

The Why

- exceeding anything seen in any other states. Over the last 10 - 15 years, North Dakota has seen increased revenues
- Taxpayers have seen very minimal tax relief.
- The #1 concern for North Dakota residents is property tax.
- successful in decreasing property taxes. The legislature attempted to provide relief with a "buydown", but was not



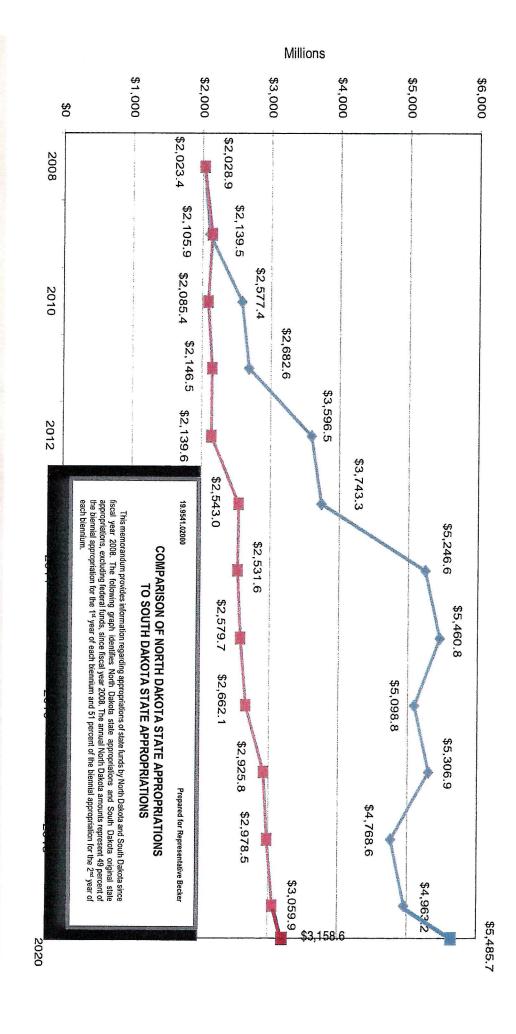
Over the last decade...

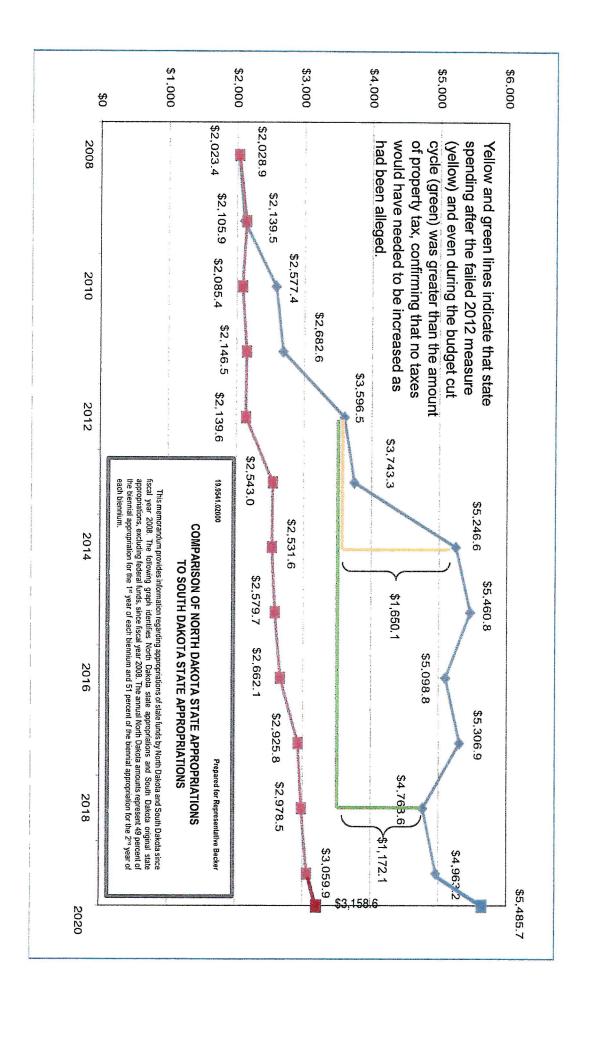
We have exceeded South Dakota's spending increases by \$2.3 Billion dollars PER YEAR!

over \$2 Billion dollars per year! We have increased spending beyond inflation for each existing AND new resident of North Dakota by

same amount ND residents pay in both Income Tax AND Property Tax. That \$2 Billion dollars of excess spending is the

We don't need to find "new" money, it's already there.





•What about funding for education fire departments, the police department, streets, parks, etc... will these services be cut?

THEY ARE NOT CUT!

 The funds will simply come from oil taxes, Legacy Fund earnings, and other funds that already exist!

Property taxes are REPLACED



What happens to local control & decision making?

Local control remains! The state retain all decision making on how, property taxes must be replaced constitution will require that all by the state. Cities & counties

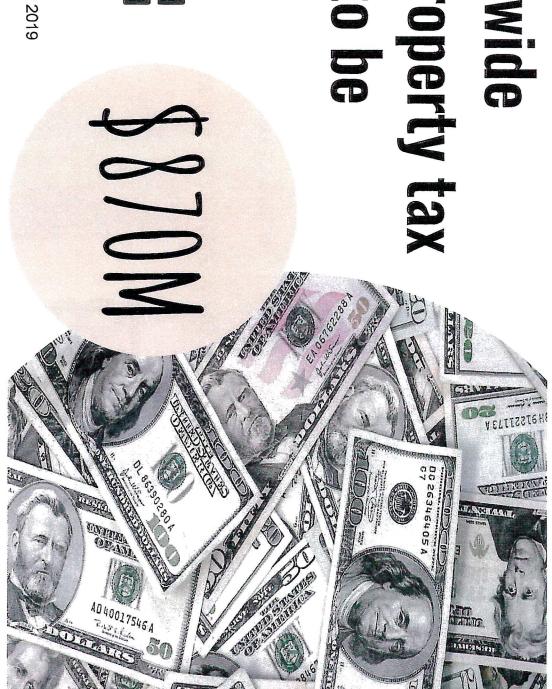
where & when to spend the

revenue

Show Me the Money

annual property tax replaced The statewide







870M

Total Annual property tax revenue state wide =

Special Assessments remain in place.

(-)\$150M

\$1,200M

assessed value of real property remains in place The type of "in-lieu-of" property tax not based on

Property tax obligated to general bonds.

(-)\$100M

(-)>\$80M

The amount of replacement property tax to the locals = <\$870M

The numbers looking forward

```
-$200M

    -$ 30M (125M if filled) Operation Prairie Dog Money
    -$ 75M use money no longer going to stabilization

                                         -$260M
                                                                            -$ 40M
                                                                                                                                                                                           $870M = total amount
earnings from Legacy Fund
                                                                         additional amount available from Schools Trust
                                                                                                           use money no longer going to stabilization funds
                                   the amount to take over 100% of k-12 funding
```

legislature must re-prioritize in spending

=\$265M additional from existing revenue that the

At this point, it may seem that the net "cost" to the state is somewhere between \$0-\$500M, with the rest being redirected spending. THO CITICAL DOINTS TO CONSIDER:

- There will also be \$70-\$90M in savings from eliminating the state and local costs of collecting and administering the property tax.
- We do not know how many hundreds-of-millions of revenue will be generated from the positive economic impacts from existing & new businesses

Rather than being a cost to the taxpayer, this measure will be a net GAIN.

ocal. Sontro!?

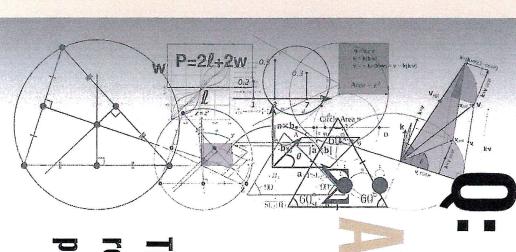
money, and will there be power-plays with larger cities Will cities and counties need to beg the legislature for having more power?

change. Instead of individuals putting money into an account NO! "Control" is about how the money is spent. That will not that gets divvied up and spent by the local subdivisions, the state will put the money into the same account.

The state will NOT take part in any local budgets or spending decisions

continued to tweak formulas that are fair to ALL Also, the legislature has already created and political subdivisions

(ie: K-12 Funding Formula, State Aid Formula, "Prairie Dog", and more.)



What are the details of the Funding formulas?

formulas that already send \$4B to subs biennially). exactly like other funding. We will create a formula growth, road needs & other factors (much like the which accounts for inflation, rate of population Details will be worked out by the Legislature,

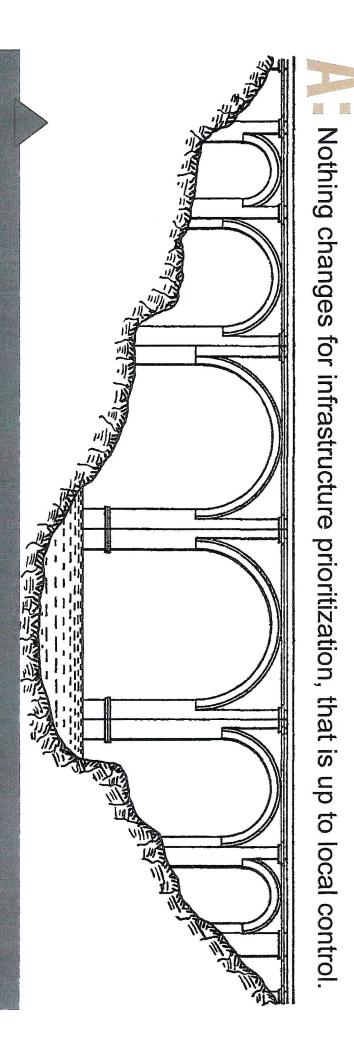
property tax revenue. replenish what each subdivision generated in The baseline (floor) will be that the state must

What about education & the K-12 Funds?

From 2012-2018, the state has increased its share of the cost from 50% to 80% without any simply advance it the last 20%. problems, or loss of control.

to take over 100% of K-12 funding. And there is already discussion for the state money to the subs and having them control it! The state took over 80% by sending the





Records of the latest the second of the latest terms of the latest

assessments & bonding. things such as sales tax, special to increase revenues & provide funding from property tax revenue. However, can continue Presently cannot immediately derive more

Emergency requests are submitted to the state.



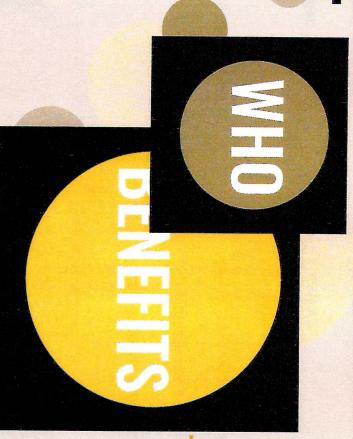
What happens if oil revenues dry up?

ND is currently dependent on oil & has been for a decade overhaul of spending and taxing...Regardless! If oil revenue dries up in the short-term, we will need a tremendous

future downturn by creating true economic diversification. resident for the next 20, 30, or more years! This will actually insulate us from a This year we can choose to leverage our good fortune to the benefit of every ND

status-quo of the 1990's when "outmigration' was everyone's biggest concern. If we do nothing to create an economic legacy for the future, we go back to

Part 4:





EVERYONE

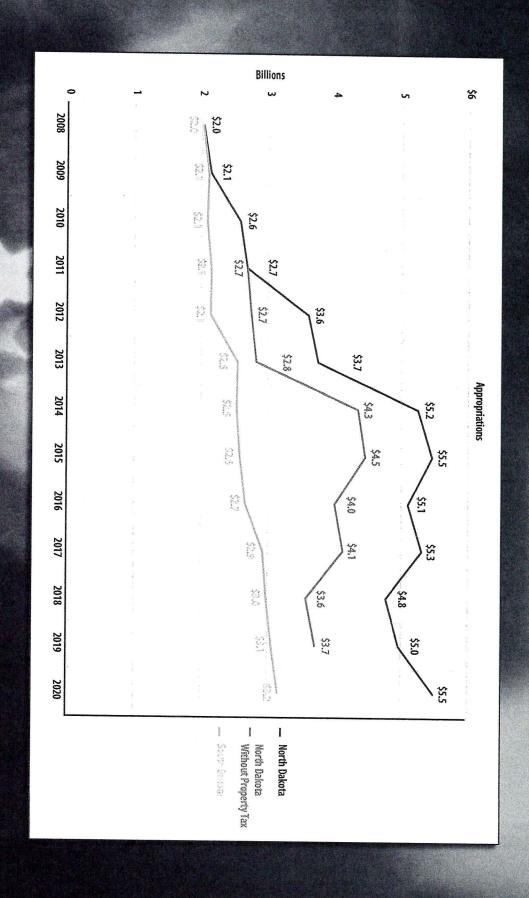


- Renters
- First-time home buyers
- Young families wanting their dream home
- Seniors
- Ranchers & Farmers who own their land
- Ranchers & Farmers who rent their land
- People with debt

- Businesses in need of workforce
- Small business owners with NNN rents
- Small business owners with gross rent
- Developers
- Realtors
- Homebuilders/construction companies
- Commercial Landlords

The Mother Of All Incentives

We become the state that all the others must chase in an effort to compete for business and workforce



COMPARISON OF NORTH DAKOTA STATE APPROPRIATIONS TO SOUTH DAKOTA STATE APPROPRIATIONS

fiscal year 2008. The following graph identifies North Dakota state appropriations and South Dakota original state appropriations, excluding federal funds, since fiscal year 2008. The annual North Dakota amounts represent 49 percent of each biennium. the biennial appropriation for the 1st year of each biennium and 51 percent of the biennial appropriation for the 2nd year of This memorandum provides information regarding appropriations of state funds by North Dakota and South Dakota since

