



NEVADA

Description of the Formula

Foundation program based on weighted apportionment student count. This weights students for pre-K and K at 60%. State pays for Nevada resident students wherever educated, but not out-of-state students, hence funding adds in students being educated in adjoining states but deducts student counts of non-resident students. Basic aid in 2011 is \$5,192; in 2015 it is \$5,676. Funding ranges from \$5,179 to \$18,799 in 2011; for 2015, the range is \$5,527 to \$15,590. Differences are based on relative costs (licensed staffing costs, classified staffing, operating and equipment expenses on per student basis), relative transportation costs, and relative wealth adjustment for local tax receipts. The state guaranteed consists of state portion and two local taxes, the 1/3 public schools operating property tax (PSOPT) or 0.25/\$100 AV) and the 2.25%, (2.60% for 2015, but may sunset back to the 2.25% in 2016) of sales taxes referred to as the local school support tax (LSST). The state portion makes up for any shortfalls in the two local taxes. Wealth adjustment is based on “outside” revenues of 2/3 PSOPT (0.50/\$100 AV), governmental services tax, franchise fees, and unrestricted federal revenues.

District-Based Components

Density/Sparsity of Small Schools

Guarantee is based on number of school district attendance areas in which educational services must be provided due to distances involved. This constitutes adjustment for rural and urban area characteristics.

Grade Level Differences

Kindergarten pupils weighted 0.6; all other pupils weighted 1.0. Supplemental funding is provided for grades K and 1-3 through a class-size reduction program. These funds totaled over \$166,467,936 for 2,194 CSR teachers, and required the funding of 2,163 CSR teacher positions to reduce class sizes in these grades.

Pupil Weights for District/School Size

Accommodation provided within the funding formula to account for more rural school districts with highly dispersed student population through attendance area concept of necessary schools.

Declining Enrollment or Growth

Payments are guaranteed on a “hold harmless” statute which pays school districts and charter schools for highest enrollment over three latest years.

Capital Outlay and/or Debt Service

Bonded indebtedness may not exceed 15% of assessed valuation.

Transportation

Transportation allowance is based on relative transportation costs among school districts on a per student basis after subtracting the statewide average amounts. After subtraction, districts with positive numbers receive that additional per student revenues while districts with negative numbers receive that per student deduction to their final basic support per student.

Charter Schools

There are state administered and district administered charter schools.

Student-Based Components**Special Education**

Allocations of special education funding vary widely among school district based primarily on needs and applications. Funding support is set in terms of number of regular and discretionary units, with each unit valued at \$39,768 for 2011; \$42,745 for 2015. Students per unit range from a low of 41.7 in Pershing County School District to a high of 158.8 students per unit in Clark County School District.

Low Income / Comp Ed / At-Risk

Does not apply.

English Language Learner/Bilingual Education

In the 2013 legislative session funding for ELL was enacted for the first time using state funds. The amount for school year '13-'14 was \$24,950,000 and the funding for school year '14-'15 is also \$24,950,000.

Gifted and Talented Education

Gifted and Talented funding for 2015 is \$220,560 and is based on competitive applications, and can vary from year to year as to which school districts will receive funding and must be used for technology.

Career and Technical Education

Federal funding is supplemented by state funds in the amount of \$3,543,822 for FY2015.

Preschool Education

Preschool Education was funded for the first time for FY2014 and FY2015. The funding for FY2015 is \$3,630,260.

Other

No response

Revenue and Expenditure Information**State Mandates Restricting Revenue or Expenditure Increases**

Does not apply.

Property Assessment Ratios Used/Legal Standards for Property Assessment

With 2005 Legislature and tax caps on property taxes (A.B. 489 and S.B. 525), funding calculations have switched from an assessed valuation to a revenue figure, termed the public schools operating property tax (PSOPT which are the total property tax receipts by school districts based on the capping (3% for owner occupied; 8% commercial or rental; 0% for new of their property tax receipts). Of these total receipts, 2/3 (the former \$0.50 property tax on assessed valuations PSOPT constitutes the “outside” revenues without any guarantee by the State on their receipt. The other 1/3 PSOPT is part of the guarantee and the State makes up for any shortfall in this amount). The assessed value for property taxes (taxable value) is 35%.

Measure of Local Ability To Support Schools

Yield from 2.25% local school support tax (LSST), 1/3 PSOPT, 2/3 PSOPT, governmental services tax (old MVPT), franchise fees, unrestricted federal revenues.)

School District Budget and Tax Rate Procedures/Sources of Local Revenue

All 17 school district are virtually totally dependent on the State government to set tax rates and, in terms of sales taxes, collect and distribute proceeds. Local school districts, other than bond sales voted upon by the local population, have no taxing authority to determine taxes or set rates.

State Support for Nonpublic Schools

Does not apply.