

**2023-2024  
PERSONAL  
PROPERTY  
MANUAL  
DRAFT**



NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION  
Division of Local Government Services

---

---

PERSONAL PROPERTY  
MANUAL:  
VALUATION GUIDELINES  
2023-2024

---

Division of Local Government Services

---

# Personal Property Manual: Valuation Guidelines 2023-2024

---

Department of Taxation  
Division of Local Government Services  
1550 College Parkway, Suite 144  
Carson City, NV 89706  
Phone 775.684.2100 • Fax 775.684.2020

Adopted by  
Nevada Tax Commission on xx/xx/2022

# CONTENTS

---

## 2023-24 PERSONAL PROPERTY MANUAL: VALUATION GUIDELINES

---

<b>Introduction</b> .....	iii
Exempt Property.....	iii
Procedures for Determining Taxable Value.....	iv
A Note on NAICS.....	vi
<b>2023-24 Cost Conversion Factors</b> .....	1
Three (3) Year Life.....	1
Five (5) Year Life.....	2
Seven (7) Year Life.....	3
Ten (10) Year Life.....	4
Fifteen (15) Year Life.....	5
Twenty (20) Year Life.....	6
Thirty (30) Year Life.....	7
Mobile Homes (Sold On Or After July 1, 1982).....	8
Billboards.....	9
<b>Special Properties</b> .....	12
Short-Life Property.....	12
Information Systems.....	12
Taxable Software(Not Associated with Computer-Integrated Machinery).....	14
Computer-Integrated Machinery.....	15
Computerized Equipment.....	15
High-Tech Medical Diagnostic Equipment.....	16
High-Tech Electronic Medical Equipment.....	16
Office Furniture, Retail Sales Equipment, Other.....	17
Mobile or Manufactured Homes.....	17
Billboards.....	18

<b>Life Expectancy Guidelines</b> .....	19
Agriculture and Forestry.....	19
Mining.....	19
Utilities.....	20
Construction.....	20
Manufacturing.....	23
Wholesale Trade.....	30
Retail Trade.....	30
Transportation and Warehousing.....	31
Information.....	32
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing.....	35
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services.....	35
Waste Management and Remediation Services.....	36
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	37
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	38
Accommodation and Food Services.....	39
Other Services.....	40
<b>Appendix 'A' Nevada Revised Statutes and Nevada Administrative Code Related to Personal Property</b> .....	44
<b>Appendix 'B' Methodology Used to Estimate Cost Indexes</b> .....	52
<b>Appendix 'C' Methodology Used to Estimate Expected Useful Life</b> .....	55
<b>Appendix 'D' Exemptions from Property Taxes</b> .....	57
Exemptions from Property Taxes.....	57
Table of Exemptions.....	56
<b>Appendix 'E' Determining Whether Fixtures are Real or Personal Property</b> .....	71
<b>Index</b> .....	73

# INTRODUCTION

---

## 2023-24 PERSONAL PROPERTY MANUAL – VALUATION GUIDELINES

---

The schedules presented herein are interpretive guidelines for use by county assessors to establish taxable value, pursuant to the requirements of NRS 361.227(4) and NAC 361.1365 and 361.1375.

### CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTY

---

Personal property is defined in NRS 361.030 and includes (j) “all property of whatever kind or nature, except vehicles as defined in NRS 371.020, not included in the term “real estate.” Real estate is defined in NRS 361.035, and includes land, houses, buildings, fences, ditches, structures,<sup>1</sup> erections, railroads, other improvements, and property rights. Real property is further defined in NAC 361.11715 as land, fixtures, improvements; on-site enhancements; and any rights, interests, benefits and privileges belonging or attached to the land.

[NRS 361.333](#) requires that each major class of property be examined to determine whether there is equality of assessment. Uniformity and equality of assessment thus depend on proper classification. Although [NRS 361.035](#) defines real estate and [NRS 361.030](#) defines personal property, in practice it is sometimes difficult to tell whether an item is personal or real property. As the Attorney General stated in Opinion #41 (1963), “the classification depends on the facts of each particular case.” The assessor is encouraged to consult the Division of Local Government Services and/or the District Attorney in difficult cases.

All references to statutes and regulations may be found in [Appendix A](#) of this Manual.

### EXEMPT PROPERTY

---

[NRS 361.050](#) through [NRS 361.187](#) provide exemptions for assorted types of eligible property, including household goods; business inventories; property in transit; property owned by government entities, charitable organizations or veterans; and fine art for display.

Additionally, [NRS 361.228\(1\)](#) provides that

All intangible personal property is exempt from taxation, including, without limitation:

- (a) Shares of stock, bonds, mortgages, notes, bank deposits, book accounts such as an acquisition adjustment and credits, and securities and chooses in action of like character; and
- (b) Goodwill, customer lists, contracts and contract rights, patents, trademarks, trade names, custom computer programs, copyrights, trade secrets, franchises and licenses.

A complete discussion of exemptions and a cross-reference table is included in [Appendix D](#) of this manual.

---

<sup>1</sup> Structures include self-supporting structures other than buildings which carry gravity loads and resist the effects of earthquakes. They are generally not designed for continuous human occupancy and may be open to the environment, part of landscape design elements, or part of infrastructure systems (transport, water, energy). Examples of non-building structures include silos, chimneys, stacks, cooling towers, bins and hoppers, amusement structures, and monuments. See *American Society of Civil Engineers, “Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures;” Revision of ASCE Standard 7-98, SEI/ASCE 7-02, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Section 9.14, Nonbuilding Structures, p. 186.* See also *Bachman, Robert and Susan Dowty, “Nonstructural Component or Nonbuilding Structure,” originally published in Building Safety Journal (April-May, 2008).*

## PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINING TAXABLE VALUE

---

To calculate the taxable value of personal property, [NAC 361.1371](#) and [NAC 361.1375](#) require the assessor to determine four input values:

- Acquisition cost
- Acquisition year
- Expected life, and
- Cost conversion factor

The personal property declaration submitted by the taxpayer pursuant to [NRS 361.265](#) should list the acquisition cost for each item and the year acquired. The declaration should also contain sufficient information to identify each item's industry classification (NAICS code), property type, and corresponding expected life.

### *Acquisition Cost*

For personal property mobile or manufactured homes, acquisition cost means replacement cost when new, which equals the retail selling price to the original owner. For other types of personal property including billboards, acquisition cost means the actual cost of property to its present owner. For all personal property, acquisition cost includes any expense required to place the asset into service except sales tax--including all charges for transportation, installation, accessories, and profit and overhead, as well as additions to or renovations of the property other than routine maintenance or repairs. Observe, however, that the cost of manufactured homes does not include appurtenant improvements like outbuildings, decks, or paving. The assessor should value these separately as real property and depreciate as appropriate.

Should a taxpayer fail to file a valid personal property declaration or sufficient data is not otherwise available for the assessor to establish acquisition cost, [NRS 361.265](#) authorizes the assessor to make an estimate of the value of the property. [NAC 361.139](#) further requires the assessor to estimate its acquisition cost using any nationally recognized valuation technique. Because [NRS 361.265\(5\)](#) defines failure to file a declaration as a misdemeanor, assessors should advise taxpayers to file complete, accurate, and timely personal property declarations. In addition, if the reported acquisition cost appears inconsistent with market data, the assessor may request documentation for the cost reported and may pursue penalties for perjury if necessary.

### *Acquisition Year*

For mobile and manufactured homes, the acquisition year equals the year of the sale to the original owner, which often corresponds to the manufacturer's model year. For all other personal property, the acquisition year equals the year the current owner purchased or leased the property. Observe that the acquisition year remains constant at the year first sold for manufactured homes but resets to the year acquired each time billboards or equipment change owners.

### *Expected life*

The Life Expectancy Guidelines section assigns typical asset lives to each major industrial classification grouped by NAICS code. For example, all industries classified as *Agriculture and Forestry (NAICS .11)* have 15 year lives, while *Mining (NAICS .21)* assigns a 20 year life to *Oil and Gas Exploration (NAICS .2111)* and a 15 year life to *Mining (NAICS .2121 & .2122)*.

Certain items within industries appear separately as Itemized Equipment with specific lives that may differ from the industry norm. For example, *Agriculture and Forestry* industries with a typical 15-year life expectancy also use specialized equipment whose asset lives equal 7, 10 or 20 years. To improve accuracy, assessors should employ the itemized equipment lives whenever they can assign a specific life expectancy to a particular item.

Having identified the industry classification for the subject account the assessor then assigns its appropriate NAICS code and corresponding expected lives to its assets. *See discussion on NAICS below for current requirements.*

Readers may also use the alphabetical listing of personal property by general type found in the [Index](#) of this Manual to locate the appropriate expected life for individual items. Because some industries use similar types of business equipment, like desks or computers, readers should select the NAICS classification that best describes the subject account.

Besides these NAICS Life Expectancy Guidelines, the Personal Property Manual also contains a Special Properties section with descriptions and asset life tables for:

- Short-life property subject to rapid obsolescence;
- Items similar to real property classified as personal, like mobile and manufactured homes or billboards;
- Generic business equipment found across many industries, like furniture and trade fixtures or computers; and
- Specialized assets like high-tech medical diagnostic equipment whose economic lives differ substantially from industry norms.

### *Cost Conversion Factors*

Based on the acquisition cost, acquisition year and expected life for an item, the assessor should select the appropriate Cost Conversion Factor from the tables published in the Personal Property Manual.

Cost Conversion Factors contain three components: Cost Index, Age and Percent Good. To satisfy the requirement of [NAC 361.1375\(2\)](#) the department develops Paasche indexes for manufactured homes, billboards, and business equipment derived from pertinent Marshall Swift comparative cost multiplier tables, the West Urban, All Items CPI index, and the PPI Index for Capital Equipment, Stage of Processing. These indexes inflate replacement cost new expressed in acquisition year nominal dollars into replacement cost new expressed in current year nominal dollars.

Cost indexes do not apply to mobile and manufactured homes first sold prior to July 1, 1982, whose taxable value always equals 20% of their original selling price. Cost indexes for equipment and billboards do not accrue beyond their expected lives; such items have a constant residual cost conversion factor equal to their residual percent good multiplied by the residual year cost index.

To comply with [NAC 361.130\(2\)\(b\)](#), however, cost indexes do apply to mobile and manufactured homes first sold on or after July 1, 1982. Even though mobile homes fully depreciate after sixteen years, applying the cost index to the years between the current year minus 16 and 1982 may actually produce a temporary increase in taxable value.

[NAC 361.1375\(4\)&\(5\)](#) specify declining balance depreciation with a 5% residual (salvage value) for all property types except manufactured homes and billboards, which use straight line depreciation. Unless the Department has conducted a market study or has otherwise obtained information which indicates a different residual amount, the Department currently relies on a double declining balance method for all equipment and a 5% residual; 5% per year depreciation with a 20% residual for mobile homes (16 year life), and 1.5% per year depreciation with a 25% residual for billboards (50 year life).



Percent good equals (1 - accrued depreciation) for the given asset age, where age equals the current year (first year of the biennium) minus the acquisition year. For the 2015-16 fiscal year for example, an asset acquired in 2005 has an age of seven years, a manufactured home first sold in 1992 has an age of twenty years. Although one could calculate depreciation directly, the tables reduce this process to a simple lookup.

To calculate taxable value using the Personal Property Manual, the assessor completes three steps:

- Select the appropriate expected life table,
- Look up the cost conversion factor for the given acquisition year and,
- Multiply the acquisition cost by the indicated cost conversion factor.

As usual, assessed value equals 35% of taxable value.

## A NOTE ON NAICS

---

The North American Industry Classification System ([NAICS](#)) replaced the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) in 1997. NAICS is based on a production-oriented concept, meaning that it groups establishments into industries according to similarity in the processes used to produce goods or services.

NAICS in the United States was designed for [statistical purposes](#). However, NAICS is frequently used for various administrative, regulatory, contracting, taxation, and other non-statistical purposes.

For additional information and complete tables, readers may consult the US Census Bureau website <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>

**The Department highly recommends assessors use the NAICS code on each personal property account.** Use of the NAICS code will assist in the proper valuation of property pursuant to this Personal Property Manual because the NAICS code identifies the type of industry engaged in by the taxpayer.

In addition, the NAICS code is now a required component on the Statistical Analysis of the Roll Reports required by the Department in NRS 361.390 (3) in order to keep track of tax expenditures per NRS 360.137. For those concerned about the availability of the NAICS code to business taxpayers, use of the NAICS code will be widespread because taxpayers subject to the new Commerce Tax are required to provide the NAICS code. In addition, the NAICS code is required on applications for abatement to the Governor's Office on Economic Development and the Governor's Office on Renewable Energy. **The Department recommends assessors collect the NAICS code on Personal Property Declarations used by business taxpayers.**

# 2023-24 COST CONVERSION FACTORS

## THREE (3) YEAR LIFE

---

### NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION

#### THREE (3) YEAR LIFE

#### 200% DECLINING BALANCE

YEAR ACQUIRED	AGE	COST INDEX	PERCENT DEPRECIATION	PERCENT GOOD	CONVERSION FACTOR
2023	0	1.00	0.0	100.0	1.0000
2022	1	1.12	67.0	33.0	0.3696
2021	2	1.15	89.0	11.0	0.1265
2020	3	1.16	95.0	5.0	0.0580
Residual		1.16	95.0	5.0	0.0580

**FIVE (5) YEAR LIFE**

---

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION**

**FIVE (5) YEAR LIFE**

**200% DECLINING BALANCE**

YEAR ACQUIRED	AGE	COST INDEX	PERCENT DEPRECIATION	PERCENT GOOD	CONVERSION FACTOR
2023	0	1.00	0.0	100.0	1.0000
2022	1	1.12	40.0	60.0	0.6720
2021	2	1.15	64.0	36.0	0.4140
2020	3	1.16	78.0	22.0	0.2552
2019	4	1.18	87.0	13.0	0.1534
2018	5	1.22	95.0	5.0	0.0610
Residual		1.22	95.0	5.0	0.0610

**SEVEN (7) YEAR LIFE**

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION**

**SEVEN (7) YEAR LIFE**

**200% DECLINING BALANCE**

YEAR ACQUIRED	AGE	COST INDEX	PERCENT DEPRECIATION	PERCENT GOOD	CONVERSION FACTOR
2023	0	1.00	0.0	100.0	1.0000
2022	1	1.12	29.0	71.0	0.7952
2021	2	1.15	49.0	51.0	0.5865
2020	3	1.16	64.0	36.0	0.4176
2019	4	1.18	74.0	26.0	0.3068
2018	5	1.22	81.0	19.0	0.2318
2017	6	1.24	88.0	12.0	0.1488
2016	7	1.26	95.0	5.0	0.0630
Residual		1.26	95.0	5.0	0.0630

**TEN (10) YEAR LIFE**

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION**

**TEN YEAR LIFE**

**200% DECLINING BALANCE**

YEAR ACQUIRED	AGE	COST INDEX	PERCENT DEPRECIATION	PERCENT GOOD	CONVERSION FACTOR
2023	0	1.00	0.0	100.0	1.0000
2022	1	1.12	20.0	80.0	0.8960
2021	2	1.15	36.0	64.0	0.7360
2020	3	1.16	49.0	51.0	0.5916
2019	4	1.18	59.0	41.0	0.4838
2018	5	1.22	67.0	33.0	0.4026
2017	6	1.24	74.0	26.0	0.3224
2016	7	1.26	79.0	21.0	0.2646
2015	8	1.27	84.0	16.0	0.2032
2014	9	1.28	90.0	10.0	0.1280
2013	10	1.30	95.0	5.0	0.0650
Residual		1.30	95.0	5.0	0.0650

**FIFTEEN (15) YEAR LIFE****NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION****15 YEAR LIFE****200% DECLINING BALANCE**

YEAR ACQUIRED	AGE	COST INDEX	PERCENT DEPRECIATION	PERCENT GOOD	CONVERSION FACTOR
2023	0	1.00	0.0	100.0	1.0000
2022	1	1.12	13.0	87.0	0.9744
2021	2	1.15	25.0	75.0	0.8625
2020	3	1.16	35.0	65.0	0.7540
2019	4	1.18	44.0	56.0	0.6608
2018	5	1.22	51.0	49.0	0.5978
2017	6	1.24	58.0	42.0	0.5208
2016	7	1.26	63.0	37.0	0.4662
2015	8	1.27	68.0	32.0	0.4064
2014	9	1.28	72.0	28.0	0.3584
2013	10	1.30	76.0	24.0	0.3120
2012	11	1.32	80.0	20.0	0.2640
2011	12	1.35	84.0	16.0	0.2160
2010	13	1.38	87.0	13.0	0.1794
2009	14	1.39	91.0	9.0	0.1251
2008	15	1.42	95.0	5.0	0.0710
Residual		1.42	95.0	5.0	0.0710

**TWENTY (20) YEAR LIFE**

---

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION**

**20 YEAR LIFE**

**200% DECLINING BALANCE**

YEAR ACQUIRED	AGE	COST INDEX	PERCENT DEPRECIATION	PERCENT GOOD	CONVERSION FACTOR
2023	0	1.00	0.0	100.0	1.0000
2022	1	1.12	10.0	90.0	1.0080
2021	2	1.15	19.0	81.0	0.9315
2020	3	1.16	27.0	73.0	0.8468
2019	4	1.18	34.0	66.0	0.7788
2018	5	1.22	41.0	59.0	0.7198
2017	6	1.24	47.0	53.0	0.6572
2016	7	1.26	52.0	48.0	0.6048
2015	8	1.27	57.0	43.0	0.5461
2014	9	1.28	61.0	39.0	0.4992
2013	10	1.30	65.0	35.0	0.4550
2012	11	1.32	69.0	31.0	0.4092
2011	12	1.35	72.0	28.0	0.3780
2010	13	1.38	75.0	25.0	0.3450
2009	14	1.39	78.0	22.0	0.3058
2008	15	1.42	80.0	20.0	0.2840
2007	16	1.47	83.0	17.0	0.2499
2006	17	1.57	86.0	14.0	0.2198
2005	18	1.62	89.0	11.0	0.1782
2004	19	1.65	92.0	8.0	0.1320
2003	20	1.68	95.0	5.0	0.0840
Residual		1.68	95.0	5.0	0.0840

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION**

**30 YEAR LIFE**

**200% DECLINING BALANCE**

YEAR ACQUIRED	AGE	COST INDEX	PERCENT DEPRECIATION	PERCENT GOOD	CONVERSION FACTOR
2023	0	1.00	0.0	100.0	1.0000
2022	1	1.12	7.0	93.0	1.0416
2021	2	1.15	13.0	87.0	1.0005
2020	3	1.16	19.0	81.0	0.9396
2019	4	1.18	24.0	76.0	0.8968
2018	5	1.22	29.0	71.0	0.8662
2017	6	1.24	34.0	66.0	0.8184
2016	7	1.26	38.0	62.0	0.7812
2015	8	1.27	42.0	58.0	0.7366
2014	9	1.28	46.0	54.0	0.6912
2013	10	1.30	50.0	50.0	0.6500
2012	11	1.32	53.0	47.0	0.6204
2011	12	1.35	56.0	44.0	0.5940
2010	13	1.38	59.0	41.0	0.5658
2009	14	1.39	62.0	38.0	0.5282
2008	15	1.42	64.0	36.0	0.5112
2007	16	1.47	67.0	33.0	0.4851
2006	17	1.57	69.0	31.0	0.4867
2005	18	1.62	71.0	29.0	0.4698
2004	19	1.65	73.0	27.0	0.4455
2003	20	1.68	75.0	25.0	0.4200
2002	21	1.70	77.0	23.0	0.3910
2001	22	1.71	79.0	21.0	0.3591
2000	23	1.74	81.0	19.0	0.3306
1999	24	1.78	83.0	17.0	0.3026
1998	25	1.81	85.0	15.0	0.2715
1997	26	1.84	87.0	13.0	0.2392
1996	27	1.87	89.0	11.0	0.2057
1995	28	1.91	91.0	9.0	0.1719
1994	29	1.95	93.0	7.0	0.1365
1993	30	2.04	95.0	5.0	0.1020
Residual		2.04	95.0	5.0	0.1020



NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION  
 MOBILE HOMES SOLD ON OR AFTER JULY 1, 1982  
 16 YEAR STRAIGHT LINE

YEAR FIRST SOLD	AGE	COST INDEX	PERCENT DEPRECIATION	PERCENT GOOD	CONVERSION FACTOR
2023	0	1.00	0.0	100.0	1.0000
2022	1	1.13	5.0	95.0	1.0735
2021	2	1.18	10.0	90.0	1.0620
2020	3	1.20	15.0	85.0	1.0200
2019	4	1.26	20.0	80.0	1.0080
2018	5	1.29	25.0	75.0	0.9675
2017	6	1.30	30.0	70.0	0.9100
2016	7	1.30	35.0	65.0	0.8450
2015	8	1.30	40.0	60.0	0.7800
2014	9	1.34	45.0	55.0	0.7370
2013	10	1.37	50.0	50.0	0.6850
2012	11	1.43	55.0	45.0	0.6435
2011	12	1.47	60.0	40.0	0.5880
2010	13	1.53	65.0	35.0	0.5355
2009	14	1.59	70.0	30.0	0.4770
2008	15	1.53	75.0	25.0	0.3825
2007	16	1.55	80.0	20.0	0.3100
2006	17	1.57	80.0	20.0	0.3140
2005	18	1.66	80.0	20.0	0.3320
2004	19	1.79	80.0	20.0	0.3580
2003	20	1.83	80.0	20.0	0.3660
2002	21	1.90	80.0	20.0	0.3800
2001	22	1.91	80.0	20.0	0.3820
2000	23	1.93	80.0	20.0	0.3860
1999	24	1.93	80.0	20.0	0.3860
1998	25	1.95	80.0	20.0	0.3900
1997	26	1.96	80.0	20.0	0.3920
1996	27	1.97	80.0	20.0	0.3940
1995	28	2.08	80.0	20.0	0.4160
1994	29	2.20	80.0	20.0	0.4400
1993	30	2.22	80.0	20.0	0.4440
1992	31	2.23	80.0	20.0	0.4460
1991	32	2.29	80.0	20.0	0.4580

Continued on next page ...

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION**  
**MOBILE HOMES SOLD ON OR AFTER JULY 1, 1982**  
**16 YEAR STRAIGHT LINE (Continued)**

YEAR FIRST SOLD	AGE	COST INDEX	PERCENT DEPRECIATION	PERCENT GOOD	CONVERSION FACTOR
1990	33	2.44	80.0	20.0	0.4880
1989	34	2.45	80.0	20.0	0.4900
1988	35	2.51	80.0	20.0	0.5020
1987	36	2.59	80.0	20.0	0.5180
1986	37	2.67	80.0	20.0	0.5340
1985	38	2.77	80.0	20.0	0.5540
1984	39	2.70	80.0	20.0	0.5400
1983	40	2.70	80.0	20.0	0.5400
Residual		1.00	80.0	20.0	0.2000 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> For Mobile Homes Sold On or Before July 1, 1982.

**BILLBOARDS****NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION  
BILLBOARDS  
50 YEAR STRAIGHT LINE**

YEAR ACQUIRED	AGE	COST INDEX	PERCENT DEPRECIATION	PERCENT GOOD	CONVERSION FACTOR
2023	0	1.01	0.0	100.0	1.0100
2022	1	1.02	1.5	98.5	1.0047
2021	2	1.12	3.0	97.0	1.0864
2020	3	1.18	4.5	95.5	1.1269
2019	4	1.19	6.0	94.0	1.1186
2018	5	1.22	7.5	92.5	1.1285
2017	6	1.26	9.0	91.0	1.1466
2016	7	1.29	10.5	89.5	1.1546
2015	8	1.29	12.0	88.0	1.1352
2014	9	1.31	13.5	86.5	1.1332
2013	10	1.33	15.0	85.0	1.1305
2012	11	1.36	16.5	83.5	1.1356
2011	12	1.40	18.0	82.0	1.1480
2010	13	1.43	19.5	80.5	1.1512
2009	14	1.42	21.0	79.0	1.1218
2008	15	1.45	22.5	77.5	1.1238
2007	16	1.50	24.0	76.0	1.1400
2006	17	1.56	25.5	74.5	1.1622
2005	18	1.63	27.0	73.0	1.1899
2004	19	1.73	28.5	71.5	1.2370
2003	20	1.80	30.0	70.0	1.2600
2002	21	1.83	31.5	68.5	1.2536
2001	22	1.86	33.0	67.0	1.2462
2000	23	1.89	34.5	65.5	1.2380
1999	24	1.96	36.0	64.0	1.2544
1998	25	1.98	37.5	62.5	1.2375
1997	26	2.02	39.0	61.0	1.2322
1996	27	2.05	40.5	59.5	1.2198
1995	28	2.08	42.0	58.0	1.2064

Continued on next page ...

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION**

**BILLBOARDS**

**50 YEAR STRAIGHT LINE (Continued)**

YEAR ACQUIRED	AGE	COST INDEX	PERCENT DEPRECIATION	PERCENT GOOD	CONVERSION FACTOR
1994	29	2.14	43.5	56.5	1.2091
1993	30	2.25	45.0	55.0	1.2375
1992	31	2.31	46.5	53.5	1.2359
1991	32	2.37	48.0	52.0	1.2324
1990	33	2.45	49.5	50.5	1.2373
1989	34	2.52	51.0	49.0	1.2348
1988	35	2.59	52.5	47.5	1.2303
1987	36	2.64	54.0	46.0	1.2144
1986	37	2.70	55.5	44.5	1.2015
1985	38	2.77	57.0	43.0	1.1911
1984	39	2.87	58.5	41.5	1.1911
1983	40	2.98	60.0	40.0	1.1920
1982	41	3.15	61.5	38.5	1.2128
1981	42	3.43	63.0	37.0	1.2691
1980	43	3.76	64.5	35.5	1.3348
1979	44	4.12	66.0	34.0	1.4008
1978	45	4.43	67.5	32.5	1.4398
1977	46	4.85	69.0	31.0	1.5035
1976	47	5.26	70.5	29.5	1.5517
1975	48	5.69	72.0	28.0	1.5932
1974	49	6.33	73.5	26.5	1.6775
1973	50	6.88	75.0	25.0	1.7200
Residual		6.88	75.0	25.0	1.7200

# SPECIAL PROPERTIES

## 2023-24 PERSONAL PROPERTY MANUAL: VALUATION GUIDELINES

### SHORT-LIFE PROPERTY

**Expected Life ..... Three (3) years**

Short-Life Property consists of items prone to rapid obsolescence or susceptible to breakage, loss or abnormal wear and tear. Examples include:

Linens	Uniforms
Glassware	Pots, Pans, Utensils
Barware	Motion Picture Prints
Silverware	Rental Video Tapes, DVDs, CDs

#### Jigs, Dies, and Molds

Patterns, jigs, dies and molds fall into this category when the type of product manufactured, industry class, use of caustic chemicals, or physical deterioration associated with production volume act to shorten their useful lives and thus require their frequent replacement. Examples include injection molds for plastic parts of high-tech devices or dies used in heavy equipment production.

Ideally, assessors should identify the industrial application and determine the actual service lives of equipment used in current production from owner declarations or surveys of average lives from individual manufacturers before classifying such property as Short-life.

#### Digital Cameras

Digital cameras fall into two basic categories: professional and snapshot. In recent years, consumer-grade, digital snapshot and video cameras have become a generic commodity. They offer small, flimsy LCD monitors, low image resolution, and lack advanced features like interchangeable lenses. Only snapshot cameras qualify as Short-life property.

### INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Life expectancies for computers and peripherals fall into four broad categories:

<b>PCs , tablets, and associated peripherals .....</b>	<b>Three (3) years</b>
<b>Mini-computers (AS 400, VAX) .....</b>	<b>Three (3) years</b>
<b>Servers .....</b>	<b>Five (5) years</b>
<b>Mainframe computers (IBM 360).....</b>	<b>Seven (7) years</b>

An information system consists of computers and peripheral equipment used for processing normal business transactions and the maintenance, retrieval, and analysis of business records.

A computer functions as a programmable, electronically-activated device capable of accepting information, applying prescribed processes to the information, and supplying the results of these processes with or without human intervention. It usually contains a central processing unit that provides storage, logic, arithmetic, and control capabilities. Observe that adding machines and electronic calculators do not fall into this category.

To assign appropriate expected lives to computing equipment, assessors need to recognize the differences among mainframes, servers, client computers and personal computers.

Recent advances in computing technology make differentiating mainframes, minicomputers and servers difficult, especially for laymen. When in doubt, consult manufacturer marketing divisions, service literature, or websites to determine how they classify their various product lines.

A mainframe serves as a high-performance computer used for large-scale computing environments that demand greater availability and security than smaller-scale machines can offer. Banks, government agencies, insurance companies, credit card companies, and other organizations that perform massive transaction processing typically use mainframe systems. It is also possible to obtain a server which contains many "blades," each of which is used for a single application.<sup>2</sup> Currently, there are blade servers that have as many as 160 blades.

Mainframes should not be confused with servers, or with a server that uses software to spin off many virtual servers, each with its own computer operating system. Servers usually cost considerably more than personal computers, have more processing power and substantial amounts of computer memory. They are therefore significantly more expensive than most personal computers and they are often kept in service longer than personal computers. Servers are often dedicated to specific tasks like

- Transaction processing (On Line Transaction or OLT servers)
- print queuing and printing (print server)
- running mission critical software, clustering, fail-over and load-balancing (application server)
- audio and video transmission (audio video server)
- exchanging short bursts of written information and opinions in an environment that offers real-time discussions (chat servers)
- sending and receiving faxes without using fax machines (fax server)
- File Transfer Protocol – moving files between computers while providing security and, organization, and transfer control (FTP server)

Historically, mainframes have been associated with centralized rather than distributed computing, although that distinction has blurred as smaller computers become more powerful and mainframes become more multi-purpose. Today, mainframes can serve both distributed users and smaller servers in computing networks. Interestingly, a mainframe actually resides within a server box.

---

<sup>2</sup> A major advantage of a blade server is that it dramatically reduces cabling requirements.

A key distinguishing feature of a mainframe is that it takes computing power away from end users and puts it in a central location. Another way to visualize a mainframe is to think of the computer as a super server, with multiple operating systems.

Here is a link to the [Family Tree And Chronology of some of the older IBM Mainframes](#). This link will take you to the [IBM page for System Z Mainframes](#).

By comparison, minicomputers are stand-alone computers (computer systems with attached terminals and other devices) sold to small and mid-size businesses for general business applications and to large enterprises for department-level operations. In recent years, the minicomputer has evolved into the "mid-range server" and is part of a network. IBM's [AS/400e](#) is a good example.

Peripheral equipment consists of the auxiliary machines which are designed to be placed under the control of a central processing unit. Peripheral equipment may include card readers, card punches, mass storage units, paper tape equipment, keypunches, data-entry devices, teleprinters, terminals, tape drives, disc drives, disc files, disc packs, visual image projector tubes, card sorters, plotters, collators, small inkjet printers, small laser printers, and small desktop all-in-one devices (e.g. printer/fax/scanner combination) that are sold as commodities in retail outlets and which are rapidly replaced as faster machines with new features are added.

Although one could classify computers by processor architecture, number of users supported, total system throughput, etc, ultimately the classification boils down to total system cost and the total time required to amortize the assets. Again, taxpayer records that reveal the actual service lives and disposition values of their own data processing equipment provide the best source of verifiable market data.

## **TAXABLE SOFTWARE (NOT ASSOCIATED WITH COMPUTER-INTEGRATED MACHINERY)**

---

**Taxable Software not associated with computer-integrated machinery..... Three (3) year life**  
Nevada law treats standard, prewritten software programs as tangible personal property.<sup>3</sup> A standard prewritten program, often called canned or off-the-shelf software, means a generic application not originally developed and produced for a specific user. This includes any programs, procedures, rules, and associated documentation pertaining to the operation of a computer system. Custom software programs consist of original, one-of-a-kind computer applications developed under contract exclusively for the particular requirements of a specific user. Custom computer programs qualify as exempt intangible personal property pursuant to NRS 361.228.

---

<sup>3</sup> **According to the IRS**, "Computer software is not a section 197 intangible even if acquired in connection with the acquisition of a business, if it meets all of the following tests.

- It is readily available for purchase by the general public.
- It is subject to a nonexclusive license.
- It has not been substantially modified.

If the software meets the tests above, it can be depreciated and may qualify for the section 179 expense deduction and the special depreciation allowance (if applicable)." <http://www.irs.gov/publications/p225/ch07.html>

## COMPUTER-INTEGRATED MACHINERY

---

**Expected Life:** ..... **Seven (7) years**

Computer integrated machinery, including its integrated programming or software, exhibits the following characteristics:

- The machinery and computer sell as a single unit
- The machinery cannot operate without the computer and the computer cannot perform functions outside the machinery.
- The components of the computer form an integral, structural part of the equipment itself; it is not economically or functionally feasible to replace the computer without replacing the entire machine.
- For income tax purposes, depreciation accrues to the total cost of the machine and computer as a unit.
- The capabilities of the machine cannot be expanded by substituting a more complex computer for the original.
- Embedded programming or pre-loaded software designed primarily for the function of the machine into which it is integrated runs the computer.

Examples of computer-integrated machinery include computer driven mills; computer integrated manufacturing machinery; computer integrated fabrication machinery; computerized machine lathes; and computerized assembly machinery.

## COMPUTERIZED EQUIPMENT

---

**Expected Life:**

**Free-standing computer system** ..... **Seven (7) years or**  
**Generic personal computer** ..... **Three (3) years**  
**Equipment component**..... **NAICS industry class life**

This category includes machines controlled by computers that sell as a separate unit from the machine and can perform additional functions outside the machine. The assessor should assign expected lives to the two components separately; the computer equipment has the same expected life as similar computer equipment; the machinery has the expected life assigned to its specific industry.

Examples Include:

Computerized Machine Lathes,  
Computerized Assembly Machinery,  
Cash Management Systems,  
3-D Printers.



## HIGH-TECH MEDICAL DIAGNOSTIC EQUIPMENT

---

**Expected Life:** ..... **Five (5) years**

High-tech medical diagnostic equipment exhibits these characteristics:

- Used in medical or dental facilities;
- Subject to accelerated functional and economic obsolescence caused by rapid technological development.

Examples include:

[Cardiac Ultrasonic Scanners](#)  
[CAT \(Comp Tomography\) Scanners](#)  
[Diagnostic Ultrasounds](#)  
[General Ultrasonic Scanners](#)  
[MRI \(Magnetic\) Scanners](#)  
[Nuclear Medicine Cameras](#)  
[OB/GYN Ultrasonic Scanners](#)  
[PET Scanners \(Positron Emission\)](#)  
[All Portable Units of Same](#)

## HIGH-TECH ELECTRONIC MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

---

**Expected Life:**

**Cardiac laser units** ..... **Three (3) years**

**Other items** ..... **Seven (7) years**

High-tech electronic medical equipment exhibits these characteristics:

- Used in medical or dental facilities;
- Subject to accelerated functional and economic obsolescence caused by rapid technological development.

Examples include patient monitors of all kinds:

[Anesthesia Monitors, Machines  
and Devices](#)  
[Apnea Monitors](#)  
[Blood Pressure Monitors](#)  
[Chart Recorders](#)  
[Defibs](#)  
[Dopplers](#)  
[EEG Machines](#)  
[EKG Machines](#)

[External Pace Makers](#)  
[Heart Rate Devices](#)  
[Medical Laser Units](#)  
[Neurological Monitors](#)  
[Oximeters](#)  
[Oxygen Analyzers](#)  
[Spirometers](#)  
[Systolic Monitors](#)  
[Temperature Monitors](#)

## OFFICE FURNITURE, RETAIL SALES EQUIPMENT, OTHER

This category includes furniture and equipment that can be found across industries.

<b>Description</b>	<b>Life in Years</b>
<b>Air Conditioners</b> .....	15
<b>Air Conditioners, Window</b> .....	7
<b>Cash Registers (electronic)</b> .....	7
<b>Coin-wrap Equipment</b> .....	15
<b>Copy and Duplicating Machines</b> .....	5
<b>Cabinets and Shelving</b> .....	15
<b>Check-out Counters</b> .....	15
<b>Data Processing Equipment (See Also Information Systems)</b> .....	7
<b>Décor</b> .....	15
<b>Displays, Cases, and Racks</b> .....	15
<b>Mailing Machines</b> .....	7
<b>Office Furniture (Desks, Chairs, Filing Cabinets)</b> .....	15
<b>Office Kitchen Appliances (Microwave ovens, refrigerators)</b> .....	15
<b>POS – Point-of-Sale Computer Systems<sup>4</sup></b> .....	7
<b>Signs<sup>5</sup> (Other than <a href="#">billboards</a> and electronic)</b> .....	15
<b>Signs, Electronic</b> .....	7
<b>Sound Systems (background and public address)</b> .....	7

## MOBILE OR MANUFACTURED HOMES

This section applies only to mobile or manufactured homes classified as personal property. Pursuant to NRS 361.561, those units identified as a "travel trailer," "utility trailer" and "van conversion," in chapter 482 of NRS and any other vehicle required to be registered with the department of motor vehicles and public safety are subject to property tax unless registered and taxed pursuant to Chapter 371 of NRS. Such unregistered units and vehicles must be taxed in the manner provided in NRS 361.562 to 361.5644, inclusive.

The sticker issued pursuant to NRS 361.5643 must be affixed to a mobile or manufactured home in such a way that the sticker is clearly visible from the street. The window decal is not required for licensed mobile units or on units considered real property and may be issued at the option of the county assessor.

<sup>4</sup> Point-of-Sale systems include all peripherals and handheld devices used to take electronic payments or to collect related data with the exception of smartphones, tablets and POS tablets. Smartphones, tablets and POS tablets should be given a three year life.

<sup>5</sup> See Appendix F to determine whether signs are real or personal property. Personal property signs include vinyl and fabric banners and sign-waving mannequins.

NRS 361.325(3) segregates mobile homes into two different categories for assessment purposes based on age. Mobile homes sold on or after July 1, 1982 shall be classified according to those factors which most closely determine their useful lives. In establishing the value of other mobile homes, the commission shall begin with the retail selling price and depreciate it by 5 percent per year, but not below 20 percent of its original amount. The assessment ratio in all cases is 35 percent of the computed taxable values. See NAC 361.130 for additional information on the calculation of value for mobile homes.

Depreciation schedules and cost conversion factors apply to the 2022-23 secured and unsecured tax rolls. The 2022-23 Cost Conversion Index for Mobile or Manufactured Homes appears on page [8](#) of this Manual.

## **B I L L B O A R D S**

---

[NRS 361.013](#) defines a billboard as ". . . a sign that directs attention to a business, commodity, service, entertainment or attraction that is sold, offered or exists at a location other than the premises on which the sign is located."

[NRS 361.227](#) requires that depreciation of a billboard must be calculated at 1.5 percent of the cost of replacement for each year after the year of acquisition of the billboard, up to a maximum of 50 years. Additional information on the calculation of billboards may be found in NAC 361.1305.

Depreciation schedules and cost conversion factors apply to the 2022-2023 secured and unsecured tax rolls. The 2022-23 Cost Conversion Index for Billboards may be found on page 9 of this manual.

# LIFE EXPECTANCY GUIDELINES

2023-24 PERSONAL PROPERTY MANUAL

## NAICS Industry

<u>Code</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Life in Years</u>
11	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	

For the purposes of this manual, the following descriptions apply only to those items which can be classified as Personal Property. The designated life does not apply to Real Property or fixtures which have been converted to Real Property.

111	<p><b>Crop Production</b> ..... 15</p> <p>Personal property includes machinery and equipment such as <a href="#">tractors</a>, <a href="#">combines</a>, <a href="#">hay balers</a>, <a href="#">forage harvesters</a>, unlicensed farm vehicles including <a href="#">utility trailers</a>, <a href="#">wagons</a> and utensils used to grow crops mainly for food and fiber. The subsection comprises establishments, such as farms, orchards, groves, greenhouses, and nurseries, primarily engaged in growing crops, plants, vines, or trees (including Christmas trees) and their seeds.</p> <p><b>Itemized Equipment</b></p> <p><a href="#">Fertilizer Distribution</a> ..... 10</p> <p>Laser sending and receiving equipment ..... 10</p> <p><a href="#">Seed cleaning machinery</a> and equipment ..... 20</p> <p><a href="#">Seed cleaning equipment – portable</a> ..... 10</p>	15
112	<p><b>Animal Production</b> ..... 15</p> <p>Personal property includes machinery and equipment used to raise or fatten animals for the sale of animals or animal products. The subsection comprises establishments, such as ranches, farms, and feedlots primarily engaged in keeping, grazing, breeding, or feeding animals. These animals are kept for the products they produce or for eventual sale.</p> <p><b>Itemized Equipment</b></p> <p>1125 <a href="#">Animal Aquaculture</a>, including nets and pens ..... 7</p> <p>11212 <a href="#">Dairy Production</a> ..... 15</p> <p>1123 <a href="#">Egg Packing Equipment</a> ..... 20</p>	15
113	<p><b>Forestry and Logging</b> ..... 15</p> <p>Personal property includes machinery and equipment used to: (1) cut timber; (2) cut and transport timber; and (3) produce wood chips in the field, including stationary saw mills, skidders, and log loaders.</p> <p><b>Itemized Equipment</b></p> <p>Chain saws ..... 7</p> <p><a href="#">Portable saw mill</a> ..... 7</p>	15

## 21 MINING

For the purposes of this manual, the following descriptions apply only to those items which can be classified as Personal Property. The designated life does not apply to Real Property or fixtures which have been converted to Real Property.

2111	<p><b>Oil and Gas Extraction</b> ..... 20</p> <p>Personal property used in oil and gas extraction are used to explore for crude petroleum and natural gas. A typical example of personal property in this category would include inventory and spare parts.</p> <p><b>Itemized Equipment</b></p> <p><a href="#">Bolted and fiberglass tanks</a> ..... 15</p> <p><a href="#">Drilling rigs</a> ..... 15</p> <p><a href="#">Heaters, treaters, knockout dryer, separators, conditioning equipment</a> ..... 15</p> <p><a href="#">LACT units, metering devices, manifolds</a> ..... 15</p> <p><a href="#">Motors, engines, drive units</a> ..... 10</p> <p><a href="#">Secondary recovery (injection pumps, re-pressure equipment)</a> ..... 15</p> <p><a href="#">Transformers</a> ..... 30</p>
2122	<p><b>Metal Ore Mining</b> ..... 15</p> <p>Personal property used in developing the mine site, mining or quarrying dimension stone. A typical example of personal property in this category would include inventory and spare parts.</p> <p><b>Itemized Equipment</b></p> <p><a href="#">Oxygen generation</a> ..... 20</p> <p>Mobile equipment, heavy use* ..... 7</p>
2123	<p><b>Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying</b> ..... 15</p> <p>Personal property used in developing the mine site, mining or quarrying dimension stone. A typical example of personal property in this category would include inventory and spare parts.</p>

---

\* Heavy use is defined as in operation for more than one shift per day, seven days a week. Mining mobile equipment eligible for this category includes haul packs, loaders, shovels, dozers, graders, backhoes, drilling trucks, and excavators.



**Specialty Trade construction Cont.**

- [Air drills](#)
- [Asphalt plants](#)
- [Asphalt spreaders](#)
- [Backhoe/loaders](#)
- [Carryalls](#)
- [Cement mixers/spreaders](#)
- [Crusher/crushing plant](#)
- [Roadrollers/sheepsfoot rollers](#)
- [Crawler cranes/ tractors](#)
- [Ditchers/diggers](#)
- [Earthmoving scrapers](#)
- [Excavators](#)
- [Fork lifts](#)
- [Front end loaders / bucket loaders](#)
- [Mixmobiles](#)
- [Paving equipment](#)
- [Portable shop](#)
- [Portable storage bins](#)
- [Portable storage tanks](#)
- [Power hoists](#)
- [Power shovels](#)
- [Sand classifiers and drags](#)
- [Scarifiers and rollers](#)
- [Scrap metal balers](#)
- [Scrubber screens and plant feeders](#)
- [Welder](#)
- [Wiring Equipment](#)

**Other Itemized Equipment**

**Cranes**

<a href="#">Bridge</a> .....	20
<a href="#">Jib</a> .....	20
<a href="#">Mobile Telescopic</a> .....	10
<a href="#">Electric generating equipment</a> .....	20
<a href="#">Electronic controlled infrared/laser instruments</a> .....	10
Power tools (saws, drills, etc.) .....	7
Hand tools.....	7
<a href="#">Mobile equipment</a> , heavy use <sup>6</sup> .....	7

---

<sup>6</sup> Heavy use is defined as in operation for more than one shift per day, seven days a week

### 31 MANUFACTURING

**For the purposes of this manual, the following descriptions apply only to those items which can be classified as Personal Property. The designated life does not apply to Real Property or fixtures which have been converted to Real Property.**

<b>311</b>	<b>Food .....</b>	<b>15</b>
	<p>Personal property used in this industry transform livestock and agricultural products into products for intermediate or final consumption. The food products manufactured in these establishments are typically sold to wholesalers or retailers for distribution to consumers, but establishments primarily engaged in retailing bakery and candy products made on the premises not for immediate consumption are included. Includes equipment such as <a href="#">walk-in coolers</a>, <a href="#">freezers</a> and other <a href="#">refrigeration</a>, <a href="#">grain tanks</a>, <a href="#">bottling</a> and <a href="#">canning equipment</a> in the following industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3111 Animal food manufacturing</li> <li>3112 Grain and oil seed milling</li> <li>3113 Sugar and confectionery product manufacturing</li> <li>3114 Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing</li> <li>31141 Frozen food manufacturing</li> <li>31142 Fruit and vegetable canning</li> <li>3115 Dairy product manufacturing</li> <li>3116 Animal slaughtering and processing</li> <li>3117 Seafood product preparation and packaging</li> <li>3118 Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing</li> <li>311811 Retail bakeries</li> <li>311812 Commercial bakeries</li> <li>3119 Other food manufacturing, such as honey processing</li> </ul> <p><b>Itemized Equipment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cereal manufacturing ..... 20</li> <li><a href="#">Grain elevators</a>, non-farm ..... 20</li> <li>Mechanical portion of <a href="#">packing</a> and <a href="#">sorting line equipment 2<sup>nd</sup> view</a> ..... 30</li> <li>Electronic portion of line equipment<sup>7</sup> ..... 10</li> </ul>	
<b>312</b>	<b>Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing .....</b>	<b>15</b>
	<p>Personal property used to manufacture beverages and tobacco products. Please note that ice manufacturing, while not a beverage, is included with nonalcoholic beverage manufacturing because it uses the same production process as water purification.</p>	

<sup>7</sup> If electronic component's original cost cannot be separated from other line assets, use 20 years.



312	<p><b>Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing Cont.</b></p> <p>Manufacturing processes include:</p> <p>31211 Soft drink manufacturing</p> <p>31212 Breweries</p> <p>31213 Wineries</p> <p>31214 Distilleries</p> <p><b>Itemized Equipment</b></p> <p>Cold Storage and Ice-making equipment ..... 20</p>	
313	<p><b>Textile Mills</b> ..... 15</p> <p>Personal property used in the main processes in this industry which include preparation and spinning of fiber, knitting or weaving of fabric, and the finishing of the textile.</p>	
314	<p><b>Textile Product</b> ..... 15</p> <p>Personal property used in creation of textile products. With a few exceptions, processes used in this industry are generally cut and sew (i.e., purchasing fabric and cutting and sewing to make non-apparel textile products, such as sheets and towels).</p>	
315	<p><b>Apparel Manufacturing</b> ..... 15</p> <p>Personal property used in the Apparel Manufacturing industry. This industry includes a diverse range of establishments manufacturing full lines of ready-to-wear apparel and custom apparel: apparel contractors, performing cutting or sewing operations on materials owned by others; jobbers performing entrepreneurial functions involved in apparel manufacture; and tailors, manufacturing custom garments for individual clients.</p>	
316	<p><b>Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing</b> ..... 15</p> <p>Personal property used to transform hides into leather by tanning or curing and fabricating the leather into products for final consumption. It also includes the manufacture of similar products from other materials, including products (except apparel) made from "leather substitutes," such as rubber, plastics, or textiles It includes dyeing or dressing furs.</p>	
321	<p><b>Wood Product Manufacturing</b>..... 15</p> <p>The production processes of the Wood Product Manufacturing sub sector include sawing, planing, shaping, laminating, and assembling of wood products starting from logs that are cut into bolts, or lumber that then may be further cut, or shaped by <a href="#">lathes</a> or other <a href="#">shaping tools</a>. The lumber or other transformed wood shapes may also be subsequently planed or smoothed, and assembled into finished products, such as wood containers.</p>	

322	<b>Paper Manufacturing</b> .....	15
3221	<b>Pulp, paper and paperboards mills</b> .....	15
	Personal property used in the manufacturing of pulp and involves separating the cellulose fibers from other impurities in wood or used paper. The manufacturing of paper involves matting these fibers into a sheet.	
3222	<b>Converted Paper Product Manufacturing</b> .....	15
	Personal property used in the manufacture of paperboard containers including corrugating, cutting, and shaping machinery to form paperboard into containers. Paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing establishments cut and coat paper and foil. Stationery product manufacturing establishments make a variety of paper products used for writing, filing, and similar applications. Other converted paper product manufacturing includes, in particular, the conversion of sanitary paper stock into such things as tissue paper and disposable diapers.	
323	<b>Printing and related support activities</b> .....	15
	Personal property including presses, used to transfer an image from a plate, screen, film, or computer file to some medium, such as paper, plastics, metal, textile articles, or wood. The most prominent of these methods is to transfer the image from a plate or screen to the medium (lithographic, gravure, screen, and flexographic printing). When publishing and printing are done in the same establishment, the establishment is classified under Industry Code 51, Information.	
	<b>Itemized Equipment</b>	
	<a href="#">Digital</a> or <a href="#">non-impact printing equipment</a> .....	5
	(Uses a computer file to directly “drive” the printing mechanism to create the image)	
	<a href="#">Blue Print Machines</a> .....	15
	<a href="#">Blue Print Machines – small table model</a> .....	7
	<a href="#">3-D Printers</a> .....	7
324	<b>Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing</b> .....	20
	Personal property used to transform crude petroleum and coal into usable products. The dominant process is petroleum refining that involves the separation of crude petroleum into component products through such techniques as cracking and distillation. Products such as <a href="#">asphalt coatings</a> and petroleum lubricating oils are made.	

325	<b>Chemical Manufacturing</b> .....	15
3251	<b>Basic Chemical Manufacturing</b> .....	15
	Personal property used in both basic chemical processes, such as thermal cracking and distillation, and in petrochemical processes, such as (1) manufacturing acyclic (i.e., aliphatic) hydrocarbons such as ethylene, propylene, and butylenes made from refined petroleum or liquid hydrocarbon and/or (2) manufacturing cyclic aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene, styrene, xylene, ethyl benzene, and cumene made from refined petroleum or liquid hydrocarbons.	
3254	<b>Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing</b> .....	15
	Personal property used in one or more of the following: (1) manufacturing biological and medicinal products; (2) processing (i.e., <a href="#">grading</a> , <a href="#">grinding</a> , and <a href="#">milling</a> ) botanical drugs and herbs; (3) isolating active medicinal principals from botanical drugs and herbs; and (4) manufacturing pharmaceutical products intended for internal and external consumption in such forms as <a href="#">ampoules</a> , <a href="#">tablets</a> , capsules, vials, ointments, powders, solutions, and suspensions.	
3255	<b>Paint, Coating, and Adhesive Manufacturing</b> .....	15
	Personal property used to (1) mix pigments, solvents, and binders into paints and other coatings, such as stains, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, shellacs, and water repellant coatings for concrete and masonry, and/or (2) manufacture allied paint products, such as putties, paint and varnish removers, paint brush cleaners, and <a href="#">frit</a> .	
326	<b>Plastics and Rubber Products</b> .....	15
3261	<b>Plastics Product Manufacturing</b> .....	15
	Personal property used in processing new or spent (i.e., recycled) plastics resins into intermediate or final products, using such processes as <a href="#">compression molding</a> ; <a href="#">extrusion molding</a> ; <a href="#">injection molding</a> ; <a href="#">blow molding</a> ; and <a href="#">casting</a> .	
	<b>Itemized Equipment</b>	
	Special tools .....	7
3262	<b>Rubber Product Manufacturing</b> .....	15
	Personal property used in the industry group comprised of establishments primarily engaged in processing natural, and synthetic or reclaimed rubber materials into intermediate or final products using processes such as vulcanizing, <a href="#">cementing</a> , <a href="#">molding</a> , <a href="#">extruding</a> , and <a href="#">lathe-cutting</a> .	
	<b>Itemized Equipment</b>	
	Special tools .....	7

327

**Nonmetallic Mineral Product..... 20**

Personal property used to transform mined or quarried nonmetallic minerals, such as sand, gravel, stone, clay, and [refractory materials](#), into products for intermediate or final consumption. Processes used include grinding, mixing, cutting, shaping, and honing.

**3271 Clay Product and Refractory Manufacturing ..... 15**

Personal property used in shaping, molding, glazing, and firing pottery, ceramics, and plumbing fixtures made entirely or partly of clay or other ceramic materials.

**3272 Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing ..... 15**

Personal property used in manufacturing glass and/or glass products. Establishments in this industry may manufacture glass and/or glass products by melting silica sand or cullet or purchasing glass.

**Itemized Equipment**

Special tools ..... 5

**3273 Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing ..... 20**

Personal property used in manufacturing Portland, natural, masonry, pozzalanic, and other hydraulic cements

**Itemized Equipment**

[Quarry equipment](#){XE "quarry equipment"} ([Yahoo search](#))..... 15

[Portable ready-mix plants](#) ..... 15

**3274 Lime & Gypsum Product Manufacturing ..... 20**

Personal property used in [manufacturing lime](#) from calcitic limestone, dolomitic limestone, or other calcareous materials, such as coral, chalk, and shells. Lime manufacturing establishments may mine, quarry, collect, or purchase the sources of calcium carbonate.

**3279 Abrasive Product Manufacturing..... 20**

Personal property used in manufacturing abrasive grinding wheels of natural or synthetic materials, abrasive-coated products, and other abrasive products.

**327991 Cut Stone and Stone Product Manufacturing..... 15**

Personal property used in cutting, shaping, and finishing granite, marble, limestone, slate, and other stone for building and miscellaneous uses. Stone product manufacturing establishments may mine, quarry, or purchase stone.

331

**Primary Metal Manufacturing ..... 20**

Personal property used to smelt and/or refine ferrous and nonferrous metals from ore, pig or scrap, using electrometallurgical and other process metallurgical techniques. Metal alloys and super alloys are also manufactured by introducing other chemical elements to pure metals. The output of smelting and refining, usually in ingot form, is used in rolling,

drawing, and extruding operations to make sheet, strip, bar, rod, or wire, and in molten form to make castings and other basic metal products.

Includes:

3311 Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing

**Itemized Equipment**

Special Tools ..... 7

**332 Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing ..... 15**

Personal property is used to transform metal into intermediate or end products, other than machinery, computers and electronics, and metal furniture or treating metals and metal formed products fabricated elsewhere. Important fabricated metal processes are forging, stamping, bending, forming, and machining, used to shape individual pieces of metal; and other processes, such as welding and assembling, used to join separate parts together.

**Itemized Equipment**

Special Tools ..... 5

**333 Machinery Manufacturing..... 15**

Personal property used to create end products that apply mechanical force, for example, the application of gears and levers, to perform work. Some important processes for the manufacture of machinery are [forging](#), [stamping](#), [bending](#), [forming](#), and [machining](#) that are used to shape individual pieces of metal. Processes, such as welding and assembling are used to join separate parts together. Although these processes are similar to those used in metal fabricating establishments, machinery manufacturing is different because it typically employs multiple [metal forming processes](#) in manufacturing the various parts of the machine.

**333314 Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing ..... 15**

Personal property used in: (1) [manufacturing optical instruments and lens](#), such as binoculars, microscopes (except electron, proton), telescopes, prisms, and lenses (except ophthalmic); (2) coating or polishing lenses (except ophthalmic); and (3) mounting lenses (except ophthalmic).

**334 Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing .....7**

Personal property [used in the manufacture of computers](#), computer peripherals, communications equipment, and similar electronic products and components. The design and use of integrated circuits and the application of highly specialized miniaturization technologies are common elements in the production technologies of the computer and electronic industry.

**3341 Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing .....7**

Personal property [used in manufacturing and/or assembling electronic computers](#), such as mainframes, personal computers, workstations, laptops, and computer servers; and computer peripheral equipment, such as storage devices, printers, monitors, input/output devices and terminals.

Personal property [used in manufacturing wire telephone and data communications equipment](#). These products may be standalone or board-level components of a larger system. Examples of products made by these establishments are [central office switching equipment](#), cordless telephones (except cellular), [PBX equipment](#), telephones, telephone answering machines, [LAN modems](#), [multi-user modems](#), and other [data communications equipment](#), such as bridges, hubs, routers, and gateways.

**3343 Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing ..... 10**

Personal property used in manufacturing electronic audio and video equipment for home entertainment, motor vehicle, public address and musical instrument amplifications. Examples of products made include video cassette recorders, televisions, stereo equipment, speaker systems, household-type video cameras, jukeboxes, and amplifiers for musical instruments and public address systems.

**3344 Semiconductor and Other Electronic Components ..... 5**

Personal property [used in manufacturing semiconductors](#) and other components for electronic applications. Examples of products made by these establishments are capacitors, resistors, microprocessors, bare and loaded printed circuit boards, electron tubes, electronic connectors, and computer modems.

Includes:

[clean room equipment](#), [crystal growing equipment](#), [deionized water systems](#), [encapsulation equipment](#), photo mask and wafer manufacturing equipment, semiconductor chemical and gas systems, semiconductor electrical systems, and semiconductor test equipment.

**3345 Navigation, Measuring, Medical, Control Instrument Manufacturing ..... 7**

Personal property used in manufacturing navigational, measuring, electro medical, and control instruments. Examples of products made by these establishments are aeronautical instruments, appliance regulators and controls (except switches), laboratory analytical instruments, navigation and guidance systems, and physical properties testing equipment.

**335 Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing ..... 15**

Personal property used to manufacture products that [generate](#), [distribute](#) and use [electrical power](#), such as electric lamp bulbs, lighting fixtures, small and major electrical appliances,

electric motors, generators, transformers, switchgear apparatus, devices for storing electrical power (e.g., batteries), for transmitting electricity (e.g., insulated wire), and wiring devices (e.g., electrical outlets, fuse boxes, and light switches).

**336           Transportation Equipment Manufacturing ..... 15**

Personal property used in production processes similar to those of other machinery manufacturing establishments - bending, forming, welding, machining, and assembling metal or plastic parts into components and finished products.

The section includes:

3361           Motor Vehicle Manufacturing

3362           Motor Vehicle Body & Trailer Manufacturing

3363           Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing

3365           Railroad Rolling Stock Manufacturing

**3364           Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing..... 15**

Personal property used in one or more of the following: (1) manufacturing complete aircraft, missiles, or space vehicles; (2) manufacturing aerospace engines, propulsion units, auxiliary equipment or parts; (3) developing and making prototypes of aerospace products; (4) aircraft conversion (i.e., major modifications to systems); and (5) [complete aircraft or propulsion systems overhaul](#) and rebuilding (i.e., periodic restoration of aircraft to original design specifications).

This section includes:

336412   Aircraft Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing

**337           Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing ..... 10**

Personal property used to make furniture and related articles, such as mattresses, window blinds, cabinets, and fixtures. The processes used in the manufacture of furniture include the cutting, bending, molding, laminating, and assembly of such materials as wood, metal, glass, plastics, and rattan.

**339           Miscellaneous Manufacturing ..... 15**

Personal property used in the manufacture of products as diverse as medical equipment and supplies, jewelry, sporting goods, toys, and office supplies.

**33991       Jewelry and Silverware Manufacturing ..... 15**

Personal property used in: (1) manufacturing, engraving, chasing, or etching jewelry; (2) manufacturing metal personal goods (i.e., small articles carried on or about the person, such as compacts or cigarette cases); (3) manufacturing, engraving, chasing, or etching precious metal solid, precious metal clad, or pewter cutlery and flatware; (4) manufacturing, engraving, chasing, or etching personal metal goods (i.e., small articles carried on or about the person, such

as compacts or cigarette cases); (5) stamping coins; (6) manufacturing unassembled jewelry parts and stock shop products, such as sheet, wire, and tubing; (7) cutting, slabbing, tumbling, carving, engraving, polishing, or faceting precious or semiprecious stones and gems; (8) re-cutting, re-polishing, and setting gem stones; and (9) drilling, sawing, and peeling cultured and costume pearls.

**4 2    W H O L E S A L E    T R A D E**

**For the purposes of this manual, the following descriptions apply only to those items which can be classified as Personal Property. The designated life does not apply to Real Property or fixtures which have been converted to Real Property.**

**423            Wholesale Trade Fixtures and Equipment ..... 15**

Trade fixtures (as opposed to fixtures) and equipment are used in establishments engaged in wholesaling merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. Wholesalers sell merchandise to other businesses and normally operate from a warehouse or office. See also separate listings for specific types of equipment.

423440 Other Commercial Equipment Merchant Wholesalers (lockers (except refrigerated) merchant wholesalers) Example: Product Delivery Lockers retail and e-commerce

423740, Refrigeration Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers (lockers, refrigerated, merchant wholesalers) Example: Product Delivery Lockers retail and e-commerce

**4 4    R E T A I L    T R A D E**

**For the purposes of this manual, the following descriptions apply only to those items which can be classified as Personal Property. The designated life does not apply to Real Property or fixtures which have been converted to Real Property.**

Includes the personal property for the following:

**441            Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers..... 15**

**442            Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores..... 15**

**443            Electronics and Appliance Stores..... 15**

**444            Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supply Stores ..... 15**

**445            Food and Beverage Stores (including Convenience Stores) ..... 15**

**446            Health and Personal Care Stores..... 15**

**447            Gasoline Stations ..... 15**

**448            Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores ..... 15**



451	<b>Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores .....</b>	<b>15</b>
452	<b>General Merchandise Stores .....</b>	<b>15</b>
453	<b>Miscellaneous Store Retailers, including .....</b>	<b>15</b>
	<b>4531 Florists .....</b>	<b>15</b>
454	<b>Non-store Retailers.....</b>	<b>15</b>

See also separate listings for specific types of equipment.

DRAFT

48 TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING

For the purposes of this manual, the following descriptions apply only to those items which can be classified as Personal Property. The designated life does not apply to Real Property or fixtures which have been converted to Real Property.

481	<p><b>Air Transportation ..... 20</b></p> <p>Personal property includes most airplanes; helicopters (rotorcraft); drones weighing over 50 pounds; and aircraft, all of which have a life of 20 years. There are some exceptions, which are itemized below.</p> <p><b>Itemized Equipment</b></p> <p>Kit built Aircraft ..... 15</p> <p>Gliders ..... 15</p> <p>Hot Air Balloons ..... 15</p> <p>Experimental Aircraft..... 15</p> <p>Drones weighing 50 pounds or less..... 10</p>
482	<p><b>Rail Transportation..... 20</b></p> <p>482112 <b>Short Line Railroads</b></p> <p><b>Itemized Equipment</b></p> <p>Railroad Rolling Stock ..... 20</p>
483	<p><b>Water Transportation ..... 20</b></p> <p>Personal property used in providing inland water transportation of passengers and/or cargo on lakes, rivers, or intracoastal waterways.</p>
484	<p><b>Truck Transportation ..... 10</b></p> <p><b>Itemized Equipment</b></p> <p>Light Trucks ..... 7</p> <p>General freight Trucks ..... 10</p> <p>Tractor-trailers ..... 10</p>
485	<p><b>Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation ..... 10</b></p> <p>Personal property includes equipment used in Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation. This industry includes a variety of passenger transportation activities, such as urban transit systems; chartered bus, school bus, and interurban bus transportation and taxis.</p>

**Itemized Equipment**

Buses..... 15

Automobiles, unlicensed ..... 7

492 **Couriers and Messengers** ..... 15

Personal property used in the provision of intercity and/or local delivery of parcels. These articles can be described as those that may be handled by one person without using special equipment. Messengers, which usually deliver within a metropolitan or single urban area, may use bicycle, foot, small truck, or van.

493 **Warehousing and Storage**..... 15

Personal property used in operating warehousing and storage{XE “storage:} facilities for general merchandise, refrigerated goods, and other warehouse products. These establishments provide facilities to store goods. They do not sell the goods they handle.

**5 1 I N F O R M A T I O N**

---

**For the purposes of this manual, the following descriptions apply only to those items which can be classified as Personal Property. The designated life does not apply to Real Property or fixtures which have been converted to Real Property.**

511 **Publishing Industries** ..... 15

Personal property used in the publishing of newspapers, magazines, other periodicals, and books, as well as directory and mailing list and software publishing.

512 **Motion Picture Production & Sound Recording** .....7

Personal property used in the production and/or distribution of motion pictures, videos, television programs, or commercials; in the exhibition of motion pictures; or in the provision of postproduction and related services. Sound recording machinery and equipment is used in producing and distributing musical recordings, in publishing music, or in providing sound recording and related services.

512131 **Motion Picture Theaters** ..... 15

Includes projection equipment, furniture and trade fixtures.

515 **Broadcasting and Telecommunications** ..... See Categories

51511 **Radio Broadcasting**..... 10

Personal property used in broadcasting audio signals. These establishments operate radio broadcasting studios and facilities for the transmission of aural programming by radio to the public, to affiliates, or to subscribers. In recognition of the FCC change from analog to

digital broadcasting equipment in radio, television, and cable industries, all analog equipment MAY be valued using a seven-year life. All other equipment will remain at the life indicated. The assessor will still be responsible for measuring obsolescence if any.

**51511 Radio Broadcasting Cont.**  
**Itemized Equipment**  
 Radio Production Equipment ..... 7  
 Service and Repair Equipment ..... 10

**51512 Television Broadcasting ..... 10**  
 Personal property used in broadcasting images together with sound. These establishments operate television broadcasting studios and facilities for the programming and transmission of programs to the public. In recognition of the FCC mandated change from analog to digital broadcasting equipment in radio, television, and cable industries, all analog equipment MAY be valued using a three-year life. All other equipment will remain at the life indicated. The assessor will still be responsible for measuring obsolescence if any.  
**Itemized Equipment**  
 Television Production Equipment ..... 7  
 Service and Repair Equipment ..... 10

**517 Telecommunications ..... See itemized equipment**

Wired telecommunications personal property used in (1) operating and maintaining switching and transmission facilities to provide point-to-point communications via landlines, microwave, or a combination of landlines and satellite linkups or (2) furnishing telegraph and other non-vocal communications using their own facilities. Wireless telecommunications assets are used in operating and maintaining switching and transmission facilities that provide omni-directional communications via airwaves, such as cellular telephone or paging services. For handheld devices used to take electronic payments, see Point-of-Sale descriptions.

**Itemized Equipment**  
 Central Office Equipment, except computer-based switching equipment ..... 15  
 Computer-based switching equipment ..... 5  
 Distribution Plant (if personal property) ..... 30  
 Fiber optic cable ..... 15  
 Paging Systems ..... 5  
 Microwave Systems, except towers ..... 10  
 Station Equipment ..... 10

Telephone equipment, including, telex, facsimile and Two-Way Radio .....	5
Cellular Telephones, Smartphones, Hand-helds, Tablets and POS Tablets, and PDAs.....	3

**517110 Cable and Other Program Distribution ..... See itemized equipment**

Personal property used in distribution systems for broadcast programming. Head end assets are defined as the electronic control center -- generally located at the antenna site of a CATV system -- usually including antennas, preamplifiers, frequency converters, demodulators, modulators and other related equipment which amplify, filter and convert incoming broadcast TV signals to cable system channels. Microwave systems include assets such as antennas, transmitting and receiving equipment, and broad band microwave assets. Program origination equipment includes assets such as cameras, film chains, video tape recorders, lighting, and remote location equipment excluding vehicles. Service and test assets include oscilloscopes, field strength meters, spectrum analyzers, and cable testing equipment. Subscriber connection and distribution systems include assets such as trunk and feeder cable, connecting hardware, amplifiers, power equipment, passive devices, directional taps, pedestals, pressure taps, drop cables, matching transformers, multiple set connector equipment, and converters. In recognition of the FCC mandated change from analog to digital broadcasting equipment in radio, television, and cable industries all analog equipment MAY be valued using a seven-year life. All other equipment will remain at the life indicated. The assessor will still be responsible for measuring obsolescence if any.

**Itemized Equipment**

Coaxial Cable, installed inside buildings.....	15
Fiber Optic Cable.....	15
Head end Equipment, except towers .....	10
Microwave Systems, except towers .....	10
Program Origination Equipment.....	10
Satellite Dish Relay; Earth station equipment .....	10
Box converters having specialized computer components .....	3
Service and Test Equipment.....	10
Subscriber Connection and Distribution Systems .....	10

**518 Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services**  
**For life expectancy, please see Special Properties**

Personal property assets used by Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services to provide: (1) access to the Internet; (2) search facilities for the Internet; and (3) data processing, hosting, and related services.

**519 Other Information Services ..... 15**

Personal property assets used in supplying information, storing information, providing access to information, and searching and retrieving information. The main components of this group are news syndicates, libraries, and archives. It includes law and medical libraries.

**5 3 REAL ESTATE, RENTAL, AND LEASING**

**For the purposes of this manual, the following descriptions apply only to those items which can be classified as Personal Property. The designated life does not apply to Real Property or fixtures which have been converted to Real Property.**

**532 Rental and Leasing Services ..... 15**

Personal property includes a wide array of tangible goods, such as automobiles, computers, consumer goods, and industrial machinery and equipment, to customers in return for a periodic rental or lease payment.

**Itemized Equipment**

Formal wear and costume rental .....	3
Bottled water Dispensers & Equipment .....	7
Furniture Rental & Leasing .....	7
Heavy equipment .....	See Construction (Code 23)
Lawn and Garden equipment.....	7
Linens and Uniforms.....	3
Musical Instrument rentals .....	7
Rent-to-Own Merchandise .....	7
Ski Equipment Rentals .....	7
Video Tapes .....	See Special Properties

See also separate listings for specific types of equipment.

**5 4    P R O F E S S I O N A L ,   S C I E N T I F I C ,   A N D   T E C H N I C A L  
S E R V I C E S**

For the purposes of this manual, the following descriptions apply only to those items which can be classified as Personal Property. The designated life does not apply to Real Property or fixtures which have been converted to Real Property.

- See itemized equipment

**Itemized Equipment**

Laboratory equipment , except electronic & computerized .....	15
Laboratory equipment, electronic and computerized .....	7
Medical and law libraries (See also other information services).....	15
Photography .....	15

**5 4    P R O F E S S I O N A L ,   S C I E N T I F I C ,   A N D   T E C H N I C A L   S E R V I C E S   C O N T**

Professional and scientific equipment (See also NAICS Code 3345) .....	7
Professional libraries.....	15
<b>Surveying equipment</b>	
GPS .....	7
Non-GPS .....	15

**5 6    W A S T E   M A N A G E M E N T   A N D   R E M E D I A T I O N   S E R V I C E S**

For the purposes of this manual, the following descriptions apply only to those items which can be classified as Personal Property. The designated life does not apply to Real Property or fixtures which have been converted to Real Property.

<b>5616</b>	<b>Investigation and Security Services .....</b>	<b>15</b>
	Personal property includes burglar and fire alarms and locking devices, along with equipment necessary for installation, repair, or monitoring services or (2) remote monitoring of electronic security alarm systems.	
	<b>Itemized Equipment</b>	
	Closed Circuit TV – Camera System .....	7
	Firearms .....	20
	<b>Locksmith equipment, including:</b>	
	Mechanical and electronic locking devices .....	20
	Safes and security vaults.....	20

5617 **Services to Buildings and Dwellings** ..... 15

Includes the fixtures and equipment for the following:

- 56171 Exterminating and Pest Control Services
- 56172 Janitorial Services
- 56173 Landscaping Services
- 56174 Carpet and Upholstery Cleaning Services

**Itemized Equipment**

- Carpet Cleaning ..... 15
- Lawn mowing Equipment ..... 7

562 **Waste Management and Remediation Services** ..... 10

Personal property used in the collection, treatment, and disposal of waste materials. This includes establishments engaged in local hauling of waste materials; operating materials recovery facilities (i.e., those that sort recyclable materials from the trash stream); providing remediation services (i.e., those that provide for the cleanup of contaminated buildings, mine sites, soil, or ground water); and providing septic pumping and other miscellaneous waste management services.

**Itemized Equipment**

- Garbage Dumpsters..... 10
- Portable toilets..... 10

**62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE**

---

**For the purposes of this manual, the following descriptions apply only to those items which can be classified as Personal Property. The designated life does not apply to Real Property or fixtures which have been converted to Real Property.**

621 **Ambulatory Health Care Services** ..... 15

Personal property used by health practitioners in the provision of outpatient services, with the facilities and equipment not usually being the most significant part of the production process. Includes the fixtures and equipment for the following:

- 6211 Offices of Physicians
- 6212 Offices of Dentists
- 6213 Offices of Other Health Practitioners, including Chiropractors, Optometrists, Mental Health Practitioners, and Physical, Occupational, and Speech Therapists

**Medical and dental instruments not otherwise noted in Special Properties, include:**

**All Portable Units of Same**

- Angiographic X-ray units
- Chest X-ray Units



Dental X-ray Units	Microscopes
Exam tables and chairs	Portable X-ray Units
Fluorographic X-ray Units	Radiographic X-ray Units
Lensometer	Special Procedure X-ray Units
Mammographic X-ray Units	Sterilizers
Mesoptometers	

**622 Hospitals ..... 15**  
 Personal property used to provide inpatient health services, particularly specialized facilities and equipment that form a significant and integral part of the production process. See list above for examples of equipment.  
 See also Special Properties for Medical Diagnostic and Medical Lab.

**6244 Child Day Care Facilities ..... 10**  
 Personal property used in providing day care of infants or children.

**71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION**

**For the purposes of this manual, the following descriptions apply only to those items which can be classified as Personal Property. The designated life does not apply to Real Property or fixtures which have been converted to Real Property.**

**711 Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related ..... 10**  
 Includes projection equipment, furniture and trade fixtures such as movable set props, aerial and acrobatic equipment, rigging, costumes, production lighting, and special effects equipment.

**Itemized Equipment**

Electronic Equipment including Sound Systems ..... 7

Seating, stages including fixed set designs, hydraulics, fountains ..... 15

Support operations, including equipment and furniture for dressing rooms, ticket booths, snack bars, offices ..... 15<sup>8</sup>

Water tanks..... 20<sup>9</sup>

**711212 Car racing – race cars ..... 3**

<sup>8</sup> May be considered to be real property fixtures. The cost may be established from Marshall/Swift.

<sup>9</sup> May be considered to be real property fixtures. The cost may be established from Marshall/Swift.

713	<b>Amusement, Gambling and Recreation Industries</b> .....	15
	Personal property used to (1) operate facilities where patrons can primarily engage in sports, recreation, amusement, or gambling activities and/or (2) provide other amusement and recreation services, such as supplying and servicing amusement devices in places of business operated by others; operating sports teams, clubs, or leagues engaged in playing games for recreational purposes; and guiding tours without using transportation equipment.	
	<b>Itemized Equipment</b>	
	Amusement Park (does not include structures) .....	15
	Bowling Alley Pinsetters and Other Equipment .....	15
	Bowling Electronic Scoring Machines .....	7
	<b>Gaming Equipment:</b>	
	Electronic, slots, or computers .....	7
	<b>Gaming Equipment Cont.:</b>	
	Player tracking systems .....	7
	Mechanical slots .....	15
	Other .....	15
	Golf Carts, electric .....	7
	Golf Course Machinery & Equipment, except lawn mowing equipment .....	15
	Golf Course: Lawn Mowing Equipment .....	7
	Juke Box .....	15
	Ski Area Equipment: Snow Cats and Packers .....	7
	Ski Rentals .....	7
	Video and Flipper Games .....	7

**72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES**

**For the purposes of this manual, the following descriptions apply only to those items which can be classified as Personal Property. The designated life does not apply to Real Property or fixtures which have been converted to Real Property.**

721	<b>Accommodation</b> .....	15
	Personal property used in: (1) traveler accommodation, (2) recreational accommodation, and (3) rooming and boarding houses.	
	<b>Itemized Equipment</b>	
	Apartment Furnishings.....	15
	Hotel Furnishings.....	15
	Hotel Furnishings.....	10
	(for discussion of inclusion and clarification at April 19 <sup>th</sup> workshop)	

	Outdoor Patio Furnishings .....	7
	Fire and Security Equipment.....	15
	Health Spa Equipment: Manual .....	15
	Health Spa Equipment: Electronic .....	7
	Heavy use Washers.....	7
	Linens, glassware, silverware, and uniforms (not rented) .....	3
	Televisions.....	5
	Telephone Systems (See also NAICS Code 517) .....	5
<b>722</b>	<b>Food Services and Drinking Places.....</b>	<b>15</b>
	The industry groups are full-service restaurants; limited-service eating places; special food services, such as food service contractors, caterers, and mobile food services; and drinking places.	
<b>722</b>	<b>Food Services and Drinking Places Cont.</b>	
	<b>Itemized Equipment</b>	
	Bar.....	15
	Coffee Brewing Equipment.....	15
	Walk-in coolers (See Also NAICS 311).....	15
	Linens, glassware, silverware, and uniforms (not rented) .....	3
	Televisions, Digital.....	5
	Televisions, Analog.....	5
	Vending Machines .....	15
<b>81</b>	<b>OTHER SERVICES .....</b>	<b>15</b>

**For the purposes of this manual, the following descriptions apply only to those items which can be classified as Personal Property. The designated life does not apply to Real Property or fixtures which have been converted to Real Property.**

Establishments in this sector are primarily engaged in activities, such as equipment and machinery repairing, promoting or administering religious activities, grant making, advocacy, and providing dry cleaning and laundry services, personal care services, death care services, pet care services, photofinishing services, temporary parking services, and dating services.

<b>811</b>	<b>Repair and Maintenance .....</b>	<b>15</b>
	Personal property used to restore machinery, equipment, and other products to working order. These establishments also typically provide general or routine maintenance (i.e.,	

servicing) on such products to ensure they work efficiently and to prevent breakdown and unnecessary repairs.

Includes the fixtures and equipment for the following:

- 8111 Automobile Repair and Maintenance
- 811192 Car Washes
- 8112 Electronic & Precision Equipment
- 8113 Commercial Equipment Repair and Maintenance
- 8114 Personal and Household Goods Repair and Maintenance
- 81143 Footwear and Leather Goods Repair

**Itemized Equipment**

Auto Repair Diagnostic Equipment (Electronic) .....	7
Small Tools (See Hand Tools, NAICS 423120) .....	7
Welding Equipment.....	15
EV Charging Stations.....	15

**812 Personal and Laundry Services..... 15**

Includes the equipment and some trade fixtures for the following (See Appendix D for determination of real or personal property):

- 8121 Personal Care Services
  - 81211 Hair, nail and skin care services
  - 81219 Other, including Diet and weight reducing – fitness
- 8122 Death Care Services
  - 81221 Funeral Homes
  - 81222 Cemeteries and Crematories
- 8123 Dry cleaning and Laundry Services
  - 81231 Coin-operated Laundries and Drycleaners
  - 81232 Dry cleaning and Laundry, except coin-operated
- 8129 Other Personal Services
  - 81291 Pet Care (except Veterinary)
  - 81292 Photo-finishing

**Itemized Equipment**

Coin Laundries.....	15
Heavy Use Washers .....	7
Commercial Dry Cleaning Equipment.....	15

# APPENDIX A

---

## 2023-24 PERSONAL PROPERTY MANUAL

---

### NEVADA REVISED STATUTES AND NEVADA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE RELATED TO PERSONAL PROPERTY

---

(This listing may not be comprehensive. Please consult the statutes and regulations. You may find the statutes and regulations on the internet at <http://leg.state.nv.us/law1.cfm>).

#### Nevada Revised Statutes

**NRS 361.013 “Billboard” defined.** “Billboard” means a sign that directs attention to a business, commodity, service, entertainment or attraction that is sold, offered or exists at a location other than the premises on which the sign is located.

(Added to NRS by [1989, 1817](#))

**NRS 361.028 “Manufactured home” defined.** “Manufactured home” has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 489.113](#).

(Added to NRS by [2001, 1540](#))

**NRS 361.029 “Mobile home” defined.** “Mobile home” means a vehicular structure, built on a chassis or frame, which is designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation and is capable of being drawn by a motor vehicle. It may be used as a dwelling when connected to utilities or may be used permanently or temporarily for the advertising, sales, display or promotion of merchandise or services. The term does not include a recreational park trailer as defined in [NRS 482.1005](#).

(Added to NRS by [1989, 169](#); A [2001, 1727](#))

**NRS 361.030 “Personal property” defined.**

1. “Personal property” means:
  - (a) All household and kitchen furniture.
  - (b) All law, medical and miscellaneous libraries.
  - (c) All goods, wares and merchandise.
  - (d) All chattels of every kind and description, except vehicles as defined in [NRS 371.020](#).
  - (e) Stocks of goods on hand.
  - (f) Any vehicle not included in the definition of vehicle in [NRS 371.020](#).
  - (g) All locomotives, cars, rolling stock and other personal property used in operating any railroad within the State.
  - (h) All machines and machinery, all works and improvements, all steamers, vessels and watercraft of every kind and name navigating or used upon the waters of any river or lake within this State or having a general depot or terminus within this State.
  - (i) The money, property and effects of every kind, except real estate, of all banks, banking institutions or firms, bankers, moneylenders and brokers.
  - (j) All property of whatever kind or nature, except vehicles as defined in [NRS 371.020](#), not included in the term “real estate” as that term is defined in [NRS 361.035](#).
2. Gold-bearing and silver-bearing ores, quartz or minerals from which gold or silver is extracted, when in the hands of the producers thereof, shall not mean, not be taken to mean, nor be listed and assessed under the term “personal property” as used in this section, but are specially excepted therefrom, and shall be listed, assessed and taxed as provided by law. [Part 3:344:1953]—(NRS A 1963, 305, 1121; [1983, 1191](#); [2013, 3115](#))

**NRS 361.035 “Real estate” and “real property” defined.**

1. “Real estate” or “real property” means:
  - (a) All houses, buildings, fences, ditches, structures, erections, railroads, toll roads and bridges, or other improvements built or erected upon any land, whether such land is private property or property of this state or of the United States, or of any municipal or other corporation, or of any county, city or town in this state.
  - (b) Any mobile home, factory-built housing or manufactured home which meets the requirements of [NRS 361.244](#).
  - (c) The ownership of, or claim to, or possession of, or right of possession to any lands within this state.
  - (d) The claim by or the possession of any person, firm, corporation, association or company to any land.
2. The property described in subsection 1 must be listed under the head of “real estate.”
3. Except as otherwise provided in [NRS 361.2445](#), when an agreement has been entered into, whether in writing or not, or when there is sufficient reason to believe that an agreement has been entered into, for the dismantling, moving or carrying away or wrecking of the property described in subsection 1, the property must be classified as personal property, and not real estate.
4. For the purposes of this chapter, “real estate” or “real property” does not include leasehold or other possessory interests in land owned by the Federal Government on which land the Federal Government is paying taxes to the State of Nevada or is, pursuant to contractual obligation, paying any sum in lieu of taxes to the State of Nevada.  
[Part 3:344:1953]—(NRS A 1957, 358; 1975, 1655; [1979, 824](#); [1993, 1183](#); [1999, 3465](#))

**NRS 361.045 Taxable property.** Except as otherwise provided by law, all property of every kind and nature whatever within this state shall be subject to taxation.  
[Part 1:344:1953; A 1954, 29; 1955, 340]

**NRS 361.227 Determination of taxable value.**

1. Any person determining the taxable value of real property shall appraise:
  - (a) The full cash value of:
    - (1) Vacant land by considering the uses to which it may lawfully be put, any legal or physical restrictions upon those uses, the character of the terrain, and the uses of other land in the vicinity.
    - (2) Improved land consistently with the use to which the improvements are being put.
  - (b) Any improvements made on the land by subtracting from the cost of replacement of the improvements all applicable depreciation and obsolescence. Depreciation of an improvement made on real property must be calculated at 1.5 percent of the cost of replacement for each year of adjusted actual age of the improvement, up to a maximum of 50 years.
2. The unit of appraisal must be a single parcel unless:
  - (a) The location of the improvements causes two or more parcels to function as a single parcel;
  - (b) The parcel is one of a group of contiguous parcels which qualifies for valuation as a subdivision pursuant to the regulations of the Nevada Tax Commission; or
  - (c) In the professional judgment of the person determining the taxable value, the parcel is one of a group of parcels which should be valued as a collective unit.
3. The taxable value of a leasehold interest, possessory interest, beneficial interest or beneficial use for the purpose of [NRS 361.157](#) or [361.159](#) must be determined in the same manner as the taxable value of the property would otherwise be determined if the lessee or user of the property was the owner of the property and it was not exempt from taxation, except that the taxable value so determined must be reduced by a percentage of the taxable value that is equal to the:
  - (a) Percentage of the property that is not actually leased by the lessee or used by the user during the fiscal year; and
  - (b) Percentage of time that the property is not actually leased by the lessee or used by the user during the fiscal year, which must be determined in accordance with [NRS 361.2275](#).
4. The taxable value of other taxable personal property, except a mobile or manufactured home, must be determined by subtracting from the cost of replacement of the property all applicable depreciation and obsolescence. Depreciation of a billboard must be calculated at 1.5 percent of the cost of replacement for each year after the year of acquisition of the billboard, up to a maximum of 50 years.
5. The computed taxable value of any property must not exceed its full cash value. Each person determining the taxable value of property shall reduce it if necessary to comply with this requirement. A person determining whether taxable value exceeds that full cash value or whether obsolescence is a factor in valuation may consider:
  - (a) Comparative sales, based on prices actually paid in market transactions.
  - (b) A summation of the estimated full cash value of the land and contributory value of the improvements.
  - (c) Capitalization of the fair economic income expectancy or fair economic rent, or an analysis of the discounted cash flow.

↳ A county assessor is required to make the reduction prescribed in this subsection if the owner calls to his or her attention the facts warranting it, if the county assessor discovers those facts during physical reappraisal of the property or if the county assessor is otherwise aware of those facts.

6. The Nevada Tax Commission shall, by regulation, establish:

(a) Standards for determining the cost of replacement of improvements of various kinds.

(b) Standards for determining the cost of replacement of personal property of various kinds. The standards must include a separate index of factors for application to the acquisition cost of a billboard to determine its replacement cost.

(c) Schedules of depreciation for personal property based on its estimated life.

(d) Criteria for the valuation of two or more parcels as a subdivision.

7. In determining, for the purpose of computing taxable value, the cost of replacement of:

(a) Any personal property, the cost of all improvements of the personal property, including any additions to or renovations of the personal property, but excluding routine maintenance and repairs, must be added to the cost of acquisition of the personal property.

(b) An improvement made on land, a county assessor may use any final representations of the improvement prepared by the architect or builder of the improvement, including, without limitation, any final building plans, drawings, sketches and surveys, and any specifications included in such representations, as a basis for establishing any relevant measurements of size or quantity.

8. The county assessor shall, upon the request of the owner, furnish within 15 days to the owner a copy of the most recent appraisal of the property, including, without limitation, copies of any sales data, materials presented on appeal to the county board of equalization or State Board of Equalization and other materials used to determine or defend the taxable value of the property.

9. The provisions of this section do not apply to property which is assessed pursuant to [NRS 361.320](#).

(Added to NRS by 1965, 1445; A 1969, 1451; 1975, 65, 1656; [1977, 1318](#); [1979, 79](#); [1981, 788, 789](#); [1983, 1047, 1884, 1885](#); [1987, 2075](#); [1989, 668, 1818](#); [1993, 2312](#); [1997, 1111](#); [1999, 1029](#); [2001, 842](#); [2003, 2758](#); [2009, 1216](#); [2013, 3116](#))

**NRS 361.265 Written statement concerning personal property: Demand; contents; return of statement; valuation of unlisted property claimed by absent or unknown person; penalties.**

1. To enable the county assessor to make assessments, he or she shall demand from each natural person or firm, and from the president, cashier, treasurer or managing agent of each corporation, association or company, including all banking institutions, associations or firms within the county, a written statement, signed under penalty of perjury, on forms and in the format prescribed by the county assessor of all the personal property within the county, owned, claimed, possessed, controlled or managed by those persons, firms, corporations, associations or companies. The signature required by this subsection may include an electronic signature as defined in [NRS 719.100](#).

2. The statement must include:

(a) A description of the location of any taxable personal property that is owned, claimed, possessed, controlled or managed by the natural person, firm, corporation, association or company, but stored, maintained or otherwise placed at a location other than the principal residence of the natural person or principal place of business of the firm, corporation, association or company;

(b) The cost of acquisition of each item of taxable personal property including the cost of any improvements of the personal property, such as additions to or renovations of the property other than routine maintenance or repairs, and the year in which each item of taxable personal property was acquired; and

(c) If the natural person, firm, corporation, association or company owns at least 25 mobile or manufactured homes that are being leased within the county for commercial purposes, and those homes have not been converted to real property pursuant to [NRS 361.244](#), the year, make or model, size, serial number and location of each such mobile or manufactured home.

3. The statement must be returned not later than July 31, except for a statement mailed to the taxpayer after July 15, in which case it must be returned within 15 days after demand for its return is made. Upon petition of the property owner showing good cause, the county assessor may grant one or more 30-day extensions.

4. If the owners of any taxable property not listed by another person are absent or unknown, or fail to provide the written statement as described in subsection 1, the county assessor shall make an estimate of the value of the property and assess it accordingly. If the name of the absent owner is known to the county assessor, the property must be assessed in that name. If the name of the owner is unknown to the county assessor, the property must be assessed to “unknown

owner,” but no mistake made in the name of the owner or the supposed owner of personal property renders the assessment or any sale of the property for taxes invalid.

5. If any person, officer or agent neglects or refuses on demand of the county assessor or his or her deputy to give the statement required by this section, or gives a false name, or refuses to give his or her name or sign the statement, the person, officer or agent is guilty of a misdemeanor.

[Part 5:344:1953]—(NRS A 1967, 558; 1969, 1452; [1981, 327](#); [1983, 519, 1193](#); [1985, 748](#); [1987, 531](#); [1989, 1820](#); [2003, 2761](#); [2005, 2656](#))

### **NRS 361.325 Nevada Tax Commission to establish valuations of mobile homes and land; property escaping taxation to be placed on assessment roll.**

1. On or before the first Monday in June of each year, the Nevada Tax Commission shall:

(a) Fix and establish the valuation for assessment purposes of all mobile homes in the State.

(b) Classify land and fix and establish the valuation thereof for assessment purposes. The classification of agricultural land must be made on the basis of crop, timber or forage production, either in tons of crops per acre, board feet or other unit, or animal unit months of forage. An animal unit month is the amount of forage which is necessary for the complete sustenance of one animal unit for 1 month. One animal unit is defined as one cow and calf, or its equivalent, and the amount of forage necessary to sustain one animal unit for 1 month is defined as 900 pounds of dry weight forage.

2. The valuation of mobile homes and land so fixed and established is for the next succeeding year and is subject to equalization by the State Board of Equalization.

3. In establishing the value of new mobile homes sold on or after July 1, 1982, the Nevada Tax Commission shall classify them according to those factors which most closely determine their useful lives. In establishing the value of other mobile homes, the Commission shall begin with the retail selling price and depreciate it by 5 percent per year, but not below 20 percent of its original amount.

4. The Nevada Tax Commission shall cause to be placed on the assessment roll of any county property found to be escaping taxation coming to its knowledge after the adjournment of the State Board of Equalization. This property must be placed upon the assessment roll prior to the delivery thereof to the ex officio tax receiver. If such property cannot be placed upon the assessment roll of the proper county within the proper time, it must be placed upon the tax roll for the next ensuing year, in addition to the assessment for the current year, if any, and taxes thereon must be collected for the prior year in the same amount as though collected upon the prior year’s assessment roll.

5. The Nevada Tax Commission shall not raise or lower any valuations established by the State Board of Equalization unless, by the addition to any assessment roll of property found to be escaping taxation, it is necessary to do so.

6. Nothing in this section provides an appeal from the acts of the State Board of Equalization to the Nevada Tax Commission.

[7:177:1917; A 1929, 299; 1939, 279; 1945, 78; 1953, 576]—(NRS A 1957, 314; 1963, 1123; 1967, 825; 1975, 1105, 1660, 1762; [1981, 859](#); [1983, 1195](#))

## **Nevada Administrative Code**

**NAC 361.1127 “Fixture” defined.** ([NRS 360.090, 360.250](#)) “Fixture” means an item, other than a trade fixture, that was originally personal property which has been installed or attached to land or an improvement in a permanent manner. As used in this section, “installed or attached to land or an improvement in a permanent manner” means that:

1. Either:

(a) An item is attached to, imbedded in or permanently resting upon land or an improvement, or is attached by other means that are normally used for permanent installation, and cannot be removed without substantially damaging the item or the land or improvement with which it is being used; or

(b) The use or purpose of an item that is not otherwise physically annexed to land or an improvement is so adapted that it is:

(1) A necessary, integral or working part of the land or improvement;

(2) Designed or committed for use with the land or improvement; or

(3) So essential to the land or improvement that the land or improvement cannot perform its desired function without the nonattached item; and



2. A reasonable person would consider the item to be a permanent part of the land or improvement, taking into account annexation, adaptation and other objective manifestations of permanence, including, without limitation, whether:

(a) Removal of the item would destroy the item or cause significant damage to the real property to which it is installed or attached;

(b) The historic use of the item indicates an intention to leave the item in place;

(c) The terms of a written agreement between parties indicates the intention of a tenant or lessee to remove or transfer ownership of the item; or

(d) Ownership of the item would be conveyed with a transfer of the real property to which it is installed or attached.

(Added to NAC by Tax Comm'n by R039-10, 8-13-2010, eff. 7-1-2012; A by R068-12, 9-14-2012)

**NAC 361.11715 "Real property" defined.** ([NRS 360.090](#), [360.250](#))

1. "Real property" has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 361.035](#) and includes:

(a) Land;

(b) Fixtures;

(c) Improvements;

(d) On-site enhancements; and

(e) Any rights, interests, benefits and privileges belonging or attached to the land.

2. The term does not include a trade fixture.

(Added to NAC by Tax Comm'n by R039-10, 8-13-2010, eff. 7-1-2012; A by R068-12, 9-14-2012)

**NAC 361.130 Mobile or manufactured home.** ([NRS 360.090](#), [360.250](#), [361.227](#), [361.2445](#), [361.325](#))

1. The taxable value of a mobile home or manufactured home which constitutes real property is the cost of replacement of the mobile home or manufactured home less depreciation and obsolescence.

2. In determining the taxable value of a mobile home or manufactured home which constitutes personal property, each county assessor shall, if the mobile home or manufactured home was sold as new:

(a) Before July 1, 1982, value it at its retail selling price when sold to the original owner less depreciation at 5 percent per year, to a maximum depreciated value of 20 percent of its original retail selling price.

(b) On or after July 1, 1982, value it at replacement cost, when new, less depreciation. Replacement cost when new is the retail selling price to the original owner adjusted by factors reflected in the annual *Personal Property Manual*.

➤ Depreciation must be calculated pursuant to the schedule located in the annual *Personal Property Manual*. Additional depreciation and obsolescence may be calculated separately.

3. The retail selling price of a mobile home or manufactured home includes all charges for transportation, installation, accessories, profit and overhead.

4. If the owner of a mobile home or manufactured home which has been converted to real property wishes to convert the mobile home or manufactured home back to personal property, the county assessor shall provide the owner with a form for an affidavit of conversion which has been approved by the Commission and which must be recorded in the county recorder's office pursuant to [NRS 361.2445](#) before the mobile home or manufactured home may be removed from the tax rolls. The affidavit of conversion may include information concerning the cost of acquisition of the mobile home or manufactured home. All signatures required pursuant to [NRS 361.2445](#) to effectuate the conversion must be notarized.

5. The county assessor shall value the mobile home or manufactured home as personal property upon satisfaction of all the requirements set forth in [NRS 361.2445](#) if the mobile home or manufactured home remains within the jurisdiction of the county assessor.

6. If a mobile home or manufactured home which has been converted to real property is completely destroyed and removed from real property, the county assessor shall remove the mobile home or manufactured home from the tax roll.

[Tax Comm'n, Property Tax Reg. part No. 2, eff. 1-14-82]—(NAC A 10-10-83; 6-29-84; 5-16-86; R031-03, 8-4-2004; R166-07, 6-17-2008)

**NAC 361.1305 Billboards.** ([NRS 360.090](#), [360.250](#), [361.227](#))

1. The taxable value of a billboard is the cost of replacement of the billboard less depreciation and obsolescence.

2. The cost of replacement of a billboard must be computed by multiplying the cost of acquisition to the current owner by the appropriate factor located in the annual *Personal Property Manual*. The factor that corresponds to the year the billboard was acquired must be used. Additional depreciation and obsolescence may be calculated separately.

(Added to NAC by Tax Comm'n, eff. 8-2-90; A by R031-03, 8-4-2004)

### **Determination of Taxable Value of Personal Property**

**NAC 361.1345 Definitions.** ([NRS 360.090](#), [360.250](#), [361.227](#)) As used in [NAC 361.1345](#) to [361.139](#), inclusive, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in [NAC 361.1351](#), [361.1355](#) and [361.1361](#) have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.

(Added to NAC by Tax Comm'n by R034-03, eff. 12-4-2003)

**NAC 361.1351 "Acquisition cost" and "original cost" defined.** ([NRS 360.090](#), [360.250](#), [361.227](#)) "Acquisition cost" or "original cost" means the actual cost of property to its present owner, including, without limitation, the costs of transportation and the costs of installation.

(Added to NAC by Tax Comm'n by R034-03, eff. 12-4-2003)

**NAC 361.1355 "Costs of installation" defined.** ([NRS 360.090](#), [360.250](#), [361.227](#)) "Costs of installation" means the costs of direct labor, direct overhead and the capitalized expense of interest or imputed charges for interest which are necessary to make the property operational.

(Added to NAC by Tax Comm'n by R034-03, eff. 12-4-2003)

**NAC 361.1361 "Personal Property Manual" defined.** ([NRS 360.090](#), [360.250](#), [361.227](#)) "*Personal Property Manual*" means a manual for the valuation of personal property that is published by the Department annually pursuant to [NAC 361.1365](#).

(Added to NAC by Tax Comm'n by R034-03, eff. 12-4-2003)

**NAC 361.1365 *Personal Property Manual*: Publication; contents; approval; use.** ([NRS 360.090](#), [360.250](#), [361.227](#))

1. The Department will annually publish a *Personal Property Manual* which describes the methods and standards that must be used for the valuation of personal property. The manual must include, without limitation, annually updated:

(a) Cost-index factors that must be used in the conversion of acquisition cost into an estimate of replacement cost new;

(b) Expected-life schedules that indicate the category of expected life for each type of property or type of industry in which the property is used; and

(c) Percent-good tables which indicate the rate of depreciation that must be applied.

2. The *Personal Property Manual* must be approved by the Commission before publication. The Department, at least 1 month before presenting the manual to the Commission for approval, must disclose all proposed modifications to the manual and hold a public workshop on the modifications.

3. Each county assessor shall use the *Personal Property Manual* in determining the taxable value of personal property.

(Added to NAC by Tax Comm'n by R034-03, eff. 12-4-2003)

**NAC 361.1371 Procedure for determination of taxable value.** ([NRS 360.090](#), [360.250](#), [361.227](#))

1. The taxable value of personal property must be determined by adjusting the acquisition cost of the property by a cost-index factor and reducing the adjusted acquisition cost by an estimate of applicable depreciation. The taxable value so determined shall be deemed to be the indicator of value of replacement cost new less depreciation.

2. In determining taxable value, a county assessor shall use the schedules in the *Personal Property Manual* that show the cost-index factors, the rates of depreciation and the percent good by year. The assessor shall use the schedules by:

(a) Selecting the appropriate expected useful life of the personal property; and

(b) Selecting the appropriate cost-index factor, based on the year of acquisition of the property, and applying it to the acquisition cost of the property.

↳ The result shall be deemed to be the replacement cost new of the property.

3. The assessor shall select the method of applying depreciation to the personal property by either:

- (a) Multiplying the adjusted acquisition cost of the property by the rate of depreciation and subtracting the result from the adjusted acquisition cost; or
  - (b) Multiplying the adjusted acquisition cost of the property by the percent-good factor.
- ↳ The result from either approach shall be deemed to be the taxable value of the property.  
(Added to NAC by Tax Comm'n by R034-03, eff. 12-4-2003)

**NAC 361.1375 Determination of expected life, cost-index factors and depreciation.** ([NRS 360.090](#), [360.250](#), [361.227](#))

1. Personal property must be categorized by the specific type of property that it is or by the type of industry in which it is used. Each category must be assigned to a schedule of expected life which is based on commonly available sources of information, including, without limitation, the life expectancy guidelines published by the Marshall and Swift Valuation Service and any other sources published in the *Personal Property Manual*.
2. The cost-index factors published in the *Personal Property Manual* must be determined by calculating the average change in costs over time. The Department shall identify the sources used to calculate the average change.
3. For purposes of calculating the amount of applicable depreciation, personal property must be assigned to one of the following expected lives:
  - (a) Three-year life;
  - (b) Five-year life;
  - (c) Seven-year life;
  - (d) Ten-year life;
  - (e) Fifteen-year life;
  - (f) Twenty-year life; or
  - (g) Thirty-year life.
4. Depreciation must be calculated over the expected life of the personal property by using the declining balance method, except that tables which provide a method other than the declining balance method for calculating depreciation may be used if the tables have been approved by the Commission and included in the *Personal Property Manual*.
5. For purposes of calculating the rate of depreciation, a residual amount of 5 percent must be used. Percent-good tables using a residual amount other than 5 percent may be adopted by the Commission if the Department has conducted a market study or has otherwise obtained information which indicates that a different residual amount is appropriate for the category in which the personal property is placed pursuant to subsection 1.  
(Added to NAC by Tax Comm'n by R034-03, eff. 12-4-2003)

**NAC 361.138 Reported acquisition cost for leased equipment.** ([NRS 360.090](#), [360.250](#), [361.227](#)) For leased equipment, the reported acquisition cost is the cost which the user of the property would incur if the equipment were purchased, less any discount customarily allowed by a seller.  
(Added to NAC by Tax Comm'n, eff. 10-10-83; A by R034-03, 12-4-2003)

**NAC 361.139 Personal property acquired with real property for lump sum; use of other valuation techniques.** ([NRS 360.090](#), [360.250](#), [361.227](#))

1. In determining the taxable value of personal property which was acquired with real property for a lump sum, the assessor may refer to appropriate guides which list the cost of equipment to determine the value of the personal property in relation to the value of the real property. In addition, the assessor may estimate the age of the equipment by inspecting it or discussing the approximate value of the equipment with manufacturers, dealers or other persons in the business who have knowledge of the value of the equipment. The serial number, if it exists, may enable a manufacturer to determine the date of manufacture and the original cost.
2. If sufficient data is not otherwise available to establish acquisition cost, or if the assessor determines that a reported acquisition cost is not equal to the fair market value of the property at the time of acquisition plus any costs of transportation and costs of installation, the assessor may use any nationally recognized valuation technique to determine the acquisition cost, including, without limitation:
  - (a) Establishing the current cost of replacement of the property with new property by reference to current manufacturing costs. If the current cost of replacement is known, the assessor shall apply depreciation to that cost to determine the taxable value.

(b) Using a guide which lists the cost or a procedure recognized by businesses which use such equipment to determine the taxable value. Before such a guide or procedure may be used, an assessor must receive approval from the Executive Director.

(c) Using information based on current market data.

3. Upon request, the Division of Local Government Services of the Department will provide information on various guides which may be used to determine original cost.

(Added to NAC by Tax Comm'n, eff. 10-10-83; A 6-29-84; R034-03, 12-4-2003; R068-12, 9-14-2012)

**NAC 361.11745 “Trade fixture” defined.** ([NRS 360.090](#), [360.250](#)) “Trade fixture” means an item of personal property that:

1. Is installed or attached nonpermanently to real property by an owner or tenant for the purpose of conducting a business or trade and not for the enhancement of the real property to which it is installed or attached; and

2. Has a unique identity and function which is related to the business or trade for which it is installed or attached, and which is distinct from the real property to which it is installed or attached.

(Added to NAC by Tax Comm'n by R068-12, eff. 9-14-2012)

### Excerpts from Department of Taxation Letter of Guidance

Letter dated December 02, 2004, responding to county assessors' question:

“In determining the proper amount of depreciation to be applied to personal property using the Department's Personal Property Manual, does the year of acquisition refer to a calendar year or a fiscal year?”

#### Short Answer

The use of the year of acquisition is dependent on the fiscal year only with regard to the correct selection of the Personal Property Manual to be used. The year of acquisition is otherwise an actual date during a calendar year that indicates the age of the property to be used in the expected life tables.

(Please ask the department for a copy of the letter if you wish to read the entire discussion.)

# APPENDIX B

---

## 2023-24 PERSONAL PROPERTY MANUAL

---

### Methodology Used to Estimate Cost Indexes

The percent change in each index is measured between the current year and the prior year. The mean of the sum of the changes for each year of the expected life table is calculated and becomes the basis for the cost index to trend acquisition cost to a current replacement cost.

### Sources Used to Estimate Cost Indexes

#### Producer Price Index (PPI)

The Producer Price Index (PPI) is a family of indexes that measures the average change over time in selling prices received by domestic producers of goods and services. PPIs measure price change from the perspective of the seller. This contrasts with other measures, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI), that measure price change from the purchaser's perspective. Sellers' and purchasers' prices may differ due to government subsidies, sales and excise taxes, and distribution costs.

#### Data Source

- The PPI sample includes approximately 25,000 establishments providing close to 100,000 price quotations per month.
- Participating establishments report price data primarily through the mail.
- Good and services included in the PPI are weighted by value-of-shipments data contained in the 1992 economic census.
- Industries and products are systematically resampled as needed.

The producer price index series reference has been updated from a Stage of Processing ID code to a Final Demand-Intermediate Demand Goods Index. The conversion may be found in an Index Concordance Table located at <http://www.bls.gov/ppi/fdidconcordance.htm>, which converts SOP3200, Capital equipment, to FD41312, Private capital equipment. The PPI Index using FD41312 may be found at <http://www.bls.gov/ppi/fdidsf16.htm>.

#### Consumer Price Indexes (CPI)

The consumer price index (CPI) is a measure of the average change in prices over time of goods and services purchased by households. The Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes CPIs for two population groups: (1) the CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W), which covers households of wage earners and clerical workers that comprise approximately 32 percent of the total population and (2) the CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) and the Chained CPI for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U), which cover approximately 87 percent of the total population and include in addition to wage earners and clerical worker households, groups such as professional, managerial, and technical

workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, and retirees and others not in the labor force.

The CPI represents all goods and services purchased for consumption by the reference population (CPI-U or CPI-W). BLS has classified all expenditure items into more than 200 categories, arranged into eight major groups. Major groups and examples of categories in each are as follows:

- FOOD and BEVERAGES (breakfast cereal, milk, coffee, chicken, wine, full-service meals and snacks)
- HOUSING (rent of primary residence, owners' equivalent rent, fuel oil, bedroom furniture)
- APPAREL (men's shirts and sweaters, women's dresses, jewelry)
- TRANSPORTATION (new vehicles, airlines fares, gasoline, motor vehicle insurance)
- MEDICAL CARE (prescription drugs and medical supplies, physicians' services, eyeglasses and eye care, hospital services)
- RECREATION (televisions, cable television, pets and pet products, sports equipment, admissions)
- EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (college tuition, postage, telephone services, computer software and accessories)
- OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES (tobacco and smoking products, haircuts and other personal services, funeral expenses)

Also included within these major groups are various government-charged user fees, such as water and sewerage charges, auto registration fees, and vehicle tolls. The CPI also includes taxes (such as sales and excise taxes) that are directly associated with the prices of specific goods and services. However, the CPI excludes taxes (such as income and Social Security taxes) not directly associated with the purchase of consumer goods and services.

The CPI does not include investment items, such as stocks, bonds, real estate, and life insurance. (These items relate to savings and not to day-to-day consumption expenses.)

The Consumer Price Index series ID reference is CUUR0400SA0, CUUS0400SA0 for area West Urban, All Items. The base period is 1982-84 = 100. The data may be found at [http://data.bls.gov/pdq/SurveyOutputServlet?data\\_tool=dropmap&series\\_id=CUUR0400SA0,CUUS0400SA0](http://data.bls.gov/pdq/SurveyOutputServlet?data_tool=dropmap&series_id=CUUR0400SA0,CUUS0400SA0).

### **Marshall Valuation Service**

Marshall Valuation Service publishes a national average equipment cost index based on industry type. The Department measures the change in the index for each category of industry from the prior year.



## Market Tests

In addition to the sources already cited, the Department conducts market tests to validate the results of applying the cost indices to particular items of personal property. The original cost of a selected sample of personal property items is trended using the proposed cost index conversion factor. The result of this calculation is compared to the actual average resale of the item obtained from various market research sources. The purpose of the market test is to ensure the proposed cost indices do not result in a value which exceeds full cash value. The market tests are also used to establish hypothetical market-based depreciation schedules. The sources of information for the market comparisons include the following:

- **N.A.D.A., The Manufactured Housing Guide Cost Online** (Online Version) The Guide provides the average retail book value by manufacturer, model, and region of mobile home, with tables for options. Values are provided for homes one to fourteen years of age, and conversion tables for homes older than 14 years.
- **Aircraft Bluebook Price Digest Online**, (Online Version) (Price Digests, Informa Business Media, Inc., Overland Park, KS). The Bluebook provides representative average retail prices of fixed wing aircraft and helicopters.
- **Grounds Maintenance Equipment Blue Book Online**, (Online Version) (Price Digests, Informa Media, Overland Park, KS). The Blue Book provides the estimated average resale or retail price, excluding options of power equipment.
- **Powersport Vehicle Blue Book**, (Online Version) (Price Digests, Informa Business Media, Inc., Overland Park, KS). The Blue Book provides pricing in the powersports industry, including snowmobiles, personal watercraft, trailers, and motorcycles.
- **The Official Tractor Blue Book Online**, (Online Version) (Price Digests, Informa Business Media, Inc., Overland Park, KS). The Blue Book provides the estimated average resale or retail price, excluding options of power equipment.
- **Green Guide for Construction Equipment**, (Online version) (Equipment Watch, 6151 Powers Ferry Road, Suite 200, Atlanta, GA 30339) The values in this guide are derived from a reporting system of equipment dealers, distributors, manufacturers, auctioneers and contractors. It is based on both surveys and averaging of actual sales. These volumes include Volume 1: Earthmoving Equipment, Volume 2: Lifting Equipment and Volume 3: Other Equipment (Compaction, Concrete and Crushers).
- **Orion Research Corporation**, (Roger Rohrs Publisher) <http://www.usedprice.com>. The web site /is the electronic successor to the Orion Blue Book. It determines the used prices of computers and peripherals based on dealer surveys gathered nationwide. Dealers are asked to provide the “asking price,” “Selling price,” and “days to sell.” The used price is then calculated based on what an average store could sell the product for in 30 days or less. Orion Research states that this data is updated on an ongoing basis.
- **Estimated Useful Lives of Depreciable Hospital Assets**, (Revised 2013, 2018 Edition AHA Chicago Press, Health Forum, Inc. 155 North Wacker Drive, Suite 400, Chicago IL 60606)

# APPENDIX C

---

## 2023-24 PERSONAL PROPERTY MANUAL

---

### Methodology Used to Estimate Expected Useful Life

The Department estimates the expected useful life of different types of personal property by surveying a variety of sources. Expected useful life is defined as the amount of time an item of personal property can be expected to last before it wears out, decays, gets used up, becomes obsolete, or loses its value from natural causes. The life is measured from the time the property is first put into service until it is retired from service or permanently withdrawn from use in a trade or business, or when the production of income ceases because the property has been sold, exchanged, converted to personal use, abandoned, or otherwise destroyed.

The Department does not have the resources available to perform its own mortality or actuarial studies. However, there are other sources that do perform this service. The sources itemized below include actuarial studies of the Internal Revenue Service, Marshall and Swift Costing Service, and the California State Board of Equalization. Also included are the surveys of several western states and certain industries.

### Sources Used to Estimate Expected Useful Life

**Marshall Swift Valuation Service, “Residential Cost Handbook”, (Marshall & Swift, L.P., December 2021)** Costs ranges are based on averages created for the US and Canada, and other items listed are based on what is readily available today.

**Marshall Swift Valuation Service, “Life Expectancy Guidelines,” (Marshall & Swift, L.P., January 2021)**

Depreciable assets are listed by industry group and are extracted from U.S. Treasury Department Internal Revenue Service Publication 534 titled “Depreciation.” The Guidelines list ranges of life. In certain cases, the IRS was not the primary source. In those cases, the range of life is based on a composite of studies of equipment, bookkeeping practices and appraisers’ opinions as compiled from a consensus of recognized trade groups, suppliers and other interested parties. Computers and terminals are one example of an independent study conducted by Marshall & Swift.

**Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, [Publication 946](#), “How to Depreciate Property,” and [Publication 534](#), “Depreciating Property Placed in Service Before 1987.”**

These two publications specifically identify types of property and the expected useful life. For instance, an example of five-year property is computers and peripheral equipment.



**California:**

**California Assessors Equipment Index and Percent Good Factors January  
California Assessors Handbook Table of Contents**

**Arizona:**

**Arizona Department of Revenue Personal Property Manual**

**Montana:**

**State of Montana Personal Property and Livestock Reporting for Tax Year**

**Oregon:**

**Oregon Department of Revenue, Personal Property Valuation Guidelines**

**Utah:**

**Utah State Tax Commission Recommended Personal Property Valuation Schedules and  
Registered Vehicle Uniform Fees**

**Wyoming:**

**Wyoming Department of Revenue Life Expectancies for Personal Property**

# APPENDIX D

---

## 2023-24 PERSONAL PROPERTY MANUAL: VALUATION GUIDELINES

---

### Exemptions from Property Taxes

---

Article 10, Section 1 of the Nevada Constitution requires the "valuation for taxation of **all** property, real, personal and possessory...." NRS 361.045 also provides that, except as otherwise provided by law, all property of every kind and nature whatever within this state shall be subject to taxation. Other statutes, however, grant exemptions to particular types of property. Some are granted exemption at face-value, and other types of property must qualify according to specific criteria in order to receive the exemption.

The types of exemptions range from partial exemptions granted to veterans, disabled veterans, surviving spouses and blind persons to exemptions from taxation for all real and personal property granted to governmental entities, religious, charitable and non-profit organizations, and individual organizations which are specifically cited. In many cases, the statutes specifically recite that the property must be used to carry out the legitimate function of the organization, and if not, the property becomes taxable.

For the types of exemptions which must go through a qualification process, the county assessors must collect, evaluate and process the various claims for property tax exemptions. Application forms which have been approved by the Nevada Tax Commission should be made available. Each form should request information regarding taxpayer contact information, the type of exemption being claimed, the property which the exemption, if granted, would affect, a statement or statements why the property qualifies for the exemption, and supporting documentation if necessary. The purpose of any form is to provide sufficient information to help assessors make a reasoned determination to approve or deny applications.

In the event a claim for exemption is ambiguous or open to interpretation, how the property is used may indicate whether or not an exemption applies. The general rule espoused by the courts is that strict construction of exemption statutes applies to exemptions for property held in private ownership but not to exemptions for public property where exemption is the rule and taxation the exception. 2 Thomas M. Cooley, *The Law of Taxation*, § 673 at 1414-15 (4th ed. 1924). Said another way, property held in private ownership must strictly comply with all the criteria established for the exemption because "taxation is the rule and exemption the exception." On the other hand, for property held by a public entity, the rule is reversed to say "exemption is the rule and taxation the exception."

The purpose in establishing a broad construction of exemption for public entities is to prevent an escalating spiral of unnecessary taxation and administrative costs with no benefit to the public. 16 Eugene McQuillin, *The Law of Municipal Corporations*, § 44.57 at 206 (3rd ed. 1994). If one governmental entity chooses to tax the property of another governmental entity, the governmental entity forced to pay taxes may have to levy and collect new taxes to meet the demands of the tax. 2 Cooley, *supra*, § 621 at 1313. The effect of such a tax spiral is that the public would be taxing itself to raise money to pay itself.

In cases where it is not clear whether an exemption should be granted, assessors should solicit legal advice from the county district attorney's (D.A.) office.

The attached chart lists the current status of specific exemptions available in the statutes, in alphabetical order.

Table of Exemptions

Legend:					
<b>Due Date for Application:</b>					
<b>(1) No application required</b>					
<b>(2) One time only until status changes. The claim must be made by June 15<sup>th</sup>. See NRS 361.155 (1) and (3)</b>					
<b>(3) Annually, by June 15<sup>th</sup>. See NRS 361.155 (1)</b>					
<b>(4) Annually, by July 1<sup>st</sup>. See NAC 361.062</b>					
<b>(5) Annually, by December 30<sup>th</sup>. See NRS 362.050</b>					
Exemption Type	NRS Reference	NAC Reference	Property Type	Due Date for Application See Legend	Explanation
Airport	361.061(1)		Real	(2)	Improvement of land by the public as an airport is a municipal purpose, whether or not the airport is owned or operated by a local government.
American Land Conservancy	361.111		Real	(2)	Real property including improvements is exempt if: the property is held for acquisition by a Federal, state or local government and the said government has agreed in writing to consider acquiring said real property; or if the property will be held indefinitely and vested in the listed conservancy organization. If the property is held for purposes of conservation for any entity other than the State or local government, the land must be assessed as first class pasture. If the property is transferred for purposes other than conservation, taxes must be collected for each year it was exempt.

Exemption Type	NRS Reference	NAC Reference	Property Type	Due Date for Application See Legend	Explanation
American National Red Cross and Nevada Chapters	361.110		Both	(2)	All real and personal property is exempt, unless it is used for a purpose other than the legitimate functions of the organization. <i>See also YMCA, YWCA, American National Red Cross, Salvation Army Corp, GSA, Camp Fire Girls, BSA, Sierra Arts Foundation, Nevada Museum of Art, Inc.</i>
Apprenticeship Programs	361.106		Both	(2)	Real and personal property of an apprenticeship program is exempt if (1) the property is held in a trust created by 29 U.S.C. § 186 or (2) is owned by a local or state apprenticeship committee and the program is operated by a qualifying organization and registered and approved by the state apprenticeship council.
Archaeological Conservancy	361.111, AB 209 (2007)		Real	(2)	See explanation under American Land Conservancy.
Architectural barrier Removal for Disabled Persons	361.087		Real	(2)	Improvements to a residence occupied by a person with a disability are exempt. The person must claim the benefit by filing an affidavit setting forth the nature of the improvement and the date of making the improvement. See statute for examples.
Bank Deposits	Article 10		Personal	(1)	Articles of personal property deemed to represent an interest in real or personal property already assessed and taxed is exempt.
Bee colonies	361.068		Personal	(1)	Bee colonies are exempt personal property.

Blind Persons	361.085		Both	(3)	Property of blind persons up to an assessed value of \$3,000, as modified by CPI, is exempt. The original affidavit of claim must be accompanied by a certificate from a physician certifying the person is blind. Renewal affidavits must be completed each year.
Boats	361.068		Personal	(1)	All boats are exempt.
Bonds	Article 10		Personal	(1)	Articles of personal property deemed to represent an interest in real or personal property already assessed and taxed is exempt.
Book Accounts	Article 10		Personal	(1)	Articles of personal property deemed to represent an interest in real or personal property already assessed and taxed is exempt.
Boulder City Museum and Historical Association	361.110		Both	(2)	All real and personal property is exempt, unless it is used for a purpose other than the legitimate functions of the organization. <i>See also YMCA, YWCA, American National Red Cross, Salvation Army Corp, GSA, Camp Fire Girls, BSA, Sierra Arts Foundation.</i>
Boy Scouts of America	361.11		Both	(2)	All real and personal property is exempt, unless it is used for a purpose other than the legitimate functions of the organization. <i>See also Nevada Museum of Art.</i>
Business Inventories & Consumables	361.068	361.065	Personal	(1)	Property consumed during the operation of the business, as differentiated from a component part of a manufactured item, is exempt. The property must meet the criteria listed in NAC 361.065.
Camp Fire Girls Inc.	361.11		Both	(2)	All real and personal property is exempt, unless it is used for a purpose other than the legitimate functions of the organization. <i>See also Nevada Museum of Art.</i>
Campers, slide-in & shells	361.068		Personal	(1)	All slide-in campers and camper shells are exempt.

Carnival, circus, convention, display, exhibition, fair	361.068		Personal	(1)	Personal property, transient in nature, owned by a non-resident and located in this state for use by or in a carnival, circus, convention, display, exhibition or fair is exempt. <i>See also transient personal property.</i>
Cost of collection	361.068		Personal	(1)	Personal property for which the annual taxes would be less than the cost of collecting those taxes is exempt. NTC determines level of cost.
Cemeteries and Graveyards - Public	361.130		Real	(1)	Exempt cemeteries and graveyards must be open to the public and no charge is made for burial.
Cemeteries and Graveyards – Private	361.132		Real	(2)	Real property of a nonprofit corporation governed by the provisions of NRS Chapter 82 formed for the purposes of procuring and holding lands to be used exclusively for a cemetery are exempt, so long as the lots or plats remain dedicated to the purpose of a cemetery.
Charitable Foundation: <i>See University</i>	361.098		Both	(2)	All property owned by the charitable foundation established by the Board of Regents of University of Nevada is exempt unless it is used for a purpose other than carrying out the legitimate functions of the foundation.
Charitable Organizations	361.135		Both	(2)	See Lodges
Charitable Corporations	361.140		Both	(2)	Property actually occupied and used by corporation meeting certain qualifying criteria is exempt.
Charter School Leased Property	361.096		Both	(2)	All property leased or rented to a charter school is deemed to be used for an educational purpose and is exempt. Only the portion of the property that is used for the lease or rental to a charter school is exempt.

Churches & Chapels	361.125		Both	(2)	Buildings and personal property used for religious worship other than marriage chapels, is exempt. The property must be owned by a recognized religious society or corporation. If the property is used for other than church purposes and a rent is received, the property is not exempt.
Church Land, see also "Land Used for Worship"	361.125		Real	(2)	Parcels of land used exclusively for worship, including without limitation, both developed and undeveloped portions of a parcel.
Counties, Town, Municipal Corp	361.060		Both	(1)	Property of counties, domestic municipal corporations, irrigation drainage, reclamation district, or town, except for certain community pastures, is exempt. See also Nevada Rural Housing Authority, Irrigation Districts
Conservation District	361.060		Real	(1)	Real property acquired on or after 7-1-2003 by a conservation district is exempt.
Defenders of Wildlife	361.135		Both	(2)	See Lodges for explanation.
Disabled Veterans	361.091		Both	(3)	Up to \$20,000 assessed value of property, adjusted by CPI, may be exempt, based on a sliding scale of disability of the veteran-owner. Only the property of residents or their surviving spouses meeting certain qualifying criteria is eligible for exemption.
Drainage Ditches, Canals & Irrigation Systems	361.070		Real	(1)	Drainage ditches and canals along with the lands included in the right-of-way of the ditch or canal are exempt. Each part of a permanently installed irrigation system, including pipes, concrete linings of ditches and headgates, are exempt.
Elderly & Handicapped Housing	361.086		Real and personal used for housing	(2)	All real property and mobile or modular housing and related facilities for elderly or handicapped persons are exempt if certain qualifying criteria are met.
Eagles Club	361.135		Both	(2)	See Lodges for explanation
Elks Club	361.135		Both	(2)	See Lodges for explanation.

Energy Systems (fka Heating & Cooling Systems)	701A.200 (fka 361.079)	361.052- 361.058	Both	(1)	The value of a qualified system is not included in the assessed value of the building of which it is a part. Qualified systems in commercial or industrial buildings receiving certain other abatements or exemptions are ineligible for this exemption. System must conform to standards established by the Department.
Fine Art for public display	361.068; 361.186	361.030 – 361.044	Personal	(3)	The exemption is limited to certain kinds of works of art purchased for \$25,000 or more and meets certain public display requirements. When a taxpayer collects an admission fee, the amount of exemption is reduced by the net revenue received by taxpayer. <i>See NRS and NAC requirements.</i>
Girl Scouts of America	361.11		Both	(2)	All real and personal property is exempt, unless it is used for a purpose other than the legitimate functions of the organization. <i>See also Nevada Museum of Art.</i>
Habitat for Humanity	361.115		Both	(2)	All property is exempt unless it is used for a purpose other than carrying out the legitimate functions of the organization. <i>See also Nevada Children's Foundation, Nevada Heritage Association.</i>
Hospital	361.083		Real	(2)	Property on which stands a hospital or other charitable asylum for the care or relief of orphans or sick, infirm or indigent persons owned by a qualifying non-profit corporation, is exempt. If the property is used for a different purpose, the property is taxable. <i>See also orphan children.</i>
Household goods and furniture	361.069	361.085	Personal	(1)	Household goods, furniture except certain appliances and furniture of time-share projects, are exempt. Examples are in both statute and regulation.
Irrigation, Drainage, Reclamation District	361.060		Both	(1)	See Counties, Towns for explanation.
Knights of Pythias	361.135		Both	(2)	<i>See Lodges for explanation.</i>



Knights of Columbus	361.135		Both	(2)	<i>See Lodges for explanation.</i>
Lahontan Audubon Society	361.135		Both	(2)	<i>See Lodges for explanation.</i>
Land used for Worship	361.125		Real	(2)	<i>See Church Land for explanation.</i>
Livestock	361.068		Personal	(1)	Livestock is exempt. Livestock is defined at NAC 361A.055. See also Article 10 (6).
Lodges & other charitable organizations	361.135		Both	(2)	Funds, furniture, paraphernalia and regalia owned by certain charitable organizations as well as real estate and fixtures are exempt. If the real estate is leased, the exemption does not apply to the portion so leased or rented.
Low income housing projects	361.082	361.089	Both	(3)	That portion of real property and tangible personal property used for housing and related facilities for persons with low incomes is exempt if the property meets certain criteria.
Masons	361.135		Both	(2)	<i>See Lodges for explanation.</i>
Mortgages	Article 10		Personal	(1)	Articles of personal property deemed to represent an interest in real or personal property already assessed and taxed is exempt.
Motor Vehicles	361.067		Personal	(1)	Vehicles defined in NRS 371.020 are exempt, except mobile homes. NRS 371.020 refers to NRS 482 and 706. Under NRS 482.210, special mobile equipment is not licensed and is therefore taxable for property tax.
Nathan Adelson Hospice	361.088		Both	(2)	All property is exempt, unless it is used for any purpose other than carrying out the legitimate functions of hospice care.
National Audubon Society	361.135		Both	(2)	<i>See Lodges for explanation.</i>
Nature Conservancy	361.111		Real	(2)	<i>See explanation under American Land Conservancy.</i>
Nevada Children's Foundation	361.115		Both	(2)	<i>See Habitat for Humanity for explanation.</i>
Nevada Heritage Association	361.115		Both	(2)	<i>See Habitat for Humanity for explanation.</i>
Nevada Land Conservancy	361.111		Real	(2)	<i>See explanation under American Land Conservancy.</i>

Nevada Museum of Art	361.11		Both	(2)	All real and personal property is exempt, unless it is used for a purpose other than the legitimate functions of the organization. <i>See also YMCA, YWCA, American National Red Cross, Salvation Army Corp, GSA, Camp Fire Girls, BSA, Sierra Arts Foundation.</i>
Nevada Rural Housing Authority	361.060		Real	(1)	<i>See explanation under Counties, Cities</i>
Noncommercial theaters	361.145		Both	(2)	Buildings, furniture & equipment of noncommercial theaters owned and operated by nonprofit educational corporations organized for the exclusive purpose of conducting theater practice classes and the production of plays on a nonprofessional basis are exempt.
Nonprofit private schools	361.105		Both	(2)	All property is exempt from taxation.
Odd Fellows	361.135		Both	(2)	<i>See Lodges for explanation.</i>
Orphan children or sick, infirm or indigent persons	361.083		Real	(2)	Land and buildings use for the care or relief of orphans or of sick, infirm or indigent persons owned by a nonprofit corporation organized or existing pursuant to NRS 82, is exempt. <i>See also Hospitals.</i>
Patented Mining Claims	362.010-362.095		Real	(5)	Upon receipt of an affidavit from the county recorder pursuant to NRS 362.050, the assessor shall exclude from the roll the assessment against the patented mine or mining claim named in the affidavit.
Pershing County Kids, Horses, Rodeo Inc.	361.107		Both	(2)	All real and personal property is exempt, unless it is used for a purpose other than the legitimate functions of the organization.
Personal Property held for sale by merchant	361.068		Personal	(1)	Personal property held for sale by a merchant is exempt.
Personal Property held for sale by manufacturer	361.068		Personal	(1)	Personal property held for sale by a manufacturer is exempt.

Personal property in transit	361.160-361.185	361.062	Personal	(4)	Claims must be submitted to county assessor in which the warehouse is located and a certification from the warehouse as to the status of the property must be attached.
Pipe & Irrigation Equipment	361.068		Personal	(1)	Pipe and other agricultural equipment used to convey water for the irrigation of legal crops is exempt.
Pollution control devices	361.077	361.046-361.050	Both	(3)	Property used as a facility, device, or method for the control of air or water pollution is exempt. Taxpayer must supply an annual affidavit to assessor on a form approved by Department. Certain property is not exempt per NAC 361.046.
Possessory Interest –Vending stands	361.159		Personal	(3)	The possessory interest in otherwise exempt property is taxable, except for vending stands operated by blind persons under the auspices of the Bureau of Services to the Blind – DETR.
Possessory Interest – Public Airport	361.159		Personal	(2)	The possessory interest in otherwise exempt property is taxable, except for personal property owned and used in a public airport.
Possessory Interest – Public airport, park, market, fairground	361.157(2)(a)		Real	(2)	The possessory interest in otherwise exempt property is taxable, except for real property located upon a public airport, park, market, or fairground. Certain leased property on a public airport made available for purposes other than the purposes of a public airport is taxable.
Possessory Interest – Federal Property	361.157(2)(b)		Real	(1)	A possessory interest in federal property for which PILT payments are made is exempt.
Possessory interest – state-supported educational institution	361.157(2)c		Real	(1)	A possessory interest in the property of any state-supported educational institution is exempt, except any part located within a TIA created pursuant to NRS 278C.155.

Possessory interest – Taylor Grazing Act, USFS, BuRec	361.157(2) (d)		Real	(1)	A possessory interest in property used by persons, associations or corporations according to the Taylor Grazing Act, United States Forest Service or the Bureau of Reclamation is exempt.
Possessory interest – Indian tribe	361.157(2) (e)		Real	(1)	A possessory interest in property of any Indian held in trust by the U.S. is exempt.
Possessory interest – Vending stands of the blind	361.157(2) (f)		Real	(1)	A possessory interest in vending stand locations operated by blind persons under the auspices of the Bureau of Services to the Blind and Visually Impaired – DETR, is exempt.
Possessory interest – geothermal leases	361.157(2) (g)		Real	(1)	A possessory interest in geothermal leases for resources which have not been put into commercial production, is exempt.
Possessory interest – public officer or employee	361.157(2) (h)		Real	(1)	A possessory interest in property that is leased, loaned or made available to a public officer or employee in the course of public employment, is exempt.
Possessory interest – parsonage	361.157(2) (i)		Real	(1)	A possessory interest in a parsonage owned by a recognized religious society or corporation when used exclusively as a parsonage, is exempt.
Possessory interest – Charitable or religious residence	361.157(2) (j)		Real	(1)	A possessory interest in a residence used by a person carrying out the activities of a charitable or religious organization is exempt
Possessory interest – shelter for elderly or indigent	361.157(2) (k)		Real	(1)	A possessory interest in property which is used to provide shelter at a reduced rate to the elderly or indigent is exempt.
Possessory interest – rental of meeting rooms	361.157(2) (l)		Real	(1)	A possessory interest in property used as meeting rooms or similar facilities for periods of less than 30 consecutive days is exempt.
Possessory interest – daycare	361.157(2) (m)		Real	(1)	A possessory interest in property used as a daycare by a nonprofit organization is exempt.

Promissory Notes	Article 10		Personal	(1)	Articles of personal property deemed to represent an interest in real or personal property already assessed and taxed is exempt.
Privately owned airports used by public	361.061(2)		Real	(2)	Privately owned airport property used for a public purpose, except areas from which income is derived, is exempt.
Privately owned parks used by public	361.0605	361.080	Real	(2)	The initial claim for exemption must be accompanied by a copy of the agreement with a local government that the property may be used by the public without charge. A sign must also be posted at each entrance to park. The exemption does not include areas from which income is derived.
Public Function Trusts	361.062		Both	(2)	Property of a trust created for the benefit of any public function pursuant to law is exempt, however, PILT monies may be paid to the beneficiary if so, provided in any agreement contained in creating the trust.
Radioactive fallout shelters	361.078		Real	(3)	Residential property is exempt up to \$1,000 in assessed value if it meets certain qualifying conditions.
Raw materials & components consumed in the process of manufacture	361.068		Personal	(1)	Raw materials are exempt when they are held by a manufacturer for manufacture into products. Supplies consumed in the process of manufacture are also exempt.
Salvation Army Corps	361.11		Both	(2)	All real and personal property is exempt, unless it is used for a purpose other than the legitimate functions of the organization. <i>See also Nevada Museum of Art.</i>
School districts	361.065		Both	(1) school dist	All property owned by any legally created school district or charter school and devoted to public school purposes is exempt.
				(2) charter school	

Sierra Arts Foundation	361.11		Both	(2)	All real and personal property is exempt, unless it is used for a purpose other than the legitimate functions of the organization. <i>See also Nevada Museum of Art.</i>
State lands	361.055		Both	(1)	All property owned by the state, except land assigned to the Department of Wildlife, is exempt. PILT payments are made by the Department of Wildlife.
Stocks	Article 10		Personal	(1)	Articles of personal property deemed to represent an interest in real or personal property already assessed and taxed is exempt.
Surviving Spouse	361.080		Both	(3)	Property of surviving spouses up to an assessed value of \$1,000, as modified by CPI, is exempt. The original affidavit of claim must be accompanied by a death certificate showing the claimant was married to the deceased at the time of their death. Renewal affidavits must be completed each year.
Surviving Spouses of Disabled Veterans	361.091		Both	(3)	See Disabled Veterans.
Transient Personal Property	361.068		Personal	(1)	Personal property owned by a non-resident and located in Nevada for purposes of a display, exhibition, convention, carnival, fair or circus is exempt. <i>See also Carnival, fair circus.</i>
United States	361.050		Both	(1)	All property owned by the United States is exempt.
University Fraternities & Sororities	361.100		Real	(2)	Real property owned by fraternities and sororities whose members are students at UNR or UNLV and use the property as their home, is exempt.
University System: Charitable Foundation	361.098		Both	(2)	All property owned by a charitable foundation established by the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada is exempt, unless it is used for a purpose other than the legitimate functions of the foundation.

University System Leased Property	361.099	361.070	Both	(2)	Property leased to the Nevada System of Higher Education is exempt if the total consideration from the lease is less than 10 percent of the fair market value of the property. Certain documentation must be provided. <i>See NAC 361.070.</i>
Unpatented Mines & mining Claims	361.075		Real	(1)	Unpatented mines and mining claims are exempt, except for possessory interests in lands held by U.S. or state of Nevada.
Vehicles	361.067		Personal	(1)	<i>See Motor Vehicles</i>
Veterans	361.09		Both	(3)	Up to \$2,000 assessed value, adjusted by CPI, of property may be exempt. Only the property of residents meeting certain qualifying criteria is eligible for exemption.
Veteran Organizations	361.095		Both	(2)	Up to \$10,000 assessed value, adjusted by CPI, of Funds, furniture, paraphernalia and regalia owned by certain charitable organizations as well as real estate and fixtures, is exempt. If the real estate is leased, the exemption does not apply to the portion so leased or rented.
Volunteer Fire Departments	361.150		Both	(2)	All property is exempt, unless it is used for any purpose other than carrying out the legitimate functions of a volunteer fire department.
Water Users' Nonprofit Associations	361.073		Both	(2)	All property is exempt, unless it is used for any purpose other than carrying out the legitimate functions of a water users' nonprofit cooperative corporation.
Young Men's Christian Association	361.110		Both	(2)	All real and personal property is exempt, unless it is used for a purpose other than the legitimate functions of the organization. <i>See also Nevada Museum of Art.</i>
Young Women's Christian Association	361.110		Both	(2)	All real and personal property is exempt, unless it is used for a purpose other than the legitimate functions of the organization. <i>See also Nevada Museum of Art.</i>

# APPENDIX E

---

## 2023-24 PERSONAL PROPERTY MANUAL: VALUATION GUIDELINES

---

### Determining Whether Fixtures are Real or Personal Property

NRS 361.333 requires that each major class of property be examined to determine whether there is equality of assessment. One of the principal classes of property is personal property, pursuant to NRS 361.227(4). Uniformity and equality of assessment thus depend on proper classification. Although NRS 361.035 defines real estate and NRS 361.030 defines personal property, in practice it is sometimes difficult to tell whether an item is personal property or a fixture that is part of the real estate. As the Attorney General stated in Opinion #41 (1963), “the classification depends on the facts of each particular case.” The assessor is encouraged to consult the Division of Local Government Services and/or the District Attorney in difficult cases.

A fixture may be defined as an item that was originally personal property which has been installed or attached to land or an improvement in a permanent manner. There is an abundant amount of case law which discusses three tests often used in deciding whether an item is a fixture. The tests are:

1. Physical Annexation;
2. Constructive Annexation, also called Adaptation; and
3. Intent

Under the first test, annexation, an item is a fixture if it is attached to, imbedded in or permanently resting upon land or an improvement, or is attached by other means that are normally used for permanent installation, and cannot be removed without substantially damaging the item or the land or improvement with which it is being used. For example, an item which is attached to real property for stability and has quick disconnect attachments such as simple wiring and conduit connections may not meet the test for a permanent fixture.

Under the second test, constructive annexation, an item is a fixture if the use or purpose of an item that is not otherwise physically annexed to land or an improvement is so adapted that it is:

- A. A necessary, integral or working part of the land or improvement;
- B. Designed or committed for use with the land or improvement; or
- C. So essential to the land or improvement that the land or improvement cannot perform its desired function without the nonattached item.

Using the constructive annexation test, if the purpose of the item is to augment the use of the improvement no matter how it is attached, such as an elevator, the item must be considered a fixture. Another example would be heating, ventilation, and air conditioning equipment (HVAC). Equipment used to heat, ventilate, or cool a structure is considered to be real property.



Permanently attached personal property may be temporarily removed for repair or renovation onsite and still be considered permanently attached. Permanently attached fixtures do not include movable tangible personal property that is attached for convenience, stability or an obviously temporary purpose.

Underlying both the physical or constructive annexation tests is a determination of intent. An assessor must consider whether the item is intended to be a permanent part of the land or improvement, taking into account physical or constructive annexation, and other objective manifestations of permanence. NAC 361.1127 provides examples of objective manifestations of permanence.

A trade fixture may be distinguished from a fixture. It is an item of personal property that is non-permanently attached to real property for the purpose of conducting a business or trade; and has a unique identity and function separate from the real property to which it is attached. NAC 361.11745 provides a definition of trade fixture.

Pursuant to NRS 361.244, a mobile or manufactured home becomes real property when the Assessor has listed it on the tax roll as real property. The classification of mobile and manufactured homes as real property may be made when the requirements enumerated in NRS 361.244(1) and (2) are met. This includes the issuance of a Real Property Notice by the Manufactured Housing Division of the Department of Business and Industry. Factory-built housing becomes real property once it is permanently affixed to the land. These housing units conform to the Uniform Building Code and are not titled. As such they are not personal property nor are they considered “conversions”. These “UBC” homes do not exhibit the HUD placards found on manufactured housing. Instead they may have a placard referencing NRS 461.080 and their serial numbers may begin with the characters “UBC”.

In general, personal property is defined by exception pursuant to NRS 361.030. Property that does not meet the criteria of real property is personal property. The Assessor should recognize that certain fixtures such as bars, stages, walk-in coolers, or bank drive-ups, may already be included in the real property component of the Assessor’s Taxable Value. The Assessor should review the differing building occupancies of the Marshall-Swift cost manuals to ensure that a component of real or personal property is not double-assessed. The improper classification of any component of taxable property as real or personal does not render the valuation void or invalid.

For further research and explanation, please consult:

Attorney General Opinion 2012-10 (10-31-2012) (as it applies to fixtures, not to trade fixtures)  
Attorney General Opinion #41 (1963)  
Attorney General Opinion No. 2000-04  
*Marvin Arnold, Respondent, v. Goldfield Third Chance Mining Co*, 32 Nev. 447; 109 P. 718 (1910)  
*National Advertising Co. v. State Department of Transportation*, 116 Nev. Adv. Op. No. 10, (Feb. 2, 2000)  
*Fondren, et al, v. K/L Complex Ltd., et al.*, 106 Nev. 705; 800 P.2d 719; (1990)  
*Morse Signal Devices of California v. County of Los Angeles*, 161 Cal. App. 3d 570; 207 Cal Rptr. 742 (1984)  
*Crocker National Bank v. City and County of San Francisco*, 782 P.2d 278 (1989)  
*State v. Pioneer Citizens Bank of Nevada*, 85 Nev. 395 (1969)  
*Kaiser Co. v. Reid* (1947) 30 Cal.2d 610

---

#### References:

International Association of Assessing Officers, Standard on the Valuation of Personal Property, December 2005. This publication may be obtained free of charge from the IAAO website at <http://docs.iaao.org/media/standards/StandardValuationPersonalProperty.pdf>

The Appraisal Institute: The Appraisal of Real Estate, 14th Edition, Chicago: 2013

# INDEX

## 2023-24 PERSONAL PROPERTY MANUAL

3-D Printers.....	14	<b>ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT, AND</b>	
5, 11, 12, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56.....	iii, 71, 72	<b>RECREATION.....</b>	38
accommodation		asking price .....	52
traveler.....	39	asphalt.....	24
<b>ACCOMMODATION INDUSTRY.....</b>	39	Asphalt plants.....	21
accommodation:.....	39	Asphalt spreaders.....	21
Acquisition Cost.....	iv, v	assembling.....	23, 27, 28, 29
Acquisition Year.....	iv, v	assessed value.....	vi
actuarial studies.....	53	assessor.....	16, 32, 33, 34, 49, 72
adding machines.....	12	assets	
advocacy.....	40	headend.....	34
aeronautical instruments.....	28	audio.....	12, 28, 32
agents.....	20	audio and video equipment.....	28
gas agent.....	20	audio signals	
<b>AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.....</b>	18	broadcasting.....	32
Air compressors.....	20	aural programming.....	32
<b>Air Conditioners.....</b>	16	auto repair diagnostic equipment.....	40
<b>air conditioners, window.....</b>	16	automobile repair and maintenance.....	40
Air drill.....	21	automobiles.....	35
aircraft.....	29, 31, 52	<b>auxiliary machines.....</b>	13
Aircraft Bluebook Price Digest.....	52	average resale.....	52
aircraft conversion.....	29	average retail prices.....	52
airplanes.....	31	<b>background sound systems.....</b>	16
alarms		Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing.....	22
burglar and fire.....	36	bakery.....	22
electronic security.....	36	balloons, hot air.....	31
ambulatory health care services.....	37	bar 27	
amplifiers.....	28, 34	<b>Barware.....</b>	11
amusement.....	38	base period.....	51
amusement activities.....	38	basic chemical manufacturing.....	25
amusement park.....	38	bending.....	27, 29
amusement, gambling and recreation industries.....	38	Beverage.....	22, 23, 30
analog equipment.....	32, 33, 34	Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing... 22, 23	
angiographic X-ray units.....	37	bicycle.....	32
Animal Aquaculture.....	18	<b>billboards.....</b>	v, 9, 16, 17
Animal food manufacturing.....	22	Billboards.....	17
Animal slaughtering and processing.....	22	bins 21	
antenna site.....	34	BLS51	
antennas.....	34	Blue Book.....	52
antennas.....	34	blue print machines.....	24
apartment furnishings.....	39	boarding houses.....	39
apparel.....	23	Bolted and fiberglass tanks.....	19
apparel manufacturing.....	23	bolts.....	23
appliance regulators.....	28	books.....	32
<b>appraisers.....</b>	53	bottling.....	22
		bowling alley pinsetters and other equipment.....	38

bowling electronic scoring machines .....	38	central processing unit.....	12, 13
box converters (cable) .....	34	Cereal manufacturing .....	22
breakdown		chain saws .....	18
preventing .....	40	Chained CPI for All Urban Consumers.....	50
breeding .....	18	<b>chairs</b> .....	16, 37
Breweries .....	23	exam .....	37
bridges .....	28	<b>Chart Recorders</b> .....	15
broad band microwave assets.....	34	chartered bus .....	31
broadcast TV signals.....	34	chasing, or etching jewelry .....	29
broadcasting .....	32, 33, 34	<b>check out counters</b> .....	16
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	50	chemical manufacturing.....	25
burglar and fire alarms.....	36	child day care facilities.....	38
Bus 31		chiropractors.....	37
bus, chartered.....	31	Christmas tree.....	18
cabinets .....	29	cigarette cases .....	29
<b>Cabinets and Shelving</b> .....	16	civil engineering construction.....	20
cable		clerical workers.....	50
coaxial .....	34	closed circuit tv .....	36
fiber optic.....	34	coatings.....	24, 25
subscriber connection and distribution systems.....	34	coaxial cable.....	34
cable industries.....	32, 33, 34	coffee brewing equipment.....	40
cable system channels.....	34	coin laundries.....	41
cable testing equipment.....	34	<b>Coin-wrap Equipment</b> .....	16
calendar year.....	49	cold storage.....	23
California State Board of Equalization.....	53	<b>collators</b> .....	13
<b>camera</b> .....	11, 28, 34	combines .....	18
digital - point-and-shoot.....	11	commercial bakeries .....	22
<b>camera, digital</b> .....	11	commercial dry cleaning equipment.....	41
candy.....	22	commercial equipment repair and maintenance.....	40
canning.....	22	commercials .....	32
car washes.....	40	compacts .....	29
card punches .....	13	complete aircraft or propulsion systems overhaul and rebuilding.....	29
card readers.....	13	computer.....	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 24, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 38, 51, 52, 53
card sorters.....	13	computer driven mills.....	14
Cardiac Ultrasonic Scanners .....	15	computer integrated manufacturing machinery .....	14
carpet and upholstery cleaning services.....	36	computer-based switching equipment .....	33
carpet cleaning.....	36	computer-integrated machinery .....	14
carving.....	30	computer driven mills .....	14
case law .....	71	computer integrated fabrication machinery .....	14
<b>cases</b> .....	16, 17, 29, 53	computer integrated manufacturing machinery.....	14
Cash Management Systems.....	14	computerized assembly machinery.....	14
<b>Cash Registers</b> .....	16	computerized machine lathes;.....	14
cassette .....	28	computerized assembly machinery .....	14
CAT15		<b>COMPUTERIZED</b>	
categories.....	11, 17, 51	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	
CATV system.....	34	Cash Management Systems .....	14
C-CPI-U.....	50	computerized machine lathes .....	14
cellular .....	28, 33	computes .....	12
cellular telephones.....	33	concrete	
cemeteries and crematories.....	41	pouring.....	20
Central Office Equipment .....	33		
central office switching equipment .....	28		

conditioning equipment.....	19, 71	days to sell.....	52
connecting hardware.....	34	dealer surveys.....	52
construction		dealers.....	30, 52
buildings.....	20	death care.....	40
civil engineering.....	20	death care services.....	40, 41
<b>Construction</b> .....	20, 35	<b>Décor</b> .....	16
consumer goods.....	35, 51	<b>Defibs</b> .....	15
Consumer Price Index.....	50, 51	demodulators.....	34
<b>Contents</b> .....	i	dental instruments.....	37
<b>conversion factor</b> .....	17, 52	dentists.....	37
converted paper product manufacturing.....	24	<b>Depreciable assets</b> .....	53
coolers		<b>Depreciating Property Placed in Service Before</b>	
walk in.....	40	<b>1987</b> .....	53
<b>Copy and Duplicating Machines</b> .....	16	depreciation.....	13, 17, 49, 52
cordless telephones.....	28	depreciation schedules.....	52
corrugating.....	24	<b>desks</b> .....	16
<b>Cost Conversion Factors</b> .....	v, 17	Diagnostic Ultrasounds.....	15
<b>Cost Conversion Index</b> .....	17	dies 11	
<b>Cost Index</b> .....	v	diggers.....	21
<b>cost of replacement</b> .....	17	digital broadcasting equipment.....	32, 33, 34
costume rental.....	35	<b>digital camera</b> .....	11
<b>county assessor</b> .....	16, 49	point-and-shoot.....	11
couriers and messengers.....	32	digital video camera.....	11
CPI 50, 51		dimension stone.....	19
CPI for All Urban Consumers.....	50	directory.....	32
CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers..	50	directory and mailing list and software publishing.....	32
<b>CPI Index</b> .....	v	<b>disc drives</b> .....	13
CPI-U.....	50, 51	<b>disc files</b> .....	13
CPI-W.....	50, 51	<b>disc packs</b> .....	13
cracking.....	24, 25	<b>displays</b> .....	16
crane		distillation.....	24, 25
bridge.....	21	Distilleries.....	23
jib.....	21	distribution.....	20, 22, 32, 34, 50
mobile.....	21	distribution plant.....	33
crops.....	18	distribution system.....	20, 34
crude.....	19, 24	distribution systems	
<b>crushing</b> .....	21	gas.....	20
<b>crushing plant</b> .....	21	domestic producers.....	50
curing.....	23	<b>Dopplers</b> .....	15
custom garments.....	23	dressings.....	23
cutlery and flatware.....	29	drilling.....	19, 30
cutting.....	23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30	drilling rigs.....	19
CUUR0400SA0.....	51	drive units.....	19
CUUS0400SA0.....	51	dry cleaning.....	40
Dairy product manufacturing.....	22	dry cleaning and laundry services.....	41
Dairy Production.....	18	<b>duplicating machines</b> .....	16
dams.....	20	dyeing.....	23
<b>data</b> 13, 28, 34, 50, 51		<b>EEG Machines</b> .....	15
data communications equipment.....	28	<b>EKG Machines</b> .....	15
<b>data processing equipment</b> .....	16	electric generating equipment.....	21
<b>data-entry devices</b> .....	13	electric power.....	20
dating services.....	40	electrical work.....	20

electronic & precision equipment.....	40	<b>fixtures</b> .....	v, 26, 28, 29, 36, 37, 40, 71, 72
<b>electronic calculators</b> .....	12	flatware .....	29
electronic control center .....	34	flipper games .....	39
electronic controlled infrared/laser instruments .....	21	florists .....	30
electronic locking devices .....	36	fluorographic X-ray Units .....	37
electronic security alarm.....	36	food.....	18, 22, 39
engines.....	19, 29	footwear repair.....	40
engraving.....	29	forage harvesters .....	18
equality of assessment .....	iii, 71	<b>fork lifts</b> .....	21
equipment		formal wear.....	35
commercial dry cleaning.....	41	forming.....	27, 29
electronic.....	40	fountains.....	38
lawn and garden .....	35	freezers.....	22
lawn mowing .....	36	frequency converters .....	34
mobile.....	19, 20	frit 25	
precision .....	40	Fruit and vegetable preserving.....	22
program origination.....	34	full cash value .....	52
service and test.....	34	full-service restaurants .....	39
telephone.....	33	funeral homes .....	41
equipment and machinery repairing.....	40	<b>furniture</b> .....	v, 16, 27, 29, 32, 51
EV Charging Stations .....	40	furniture and fixtures.....	32
EV Charging Stations 15 .....	40	<b>furniture and trade fixtures</b> .....	v
exam tables and chairs .....	37	furniture leasing.....	35
excavators .....	19, 21	furniture rental.....	35
excise taxes .....	50, 51	gambling .....	38
exempt property .....	iii	gambling activities.....	38
<b>EXEMPTIONS FROM PROPERTY TAXES</b> .....	55	gaming	
expected life.....	iv, v, 14, 49, 50	electronic slots .....	38
<b>Expected Life</b> .....	v	mechanical slots.....	39
expected life table.....	49, 50	player tracking systems.....	38
Expected useful life.....	53	gas 20, 28	
Experimental Aircraft.....	31	gas brokers .....	20
exterminating and pest control services .....	36	gasoline stations .....	30
<b>External Pace Makers</b> .....	15	gateways.....	28
extraction		gems .....	30
oil and gas .....	19	general freight trucks.....	31
fabricating.....	23, 27	general or routine maintenance .....	40
faceting.....	30	<b>General Ultrasonic Scanners</b> .....	15
farms.....	18	glass .....	26, 29
feeding.....	18	gliders.....	31
feedlots.....	18	golf carts.....	39
Fertilizer .....	18	goods and services .....	50, 51
fiber.....	18, 23	government subsidies.....	50
fiber optic cable .....	33, 34	government-charged user fees.....	51
field strength meters .....	34	GPS .....	36
fifteen year life .....	5	grain.....	22
<b>filing cabinets</b> .....	16	grain elevators, non-farm.....	22
finishing.....	23, 26, 41	Grain elevators, non-farm .....	22
fire and security equipment .....	39	grain tanks .....	22
fiscal year .....	49	grant making.....	40
Five-year life.....	2, 11	grazing.....	18
<b>Five-year Life</b> .....	15	greenhouses .....	18
fixed wing aircraft.....	52	grinding.....	25, 26

Grounds Maintenance Equipment Blue Book.....	52	jigs	11
groves .....	18	jobbers .....	23
<b>guidelines</b> .....	iv, 18, 53	juke box .....	39
guiding tours .....	38	<b>keypunches</b> .....	13
hair, nail and skin care services .....	41	knitting.....	23
hand tools .....	21, 40	knockouts.....	19
hay balers .....	18	labor force .....	51
headend assets.....	34	laboratory analytical instruments.....	28
health and personal care stores .....	30	laboratory equipment .....	35
<b>HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE</b>	37	LACT units .....	19
health practitioners.....	37	laminating.....	23, 29
health services		LAN .....	28
inpatient.....	37	land 71, 72	
health spa equipment.....	39	landlines.....	33
<b>Heart Rate Devices</b> .....	15	landscaping services.....	36
heavy equipment.....	35	laser sending and receiving equipment.....	18
heavy use washers .....	39, 41	<b>lathes</b> .....	14, 23
helicopters .....	31, 52	laundries	
highways.....	20	coin .....	41
<b>hoists</b>		laundry services .....	40
<b>power</b> .....	21	lawn and garden equipment .....	35
Hospitals.....	37	lawn mowing equipment .....	36
hot air balloons .....	31	leagues.....	38
hotel furnishings.....	39	leasing	
households.....	50	furniture .....	35
How to Depreciate Property .....	53	leather .....	23
hydrocarbons .....	25	leather and allied product manufacturing .....	23
hypothetical market-based depreciation schedules....	52	lensometer .....	37
IAAO .....	72	Letter of Guidance .....	49
ice-making equipment .....	23	<b>life expectancy</b> .....	11, 14, 15, 34
including utility trailers .....	18	<b>Life Expectancy Guidelines</b> .....	iv, 18, 53
industrial machinery .....	35	<b>lifts</b>	21
<b>Information</b> .....	16, 24, 32, 34, 54	light trucks.....	31
Information Services.....	34	lime.....	26
<b>information systems</b> .....	12, 16	line equipment.....	22
injection pumps .....	19	<b>linens</b> .....	11, 35, 39, 40
inland water transportation.....	31	linens, glassware, silverware, and uniforms (not rented)	
inpatient health services .....	37	.....	39, 40
input/output devices .....	28	liquid hydrocarbons.....	25
<b>intangible</b> .....	13	livestock.....	22
<b>intangible personal property</b> .....	13	loaders.....	18, 19, 21
Internal Revenue Service .....	53	<b>bucket</b> .....	21
International Association of Assessing Officers.....	72	<b>front end</b> .....	21
Internet.....	34	Locksmith equipment .....	36
Internet service providers .....	34	log loaders .....	18
interurban bus .....	31	logs.....	23
IRS 13, 53		lubricating oils .....	24
itemized equipment ..iv, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27,		lumber.....	23
31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41		<b>machinery</b>	
<b>Itemized Equipment section</b> ..iv, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,		<b>computer integrated</b> .....	14
26, 27, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41		machining.....	27, 29
janitorial services .....	36	magazines .....	32
jewelry .....	29, 30, 51	mailing list .....	32

<b>Mailing Machines</b> .....	16	<b>MINING</b> .....	19
<b>Mainframe computer</b> .....	11	Mixmobiles.....	21
mainframes .....	12, 28	mobile equipment.....	19, 20, 21
maintenance .....	40	<u>mobile homes</u> .....	9, 17, 52
automotive.....	40	<b>Mobile or Manufactured Homes</b> .....	17
major modifications to systems .....	29	modems, LAN.....	28
mammographic X-ray Units.....	37	modems, multi-user.....	28
manifolds .....	19	modulators .....	34
<b>manufactured homes</b> .....	v, 16, 72	molding.....	25, 26, 29
Manufactured Housing Guide Cost CD-ROM.....	52	<b>monitors</b> .....	15, 28
manufacturing		patient.....	15
hydrocarbons.....	25	<b>sysolic</b> .....	15
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29	<b>temperature</b> .....	15
abrasive product.....	26	mortality .....	53
animal foods .....	22	motion pictures .....	32
bakeries and tortilla .....	22	Motor Vehicle Body & Trailer Manufacturing.....	29
Beverage and Tobacco Product.....	22, 23	Motor Vehicle Manufacturing.....	29
biological products .....	25	motorcycles.....	52
lime.....	26	motors.....	29
medicinal products .....	25	<b>MRI (Magnetic) Scanners</b> .....	15
metal.....	29	multi-user modems.....	28
nonalcoholic beverages.....	22	musical instrument amplifications .....	28
paper .....	24	musical instruments.....	28, 35
soft drink.....	23	N.A.D.A .....	52
specialty foods.....	22	<b>NAC 361.1371</b> .....	iv
sugar and confectionary products.....	22	<b>NAC 361.1375</b> .....	iv
market comparisons.....	52	<b>NAICS</b> .....	v, vi, 18, 36, 39, 40
market research.....	52	NAICS 311 .....	40
market research sources .....	52	NAICS Code 517.....	39
<b>market study</b> .....	v	navigation.....	28
market tests .....	52	navigation and guidance systems.....	28
market-based depreciation schedules.....	52	nets 18	
<b>Marshall Swift</b> .....	v	<b>Neurological Monitors</b> .....	15
<b>mass storage units</b> .....	13	Nevada Administrative Code.....	42
mean .....	50	Nevada Department of Taxation.....	49, 52, 72
Mechanical and electronic locking devices .....	36	Nevada Revised Statutes.....	42
medical equipment and supplies.....	29	newspapers.....	32
medical instruments.....	37	nonalcoholic beverage manufacturing.....	22
<b>Medical Laser Units</b> .....	15	<b>North American Industry Classification System</b> .....	vi
mental health practitioners .....	37	NRS.....	iii, iv, 13, 16, 17, 28, 71, 72
mesoptometers .....	37	Chapter 371 .....	16
messengers.....	32	NRS 361.030.....	iii, 71, 72
<b>metal</b> .....	21, 24, 27, 29	NRS 361.035.....	iii, 71
metal forming processes .....	27	<b>NRS 361.227</b> .....	17, 71
metal ore mining.....	19	NRS 361.227(4).....	71
metering devices.....	19	NRS 361.244.....	72
microscopes.....	37	<b>NRS 361.325(3)</b> .....	17
microwave assets .....	34	NRS 361.5643.....	16
<b>Microwave ovens</b> .....	16	<b>Nuclear Medicine Cameras</b> .....	15
Microwave systems .....	33, 34	nurseries.....	18
mineral mining.....	19	<b>OB/GYN Ultrasonic Scanners</b> .....	15
miniaturization technologies .....	27	obsolescence .....	v, 11, 15, 32, 33, 34
<b>Mini-computers</b> .....	11		

obsolete .....	53	personal and household goods repair and maintenance .....	40
occupational therapists .....	37	personal care services .....	40, 41
<b>Office Furniture</b> .....	16	<b>Personal Computers (PCs)</b> .....	11, 12, 28
office supplies .....	29	personal metal goods .....	29
offices .....	38	<b>personal property</b> .....	iv, v, 13, 16, 49, 52, 53, 71, 72
oil 19, 22, 51		Personal Property Manual .....	49
Oil and Gas Extraction .....	19	<b>personal property, intangible</b> .....	13
omni-directional communications .....	33	personal watercraft .....	52
optometrists .....	37	pet care .....	40, 41
orchards .....	18	<b>PET Scanners (Positron) Emission</b> .....	15
ore 26		petrochemical processes .....	25
original cost .....	52	petroleum .....	19, 24, 25
Orion Research Corporation .....	52	petroleum and coal products manufacturing .....	24
oscilloscopes .....	34	petroleum refining .....	24
oscilloscopes, field strength meters, spectrum analyzers, and cable testing equipment. Subscriber connection and distribution systems include assets such as trunk and feeder cable, connecting hardware .....	34	pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing .....	25
other personal services .....	41	photo-finishing .....	40, 41
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	40	Photography .....	35
outdoor patio furnishings .....	39	physical properties testing equipment .....	28
outpatient services .....	37	physical therapists .....	37
overhaul and rebuilding .....	29	physically annexed .....	71
<b>Oximeters</b> .....	15	physicians .....	37
<b>Oxygen Analyzers</b> .....	15	plant	
oxygen generation .....	19	distribution .....	33
<b>pacemakers</b>		plants .....	18, 20, 21, 26
<b>external</b> .....	15	plastics .....	23, 24, 25, 29
packaging .....	22	<b>plotters</b> .....	13
packing and sorting .....	22	plumbing .....	20, 26
paging services .....	33	population .....	50, 51
paging systems .....	33	portable toilets .....	37
paint and varnish removers .....	25	portable x-ray units .....	37
paint brush cleaners .....	25	<b>POS</b> .....	16
paint products .....	25	pouring concrete .....	20
paint, coating, and adhesive manufacturing .....	25	power equipment .....	34, 52
painting .....	20	<b>power hoists</b> .....	21
paper manufacturing .....	24	<b>Power shovels</b> .....	21
<b>paper tape equipment</b> .....	13	power tools .....	21
Paperboard .....	24	Powersport Vehicle Blue Book .....	52
patient monitors .....	15	PPI 50	
<b>patterns</b> .....	11	<b>PPI Index</b> .....	v
PBX .....	28	PPI sample .....	50
<b>PCs</b> 11		preamplifiers .....	34
pens .....	18	precious metal .....	29
Penton Business Media, Inc. ....	52	precious or semiprecious stones and gems .....	30
<b>Percent Good</b> .....	v, vi	pressure equipment .....	19
periodic restoration .....	29	price change .....	50
periodicals .....	32	Primedia Business Magazines .....	52
peripheral equipment .....	12, 28, 53	<b>printing</b> .....	12, 24
peripherals .....	11, 27, 52	flexographic .....	24
		gravure .....	24
		lithographic .....	24
		screen .....	24
		printing and related support activities .....	24



procedures for determining taxable value.....	iv	Roadrollers/ .....	21
Producer Price Index.....	50	Roger Rohrs Publisher.....	52
Professional libraries.....	36	rollers .....	21
<b>PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND</b>		road .....	21
<b>TECHNICAL SERVICES</b> .....	35	sheepsfoot .....	21
Program origination equipment.....	34	rooming and boarding houses .....	39
projection equipment.....	32	rotorcraft .....	31
<b>public address systems</b> .....	16, 28	routers.....	28
publishing .....	24, 32	routine maintenance.....	40
pulp, paper and paperboards mills .....	24	rubber.....	23, 25
pumps		safes.....	36
injection.....	19	sales and excise taxes.....	50, 51
putties.....	25	satellite linkups .....	33
quarrying.....	19	saw mills .....	18
<b>racks</b> .....	16	<b>Scanners</b>	
radio.....	32, 33, 34	Cardiac.....	15
two-way .....	33	CAT (Comp Tomography) Scanners .....	15
rail transportation.....	31	Diagnostic Ultrasound .....	15
ranches .....	18	General Ultrasound .....	15
real estate .....	iii, 35, 51, 71	Magnetic.....	15
<b>REAL ESTATE, RENTAL, AND LEASING</b> .....	35	MRI .....	15
real property.....	v, 16, 71, 72	Portable.....	15, 37
recreation .....	38	Scarifiers.....	21
recreation activities.....	38	scrubber screens.....	21
recreational accommodation .....	39	secured .....	17
reference population.....	51	security vaults .....	36
refined petroleum.....	25	seed cleaning equipment – portable .....	18
refrigeration.....	22	seed cleaning machinery and equipment .....	18
regulations .....	42	seeds.....	18
religious activities .....	40	self-employed.....	51
rentals		seller .....	50
ski equipment .....	35	Selling price.....	52
rent-to-own merchandise.....	35	semiprecious stones and gems.....	30
repair		serial number .....	72
automotive.....	40	service	
repairing		valuation.....	51, 53
equipment .....	40	service and test equipment.....	34
machinery.....	40	services.....	41
resampled.....	50	dry cleaning and laundry .....	41
restaurants		hair, nail and skin care .....	41
full-service.....	39	other personal .....	41
limited service.....	39	personal care .....	41
special food.....	39	Seven-year life.....	3, 11
restoration.....	29	<b>Seven-year Life</b> .....	14, 15
restore machinery .....	40	shaping.....	23, 24, 26
retail bakeries.....	22	shaping tools.....	23
<b>Retail Sales Equipment</b> .....	16	<b>Short Life Property</b> .....	11
retail selling price.....	iv, 17	short line railroads .....	31
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b> .....	30	<b>short-life property</b> .....	v
retailers .....	22	short-term workers .....	51
retailing.....	22	<b>shovels</b>	
retirees .....	51	power.....	21
rigs, drilling.....	19		

<b>signs</b> .....	16	exam .....	37
<b>signs, electronic</b> .....	16	tailors.....	23
ski area equipment		tanks .....	19, 21, 22, 38
snow cats and packers.....	39	tanning.....	23
ski equipment rentals.....	35	<b>tape drives</b> .....	13
skidders .....	18	<b>tax roll</b> .....	17, 72
slabbing.....	30	<b>taxable value</b> .....	iv, vi, 17
small tools.....	40	Taxable Value	
snowmobiles.....	52	Procedures for Determining .....	iv
soft drink manufacturing .....	23	taxis .....	31
software publishing.....	32	Telecommunications .....	32, 33
<b>sound systems</b> .....	16, 38	wired.....	33
speaker systems.....	28	wireless.....	33
special procedure X-ray units.....	37	telephone answering machines .....	28
<b>special properties</b> .....	v, 11, 34, 35, 37	telephone equipment.....	33
specialty food manufacturing .....	22	telephone systems .....	39
specialty trade construction.....	20, 21	telephones	
<b>specific life</b> .....	iv	cellular .....	33
spectrum analyzers.....	34	<b>teleprinters</b> .....	13
speech therapists.....	37	television broadcasting.....	33
<b>spirometers</b> .....	15	television programs.....	32
sporting goods .....	29	televisions.....	28, 32, 33, 34, 39, 40, 51
sports .....	38, 51	<b>Temperature Monitors</b> .....	15
sports activities .....	38	temporary parking services.....	40
sports teams .....	38	Ten-year life.....	4
<b>spreaders</b>		<b>terminals, computer</b> .....	13, 28, 53
cement.....	21	test equipment.....	19, 28
stages .....	72	textile mills .....	23
State Board of Equalization.....	53	textile product.....	23
station equipment.....	33, 34	textiles .....	23
statutes.....	42	The Appraisal Institute .....	72
stereo equipment.....	28	The Appraisal of Real Estate .....	72
stock shop products.....	30	therapists	
stones.....	30	physical, occupational and speech.....	37
storage devices .....	28	thermal cracking and distillation.....	25
Stores .....	30	<u>Thirty-year life</u> .....	7
<b>straight line depreciation</b> .....	v	Three-year life.....	1, 11, 13
structure .....	71	<b>Three-year Life</b> .....	11, 14, 15
Subscriber connection and distribution systems.....	34	timber.....	18
Sugar and confectionery product manufacturing.....	22	Tobacco.....	22, 23
sum of the changes .....	50	tools.....	40
<b>suppliers</b> .....	53	hand.....	40
Supply		small.....	40
air conditioning.....	20	toys 29	
steam.....	20	tractors.....	18, 21
Surveying equipment .....	36	tractor-trailers .....	31
switches.....	28, 29	trade fixtures.....	32
switching and transmission facilities .....	33	<b>trade groups</b> .....	53
switching equipment		trailers .....	18, 31, 52
computer based.....	33	trailers, tractors.....	31
<b>Systolic Monitors</b> .....	15	transformers.....	19, 29, 34
<b>TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS</b> .....	56	transit and ground passenger transportation.....	31
tables		transit systems .....	31

transmitting .....	20, 29, 34	video equipment.....	28
<b>transportation</b> .....	iv, 31, 38	video games .....	39
interurban bus .....	31	<b>video tapes</b> .....	11, 35
transportation activities .....	31	vines .....	18
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING</b> .....	31	<b>visual image projector tubes</b> .....	13
transportation equipment .....	38	wage earners.....	50
<b>travel trailer</b> .....	16	wagons .....	18
traveler accommodation.....	39	walk-in coolers.....	22, 40, 72
treaters .....	19	warehousing and storage .....	32
trees.....	18	washers	
trend acquisition cost.....	50	heavy use.....	39, 41
truck.....	32	<b>WASTE MANAGEMENT</b> .....	36
Truck Transportation .....	31	water purification.....	22
trucks, general freight .....	31	water repellant coatings .....	25
trucks, light .....	31	water supply systems .....	20
trunk and feeder cable .....	34	Water Transportation.....	31
tubing.....	30	water treatment plants.....	20
tumbling.....	30	weaving.....	23
Twenty-year life .....	6	web search portals .....	34
two-way radio.....	33	<b>welder</b> .....	21
<b>U.S. Treasury Department Internal Revenue</b>		welding.....	27, 29
<b>Service Publication</b> .....	53	welding equipment.....	40
unemployed.....	51	West Urban.....	51
<b>uniforms</b> .....	11, 35	<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b> .....	30
unlicensed farm vehicles .....	18	wholesalers .....	22
<b>unsecured</b> .....	17	<b>window air conditioners</b> .....	16
urban transit systems .....	31	Wineries.....	23
UsedPrice.com.....	52	wire.....	27, 28, 29, 30
utensils.....	18	<b>wiring equipment</b> .....	21
<b>UTILITIES</b> .....	20	wood .....	18, 23, 24, 29
utility trailer.....	16, 18	wood chips.....	18
valuation.....	72	wood containers .....	23
Valuation Service.....	51, 53	wood product .....	23
value		workers .....	51
full cash .....	52	X-ray units	
<b>Value, taxable</b> .....	iv, 17	angiographic .....	37
van 16, 32		fluorographic.....	37
vending machines.....	40	mammographic.....	37
veterinary .....	41	portable .....	37
<b>video</b> .....	11, 12, 28, 32, 34	special procedure.....	37
video cassette recorders .....	28	<b>year of acquisition</b> .....	17, 49

**INDUSTRY  
LETTER TO  
JEFFREY  
MITCHELL**



**DECONCINI MCDONALD YETWIN & LACY**

**A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION**

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW**

2525 EAST BROADWAY BOULEVARD • SUITE 200 • TUCSON, ARIZONA 85716-5300  
(520) 322-5000 • (520) 322-5585 (FAX)

**DMYL.COM**

DENISE M. BAINTON  
LISA J. BOWEY  
JODY A. CORRALES  
VALORIE E. DOUGLAS  
NATHAN B. HANNAH  
STEVEN J. ITKIN  
CLAYTON R. KRAMER  
JOHN C. LACY  
ZELMA LETARTE  
PAUL A. LOUCKS  
KATHRYN B. NELSON

RYAN D. O'NEAL  
JOHN C. RICHARDSON  
LISA ANNE SMITH  
SESALY O. STAMPS  
TYLER H. STANTON  
JAMES M. SUSAN  
PAUL M. TILLEY  
MEGAN J. TROG  
GARY F. URMAN  
MICHAEL R. URMAN

**FIRM FOUNDERS:**

EVO A. DECONCINI (1901-1986)  
JOHN R. MCDONALD (1933-2012)  
DENNIS W. DECONCINI

**PHOENIX OFFICE:**

7310 NORTH 16TH STREET, SUITE 205  
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85020  
(602) 282-0500  
FAX: (602) 282-0520

March 8, 2022

**OF COUNSEL:**

JAMES A. JUTRY  
ROB RISLEY  
RICHARD M. YETWIN  
BARRON & ASSOCIATES, P.C. - JOHN H. BARRON, III

**PLEASE REPLY TO TUCSON**  
JSUSA@DMYL.COM

**Via Electronic Mail:** [jmitchell@tax.state.nv.us](mailto:jmitchell@tax.state.nv.us)

Jeff Mitchell  
Deputy Director  
Nevada Department of Taxation  
1550 E. College Parkway, Suite 115  
Carson City, NV 89706

RE: Personal Property Manual  
Valuation Guidelines 2022-2023

Dear Jeff:

My client, MGM Resorts International (“MGM”) recently protested the guest room personal property value at several, though not all, of its Clark County properties. A hearing was held before the Clark County Board of Equalization (“Board”) on February 22, 2022. At the hearing, the Board upheld the Clark County Assessor’s taxable value. But the Board also noted that the Assessor was required by statute to use the Personal Property Manual (“Manual”) prepared by the Department of Taxation and that manual specified a 15-year depreciation life for the guest room personal property.

The purpose of my letter is to provide information to the Department that demonstrates that the current Manual’s use of a 15-year depreciation life for guest room personal property exceeds the actual useful life of such property and to request that this specific matter be addressed at the Department’s upcoming personal property workshop.

Previously, I emailed to you the video link from the Board’s hearing. Several of the Board members remarked that the 15-year life for the guest room personal property is excessive when that guest room is within a large Las Vegas resort. The Manual, of course, is a one-size-fits-all approach for all guest room personal property located throughout the State of Nevada. MGM would request the Department consider a subset of the existing guest room personal property for large resorts and that guest room personal property in those resorts have a 10-year life based on the information provided with this letter.

DECONCINI MCDONALD YETWIN & LACY

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

March 8, 2022

Page 2

The underlying reason for the requested change is the market dynamic of a highly competitive industry. To “keep up with the Joneses” so to speak, resorts are scheduling room refurbishments on a periodic cycle, usually every 5 to 7 years. The existing guest room personal property is replaced in order to maintain the resort’s high occupancy and daily room rates. As you would expect, the higher the daily room rate, the more often the entire room furnishing must be replaced.

Attached to this letter are some select documents that show multiple sources for a determination that guest room personal property should have a life lower than 15 years. But before discussing the attachments, I wanted to note that when I was reviewing the existing Manual for the 2021-2022 tax year, there was an inconsistency that supported my argument. On page 35, the Manual lists as a category “furniture rental & leasing.” I read that to mean the furniture that could be leased for any purpose, commercial, residential, industrial etc. That furniture is given a 7-year life for depreciation purposes. On page 39, the Manual lists “hotel furnishings” and it has a 15-year life for depreciation purposes. It seems inconsistent that the same furniture that may end up in a hotel guest room would have a 7-year life if rented, but a 15-year life if purchased outright. The relevant pages are exhibit A hereto for ease of reference.

The next attached document is the Marshall & Swift valuation manual dated December 2016 (“Valuation Manual”). Nevada recognizes Marshall & Swift as a basis for its replacement cost figures for the valuing of real property improvements. In section 97, page 3, the Valuation Manual states that certain industries, including hotels, that are highly competitive and responsive to rapidly changing consumer tastes require frequent renovations and fixture change-outs in search of market share. This dynamic requires special consideration in determining typical life expectancy. MGM would agree that not all hotel properties in the State of Nevada fit into this category. But the MGM resorts certainly do and the history of property upgrades and renovations would support that argument.

The Valuation Manual, section 97, page 20 provides an expected life range of between 8 and 12 years for hotel furnishings and equipment. This range is without special consideration for those situations where competition to maintain or increase market share would lead to frequent renovations and fixture change-outs. If such is considered the expected life range would be shorter. The Valuation Manual relevant pages are exhibit B hereto.

The next attached document is a spreadsheet showing the remodel projects taken at Bellagio by year beginning in 2004. Each remodel project is assigned a project code found in the second column. The first column describes the location that was remodeled. The third column is the date for the project. The fourth column is the amount spent on furniture, fixtures and equipment for that project. There are four areas where remodeling occurs, original tower, suites, villas and spa tower. The original tower, suites and villas were originally furnished in 1998. The spa tower was originally furnished in 2004.

The original tower was remodeled in 2003-04 (\$33.7 million cost), 2011 (\$44.2 million cost), 2014 (\$24 million cost) and 2021 (\$45.1 million cost). The suites were remodeled in 2007

DECONCINI McDONALD YETWIN & LACY

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

March 8, 2022

Page 3

(\$28.1 million cost). The spa tower was remodeled in 2012 (\$23.6 million cost). The villas were remodeled in 2017-18 (\$4.7 million cost). Remodeled does not mean replacing all the room furniture in every room. It means replacing the most worn items of room furniture in many rooms on a schedule that spreads out the amount spent every few years. The original tower rooms receive the most usage and thus have the more frequent furniture replacements. The spreadsheet is exhibit C hereto.

The next attachment is the Internal Revenue Service Publication 946 that provides depreciation guidelines. This is a general depreciation guideline for numerous types of personal property. On page 99, the IRS lists office furniture and provides a 7-year recovery period under MACRS, based upon a 10-year class life for depreciation. The reason I mention this is that office furniture is used many hours a day, but not every hour of the day and certainly not every day of the year. By contrast, hotel guest room personal property is used every hour of the day and every day of the year if the hotel is one with high occupancy, a hallmark of almost all MGM properties. Publication 946 relevant pages are attached as exhibit D hereto.

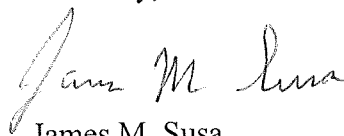
The final attachment is the IRS cost segregation guide for the casino industry. The guide is very detailed and page 17 lists hotel room furnishings as having a 5-year MACRS recovery period, based upon a 9-year class life. The guide's relevant pages are attached as exhibit E hereto.

To be clear, MGM is not requesting a 5-year depreciation life for the guest room personal property. It is requesting the Department consider a 10-year life. Nevertheless, I wanted to provide this government-produced information to substantiate that MGM's request is reasonable in light of other authorities. There are other state valuation guidelines that provide a life of far less than 15 years for guest room personal property and those can be provided as well if the Department desires to see what other states are utilizing for their property tax valuation models. But I wanted to start with these documents and can supplement later if needed.

One final thing from the Board hearing was the comment by the Clark County Assessor personnel. They expressed a willingness to assist in the process of creating a manual for the 2022-2023 tax year that addressed this issue. MGM is appreciative of the Assessor's stated willingness to be engaged in this very important discussion.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions. I look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,



James M. Susa

Enclosure

# EXHIBIT A

# EXHIBIT A





NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION  
Division of Local Government Services

---

---

PERSONAL PROPERTY  
MANUAL:  
VALUATION GUIDELINES  
2021-2022

---

Personal property assets used by Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services to provide: (1) access to the Internet; (2) search facilities for the Internet; and (3) data processing, hosting, and related services.

519 **Other Information Services** ..... 15

Personal property assets used in supplying information, storing information, providing access to information, and searching and retrieving information. The main components of this group are news syndicates, libraries, and archives. It includes law and medical libraries.

**53 REAL ESTATE, RENTAL, AND LEASING**

**For the purposes of this manual, the following descriptions apply only to those items which can be classified as Personal Property. The designated life does not apply to Real Property or fixtures which have been converted to Real Property.**

532 **Rental and Leasing Services** ..... 15

Personal property includes a wide array of tangible goods, such as automobiles, computers, consumer goods, and industrial machinery and equipment, to customers in return for a periodic rental or lease payment.

**Itemized Equipment**

Formal wear and costume rental ..... 3

Bottled water Dispensers & Equipment ..... 7

\* Furniture Rental & Leasing ..... 7 \*

Heavy equipment ..... See Construction (Code 23)

Lawn and Garden equipment ..... 7

Linens and Uniforms ..... 3

Musical Instrument rentals ..... 7

Rent-to-Own Merchandise ..... 7

Ski Equipment Rentals ..... 7

Video Tapes ..... See Special Properties

See also separate listings for specific types of equipment.

**54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND TECHNICAL SERVICES**

**For the purposes of this manual, the following descriptions apply only to those items which can be classified as Personal Property. The designated life does not apply to Real Property or fixtures which have been converted to Real Property.**

- See itemized equipment

**Itemized Equipment**

Bowling Alley Pinsetters and Other Equipment .....	15
Bowling Electronic Scoring Machines .....	7
<b>Gaming Equipment:</b>	
Electronic, slots, or computers .....	7
<b>Gaming Equipment Cont.:</b>	
Player tracking systems .....	7
Mechanical slots .....	15
Other .....	15
Golf Carts, electric .....	7
Golf Course Machinery & Equipment, except lawn mowing equipment.....	15
Golf Course: Lawn Mowing Equipment.....	7
Juke Box.....	15
Ski Area Equipment: Snow Cats and Packers .....	7
Ski Rentals .....	7
Video and Flipper Games.....	7

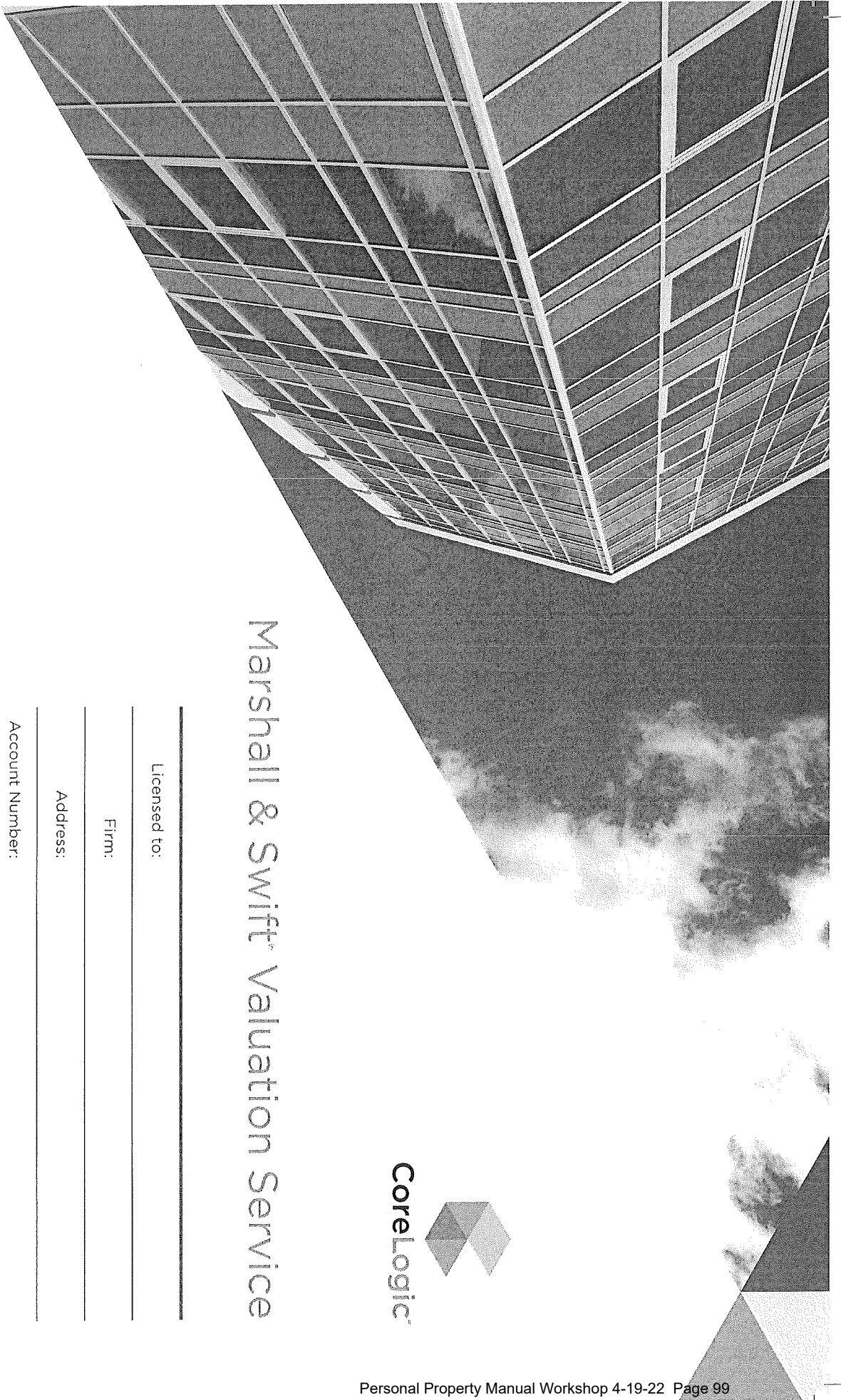
## 72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES

For the purposes of this manual, the following descriptions apply only to those items which can be classified as Personal Property. The designated life does not apply to Real Property or fixtures which have been converted to Real Property.

<b>721</b>	<b>Accommodation.....</b>	<b>15</b>
	Personal property used in: (1) traveler accommodation, (2) recreational accommodation, and (3) rooming and boarding houses.	
	<b>Itemized Equipment</b>	
	Apartment Furnishings.....	15
	Hotel Furnishings .....	15
	Outdoor Patio Furnishings .....	7
	Fire and Security Equipment .....	15
	Health Spa Equipment: Manual.....	15
	Health Spa Equipment: Electronic.....	7
	Heavy use Washers.....	7
	Linens, glassware, silverware, and uniforms (not rented).....	3
	Televisions.....	5
	Telephone Systems (See also NAICS Code 517).....	5
<b>722</b>	<b>Food Services and Drinking Places.....</b>	<b>15</b>

# EXHIBIT B

# EXHIBIT B



# Marshall & Swift Valuation Service

---

Licensed to:

---

Firm:

---

Address:

---

Account Number:

---

777 South Figueroa Street, 12th Floor | Los Angeles CA 90017 | TEL 800.544.2678 | FAX 213.683.9010

© 2017 CoreLogic, Inc. All rights reserved.  
CORELOGIC, the CoreLogic logo and MARSHALL & SWIFT are trademarks of CoreLogic, Inc. and/or its subsidiaries.

**FUNCTIONAL INDICATORS (Continued)**

Some of the external factors affecting the extent of functional obsolescence are:

1. Code Requirements – Most current building codes or zoning for conforming use, height, stories, area, setback, building separation, size/manuscription, energy equivalency tradeoffs, etc., OSHA, fire and life safety, etc. compliance (see below).
  2. Fire Protection Requirements – Proper rating, detection for life safety and security, signaling controls, communications, signage, standpipe, sprinklers, extinguishers, hydrants, vents, draft curtains, fans, pumps, door and smoke controls, standby power, emergency phones, appropriate exits, overhang, balcony and deck exposures, stairways, roofing classification, safety or double glazing, fire doors and shutters, etc.
  3. Handicapped Requirements – ADA compliance, barrier-free design, parking, ramps, automatic entry, door, hallway widths, markings, signage, alarms, service, cabinet and railing heights, drinking fountains, grab bars, exposed hot-water piping, hand/cap fixtures, turnaround space, elevator controls, cab size, lifts, etc.
  4. Environmental – EPA, wetlands and air quality compliance, water, soil, radon, asbestos, UREA formaldehyde foam insulation, PCBs, CFCs, high-voltage lines, nailon, heavy metal or lead contamination, runoff, emissions or sediment containment, detection and testing, septic tanks, leach fields, demolition constraints, disposal or remediation, Evidence of leakage, absence of plants or animals, sick or stressed plants or animals, discolored soil or water, surface sheens and noxious odors, presence of discarded batteries, abandoned wells, sumps, tanks, barrels or other containers of fertilizer, pesticides and herbicides, paints and thinners, heating oil, petroleum or other hazardous chemical substances.
  5. Weather Extremes – Appropriate insulation levels, heat gain or loss, shading, passive or active alternatives, energy equivalency tradeoffs, window treatment, glass strength, proper trusses, size, spacing, pitch and drainage for rain and snow loading, proper flashings and penetrations, proper connections for hurricane wind forces, uplift exposure, operable shutters, impact glazing.
  6. Earthquakes – Appropriate bracing, connections to structural shell or foundation, shear walls, storefront facade or parapet, overhang exposure, irregular shape, framing stress, torsion, distance from other structures for pounding, etc.
- External Obsolescence** is a change in the value of a property, usually negative but can be an enhancement, caused by forces outside the property itself, and is not included directly in the tables that follow. It can be divided into two types, locational and economic. Locational factors are generally incurable and may affect only a small area, while economic factors can cover a wide geographic area and may be only temporary and reversible. Different types of property, residential or commercial, will be affected differently by these external forces. For example, it is desirable or advantageous for a manufacturing plant to be situated close to a railroad spur; conversely, it is a disadvantage for a residential property to be located close to that same spur. Close proximity to a major highway is generally much more beneficial for an apartment complex than a single-family residence, etc. Any abnormal, isolated or temporary cases of external obsolescence, usually computed separately, can be measured by market abstraction and capitalization of the imputed loss or gain, which generally affects land values first, then the improvements, by changing the possible uses and altering remaining life.

**EXTERNAL INDICATORS**

When considering the extent of external obsolescence, pay particular attention to the following indicators in the immediate vicinity, marketing area or community as a whole:

1. Physical Factors – Proximity of desirable or unattractive natural or artificial features or barriers, general neighborhood maturity, conformity, deterioration, rehabilitation or static character, known cleanup sites, fumes, noise, traffic or flight patterns, nuisances, graffiti, waste dump, swamp, toxic industry, electromagnetic fields, brush area, lack of view or landscaped, floodplain, dam inundation area, drainage, water table, sinkholes, fault or seismic zones, soil types, cut and fill, liquefaction, landslides, etc., local ecosystem, endangered species, habitat areas.
2. Economic – Demand/supply imbalance, saturation or monopoly, competition or alternatives, market share, industry or major plant relocation, employment development and growth patterns, downsizing, utility and insurance rates, availability of funds or terms, labor and materials, interest rates, vacancy, building rates, general inflation or deflation rates, tenant ratings, length of time on market or lease up or absorption, income streams and returns, changing consumer habits, purchasing power, property association or government forces, zoning, land use, air rights, legal nonconformity, permit, taxing and assessment policies and bureaucracy or other limiting conditions or restrictions.

3. Infrastructure – Surrounding highest and best use; availability, quality and source of utilities; public services; fire stations, staffed or volunteer; distance from hydrants; street improvements; traffic patterns; emergency response, evacuation routes; public parking, transportation and shipping facilities; retail; recreation; education facilities, etc.

**General condition ratings** can be assigned to the improvement to assist in the development of an appropriate effective age based on observed condition, utility and age. The better the overall condition, the younger or lower the effective age, which lowers the percentage and amount of depreciation. Condition is an integral part in measuring the degree at which items subject to depreciation have been maintained. Applying any additional condition modifier once the effective age has been established based on condition would be redundant.

Effective age will change as conditions fluctuate, determined by the amount of observed deterioration and obsolescence at the date of the appraisal. Over the life of a structure, you could expect the condition rating and effective age to move up and back down the effective age scale many times over. During the mid-life cycles, the effective age will drift upward at a relatively slow pace, assuring normal maintenance, for longer periods of time than at any other period over the structure's entire life span. With each evaluation, the effective age choice must be reconsidered based on the actual conditions encountered at the current date, taking into account any changes that may have taken place since the last appraisal. Neglected or weather extremes could have accelerated condition and age, while major repairs will correct deficiencies to a like-new condition, lowering the effective age and starting the cycle all over again. Operating extremes, such as abrupt increases or decreases in plant or equipment activity from normal or designed usage or excessive rental turnover can certainly impact the rate of wear and tear and maintenance performed.

Certain industries such as fast food, hotels, markets, and other retail chains which are highly competitive and responsive to rapidly changing consumer tastes and/or investor holding periods, may require frequent major renovations and fixture change-outs in search of market share. Consequently, excessive functional and separate economic obsolescence rates that move much faster than normal physical deterioration, may require special consideration, depending on the value sought, before establishing an appropriate effective age and/or typical life expectancy with which to work. Due to the unique character of certain outdoor recreational facilities like golf courses, special attention should be paid to the possible shorter lives of individual land improvements which are subject not only to the constant exposure of the elements, but to the wear and tear from selective use or play. The functionality, composition and age or maturity of the various features that make up each improvement or golf hole can also have a great effect on a facility's maintenance, operational and reserve schedules and expenses, which in turn affect condition, usability or playability and ultimately, depreciation.

**CONDITION RATING INDICATORS**

**Excellent Condition** – All items that can normally be repaired or refinished have recently been corrected, such as new roofing, paint, furnace overhaul, state-of-the-art components, etc. With no functional inadequacies of any consequence and all major short-lived components in like-new condition, the overall effective age has been substantially reduced upon complete revitalization of the structure regardless of the actual chronological age.

**Very Good Condition** – All items well maintained, many having been overhauled and repaired as they've shown signs of wear, increasing the life expectancy and lowering the effective age, with little deterioration or obsolescence evident and a high degree of utility.

**Good Condition** – No obvious maintenance required, but neither is everything new. Appearance and utility are above the standard, and the overall effective age will be lower than the typical property. **Average Condition** – Some evidence of deferred maintenance and normal obsolescence with age in that a few minor repairs are needed, along with some refinishing. But with all major components still functional and contributing toward an extended life expectancy, effective age and utility are standard for like properties of its class and use.

**Fair Condition (Badly Worn)** – Much repair needed. Many items need refinishing or overhauling, deferred maintenance obvious, inadequate building utility and services all shortening the life expectancy and increasing the effective age.

**Poor Condition (Worn Out)** – Repair and overhaul needed on painted surfaces, roofing, plumbing, heating, numerous functional inadequacies, substandard utilities, etc. (found only in extraordinary circumstances). Excessive deferred maintenance and abuse, limited value-in-use, approaching abandonment or major reconstruction, reuse or change in occupancy is imminent. Effective age is near the end of the scale regardless of the actual chronological age.

# LIFE EXPECTANCY GUIDELINES

## FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND EQUIPMENT

Most of the following useful lives for depreciable assets other than buildings, by industry groups, are extracted from U.S. Treasury Department Internal Revenue Service Publication 946 titled "How To Depreciate Property". The midpoints of these ranges are listed under the Class Life system outlined in the "Table of Class Lives and Recovery Periods" Publication 946. They are presented here in alphabetical order for your convenience. For more complete descriptions or definitions, see Publication 534. See top of Page 12 and Pages 2 and 3 for further life expectancy and life range discussions. Lives marked with an asterisk (\*) are not from the Internal Revenue Service Publication, but are a composite of studies of equipment, bookkeeping practices and appraisers' opinions as compiled from a consensus of recognized trade groups, suppliers and other interested parties.

INDUSTRY GROUP	ASSET RANGE LIFE IN YEARS	INDUSTRY GROUP	ASSET RANGE LIFE IN YEARS
Aerospace industry	8	Dairy products manufacturing	9.5
Agriculture, machinery and equipment	8	Data handling equipment, except computers	5
Animals, cattle, breeding or dairy	5.5	computers and terminals*	3
hogs, breeding	2.5	Distilling	9.5
horses, breeding or work	8	Electrical equipment manufacturing	8
sheep and goats, breeding	4	Electric utilities, hydraulic production	40
Cotton ginning	9.5	nuclear or combustion turbine production	16
Trees and vines, almonds, pecans, and walnuts*	40	nuclear fuel assemblies	4
apples, figs, and olives*	50	steam production	22.5
apricots, peaches, and nectarines*	20	transmission and distribution facilities	24
cherries, pears, and citrus*	40	Electronic equipment manufacturing	5
grapes, plums, and prunes*	35	semiconductor manufacturing equipment	6
Aircraft and all helicopters, except commercial aircraft	5	Fabricated metal products	9.5
commercial aircraft	9.5	special tools	2.5
Amusement and theme parks	10	Fishing equipment, excluding boats and barges*	9.5
Apparel and fabricated textile manufacturing	7	Food and beverage production	9.5
Automobile repair shops	8	special-handling devices	3
Bakeries and confectionery production	9.5	Fur processing	7
Barber and beauty shops	10	Gas utilities, distribution	28
Billboards	16	liquified natural gas production	17.5
Brewery equipment	9.5	manufactured gas production	24
Cable television, headend facilities	9	natural gas production	11
microwave systems	7.5	natural gas-coal gasification production	14.5
program origination	7	pipelines and related storage	17.5
service and test	7	Glass and glass products	11
subscriber connection and distribution	8	special tools	2
Canneries and frozen food production	9.5	Grain and grain mill products manufacture	13.5
Cement manufacture	16	Gypsum products	12
Chemical and allied production	7.5	Hand tools*	5
Clay products manufacturing	12	Hospital furnishings and equipment*	7
Clocks and watches, manufacturing	8	magnetic resonance imaging	5
electronic instrumentation	5	Hotel and motel furnishings and equipment	8
Cold storage and ice-making equipment*	18	Industrial steam and electric generation	17.5
Cold storage warehouse equipment*	10	Information systems, computers and peripheral equipment	5
Condiments, manufacturing and processing*	10	Jewelry products and pens	6
Construction equipment, general construction	5	Knitwear and knit products	6
marine construction	5	Land improvement, sidewalks, roads, etc.	6
	6	Laundry equipment	8
	6	Leather and leather products	9
	7		11
	7		13

MARSHALL VALUATION SERVICE  
© 2016 CoreLogic® Inc. and its licensors, all rights reserved. Any reprinting, distribution, creation of derivative works, and/or public displays is strictly prohibited.

# EXHIBIT C

# EXHIBIT C



Project	Project #	PIS date	FFE
BCH Guest Room Remodel	2138	8/31/03-2/29/04	33,762,524
BCH Typical Room Remodel Corridors	4087	12/1/2004	1,426,739
BCH Suites Remodel	03175	9/25/2007 & 10/31/2007	28,129,217
BCH Typical Rooms Remodel	10042	7/2011-12/2011	44,258,353
BCH Spa Tower Remodel Phase 1-3	11201	Sept- Dec 2012	23,696,663
BCH Tower	13069	2014-2015	24,078,559
Bellagio Villa Refurbishment - Villa 8 and 10	16015	12/19/2017	2,230,050
Bellagio - Villas 5&6 Refurbishment	17095	11/7/2018	2,499,857
Bellagio Room Remodel - Original Tower	18004	6/25/2021	45,149,765

# EXHIBIT D

# EXHIBIT D



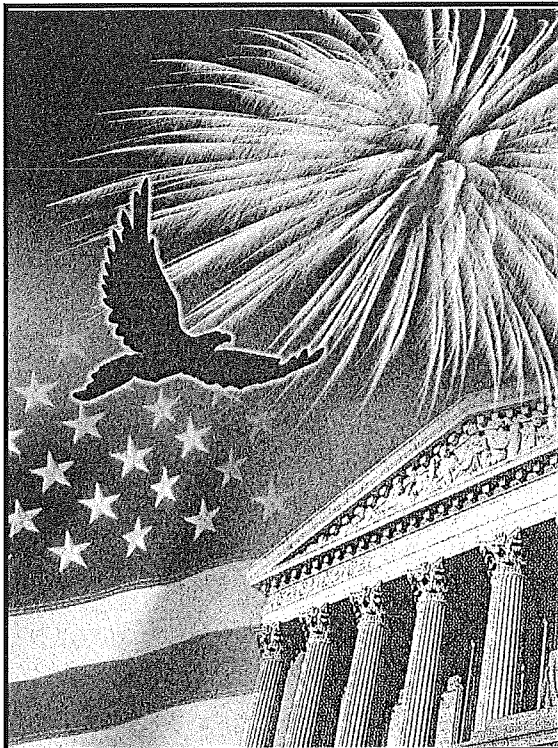
## Publication 946

Cat. No. 13081F

# How To Depreciate Property

- **Section 179 Deduction**
- **Special Depreciation Allowance**
- **MACRS**
- **Listed Property**

For use in preparing  
**2020** Returns



Get forms and other information faster and easier at:

- [IRS.gov](https://www.irs.gov) (English)
- [IRS.gov/Korean](https://www.irs.gov/korean) (한국어)
- [IRS.gov/Spanish](https://www.irs.gov/spanish) (Español)
- [IRS.gov/Russian](https://www.irs.gov/russian) (Русский)
- [IRS.gov/Chinese](https://www.irs.gov/chinese) (中文)
- [IRS.gov/Vietnamese](https://www.irs.gov/vietnamese) (Tiếng Việt)

## Contents

Future Developments	2
What's New for 2020	2
What's New for 2021	2
Reminders	2
Introduction	2
<b>Chapter 1. Overview of Depreciation</b>	<b>3</b>
What Property Can Be Depreciated?	4
What Property Cannot Be Depreciated?	6
When Does Depreciation Begin and End?	7
What Method Can You Use To Depreciate Your Property?	8
What Is the Basis of Your Depreciable Property?	11
How Do You Treat Repairs and Improvements?	13
Do You Have To File Form 4562?	13
How Do You Correct Depreciation Deductions?	13
<b>Chapter 2. Electing the Section 179 Deduction</b>	<b>15</b>
What Property Qualifies?	15
What Property Does Not Qualify?	17
How Much Can You Deduct?	17
How Do You Elect the Deduction?	22
When Must You Recapture the Deduction?	22
<b>Chapter 3. Claiming the Special Depreciation Allowance</b>	<b>23</b>
What Is Qualified Property?	23
How Much Can You Deduct?	26
How Can You Elect Not To Claim an Allowance?	27
When Must You Recapture an Allowance?	27
<b>Chapter 4. Figuring Depreciation Under MACRS</b>	<b>28</b>
Which Depreciation System (GDS or ADS) Applies?	28
Which Property Class Applies Under GDS?	29
What Is the Placed in Service Date?	32
What Is the Basis for Depreciation?	32
Which Recovery Period Applies?	32
Which Convention Applies?	35
Which Depreciation Method Applies?	35
How Is the Depreciation Deduction Figured?	36
How Do You Use General Asset Accounts?	48
When Do You Recapture MACRS Depreciation?	52
<b>Chapter 5. Additional Rules for Listed Property</b>	<b>53</b>
What Is Listed Property?	53
Can Employees Claim a Deduction?	54

Table B-1. Table of Class Lives and Recovery Periods

Asset class	Description of assets included	Recovery Periods (in years)		
		Class Life (in years)	GDS (MACRS)	ADS
<i>SPECIFIC DEPRECIABLE ASSETS USED IN ALL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES, EXCEPT AS NOTED:</i>				
00.11	<b>Office Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment:</b> Includes furniture and fixtures that are not a structural component of a building. Includes such assets as desks, files, safes, and communications equipment. Does not include communications equipment that is included in other classes.	10	7	10
00.12	<b>Information Systems:</b> Includes computers and their peripheral equipment used in administering normal business transactions and the maintenance of business records, their retrieval and analysis. Information systems are defined as: 1) Computers: A computer is a programmable electronically activated device capable of accepting information, applying prescribed processes to the information, and supplying the results of these processes with or without human intervention. It usually consists of a central processing unit containing extensive storage, logic, arithmetic, and control capabilities. Excluded from this category are adding machines, electronic desk calculators, etc., and other equipment described in class 00.13. 2) Peripheral equipment consists of the auxiliary machines which are designed to be placed under control of the central processing unit. Nonlimiting examples are: Card readers, card punches, magnetic tape feeds, high speed printers, optical character readers, tape cassettes, mass storage units, paper tape equipment, keypunches, data entry devices, teleprinters, terminals, tape drives, disc drives, disc files, disc packs, visual image projector tubes, card sorters, plotters, and collators. Peripheral equipment may be used on-line or off-line. Does not include equipment that is an integral part of other capital equipment that is included in other classes of economic activity, i.e., computers used primarily for process or production control, switching, channeling, and automating distributive trades and services such as point of sale (POS) computer systems. Also, does not include equipment of a kind used primarily for amusement or entertainment of the user.	6	5	5
00.13	<b>Data Handling Equipment; except Computers:</b> Includes only typewriters, calculators, adding and accounting machines, copiers, and duplicating equipment.	6	5	6
00.21	<b>Airplanes (airframes and engines), except those used in commercial or contract carrying of passengers or freight, and all helicopters (airframes and engines)</b>	6	5	6
00.22	<b>Automobiles, Taxis</b>	3	5	5
00.23	<b>Buses</b>	9	5	9
00.241	<b>Light General Purpose Trucks:</b> Includes trucks for use over the road (actual weight less than 13,000 pounds)	4	5	5
00.242	<b>Heavy General Purpose Trucks:</b> Includes heavy general purpose trucks, concrete ready mix-trucks, and ore trucks, for use over the road (actual unloaded weight 13,000 pounds or more)	6	5	6
00.25	<b>Railroad Cars and Locomotives, except those owned by railroad transportation companies</b>	15	7	15
00.26	<b>Tractor Units for Use Over-The-Road</b>	4	3	4
00.27	<b>Trailers and Trailer-Mounted Containers</b>	6	5	6
00.28	<b>Vessels, Barges, Tugs, and Similar Water Transportation Equipment, except those used in marine construction</b>	18	10	18
00.3	<b>Land Improvements:</b> Includes improvements directly to or added to land, whether such improvements are section 1245 property or section 1250 property, provided such improvements are depreciable. Examples of such assets might include sidewalks, roads, canals, waterways, drainage facilities, sewers (not including municipal sewers in Class 51), wharves and docks, bridges, fences, landscaping shrubbery, or radio and television transmitting towers. Does not include land improvements that are explicitly included in any other class, and buildings and structural components as defined in section 1.48-1(e) of the regulations. Excludes public utility initial clearing and grading land improvements as specified in Rev. Rul. 72-403, 1972-2 C.B. 102.	20	15	20
00.4	<b>Industrial Steam and Electric Generation and/or Distribution Systems:</b> Includes assets, whether such assets are section 1245 property or 1250 property, providing such assets are depreciable, used in the production and/or distribution of electricity with rated total capacity in excess of 500 Kilowatts and/or assets used in the production and/or distribution of steam with rated total capacity in excess of 12,500 pounds per hour for use by the taxpayer in its industrial manufacturing process or plant activity and not ordinarily available for sale to others. Does not include buildings and structural components as defined in section 1.48-1(e) of the regulations. Assets used to generate and/or distribute electricity or steam of the type described above, but of lesser rated capacity, are not included, but are included in the appropriate manufacturing equipment classes elsewhere specified. Also includes electric generating and steam distribution assets, which may utilize steam produced by a waste reduction and resource recovery plant, used by the taxpayer in its industrial manufacturing process or plant activity. Steam and chemical recovery boiler systems used for the recovery and regeneration of chemicals used in manufacturing, with rated capacity in excess of that described above, with specifically related distribution and return systems are not included but are included in appropriate manufacturing equipment classes elsewhere specified. An example of an excluded steam and chemical recovery boiler system is that used in the pulp and paper manufacturing equipment classes elsewhere specified. An example of an excluded steam and chemical recovery boiler system is that used in the pulp and paper manufacturing industry.	22	15	22

# EXHIBIT E

# EXHIBIT E



# Cost Segregation ATG - Chapter 7.1 Industry Specific Guidance - Casinos

**Note:** Each chapter in this Audit Techniques Guide (ATG) can be printed individually. Please follow the links at the beginning or end of this chapter to return to either the previous chapter or the Table of Contents or to proceed to the next chapter.

[Chapter 6.8](#) | [Table of Contents](#) | [Chapter 7.2](#)

## ***Field Directive on Asset Class and Depreciation for Casino Construction Costs***

LMSB-04-0706-005

July 11, 2006

MEMORANDUM FOR INDUSTRY DIRECTORS, LMSB

DIRECTOR, FIELD SPECIALISTS, LMSB

DIRECTOR, PREFILING AND TECHNICAL GUIDANCE, LMSB

DIVISION COUNSEL, LMSB

DIRECTOR, COMPLIANCE, SBSE

FROM: JoAnn Bank /s/ JoAnn G. Bank  
Acting Industry Director, Communications, Technology & Media

SUBJECT: Field Directive on Asset Class and Depreciation for Casino  
Construction Costs

### ***INTRODUCTION***

This memorandum is intended to provide direction to effectively utilize resources in the classification and examination of a taxpayer who is recovering construction costs through depreciation of tangible property used in connection with a hotel/casino property.

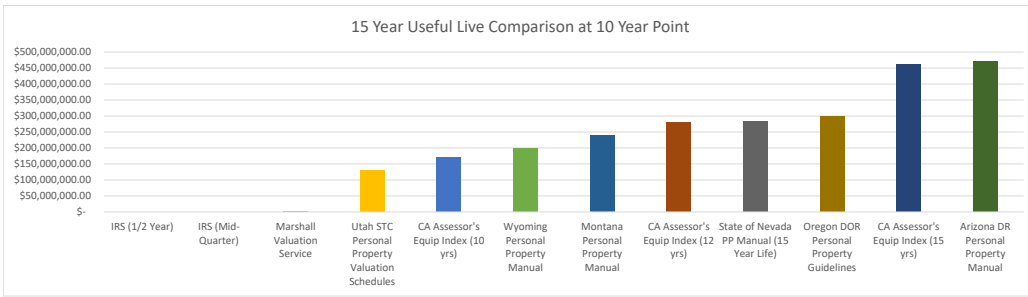
### ***RECOMMENDATIONS***

The matrix included in this document contains recommendations for the categorization and lives of various hotel/casino assets. If the taxpayer's tax return position for these assets is consistent with these recommendations, no adjustments should be made to categorizations and lives. If the taxpayer reports assets differently, then adjustments

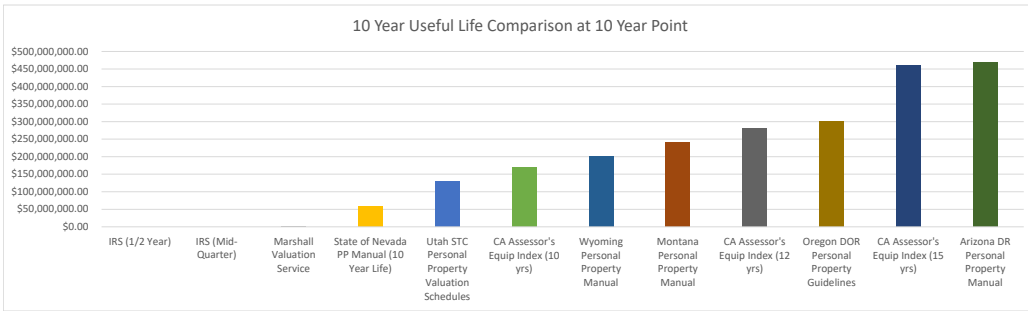
Furniture -Guest Room	Includes furniture unique to guest rooms and distinguishable from office furniture. For example, beds, dressers, armoires, and night-tables. See also <b>Furniture- Office.</b>	\$ 1245	5 years (57.0 Distributive Trades and Services)
Furniture -Office (includes Communication Equipment and Hook- ups)	Includes desk, chair, credenza, file cabinet, table (whether located in <i>Administrative Areas or Guest Rooms</i> ) and other furniture such as workstations. Also includes communication equipment and related hook-ups.	\$ 1245	7 years (00.11 Office Furniture and Fixtures)
Generators	Emergency power generators for building related operations (emergency/safety systems).	\$ 1250	39 years (40 years for purposes of § 168 (g))
	Depreciable assets, whether such assets are section 1245 property or 1250 property, used in the production and/or distribution of electricity with rated total capacity in excess of 500 Kilowatts and/or assets used in the production and/or distribution of steam with rated total capacity in excess of 12,500 pounds per hour for use by the taxpayer in its industrial manufacturing process or plant activity and not ordinarily available for sale to others. Does not include buildings and structural components as defined in section 1.48-1(e) of the regulations. See <b>Asset Class 00.4 (Rev. Proc. 87-56)</b> . Note* asset class 00.4 includes both section 1245 and 1250 property per Rev. Proc. 87-56.	See Note*	15 years (00.4 Industrial Steam and Electric Generation and/or Distribution Systems)

**CLARK COUNTY  
DEPRECIATION  
CALCULATOR**





**Arizona DR PP Manual:** \$ 470,000,000.00  
**State of Nevada Value:** \$283,200,000.00  
**IRS (1/2 year convention):** \$ -



**Arizona DR PP Manual:** \$470,000,000.00  
**NV PP Value (10-Year Life):** \$ 59,000,000.00  
**IRS (1/2 year convention):** \$0.00

Source	Year 10
IRS (1/2 Year)	\$ -
IRS (Mid-Quarter)	\$0.00
Marshall Valuation Service	\$131,894.00
Utah STC Personal Property Valuation Schedules	\$130,000,000.00
CA Assessor's Equip Index (10 yrs)	\$170,000,000.00
Wyoming Personal Property Manual	\$200,000,000.00
Montana Personal Property Manual	\$240,000,000.00
CA Assessor's Equip Index (12 yrs)	\$280,000,000.00
State of Nevada PP Manual (15 Year Life)	\$283,200,000.00
Oregon DOR Personal Property Guidelines	\$300,000,000.00
CA Assessor's Equip Index (15 yrs)	\$460,000,000.00
Arizona DR Personal Property Manual	\$ 470,000,000.00

Source	Year 10
IRS (1/2 Year)	\$0.00
IRS (Mid-Quarter)	\$0.00
Marshall Valuation Service	\$131,894.00
State of Nevada PP Manual (10 Year Life)	\$ 59,000,000.00
Utah STC Personal Property Valuation Schedules	\$ 130,000,000.00
CA Assessor's Equip Index (10 yrs)	\$170,000,000.00
Wyoming Personal Property Manual	\$200,000,000.00
Montana Personal Property Manual	\$240,000,000.00
CA Assessor's Equip Index (12 yrs)	\$280,000,000.00
Oregon DOR Personal Property Guidelines	\$300,000,000.00
CA Assessor's Equip Index (15 yrs)	\$460,000,000.00
Arizona DR Personal Property Manual	\$ 470,000,000.00

Taxable Value Calculations

Source	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Year 16	Year 17	Year 18		
IRS 12/2 Year	\$ 900,000,000.00	\$ 720,000,000.00	\$ 576,000,000.00	\$ 460,800,000.00	\$ 368,640,000.00	\$ 294,912,000.00	\$ 235,929,600.00	\$ 188,300,800.00	\$ 148,300,640.00	\$ 117,840,512.00	\$ 92,280,000.00	\$ 71,820,000.00	\$ 56,256,000.00	\$ 43,800,000.00	\$ 34,080,000.00	\$ 26,880,000.00	\$ 21,120,000.00	\$ 16,320,000.00	\$ 12,600,000.00	\$ 9,720,000.00	
IRS (Mid-Quarter)	\$ 821,000,000.00	\$ 664,800,000.00	\$ 531,840,000.00	\$ 425,472,000.00	\$ 336,377,600.00	\$ 267,102,080.00	\$ 213,681,664.00	\$ 166,905,312.00	\$ 129,878,988.80	\$ 101,903,190.72	\$ 79,122,352.56	\$ 61,341,875.04	\$ 47,767,406.27	\$ 37,191,662.81	\$ 28,948,708.03	\$ 22,718,942.22	\$ 17,742,313.77	\$ 13,756,735.33	\$ 10,617,166.70	\$ 8,171,071.13	\$ 6,324,314.40
Marshall Valuation Service	\$ 920,000,000.00	\$ 772,800,000.00	\$ 618,240,000.00	\$ 494,592,000.00	\$ 395,673,600.00	\$ 316,538,880.00	\$ 253,231,104.00	\$ 199,385,280.00	\$ 155,500,224.00	\$ 122,400,179.20	\$ 95,520,144.00	\$ 74,160,112.00	\$ 57,720,088.00	\$ 44,976,064.00	\$ 34,980,048.00	\$ 27,184,038.40	\$ 21,107,230.72	\$ 16,325,382.08	\$ 12,619,033.60	\$ 9,753,275.20	\$ 7,502,576.00
CA Assessor's Equip Index (10 yrs)	\$ 900,000,000.00	\$ 880,000,000.00	\$ 870,000,000.00	\$ 860,000,000.00	\$ 850,000,000.00	\$ 840,000,000.00	\$ 830,000,000.00	\$ 820,000,000.00	\$ 810,000,000.00	\$ 800,000,000.00	\$ 790,000,000.00	\$ 780,000,000.00	\$ 770,000,000.00	\$ 760,000,000.00	\$ 750,000,000.00	\$ 740,000,000.00	\$ 730,000,000.00	\$ 720,000,000.00	\$ 710,000,000.00	\$ 700,000,000.00	\$ 690,000,000.00
CA Assessor's Equip Index (12 yrs)	\$ 920,000,000.00	\$ 910,000,000.00	\$ 900,000,000.00	\$ 890,000,000.00	\$ 880,000,000.00	\$ 870,000,000.00	\$ 860,000,000.00	\$ 850,000,000.00	\$ 840,000,000.00	\$ 830,000,000.00	\$ 820,000,000.00	\$ 810,000,000.00	\$ 800,000,000.00	\$ 790,000,000.00	\$ 780,000,000.00	\$ 770,000,000.00	\$ 760,000,000.00	\$ 750,000,000.00	\$ 740,000,000.00	\$ 730,000,000.00	\$ 720,000,000.00
CA Assessor's Equip Index (15 yrs)	\$ 940,000,000.00	\$ 930,000,000.00	\$ 920,000,000.00	\$ 910,000,000.00	\$ 900,000,000.00	\$ 890,000,000.00	\$ 880,000,000.00	\$ 870,000,000.00	\$ 860,000,000.00	\$ 850,000,000.00	\$ 840,000,000.00	\$ 830,000,000.00	\$ 820,000,000.00	\$ 810,000,000.00	\$ 800,000,000.00	\$ 790,000,000.00	\$ 780,000,000.00	\$ 770,000,000.00	\$ 760,000,000.00	\$ 750,000,000.00	\$ 740,000,000.00
Montana Personal Property Manual	\$ 920,000,000.00	\$ 900,000,000.00	\$ 880,000,000.00	\$ 860,000,000.00	\$ 840,000,000.00	\$ 820,000,000.00	\$ 800,000,000.00	\$ 780,000,000.00	\$ 760,000,000.00	\$ 740,000,000.00	\$ 720,000,000.00	\$ 700,000,000.00	\$ 680,000,000.00	\$ 660,000,000.00	\$ 640,000,000.00	\$ 620,000,000.00	\$ 600,000,000.00	\$ 580,000,000.00	\$ 560,000,000.00	\$ 540,000,000.00	\$ 520,000,000.00
Oregon DOR Personal Property Guidelines	\$ 810,000,000.00	\$ 790,000,000.00	\$ 770,000,000.00	\$ 750,000,000.00	\$ 730,000,000.00	\$ 710,000,000.00	\$ 690,000,000.00	\$ 670,000,000.00	\$ 650,000,000.00	\$ 630,000,000.00	\$ 610,000,000.00	\$ 590,000,000.00	\$ 570,000,000.00	\$ 550,000,000.00	\$ 530,000,000.00	\$ 510,000,000.00	\$ 490,000,000.00	\$ 470,000,000.00	\$ 450,000,000.00	\$ 430,000,000.00	\$ 410,000,000.00
Utah STC Personal Property Valuation Schedules	\$ 960,000,000.00	\$ 940,000,000.00	\$ 920,000,000.00	\$ 900,000,000.00	\$ 880,000,000.00	\$ 860,000,000.00	\$ 840,000,000.00	\$ 820,000,000.00	\$ 800,000,000.00	\$ 780,000,000.00	\$ 760,000,000.00	\$ 740,000,000.00	\$ 720,000,000.00	\$ 700,000,000.00	\$ 680,000,000.00	\$ 660,000,000.00	\$ 640,000,000.00	\$ 620,000,000.00	\$ 600,000,000.00	\$ 580,000,000.00	\$ 560,000,000.00
Wyoming Personal Property Manual	\$ 920,000,000.00	\$ 900,000,000.00	\$ 880,000,000.00	\$ 860,000,000.00	\$ 840,000,000.00	\$ 820,000,000.00	\$ 800,000,000.00	\$ 780,000,000.00	\$ 760,000,000.00	\$ 740,000,000.00	\$ 720,000,000.00	\$ 700,000,000.00	\$ 680,000,000.00	\$ 660,000,000.00	\$ 640,000,000.00	\$ 620,000,000.00	\$ 600,000,000.00	\$ 580,000,000.00	\$ 560,000,000.00	\$ 540,000,000.00	\$ 520,000,000.00
State of Nevada PP Manual (15 Year Life)	\$ 1,000,000,000.00	\$ 880,000,000.00	\$ 769,600,000.00	\$ 664,000,000.00	\$ 562,400,000.00	\$ 464,000,000.00	\$ 369,600,000.00	\$ 278,400,000.00	\$ 190,400,000.00	\$ 106,400,000.00	\$ 26,400,000.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Arizona OR Personal Property Manual	\$ 900,000,000.00	\$ 875,000,000.00	\$ 850,000,000.00	\$ 825,000,000.00	\$ 800,000,000.00	\$ 775,000,000.00	\$ 750,000,000.00	\$ 725,000,000.00	\$ 700,000,000.00	\$ 675,000,000.00	\$ 650,000,000.00	\$ 625,000,000.00	\$ 600,000,000.00	\$ 575,000,000.00	\$ 550,000,000.00	\$ 525,000,000.00	\$ 500,000,000.00	\$ 475,000,000.00	\$ 450,000,000.00	\$ 425,000,000.00	\$ 400,000,000.00

Total TV At 10 yrs	Total TV At 12 yrs	Total TV At 15 yrs	Total TV At 18 yrs
\$ 3,884,700,000.00	\$ 3,884,700,000.00	\$ 3,884,700,000.00	\$ 3,884,700,000.00
\$ 3,469,600,000.00	\$ 3,469,600,000.00	\$ 3,469,600,000.00	\$ 3,469,600,000.00
\$ 3,074,341,285.00	\$ 3,074,341,285.00	\$ 3,074,341,285.00	\$ 3,074,341,285.00
\$ 5,890,000,000.00	\$ 6,110,000,000.00	\$ 6,540,000,000.00	\$ 6,910,000,000.00
\$ 6,890,000,000.00	\$ 7,300,000,000.00	\$ 7,730,000,000.00	\$ 8,150,000,000.00
\$ 8,150,000,000.00	\$ 8,440,000,000.00	\$ 8,820,000,000.00	\$ 9,170,000,000.00
\$ 6,130,000,000.00	\$ 6,610,000,000.00	\$ 7,130,000,000.00	\$ 7,690,000,000.00
\$ 5,500,000,000.00	\$ 6,030,000,000.00	\$ 6,600,000,000.00	\$ 7,220,000,000.00
\$ 5,320,000,000.00	\$ 5,580,000,000.00	\$ 6,170,000,000.00	\$ 6,800,000,000.00
\$ 5,600,000,000.00	\$ 6,080,000,000.00	\$ 6,680,000,000.00	\$ 7,330,000,000.00
\$ 6,322,700,000.00	\$ 6,756,300,000.00	\$ 7,098,700,000.00	\$ 7,496,700,000.00



1st Quarter		Nevada										
1/2 Year		Mid-Quarter										
IRS	IRS	MS	15 year	12 year	15 year	MT	CR	UT	WY	15 Year	10 Year	AZ
		CAI										
2021	18.00%	17.50%	8.00%	90.00%	92.00%	94.00%	92.00%	83.00%	96.00%	92.00%	100.00%	100.00%
2020	18.00%	16.50%	16.00%	88.00%	93.00%	96.00%	88.00%	76.00%	88.00%	84.00%	87.00%	80.00%
2019	14.40%	13.20%	24.00%	78.00%	85.00%	90.00%	80.00%	68.00%	78.00%	77.25%	65.25%	87.00%
2018	11.12%	10.56%	13.00%	70.00%	78.00%	86.00%	71.00%	55.00%	67.00%	67.00%	68.00%	54.00%
2017	8.22%	8.45%	42.00%	63.00%	72.00%	83.00%	66.00%	52.00%	58.00%	58.00%	60.48%	44.28%
2016	7.17%	6.78%	11.00%	54.00%	60.00%	77.00%	57.00%	45.00%	47.00%	49.00%	53.00%	36.00%
2015	6.55%	6.55%	63.00%	44.00%	56.00%	69.00%	45.00%	39.00%	35.00%	39.00%	46.62%	28.88%
2014	6.55%	6.55%	70.00%	35.00%	45.00%	62.00%	35.00%	37.00%	24.00%	30.00%	41.84%	23.12%
2013	6.56%	6.56%	76.00%	28.00%	41.00%	57.00%	28.00%	13.00%	13.00%	24.00%	36.16%	18.08%
2012	6.05%	6.05%	78.00%	22.00%	34.00%	50.00%	23.00%	30.00%	21.00%	22.00%	11.00%	19.40%
2011	3.28%	0.82%	80.00%	17.00%	28.00%	46.00%	24.00%	20.00%	20.00%	28.22%	5.90%	47.00%
2010			13.00%	23.00%	40.00%				24.00%			36.00%
2009			13.00%	18.00%	34.00%				19.80%			24.00%
2008			13.00%	15.00%	29.00%				16.12%			12.00%
												2.50%
2007			14.00%	26.00%					11.12%			
2006			14.00%	21.00%					6.60%			
2005				20.00%								
2004				18.00%								
2003				17.00%								
2002				17.00%								

**CLARK COUNTY**

**15 YEAR LIFE**

**TO 10 YEAR**

**LIFE**

**From:** [David Denman](#)  
**To:** [Jeffrey Mitchell](#)  
**Subject:** Personal Property Manual Workshop 15-Year life to 10-Year LIfE Analysis  
**Date:** Wednesday, March 30, 2022 11:25:26 AM  
**Attachments:** [Depreciation Calculations.xlsx](#)

---

**WARNING** - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Jeff,

I do not support Mr. Susa's, nor the Altus Group's contention that 15-year life hotel equipment should be placed in a 10-year life. Based on discussions with the Altus Group this decision appears to be based on the fact that the MGM properties remodel their rooms every 10-years. To support this they are citing the fact that several states, the IRS, and Marshall Valuation Services place this type of equipment in 9 to 10 year lives. Below are the reasons I believe the equipment in question should remain in a 15-year life.

1. A company's management decisions should never be a basis for determining the useful life of equipment for valuation purposes.
2. For the following reasons the IRS's method of depreciation and useful life should not be given much weight.
  - A. The IRS is not trying to arrive at a value that equates to fair market value, it is trying to use depreciation to recover the cost or other basis an entity has in its property over the time the equipment is being used.
  - B. The IRS uses MACRS (modified accelerated cost recovery system) which is designed to allow entities to more quickly depreciate their property to recover costs.
  - C. The IRS in its publication states that the depreciation methods it generally uses do not apply to property placed in service before 1987.
  - D. The IRS only uses historical cost to depreciate from it does not trend that cost yearly to depreciate from replacement cost new.
3. For the following reasons the Marshall Valuation Service should not be given much weight in its method of depreciation.
  - A. It does not depreciate property to try and maintain an equivalency to full cash value.
  - B. It depreciates cost over the time period Marshall Valuation Services believes that equipment may be used, regardless of whether or not the depreciated value falls far below or exceeds full cash value at any given point in time.
  - C. As with the IRS, it only uses historical cost to depreciate from. It does not trend cost up to replacement cost new so that it is arriving at depreciated values that would not equate to taxable values because they are not starting each year with a replacement cost new.
4. When looking at the useful lives espoused by other states one has to keep in mind that they may not be using the same declining balance method of depreciation that is used in Nevada and that they all tend to have a much higher non-trended residual value than Nevada does.
5. There is nothing that indicates that the studies done by the State of Nevada to determine what equipment gets what useful to use is producing a value that exceeds full cash value.



Due to these reasons I believe the State should maintain the current 15-year life for this type of equipment. Based on an analysis of the other depreciation methods it does not appear that the 15-year life used by the State of Nevada is out of line. We may have one of the higher taxable values at the 10-year point in the life of the equipment but it does not appear to indicate we are exceeding full cash value. However, if you look at valuing the same equipment using a 10-year life the taxable value arrived using Nevada's structure falls far below any of the taxable values arrived at using the methods espoused by the other states.

Sincerely,

J. David Denman  
Manager of Property Appraisal

Ph: (702) 455-4936  
Fax: (702) 380-9537  
e-mail: [jde@clarkcountynv.gov](mailto:jde@clarkcountynv.gov)