraised as required by law, and for which subdivision there were no taxes levied for the base year, the county clerk shall determine the amount that would have been produced by taxes levied for the year preceding the reappraisal by applying the maximum lawful levy or levies which could have been made by such taxing subdivision in such year to the total of the following:

- (1) The amount that the equalized assessed valuation of real property, exclusive of state assessed real property, would have been in the taxing subdivision for the year preceding the reappraisal, if such taxing subdivision had been in existence at that time; plus
- (2) the equalized assessed valuation for the current year of all tangible personal property within the taxing subdivision; plus
- (3) the equalized assessed valuation for the current year of any improvements placed upon the real property located within the boundaries of such taxing subdivision subsequent to the year in which the reappraisal became effective; plus
- (4) the equalized assessed valuation of all real property within the district and assessed by the director of property valuation for the current year.

(b) For the purpose of fixing the limitation on the amount which can be produced by the levy of taxes by any taxing subdivision, all or part of which is located in a county which has not been reappraised as required by law, and for which subdivision there were no taxes levied for the base year, the county clerk shall determine the amount that would have been produced by taxes levied for such year by applying to the current taxable assessed tangible valuation of such taxing subdivision the maximum lawful levy or levies which would have been made for such taxing district for the base year, if such taxing subdivision had made such levy or levies for such year.

(c) The amounts determined in subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall be used for the purpose of determining the limitation prescribed in section 3 of this act.

Sec. 8. The provisions of this act shall not apply to or limit the levy of taxes for the payment of:

- (a) Principal and interest upon bonds and temporary notes;
- (b) No-fund warrants issued prior to the effective date of this act;
- (c) No-fund warrants issued after the effective date of this act, when authorized by the state board of tax appeals subject to the conditions and requirements of K. S. A. 79-2938, 79-2939, 79-2941 and 79-2951 and where said board in addition specifically finds that an extreme emergency exists;
- (d) Judgments rendered against taxing subdivisions;

(e) Rent due under any lease with a public building commissioner authorized by K. S. A. 1969 Supp. 12-1757 to 12-1768, inclusive and acts amendatory thereof, which rent is for a facility specified in a resolution adopted prior to the effective date of this act, pursuant to K. S. A. 1969 Supp. 12-1767, and is pledged to retire bonds issued under the authority of such act; or

(f) Special assessments.

The provisions of this act do not apply to the tax levies required under K. S. A. 13-14,100, 13-14a02, 40-2305 and 74-4920 and K. S. A. 1969 Supp. 39-710, 39-713 (j), 72-4419, 72-4420, 72-0916, 72-7007 and 74-4967.

Sec. 9. The limitation imposed by this act upon the amount produced by the aggregate levy of taxes upon tangible property by any taxing subdivision, except as provided in section 14, may be suspended for any given year, and levies made for such year which will produce an amount in excess of that prescribed by this act, whenever a majority of the electors of such taxing subdivision voting on such proposition at any election provided for herein shall vote in favor thereof. On motion of the governing body of such taxing subdivision, such proposition may be submitted at a special election to be held on the first Tuesday in July, 1970, or thereafter it may be submitted at any general election in any year, and the proposition shall be submitted at any such election whenever a petition requesting the same, signed by electors of such subdivision equal in number to not less than ten percent (10%) of the electors of such subdivision who voted at the last preceding general election for the governing body of such subdivision, shall be filed in the office of the appropriate election officer at least sixty (60) days prior to the date of such election. The proposition shall be placed on the ballot in substantially the form provided in K. S. A. 1969 Supp. 72-7024, as amended.

Sec. 10. (a) Subject to the provisions of subsection (c) of this section, as used in this act, the term "operating expenses" shall mean the total expenditures of a taxing subdivision for all purposes, except expenditures for:

- (1) The payment of bonds, no-fund warrants, temporary notes and interest thereon;
- (2) Capital improvements, where such expenditures are from any special building fund or other non-tax supported fund authorized by statute or from federal funds available for such purpose;
- (3) The payment of judgments authorized by law;
- (4) Expenses caused by any unforeseen occurrence for the payment of which the board of tax appeals has authorized the issuance of no-fund warrants in accordance with the requirements of section 22 of this act;
- (5) The operation of a municipally-owned utility, as defined in K. S. A. 10-1201, if such utility does not derive any revenue from tangible property taxes;

(6) Purposes authorized by law, where the money expended is derived from gifts or bequests from private sources;

(7) Rent due under any lease with a public building commission authorized by K. S. A. 1969 Supp. 12-1757 to 12-1768, inclusive, and acts amendatory thereof, which rent is for a facility specified in a resolution adopted prior to the effective date of this act, pursuant to K. S. A. 1969 Supp. 12-1767, and is pledged to retire bonds issued under the authority of such act;

(8) All public and social welfare expenditures of a county pursuant to the acts contained in article 7 of chapter 39 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and acts amendatory thereof;

(9) Payments by a county of community junior college out-district tuition;

(10) Payment of employer contributions required under K. S. A. 13-14,100, 13-14a02, 40-2305 and 74-4920 and K. S. A. 1969 Supp. 74-4967;

(11) Programs financed from federal grants or aid except to the extent the local share of federally-assisted projects must be budgeted as provided by law; and

(12) Payment of special assessments.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section and sections 11, 12 and 14 of this act, no taxing subdivision shall budget for operating expenses in any fiscal year more than one hundred five percent (105%) of the amount legally budgeted for operating expenses in the preceding fiscal year or in the base year, whichever is greater.

(c) The operating expenses for a unified school district shall be as provided in K. S. A. 1969 Supp. 72-7018, except that expenditures from the fund established pursuant to K. S. A. 1969 Supp. 72-4420 shall not be an operating expense. The operating expenses of area vocational schools and community junior colleges shall be as determined by the state board of education, but the expenditure of moneys received by area vocational schools and community junior colleges as tuition or as out-district tuition payments which exceed the amount received by any such area vocational school or community junior college as tuition or out-district tuition payments, respectively, in the 1969-70 school year shall not be considered as operating expenses only for the purpose of the limitation provided in this section.

(d) The limitation provided in this section on a taxing subdivision's budget for operating expenses shall not apply in the 1970-71 school year for any community junior college district which opened classes for the first time in the 1969-70 school year, but said limitation shall apply to the budget for operating expenses for all subsequent school years. Whenever the construction of new or additional facilities causes an increase in operating expenses greater than a community junior college district is permitted to budget under the limitation provided in this act, said district may appeal to the state board of tax appeals which is hereby empowered to authorize such district to exceed said budget

limitation to finance the operations of said new or additional facilities.

Sec. 11. Except as provided in section 14 of this act, the limitation imposed by section 10 upon the budget or expenditures for operating expenses of taxing subdivisions may be suspended for any fiscal year, whenever a majority of the electors of such subdivision voting on such proposition at any election provided for in section 9 of this act shall vote in favor thereof. The proposition shall be placed on the ballot in substantially the form provided in K. S. A. 1969 Supp. 72-7024, as amended. If the proposed increase in budget for operating expenses requires an increase in the tangible property taxes of such subdivision, which increase would result in total tangible property tax levies for such subdivision that would produce an amount in excess of the limitation prescribed in section 3 of this act, then the proposition to approve such increase in the tangible property tax levies shall be submitted to the electors as required by section 9 of this act.

If a majority of the electors voting thereon shall vote in favor of the proposition to increase the budget for operating expenses of such taxing subdivision, said subdivision shall be authorized to budget and expend in such year an amount not to exceed the amount specified in the proposition, but unless any proposed increase in the property tax levy shall be approved in like manner, the provisions of section 3 of this act shall limit the tangible property tax levies of such subdivision.

Sec. 12. In any school year commencing after June 30, 1970, no district shall budget for operating expenses more than one hundred five percent (105%) of the amount legally budgeted for operating expenses in the preceding school year or in the 1969-70 school year, whichever is greater, except as otherwise provided in this act: *Provided*, That whenever the construction of new or additional school facilities causes an increase in operating expenses greater than the district is permitted to budget under the limitations provided in this act, said district may appeal to the state board of tax appeals which is hereby empowered to authorize such district to exceed said budget limitation to finance the operations of said new or additional facilities.

Sec. 13. Within the limitations provided in this act, districts are authorized and empowered to levy ad valorem taxes each year for all school operating expenses. The state board of tax appeals is hereby empowered to authorize a district to levy additional ad valorem taxes upon a finding by the board that the construction of new or additional facilities by said district necessitates ad valorem tax levies in excess of the amount prescribed herein in order to finance the operations of said facilities.

Sec. 14. Notwithstanding the limitations imposed by sections 3 and 12 of this act, in any year the board of any district may budget, expend and levy the necessary ad valorem taxes therefor in an amount which is not in excess of an amount which has

been approved by the electors of the district in the manner provided in this section, except as otherwise provided in section 13 of this act. Any such board proceeding under the alternative of this section shall first adopt a resolution which shall state in dollars the amount of operating expenses the district has budgeted in the current year and the amount of mills of tax levied for such budget; the amount in dollars of operating expenses the district is authorized to budget in the ensuing year and the estimated amount of mills of tax required to be levied to provide for such budget; the amount in dollars of the proposed increase and the proposed increase in estimated amount of mills of tax to be levied, if any, for the increase. The board of any district shall proceed under the alternative of this section and adopt the foregoing resolution whenever a petition requiring the same, signed by electors of such school district equal in number to not less than ten percent (10%) of the electors of such subdivision who voted at the last preceding general election for the board of education of such district, shall be filed with such board. All of the amounts provided for in this section shall be for operating expenses only.

Such resolution shall state that a proposition is to be presented at an election in the district for approval of the increase and the date of the election shall be specified, and such date shall be not less than ten (10) days and not more than twenty-one (21) days after the date of the publication required in this section.

Such resolution shall be published one time in a newspaper having general circulation in the district in a legal advertisement which shall be no less than three (3) columns wide and ten (10) inches from top to bottom and the type used in such publication shall not be smaller in size than ten points. At the top of the publication there shall appear the words "notice of election to increase school budget," which heading shall be printed with type not smaller than twenty-four points. The elections shall then be held in the manner provided by law for elections on questions submitted in the district. The proposition on the ballot shall read as follows: "Shall the budget of unified school district No. _____, _____ county, state of Kansas, be increased by _____ dollars?" The blanks shall be filled respectively with the number and county of the district and the amount of the proposed increase. If the proposed increase in the budget for operating expenses requires an increase in the tangible property taxes of such district, which increase would result in total tangible property tax levies for such district that would produce an amount in excess of the limitation prescribed in section 3 of this act, then there shall be placed on the ballot a proposition to read as follows: "Shall the mills of tax to be levied by unified school district No. _____, _____ county, state of Kansas, be increased by not to exceed _____ mills?" The blanks shall be filled, respectively, with the number and county of the district and the amount of the proposed increase.

If a majority of the votes cast and counted at such election are in

favor of the increased budget, the district shall be authorized to budget and expend in such year an amount not exceeding the amount specified in the resolution adopted by the board under authority of this act, but unless the proposed increase in mills of tax is approved in like manner, the provisions of section 3 of this act shall limit the tangible property tax levies of such district.

Sec. 15. (a) No city shall impose an excise tax or tax in the nature of an excise, upon a sale or transfer of personal or real property, or the use thereof, or the rendering of a service without first having submitted such proposition to and having received the approval of a majority of the electors voting thereon at any election authorized by section 9 of this act, except the election to be held in July, 1970, and the only such tax which may be enacted by a city is a retailers' sales tax which conforms to the requirements of this act.

(b) The board of county commissioners of each county may submit the question of imposing a countywide retailers' sales tax to the electors at any election authorized by section 9 of this act, and any such board shall submit said question upon submission of the petition provided for in said section 9.

(c) Any city or county proposing to adopt a retailers' sales tax shall give notice of its intention to submit such proposition for approval by the electors in the manner required by K. S. A. 10-120 for giving notice of elections for the issuance of bonds. Said notice shall state the time of the election and the rate and effective date of the proposed tax. If a majority of the electors voting thereon at such election fail to approve the proposition, such proposition may be resubmitted under the conditions and in the manner provided in this act for submission of the proposition. If a majority of the electors voting thereon at such election shall approve the levying of such tax, the governing body of any such city or county shall provide by ordinance or resolution, as the case may be, for the levy of the tax. Any repeal of such tax or any reduction or increase in the rate thereof, within the limits prescribed by section 11 of this act, shall be accomplished in the manner provided herein for the adoption and approval of such tax.

Sec. 16. The rate of any city or countywide retailers' sales tax proposed to be levied shall be fixed in the amount of either one-half of one percent (.5%) or in the amount of one percent (1%). Any county or city levying a retailers' sales tax is hereby prohibited from administering or collecting such tax locally, but shall utilize the services of the state department of revenue to administer, enforce and collect such tax. Such tax shall be identical in its application, and exemptions therefrom, to the Kansas retailers' sales tax act and all laws and administrative rules and regulations of the state department of revenue relating to the retailers' sales tax shall apply to such local sales tax insofar as such laws and regulations may be made applicable. The state director of revenue is hereby authorized to administer, enforce and collect such local sales taxes and to adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the

efficient and effective administration and enforcement thereof. Upon receipt of a certified copy of an ordinance or resolution authorizing the levy of a local retailers' sales tax, the director of revenue shall cause such taxes to be collected within the boundaries of such taxing subdivision at the same time and in the same manner provided for the collection of the state retailers' sales tax. All moneys collected by the director of revenue under the provisions of this section shall be credited to a "county and city retailers' sales tax fund" which fund is hereby established in the state treasury. Any refund due on any county or city retailers' sales tax collected pursuant to this act shall be paid out of the sales tax refund fund and reimbursed by the director of revenue from collections of local retailers' sales tax revenue. All local retailers' sales tax revenue collected from any county or city pursuant to this act shall be remitted at least quarterly by the state treasurer, on instruction from the director of revenue, to the treasurer of such county or city.

Sec. 17. All retail transactions consummated within a county or city having a retail sales tax, which transactions are subject to the Kansas retailers' sales tax, shall also be subject to such county or city retail sales tax. All retail sales, for the purpose of this act, shall be considered to have been consummated at the place of business of the retailer. In the event the place of business of a retailer is doubtful the place or places at which the retail sales are consummated for the purposes of this act shall be determined under rules and regulations adopted by the department of revenue which rules and regulations shall be considered with state and federal law insofar as applicable. Retail sales involving the use, consumption or furnishing of gas, water, electricity and heat, for the purposes of this act, shall be considered to have been consummated at the situs of the user or recipient thereof, and retail sales involving the use or furnishing of telephone service, shall be considered to have been consummated at the situs of the subscriber billed therefor. The department of revenue is hereby authorized to request and receive from any retailer or from any city or county levying the tax such information as may be reasonably necessary to determine the liability of retailers for any county or city sales tax. In all cases the collection of any county or city sales tax shall commence on the first day of the month, except in no event shall collection of a city or county sales tax begin prior to November 1, 1970, nor prior to the first day of the month next following the sixtieth day after the date of the election authorizing the levy of such tax.

Whenever any sales tax, imposed by any city or county under the provisions of this act, shall become effective, at any time prior to the time that revenue derived therefrom may be budgeted for expenditure in such year, such revenue shall be credited to the funds of the taxing subdivision or subdivisions and shall be carried forward to the credit of such funds for the ensuing budget year in the manner provided for carrying forward balances remaining in such funds at the end of a budget year.

Sec. 18. (a) No city shall levy and collect taxes upon income or earnings, from whatever source derived, without first having submitted such proposition to and having received the approval of a majority of the electors voting thereon at any election authorized by section 9 of this act, except the election to be held in July, 1970, and the only such tax which may be enacted by a city is an earnings tax which conforms to the requirements of this act.

(b) The board of county commissioners of each county may submit the question of imposing a countywide earnings tax to the electors at any election authorized by section 9 of this act, and any such board shall submit said question upon submission of the petition provided for in said section 9.

(c) Any city or county proposing to adopt an earnings tax shall give notice of its intention to submit such proposition for approval by the electors in the manner required by K. S. A. 10-120 for giving notice of elections for the issuance of bonds. Said notice shall state the time of the election and the rate and effective date of the proposed tax. If a majority of the electors voting thereon at such election fail to approve the proposition, such proposition may be resubmitted under the conditions and in the manner provided in this act for submission of the proposition. If a majority of the electors voting thereon at such election shall approve the levying of such tax, the governing body of any such city or county shall provide by ordinance or resolution, as the case may be, for the levy of the tax. Any repeal of such tax, within the limits prescribed by section 14 of this act, shall be accomplished in the manner provided herein for the adoption and approval of such tax.

Sec. 19. (a) As used in this section, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, "earnings" means:

(1) Kansas taxable income of a resident individual, as defined by K. S. A. 79-32,116, for the same year as any city or county tax imposed;

(2) Kansas nonresident taxable income, as defined by K. S. A. 79-32,122, for the same year as any city or county tax imposed; and

(3) Kansas taxable income of a corporation, as defined by K. S. A. 79-32,138, for the same year as any city or county tax imposed.

(b) The rate of any earnings tax shall be two percent (2%) of an individual taxpayer's earnings and two percent (2%) of the earnings of a corporation. If a county or city adopts an earnings tax, there shall be imposed by resolution or ordinance, respectively, on every bank, trust company and savings and loan association located within such county or city a privilege tax in addition to the privilege tax imposed under K. S. A. 79-1107 and 79-1108, and any amendments thereto, at the rate of two percent (2%) according to or measured by the net income, as defined in K. S. A. 79-1109, of such bank, trust company or savings and loan association. No earnings tax shall be imposed by a county or city on any such bank, trust company or savings and loan association. The repeal of a local

earnings tax, as provided in section 18, by a county or city, shall also repeal any privilege tax imposed by such city or county hereunder. Any taxpayer's business income which is or could be subject to more than one earnings or privilege tax by cities or counties in this state shall be allocated and apportioned in the same manner and under the same limitations and conditions as provided in the uniform division of income for tax purposes act, insofar as the same can be made applicable, and under rules and regulations adopted for such purpose by the director of revenue. The total amount of any other individual taxpayer's earnings are subject to an earnings tax hereunder in the city or county of such taxpayer's residence, but only that portion of an individual taxpayer's earnings which are earned in another city or county shall be subject to the earnings tax of such other city or county. Where such individual taxpayer changes his residence, the city or county of his new residence may impose an earnings tax on the taxpayer's earnings for only that portion of the year in which he is a resident of such city or county. Any individual taxpayer, whose earnings are subject to more than one (1) local earnings tax, shall be allowed by each such taxing subdivision a credit of not to exceed fifty percent (50%) of the earnings tax due each of the other taxing subdivisions, or a credit of not to exceed fifty percent (50%) of the earnings tax due that taxing subdivision, whichever is less.

(c) Any city or county levying an earnings and privilege tax is hereby prohibited from administering or collecting any such tax locally, but shall utilize the services of the state department of revenue to administer, enforce and collect such tax. Any ordinance or resolution authorizing the levy of a city or county earnings tax shall incorporate by reference the provisions of article 32 of chapter 79 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and acts amendatory thereof, providing the procedure for the collection and administration of income taxes, insofar as the provisions of such law may be made applicable to a city or county earnings tax. The department of revenue is hereby authorized to adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary to provide for the withholding by employers of any local earnings tax and may require any employer in the state of Kansas to furnish any information necessary for the administration, enforcement and collection of such tax.

(d) Upon the receipt of a certified copy of an ordinance or resolution authorizing the levy of a city or county earnings and privilege tax, the director of revenue shall cause all necessary forms to be prepared and such taxes to be collected at the same time and in the manner provided for the collection of the state income tax and privilege tax. The director of revenue is hereby authorized to administer and collect the earnings tax and privilege tax of any such city or county and to adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the efficient and effective administration and enforcement thereof. The director shall credit all moneys received therefrom to a "city and county earnings and privilege tax fund,"

which fund is hereby established in the state treasury. The director of revenue shall transfer from the "city and county earnings and privilege tax fund" to the "city and county earnings and privilege tax refund fund," which fund is hereby created, an amount deemed sufficient by the director to pay any refunds due from any tax levied under the provisions of this section. All local earnings and privilege tax revenue collected from any county or city pursuant to this act shall be remitted at least quarterly by the state treasurer, on instruction from the director of revenue, to the treasurer of such county or city.

(e) Any city or county earnings and privilege tax adopted under the provisions of this act shall not become effective until January 1 next following the date of its adoption. Whenever any such tax shall become effective at any time prior to the time that revenue derived therefrom may be budgeted for expenditure in such year, such revenue shall be credited to the funds of the taxing subdivision or subdivisions and shall be carried forward to the credit of such funds for the ensuing budget year in the manner provided for carrying forward balances remaining in such funds at the end of a budget year.

Sec. 20. All revenue received by any county treasurer from a countywide earnings and privilege tax or retailers' sales tax shall be apportioned among the county and each city, school district, community junior college district, all or part of which is located in such county, in the proportion that the total tangible property tax levies made in such county in the preceding year for all funds of each such governmental unit, except bond and interest funds, bear to the total of all such levies made in the preceding year. All such moneys retained by the county shall be apportioned and paid into the several funds of the county for which tangible property taxes are levied, except bond and interest funds, in the proportion that the levy for each such fund in the preceding year bears to the total of all such levies made in the preceding year.

All such moneys apportioned to the several cities, school districts and community junior college districts of the county shall be paid to the respective treasurers thereof. Whenever the territory of any city or school district is located in two (2) or more counties and any one (1) or more of such counties do not levy a countywide earnings and privilege tax, the revenue received by such taxing subdivision from the proceeds of the countywide earnings and privilege tax shall be used for the purpose of reducing the tax levies of such subdivision upon the taxable tangible property located within the county levying such countywide earnings and privilege tax, and whenever the same circumstances exist with respect to countywide retailers' sales taxes, or whenever such counties do not levy countywide retailers' sales taxes at a uniform rate, the revenue received by such taxing subdivisions from the proceeds of the countywide retailers' sales tax shall be used for such purpose. In every other case, all revenue received by a school

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district or community junior college district from the proceeds of a countywide earnings and privilege tax or retailers' sales tax and all revenue received by a city from the proceeds of a city or countywide earnings and privilege tax or retailers' sales tax shall be deposited in the general fund of such taxing subdivision.

Prior to March 1 of each year, the director of revenue shall advise each county treasurer of the revenue collected in such county from the state retailers' sales tax for the preceding calendar year, and the amount of taxable income reported for individual taxpayers in such county in the preceding calendar year.

Sec. 21. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 15 and 18 of this act, no city shall authorize and provide for the levy of either an earnings and privilege tax or retailers' sales tax if the county in which such city is located is levying a countywide tax upon such basis. Whenever any county shall approve the levy of a countywide earnings and privilege tax or retailers' sales tax, the levy of any such tax by a city located within such county shall terminate and cease on the date fixed for the application of such countywide levy, but in no event shall such countywide tax be less than the highest rate or rates imposed by a corresponding tax of any city located within such county.

Sec. 22. (a) The state board of tax appeals shall not authorize the issuance of no-fund warrants by any taxing subdivision of the state under the provisions of K. S. A. 79-2938, 79-2939, 79-2941 or 79-2951, except upon the basis of a finding of extreme emergency. The term "extreme emergency" shall include but not be limited to additional costs of a school district arising out of the closing of a nonpublic school which offered any of grades 1 to 12, or the closing of a primary or secondary school operated by any institution under the jurisdiction of the state board of regents, which costs cannot be met under the provisions of this act without impairing the educational program of the school district.

(b) Whenever any school district or community junior college district shall appeal to the state board of tax appeals pursuant to sections 3, 10(d), 12 or 13 for authorization to levy ad valorem taxes or budget for operating expenses in excess of the limitations provided in this act due to the construction of new or additional facilities, the state board of tax appeals may permit any such additional ad valorem tax levies so authorized to be considered as part of the amount of taxes levied in the base year, and may permit any such additional expenditures so authorized to be considered as included within the budget of operating expenses for the fiscal year for which the appeal was made.

Sec. 23. The limitation imposed by this act on the budget for operating expenses by taxing subdivisions shall also apply to other political subdivisions of this state which do not have authority to levy taxes upon tangible property, but tax levies on their behalf are required by law to be made by a taxing subdivision, and any such tax levy which may be made, or is required by law to be made,

for such political subdivision by a taxing subdivision shall be subject to the limitation imposed on property tax levies by section 3 of this act.

Sec. 24. Any public officer or employee, as such terms are defined by K. S. A. 1969 Supp. 21-3110, who violates any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor and shall be subject to forfeiture of office through ouster proceedings provided by law.

Sec. 25. Any election held under the provisions of this act shall be held in accordance with the provisions of the general election law relating to question submitted elections, unless a contrary requirement is specifically provided herein.

Sec. 26. All other existing aggregate tax levy limitations prescribed by law are hereby suspended, and the limitation upon the aggregate of the tax levies of taxing subdivisions is hereby imposed under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 27. The provisions of this act shall expire on December 31, 1972, and until said date the operation of the following statutes shall be and are hereby suspended: K. S. A. 12-139, 12-140, 12-142, 79-1964, 79-1964a and 79-1964b and K. S. A. 1969 Supp. 72-7016, 72-7019, 72-7020, 72-7021, 72-7022, 72-7022a, 72-7023 and 72-7024.

Sec. 28. K. S. A. 79-2945, 79-2946, 79-2947, 79-2948, 79-2949, 79-2950, 79-2953, 79-2954, 79-2955, 79-2956 and 79-2957 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 29. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after April 1, 1970, and its publication in the official state paper.

Approved March 23, 1970.

Published in the official state paper March 27, 1970.

CHAPTER 403 •

House Bill No. 1253

AN ACT relating to taxation; providing ad valorem tax relief to certain persons over sixty-five years of age by means of income tax credits and refunds; and establishing a homestead property tax relief revolving fund for such purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. The purpose of this act shall be to provide ad valorem tax relief to certain persons sixty-five (65) years of age and over who own their homestead, through a system of income tax credits and refunds.

Sec. 2. As used in this act, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise: (a) "Income" means the sum of adjusted gross income under the Kansas income tax act, alimony, support money, cash public assistance and relief (not including relief granted under this act), the gross amount of any pension or annuity (including all monetary retirement benefits from whatever source derived,



**League
of Kansas
Municipalities**

**Municipal
Legislative
Testimony**

PUBLISHERS OF KANSAS GOVERNMENT JOURNAL 112 W. 7TH TOPEKA, KS 66603 (913) 354-9565 FAX (913) 354-4186

TO: House Committee on Taxation
RE: HB 2343--City Income Tax Option
FROM: E.A. Mosher, Executive Director
DATE: February 18, 1991

I appear in general support of HB 2343, on behalf of the League's member cities. Our convention-adopted Statement on Municipal Policy provides:

"We recommend that a local income or earnings tax be authorized. We generally favor a procedure whereby the locally determined tax rate may be applied to the individual's state reported taxable income or tax liability, with the local tax collected by the state and returned to the levying unit. Provisions should be made for both a city or countywide tax. The formula for the equitable distribution of the revenue from any countywide income tax should balance situs of income, place of residence, revenue need and other factors."

As background to this general statement, I should note that the League, for many years, has supported local non-property tax revenue source options. In addition to income or earnings tax authority, the League supports eliminating the present maximum rate on city and countywide sales taxes, as well as authorizing cities to levy a special .25% sales tax, earmarked for infrastructure improvements, subject to a petition for a referendum.

It is not news to this Committee that the economy and financial base needed to support municipal services varies widely throughout Kansas. Even similar size cities, with similar public service demands, have widely varying assessed valuations, both in total amount and in the mix of the tax base. The proportion of real estate that is tax exempt also varies widely. Retail transactions are not uniformly spread throughout all cities. Cities are not all equal, and the revenue base for fairly distributing the cost of government needs to be determined according to local conditions, in our judgment.

Quoted at the end of my remarks is a provision from our Statement of Municipal Policy which sets forth the League's revenue resources policy objectives.

I should call to your attention that the bill provides for a net income surtax on resident individuals, not a tax on gross earnings or on the situs of earnings. We note the obvious: some cities, like Kansas City, would prefer an earnings-based tax, for obvious reasons.

HOUSE TAXATION
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Further, we note that the tax is applicable to corporations "doing business in the city". We interpret subsection (b) of Section 1, relating to the apportionment of income, to mean that a corporation's tax liability to a city would be based primarily on its proportionate business within that city.

Finally, we would note the existence of local income taxes in other states, as shown in the attached report, indicates it is a tax that is administratively workable. As you know, the bill provides in Section 4 for the issuance of rules and regulations by the Department of Revenue to administer the tax.

In summary, we think the non-property tax options of cities need to be expanded. An income tax is one of the major ways to do this. It is consistent with an apparent, state policy calling for a reduced reliance on the property tax, with the revenue earmarked for property tax reduction. It may not be extensively used, for a variety of local reasons, but it will provide local discretion to design a local tax and revenue system to meet local needs.

F-4. General Policy Objectives. The general objectives of (the League's) policy recommendations (as to revenue and taxation is) to support a comprehensive revenue resources program which: (a) recognizes the present and future fiscal needs of cities generally, as well as the wide variations which exist among all the cities of Kansas; (b) provides a basic, foundation level of support to enable the average city--especially our smaller cities where some local option taxes may not be feasible--to finance at least a minimum level of public services with reasonable city property tax levels and full use of local fees, charges and other non-tax sources; (c) permits those cities with greater fiscal needs, those cities whose citizens want more than the minimum quantity and quality of local public services, and those cities which want to diversify their revenue sources and reduce their reliance on the property tax, to use local non-property taxes as deemed necessary; and (d) secures fiscal resources, through state assistance and local options, which permits a municipal revenue base that is responsive to economic conditions and municipal needs.

Table 20
Local Governments with Personal Income Taxes,
Selected Years 1976-89¹

| State | 1989 | 1988 | 1987 | 1986 | 1985 | 1984 | 1981 | 1979 | 1976 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Alabama | | | | | | | | | |
| Cities | 11 ² | 10 ² | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| Delaware | | | | | | | | | |
| Cities (Wilmington) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Indiana | | | | | | | | | |
| Counties | 79 | 68 | 51 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 38 | 37 | 38 |
| Iowa | | | | | | | | | |
| School Districts | 52 | 60 | 57 | 61 | 57 | 57 | 26 | 21 | 3 |
| Kentucky | | | | | | | | | |
| Cities | 84 | 81 | 85 | 78 | 67 | 61 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| Counties | 26 | 27 | 25 | 14 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 8 | — |
| Maryland | | | | | | | | | |
| Counties | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Michigan | | | | | | | | | |
| Cities | 19 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Missouri | | | | | | | | | |
| Cities (Kansas City and St. Louis) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| New York | | | | | | | | | |
| Cities (New York City and Yonkers) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Ohio | | | | | | | | | |
| Cities | 492 | 481 | 482 | 480 | 467 | 460 | n.a. | 417 | 385 |
| School Districts | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | n.a. | 0 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | | | | | | | | | |
| Cities, Boroughs, Towns, Townships, and School Districts | 2,795 | 2,788 | 2,782 ^c | 2,777 ^c | 2,758 ^c | 2,644 ^c | n.a. | 2,585 ^c | 2,553 ^c |
| Total (excluding Pennsylvania) | 797 | 779 | 763 | 740 | 707 | 688 | n.a. | 597 | 535 |
| Total (including Pennsylvania) | 3,592 | 3,567 | 3,545 ^c | 3,517 ^c | 3,465 ^c | 3,332 ^c | n.a. | 3,182 ^c | 3,088 ^c |

n.a. — not available

^c estimate

¹ Employer payroll taxes are levied in California, New Jersey, and Oregon. Arkansas cities may contract with the Commissioner of Revenue for collection of an income tax. To date, no city income taxes have been imposed. Georgia counties and municipalities may levy a 1% tax on entire Georgia taxable net income, as computed for state tax purposes, if approved by the voters. Cities may levy the tax only if the county in which they are located does not impose the tax. See Table 21, Local Government Income Tax Rates for Selected Cities and Counties, by State, for a description of the tax base.

² Based on figures given by the Alabama League of Municipalities.

Source: ACIR staff compilations based on Commerce Clearing House, *State Tax Guide*. See also ACIR, *Local Revenue Diversification: Local Income Taxes*.

Table 21

**Local Government Income Tax Rates for Selected Cities and Counties,
by State, 1989**
(in percent)

| State | City Name (county) | City Tax Rate | | County Tax Rate | | Income Tax Based on | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--|---|
| | | Resi- dent | Non- resid- ent | Resi- dent | Non- resid- ent | | |
| Alabama | Auburn (Lee) | 1.0 | 1.0 | | | Salaries, wages, commissions, and other compensation earned in taxing cities | |
| | Birmingham (Jefferson) | 1.0 | 1.0 | | | | |
| | Gadsden (Etowah) | 2.0 | 2.0 | | | | |
| Delaware | Wilmington (New Castle) | 1.25 | 1.25 | | | Salaries, wages, commissions, and other compensation earned in taxing cities | |
| Indiana | Elkhart (Elkhart) | | | 1.0 | 0.25 | County adjusted gross income | |
| | Ft. Wayne (Wayne) | | | 1.0 | 0.25 | | |
| | Indianapolis (Marion) | | | 0.6 | 0.15 | | |
| Iowa | <i>School Districts</i> | | | | | Local income tax liability equals percentages at left multiplied by state income tax liability. Local tax is actually a school district tax levied on residents of the particular school district. (1988 rates) | |
| | CAL Community | 6.75 | | | | | |
| | Klemme Community | 11.0 | | | | | |
| | Lincoln-Central | 12.0 | | | | | |
| | Meservey-Thornton | 9.25 | | | | | |
| | Stratford Community | 6.0 | | | | | |
| Wooden-Crystal Lake | 9.25 | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | Covington (Kenton) | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | Salaries, wages, commissions, and other compensation earned in the taxing cities and counties. City and county taxes do not overlap. | |
| | Frankfort (Franklin) | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | | |
| | Lexington (Fayette) | | | 2.0 | 2.0 | | |
| | Louisville (Jefferson) | 2.2 | 1.45 | 2.2 | 1.45 | | |
| Maryland | All counties and Baltimore City | | | 50.0 | 0 | Fifty percent of state income tax liability. The two exceptions are Talbot County, 45 percent, and Worcester County, 20 percent. In effect, the local rate translates into 2.5 percent of adjusted gross income greater than \$3,000. | |
| | | | | 50.0 | 0 | | |
| | | | | 50.0 | 0 | | |
| | | | | 50.0 | 0 | | |
| | | | | 50.0 | 0 | | |
| Michigan | Detroit (Wayne) | 3.0 | 1.5 | | | All earned income in taxing cities. | |
| | Flint (Genessee) | 1.0 | 0.5 | | | | |
| | Grand Rapids (Kent) | 1.0 | 0.5 | | | | |
| | Lansing (Ingham) | 1.0 | 0.5 | | | | |
| Missouri | Kansas City (Jackson) | 1.0 | 1.0 | | | Salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation earned in taxing cities. | |
| | St. Louis City | 1.0 | 1.0 | | | | |
| New York | New York City | 1.5-3.5 | 0.25 | | | New York City income tax for residents ranges from 1.5 percent of the first \$2,500 of state taxable income to 3.5 percent over \$60,000; tax on nonresidents equals 0.25 percent of earned income. Yonkers self-employed residents pay 19.25 percent of net state tax (after property tax credit); nonresidents pay 0.5 percent of earned income. | |
| | Yonkers (Westchester) | 19.25 | 0.5 | | | | |
| Ohio | Akron (Summit) | 2.0 | 2.0 | | | Salaries, wages, commissions, and other compensation earned in taxing cities. | |
| | Cincinnati (Hamilton) | 2.1 | 2.1 | | | | |
| | Cleveland (Cuyahoga) | 2.0 | 2.0 | | | | |
| | Columbus (Franklin) | 2.0 | 2.0 | | | | |
| | Dayton (Montgomery) | 2.25 | 2.25 | | | | |
| | Toledo (Lucas) | 2.25 | 2.25 | | | | |
| | Youngstown (Mahoning) | 2.0 | 2.0 | | | | |
| | <i>School Districts</i> | | | | | | School district taxes are in addition to other local government income taxes. Only those school districts listed may impose income taxes. |
| | Anna (Shelby) | 0.5 | 0 | | | | |
| | Arlington (Hancock) | 0.75 | 0 | | | | |
| Bradford (Miami) | 1.0 | 0 | | | | | |
| McComb (Hancock) | 1.0 | 0 | | | | | |
| West-Liberty Salem (Champaign) | 0.5 | 0 | | | | | |

Attachment 6-4

Table 21 (cont.)
**Local Government Income Tax Rates for Selected Cities and Counties,
 by State, 1989**
 (in percent)

| State | City Name (county) | City Tax Rate | | County Tax Rate | | Income Tax Based on |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|---|
| | | Resident | Non-resident | Resident | Non-resident | |
| Pennsylvania | Allentown (Lehigh) | 1.045 | 1.0 | | | Salaries, wages, commissions, and other income earned in taxing cities. Only those school districts listed may impose income taxes. |
| | Erie (Erie) | 1.0 | 1.0 | | | |
| | Philadelphia | 4.96 | 4.3125 | | | |
| | Pittsburgh (Allegheny) | 1.625 | 1.0 | | | |
| | Reading (Berks) | 1.0 | 1.0 | | | |
| | Scranton (Lackawanna) | 2.2 | 1.0 | | | |
| | <i>School Districts</i> | Philadelphia | 4.96 ¹ | | | |
| | Pittsburgh (Allegheny) | 1.875 ² | | | | |

Taxes are imposed on the total payroll of employers in the following cities at the rates listed.

| | | | | | |
|------------|--|------|--|--|--|
| California | Los Angeles | 0.75 | | | |
| | San Francisco | 1.50 | | | |
| New Jersey | Newark | 1.0 | | | |
| Oregon | Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties (Portland area) | 0.60 | | | |
| | Lane County Mass Transit District | 0.49 | | | Includes financial institutions and corporations that perform services in the transit district service area. |

¹ Unearned income (interest, dividends, rents, royalties, and capital gains).

² Is included on the same form as city tax. Residents of Pittsburgh pay 3.5% on earned income.

Source: Commerce Clearing House, *State Tax Reporter*, October 1989. See also, ACIR, *Local Revenue Diversification: Local Income Taxes*.

| Current Classification | 1990 S.C.R. 1648 Senate Version | | H.C.R. 5007 As Amended | | H.C.R. 5006 As Amended | | 1991 Subcommittee Recommendations | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | | | | | H.C.R. 5007 | H.C.R. 5006 |
| Motor Vehicles | 30% | same | same | same | same | same | same | same |
| Comm'l. and Ind. Mach. & Equip. | 20% of retail cost when new, depreciated | 30% of retail cost when new, depreciated | 30% of retail cost when new, depreciated | 30% of retail cost when new, depreciated | 30% of retail cost when new, depreciated | 30% 7-year deprec. | 30% 15-year deprec. | 30% 15-year deprec. |
| Inventories Merchants' | exempt | exempt | all value in excess of \$150,000: 25% ^(a,b) | exempt or 30% ^(c) | exempt or 30% ^(c) | all value in excess of \$150,000: 25% ^(a,b) | exempt | exempt |
| Farm Implement Dealers' | exempt | exempt | exempt | exempt | exempt | exempt | exempt | exempt |
| Manufacturers' | exempt | | all value in excess of \$150,000: 25% ^(a) | exempt or 30% ^(c) | exempt or 30% ^(c) | all value in excess of \$150,000: 25% ^(a) | exempt | exempt |
| Utility | exempt | ? | 35% ^(d) | 35% ^(d) | 35% ^(d) | 35% | 35% | 35% |
| Livestock | exempt | same | exempt | same | same | exempt | exempt | exempt |
| Other Personal Property | 30% | same | same | same | same | same | same | same |
| Tax Year Effective | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1991 | 1991 | 1991 | 1991 | 1991 |
| Date of Election | Nov. 4, 1986 | August 7, 1990 Primary Election | April 2, 1991 | April 2, 1991 | April 2, 1991 | April 2, 1991 | April 2, 1991 | April 2, 1991 |

- a) Legislature could by 2/3 majority vote change the dollar amount of the \$150,000 exemption.
- b) Legislature could exempt or impose an in-lieu-of tax on motor vehicle dealers' inventories and inventories moving in interstate commerce (freeport).
- c) Taxpayers would have the option of choosing a 20 percent or 30 percent assessment level for commercial and industrial real property, with those choosing the 30 percent level retaining their inventory exemption and those choosing the 20 percent level having their inventories returned to the tax rolls at 30 percent.
- d) Except inventories of certain interexchange telecommunications carriers, which would be assessed at 30 percent.

COMPARISON OF CURRENT CLASSIFICATION

With 1990 S.C.R. 1648, 1991 H.C.R.'s 5006 and 5007 As Introduced and As Amended on February 14 and 15

| Current Classification | 1990 S.C.R. 1648 Senate Version | H.C.R. 5007 As Amended | H.C.R. 5006 As Amended | 1991 Subcommittee Recommendations | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|--|--|-------------|
| | | | | H.C.R. 5007 | H.C.R. 5006 |
| Residential Real | | | | | |
| Single | 12% | 11.5% | 12% (\$5,000 exempt) | 12% (\$5,000 exempt) | 11% |
| Multi | 12% | 15% | 12% | 15% | 15% |
| Ag Land | 30% of use-value | same | same | same | same |
| Vacant Lots | 12% | same | 20% -- Zoned as Commercial 12% -- Other | 20% -- Zoned as Commercial 12% -- Other | 11% |
| Commercial and Industrial | 30% | First \$50,000 -- 20% Excess over \$50,000 -- 25% | 20% | 20% or 30% ^(c) | 20% |
| Mobile Home Parks | 12% | 11.5% | 12% | 12% | 20% |
| Improvements on land devoted to agric. uses | 30% | same as C&I, above | 30% | 30% | 30% |
| Fraternal Benefit Societies | 30% | 12% | 15% | 15% | 15% |
| Utility Real | 30% | 33% | 35% | 35% | 35% |
| Railroad Real | 30% | Average of all Comm'l. and Ind. | Average of all Comm'l. and Ind. | Average of all Comm'l. and Ind. | Avg. C&I |
| Interexchange Telecom. | 30% | | | | |
| Other Real | 30% | 25% | 30% | 30% | 30% |
| Mobile Homes Used as Residences | 12% | 11.5% | 12% (\$5,000 exempt) | 12% (\$5,000 exempt) | 11% |
| Mineral Leaseholds | 30% | same | same | same | same |
| Utility Personal | 30% | 33% | 35% | 35% | 35% |
| Railroad Personal | 30% | Average of all C&I | Average of all C&I | Average of all C&I | Avg. C&I |
| Interexchange Telecom. | 30% | | | | |

HOUSE TAXATION
 Attachment # 7
 02/18/91

MEMORANDUM

TO: House Taxation Committee
FROM: Kansas Legislative Research Department
RE: Classification Runs

The attached simulation runs estimate statewide impacts of HCRs 5006 and 5007 as introduced, as amended on February 14 and 15, and with various further amendments to the amended versions suggested by Representatives Adam, Harder, Roe and by the Speaker Pro Tem.

Assumptions

Mobile Home Parks (HCR 5006 and HCR 5007 as Introduced)

The common areas of mobile home parks had been assessed at 12 percent in 1989 and 1990, based on an administrative interpretation by the Property Valuation Division (PVD). Both of these runs assume that the administrative interpretation would be changed and that the common areas would be assessed at the same level as commercial and industrial.

Residential Exemption (All except HCR 5007 as Introduced)

Based on data provided by the Department of Revenue, it is assumed that a \$5,000 owner occupied exemption for non multi-family residential property would reduce the tax base by \$396 million. A similar \$7,500 exemption would reduce the base by \$594 million.

Merchants' Inventory (All versions of HCR 5007)

Assessed at 25 percent above \$150,000 of appraised valuation per taxpayer with 40 percent write-down eliminated.

Use 1988 merch inv data -- Assume \$150,000 threshold eliminate exactly 60 percent of the assessed value in each county and statewide. Divide the 25 percent assessment level by 60 percent to eliminate the write down (which had been implicit in Dale's data). Multiply this figure (41.67 percent) by .4 to account for the 60 percent threshold elimination.

So the computer was told to use 16.67 percent.

(Note: Policy questions may remain regarding inventories of Motor Vehicle Dealers and Farm Implement Dealers)

Manufacturers' Inventory (All versions of HCR 5007)

Assessed at 25 percent above \$150,000 of appraised valuation per taxpayer.

Use 1988 manuf inv data -- Assume \$150,000 threshold eliminate exactly 40 percent of the assessed value in each county.

Multiply by .6 to account for adjustment.

So the computer was told to use 15 percent.

Machinery and Equipment (HCR 5006 as Introduced)

The amendment would decelerate depreciation to a 15-year straight-line depreciation schedule with an assessment level of 30 percent. This table assumes that such a provision would be the same as increasing the tax base on machinery and equipment by 20 percent with an assessment level of 30 percent.

Commercial and Industrial (All versions of HCR 5006 as Amended)

Assessed by taxpayer option at either 30 percent with inventories exempt or at 20 percent with inventories taxable. The 23 percent is assumed to be a statewide effective rate based on the option.

Vacant Lots (All versions of both except as Introduced)

The amendment approved by the Committee on February 14 and 15 would assess vacant lots zoned as commercial at 20 percent and other vacant lots at 12 percent. The simulation runs, based on data from the Department of Revenue that commercial vacant lots account for 36.71 percent of urban vacant lot valuation and 4.32 percent of rural vacant lot valuation, estimate the statewide impact.

Interexchange Telecommunications (All versions except as Introduced)

Amendments approved by the Committee would lower the assessment levels for interexchange telecommunications carriers below the levels applicable for other utilities for real property, inventories, and other personal property. NO adjustment has been made to the data to account for these amendments.

Merch and Manuf Inventories (All versions of HCR 5006 as Amended)

The amendments approved by the Committee would allow taxpayers the option of lowering their commercial and industrial assessment level if they restore their inventories to the tax rolls at 30 percent. These runs assume that 20 percent of the 1988 inventory valuation would be returned to the tax rolls, with the 40 percent write-down restored for merchants' inventories.

HCR 5006 as Amended

| | 88 ASSESSED ACTUAL | % OF TOTAL | | 90 ASSESSED ACTUAL (a) | % OF TOTAL | PROP RATIO | 90 ASSESSED PROPOSED | % OF TOTAL |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| URBAN REAL ESTATE | | | URBAN REAL ESTATE | | | | | |
| ALL OTHER | 2,491,767,058 | 21.94% | RESID MULTI-FAM | 214,358,286 | 1.51% | 12.00% | 214,358,286 | 1.52% |
| VACANT LOTS | 55,585,441 | 0.49% | RESID "SINGLE-FAM" | 3,807,847,461 | 26.83% | 12.00% | 3,482,852,924 b | 24.74% |
| COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL | 1,123,448,429 | 9.89% | MOBILE HOME PARKS | 12,218,656 | 0.09% | 12.00% | 12,218,656 | 0.09% |
| TOTAL URBAN REAL ESTATE | 3,670,800,928 | 32.32% | VACANT LOTS | 122,918,921 | 0.87% | 14.94% | 152,999,629 x | 1.09% |
| RURAL REAL ESTATE | | | FRATERNAL BENEFIT | 9,098,098 | 0.06% | 15.00% | 4,549,049 | 0.03% |
| HOME SITES/PLANNED SUB DIV | 338,344,275 | 2.98% | COMM'L & INDUS | 2,627,972,785 | 18.51% | 23.00% | 2,014,779,135 x | 14.31% |
| SPOT COMMERCIAL | 156,387,083 | 1.38% | AG IMPROVEMENTS | 3,540,915 | 0.02% | 30.00% | 3,540,915 | 0.03% |
| AG IMPROVEMENTS | 285,964,795 | 2.52% | AGRICULTURAL | 6,086,423 | 0.04% | 30.00% | 6,086,423 | 0.04% |
| AG LAND | 1,373,221,632 | 12.09% | TOTAL URBAN REAL ESTATE | 6,804,041,545 | 47.93% | | 5,891,385,018 | 41.86% |
| TOTAL RURAL REAL ESTATE | 2,153,917,785 | 18.97% | RURAL REAL ESTATE | | | | | |
| TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY | | | RESID MULTI-FAM | 587,832 | 0.00% | 12.00% | 587,832 | 0.00% |
| GAS AND OIL | 1,132,435,207 | 9.97% | RESID "SINGLE-FAM" | 783,357,217 | 5.52% | 12.00% | 716,498,757 b | 5.09% |
| BUSINESS MACHINERY & EQUIP | 873,729,421 | 7.69% | MOBILE HOME PARKS | 1,785,952 | 0.01% | 12.00% | 1,785,952 | 0.01% |
| ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 322,915,490 | 2.84% | VACANT LOTS | 21,729,961 | 0.15% | 12.35% | 22,355,077 x | 0.16% |
| | | | FRATERNAL BENEFIT | 813,534 | 0.01% | 15.00% | 406,767 | 0.00% |
| | | | COMM'L & INDUS | 325,769,974 | 2.30% | 23.00% | 249,756,980 x | 1.77% |
| | | | AG IMPROVEMENTS | 142,344,269 | 1.00% | 30.00% | 142,344,269 | 1.01% |
| | | | AGRICULTURAL | 1,416,202,028 | 9.98% | 30.00% | 1,416,202,028 | 10.06% |
| | | | TOTAL RURAL REAL ESTATE | 2,692,590,767 | 18.97% | | 2,549,937,662 | 18.12% |
| | | | URBAN TANGIBLE PERSONAL | | | | | |
| | | | GAS AND OIL | 3,354,180 | 0.02% | 30.00% | 3,354,180 | 0.02% |
| | | | BUS MACH & EQ | 540,554,964 | 3.81% | 30.00% | 810,832,446 | 5.76% |
| | | | ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 60,626,519 | 0.43% | 30.00% | 60,626,519 | 0.43% |
| | | | MOBILE HOMES | 31,304,145 | 0.22% | 12.00% | 28,632,379 b | 0.20% |
| | | | MOTOR VEHICLES | 49,943,291 | 0.35% | 30.00% | 49,943,291 | 0.35% |
| | | | TOTAL URBAN PERSONAL | 685,783,099 | 4.83% | | 953,388,815 | 6.77% |
| | | | RURAL TANGIBLE PERSONAL | | | | | |
| | | | GAS AND OIL | 1,363,463,016 | 9.61% | 30.00% | 1,363,463,016 | 9.69% |
| | | | BUS MACH & EQ | 217,701,586 | 1.53% | 30.00% | 326,552,379 | 2.32% |
| | | | ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 40,925,565 | 0.29% | 30.00% | 40,925,565 | 0.29% |
| | | | MOBILE HOMES | 17,284,849 | 0.12% | 12.00% | 15,809,611 b | 0.11% |
| | | | MOTOR VEHICLES | 66,767,651 | 0.47% | 30.00% | 66,767,651 | 0.47% |
| | | | TOTAL RURAL PERSONAL | 1,706,142,667 | 12.02% | | 1,813,518,222 | 12.88% |
| | | | EXEMPT PROPERTY | | | | | |
| MERCHANTS' INVENTORY | 371,149,155 | 3.27% | MERCHANTS INVENTORY | 0 | 0.00% | 6.00% | 74,292,773 x | 0.53% |
| MANUFACTURERS' INVENTORY | 382,172,899 | 3.37% | MANUFACTURERS INV | 0 | 0.00% | 6.00% | 76,332,622 x | 0.54% |
| LIVESTOCK | 115,669,322 | 1.02% | LIVESTOCK | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| | | | MOTOR VEH DEALERS INV | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| | | | FARM MACHINERY | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| | | | TOTAL EXEMPT PERSONAL | 0 | 0.00% | | 150,625,395 | 1.07% |
| TOTAL PERSONAL | 3,198,071,494 | 28.16% | TOTAL PERSONAL | 2,391,925,766 | 16.85% | | 2,917,532,432 | 20.73% |
| | | | PUBLIC SERVICE CORP | 2,185,794,977 | 15.40% | 35.00% | 2,550,094,140 | 18.12% |
| | | | UTILITY INVENTORY (a) | 0 | 0.00% | 35.00% | 45,953,334 | 0.33% |
| | | | RAILROADS (a) | 120,091,670 | 0.85% | 25.00% | 120,091,670 | 0.85% |
| TOTAL STATE ASSESSED | 2,333,823,827 | 20.55% | TOTAL STATE-ASSESSED (a) | 2,305,886,647 | 16.24% | | 2,716,139,144 | 19.30% |
| TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION | 11,356,614,034 | 100.00% | TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION (a) | 14,194,444,725 | 100.00% | | 14,074,994,256 | 100.00% |

a) Adjusted to reflect utility inventories and railroad settlement. b) First \$5,000 exempt. c) See list of assumptions.

| 88 ASSESSED | | | 90 ASSESSED | | | PROP 90 ASSESSED | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|--------|
| | ACTUAL | % OF TOTAL | | ACTUAL (a) | % OF TOTAL | RATIO | PROPOSED | % OF TOTAL | | |
| URBAN REAL ESTATE | | | URBAN REAL ESTATE | | | | | | | |
| ALL OTHER | 2,491,767,058 | 21.94% | RESID MULTI-FAM | 214,358,286 | 1.51% | 12.00% | 214,358,286 | 1.53% | | |
| VACANT LOTS | 55,585,441 | 0.49% | RESID "SINGLE-FAM" | 3,807,847,461 | 26.83% | 12.00% | 3,482,852,924 b | 24.83% | | |
| COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL | 1,123,448,429 | 9.89% | MOBILE HOME PARKS | 12,218,656 | 0.09% | 12.00% | 12,218,656 | 0.09% | | |
| TOTAL URBAN REAL ESTATE | 3,670,800,928 | 32.32% | VACANT LOTS | 122,918,921 | 0.87% | 14.94% | 152,999,629 x | 1.09% | | |
| RURAL REAL ESTATE | | | RURAL REAL ESTATE | | | | | | | |
| HOME SITES/PLANNED SUB DIV | 338,344,275 | 2.98% | FRATERNAL BENEFIT | 9,098,098 | 0.06% | 15.00% | 4,549,049 | 0.03% | | |
| SPOT COMMERCIAL | 156,387,083 | 1.38% | COMM'L & INDUS | 2,627,972,785 | 18.51% | 20.00% | 1,751,981,857 | 12.49% | | |
| AG IMPROVEMENTS | 285,964,795 | 2.52% | AG IMPROVEMENTS | 3,540,915 | 0.02% | 30.00% | 3,540,915 | 0.03% | | |
| AG LAND | 1,373,221,632 | 12.09% | AGRICULTURAL | 6,086,423 | 0.04% | 30.00% | 6,086,423 | 0.04% | | |
| TOTAL RURAL REAL ESTATE | 2,153,917,785 | 18.97% | TOTAL URBAN REAL ESTATE | 6,804,041,545 | 47.93% | | 5,628,587,739 | 40.13% | | |
| TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY | | | URBAN TANGIBLE PERSONAL | | | | | | | |
| GAS AND OIL | 1,132,435,207 | 9.97% | GAS AND OIL | 3,354,180 | 0.02% | 30.00% | 3,354,180 | 0.02% | | |
| BUSINESS MACHINERY & EQUIP | 873,729,421 | 7.69% | BUS MACH & EQ | 540,554,964 | 3.81% | 30.00% | 810,832,446 | 5.78% | | |
| ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 322,915,490 | 2.84% | ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 60,626,519 | 0.43% | 30.00% | 60,626,519 | 0.43% | | |
| | | | RURAL TANGIBLE PERSONAL | | | | | | | |
| | | | MOBILE HOMES | | | 12.00% | 28,632,379 b | 0.20% | | |
| | | | MOTOR VEHICLES | | | 30.00% | 49,943,291 | 0.36% | | |
| | | | TOTAL URBAN PERSONAL | | | | 953,388,815 | 6.80% | | |
| | | | GAS AND OIL | | | 30.00% | 1,363,463,016 | 9.72% | | |
| | | | BUS MACH & EQ | | | 30.00% | 326,552,379 | 2.33% | | |
| | | | ALL OTHER PERSONAL | | | 30.00% | 40,925,565 | 0.29% | | |
| | | | MOBILE HOMES | | | 12.00% | 15,809,611 b | 0.11% | | |
| | | | MOTOR VEHICLES | | | 30.00% | 66,767,651 | 0.48% | | |
| | | | TOTAL RURAL PERSONAL | | | | 1,813,518,222 | 12.93% | | |
| | | | EXEMPT PROPERTY | | | | | | | |
| | | | MERCHANTS INVENTORY | | | 0 | 0.00% | 16.67% | 206,410,087 c | 1.47% |
| | | | MANUFACTURERS INV | | | 0 | 0.00% | 15.00% | 190,831,556 c | 1.36% |
| | | | LIVESTOCK | | | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| | | | MOTOR VEH DEALERS INV | | | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| | | | FARM MACHINERY | | | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| | | | TOTAL EXEMPT PERSONAL | | | 0 | 0.00% | | 397,241,643 | 2.83% |
| TOTAL PERSONAL | 3,198,071,494 | 28.16% | TOTAL PERSONAL | 2,391,925,766 | 16.85% | | 3,164,148,680 | 22.56% | | |
| | | | PUBLIC SERVICE CORP | | | 2,185,794,977 | 15.40% | 35.00% | 2,550,094,140 | 18.18% |
| | | | UTILITY INVENTORY (a) | | | 0 | 0.00% | 35.00% | 45,953,334 | 0.33% |
| | | | RAILROADS (a) | | | 120,091,670 | 0.85% | 25.00% | 120,091,670 | 0.86% |
| TOTAL STATE ASSESSED | 2,333,823,827 | 20.55% | TOTAL STATE-ASSESSED (a) | 2,305,886,647 | 16.24% | | 2,716,139,144 | 19.36% | | |
| TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION | 11,356,614,034 | 100.00% | TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION (a) | 14,194,444,725 | 100.00% | | 14,026,236,228 | 100.00% | | |

Attachment 8-5

a) Adjusted to reflect utility inventories and railroad settlement. b) First \$5,000 exempt. c) 25 percent with first \$150,000 exempt.

| 88 ASSESSED | | | 90 ASSESSED | | | PROP | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| ACTUAL | % OF TOTAL | | ACTUAL (a) | % OF TOTAL | RATIO | 90 ASSESSED PROPOSED | % OF TOTAL | |
| URBAN REAL ESTATE | | | URBAN REAL ESTATE | | | | | |
| ALL OTHER | 2,491,767,058 | 21.94% | RESID MULTI-FAM | 214,358,286 | 1.51% | 12.00% | 214,358,286 | 1.57% |
| VACANT LOTS | 55,585,441 | 0.49% | RESID "SINGLE-FAM" | 3,807,847,461 | 26.83% | 11.00% | 3,165,532,303 b | 23.13% |
| COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL | 1,123,448,429 | 9.89% | MOBILE HOME PARKS | 12,218,656 | 0.09% | 12.00% | 12,218,656 | 0.09% |
| TOTAL URBAN REAL ESTATE | 3,670,800,928 | 32.32% | VACANT LOTS | 122,918,921 | 0.87% | 14.94% | 152,999,629 x | 1.12% |
| RURAL REAL ESTATE | | | FRATERNAL BENEFIT | 9,098,098 | 0.06% | 15.00% | 4,549,049 | 0.03% |
| HOME SITES/PLANNED SUB DIV | 338,344,275 | 2.98% | COMM'L & INDUS | 2,627,972,785 | 18.51% | 23.00% | 2,014,779,135 x | 14.72% |
| SPOT COMMERCIAL | 156,387,083 | 1.38% | AG IMPROVEMENTS | 3,540,915 | 0.02% | 30.00% | 3,540,915 | 0.03% |
| AG IMPROVEMENTS | 285,964,795 | 2.52% | AGRICULTURAL | 6,086,423 | 0.04% | 30.00% | 6,086,423 | 0.04% |
| AG LAND | 1,373,221,632 | 12.09% | TOTAL URBAN REAL ESTATE | 6,804,041,545 | 47.93% | | 5,574,064,396 | 40.72% |
| TOTAL RURAL REAL ESTATE | 2,153,917,785 | 18.97% | RURAL REAL ESTATE | | | | | |
| TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY | | | RESID MULTI-FAM | 587,832 | 0.00% | 12.00% | 587,832 | 0.00% |
| GAS AND OIL | 1,132,435,207 | 9.97% | RESID "SINGLE-FAM" | 783,357,217 | 5.52% | 11.00% | 651,218,989 b | 4.76% |
| BUSINESS MACHINERY & EQUIP | 873,729,421 | 7.69% | MOBILE HOME PARKS | 1,785,952 | 0.01% | 12.00% | 1,785,952 | 0.01% |
| ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 322,915,490 | 2.84% | VACANT LOTS | 21,729,961 | 0.15% | 12.35% | 22,355,077 x | 0.16% |
| URBAN TANGIBLE PERSONAL | | | FRATERNAL BENEFIT | 813,534 | 0.01% | 15.00% | 406,767 | 0.00% |
| GAS AND OIL | | | COMM'L & INDUS | 325,769,974 | 2.30% | 23.00% | 249,756,980 x | 1.82% |
| BUS MACH & EQ | | | AG IMPROVEMENTS | 142,344,269 | 1.00% | 30.00% | 142,344,269 | 1.04% |
| ALL OTHER PERSONAL | | | AGRICULTURAL | 1,416,202,028 | 9.98% | 30.00% | 1,416,202,028 | 10.35% |
| MOBILE HOMES | | | TOTAL RURAL REAL ESTATE | 2,692,590,767 | 18.97% | | 2,484,657,894 | 18.15% |
| MOTOR VEHICLES | | | RURAL TANGIBLE PERSONAL | | | | | |
| TOTAL URBAN PERSONAL | | | GAS AND OIL | 1,363,463,016 | 9.61% | 30.00% | 1,363,463,016 | 9.96% |
| RURAL TANGIBLE PERSONAL | | | BUS MACH & EQ | 217,701,586 | 1.53% | 30.00% | 326,552,379 | 2.39% |
| GAS AND OIL | | | ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 40,925,565 | 0.29% | 30.00% | 40,925,565 | 0.30% |
| BUS MACH & EQ | | | MOBILE HOMES | 17,284,849 | 0.12% | 11.00% | 14,369,207 b | 0.10% |
| ALL OTHER PERSONAL | | | MOTOR VEHICLES | 66,767,651 | 0.47% | 30.00% | 66,767,651 | 0.49% |
| MOBILE HOMES | | | TOTAL RURAL PERSONAL | 1,706,142,667 | 12.02% | | 1,812,077,818 | 13.24% |
| MOTOR VEHICLES | | | EXEMPT PROPERTY | | | | | |
| TOTAL RURAL PERSONAL | | | MERCHANTS INVENTORY | 0 | 0.00% | 6.00% | 74,292,773 x | 0.54% |
| EXEMPT PROPERTY | | | MANUFACTURERS INV | 0 | 0.00% | 6.00% | 76,332,622 x | 0.56% |
| MERCHANTS' INVENTORY | 371,149,155 | 3.27% | LIVESTOCK | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| MANUFACTURERS' INVENTORY | 382,172,899 | 3.37% | MOTOR VEH DEALERS INV | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| LIVESTOCK | 115,669,322 | 1.02% | FARM MACHINERY | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| TOTAL PERSONAL | 3,198,071,494 | 28.16% | TOTAL EXEMPT PERSONAL | 0 | 0.00% | | 150,625,395 | 1.10% |
| TOTAL STATE ASSESSED | 2,333,823,827 | 20.55% | TOTAL PERSONAL | 2,391,925,766 | 16.85% | | 2,913,483,349 | 21.28% |
| | | | PUBLIC SERVICE CORP | 2,185,794,977 | 15.40% | 35.00% | 2,550,094,140 | 18.63% |
| | | | UTILITY INVENTORY (a) | 0 | 0.00% | 35.00% | 45,953,334 | 0.34% |
| | | | RAILROADS (a) | 120,091,670 | 0.85% | 25.00% | 120,091,670 | 0.88% |
| | | | TOTAL STATE-ASSESSED (a) | 2,305,886,647 | 16.24% | | 2,716,139,144 | 19.84% |
| TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION | 11,356,614,034 | 100.00% | TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION (a) | 14,194,444,725 | 100.00% | | 13,688,344,783 | 100.00% |

a) Adjusted to reflect utility inventories and railroad settlement. b) First \$5,000 exempt. c) See list of assumptions.

Attachment 8-6

| | 88 ASSESSED ACTUAL | % OF TOTAL | 90 ASSESSED ACTUAL (a) | % OF TOTAL | PROP RATIO | 90 ASSESSED PROPOSED | % OF TOTAL | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| URBAN REAL ESTATE | | | URBAN REAL ESTATE | | | | | |
| ALL OTHER | 2,491,767,058 | 21.94% | RESID MULTI-FAM | 214,358,286 | 1.51% | 12.00% | 214,358,286 | 1.57% |
| VACANT LOTS | 55,585,441 | 0.49% | RESID "SINGLE-FAM" | 3,807,847,461 | 26.83% | 11.00% | 3,165,532,303 b | 23.21% |
| COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL | 1,123,448,429 | 9.89% | MOBILE HOME PARKS | 12,218,656 | 0.09% | 12.00% | 12,218,656 | 0.09% |
| TOTAL URBAN REAL ESTATE | 3,670,800,928 | 32.32% | VACANT LOTS | 122,918,921 | 0.87% | 14.94% | 152,999,629 x | 1.12% |
| RURAL REAL ESTATE | | | FRATERNAL BENEFIT | 9,098,098 | 0.06% | 15.00% | 4,549,049 | 0.03% |
| HOME SITES/PLANNED SUB DIV | 338,344,275 | 2.98% | COMM'L & INDUS | 2,627,972,785 | 18.51% | 20.00% | 1,751,981,857 | 12.84% |
| SPOT COMMERCIAL | 156,387,083 | 1.38% | AG IMPROVEMENTS | 3,540,915 | 0.02% | 30.00% | 3,540,915 | 0.03% |
| AG IMPROVEMENTS | 285,964,795 | 2.52% | AGRICULTURAL | 6,086,423 | 0.04% | 30.00% | 6,086,423 | 0.04% |
| AG LAND | 1,373,221,632 | 12.09% | TOTAL URBAN REAL ESTATE | 6,804,041,545 | 47.93% | | 5,311,267,117 | 38.94% |
| TOTAL RURAL REAL ESTATE | 2,153,917,785 | 18.97% | RURAL REAL ESTATE | | | | | |
| TOTAL PERSONAL | 3,198,071,494 | 28.16% | RESID MULTI-FAM | 587,832 | 0.00% | 12.00% | 587,832 | 0.00% |
| TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY | | | RESID "SINGLE-FAM" | 783,357,217 | 5.52% | 11.00% | 651,218,989 b | 4.77% |
| GAS AND OIL | 1,132,435,207 | 9.97% | MOBILE HOME PARKS | 1,785,952 | 0.01% | 12.00% | 1,785,952 | 0.01% |
| BUSINESS MACHINERY & EQUIP | 873,729,421 | 7.69% | VACANT LOTS | 21,729,961 | 0.15% | 12.35% | 22,355,077 x | 0.16% |
| ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 322,915,490 | 2.84% | FRATERNAL BENEFIT | 813,534 | 0.01% | 15.00% | 406,767 | 0.00% |
| URBAN TANGIBLE PERSONAL | | | COMM'L & INDUS | 325,769,974 | 2.30% | 20.00% | 217,179,983 | 1.59% |
| GAS AND OIL | 3,354,180 | 0.02% | AG IMPROVEMENTS | 142,344,269 | 1.00% | 30.00% | 142,344,269 | 1.04% |
| BUS MACH & EQ | 540,554,964 | 3.81% | AGRICULTURAL | 1,416,202,028 | 9.98% | 30.00% | 1,416,202,028 | 10.38% |
| ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 60,626,519 | 0.43% | TOTAL RURAL REAL ESTATE | 2,692,590,767 | 18.97% | | 2,452,080,897 | 17.98% |
| MOBILE HOMES | 31,304,145 | 0.22% | RURAL TANGIBLE PERSONAL | | | | | |
| MOTOR VEHICLES | 49,943,291 | 0.35% | GAS AND OIL | 1,363,463,016 | 9.61% | 30.00% | 1,363,463,016 | 10.00% |
| TOTAL URBAN PERSONAL | 685,783,099 | 4.83% | BUS MACH & EQ | 217,701,586 | 1.53% | 30.00% | 326,552,379 | 2.39% |
| RURAL TANGIBLE PERSONAL | | | ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 40,925,565 | 0.29% | 30.00% | 40,925,565 | 0.30% |
| GAS AND OIL | 3,354,180 | 0.02% | MOBILE HOMES | 17,284,849 | 0.12% | 11.00% | 14,369,207 b | 0.11% |
| BUS MACH & EQ | 540,554,964 | 3.81% | MOTOR VEHICLES | 66,767,651 | 0.47% | 30.00% | 66,767,651 | 0.49% |
| ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 60,626,519 | 0.43% | TOTAL RURAL PERSONAL | 1,706,142,667 | 12.02% | | 1,812,077,818 | 13.29% |
| MOBILE HOMES | 31,304,145 | 0.22% | EXEMPT PROPERTY | | | | | |
| MOTOR VEHICLES | 49,943,291 | 0.35% | MERCHANTS INVENTORY | 0 | 0.00% | 16.67% | 206,410,087 c | 1.51% |
| TOTAL URBAN TANGIBLE PERSONAL | 685,783,099 | 4.83% | MANUFACTURERS INV | 0 | 0.00% | 15.00% | 190,831,556 c | 1.40% |
| RURAL TANGIBLE PERSONAL | | | LIVESTOCK | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| GAS AND OIL | 1,363,463,016 | 9.61% | MOTOR VEH DEALERS INV | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| BUS MACH & EQ | 217,701,586 | 1.53% | FARM MACHINERY | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 40,925,565 | 0.29% | TOTAL EXEMPT PERSONAL | 0 | 0.00% | | 397,241,643 | 2.91% |
| MOBILE HOMES | 17,284,849 | 0.12% | TOTAL PERSONAL | 2,391,925,766 | 16.85% | | 3,160,099,597 | 23.17% |
| MOTOR VEHICLES | 66,767,651 | 0.47% | PUBLIC SERVICE CORP | 2,185,794,977 | 15.40% | 35.00% | 2,550,094,140 | 18.70% |
| TOTAL RURAL TANGIBLE PERSONAL | 1,706,142,667 | 12.02% | UTILITY INVENTORY (a) | 0 | 0.00% | 35.00% | 45,953,334 | 0.34% |
| EXEMPT PROPERTY | | | RAILROADS (a) | 120,091,670 | 0.85% | 25.00% | 120,091,670 | 0.88% |
| MERCHANTS INVENTORY | 371,149,155 | 3.27% | TOTAL STATE-ASSESSED (a) | 2,305,886,647 | 16.24% | | 2,716,139,144 | 19.91% |
| MANUFACTURERS' INVENTORY | 382,172,899 | 3.37% | TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION | 11,356,614,034 | 100.00% | | 13,639,586,755 | 100.00% |
| LIVESTOCK | 115,669,322 | 1.02% | | | | | | |
| TOTAL PERSONAL | 3,198,071,494 | 28.16% | | | | | | |
| TOTAL STATE ASSESSED | 2,333,823,827 | 20.55% | | | | | | |

Attachment 8-7

a) Adjusted to reflect utility inventories and railroad settlement. b) First \$5,000 exempt. c) 25 percent with first \$150,000 exempt.

| 88 ASSESSED | | | 90 ASSESSED | | | PROP | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------|--------|----------------------|------------|
| | ACTUAL | % OF TOTAL | | ACTUAL (a) | % OF TOTAL | RATIO | 90 ASSESSED PROPOSED | % OF TOTAL |
| URBAN REAL ESTATE | | | URBAN REAL ESTATE | | | | | |
| ALL OTHER | 2,491,767,058 | 21.94% | RESID MULTI-FAM | 214,358,286 | 1.51% | 12.00% | 214,358,286 | 1.53% |
| VACANT LOTS | 55,585,441 | 0.49% | RESID "SINGLE-FAM" | 3,807,847,461 | 26.83% | 12.00% | 3,482,852,924 b | 24.79% |
| COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL | 1,123,448,429 | 9.89% | MOBILE HOME PARKS | 12,218,656 | 0.09% | 12.00% | 12,218,656 | 0.09% |
| TOTAL URBAN REAL ESTATE | 3,670,800,928 | 32.32% | VACANT LOTS | 122,918,921 | 0.87% | 14.94% | 152,999,629 x | 1.09% |
| RURAL REAL ESTATE | | | RURAL REAL ESTATE | | | | | |
| HOME SITES/PLANNED SUB DIV | 338,344,275 | 2.98% | FRATERNAL BENEFIT | 9,098,098 | 0.06% | 15.00% | 4,549,049 | 0.03% |
| SPOT COMMERCIAL | 156,387,083 | 1.38% | COMM'L & INDUS | 2,627,972,785 | 18.51% | 23.00% | 2,014,779,135 x | 14.34% |
| AG IMPROVEMENTS | 285,964,795 | 2.52% | AG IMPROVEMENTS | 3,540,915 | 0.02% | 25.00% | 2,950,763 | 0.02% |
| AG LAND | 1,373,221,632 | 12.09% | AGRICULTURAL | 6,086,423 | 0.04% | 30.00% | 6,086,423 | 0.04% |
| TOTAL RURAL REAL ESTATE | 2,153,917,785 | 18.97% | TOTAL URBAN REAL ESTATE | 6,804,041,545 | 47.93% | | 5,890,794,865 | 41.93% |
| TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY | | | URBAN TANGIBLE PERSONAL | | | | | |
| GAS AND OIL | 1,132,435,207 | 9.97% | RESID MULTI-FAM | 587,832 | 0.00% | 12.00% | 587,832 | 0.00% |
| BUSINESS MACHINERY & EQUIP | 873,729,421 | 7.69% | RESID "SINGLE-FAM" | 783,357,217 | 5.52% | 12.00% | 716,498,757 b | 5.10% |
| ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 322,915,490 | 2.84% | MOBILE HOME PARKS | 1,785,952 | 0.01% | 12.00% | 1,785,952 | 0.01% |
| | | | VACANT LOTS | 21,729,961 | 0.15% | 12.35% | 22,355,077 x | 0.16% |
| | | | FRATERNAL BENEFIT | 813,534 | 0.01% | 15.00% | 406,767 | 0.00% |
| | | | COMM'L & INDUS | 325,769,974 | 2.30% | 23.00% | 249,756,980 x | 1.78% |
| | | | AG IMPROVEMENTS | 142,344,269 | 1.00% | 25.00% | 118,620,224 | 0.84% |
| | | | AGRICULTURAL | 1,416,202,028 | 9.98% | 30.00% | 1,416,202,028 | 10.08% |
| | | | TOTAL URBAN PERSONAL | 685,783,099 | 4.83% | | 2,526,213,618 | 17.98% |
| | | | RURAL TANGIBLE PERSONAL | | | | | |
| | | | GAS AND OIL | 1,363,463,016 | 9.61% | 30.00% | 1,363,463,016 | 9.70% |
| | | | BUS MACH & EQ | 217,701,586 | 1.53% | 30.00% | 326,552,379 | 2.32% |
| | | | ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 40,925,565 | 0.29% | 30.00% | 40,925,565 | 0.29% |
| | | | MOBILE HOMES | 17,284,849 | 0.12% | 12.00% | 15,809,611 b | 0.11% |
| | | | MOTOR VEHICLES | 66,767,651 | 0.47% | 30.00% | 66,767,651 | 0.48% |
| | | | TOTAL RURAL PERSONAL | 1,706,142,667 | 12.02% | | 1,813,518,222 | 12.91% |
| | | | EXEMPT PROPERTY | | | | | |
| | | | MERCHANTS INVENTORY | 0 | 0.00% | 6.00% | 74,292,773 x | 0.53% |
| | | | MANUFACTURERS INV | 0 | 0.00% | 6.00% | 76,332,622 x | 0.54% |
| | | | LIVESTOCK | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| | | | MOTOR VEH DEALERS INV | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| | | | FARM MACHINERY | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| | | | TOTAL EXEMPT PERSONAL | 0 | 0.00% | | 150,625,395 | 1.07% |
| TOTAL PERSONAL | | | TOTAL PERSONAL | | | | | |
| | 3,198,071,494 | 28.16% | | 2,391,925,766 | 16.85% | | 2,917,532,432 | 20.76% |
| | | | PUBLIC SERVICE CORP | | | | | |
| | | | UTILITY INVENTORY (a) | 0 | 0.00% | 35.00% | 2,550,094,140 | 18.15% |
| | | | RAILROADS (a) | 120,091,670 | 0.85% | 25.00% | 45,953,334 | 0.33% |
| TOTAL STATE ASSESSED | | | TOTAL STATE-ASSESSED (a) | | | | | |
| | 2,333,823,827 | 20.55% | | 2,305,886,647 | 16.24% | | 2,716,139,144 | 19.33% |
| TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION | | | TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION (a) | | | | | |
| | 11,356,614,034 | 100.00% | | 14,194,444,725 | 100.00% | | 14,050,680,059 | 100.00% |

a) Adjusted to reflect utility inventories and railroad settlement. b) First \$5,000 exempt. x) See list of assumptions.

| | 88 ASSESSED ACTUAL | % OF TOTAL | 90 ASSESSED ACTUAL (a) | % OF TOTAL | PROP RATIO | 90 ASSESSED PROPOSED | % OF TOTAL | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| URBAN REAL ESTATE | | | URBAN REAL ESTATE | | | | | |
| ALL OTHER | 2,491,767,058 | 21.94% | RESID MULTI-FAM | 214,358,286 | 1.51% | 12.00% | 214,358,286 | 1.53% |
| VACANT LOTS | 55,585,441 | 0.49% | RESID "SINGLE-FAM" | 3,807,847,461 | 26.83% | 12.00% | 3,482,852,924 | 24.87% |
| COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL | 1,123,448,429 | 9.89% | MOBILE HOME PARKS | 12,218,656 | 0.09% | 12.00% | 12,218,656 | 0.09% |
| TOTAL URBAN REAL ESTATE | 3,670,800,928 | 32.32% | VACANT LOTS | 122,918,921 | 0.87% | 14.94% | 152,999,629 | 1.09% |
| RURAL REAL ESTATE | | | FRATERNAL BENEFIT | 9,098,098 | 0.06% | 15.00% | 4,549,049 | 0.03% |
| HOME SITES/PLANNED SUB DIV | 338,344,275 | 2.98% | COMM'L & INDUS | 2,627,972,785 | 18.51% | 20.00% | 1,751,981,857 | 12.51% |
| SPOT COMMERCIAL | 156,387,083 | 1.38% | AG IMPROVEMENTS | 3,540,915 | 0.02% | 25.00% | 2,950,763 | 0.02% |
| AG IMPROVEMENTS | 285,964,795 | 2.52% | AGRICULTURAL | 6,086,423 | 0.04% | 30.00% | 6,086,423 | 0.04% |
| AG LAND | 1,373,221,632 | 12.09% | TOTAL URBAN REAL ESTATE | 6,804,041,545 | 47.93% | | 5,627,997,587 | 40.19% |
| TOTAL RURAL REAL ESTATE | 2,153,917,785 | 18.97% | RURAL REAL ESTATE | | | | | |
| TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY | | | RESID MULTI-FAM | 587,832 | 0.00% | 12.00% | 587,832 | 0.00% |
| GAS AND OIL | 1,132,435,207 | 9.97% | RESID "SINGLE-FAM" | 783,357,217 | 5.52% | 12.00% | 716,498,757 | 5.12% |
| BUSINESS MACHINERY & EQUIP | 873,729,421 | 7.69% | MOBILE HOME PARKS | 1,785,952 | 0.01% | 12.00% | 1,785,952 | 0.01% |
| ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 322,915,490 | 2.84% | VACANT LOTS | 21,729,961 | 0.15% | 12.35% | 22,355,077 | 0.16% |
| URBAN TANGIBLE PERSONAL | | | FRATERNAL BENEFIT | 813,534 | 0.01% | 15.00% | 406,767 | 0.00% |
| GAS AND OIL | | | COMM'L & INDUS | 325,769,974 | 2.30% | 20.00% | 217,179,983 | 1.55% |
| BUS MACH & EQ | | | AG IMPROVEMENTS | 142,344,269 | 1.00% | 25.00% | 118,620,224 | 0.85% |
| ALL OTHER PERSONAL | | | AGRICULTURAL | 1,416,202,028 | 9.98% | 30.00% | 1,416,202,028 | 10.11% |
| MOBILE HOMES | | | TOTAL RURAL REAL ESTATE | 2,692,590,767 | 18.97% | | 2,493,636,620 | 17.81% |
| MOTOR VEHICLES | | | URBAN TANGIBLE PERSONAL | | | | | |
| TOTAL URBAN PERSONAL | | | GAS AND OIL | 3,354,180 | 0.02% | 30.00% | 3,354,180 | 0.02% |
| RURAL TANGIBLE PERSONAL | | | BUS MACH & EQ | 540,554,964 | 3.81% | 30.00% | 810,832,446 | 5.79% |
| GAS AND OIL | | | ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 60,626,519 | 0.43% | 30.00% | 60,626,519 | 0.43% |
| BUS MACH & EQ | | | MOBILE HOMES | 31,304,145 | 0.22% | 12.00% | 28,632,379 | 0.20% |
| ALL OTHER PERSONAL | | | MOTOR VEHICLES | 49,943,291 | 0.35% | 30.00% | 49,943,291 | 0.36% |
| MOBILE HOMES | | | TOTAL URBAN PERSONAL | 685,783,099 | 4.83% | | 953,388,815 | 6.81% |
| MOTOR VEHICLES | | | RURAL TANGIBLE PERSONAL | | | | | |
| TOTAL RURAL PERSONAL | | | GAS AND OIL | 1,363,463,016 | 9.61% | 30.00% | 1,363,463,016 | 9.74% |
| EXEMPT PROPERTY | | | BUS MACH & EQ | 217,701,586 | 1.53% | 30.00% | 326,552,379 | 2.33% |
| MERCHANTS' INVENTORY | 371,149,155 | 3.27% | ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 40,925,565 | 0.29% | 30.00% | 40,925,565 | 0.29% |
| MANUFACTURERS' INVENTORY | 382,172,899 | 3.37% | MOBILE HOMES | 17,284,849 | 0.12% | 12.00% | 15,809,611 | 0.11% |
| LIVESTOCK | 115,669,322 | 1.02% | MOTOR VEHICLES | 66,767,651 | 0.47% | 30.00% | 66,767,651 | 0.48% |
| TOTAL PERSONAL | 3,198,071,494 | 28.16% | TOTAL RURAL PERSONAL | 1,706,142,667 | 12.02% | | 1,813,518,222 | 12.95% |
| PUBLIC SERVICE CORP | | | EXEMPT PROPERTY | | | | | |
| UTILITY INVENTORY (a) | | | MERCHANTS INVENTORY | 0 | 0.00% | 16.67% | 206,410,087 | 1.47% |
| RAILROADS (a) | 120,091,670 | 0.85% | MANUFACTURERS INV | 0 | 0.00% | 15.00% | 190,831,556 | 1.36% |
| TOTAL STATE-ASSESSED (a) | 2,305,886,647 | 16.24% | LIVESTOCK | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| | | | MOTOR VEH DEALERS INV | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| | | | FARM MACHINERY | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| | | | TOTAL EXEMPT PERSONAL | 0 | 0.00% | | 397,241,643 | 2.84% |
| | | | TOTAL PERSONAL | 2,391,925,766 | 16.85% | | 3,164,148,680 | 22.60% |
| | | | PUBLIC SERVICE CORP | 2,185,794,977 | 15.40% | 35.00% | 2,550,094,140 | 18.21% |
| | | | UTILITY INVENTORY (a) | 0 | 0.00% | 35.00% | 45,953,334 | 0.33% |
| | | | RAILROADS (a) | 120,091,670 | 0.85% | 25.00% | 120,091,670 | 0.86% |
| | | | TOTAL STATE-ASSESSED (a) | 2,305,886,647 | 16.24% | | 2,716,139,144 | 19.40% |
| TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION | 11,356,614,034 | 100.00% | TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION (a) | 14,194,444,725 | 100.00% | | 14,001,922,030 | 100.00% |

a) Adjusted to reflect utility inventories and railroad settlement. b) First \$5,000 exempt. c) 25 percent with first \$150,000 exempt.

| 88 ASSESSED | | | 90 ASSESSED | | | PROP | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------|-------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| ACTUAL | % OF TOTAL | | ACTUAL (a) | % OF TOTAL | RATIO | 90 ASSESSED PROPOSED | % OF TOTAL | |
| URBAN REAL ESTATE | | | URBAN REAL ESTATE | | | | | |
| ALL OTHER | 2,491,767,058 | 21.94% | RESID MULTI-FAM | 214,358,286 | 1.51% | 12.00% | 214,358,286 | 1.54% |
| VACANT LOTS | 55,585,441 | 0.49% | RESID "SINGLE-FAM" | 3,807,847,461 | 26.83% | 12.00% | 3,320,355,656 b | 23.93% |
| COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL | 1,123,448,429 | 9.89% | MOBILE HOME PARKS | 12,218,656 | 0.09% | 12.00% | 12,218,656 | 0.09% |
| TOTAL URBAN REAL ESTATE | 3,670,800,928 | 32.32% | VACANT LOTS | 122,918,921 | 0.87% | 14.94% | 152,999,629 x | 1.10% |
| RURAL REAL ESTATE | | | RURAL REAL ESTATE | | | | | |
| HOME SITES/PLANNED SUB DIV | 338,344,275 | 2.98% | FRATERNAL BENEFIT | 9,098,098 | 0.06% | 15.00% | 4,549,049 | 0.03% |
| SPOT COMMERCIAL | 156,387,083 | 1.38% | COMM'L & INDUS | 2,627,972,785 | 18.51% | 23.00% | 2,014,779,135 x | 14.52% |
| AG IMPROVEMENTS | 285,964,795 | 2.52% | AG IMPROVEMENTS | 3,540,915 | 0.02% | 30.00% | 3,540,915 | 0.03% |
| AG LAND | 1,373,221,632 | 12.09% | AGRICULTURAL | 6,086,423 | 0.04% | 30.00% | 6,086,423 | 0.04% |
| TOTAL RURAL REAL ESTATE | 2,153,917,785 | 18.97% | TOTAL URBAN REAL ESTATE | 6,804,041,545 | 47.93% | | 5,728,887,749 | 41.28% |
| TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY | | | URBAN TANGIBLE PERSONAL | | | | | |
| GAS AND OIL | 1,132,435,207 | 9.97% | RESID MULTI-FAM | 587,832 | 0.00% | 12.00% | 587,832 | 0.00% |
| BUSINESS MACHINERY & EQUIP | 873,729,421 | 7.69% | RESID "SINGLE-FAM" | 783,357,217 | 5.52% | 12.00% | 683,069,528 b | 4.92% |
| ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 322,915,490 | 2.84% | MOBILE HOME PARKS | 1,785,952 | 0.01% | 12.00% | 1,785,952 | 0.01% |
| | | | RURAL TANGIBLE PERSONAL | | | | | |
| | | | GAS AND OIL | | | 30.00% | | |
| | | | BUS MACH & EQ | | | 30.00% | | |
| | | | ALL OTHER PERSONAL | | | 30.00% | | |
| | | | MOBILE HOMES | | | 12.00% | | |
| | | | MOTOR VEHICLES | | | 30.00% | | |
| | | | TOTAL URBAN PERSONAL | | | 952,052,933 | | |
| | | | GAS AND OIL | | | 30.00% | | |
| | | | BUS MACH & EQ | | | 30.00% | | |
| | | | ALL OTHER PERSONAL | | | 30.00% | | |
| | | | MOBILE HOMES | | | 12.00% | | |
| | | | MOTOR VEHICLES | | | 30.00% | | |
| | | | TOTAL RURAL PERSONAL | | | 1,812,780,603 | | |
| | | | GAS AND OIL | | | 30.00% | | |
| | | | BUS MACH & EQ | | | 30.00% | | |
| | | | ALL OTHER PERSONAL | | | 30.00% | | |
| | | | MOBILE HOMES | | | 12.00% | | |
| | | | MOTOR VEHICLES | | | 30.00% | | |
| | | | TOTAL RURAL PERSONAL | | | 1,812,780,603 | | |
| | | | GAS AND OIL | | | 30.00% | | |
| | | | BUS MACH & EQ | | | 30.00% | | |
| | | | ALL OTHER PERSONAL | | | 30.00% | | |
| | | | MOBILE HOMES | | | 12.00% | | |
| | | | MOTOR VEHICLES | | | 30.00% | | |
| | | | TOTAL RURAL PERSONAL | | | 1,812,780,603 | | |
| MERCHANTS' INVENTORY | | | EXEMPT PROPERTY | | | | | |
| MANUFACTURERS' INVENTORY | 371,149,155 | 3.27% | MERCHANTS INVENTORY | 0 | 0.00% | 6.00% | 74,292,773 x | 0.54% |
| LIVESTOCK | 115,669,322 | 1.02% | MANUFACTURERS INV | 0 | 0.00% | 6.00% | 76,332,622 x | 0.55% |
| TOTAL PERSONAL | 3,198,071,494 | 28.16% | LIVESTOCK | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| | | | MOTOR VEH DEALERS INV | | | 0.00% | | |
| | | | FARM MACHINERY | | | 0.00% | | |
| | | | TOTAL EXEMPT PERSONAL | | | 150,625,395 | | |
| | | | MOTOR VEH DEALERS INV | | | 0.00% | | |
| | | | FARM MACHINERY | | | 0.00% | | |
| | | | TOTAL EXEMPT PERSONAL | | | 150,625,395 | | |
| | | | MOTOR VEH DEALERS INV | | | 0.00% | | |
| | | | FARM MACHINERY | | | 0.00% | | |
| | | | TOTAL EXEMPT PERSONAL | | | 150,625,395 | | |
| TOTAL STATE ASSESSED | | | TOTAL PERSONAL | | | | | |
| | 2,333,823,827 | 20.55% | TOTAL PERSONAL | 2,391,925,766 | 16.85% | | 2,915,458,930 | 21.01% |
| | | | PUBLIC SERVICE CORP | | | 35.00% | | |
| | | | UTILITY INVENTORY (a) | | | 35.00% | | |
| | | | RAILROADS (a) | | | 25.00% | | |
| | | | TOTAL STATE-ASSESSED (a) | | | 2,716,139,144 | | |
| | | | PUBLIC SERVICE CORP | | | 35.00% | | |
| | | | UTILITY INVENTORY (a) | | | 35.00% | | |
| | | | RAILROADS (a) | | | 25.00% | | |
| | | | TOTAL STATE-ASSESSED (a) | | | 2,716,139,144 | | |
| TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION | | | TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION (a) | | | TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION | | |
| | 11,356,614,034 | 100.00% | | 14,194,444,725 | 100.00% | | 13,876,994,256 | 100.00% |

a) Adjusted to reflect utility inventories and railroad settlement. b) First \$7,500 exempt. x) See list of assumptions.

| 88 ASSESSED | | | 90 ASSESSED | | | PROP | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | ACTUAL | % OF TOTAL | | ACTUAL (a) | % OF TOTAL | RATIO | 90 ASSESSED PROPOSED | % OF TOTAL |
| URBAN REAL ESTATE | | | URBAN REAL ESTATE | | | | | |
| ALL OTHER | 2,491,767,058 | 21.94% | RESID MULTI-FAM | 214,358,286 | 1.51% | 12.00% | 214,358,286 | 1.55% |
| VACANT LOTS | 55,585,441 | 0.49% | RESID "SINGLE-FAM" | 3,807,847,461 | 26.83% | 12.00% | 3,320,355,656 b | 24.01% |
| COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL | 1,123,448,429 | 9.89% | MOBILE HOME PARKS | 12,218,656 | 0.09% | 12.00% | 12,218,656 | 0.09% |
| TOTAL URBAN REAL ESTATE | 3,670,800,928 | 32.32% | VACANT LOTS | 122,918,921 | 0.87% | 14.94% | 152,999,629 x | 1.11% |
| RURAL REAL ESTATE | | | RURAL REAL ESTATE | | | | | |
| HOME SITES/PLANNED SUB DIV | 338,344,275 | 2.98% | FRATERNAL BENEFIT | 9,098,098 | 0.06% | 15.00% | 4,549,049 | 0.03% |
| SPOT COMMERCIAL | 156,387,083 | 1.38% | COMM'L & INDUS | 2,627,972,785 | 18.51% | 20.00% | 1,751,981,857 | 12.67% |
| AG IMPROVEMENTS | 285,964,795 | 2.52% | AG IMPROVEMENTS | 3,540,915 | 0.02% | 30.00% | 3,540,915 | 0.03% |
| AG LAND | 1,373,221,632 | 12.09% | AGRICULTURAL | 6,086,423 | 0.04% | 30.00% | 6,086,423 | 0.04% |
| TOTAL RURAL REAL ESTATE | 2,153,917,785 | 18.97% | TOTAL URBAN REAL ESTATE | 6,804,041,545 | 47.93% | | 5,466,090,471 | 39.53% |
| TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY | | | URBAN TANGIBLE PERSONAL | | | | | |
| GAS AND OIL | 1,132,435,207 | 9.97% | GAS AND OIL | 3,354,180 | 0.02% | 30.00% | 3,354,180 | 0.02% |
| BUSINESS MACHINERY & EQUIP | 873,729,421 | 7.69% | BUS MACH & EQ | 540,554,964 | 3.81% | 30.00% | 810,832,446 | 5.86% |
| ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 322,915,490 | 2.84% | ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 60,626,519 | 0.43% | 30.00% | 60,626,519 | 0.44% |
| | | | RURAL TANGIBLE PERSONAL | | | | | |
| | | | GAS AND OIL | | | 30.00% | | |
| | | | BUS MACH & EQ | | | 30.00% | | |
| | | | ALL OTHER PERSONAL | | | 30.00% | | |
| | | | MOBILE HOMES | | | 12.00% | | |
| | | | MOTOR VEHICLES | | | 30.00% | | |
| | | | TOTAL URBAN PERSONAL | | | 952,052,933 | | |
| | | | GAS AND OIL | | | 30.00% | | |
| | | | BUS MACH & EQ | | | 30.00% | | |
| | | | ALL OTHER PERSONAL | | | 30.00% | | |
| | | | MOBILE HOMES | | | 12.00% | | |
| | | | MOTOR VEHICLES | | | 30.00% | | |
| | | | TOTAL RURAL PERSONAL | | | 1,812,780,603 | | |
| | | | TOTAL URBAN TANGIBLE PERSONAL | | | 6.88% | | |
| | | | TOTAL RURAL TANGIBLE PERSONAL | | | 13.11% | | |
| | | | EXEMPT PROPERTY | | | | | |
| MERCHANTS' INVENTORY | 371,149,155 | 3.27% | MERCHANTS INVENTORY | 0 | 0.00% | 16.67% | 206,410,087 c | 1.49% |
| MANUFACTURERS' INVENTORY | 382,172,899 | 3.37% | MANUFACTURERS INV | 0 | 0.00% | 15.00% | 190,831,556 c | 1.38% |
| LIVESTOCK | 115,669,322 | 1.02% | LIVESTOCK | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| | | | MOTOR VEH DEALERS INV | | | 0.00% | | |
| | | | FARM MACHINERY | | | 0.00% | | |
| | | | TOTAL EXEMPT PERSONAL | | | 397,241,643 | | |
| | | | TOTAL EXEMPT PERSONAL | | | 2.87% | | |
| TOTAL PERSONAL | 3,198,071,494 | 28.16% | TOTAL PERSONAL | 2,391,925,766 | 16.85% | | 3,162,075,178 | 22.87% |
| | | | PUBLIC SERVICE CORP | | | 35.00% | | |
| | | | UTILITY INVENTORY (a) | | | 35.00% | | |
| | | | RAILROADS (a) | | | 25.00% | | |
| TOTAL STATE ASSESSED | 2,333,823,827 | 20.55% | TOTAL STATE-ASSESSED (a) | 2,305,886,647 | 16.24% | | 2,716,139,144 | 19.64% |
| TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION | 11,356,614,034 | 100.00% | TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION (a) | 14,194,444,725 | 100.00% | | 13,828,236,228 | 100.00% |

a) Adjusted to reflect utility inventories and railroad settlement. b) First \$7,500 exempt. c) 25 percent with first \$150,000 exempt.

| 88 ASSESSED | | | 90 ASSESSED | | | PROP | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | ACTUAL | % OF TOTAL | | ACTUAL (a) | % OF TOTAL | RATIO | 90 ASSESSED PROPOSED | % OF TOTAL |
| URBAN REAL ESTATE | | | URBAN REAL ESTATE | | | | | |
| ALL OTHER | 2,491,767,058 | 21.94% | RESID MULTI-FAM | 214,358,286 | 1.51% | 12.00% | 214,358,286 | 1.54% |
| VACANT LOTS | 55,585,441 | 0.49% | RESID "SINGLE-FAM" | 3,807,847,461 | 26.83% | 12.00% | 3,482,852,924 b | 25.01% |
| COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL | 1,123,448,429 | 9.89% | MOBILE HOME PARKS | 12,218,656 | 0.09% | 12.00% | 12,218,656 | 0.09% |
| | | | VACANT LOTS | 122,918,921 | 0.87% | 14.94% | 152,999,629 x | 1.10% |
| | | | FRATERNAL BENEFIT | 9,098,098 | 0.06% | 15.00% | 4,549,049 | 0.03% |
| | | | COMM'L & INDUS | 2,627,972,785 | 18.51% | 23.00% | 2,014,779,135 x | 14.47% |
| | | | AG IMPROVEMENTS | 3,540,915 | 0.02% | 30.00% | 3,540,915 | 0.03% |
| | | | AGRICULTURAL | 6,086,423 | 0.04% | 30.00% | 6,086,423 | 0.04% |
| TOTAL URBAN REAL ESTATE | 3,670,800,928 | 32.32% | TOTAL URBAN REAL ESTATE | 6,804,041,545 | 47.93% | | 5,891,385,018 | 42.30% |
| RURAL REAL ESTATE | | | RURAL REAL ESTATE | | | | | |
| HOME SITES/PLANNED SUB DIV | 338,344,275 | 2.98% | RESID MULTI-FAM | 587,832 | 0.00% | 12.00% | 587,832 | 0.00% |
| | | | RESID "SINGLE-FAM" | 783,357,217 | 5.52% | 12.00% | 716,498,757 b | 5.14% |
| | | | MOBILE HOME PARKS | 1,785,952 | 0.01% | 12.00% | 1,785,952 | 0.01% |
| | | | VACANT LOTS | 21,729,961 | 0.15% | 12.35% | 22,355,077 x | 0.16% |
| | | | FRATERNAL BENEFIT | 813,534 | 0.01% | 15.00% | 406,767 | 0.00% |
| SPOT COMMERCIAL | 156,387,083 | 1.38% | COMM'L & INDUS | 325,769,974 | 2.30% | 23.00% | 249,756,980 x | 1.79% |
| AG IMPROVEMENTS | 285,964,795 | 2.52% | AG IMPROVEMENTS | 142,344,269 | 1.00% | 30.00% | 142,344,269 | 1.02% |
| AG LAND | 1,373,221,632 | 12.09% | AGRICULTURAL | 1,416,202,028 | 9.98% | 30.00% | 1,416,202,028 | 10.17% |
| TOTAL RURAL REAL ESTATE | 2,153,917,785 | 18.97% | TOTAL RURAL REAL ESTATE | 2,692,590,767 | 18.97% | | 2,549,937,662 | 18.31% |
| TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY | | | URBAN TANGIBLE PERSONAL | | | | | |
| GAS AND OIL | 1,132,435,207 | 9.97% | GAS AND OIL | 3,354,180 | 0.02% | 30.00% | 3,354,180 | 0.02% |
| BUSINESS MACHINERY & EQUIP | 873,729,421 | 7.69% | BUS MACH & EQ | 540,554,964 | 3.81% | 30.00% | 810,832,446 | 5.82% |
| ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 322,915,490 | 2.84% | ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 60,626,519 | 0.43% | 30.00% | 60,626,519 | 0.44% |
| | | | MOBILE HOMES | 31,304,145 | 0.22% | 12.00% | 28,632,379 b | 0.21% |
| | | | MOTOR VEHICLES | 49,943,291 | 0.35% | 30.00% | 49,943,291 | 0.36% |
| | | | TOTAL URBAN PERSONAL | 685,783,099 | 4.83% | | 953,388,815 | 6.85% |
| | | | RURAL TANGIBLE PERSONAL | | | | | |
| | | | GAS AND OIL | 1,363,463,016 | 9.61% | 30.00% | 1,363,463,016 | 9.79% |
| | | | BUS MACH & EQ | 217,701,586 | 1.53% | 30.00% | 326,552,379 | 2.34% |
| | | | ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 40,925,565 | 0.29% | 30.00% | 40,925,565 | 0.29% |
| | | | MOBILE HOMES | 17,284,849 | 0.12% | 12.00% | 15,809,611 b | 0.11% |
| | | | MOTOR VEHICLES | 66,767,651 | 0.47% | 30.00% | 66,767,651 | 0.48% |
| | | | TOTAL RURAL PERSONAL | 1,706,142,667 | 12.02% | | 1,813,518,222 | 13.02% |
| | | | EXEMPT PROPERTY | | | | | |
| MERCHANTS' INVENTORY | 371,149,155 | 3.27% | MERCHANTS INVENTORY | 0 | 0.00% | 6.00% | 74,292,773 x | 0.53% |
| MANUFACTURERS' INVENTORY | 382,172,899 | 3.37% | MANUFACTURERS INV | 0 | 0.00% | 6.00% | 76,332,622 x | 0.55% |
| LIVESTOCK | 115,669,322 | 1.02% | LIVESTOCK | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| | | | MOTOR VEH DEALERS INV | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| | | | FARM MACHINERY | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| | | | TOTAL EXEMPT PERSONAL | 0 | 0.00% | | 150,625,395 | 1.08% |
| TOTAL PERSONAL | 3,198,071,494 | 28.16% | TOTAL PERSONAL | 2,391,925,766 | 16.85% | | 2,917,532,432 | 20.95% |
| | | | PUBLIC SERVICE CORP | 2,185,794,977 | 15.40% | 33.00% | 2,404,374,475 | 17.26% |
| | | | UTILITY INVENTORY (a) | 0 | 0.00% | 33.00% | 43,327,429 | 0.31% |
| | | | RAILROADS (a) | 120,091,670 | 0.85% | 25.00% | 120,091,670 | 0.86% |
| TOTAL STATE ASSESSED | 2,333,823,827 | 20.55% | TOTAL STATE-ASSESSED (a) | 2,305,886,647 | 16.24% | | 2,567,793,574 | 18.44% |
| TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION | 11,356,614,034 | 100.00% | TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION (a) | 14,194,444,725 | 100.00% | | 13,926,648,686 | 100.00% |

a) Adjusted to reflect utility inventories and railroad settlement. b) First \$5,000 exempt. c) See list of assumptions.

| | 88 ASSESSED ACTUAL | % OF TOTAL | URBAN REAL ESTATE | 90 ASSESSED ACTUAL (a) | % OF TOTAL | PROP RATIO | 90 ASSESSED PROPOSED | % OF TOTAL |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| URBAN REAL ESTATE | | | URBAN REAL ESTATE | | | | | |
| ALL OTHER | 2,491,767,058 | 21.94% | RESID MULTI-FAM | 214,358,286 | 1.51% | 12.00% | 214,358,286 | 1.54% |
| VACANT LOTS | 55,585,441 | 0.49% | RESID "SINGLE-FAM" | 3,807,847,461 | 26.83% | 12.00% | 3,482,852,924 b | 25.10% |
| COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL | 1,123,448,429 | 9.89% | MOBILE HOME PARKS | 12,218,656 | 0.09% | 12.00% | 12,218,656 | 0.09% |
| TOTAL URBAN REAL ESTATE | 3,670,800,928 | 32.32% | VACANT LOTS | 122,918,921 | 0.87% | 14.94% | 152,999,629 x | 1.10% |
| RURAL REAL ESTATE | | | FRATERNAL BENEFIT | 9,098,098 | 0.06% | 15.00% | 4,549,049 | 0.03% |
| HOME SITES/PLANNED SUB DIV | 338,344,275 | 2.98% | COMM'L & INDUS | 2,627,972,785 | 18.51% | 20.00% | 1,751,981,857 | 12.62% |
| SPOT COMMERCIAL | 156,387,083 | 1.38% | AG IMPROVEMENTS | 3,540,915 | 0.02% | 30.00% | 3,540,915 | 0.03% |
| AG IMPROVEMENTS | 285,964,795 | 2.52% | AGRICULTURAL | 6,086,423 | 0.04% | 30.00% | 6,086,423 | 0.04% |
| AG LAND | 1,373,221,632 | 12.09% | TOTAL URBAN REAL ESTATE | 6,804,041,545 | 47.93% | | 5,628,587,739 | 40.56% |
| TOTAL RURAL REAL ESTATE | 2,153,917,785 | 18.97% | RURAL REAL ESTATE | | | | | |
| TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY | | | RESID MULTI-FAM | 587,832 | 0.00% | 12.00% | 587,832 | 0.00% |
| GAS AND OIL | 1,132,435,207 | 9.97% | RESID "SINGLE-FAM" | 783,357,217 | 5.52% | 12.00% | 716,498,757 b | 5.16% |
| BUSINESS MACHINERY & EQUIP | 873,729,421 | 7.69% | MOBILE HOME PARKS | 1,785,952 | 0.01% | 12.00% | 1,785,952 | 0.01% |
| ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 322,915,490 | 2.84% | VACANT LOTS | 21,729,961 | 0.15% | 12.35% | 22,355,077 x | 0.16% |
| | | | FRATERNAL BENEFIT | 813,534 | 0.01% | 15.00% | 406,767 | 0.00% |
| | | | COMM'L & INDUS | 325,769,974 | 2.30% | 20.00% | 217,179,983 | 1.56% |
| | | | AG IMPROVEMENTS | 142,344,269 | 1.00% | 30.00% | 142,344,269 | 1.03% |
| | | | AGRICULTURAL | 1,416,202,028 | 9.98% | 30.00% | 1,416,202,028 | 10.20% |
| | | | TOTAL RURAL REAL ESTATE | 2,692,590,767 | 18.97% | | 2,517,360,665 | 18.14% |
| | | | URBAN TANGIBLE PERSONAL | | | | | |
| | | | GAS AND OIL | 3,354,180 | 0.02% | 30.00% | 3,354,180 | 0.02% |
| | | | BUS MACH & EQ | 540,554,964 | 3.81% | 30.00% | 810,832,446 | 5.84% |
| | | | ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 60,626,519 | 0.43% | 30.00% | 60,626,519 | 0.44% |
| | | | MOBILE HOMES | 31,304,145 | 0.22% | 12.00% | 28,632,379 b | 0.21% |
| | | | MOTOR VEHICLES | 49,943,291 | 0.35% | 30.00% | 49,943,291 | 0.36% |
| | | | TOTAL URBAN PERSONAL | 685,783,099 | 4.83% | | 953,388,815 | 6.87% |
| | | | RURAL TANGIBLE PERSONAL | | | | | |
| | | | GAS AND OIL | 1,363,463,016 | 9.61% | 30.00% | 1,363,463,016 | 9.82% |
| | | | BUS MACH & EQ | 217,701,586 | 1.53% | 30.00% | 326,552,379 | 2.35% |
| | | | ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 40,925,565 | 0.29% | 30.00% | 40,925,565 | 0.29% |
| | | | MOBILE HOMES | 17,284,849 | 0.12% | 12.00% | 15,809,611 b | 0.11% |
| | | | MOTOR VEHICLES | 66,767,651 | 0.47% | 30.00% | 66,767,651 | 0.48% |
| | | | TOTAL RURAL PERSONAL | 1,706,142,667 | 12.02% | | 1,813,518,222 | 13.07% |
| | | | EXEMPT PROPERTY | | | | | |
| MERCHANTS' INVENTORY | 371,149,155 | 3.27% | MERCHANTS INVENTORY | 0 | 0.00% | 16.67% | 206,410,087 c | 1.49% |
| MANUFACTURERS' INVENTORY | 382,172,899 | 3.37% | MANUFACTURERS INV | 0 | 0.00% | 15.00% | 190,831,556 c | 1.38% |
| LIVESTOCK | 115,669,322 | 1.02% | LIVESTOCK | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| | | | MOTOR VEH DEALERS INV | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| | | | FARM MACHINERY | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| | | | TOTAL EXEMPT PERSONAL | 0 | 0.00% | | 397,241,643 | 2.86% |
| TOTAL PERSONAL | 3,198,071,494 | 28.16% | TOTAL PERSONAL | 2,391,925,766 | 16.85% | | 3,164,148,680 | 22.80% |
| | | | PUBLIC SERVICE CORP | 2,185,794,977 | 15.40% | 33.00% | 2,404,374,475 | 17.33% |
| | | | UTILITY INVENTORY (a) | 0 | 0.00% | 33.00% | 43,327,429 | 0.31% |
| | | | RAILROADS (a) | 120,091,670 | 0.85% | 25.00% | 120,091,670 | 0.87% |
| TOTAL STATE ASSESSED | 2,333,823,827 | 20.55% | TOTAL STATE-ASSESSED (a) | 2,305,886,647 | 16.24% | | 2,567,793,574 | 18.50% |
| TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION | 11,356,614,034 | 100.00% | TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION (a) | 14,194,444,725 | 100.00% | | 13,877,890,658 | 100.00% |

Attachment 8-13

a) Adjusted to reflect utility inventories and railroad settlement. b) First \$5,000 exempt. c) 25 percent with first \$150,000 exempt.

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| | 88 ASSESSED ACTUAL | % OF TOTAL | | 90 ASSESSED ACTUAL (a) | % OF TOTAL | PROP RATIO | 90 ASSESSED PROPOSED | % OF TOTAL |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| URBAN REAL ESTATE | | | URBAN REAL ESTATE | | | | | |
| ALL OTHER | 2,491,767,058 | 21.94% | RESID MULTI-FAM | 214,358,286 | 1.51% | 15.00% | 267,947,858 | 1.93% |
| VACANT LOTS | 55,585,441 | 0.49% | RESID "SINGLE-FAM" | 3,807,847,461 | 26.83% | 11.00% | 3,490,526,839 | 25.14% |
| COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL | 1,123,448,429 | 9.89% | MOBILE HOME PARKS | 12,218,656 | 0.09% | 20.00% | 20,364,427 | 0.15% |
| | | | VACANT LOTS | 122,918,921 | 0.87% | 11.00% | 112,675,678 | 0.81% |
| | | | FRATERNAL BENEFIT | 9,098,098 | 0.06% | 15.00% | 4,549,049 | 0.03% |
| | | | COMM'L & INDUS | 2,627,972,785 | 18.51% | 20.00% | 1,751,981,857 | 12.62% |
| | | | AG IMPROVEMENTS | 3,540,915 | 0.02% | 30.00% | 3,540,915 | 0.03% |
| | | | AGRICULTURAL | 6,086,423 | 0.04% | 30.00% | 6,086,423 | 0.04% |
| | | | TOTAL URBAN REAL ESTATE | 6,804,041,545 | 47.93% | | 5,657,673,045 | 40.74% |
| TOTAL URBAN REAL ESTATE | 3,670,800,928 | 32.32% | RURAL REAL ESTATE | | | | | |
| RURAL REAL ESTATE | | | RESID MULTI-FAM | 587,832 | 0.00% | 15.00% | 734,790 | 0.01% |
| HOME SITES/PLANNED SUB DIV | 338,344,275 | 2.98% | RESID "SINGLE-FAM" | 783,357,217 | 5.52% | 11.00% | 718,077,449 | 5.17% |
| | | | MOBILE HOME PARKS | 1,785,952 | 0.01% | 20.00% | 2,976,587 | 0.02% |
| | | | VACANT LOTS | 21,729,961 | 0.15% | 11.00% | 19,919,131 | 0.14% |
| | | | FRATERNAL BENEFIT | 813,534 | 0.01% | 15.00% | 406,767 | 0.00% |
| | | | COMM'L & INDUS | 325,769,974 | 2.30% | 20.00% | 217,179,983 | 1.56% |
| | | | AG IMPROVEMENTS | 142,344,269 | 1.00% | 30.00% | 142,344,269 | 1.03% |
| | | | AGRICULTURAL | 1,416,202,028 | 9.98% | 30.00% | 1,416,202,028 | 10.20% |
| | | | TOTAL RURAL REAL ESTATE | 2,692,590,767 | 18.97% | | 2,517,841,003 | 18.13% |
| TOTAL RURAL REAL ESTATE | 2,153,917,785 | 18.97% | | | | | | |
| TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY | | | URBAN TANGIBLE PERSONAL | | | | | |
| GAS AND OIL | 1,132,435,207 | 9.97% | GAS AND OIL | 3,354,180 | 0.02% | 30.00% | 3,354,180 | 0.02% |
| BUSINESS MACHINERY & EQUIP | 873,729,421 | 7.69% | BUS MACH & EQ | 540,554,964 | 3.81% | 30.00% | 972,998,935 n | 7.01% |
| ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 322,915,490 | 2.84% | ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 60,626,519 | 0.43% | 30.00% | 60,626,519 | 0.44% |
| | | | MOBILE HOMES | 31,304,145 | 0.22% | 11.00% | 28,695,466 | 0.21% |
| | | | MOTOR VEHICLES | 49,943,291 | 0.35% | 30.00% | 49,943,291 | 0.36% |
| | | | TOTAL URBAN PERSONAL | 685,783,099 | 4.83% | | 1,115,618,391 | 8.03% |
| | | | RURAL TANGIBLE PERSONAL | | | | | |
| | | | GAS AND OIL | 1,363,463,016 | 9.61% | 30.00% | 1,363,463,016 | 9.82% |
| | | | BUS MACH & EQ | 217,701,586 | 1.53% | 30.00% | 391,862,855 n | 2.82% |
| | | | ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 40,925,565 | 0.29% | 30.00% | 40,925,565 | 0.29% |
| | | | MOBILE HOMES | 17,284,849 | 0.12% | 11.00% | 15,844,445 | 0.11% |
| | | | MOTOR VEHICLES | 66,767,651 | 0.47% | 30.00% | 66,767,651 | 0.48% |
| | | | TOTAL RURAL PERSONAL | 1,706,142,667 | 12.02% | | 1,878,863,532 | 13.53% |
| | | | EXEMPT PROPERTY | | | | | |
| | | | MERCHANTS INVENTORY | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| | | | MANUFACTURERS INV | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| | | | LIVESTOCK | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| | | | MOTOR VEH DEALERS INV | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| | | | FARM MACHINERY | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| | | | TOTAL EXEMPT PERSONAL | 0 | 0.00% | | 0 | 0.00% |
| TOTAL PERSONAL | 3,198,071,494 | 28.16% | TOTAL PERSONAL | 2,391,925,766 | 16.85% | | 2,994,481,923 | 21.56% |
| | | | PUBLIC SERVICE CORP | 2,185,794,977 | 15.40% | 35.00% | 2,550,094,140 | 18.36% |
| | | | UTILITY INVENTORY (a) | 0 | 0.00% | 35.00% | 45,953,334 | 0.33% |
| | | | RAILROADS (a) | 120,091,670 | 0.85% | 25.00% | 120,091,670 | 0.86% |
| | | | TOTAL STATE-ASSESSED (a) | 2,305,886,647 | 16.24% | | 2,716,139,144 | 19.56% |
| TOTAL STATE ASSESSED | 2,333,823,827 | 20.55% | | | | | | |
| TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION | 11,356,614,034 | 100.00% | TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION (a) | 14,194,444,725 | 100.00% | | 13,886,135,115 | 100.00% |

a) Adjusted to reflect utility inventories and railroad settlement. n) 30 percent at 15-year depreciation.

HCR 5007

Attachment 8-15

| | 88 ASSESSED ACTUAL | % OF TOTAL | | 90 ASSESSED ACTUAL (a) | % OF TOTAL | PROP RATIO | 90 ASSESSED PROPOSED | % OF TOTAL |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| URBAN REAL ESTATE | | | URBAN REAL ESTATE | | | | | |
| ALL OTHER | 2,491,767,058 | 21.94% | RESID MULTI-FAM | 214,358,286 | 1.51% | 15.00% | 267,947,858 | 1.91% |
| VACANT LOTS | 55,585,441 | 0.49% | RESID "SINGLE-FAM" | 3,807,847,461 | 26.83% | 12.00% | 3,482,852,924 b | 24.77% |
| COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL | 1,123,448,429 | 9.89% | MOBILE HOME PARKS | 12,218,656 | 0.09% | 20.00% | 20,364,427 | 0.14% |
| | | | VACANT LOTS | 122,918,921 | 0.87% | 12.00% | 122,918,921 | 0.87% |
| | | | FRATERNAL BENEFIT | 9,098,098 | 0.06% | 15.00% | 4,549,049 | 0.03% |
| | | | COMM'L & INDUS | 2,627,972,785 | 18.51% | 20.00% | 1,751,981,857 | 12.46% |
| | | | AG IMPROVEMENTS | 3,540,915 | 0.02% | 30.00% | 3,540,915 | 0.03% |
| | | | AGRICULTURAL | 6,086,423 | 0.04% | 30.00% | 6,086,423 | 0.04% |
| | | | TOTAL URBAN REAL ESTATE | 6,804,041,545 | 47.93% | | 5,660,242,373 | 40.26% |
| RURAL REAL ESTATE | | | RURAL REAL ESTATE | | | | | |
| HOME SITES/PLANNED SUB DIV | 338,344,275 | 2.98% | RESID MULTI-FAM | 587,832 | 0.00% | 15.00% | 734,790 | 0.01% |
| | | | RESID "SINGLE-FAM" | 783,357,217 | 5.52% | 12.00% | 716,498,757 b | 5.10% |
| | | | MOBILE HOME PARKS | 1,785,952 | 0.01% | 20.00% | 2,976,587 | 0.02% |
| | | | VACANT LOTS | 21,729,961 | 0.15% | 12.00% | 21,729,961 | 0.15% |
| | | | FRATERNAL BENEFIT | 813,534 | 0.01% | 15.00% | 406,767 | 0.00% |
| | | | COMM'L & INDUS | 325,769,974 | 2.30% | 20.00% | 217,179,983 | 1.54% |
| | | | AG IMPROVEMENTS | 142,344,269 | 1.00% | 30.00% | 142,344,269 | 1.01% |
| | | | AGRICULTURAL | 1,416,202,028 | 9.98% | 30.00% | 1,416,202,028 | 10.07% |
| | | | TOTAL RURAL REAL ESTATE | 2,692,590,767 | 18.97% | | 2,518,073,142 | 17.91% |
| TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY | | | URBAN TANGIBLE PERSONAL | | | | | |
| GAS AND OIL | 1,132,435,207 | 9.97% | GAS AND OIL | 3,354,180 | 0.02% | 30.00% | 3,354,180 | 0.02% |
| BUSINESS MACHINERY & EQUIP | 873,729,421 | 7.69% | BUS MACH & EQ | 540,554,964 | 3.81% | 30.00% | 810,832,446 | 5.77% |
| ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 322,915,490 | 2.84% | ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 60,626,519 | 0.43% | 30.00% | 60,626,519 | 0.43% |
| | | | MOBILE HOMES | 31,304,145 | 0.22% | 12.00% | 28,632,379 b | 0.20% |
| | | | MOTOR VEHICLES | 49,943,291 | 0.35% | 30.00% | 49,943,291 | 0.36% |
| | | | TOTAL URBAN PERSONAL | 685,783,099 | 4.83% | | 953,388,815 | 6.78% |
| | | | RURAL TANGIBLE PERSONAL | | | | | |
| | | | GAS AND OIL | 1,363,463,016 | 9.61% | 30.00% | 1,363,463,016 | 9.70% |
| | | | BUS MACH & EQ | 217,701,586 | 1.53% | 30.00% | 326,552,379 | 2.32% |
| | | | ALL OTHER PERSONAL | 40,925,565 | 0.29% | 30.00% | 40,925,565 | 0.29% |
| | | | MOBILE HOMES | 17,284,849 | 0.12% | 12.00% | 15,809,611 b | 0.11% |
| | | | MOTOR VEHICLES | 66,767,651 | 0.47% | 30.00% | 66,767,651 | 0.47% |
| | | | TOTAL RURAL PERSONAL | 1,706,142,667 | 12.02% | | 1,813,518,222 | 12.90% |
| | | | EXEMPT PROPERTY | | | | | |
| | | | MERCHANTS INVENTORY | 0 | 0.00% | 16.67% | 206,410,087 c | 1.47% |
| | | | MANUFACTURERS INV | 0 | 0.00% | 15.00% | 190,831,556 c | 1.36% |
| | | | LIVESTOCK | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| | | | MOTOR VEH DEALERS INV | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| | | | FARM MACHINERY | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| | | | TOTAL EXEMPT PERSONAL | 0 | 0.00% | | 397,241,643 | 2.83% |
| | | | TOTAL PERSONAL | | | | | |
| | | | TOTAL PERSONAL | 2,391,925,766 | 16.85% | | 3,164,148,680 | 22.51% |
| | | | PUBLIC SERVICE CORP | 2,185,794,977 | 15.40% | 35.00% | 2,550,094,140 | 18.14% |
| | | | UTILITY INVENTORY (a) | 0 | 0.00% | 35.00% | 45,953,334 | 0.33% |
| | | | RAILROADS (a) | 120,091,670 | 0.85% | 25.00% | 120,091,670 | 0.85% |
| | | | TOTAL STATE-ASSESSED (a) | 2,305,886,647 | 16.24% | | 2,716,139,144 | 19.32% |
| TOTAL STATE ASSESSED | 2,333,823,827 | 20.55% | TOTAL STATE ASSESSED | 2,305,886,647 | 16.24% | | 2,716,139,144 | 19.32% |
| TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION | 11,356,614,034 | 100.00% | TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION (a) | 14,194,444,725 | 100.00% | | 14,058,603,339 | 100.00% |

a) Adjusted to reflect utility inventories and railroad settlement. b) First \$5,000 exempt. c) 25 percent with first \$150,000 exempt.