

ANNUAL REPORT

Fiscal Year 2021
(2020 - 2021)



State of Nevada Department of Taxation

Steve Sisolak
Governor
State of Nevada

January
2022

Shellie Hughes
Executive Director
Department of Taxation



STEVE SISOLAK
Governor
JAMES DEVOLLD
Chair, Nevada Tax Commission
SHELLIE HUGHES
Executive Director

STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION

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January 15, 2022

The Honorable Steve Sisolak
Governor of Nevada
Executive Chambers
Carson City, NV 89701

Dear Governor Sisolak:

Pursuant to NRS 360.100, the Department of Taxation submits herewith the Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2021 which ended June 30, 2021. Gross revenues and distributions during the period were as follows:

Revenues	2019-20	2020-21	Increase/ (Decrease)	Percentage Change
Sales and Use Tax	\$ 1,222,822,497	\$ 1,337,079,933	\$ 114,257,436	9.34%
Local School Support Tax	1,569,358,365	1,730,196,182	160,837,817	10.25%
City/County Relief Tax	1,350,977,598	1,486,925,031	135,947,433	10.06%
Local Options Tax	790,047,139	900,650,227	110,603,088	14.00%
Intoxicating Beverage Tax	47,075,867	48,504,315	1,428,448	3.03%
Cigarette Tax	166,680,848	162,499,250	(4,181,598)	-2.51%
Other Tobacco Products	23,200,047	32,336,890	9,136,843	39.38%
Estate Tax*	27,412	8,664	(18,748)	-68.39%
Lodging Tax	157,098,901	94,210,710	(62,888,190)	-40.03%
Net Proceeds of Minerals Tax	122,449,659	278,504,093	156,054,434	127.44%
Centrally Assessed Property Tax	117,841,659	123,420,472	5,578,814	4.73%
Insurance Premium Tax	435,761,894	471,765,462	36,003,568	8.26%
Tire Fee	2,057,855	2,214,138	156,283	7.59%
Short Term Car Lease Fee	54,011,663	54,187,175	175,513	0.32%
Bank Excise Tax	2,608,720	2,594,677	(14,042)	-0.54%
Exhibition Facility Fee	180,872	159,166	(21,706)	-12.00%
Live Entertainment Tax	19,460,268	3,953,758	(15,506,510)	-79.68%
Modified Business Tax**	642,741,984	591,229,640	(51,512,344)	-8.01%
Real Property Transfer Tax	143,108,273	191,152,981	48,044,708	33.57%
Transportation Connection Tax	24,868,720	17,141,416	(7,727,304)	-31.07%
Commerce Tax	204,983,790	221,958,301	16,974,511	8.28%
Medical Cannabis Tax	27,081	147	(26,933)	-99.46%
Wholesale Cannabis Tax	44,770,674	65,613,311	20,842,637	46.55%
Retail Cannabis Tax	60,410,272	92,138,285	31,728,013	52.52%
Cannabis Fees***	5,212,557	17,660	(5,194,897)	-99.66%
	\$ 7,207,784,613	\$ 7,908,461,886	700,677,273	9.72%

Distributions	2019-20		2020-21		Increase/ (Decrease)	Percentage Change
State General Fund	\$	3,014,099,566	\$	3,274,985,681	\$ 260,886,115	8.66%
State Distributive School Account		329,929,497		382,916,119	52,986,622	16.06%
Local Governments		3,680,717,462		4,072,320,396	391,602,934	10.64%
Other Distributions		172,168,313		164,784,530	(7,383,783)	-4.29%
State Debt Service Fund		10,869,776		13,455,161	2,585,385	23.79%
	\$	7,207,784,613	\$	7,908,461,886	\$ 700,677,273	9.72%

**The credit allowable against the federal estate tax for the payment of State death taxes has been phased out by the Internal Revenue Service and no longer applies on deaths occurring after December 31, 2004. The Nevada estate tax was based solely on this credit. Revenues in Fiscal Years 2019-20 and 2020-21 represent interest accrual on the reserve fund.*

***Fiscal Year 2020-21 Modified Business Tax distributions were negatively affected by refunds due to taxpayers as a result of the May 13, 2021 Nevada Supreme Court ruling which upheld that certain actions by the Legislature in Senate Bill 551 (2019) were unconstitutional, resulting in reduced Modified Business Tax rates.*

****Beginning in Fiscal Year 2020-21, the responsibility for collecting and administering Cannabis Fees was transferred to the Cannabis Compliance Board. Current year collections represent late/final transfers to the Board from the Department.*

Sincerely,

Shellie Hughes
Executive Director

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Department of Taxation
Tax Commission
James DeVold, Chair
Shellie Hughes, Executive Director

Mission

Provide fair, efficient and effective administration of tax programs for the State of Nevada in accordance with applicable statutes, regulations and policies. Serve the taxpayers and state and local government entities, and enable and recognize Department employees.

Philosophy

Dedicated to the highest standards of professionalism and ethical conduct. Committed to consistent, impartial and courteous service and treatment. Providing resources, training and support to the men and women of the Department. Fostering initiative, creativity and effective performance.

Goals

1. Ensure consistent and uniform application of tax statutes while increasing accessibility and visibility for taxpayers on tax laws, policy and procedures.
2. Provide and promote effective and efficient taxpayer experiences by opening channels of communication, providing educational resources and developing solutions.
3. Support Department executives, state, local and national decision makers by providing timely, relevant, accurate data and analysis.
4. Attract, develop and retain an engaged and empowered workforce while reducing employee turnover by 20 percent and increasing employee longevity by 6 months.
5. Implement a suite of enterprise team productivity tools to enable a modern digital workplace.
6. Reduce IT project backlog by enabling project governance and increase operational efficiency through automation strategy.

**Please visit our website at <https://tax.nv.gov>
or one of our offices at the following locations:**

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DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION

The Nevada Tax Commission, established on March 20, 1913, was created by the Twenty-Sixth Session of the Nevada Legislature. The first meeting of the Commission was held on April 3, 1913 in Carson City and present were two appointed Commissionerships and the First Associate Commissioner of the Railroad. In 1914 the Nevada Tax Commission prepared the Initial Report which detailed the tax assessment and expenditures. The Nevada Tax Commission now consists of eight members which are appointed by the Governor.

Statutory authority: Chapter 748 of the 1975 Statutes established the Department of Taxation and provided for its organization, powers, duties and functions. The Department is responsible for administering applicable sections of the following statutes:

NRS TITLE/DESCRIPTION

Counties: Financing of Public Improvements	244A
Tourism Improvements	271A
Municipal Obligations	350
Local Finance Administration	354
General Provisions (includes Consolidated Tax)	360
Exhibition and Business License Fee	360.760-360.796
Sales and Use Tax Administration	360B
Property Tax, Taxes on Agricultural Property and Open Space	361, 361A
Taxes on Patented Mines and Proceeds of Minerals	362
Excise Tax on Banks	363A.120
Business Tax: Financial Institutions and Mining, Business Tax	363A, 363B
Commerce Tax	363C
Tax on Rental of Transient Lodging	364.125
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Generation-Skipping Transfer Tax	375B
Taxes for Development of Open-Space Land	376A
City-County Relief Tax	377
Taxes for Miscellaneous Special Purposes	377A
Tax for Infrastructure	377B
Tax on Residential Construction	387.329 -387.332
Fee for Purchase of New Tire	444A.090
Short-Term Auto Lease Fee	482.313
Control of Floods - Taxation	543.600
Fees and Taxes (Insurance Premium Tax)	680B
Motor Carriers (Transportation Connection Tax)	706

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

The Nevada Tax Commission is composed of eight members appointed by the Governor as established by Nevada Revised Statute 360.010. The Governor is an ex officio, nonvoting member of the Commission. The Commission is the head of the Department and exercises general supervision and control over its activities. The Chief Administrative Officer of the Department is the Executive Director, who is also appointed by the Governor. Actions by the Department may be appealed to the Commission as provided by law. The Commission may review all decisions of the Department and may reverse, affirm or modify them.

Governor Steve Sisolak, Ex Officio Member

James DeVold, Chair	Harold S. Johnson, Member	Randy J. Brown, Member
Ann Bersi, Ph.D. Member	Anthony Wren, Member	Craig Witt, Member
Francine J. Lipman, Member	Sharon R. Byram, Member	

The State Board of Equalization is composed of five members appointed by the Governor per NRS 361.375. The Board hears and acts on appeals from the actions of the various county boards of equalization or from valuations set by the Nevada Tax Commission. The Board of Equalization convenes on the 4th Monday in March and shall conclude the business of equalization in cases having a substantial effect on tax revenues on or before April 30. Additional cases not having substantial effect on tax revenues may be heard at meetings prior to November 1.

Tyre Gray, Member (partial)	Benjamin Q. Johnson, Member	Robert Schifmacher, Member
Vacant, Member	Al Plank, Member	

The Committee on Local Government Finance is composed of 11 members appointed as follows: three persons appointed by the Nevada League of Cities; three persons appointed by the Nevada Association of Counties; three persons appointed by the Nevada Association of School Boards; and two persons appointed by the Nevada State Board of Accountancy. The purpose of this Committee is to advise the Department regarding regulations, procedures and forms for compliance with NRS 354.470 through 354.626 (Local Government Budget Act).

Marvin Leavitt, Chairman	Felicia O'Carroll, Member	Jessica Colvin, Member
Jeff Cronk, Member	Marty Johnson, Member	Mary Walker, Member
Gina Rackley, Member	Tom Ciesynski, Member	Paul Johnson, Member
Jim McIntosh, Member	Christine Vuletich, Member	

The Appraiser Certification Board is composed of six members, three of whom are qualified appraisers chosen by the majority vote of the Nevada Assessor's Association, and three are appointed by the Nevada Tax Commission per NRS 361. The Board advises the Department on matters pertaining to certification and continuing education of appraisers.

Jana Seddon, Chair	Chris Sarman, Member	Sorin Popa, Member
Jayne Jacobs, Member	Shannon Silva, Member	Kelson Powell, Member

The Mining Oversight and Accountability Commission was created by Senate Bill 493 of the 2011 Session of the Nevada Legislature. The Commission is comprised of seven members who are appointed by the Governor per NRS 514A. The Commission has oversight of compliance with Nevada law relating to the activities of each state agency, board, bureau, commission, department or division with respect to the taxation, operation, safety and environmental regulation of mines and mining in Nevada. The Department of Taxation serves as staff to the Commission.

Anthony Ruiz, Chairman	Jerry Pfarr	Melissa Clary
Jose Witt	Pamela Harrington	Vacant Seat
Vacant Seat		

DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION ADMINISTRATION

Shellie Hughes
Executive Director

Vacant
Chief Deputy
Executive Director

Adriane Roberts-Larson
Deputy Executive Director
Administrative Services

Joe Bernardy
Deputy Executive Director
Information Technology

Jeff Mitchell
Deputy Executive Director
Local Government Services

Terri Upton
Deputy Executive Director
Compliance

DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

The Department maintains three office locations. The headquarters is located in Carson City, with district offices in Las Vegas and Reno. For Fiscal Year 2020-21 (FY21) the Department's staff consisted of 404 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions statewide with a budget of \$42,323,452 and actual spending of \$36,180,701.

The Department of Taxation has five major Divisions: Executive; Administrative Services; Information Technology; Local Government Services; and Compliance, which consists of both the Revenue/Collection and Audit Sections. The Department acts as staff to the Nevada Tax Commission, State Board of Equalization and Committee on Local Government Finance. In addition, the Department is also responsible for annually developing the official population estimates the State and the various counties, cities, towns and townships. These estimates, after certification by the Governor, are used to distribute certain revenues to counties, cities and towns, and to determine the appropriate number of justices of the peace.

Executive is comprised of the Executive Director, who acts as the secretary to the Nevada Tax Commission and the State Board of Equalization; Deputy Directors; Administrative Law Judges; Executive Review section; Internal Audit; Communication and an executive assistant. Staff administers taxpayer petitions and taxpayer hearings, performs internal audit functions, and conducts media and public relations.

Administrative Services is responsible for providing centralized support for all administrative, financial and fiscal activities of the Department. Sections include: Budget, Tax Distributions and Statistics, Demography, Revenue Accounting/Processing/Cancellations, Document Management and Support Services/Mailroom. More than seven billion dollars in revenue passes through this Division annually for distribution to the State General Fund, other state agencies, cities, counties and school districts.

The State Demographer is responsible for producing an annual determination of the population of towns, townships, cities, and counties, which is certified by the Governor by March 1 of each year and used for revenue distributions, including the Consolidated Tax Distribution to counties, cities, and towns and special districts. The demographer is also responsible for producing age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin estimates and projections; 5-year population projections; and 20-year population projections. The demographer works with the U.S. Census Bureau in conducting the decennial census.

Information Technology (IT) is responsible for the operation, maintenance and ongoing enhancements to the Unified Taxation System (UTS), which includes the Tax Administration System (TAS), Nevada Tax Center online tax filing service and the Discover Tax data warehouse utilized by Compliance Division staff, streamlined sales tax, and other UTS-dependent software. In addition to the UTS, IT supports the official website for Taxation, the MSA Tobacco system, the Department's Intranet site, and statewide LAN/WAN and desktop applications.

Local Government Services is responsible for appraising all centrally assessed property, establishing guidelines for the county assessors, conducting the ratio study, ensuring statewide compliance with assessment standards established by the Tax Commission and administering the Net Proceeds of Minerals Tax and the Real Property Transfer Tax. The Local Government Finance Section reviews local government budgets and audits, prepares the ad valorem tax rates for certification, advises local governments on Budget Act compliance and financial management matters, and reviews entities' annual audits and plans to prevent the re-occurrence of violations as reported.

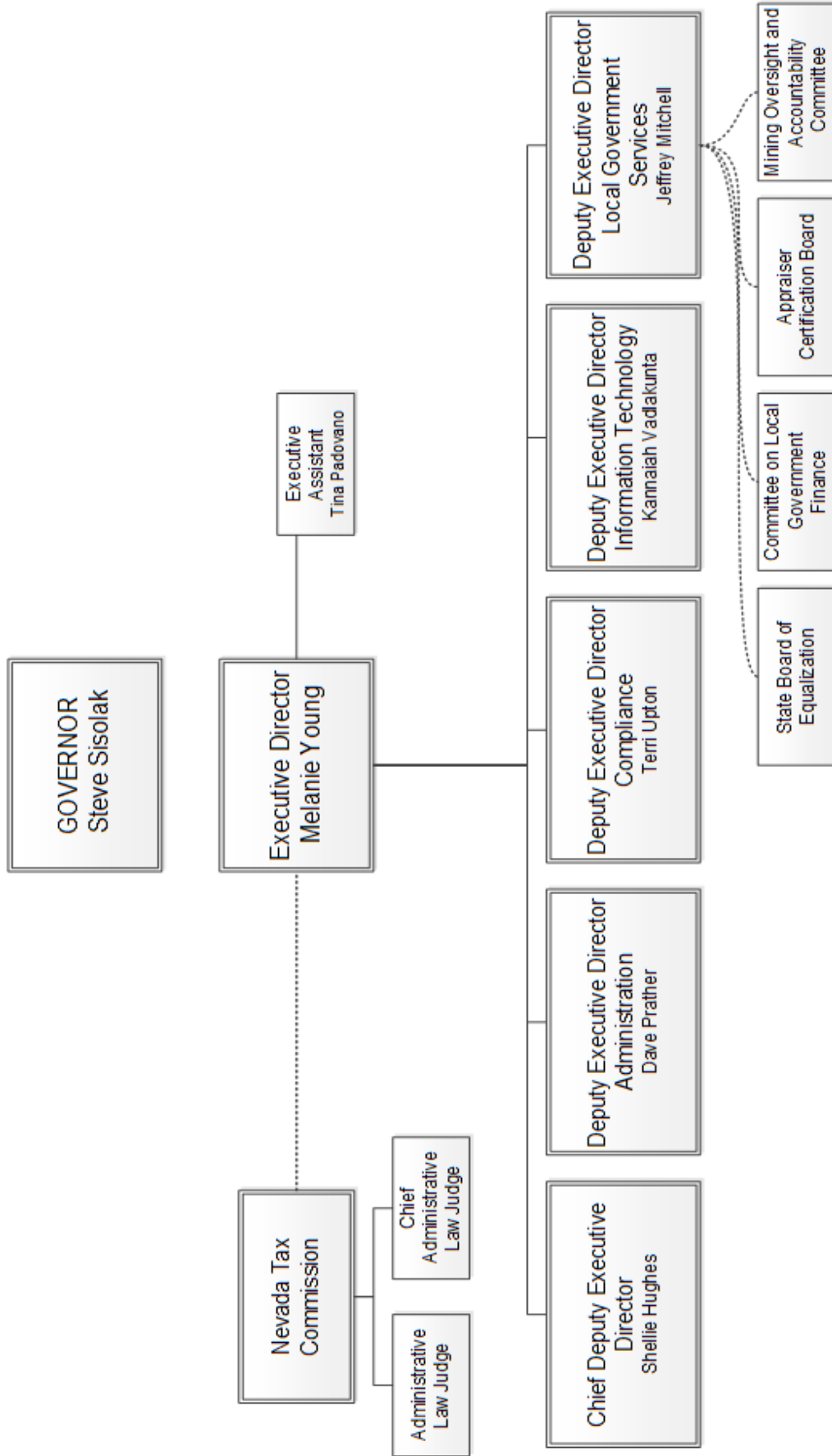
Department Organization and Functions, Continued

Compliance – Revenue/Collection section provides oversight and collection of Sales and Use Taxes, the Modified Business Tax, the Business License Fee, Insurance Premium Tax, Cigarette Tax, Other Tobacco Tax, Liquor Tax, Retail Cannabis Tax, Wholesale Cannabis Tax, Live Entertainment Tax, Bank Excise Tax, Short-term Auto Lease Fee, etc. It collects taxes on vehicles, vessels and aircraft based and licensed in Nevada and performs discovery work in the field for unregistered businesses and liquor and cigarette contraband. In addition, staff in this section actively collect accounts receivable; answer questions on taxability; conduct hearings; monitor accounts for compliance with statutes and reporting requirements; collect taxes from delinquent accounts; and provide general taxpayer education.

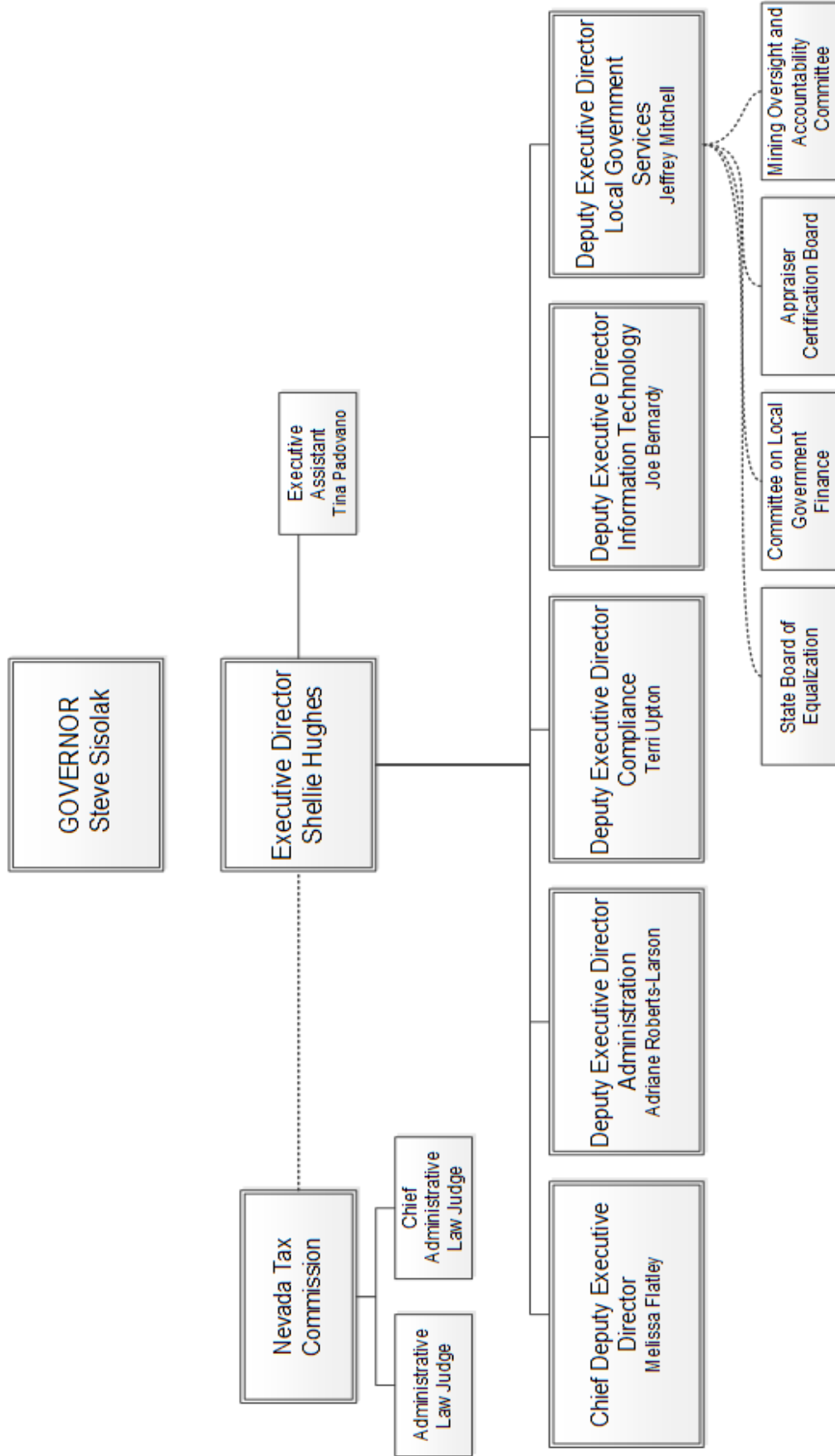
Revenue officers also investigate possible tax evasion and follow up on tips from the public. When working on a delinquent account the revenue officer will do skip tracing to locate individuals and, as the need arises, they may issue tax deficiency notices, set up payment plans, file liens and withholds and may close a business as a measure of last resort. This includes seizure of assets and subsequent sales of these assets to meet tax obligations. This section also contains the Taxpayer Service staff which answer questions by phone, correspondence and in person about registration, the taxability of transactions and reporting requirements. The staff conduct monthly workshops called “Ask the Advisor” and provide general taxpayer education through publications and informational pamphlets.

Compliance - Audit section administers a comprehensive audit program to ensure taxpayer compliance. This section is responsible for ensuring financial compliance with laws relating to all the above-named taxes. Auditors also verify the accuracy of taxpayer credit or refund requests. The Audit section uses discovery programs based on comparisons of information from other taxing authorities. Audit staff conduct taxpayer workshops on technical issues and record keeping as well as on preparing for an audit. The Department also conducts other specialized audits covering the Deferral and Abatement program as well as cigarette and other tobacco products (non-sales and use tax accounts).

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART - Fiscal Year 2021



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART - Fiscal Year 2022



DEPARTMENT FINANCIAL STATEMENT

DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNT
REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
JULY 1, 2020 - JUNE 30, 2021

REVENUES	REVENUES / EXPENDITURES	WORK PROGRAM AUTHORITY	WORK PROGRAM LESS ACTUAL
Carry Forward from State Fiscal Year 2018	\$ 323,200.00	\$ 323,200.00	\$ -
General Fund Appropriation	40,076,844	40,076,844	-
Cigarette/OTP License Fees	381,777	364,900	16,877
Audit Fees	9,207	34,594	(25,387)
Cigarette Tax Administration Fee	433,217	472,347	(39,130)
Short Term Auto Lease Fee	10,457	13,540	(3,083)
Administrative Fee Bad Check Charge	84,962	80,844	4,118
Justice Court/Township Fees	82,055	83,276	(1,221)
Cost Allocation Reimbursement	47,337	47,337	-
Miscellaneous Revenue	2,350	2,341	9
Interim Finance Committee Contingency Allocation	246,593	246,593	-
Transfer from Other BA (Same Fund)	564,129	567,547	(3,418)
Transfer from Dept. of Environmental Protection	11,211	10,089	1,122
Master Settlement Agreement Reimbursement	-	-	-
Total Revenues	\$ 42,273,339	\$ 42,323,452	\$ (50,113)

EXPENDITURES

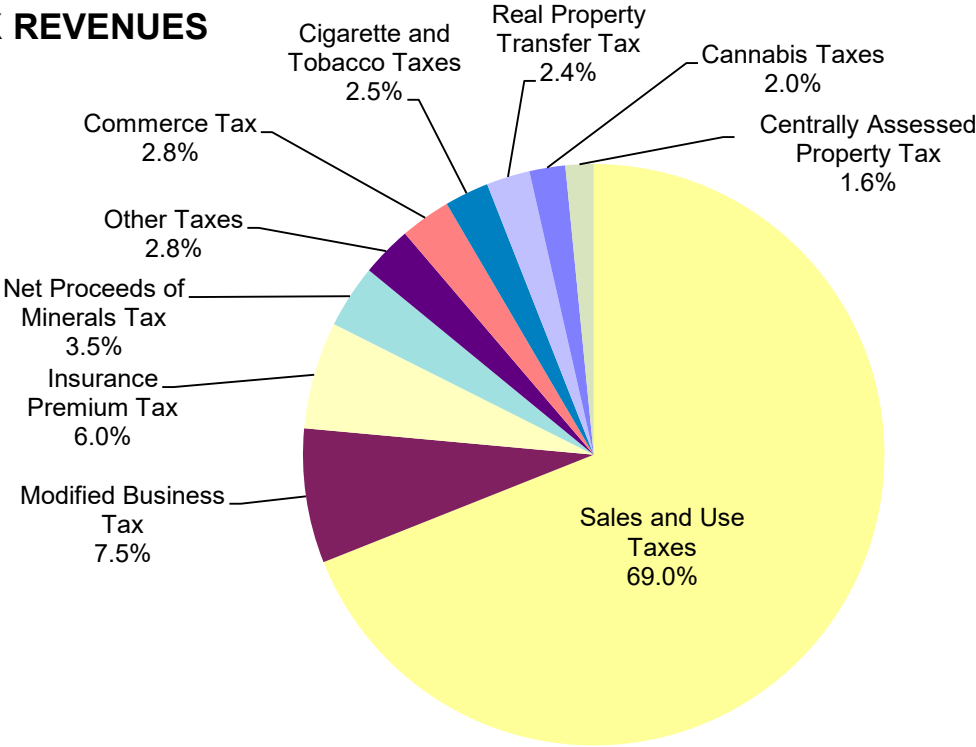
Personnel Services	\$ 27,097,946	\$ 29,274,022	\$ 2,176,075.80
Out-of-State Travel	-	7,152	7,152
In-State Travel	31,089	73,088	41,999
Operating	2,108,000	2,548,006	440,006
Equipment	-	277,101	277,101
Building Security	256,818	281,682	24,865
Compliance Audit Investigation	18,762	92,371	73,609
Out-of-State Audit	-	34,594	34,594
Master Settlement Agreement	8,068	24,985	16,917
UTS Modernization	323,200	2,594,935	2,271,735
Liquor Enforcement	58	116	58
Lockbox Program	332,791	417,005	84,214
CARES Act 2021	341,261	344,677	3,416
MBT Project	-	30,000	30,000
Demographic Surveys	25,673	32,665	6,992
Cigarette Stamps	168,254	194,605	26,351
Information Services	2,421,775	3,040,583	618,808
Training	6,524	15,382	8,858
Human Resources Cost Allocation	176,917	176,917	-
Purchasing Assessment	9,278	9,278	-
AG Cost Allocation	1,753,738	1,753,738	-
Reserve for Reversion	1,100,548	1,100,550	2
Total Expenditures	\$ 36,180,701	\$ 42,323,452	\$ 6,142,751.07

BALANCE FORWARDS and REVERSIONS

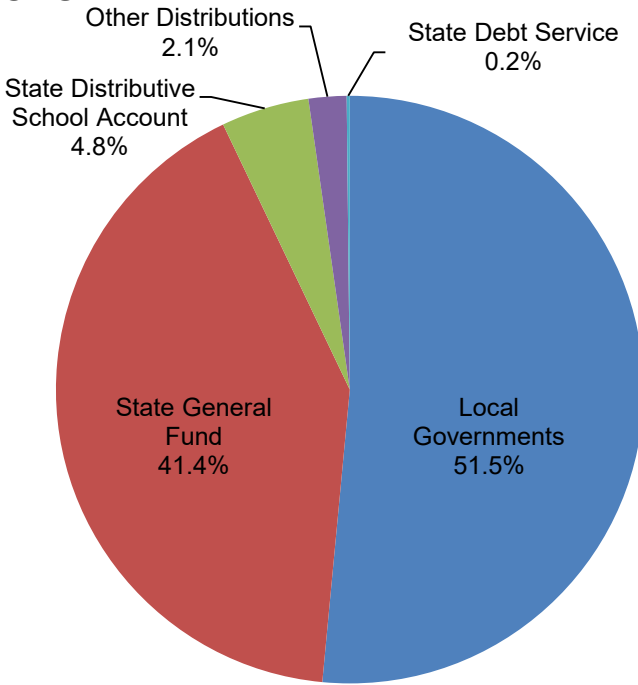
Reversion to General Fund	6,092,638
Total Reversion	\$ 6,092,638

DEPARTMENT TAX REVENUES AND TAX DISTRIBUTIONS

TAX REVENUES



TAX DISTRIBUTIONS



CERTIFIED POPULATION

2019 Governor Certified Population, developed by the Nevada State Demographer pursuant to NRS 360.283 and 360.285. The following population figures were used, as directed by specific statute, for allocation of tax revenue in fiscal year 2020-21.

COUNTIES

Cities	
Towns	
CARSON CITY	56,434
CHURCHILL COUNTY	26,202
Fallon	9,077
CLARK COUNTY	2,320,107
Boulder City	16,127
Henderson	322,800
Las Vegas	655,489
Mesquite	24,971
North Las Vegas	258,761
Bunkerville	1,044
Enterprise	220,237
Indian Springs	1,322
Laughlin	10,306
Moapa	1,420
Moapa Valley	7,458
Mt. Charleston	683
Paradise	201,810
Searchlight	390
Spring Valley	229,865
Summerlin	33,052
Sunrise Manor	216,348
Whitney	46,528
Winchester	34,268
DOUGLAS COUNTY	49,082
Gardnerville	5,933
Genoa	218
Minden	3,294
ELKO COUNTY	55,435
Carlin	2,674
Elko	21,492
Wells	1,296
West Wendover	4,535
Jackpot	961
Montello	61
Mountain City	75
ESMERALDA COUNTY	999
Goldfield	288
Silver Peak	101
EUREKA COUNTY	1,936
Crescent Valley	370
Eureka	701

COUNTIES

Cities	
Towns	
HUMBOLDT COUNTY	17,064
Winnemucca	7,937
LANDER COUNTY	6,324
Austin	158
Battle Mountain	3,482
Kingston	129
LINCOLN COUNTY	5,293
Caliente	1,133
Alamo	707
Panaca	824
Pioche	809
LYON COUNTY	57,629
Fernley	20,901
Yerington	3,488
MINERAL COUNTY	4,896
Hawthorne	3,192
Luning	98
Mina	179
Walker Lake	337
NYE COUNTY	48,414
Amargosa	1,433
Beatty	935
Gabbs	133
Manhattan	133
Pahrump	41,482
Round Mountain	744
Tonopah	1,823
PERSHING COUNTY	6,983
Lovelock	2,046
Imlay	221
STOREY COUNTY	4,304
Gold City	222
Virginia City	796
WASHOE COUNTY	473,606
Reno	258,230
Sparks	103,230
WHITE PINE COUNTY	10,477
Ely	4,275
Lund	205
McGill	1,211
Ruth	440

TOTAL STATEWIDE POPULATION 3,145,184

COMPONENTS OF SALES AND USE TAX RATES

Components of 6.85% Minimum Statewide Tax Rate:

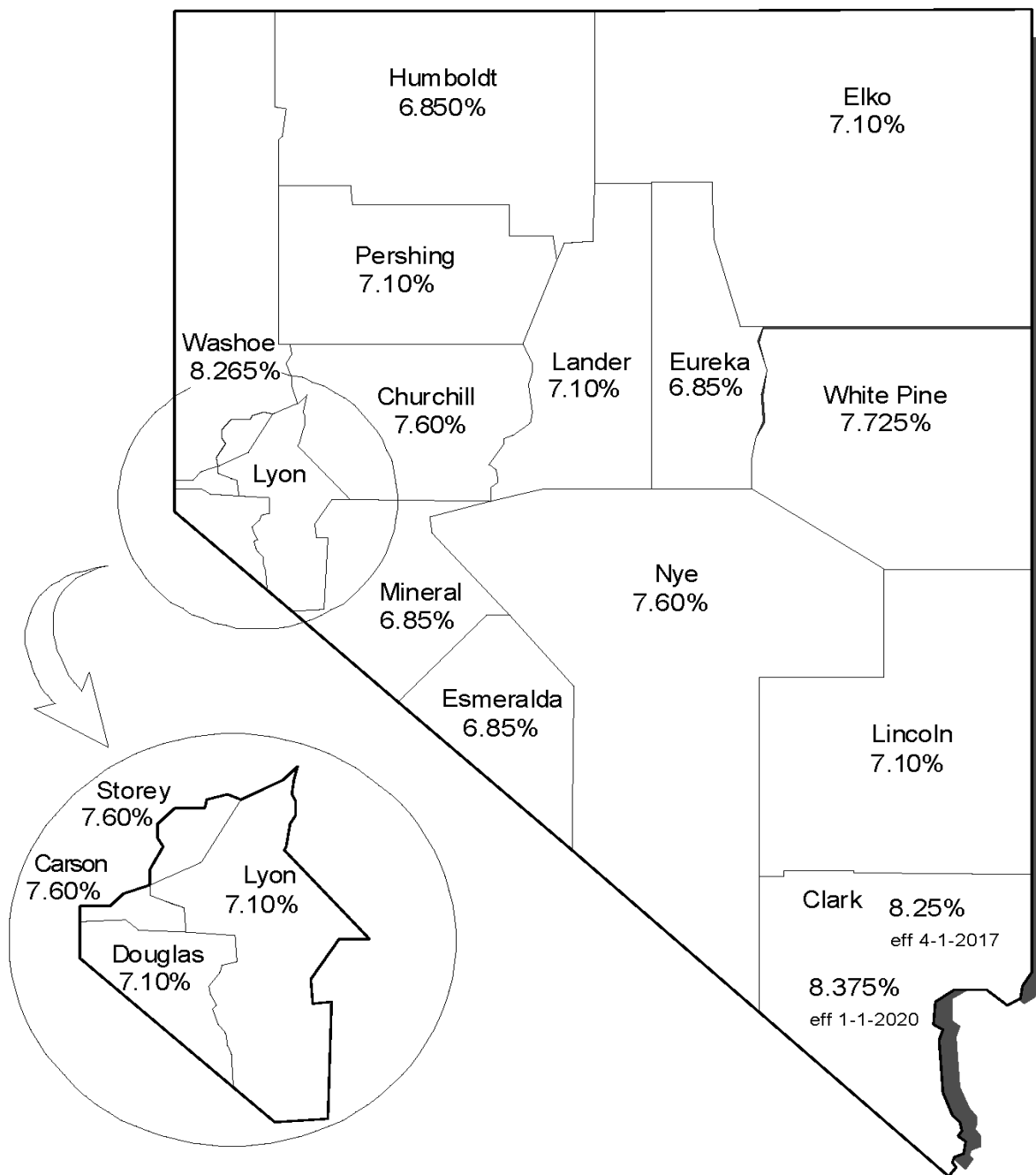
RATE	NRS PROVISION	DESCRIPTION	DISTRIBUTION
2.00	372	Sales Tax	To the State General Fund. <u>In-State Business Returns:</u> Tax is distributed to the school district in which the business is located. <u>Out-of-State Business Returns:</u> Tax is distributed to the State Distributive Schools Fund.
2.60	374	Local School Support Tax	<u>In-State Business Returns:</u> Tax is distributed to the county where the sale was made. <u>Out-of-State Business Returns:</u> Tax is distributed to counties and cities based on a population formula.
0.50	377	Basic City-County Relief Tax	Tax is distributed to all qualifying local governments according to statutory formula.
1.75	377	Supplemental City-County Relief Tax	

Local Sales and Use Tax Rates as of 07/01/2020:

COUNTY	RATE	COUNTY	RATE	PROVISION	USE OF PROCEEDS	DATE IMPOSED
		Carson City	0.250	NRS 377A	Public Roads	1/1/1987
		Carson City	0.250	By Ordinance	Open Space	7/1/1997
		Carson City	0.125	NRS 377B	V&T Railroad Bonds	4/1/2006
7.600		Carson City	0.125	NRS 377B	Infrastructure	10/1/2014
		Churchill	0.250	NRS 377A	Public Roads	11/1/1986
		Churchill	0.250	NRS 377.057	Local Government Tax Act	10/1/1991
7.600		Churchill	0.250	NRS 377B	Infrastructure	10/1/2005
		Clark	0.250	NRS 543	Flood Control	3/1/1987
		Clark	0.250	NRS 377A	Regional Transportation	7/1/1991
		Clark	0.250	NRS 377B	Southern NV Water Authority	4/1/1999
		Clark	0.250	NRS 377A	Regional Transportation ¼% increase	10/1/2003
		Clark	0.300	Special Act	Police Support	1/1/2016
		Clark	0.100	Special Act	Police Officers	4/1/2017
8.375		Clark	0.125	NRS 377D	State Education Fund	1/1/2020
7.100		Douglas	0.250	Special Act	Miscellaneous Facilities & Services	7/1/1999
7.100		Elko	0.250	NRS 377B	Infrastructure	7/1/2016
7.100		Lander	0.250	NRS 377B	Water Treatment	4/1/2004
7.100		Lincoln	0.250	NRS 377B	School / Public Utilities	1/1/2001
7.100		Lyon	0.250	NRS 377B	Infrastructure/Public Safety	10/1/2008
		Nye	0.250	NRS 377A	Public Roads	5/1/1986
7.600		Nye	0.500	Special Act	Public Safety	4/1/2014
7.100		Pershing	0.250	NRS 377B	Infrastructure/Public Safety	10/1/2008
		Storey	0.250	NRS 377A	Tourism	8/1/1985
		Storey	0.250	Special Act	V & T Railroad Commission	1/1/1996
7.600		Storey	0.250	NRS 377B	School / Public Utilities	1/1/2001
		Washoe	0.125	NRS 377A	Regional Transportation	11/1/1982
		Washoe	0.250	NRS 377.057	Local Government Tax Act	10/1/1991
		Washoe	0.125	NRS 377B	Flood/Public Safety	4/1/1999
		Washoe	0.125	Special Act	Railroad Grade Project	4/1/1999
		Washoe	0.250	NRS 377A	Regional Transportation ¼% increase	7/1/2003
8.265		Washoe	0.540	Ballot Initiative	School Facilities	4/1/2017
		White Pine	0.250	NRS 377A	Public Roads	11/1/1986
		White Pine	0.125	NRS 374A	School Capital Improvement	4/1/2000
		White Pine	0.250	NRS 377B	Infrastructure/Public Safety	10/1/2007
7.725		White Pine	0.250	NRS 377A	Swimming Pool Maintenance	7/1/2012

Minimum statewide rate applies to all other counties not listed.

SALES AND USE TAX RATES BY COUNTY



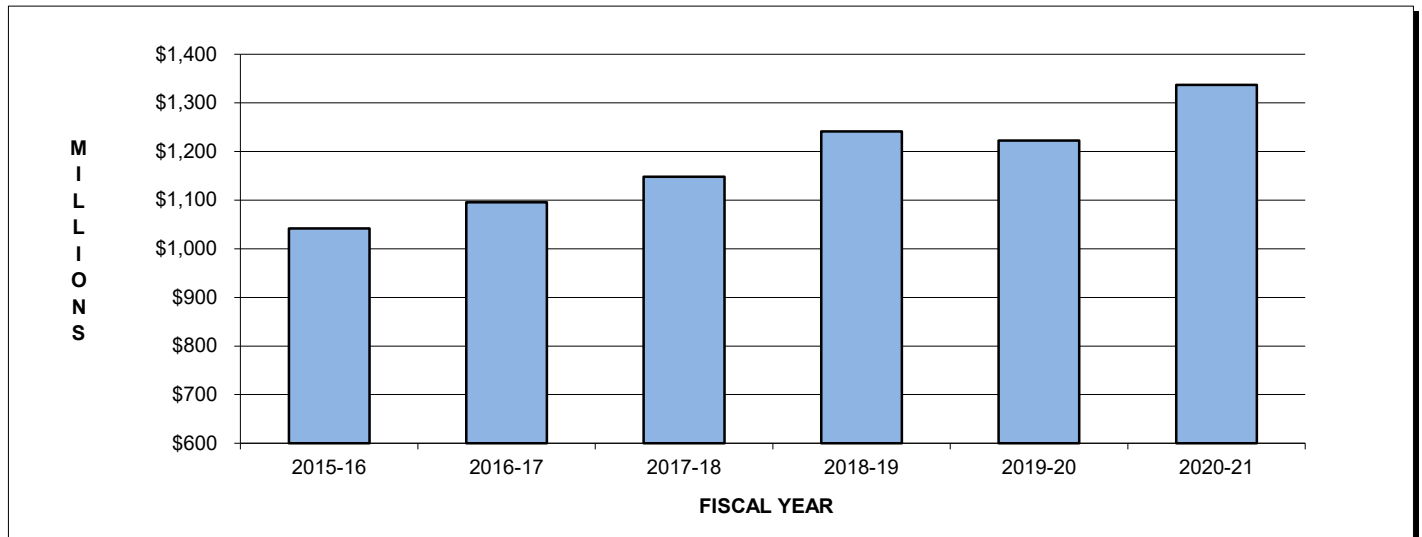
TAXABLE SALES COMPARISON

Taxable Sales Comparison by County

County	Fiscal Year 2019-20	Fiscal Year 2020-21	% Change
Carson City	\$ 1,304,889,881	\$ 1,554,371,827	19.1%
Churchill	351,132,772	425,134,171	21.1%
Clark	43,834,781,870	47,523,973,687	8.4%
Douglas	822,721,374	982,034,987	19.4%
Elko	1,619,856,813	1,728,422,285	6.7%
Esmeralda	23,019,331	30,251,004	31.4%
Eureka	294,905,207	308,304,035	4.5%
Humboldt	658,588,498	722,683,858	9.7%
Lander	315,029,276	320,386,505	1.7%
Lincoln	36,720,446	48,932,153	33.3%
Lyon	687,125,877	755,083,878	9.9%
Mineral	69,993,021	76,034,646	8.6%
Nye	779,421,840	847,260,107	8.7%
Pershing	148,127,643	264,975,608	78.9%
Storey	825,949,152	737,381,372	-10.7%
Washoe	9,250,415,486	11,049,067,465	19.4%
White Pine	343,005,203	330,499,956	-3.6%
STATE TOTAL	\$ 61,365,683,690	\$ 67,704,797,544	10.3%

The above comparisons for Fiscal Year 2019-20 and Fiscal Year 2020-21 on Taxable Sales are based on figures provided on Sales and Use Tax returns by registered permit holders in and out of the State of Nevada. Large increases or decreases may be due to audits, deficiency determinations, etc., performed on taxpayers doing business in a county.

SALES AND USE TAX REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	TAX	PERMIT FEES	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2015-16	\$ 1,041,484,760	\$ 80,719	\$ 1,041,565,479	4.29%
2016-17	1,095,777,430	75,638	1,095,853,068	5.21%
2017-18	1,148,248,111	75,503	1,148,323,614	4.79%
2018-19	1,241,264,104	77,007	1,241,341,110	8.10%
2019-20	1,222,754,023	68,473	1,222,822,497	-1.49%
2020-21	1,336,995,576	84,357	1,337,079,933	9.34%

Total collections may not match actual distributions due to STAR Bond reversions.

LEGAL CITATION Chapter 372 Nevada Revised Statutes.

RATE 2 percent on all taxable sales and taxable items of use.

CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE State General Fund.

HISTORY

ORIGINALLY ENACTED 1955 session of State Legislature. Approved by referendum in 1956.

RATE 2 percent since inception. Referendum to raise to 3 percent defeated in 1963 by 2 to 1 margin.

REMOVAL OF SALES TAX FROM FOOD On June 5, 1979, the voters, by special election, amended the Sales and Use Tax Act to provide for exemption of certain foods from taxation (effective July 1, 1979).

REMOVAL OF SALES TAX FROM CERTAIN MEDICAL EQUIPMENT In the 2016 and 2018 General Election, voters approved an amendment to the Nevada Constitution to exempt from sales and use taxes certain durable medical equipment, oxygen delivery equipment and mobility enhancing equipment. Senate Bill 447 was passed by the 2019 Legislative Session and became effective July 1, 2019.

Sales and Use Tax Revenue (continued)

AMENDMENTS

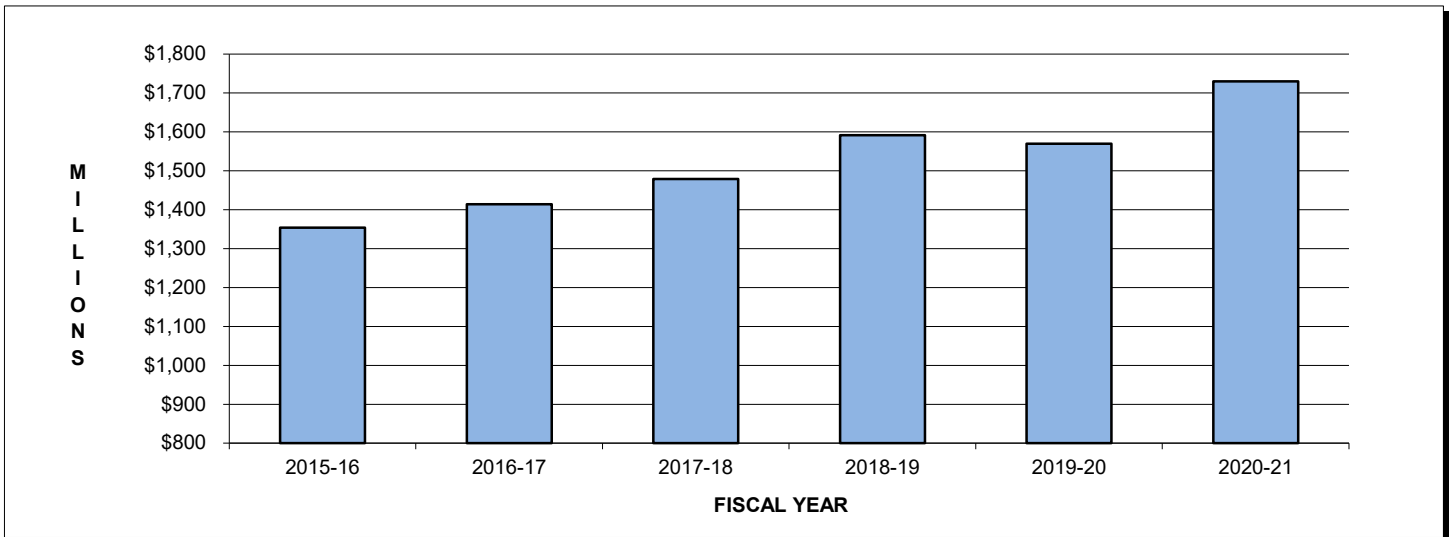
2019

Assembly Bill 445 of the 2019 Legislative Session requires certain marketplace facilitators, who directly or indirectly facilitate retail sales to customers in this State, to collect and remit sales and use taxes effective October 1, 2019.

STATE 2% SALES AND USE TAX COLLECTION BY COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 2020-21

COUNTY	TAXES AND FEES	% OF TOTAL
Carson City	\$ 31,062,297	2.32%
Churchill	8,223,931	0.62%
Clark	941,373,473	70.41%
Douglas	19,629,583	1.47%
Elko	34,571,475	2.59%
Esmeralda	604,333	0.05%
Eureka	6,168,716	0.46%
Humboldt	14,183,624	1.06%
Lander	6,338,447	0.47%
Lincoln	977,067	0.07%
Lyon	15,119,068	1.13%
Mineral	1,520,649	0.11%
Nye	16,560,375	1.24%
Pershing	5,301,835	0.40%
Storey	5,709,827	0.43%
Washoe	208,886,262	15.62%
White Pine	6,614,203	0.49%
Out of State	2,968,862	0.22%
STAR Bonds Transfer	11,265,907	0.84%
TOTAL	\$ 1,337,079,933	100.00%

LOCAL SCHOOL SUPPORT TAX REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	TAX	PERMIT FEES	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2015-16	\$ 1,353,951,301	\$ 80,719	\$ 1,354,032,020	4.41%
2016-17	1,413,947,350	75,638	1,414,022,988	4.43%
2017-18	1,478,933,892	75,503	1,479,009,396	4.60%
2018-19	1,591,527,742	77,007	1,591,604,748	7.61%
2019-20	1,569,289,892	68,473	1,569,358,365	-1.40%
2020-21	1,730,111,825	84,357	1,730,196,182	10.25%

Total collections may not match actual distributions due to STAR Bond reversions.

LEGAL CITATION

Chapter 374 Nevada Revised Statutes.

RATE

2.60 percent on all taxable sales and taxable items of use.

CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

99.25 percent of fees, taxes, interest and penalties collected in each county returned to county of origin (location of the business) for distribution to school districts; .75 percent to State General Fund. 99.25 percent of fees, taxes, interest and penalties collected from out-of-state businesses that do not maintain a presence in the State to State Distributive School Fund; .75 percent to State General Fund.

HISTORY

ORIGINALLY ENACTED

1967 session of State Legislature. Held constitutional by Nevada Supreme Court, June 1967; effective July 1, 1967.

RATE

July 1, 1967 to April 30, 1981 - 1 percent on all taxable sales and taxable items of use.

May 1, 1981 - 1.50 percent on all taxable sales and taxable items of use.

October 1, 1991 - 2.25 percent on all taxable sales and taxable items of use.

July 1, 2009 - 2.60 percent on all taxable sales and taxable items of use.

Local School Support Tax Revenue (continued)

DISTRIBUTION

July 1, 1967 to April 30, 1981 - 99 percent of in-state collections returned to county of origin (location of the business) for distribution to school districts. 1 percent to State General Fund. All out-of-state collections and other fees to State Distributive School Fund.

May 1, 1981 - State General Fund Commission reduced to .50 percent.

October 1, 1991 - State General Fund Commission increased to include collections on out-of-state sales.

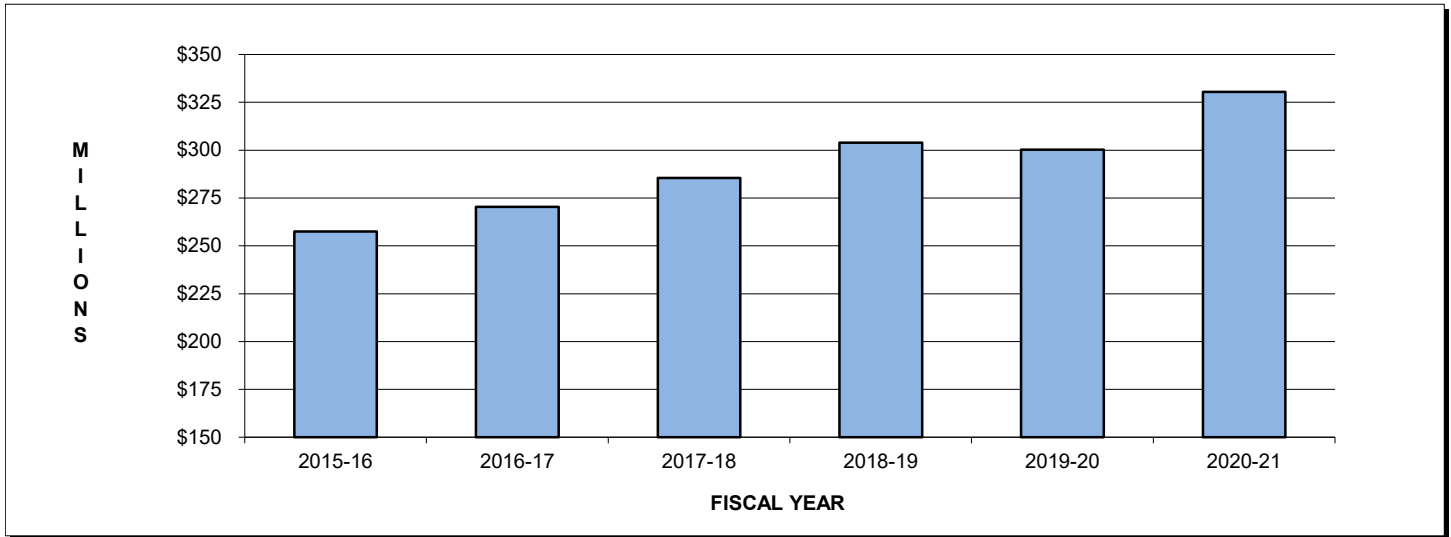
July 1, 1993 - State General Fund Commission increased from .50 percent to 1 percent on in-state and out-of-state collections.

July 1, 1999 - State General Fund Commission decreased from 1 percent to .75 percent on in-state and out-of-state collections.

LOCAL SCHOOL SUPPORT TAX DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2020-21

COUNTY	TAX	% OF TOTAL
Carson City	\$ 32,520,417	1.88%
Churchill	6,848,642	0.40%
Clark	1,032,896,029	59.70%
Douglas	18,096,558	1.05%
Elko	41,268,505	2.39%
Esmeralda	52,132	0.00%
Eureka	433,682	0.03%
Humboldt	12,584,768	0.73%
Lander	1,696,811	0.10%
Lincoln	517,699	0.03%
Lyon	13,626,218	0.79%
Mineral	469,824	0.03%
Nye	14,502,273	0.84%
Pershing	1,128,425	0.07%
Storey	9,889,447	0.57%
Washoe	230,125,642	13.30%
White Pine	3,384,165	0.20%
Total County School District Distribution	\$ 1,420,041,236	82.07%
STAR Bonds Transfers	6,400,641	0.37%
State General Fund	12,976,471	0.75%
State Distributive School Fund	290,777,834	16.81%
TOTAL	\$ 1,730,196,182	100.00%

BASIC CITY/COUNTY RELIEF TAX REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	TAX	PERMIT FEES	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2015-16	\$ 257,408,578	\$ 80,722	\$ 257,489,300	3.95%
2016-17	270,257,051	75,625	270,332,677	4.99%
2017-18	285,461,919	75,490	285,537,409	5.62%
2018-19	303,861,627	77,008	303,938,636	6.44%
2019-20	300,210,532	68,475	300,279,007	-1.20%
2020-21	330,416,969	84,358	330,501,327	10.06%

Total collections may not match actual distributions due to STAR Bond reversions.

LEGAL CITATION Chapter 377 Nevada Revised Statutes.

RATE 0.5 percent of all taxable sales and taxable items of use.

CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE 98.25 percent of in-state collections allocated to the county where the sale is made for distribution to eligible local governments through the Consolidated Tax Program; 1.75 percent to State General Fund. 98.25 percent out-of-state collections prorated amongst counties on the basis of population ratio for distribution to local governments through the Consolidated Tax Program; 1.75 percent to State General Fund.

HISTORY

ORIGINALLY ENACTED 1969 session of State Legislature as the City/County Relief Tax, effective July 1, 1969. Levy effected by county ordinance.

Collected in Clark and Washoe Counties as of July 1, 1969; Lyon County, January 1, 1971; Douglas, Elko, Humboldt, Lincoln, Mineral Counties, May 1, 1971; Nye County, June 1, 1972; Pershing County, July 1, 1972; Churchill County, July 1, 1973; Carson City, April 1, 1976; Storey County, July 1, 1976; Lander County, July 1, 1979; White Pine County, July 1, 1980; Esmeralda and Eureka Counties, May 1, 1981.

1969 levied for city/county support. 99 percent of in-state collections returned to county where the sale is made; 1 percent to State General Fund; 100 percent out-of-state collections prorated amongst counties levying the tax; combined collections distributed as follows: if no cities within county, 100 percent to county; if one city within county, to county and city, on basis of population ratio; if two or more cities within county, to cities only on basis of population ratio.

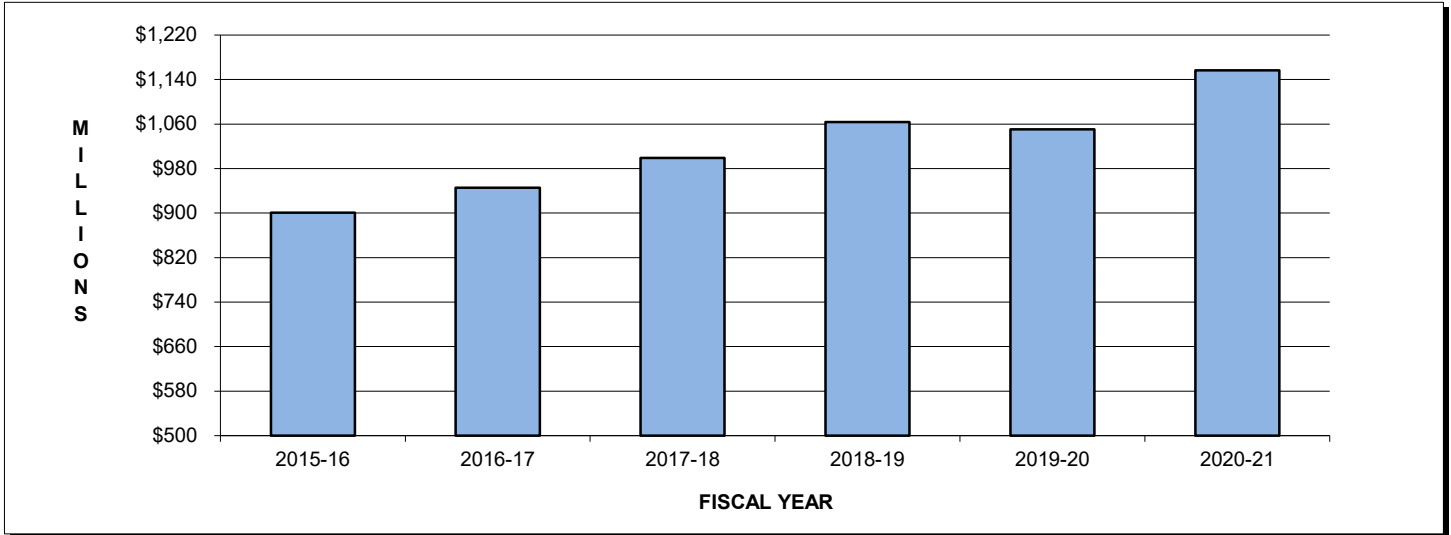
Basic City/County Relief Tax Revenue (continued)

AMENDMENTS	1981	1981 session of State Legislature; name changed to Basic City/County Relief Tax effective May 1, 1981 and levy required by State Statute. May 1, 1981 General Fund Commission reduced to .50 percent.
	1991	Effective October 1, 1991, .50 percent General Fund Commission was imposed on out-of-state collections.
	1993	Effective July 1, 1993 General Fund Commission increased to 1 percent on in-state and out-of-state collections.
	1997	The 1997 Legislature created the Consolidated Tax Program. Beginning FY 98-99, the Department implemented the program that combines BCCRT, SCCRT, Cigarette Tax, Liquor Tax, Real Property Transfer Tax and Motor Vehicle Privilege Tax into one monthly distribution. Total allocation by county is transferred to the Consolidated Tax Account for distribution to individual local governments within the county.
	1999	Effective July 1, 1999 General Fund Commission decreased to .75 percent on in-state and out-of-state collections.
	2009	Effective July 1, 2009 General Fund Commission increased to 1.75 percent on in-state and out-of-state collections.

BASIC CITY/COUNTY RELIEF TAX TRANSFER
TO CONSOLIDATED TAX
FISCAL YEAR 2020-21

COUNTY	TAX	% OF TOTAL
Carson City	\$ 7,839,918	2.37%
Churchill	2,132,435	0.65%
Clark	232,751,207	70.42%
Douglas	4,838,171	1.46%
Elko	7,957,583	2.41%
Esmeralda	80,540	0.02%
Eureka	1,177,438	0.36%
Humboldt	3,001,180	0.91%
Lander	1,235,283	0.37%
Lincoln	250,890	0.08%
Lyon	3,938,425	1.19%
Mineral	363,912	0.11%
Nye	4,143,451	1.25%
Pershing	784,945	0.24%
Storey	715,478	0.22%
Washoe	50,461,883	15.27%
White Pine	1,428,672	0.43%
Total County Transfers	\$ 323,101,412	97.76%
STAR Bonds Transfers	1,616,142	1.75%
State General Fund	5,783,773	0.49%
Total	\$ 330,501,327	100.00%

SUPPLEMENTAL CITY/COUNTY RELIEF TAX REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2015-16	\$ 900,834,703	3.94%
2016-17	945,756,811	4.99%
2017-18	998,975,870	5.63%
2018-19	1,063,517,541	6.46%
2019-20	1,050,698,591	-1.21%
2020-21	1,156,423,704	10.06%

Total collections may not match actual distributions due to STAR Bond reversions.

LEGAL CITATION

Chapters 354 and 377, Nevada Revised Statutes.

RATE

1.75 percent of all taxable sales and taxable items of use.

CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

98.25 percent of total collections returned to local governments through Consolidated Tax Program based on distribution formula; 1.75 percent to State General Fund.

HISTORY

ORIGINALLY ENACTED

1981 session of State Legislature; effective May 1, 1981.

AMENDMENTS

1983

Fire districts organized pursuant to Chapter 473 of Nevada Revised Statutes to be included in the distribution. Shifted authority to grant reserve fund distributions from the Interim Legislative Committee on Local Government Finance to the Nevada Tax Commission.

Supplemental City/County Relief Tax Revenue (continued)

AMENDMENTS
(continued)

- 1985 Changed distribution of excess supplemental city/county relief tax receipts. When all entities within a county have received the maximum supplemental city/county relief tax allowable, excess is then deposited in the Reserve Fund. Shifted authority to grant Reserve Fund distributions from the Nevada Tax Commission to the Interim Finance Committee. Established the following maximum Reserve Fund amounts: 1.) \$10,000,000 for distribution to local governments in the event actual receipts in any one year are less than the estimated receipts for that year. 2.) \$2,500,000 for emergency distributions to local governments if unforeseen or uncontrollable conditions, existing or imminent, substantially impair the financial capacity of a local government to provide the basic services for which it was created. 3.) Any amount in excess of \$12,500,000 in the fund, at the beginning of the year, must be distributed to local governments in the following fiscal year.
- 1987 Eliminated redevelopment districts from the distribution of supplemental city/county relief tax.
- 1989 Removed the limitations on the amount of supplemental city/county relief tax a local government may receive in any one fiscal year. Eliminated the Reserve Fund and created the Emergency Fund of the supplemental city/county relief tax. The amount of the fund was set at \$2,500,000. Created the Redistribution Fund for the supplemental city/county relief tax and provided specific dollar allocations to the Town of Laughlin, Clark County, Churchill County and Elko County.
- 1991 Changed distribution of supplemental city/county relief tax at the county level. First a group of selected counties receive a guaranteed distribution from the total collections. The remaining funds are allocated to a second group of counties based on the percentage of county collections to the total collections for the group. Adjustments to ease the impact of the legislation to certain counties are made to the distribution formula. Counties in the guaranteed group will be moved into the point-of-origin group if their collections outpace their distribution by 10 percent in a fiscal year. Intracounty distributions were not amended by the Legislature. The Local Government Tax Act of 1991 authorized certain counties that were negatively impacted by the rebasing of the distribution formula to impose certain taxes to make up the revenue loss.
- 1993 The Local Government Tax Act of 1993 authorized certain counties that were negatively impacted by additional rebasing of the distribution formula to impose certain taxes to make up the revenue loss. These additional taxes, if imposed, are to be levied from October 1, 1993 through September 30, 1994.
- Effective July 1, 1993 General Fund Commission increased to 1 percent on in-state and out-of-state collections.
- 1997 The 1997 Legislature created the Consolidated Tax Program. Beginning FY 98-99, the Department implemented the program that combines BCCRT, SCCRT, Cigarette Tax, Liquor Tax, Real Property Transfer Tax and Motor Vehicle Privilege Tax into one monthly distribution. Total allocation by county is transferred to the Consolidated Tax Account for distribution to individual local governments within the county.
- 1999 Effective July 1, 1999 General Fund Commission decreased to .75 percent on in-state and out-of-state collections.
- 2009 Effective July 1, 2009 General Fund Commission increased to 1.75 percent on in-state and out-of-state collections.

Supplemental City/County Relief Tax Revenue (continued)

SUPPLEMENTAL CITY/COUNTY RELIEF TAX TRANSFER
TO CONSOLIDATED TAX
FISCAL YEAR 2020-21

COUNTY	TAX	% OF TOTAL
Carson City	\$ 28,976,159	2.51%
Churchill	7,058,976	0.61%
Clark	813,727,735	70.37%
Douglas	15,719,860	1.36%
Elko	29,546,327	2.55%
Esmeralda	1,199,697	0.10%
Eureka	4,836,353	0.42%
Humboldt	11,416,899	0.99%
Lander	2,741,527	0.24%
Lincoln	1,240,399	0.11%
Lyon	12,045,189	1.04%
Mineral	1,655,973	0.14%
Nye	13,924,625	1.20%
Pershing	2,030,915	0.18%
Storey	2,706,623	0.23%
Washoe	178,603,285	15.44%
White Pine	3,099,157	0.27%
Total County Transfers	\$ 1,130,529,700	97.76%
STAR Bonds Transfers	5,656,589	0.49%
State General Fund	20,237,415	1.75%
TOTAL	\$ 1,156,423,704	100.00%

SEVERE FINANCIAL EMERGENCY FUND

Fund Balance - June 30, 2021 \$ 297,232

Supplemental City/County Relief Tax Revenue (continued)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT TAX ACTS OF 1991 AND 1993
SPECIAL FUND COLLECTIONS AND DISTRIBUTIONS
FISCAL YEAR 2020-21

COLLECTIONS

CHURCHILL COUNTY

Sales and Use Tax	\$	1,008,403
Government Services Tax		945,307
Real Property Transfer Tax		40,413
Property Tax		173,756
Interest		718
TOTAL	\$	<u>2,168,597</u>

WASHOE COUNTY

Sales and Use Tax	\$	26,074,416
Government Services Tax		86
Gaming License Fee		1,435,206
Real Property Transfer Tax		1,822,562
Property Tax		4,672,568
Interest		8,799
TOTAL	\$	<u>34,013,638</u>

DISTRIBUTIONS

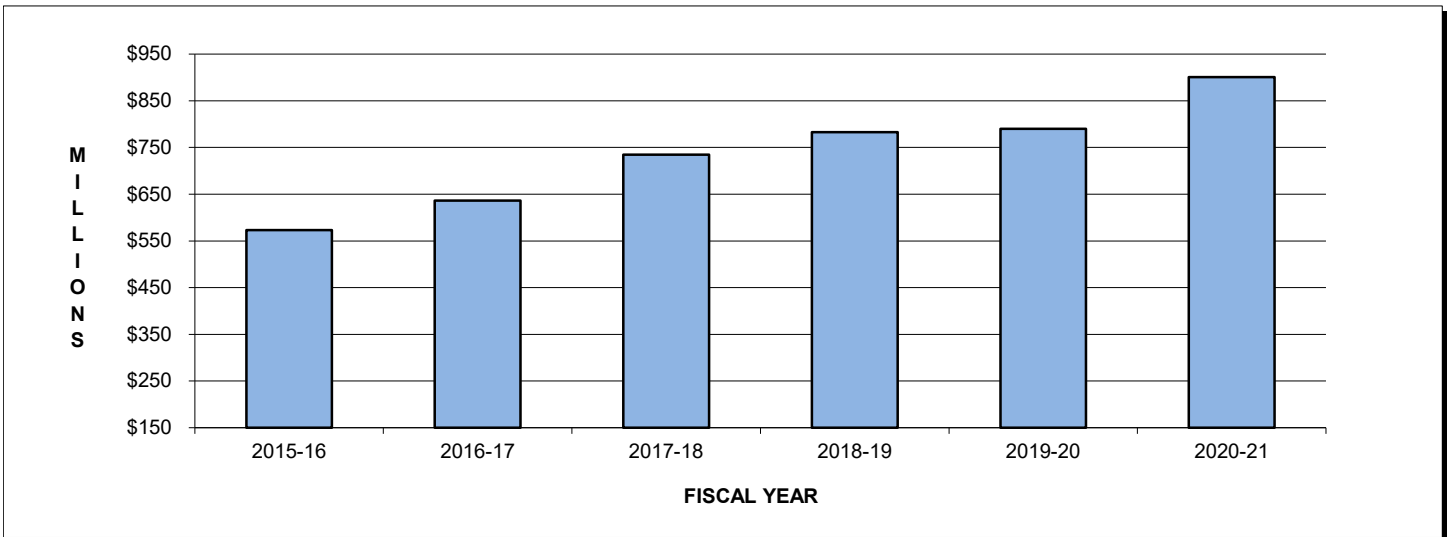
CHURCHILL COUNTY

	\$	1,688,802
Fallon		356,725
Other		123,070
TOTAL	\$	<u>2,168,597</u>

WASHOE COUNTY

	\$	22,527,716
Reno		5,364,678
Sparks		2,693,559
Other		3,427,684
TOTAL	\$	<u>34,013,638</u>

LOCAL OPTION SALES AND USE TAX REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2015-16	\$ 573,065,363	5.99%
2016-17	636,174,188	11.01%
2017-18	734,690,403	15.49%
2018-19	783,093,531	6.59%
2019-20	790,047,139	0.89%
2020-21	900,650,227	14.00%

LEGAL CITATION Chapters 374A, 377A, 377B, 377C, 377D and 543 of the Nevada Revised Statutes, in addition to local Special Acts and Ordinances.

RATE Rates vary by option tax, ranging from 0.1 to 0.54 percent of all taxable sales and taxable items of use in a county.

CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE 98.25 percent of collections are returned to the county of origin (where the sale was made); 1.75 percent to State General Fund. Special Acts of the Legislature have provided for certain counties to impose additional option taxes for specific local purposes.

HISTORY

ORIGINALLY ENACTED 1981 session of State Legislature. Washoe County enacted ordinance effective November 1, 1982; Storey County effective August 1, 1985; Nye County effective May 1, 1986; Churchill and White Pine Counties effective November 1, 1986; Carson City effective January 1, 1987; and Clark County effective March 1, 1987; Elko County effective July 1, 2016; Lander County effective April 1, 2004; Pershing County effective October 1, 2008; Douglas County effective July 1, 1999.

AMENDMENTS

1985	Amended NRS 377A.020 by adding that the tax may be used for the construction of public roads, and NRS 543.600 stipulates for the purpose of flood control.
1989	Amended NRS 543.600 by increasing the population limitation from 250,000 to 400,000 or more in a county that may consider imposing a tax for flood control.

Local Option Sales and Use Tax Revenue (continued)

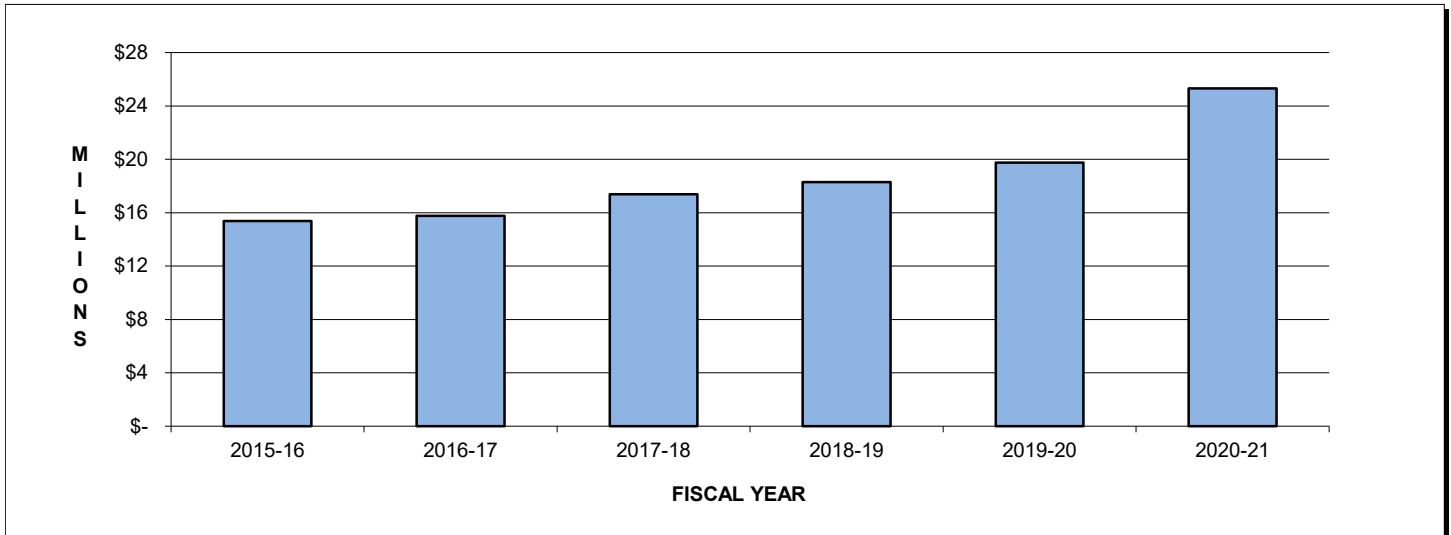
AMENDMENTS (continued)	1991	Implemented the Local Government Tax Act of 1991, AB 104 authorizing certain counties that were negatively impacted by the change to the Supplemental County/City Relief Tax distribution formula to impose by county ordinance an additional $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 percent sales and use tax.
	1993	Implemented the Local Government Tax Act of 1993, SB 506 authorizing certain additional counties that were negatively impacted by additional changes to the Supplemental City/County Relief Tax distribution formula to impose by county ordinance $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 percent sales and use tax from October 1, 1993 through September 30, 1994. Effective July 1, 1993- General Fund Commission increased to 1 percent on in-state and out-of-state collections.
	1995	Allowed the Tri-County Railway Commission to impose $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 percent sales and use tax in a county upon approval of the voters.
	1997	Ratified Carson City voter approved imposition of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 percent sales and use tax for open space. Added chapter 377B, tax for infrastructure to Nevada Revised Statutes.
	1999	Added Chapter 374A, $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 percent tax for extraordinary maintenance, repair or improvement of school facilities. Effective July 1, 1999- General Fund Commission decreased to .75 percent on in-state and out-of-state collections.
	2003	Added NRS 377A.062 stipulating that the tax for miscellaneous purposes may be used to support the operation and maintenance of a county swimming pool.
	2005	Passed the Clark County Sales and Use Tax Act of 2005. The revenues are to be used to employ and equip additional police officers. Amended Chapter 377B to allow the tax for infrastructure to be used for the construction or renovation of facilities having cultural or historical value. Also allows the tax to be used for the maintenance and operation of wastewater treatment facilities.
	2007	Amended Chapter 377B to allow the tax for infrastructure to be used for judicial and/or public safety infrastructure projects.
	2009	Effective July 1, 2009- General Fund Commission increased to 1.75 percent on in-state and out-of-state collections.
	2011	Amended Chapter 377A by increasing the county population limitation from 400,000 to 700,000.
	2013	AB 46 of the 2013 Session of the State Legislature added Chapter 377C (Tax for School Capital Projects) to the Nevada Revised Statutes.
	2016	Washoe County passed ballot initiative WC-1, which authorized the Board of County Commissioners to impose a sales and use tax of 0.54 percent to fund capital projects of Washoe County School District for the acquisition, construction, repair and renovation of school facilities.
	2019	AB 309 of the 2019 Session of the State Legislature added Chapter 377D (Tax for Miscellaneous Purposes) to the Nevada Revised Statutes.

Local Option Sales and Use Tax Revenue (continued)

LOCAL OPTION SALES AND USE TAX DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2020-21

COUNTY	PROVISION	USE OF PROCEEDS	DATE IMPOSED	AMOUNT
<u>Option Taxes</u>				
Carson City	377A	Public Roads	1/1/1987	\$ 3,811,924
Carson City	377B	V&T Railroad Bonds	4/1/2006	1,905,990
Carson City	377B	Infrastructure	10/1/2014	1,905,779
Churchill	377A	Public Roads	11/1/1986	1,007,479
Churchill	377B	Infrastructure	10/1/2005	1,007,358
Clark	377A	Regional Transportation	7/1/1991	} 230,576,433
Clark	377A	Regional Transportation ¼% increase	10/1/2003	
Clark	377B	So NV Water Authority	4/1/1999	115,317,381
Clark	543	Flood Control	3/1/1987	115,316,530
Clark	377D	Education Programs	1/1/2020	57,045,263
Elko	377B	Infrastructure	7/1/2016	4,239,941
Lander	377B	Water Treatment	4/1/2004	741,868
Lincoln	377B	School / Public Utilities	1/1/2001	119,994
Lyon	377B	Infrastructure	10/1/2008	1,856,665
Nye	377A	Public Roads	5/1/1986	2,033,758
Pershing	377B	Infrastructure	10/1/2008	651,125
Storey	377A	Tourism	8/1/1985	470,672
Storey	377B	School / Public Utilities	1/1/2001	470,672
Washoe	377A	Regional Transportation	11/1/1982	} 39,111,463
Washoe	377A	Regional Transportation ¼% increase	7/1/2003	
Washoe	377B	Flood/Public Safety	4/1/1999	13,037,229
White Pine	374A	School Cap Improvement	4/1/2000	406,156
White Pine	377A	Public Roads	11/1/1986	812,303
White Pine	377A	Swimming Pool Maintenance	10/1/2003	812,286
White Pine	354	Operating/Severe Fin. Emergency	7/1/2006	(0)
White Pine	377B	Infrastructure/Public Safety	10/1/2007	812,308
<u>Special Acts, Ordinances, & Ballot Initiatives</u>				
Carson City	Ordinance	Open Space	7/1/1997	3,811,925
Churchill	Special Act	Local Government Tax Act	10/1/1991	1,008,403
Clark	Special Act	Police Support	10/1/2005	138,265,818
Clark	Special Act	Police Officers	4/1/2017	45,973,422
Douglas	Special Act	Misc. Facilities & Services	7/1/1999	2,409,405
Nye	Special Act	Public Safety	4/1/2014	4,064,971
Storey	Special Act	Tricounty Railway Commission	1/1/1996	470,673
Washoe	Special Act	Railroad Grade Project	4/1/1999	13,037,210
Washoe	Special Act	Local Government Tax Act	10/1/1991	26,074,416
Washoe	Ballot Initiative	School Facilities	4/1/2017	56,302,026
Total to Counties				\$ 884,888,848
State General Fund				15,761,379
TOTAL				\$ 900,650,227

STAR BOND REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2015-16	\$ 15,386,091	18.89%
2016-17	15,760,343	2.43%
2017-18	17,389,966	10.34%
2018-19	18,301,482	5.24%
2019-20	19,758,146	7.96%
2020-21	25,317,851	28.14%

LEGAL CITATION

Chapter 271A Nevada Revised Statutes.

CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

Up to 75 percent of the Sales and Use Tax generated in a Tourism Improvement District may be pledged toward the repayment of the bonds. The pledge does not include Local Option Sales and Use Taxes, or any amount above 2.25 percent of the Local School Support Tax rate. 1.75 percent commission to the State General Fund for Sales and Use Tax and City-County Relief Tax; 0.75 percent commission to the State General Fund for Local School Support Tax.

HISTORY

ORIGINALLY ENACTED

2005 session of State Legislature. Became effective July 1, 2005.

The statute provides the means for municipalities to create Tourism Improvement Districts. The taxable sales generated in these districts may be pledged toward the payment of bonds issued by the municipality to finance projects in the districts.

AMENDMENTS

2009

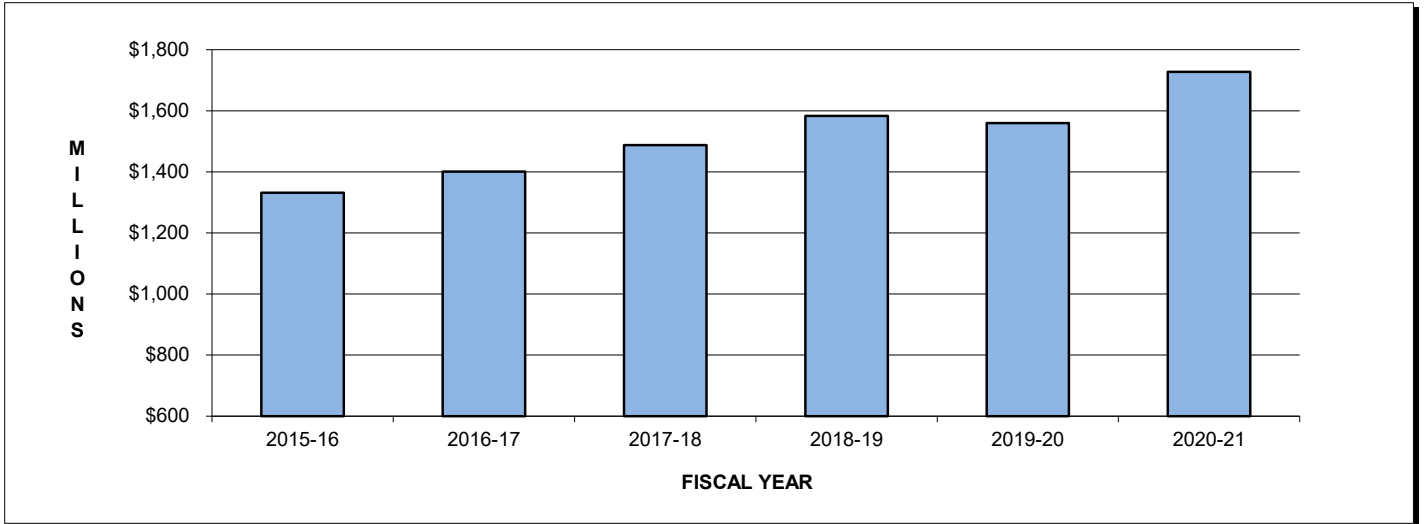
Effective July 1, 2009- General Fund Commission increased to 1.75 percent on in-state and out-of-state collections for Sales and Use Tax and City-County Relief Tax.

2013

Senate Bill 406 exempts the Local School Support Tax from being pledged for any Tourism Improvement Districts created or revised after July 1, 2013. It also revises the requirements for contractors and subcontractors operating within the district.

CONSOLIDATED TAX REVENUE

Local Government Tax Distribution



FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2015-16	\$ 1,331,454,282	4.34%
2016-17	1,400,961,200	5.22%
2017-18	1,488,077,654	6.22%
2018-19	1,583,392,929	6.41%
2019-20	1,559,711,490	-1.50%
2020-21	1,727,501,406	10.76%

LEGAL CITATION

Chapter 360 Nevada Revised Statutes.

CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

Per NRS 360.600 through NRS 360.740; Revenues from the Supplemental City-County Relief Tax (SCCRT), Basic City-County Relief Tax (BCCRT), Cigarette Tax, Liquor Tax, Government Services Tax (GST) and Real Property Transfer Tax (RPTT) are pooled at the county level for distribution to the local governments under a single formula.

For counties, cities, towns and special districts, the prior year total distribution or prior year base is increased by the change in Consumer Price Index (CPI) over the immediately preceding 5 calendar years to create the ensuing year base allocation. To the extent that there is revenue (from the six sources) in excess of what is necessary to allocate the base amount to the various local governments, the excess revenue will be distributed using a formula that incorporates population and growth statistics. "Enterprise" districts (user-fee based entities) initial base distribution is the amount that will be distributed for all subsequent fiscal years.

HISTORY

ORIGINALLY ENACTED

1997 session of State Legislature created the Local Government Tax Distribution Fund.

A base amount of revenue was initially established under the 1997 legislation. For counties, cities, towns and special districts, the total distribution is increased by the change in CPI over the prior calendar year to create the ensuing year base allocation.

Consolidated Tax (continued)

AMENDMENTS	2001	For counties, cities, towns and special districts, the lesser of prior year total distribution or prior year base is increased by the change in CPI over the prior calendar year to create the ensuing year base allocation. "One Plus" component of excess distribution to be phased out over the next 4 years. The City of Henderson received a one time base increase of \$4,000,000.
	2005	SB 38 provides an additional method for calculating the excess amount of the base monthly amount to be allocated to local governments in which: (1) the average amount of the assessed valuation of taxable property attributable to the net proceeds of minerals over the preceding 5 fiscal years is at least \$50 million; (2) the average percentage of change in the population over the preceding 5 fiscal years is a negative figure; or (3) both. The bill applied retroactively to January 1, 2005, but did not affect money previously distributed to local governments.

CONSOLIDATED TAX
SUMMARY OF THE REVENUE TRANSFERRED BY COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 2020-21

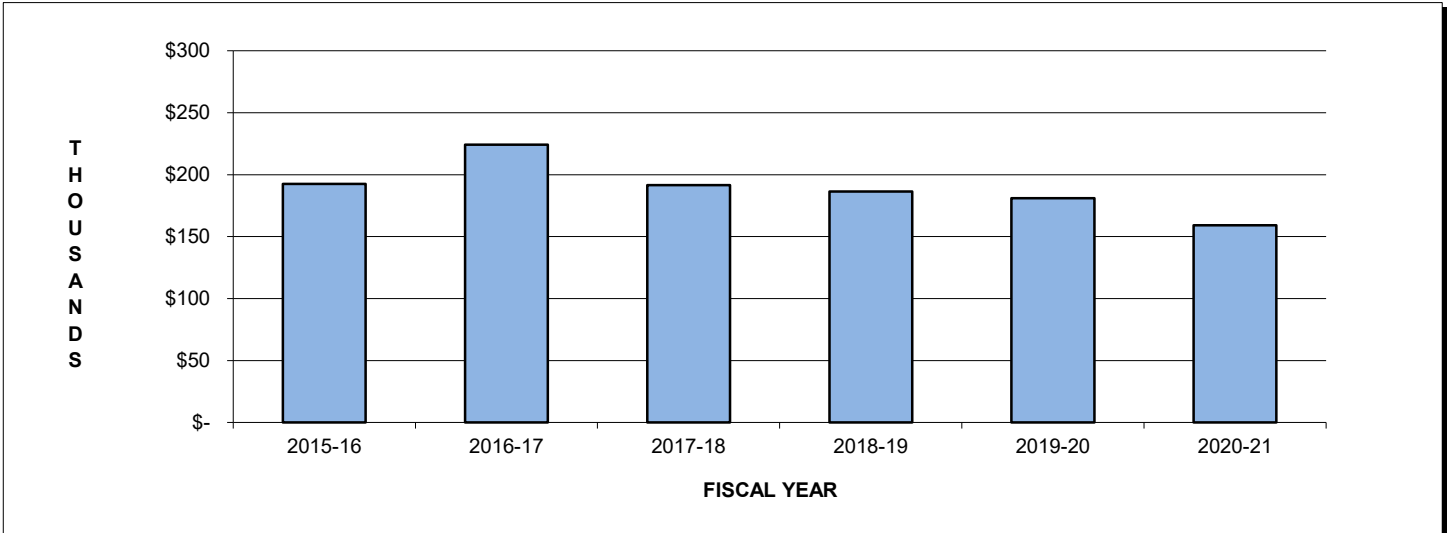
COUNTY	BCCRT	SCCRT	CIGARETTE	LIQUOR	RPTT	GST	TOTAL
CARSON CITY	\$ 7,839,918	\$ 28,976,159	\$ 162,027	\$ 68,621	\$ 895,088	\$ 3,398,755	\$ 41,340,567
CHURCHILL	2,132,435	7,058,976	74,538	31,568	222,665	1,574,044	11,094,227
CLARK	232,751,207	813,727,735	6,617,639	2,802,684	39,897,173	138,952,734	1,234,749,172
DOUGLAS	4,838,171	15,719,860	142,940	60,538	2,147,607	3,522,090	26,431,206
ELKO	7,957,583	29,546,327	159,040	67,356	505,249	5,037,813	43,273,368
ESMERALDA	80,540	1,199,697	2,834	1,200	10,240	173,271	1,467,782
EUREKA	1,177,438	4,836,353	5,643	2,390	8,756	326,150	6,356,729
HUMBOLDT	3,001,180	11,416,899	49,282	20,872	176,994	1,923,312	16,588,539
LANDER	1,235,283	2,741,527	17,628	7,466	29,201	838,649	4,869,755
LINCOLN	250,890	1,240,399	15,190	6,433	36,230	475,129	2,024,270
LYON	3,938,425	12,045,189	163,024	69,043	1,033,690	4,212,349	21,461,720
MINERAL	363,912	1,655,973	13,648	5,780	14,657	469,383	2,523,353
NYE	4,143,451	13,924,625	139,867	59,236	581,732	3,351,480	22,200,392
PERSHING	784,945	2,030,915	20,010	8,475	49,787	628,382	3,522,514
STOREY	715,478	2,706,623	12,286	5,203	136,633	424,633	4,000,856
WASHOE	50,461,883	178,603,285	1,355,624	574,130	11,452,655	37,514,326	279,961,903
WHITE PINE	1,428,672	3,099,157	31,239	13,230	46,953	1,015,801	5,635,053
TOTAL	\$ 323,101,412	\$ 1,130,529,700	\$ 8,982,459	\$ 3,804,226	\$ 57,245,310	\$ 203,838,299	\$ 1,727,501,406

BCCRT, SCCRT, Cigarette and Liquor taxes: Revenue for each county is transferred monthly to the Consolidated Tax Account by the Department of Taxation.

Real Property Transfer Tax (RPTT): Each county treasurer deposits to the Consolidated Tax Account, at least quarterly the revenue collected within the county.

Government Services Tax (GST): Revenue for each county is transferred monthly to the Consolidated Tax Account by the Department of Motor Vehicles.

EXHIBITION FACILITY FEE REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2015-16	\$ 192,525	-11.39%
2016-17	224,305	16.51%
2017-18	191,556	-14.60%
2018-19	186,450	-2.67%
2019-20	180,872	-2.99%
2020-21	159,166	-12.00%

Total collections may not match fiscal year distributions due to balancing activity.

LEGAL CITATION

Chapter 360.760 - 360.796, Nevada Revised Statutes.

IMPOSITION AND RATE

Exhibition fee is \$5,000 if paid annually. Or if paid quarterly, the fee is equal to the number of businesses without a state business license taking part in each exhibition, multiplied by the number of days on which the exhibition is held, multiplied by \$1.25.

CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

State General Fund.

HISTORY

ORIGINALLY ENACTED

Business License Fee was originally enacted during the 2003 Legislation Session as a fee on a person for the privilege of conducting business in this State, effective October 1, 2003. It replaced the business license requirement in 364A, repealed September 30, 2003.

AMENDMENTS

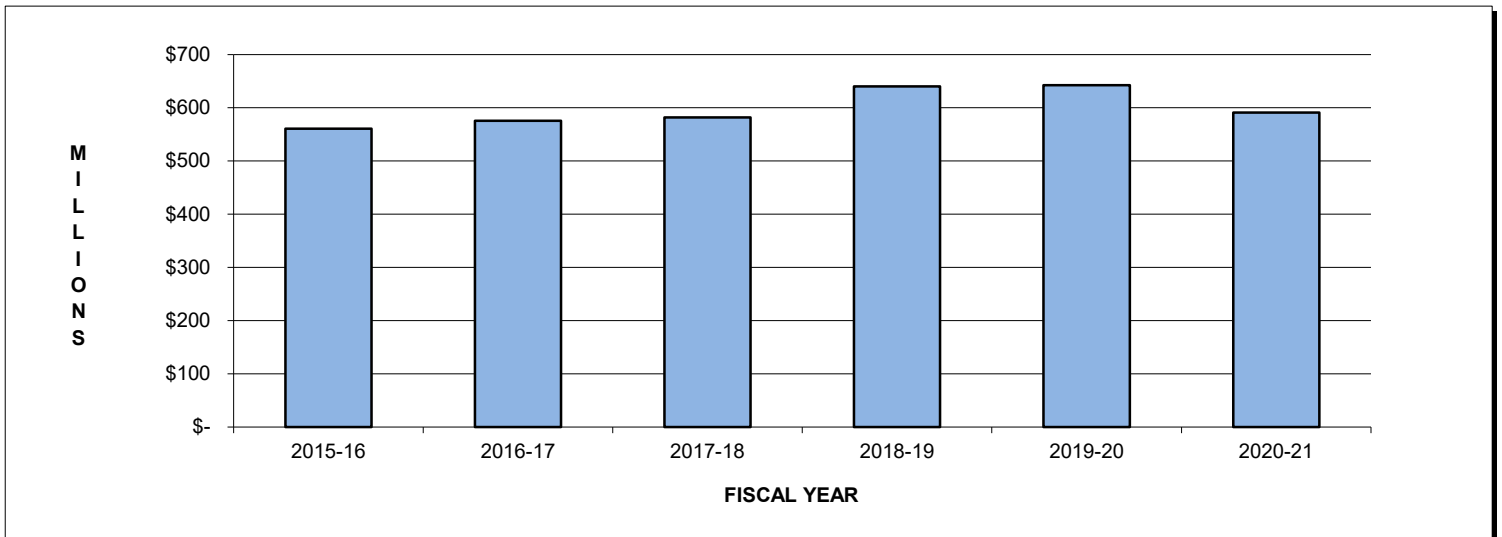
2005

Amended effective July 1, 2005, by the 22nd Special Session of the Nevada Legislature to include a licensing fee for exhibition facilities.

2009

Amended effective October 1, 2009 by Assembly Bill 146 of the 75th Session of the Nevada Legislature. Assembly Bill 146 transferred the administration of the Business License fee from the Department of Taxation to the Nevada Secretary of State. The administration of the Exhibition Facilities fee remains with the Department of Taxation.

MODIFIED BUSINESS TAX REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	GENERAL BUSINESS	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	MINING	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2015-16	\$ 511,574,457	\$ 27,043,782	\$ 21,938,368	\$ 164,140	\$ 560,720,746	36.59%
2016-17	525,711,142	27,418,060	22,103,717	170,282	575,403,201	2.62%
2017-18	531,001,790	28,404,810	22,437,129	140,267	581,983,996	1.14%
2018-19	588,364,782	29,590,123	22,419,773	141,188	640,515,866	10.06%
2019-20	585,374,301	34,306,987	22,921,979	138,717	642,741,984	0.35%
2020-21*	530,321,172	41,771,339	19,095,879	41,249	591,229,640	-8.01%

*Fiscal Year 2021 tax distributions were negatively affected by refunds due to taxpayers as a result of the May 13, 2021 Nevada Supreme Court ruling which upheld that certain actions by the Legislature in Senate Bill 551 (2019) were unconstitutional, resulting in reduced Modified Business Tax rates.

LEGAL CITATION

Chapter 363A, 363B, Nevada Revised Statutes.

IMPOSITION AND RATE

Tax is imposed on general businesses, financial institutions, and any entity subject to Net Proceeds of Minerals tax. For general businesses the tax rate is 1.378 percent of the amount by which the sum of all wages exceeds \$50,000 for the calendar quarter. The tax rate for financial institutions and entities subject to Net Proceeds of Minerals is 1.853 percent of the gross wages paid by the employer during the calendar quarter. There is an allowable deduction from the gross wages for amounts paid by the employer for qualified health insurance or a qualified health benefit plan. The tax is due on or before the last day of the month immediately following the calendar quarter.

CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

Tax collected is distributed to the State General Fund. Fifty percent of the tax paid by an entity which was directly recruited/assisted in locating to Nevada by a qualifying economic development agency is distributed back to that agency for a period of ten years.

HISTORY

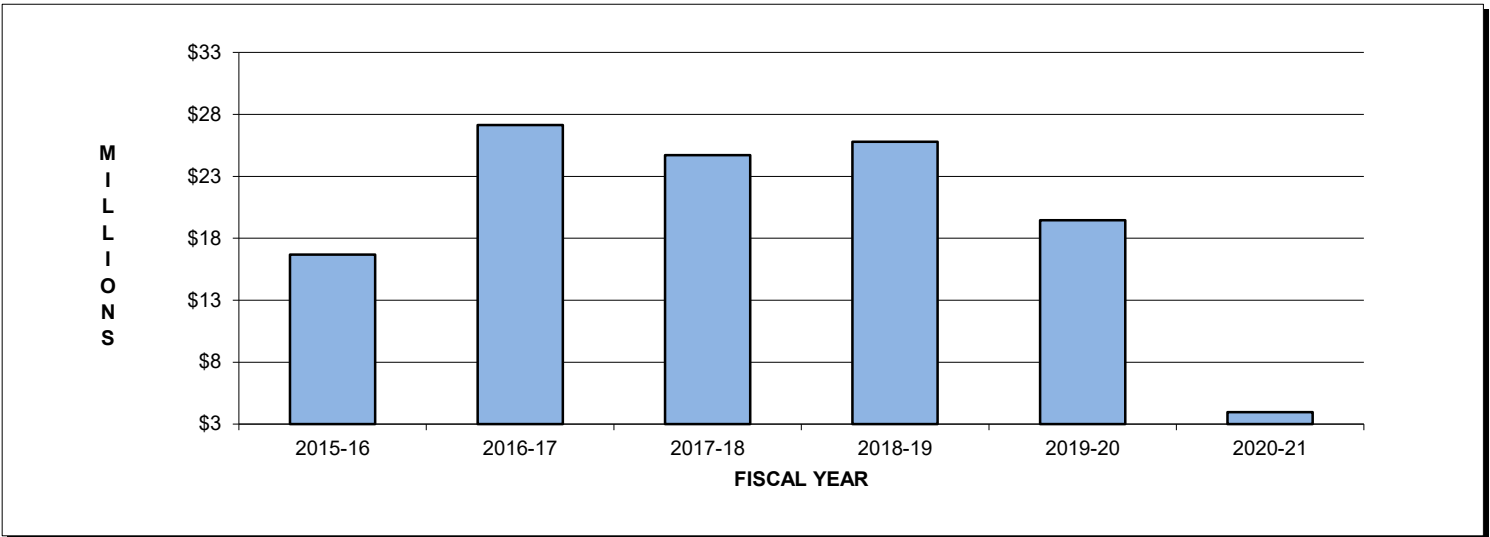
ORIGINALLY ENACTED

2003 Special Session of the State Legislature, effective July 1, 2003. This tax replaces the Business Tax under NRS 364A which was repealed September 30, 2003.

Modified Business Tax (continued)

AMENDMENTS (continued)	2003	The 2003 Special Session of the State Legislature set the initial tax rate of 0.7 percent for general businesses, effective July 1, 2003 through June 30, 2004. The rate decreased to 0.65 percent effective July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005. The rate for general businesses decreased to 0.63 percent effective July 1, 2005. A 2% tax rate imposed upon financial institutions.
	2009	Senate Bill 429 of the 2009 Session of the State Legislature changed the tax to a two-tiered rate for General Businesses. The rate on the first \$62,500 of taxable wages is 0.5 percent; wages above \$62,500 are taxed at 1.17 percent. The rate for Financial Institutions was not changed.
	2009	Assembly Bill 317 of the 2009 Session of the State Legislature provides for a 50 percent distribution of Modified Business Tax paid by a business for a period of 10 years to a redevelopment agency that is responsible for locating a business in the state between July 1, 2009 and June 30, 2011.
	2011	Assembly Bill 561 of the 2011 Session of the State Legislature changed the rate to 1.17 percent on taxable wages paid above \$62,500 in a calendar quarter. There is no tax on wages paid which are less than \$62,500 in a calendar quarter. The new rate applies from July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013.
	2013	Senate Bill 475 of the 2013 Session of the State Legislature became effective July 1, 2013. The changes under this bill extend the 0% rate on Tier 1 of the MBT to June 30, 2015. Additionally, the Tier 1 threshold is increased from \$62,500 to \$85,000. If the sum of all taxable wages, after health care deductions, paid by the employer does not exceed \$85,000 for the calendar quarter, the amount of tax is 0% of the sum of those wages. If the sum of all the wages paid by the employer exceeds \$85,000 for the calendar quarter, the tax is 1.17 percent of the amount of the wages that exceeds \$85,000.
	2015	Senate Bill 483 of the 2015 Session of the State Legislature became effective July 1, 2015. The changes under this bill bring the rate to 1.475 percent from 1.17 percent. Additionally, the new threshold is decreased from \$85,000 to \$50,000 per quarter. If the sum of all taxable wages, after health care deductions, paid by the employer does not exceed \$50,000 for the calendar quarter, the amount of tax is \$0. If the sum of all the wages paid by the employer exceeds \$50,000 for the calendar quarter, the tax is 1.475% of the amount of wages that exceeds the \$50,000.
	2019	Senate Bill 551 of the 2019 Session of the State Legislature eliminated the rate reduction mechanism for the Modified Business Tax (MBT), which the Department used to determine whether the rates of the MBT taxes should be reduced in future fiscal years, and maintains the existing tax rates of 2 percent for financial institutions and mining entities, and 1.475 percent for general businesses.
	2021	In May 2021, the Nevada Supreme Court upheld the First Judicial District Court ruling that certain actions by the Legislature in Senate Bill 551 (2019) were unconstitutional. As a result, effective April 1, 2021 the Modified Business Tax rates were reduced to those that were determined by the Department in the fall of 2018, to become effective July 1, 2019 pursuant to NRS 360.203. The rate for General Business was reduced from 1.475 percent to 1.378 percent, while the rates for Financial and Mining Institutions were reduced from two percent to 1.853 percent. The court ruling additionally required the Department to issue refunds with interest to taxpayers for all overpayments made during Fiscal Years 2020 and 2021 as a result of the legislative and court actions.

LIVE ENTERTAINMENT TAX REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	NEVADA ARTS			TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
	COUNCIL	GENERAL FUND			
2015-16	\$ 150,000	\$ 16,536,346	\$ 16,686,346	11.50%	
2016-17	150,000	26,977,758	27,127,758	62.57%	
2017-18	150,000	24,544,887	24,694,887	-8.97%	
2018-19	150,000	25,642,344	25,792,344	4.44%	
2019-20*	150,000	19,310,268	19,460,268	-24.55%	
2020-21	150,000	3,803,758	3,953,758	-79.68%	

*Due to refund activity between fiscal years, the state's accounting system reports General Fund distributions of \$19,159,947 in Fiscal Year 2019-20.

LEGAL CITATION

Chapter 368A, Nevada Revised Statutes.

IMPOSITION AND RATE

Live Entertainment Tax is administered by two State agencies, the Gaming Control Board for live entertainment events held within licensed gaming establishments; and the Department of Taxation for live entertainment events held in other venues. A 9 percent tax rate is imposed on the admission charge to a facility with a minimum occupancy of 200; or 9 percent of the charge for the live entertainment provided by an escort.

CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

State General Fund. Each year \$150,000 is transferred to the Nevada Arts Council.

HISTORY

ORIGINALLY ENACTED

2003 Session of the State Legislature enacted a tax on live entertainment establishments with a minimum occupancy of 300 seats, effective January 1, 2004.

AMENDMENTS

2005

Amended by the 2005 Session of the State Legislature to reduce the minimum occupancy to 200 seats, and to exempt NASCAR Nextel Cup races from the tax effective July 1, 2007.

2007

Amended by the 2007 Session of the State Legislature to exempt minor league baseball games from the tax.

Live Entertainment Tax (continued)

AMENDMENTS
(continued)

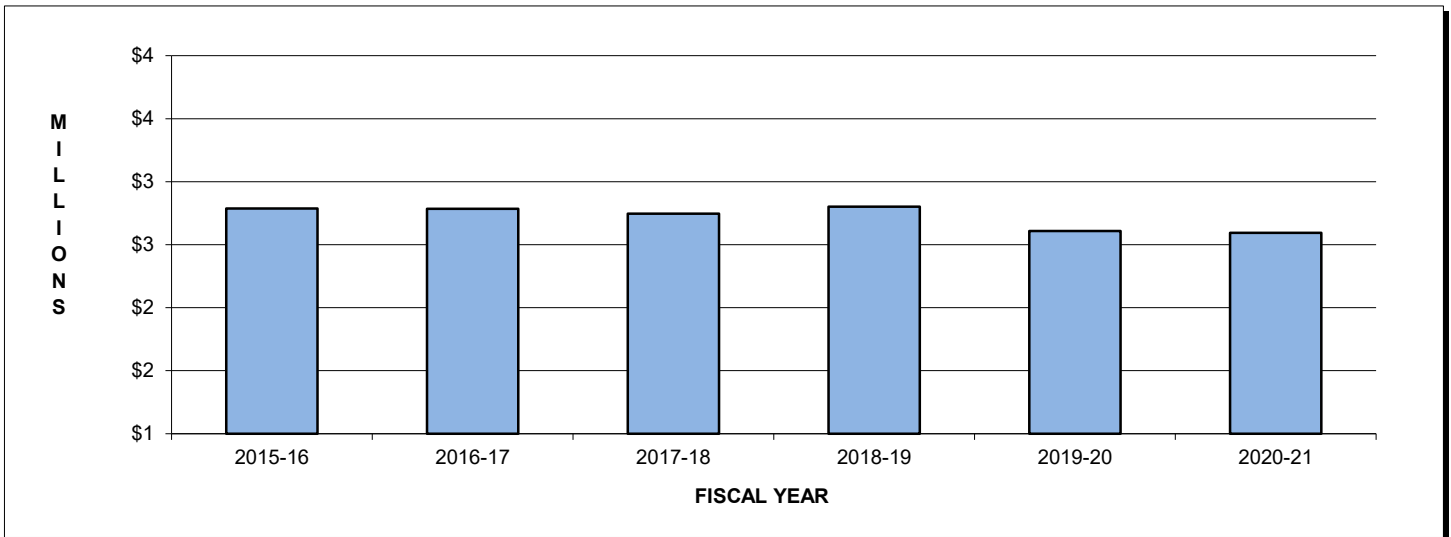
2015

Amended by the 2015 Session of the State Legislature to eliminate the two tiers based on occupancy. The two-tiered tax rates were also eliminated, along with the tax on the sale of food, beverage, and merchandise.

2021

Amended by the 2021 Session of the State Legislature (SB 367) to exempt live entertainment that is provided by or for the benefit of a governmental entity.

BANK EXCISE TAX REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2015-16	\$ 2,786,429	-10.98%
2016-17	2,785,200	-0.04%
2017-18	2,745,343	-1.43%
2018-19	2,802,489	2.08%
2019-20	2,608,720	-6.91%
2020-21	2,594,677	-0.54%

LEGAL CITATION

Chapter 363A.120 Nevada Revised Statutes.

IMPOSITION AND RATE

A tax imposed on each bank at the rate of \$1,750 for each branch office in excess of one maintained by the bank in any county in this State on the first day of each calendar quarter. Each bank that maintains more than one branch office in any county in this State on the first day of a calendar quarter shall make quarterly tax payments due on or before the last day of the first month of that calendar quarter.

CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

State General Fund.

HISTORY

ORIGINALLY ENACTED

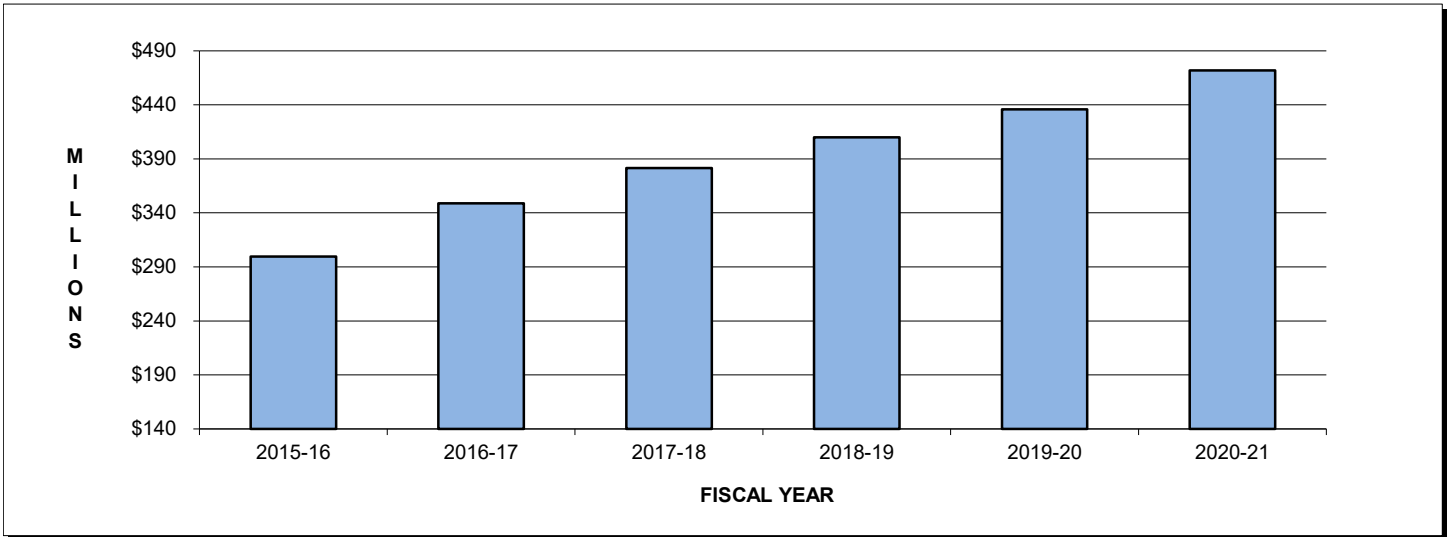
2003 Session of the State Legislature, effective January 1, 2004.

AMENDMENTS

2005

2005 Special Session of the State Legislature amended the language to impose the tax on the number of branch offices in each county in excess of one branch per county.

INSURANCE PREMIUM TAX REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2015-16	\$ 299,605,621	5.59%
2016-17	348,928,247	16.46%
2017-18	381,540,491	9.35%
2018-19	409,840,471	7.42%
2019-20	435,761,894	6.32%
2020-21	471,765,462	8.26%

LEGAL CITATION

Chapter 680B Nevada Revised Statutes.

IMPOSITION AND RATE

A tax rate of 3.5 percent is imposed on insurers for the privilege of transacting business in this State; and effective June 17, 2005, 2 percent tax rate for Risk Retention Groups. The tax is assessed upon net direct premiums and net direct considerations written. The premium tax is due on March 15th of each year on premiums written in the prior calendar year. Insurers who are required to pay a tax of at least \$2,000 the preceding calendar year must pay quarterly tax payments based on actual net direct premiums and net direct considerations written for the current reporting quarter.

CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

State General Fund.

HISTORY

ORIGINALLY ENACTED

1933 session of the State legislature.

AMENDMENTS

1993

1993 session of the State Legislature transferred the function of tax collection to the Department of Taxation from the Department of Insurance effective July 1, 1993 per AB 782.

1995

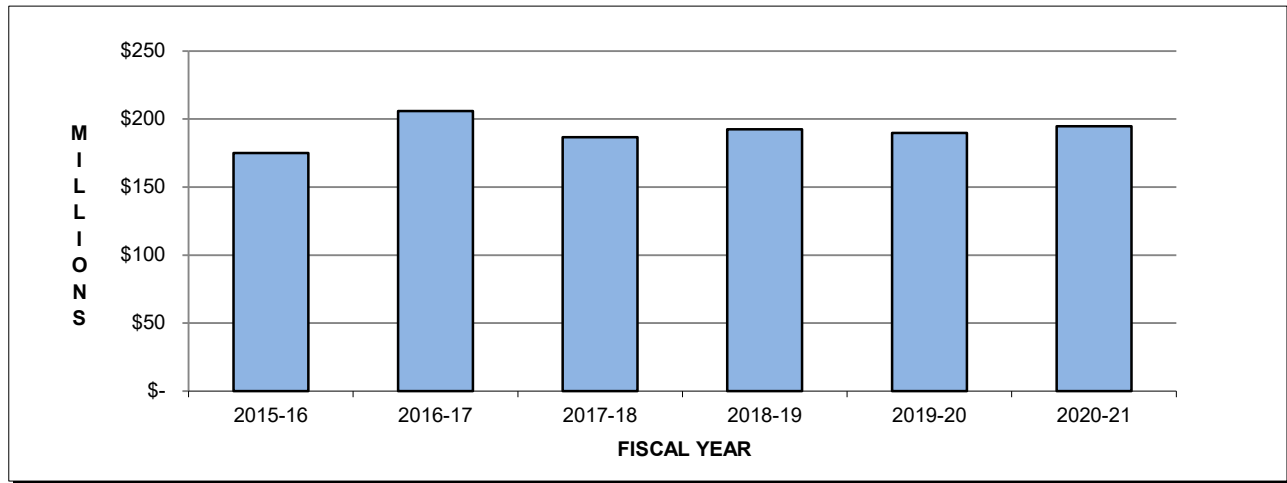
1995 Session of the State Legislature passed legislation requiring private insurers who are writing industrial insurance in this State to pay premium tax on those policies. The legislation also provided for a credit against premium taxes on industrial insurance policies in an amount equal to the assessment paid by the insurer to the Division of Industrial Relations, effective July 1, 1999.

Insurance Premium Tax Revenue (continued)

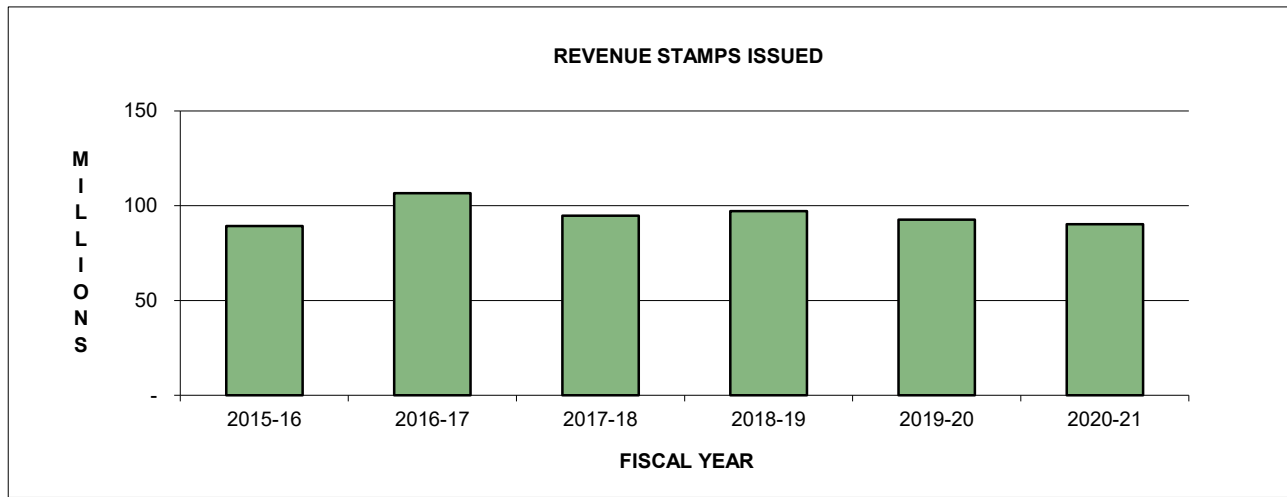
AMENDMENTS
(continued)

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1997 | 1997 Session of the State Legislature changed the due date of the annual return from March 1 st to March 15 th and requires insurers to report premium taxes based on actual premiums written instead of estimated, effective January 1, 1998. |
| 1999 | 1999 Session of the State Legislature requires insurers to provide statements to insureds if the portion of premium is attributable to the general premium tax, fees or assessments, effective July 1, 2000. |
| 2005 | 2005 Session of the State Legislature lowered the tax rate for Risk Retention Groups from 3.5 percent to 2 percent, effective June 17, 2005. |
| 2014 | 2014 Special Session of the State Legislature changed the amount of home office credits that may be applied by all qualified insurers to not exceed \$5 million and must be allocated to each insurer on a pro rata basis by determining the percentage of the total amount calculated for all insurers, effective January 1, 2016. These credits expire January 1, 2021. |

CIGARETTE AND OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCTS TAX REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	STAMP REVENUE	OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCTS	LICENSES	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2015-16	\$ 161,946,389	\$ 13,131,919	\$ 10,070	\$ 175,088,378	49.16%
2016-17	191,304,626	14,693,540	9,788	206,007,953	17.66%
2017-18	170,112,494	16,496,006	11,238	186,619,738	-9.41%
2018-19	174,452,651	18,099,022	9,638	192,561,311	3.18%
2019-20	166,351,925	23,200,047	328,924	189,880,895	-1.39%
2020-21	162,117,473	32,336,890	381,777	194,836,140	2.61%



FISCAL YEAR	# OF REVENUE STAMPS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	FISCAL YEAR	# OF REVENUE STAMPS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2014-15	131,808,000	10.70%	2018-19	97,178,850	-8.89%
2015-16	89,281,635	-32.26%	2019-20	92,698,800	-4.61%
2017-18	94,796,400	-28.08%	2020-21	90,245,250	-2.65%

NOTE: The tax represents stamps paid for, penalty and interest, and Use Tax paid by manufacturers on gift or sample cigarettes. Revenue stamps represent the number of paid stamps issued by the Department.

Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products Tax Revenue (continued)

LEGAL CITATION	Chapter 370 and Chapter 370A Nevada Revised Statutes.	
RATE	Cigarettes - 90 mills per cigarette. Other Tobacco Products - 30 percent of manufacturers wholesale price.	
LICENSE FEES	Wholesale Cigarette Dealer	\$650
	Retail Cigarette Dealer	\$50
	Cigarette Manufacturer	\$1,000
	Wholesale Other Tobacco Product Dealer	\$650
CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE	5 mills per cigarette for distribution to eligible local governments through the Consolidated Tax distribution.	
	85 mills per cigarette to the State General Fund. Other Tobacco Products revenue to the State General Fund.	
	Administrative fees determined by legislative appropriation are taken from total receipts.	

HISTORY

ORIGINALLY ENACTED	1947 Session of State Legislature.	
RATE	1947 - 1949, 2 cents per package; 1949 - 1961, 3 cents per package; 1961 - 1969, 7 cents per package; 1969 to June 30, 1983, 10 cents; July 1, 1983 to June 30, 1985, 15 cents per package; July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1987, 7.5 mills per cigarette; July 1, 1987 to June 30, 1989, 10 mills per cigarette; July 1, 1989, 17.5 mills per cigarette; July 22, 2003, 40 mills per cigarette.	
AMENDMENTS	1947	Wholesalers' discount of 10 percent for stamping; 5 percent for administration; remainder to State General Fund.
	1949	Wholesalers' discount reduced to 7 percent; revenue distribution, 87.5 percent to State General Fund; 12.5 percent to counties.
	1953	Effective date of Use Tax on cigarettes.
	1955	Wholesalers' discount for stamping reduced to 5 percent.
	1960	Refunds allowed for tax paid on stale cigarettes.
	1961	Wholesalers' stamping discount, 4 percent; revenue distribution, 66 percent to State General Fund; 28.5 percent to cities and counties based on population; 5.5 percent to counties based on sales.
	1965	Revenue distribution changed - 30 percent to State General Fund; 64.5 percent to cities and counties based on population; 5.5 percent to counties based on county sales.
	1967	Revenue distribution changed - 100 percent local.
		No cities - 100 percent to county.
		One city - to county and city based on population.
		Two or more cities - to cities based on population.

Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products Tax Revenue (continued)

AMENDMENTS (continued)

- 1969 Compensation to the state for the costs of collecting the taxes and license fees was changed to annual transmission of \$33,000 from the remittances of the tax to the state treasurer to the tax commission.
- 1971 Compensation to the state for costs of collecting the taxes and license fees was changed from \$33,000 annually to such a sum as the legislature shall specify. Additionally, Monthly report required from tobacco dealers of other tobacco products.
- 1977 Required licensing of retail dealers in cigarettes and for direct taxation of the consumers of cigarettes; permitted the governing body of an Indian reservation of colony to impose an excise tax on the sales of cigarettes and provided for refund in certain instances.
- 1980 June 10, 1980 - Supreme Court decision of Washington vs. Coleville Indian Reservation determined that State cigarette tax could not be applied to on-reservation transactions. Effective July 16, 1980 cigarettes sold to and by eligible Indian smoke shops required tribal cigarette stamps or metered impressions on packages sold. In 1980 the Department of Taxation furnished 13,091,470 tribal stamps. In more recent years the Department has furnished the following number of tribal stamps:

FY 2013-14	17,580,000	FY 2014-15	20,115,000
FY 2015-16	16,185,000	FY 2016-17	15,780,000
FY 2017-18	16,830,000	FY 2018-19	16,560,000
FY 2019-20	16,905,000	FY 2020-21	17,685,000
- 1983 The 1983 session of the State Legislature enacted an additional 5 cent per pack tax for distribution to the State General Fund. In addition, all products made from tobacco, other than cigarettes, are taxed at 30 percent of the manufacturer's wholesale price for distribution to the State
- 1985 The 1985 Session of the State Legislature enacted a tax base change to 7.5 mills per cigarette but not less than 15 cents per package.
- 1987 The 1987 Session of the State Legislature enacted a tax rate change to 10 mills per cigarette but not less than 20 cents per package.
- 1989 The 1989 Session of the State Legislature enacted a tax rate change to 17.5 mills per cigarette.
- 1991 Wholesalers' discount for stamping reduced from 4 percent to 3 percent.

Other tobacco products displayed or exhibited at trade show exempt from excise tax.
- 1997 The 1997 Legislature created the Consolidated Tax Program. Beginning FY 1998-99, the Department implemented the program that combines BCCRT, SCCRT, Cigarette Tax, Liquor Tax, Real Property Transfer Tax and Motor Vehicle Privilege Tax into one monthly distribution. Total allocation by county is transferred to the Consolidated Tax Account for distribution to individual local governments within the county.
- 1999 The 1999 Legislature enacted Assembly Bill 667, which is Nevada's model legislation for the Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement. Effective May 24, 1999, all manufacturers of tobacco products sold in Nevada are required to participate in the Tobacco Settlement Agreement or to place

Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products Tax Revenue (continued)

AMENDMENTS (continued)

- 2001 Senate Bill 381, effective July 1, 2001, revised the definition of wholesale dealer and wholesale price for Other Tobacco Products. SB 381 changed the payment of tax to after the sale or distribution of Other Tobacco Products.
- Senate Bill 527, effective July 1, 2001, provides for an exemption for duty-free sales enterprises and persons importing cigarettes for personal use. SB 527 also requires cigarette revenue stamps designed to identify the dealer who affixes the stamp.
- 2003 Senate Bill 8, effective July 22, 2003, enacted a tax rate change on cigarettes to 40 mills per cigarette.
- Assembly Bill 4, effective August 1, 2003, changed the cigarette wholesalers' discount rate for stamping from 3 percent to 0.5 percent. AB4 also changed the other tobacco products wholesalers' collection allowance from 2 percent to 0.5 percent if the taxes are paid timely.
- 2005 Assembly Bill 436, effective October 1, 2005, requires the Department to maintain a listing of tobacco products that may be sold in the state of Nevada on the Department's internet website by January 1, 2006; prohibits a person from affixing a stamp to a package of cigarettes of a manufacturer of tobacco products or brand family which is not included in the directory; and prohibits the sale, offer or possession for sale, cigarettes of a manufacturer of tobacco products or brand family not included in the directory.
- Assembly Bill 464, effective June 10, 2005, adds new licensing requirements for manufacturers and retailers of tobacco products; adds licensing and reporting requirements for anyone selling tobacco products into Nevada; prohibits a person, other than a wholesale dealer, from receiving unstamped cigarette packages; and provides various felony charges for certain violations of the tobacco tax laws.
- 2008 Senate Bill 2 of the 25th Special Session temporarily changed the cigarette wholesalers' discount rate for stamping from 0.5 percent to 0.25 percent. Senate Bill 2 also temporarily changed the other tobacco products wholesalers' collection allowance from 0.5 percent to 0.25 percent for the period beginning on January 1, 2009 and ending on June 30, 2009.
- 2009 Assembly Bill 552 of the 2009 Legislative Session removed the sunset date of June 30, 2009 for the collection allowance and discount rate of 0.25 percent.
- 2015 Senate Bill 483 of the 2015 Legislative Session increased the General Fund portion of sales tax from 40 mills to 90 mills per pack.
- 2019 Senate Bill 81 of the 2019 Legislative Session revised when the payment of the tax on other tobacco products is due; requires tobacco wholesale dealers to maintain a certain level of product inventory; establishes procedures for claiming a refund; requires tobacco dealers to maintain certain records; revises civil penalties for violations of the law; and provides conforming language to include other tobacco products within the cigarette statutes.

Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products Tax Revenue (continued)

AMENDMENTS (continued) 2019 Assembly Bill 535 of the 2019 Legislative Session revised the wholesale cigarette dealer licensing fee and established licensing fees for cigarette manufacturers, wholesale dealers of other tobacco products and tobacco retailers, effective October 1, 2019:

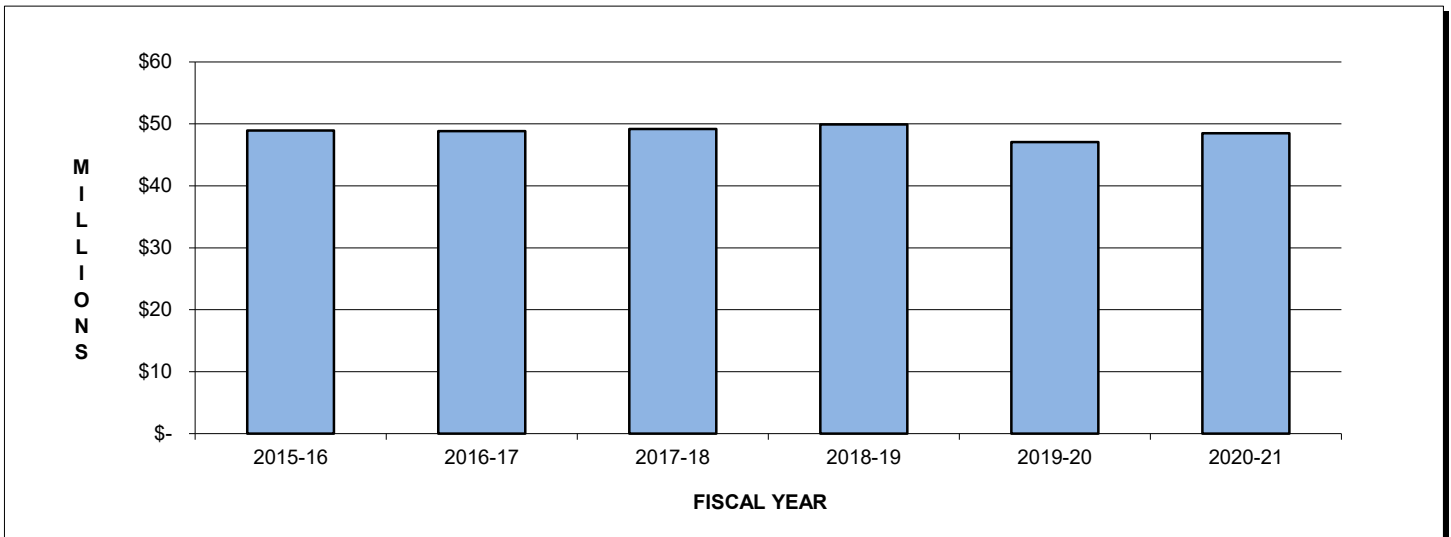
Cigarette Manufacturer's License	\$1,000
Wholesale Dealer of Cigarettes License	\$650
Wholesale Dealer of Other Tobacco Products License	\$650
Tobacco Retailer's License	\$50

Senate Bill 263 of the 2019 Legislative Session added vapor and alternative nicotine products to the definition of other tobacco products, including electronic cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, pipes, hookahs, vape pens, similar products and their components.

TRANSFER OF CIGARETTE TAX REVENUE
TO CONSOLIDATED TAX
FISCAL YEAR 2020-21

COUNTY	TAX	% OF TOTAL
Carson City	\$ 162,027	0.08%
Churchill	74,538	0.04%
Clark	6,617,639	3.40%
Douglas	142,940	0.07%
Elko	159,040	0.08%
Esmeralda	2,834	0.00%
Eureka	5,643	0.00%
Humboldt	49,282	0.03%
Lander	17,628	0.01%
Lincoln	15,190	0.01%
Lyon	163,024	0.08%
Mineral	13,648	0.01%
Nye	139,867	0.07%
Pershing	20,010	0.01%
Storey	12,286	0.01%
Washoe	1,355,624	0.70%
White Pine	31,239	0.02%
TOTAL COUNTY TRANSFER	\$ 8,982,459	4.61%
Administrative Fees	\$ 433,217	0.22%
License Fees	381,777	0.20%
State General Fund	152,701,797	78.37%
Other Tobacco Products	32,336,890	16.60%
TOTAL	\$ 194,836,140	100.00%

LIQUOR TAX REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	TAX	LICENSES AND FINES	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2015-16	\$ 48,737,828	\$ 214,800	\$ 48,952,628	3.16%
2016-17	48,610,512	219,756	48,830,269	-0.25%
2017-18	48,944,973	229,881	49,174,854	0.71%
2018-19	49,665,191	226,290	49,891,481	1.46%
2019-20	46,844,514	231,353	47,075,867	-5.64%
2020-21	48,276,209	228,106	48,504,315	3.03%

LEGAL CITATION

Chapters 369 and 597 Nevada Revised Statutes.

RATES

Over 22 percent alcohol content by volume	\$3.60 per gallon
Over 14 percent up to 22 percent by volume	\$1.30 per gallon
0.5 up to 14 percent by volume	\$0.70 per gallon
Beer (malt beverage)	\$0.16 per gallon

LICENSE FEES

Importer of wine, beer, and liquor	\$500
Importer of beer	\$150
Wholesaler of wine, beer and liquor	\$250
Wholesaler of beer	\$75
Brew Pub	\$75
Brewer	\$75
Winemaker	\$75
Certificate of Compliance	\$50
Instructional Wine Maker	\$75
Craft Distiller	\$75
Estate Distiller	\$75

FINES

First offense	\$500
Second offense	\$1,000
Third and subsequent offenses	\$5,000

Liquor Tax Revenue (continued)

CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

50 cents per gallon of collections on over 22 percent alcohol content allocated for distribution to eligible local governments through the Consolidated Tax distribution. The portion of tax on liquor containing over 22 percent alcohol which exceeds \$3.45 per wine gallon is transferred to the liquor program account in the State General Fund. Fifty percent of Liquor Awareness Fines go to Aid for Victims of Domestic Violence and the other fifty percent go to community juvenile justice programs. All remaining revenues go to the State General Fund.

HISTORY

ORIGINALLY ENACTED

1935 as a Stamp Tax.

RATES

- 1935 Case beer, 24 bottles, 6 cents per case; 36 bottles, 9 cents per case; keg beer, 2 cents per gallon. Wines up to 14 percent alcohol content, 2 1/2 cents per quart; 14 percent up to 22 percent alcohol content, 5 cents per quart. All alcoholic beverages over 22 percent alcohol content, up to 4 ounces, 1 cent; up to 8 ounces, 2 cents; up to 16 ounces, 5 cents; up to 32 ounces, 10 cents.
- 1945 Beer, 3 cents per gallon; liquor, 8 percent up to 14 percent alcohol content, 15 cents per gallon; over 14 percent up to 22 percent alcohol content, 25 cents per gallon; over 22 percent alcohol content, 60 cents per gallon.
- 1947 Beer, 3 cents per gallon; liquor, up to 14 percent alcohol content, 15 cents per gallon; over 14 percent to 22 percent alcohol content, 25 cents per gallon; over 22 percent alcohol content, 80 cents per gallon.
- 1961 Beer, 6 cents per gallon; liquor, up to 14 percent alcohol content, 30 cents per gallon; over 14 percent up to 22 percent alcohol content, 50 cents per gallon; over 22 percent alcohol content, \$1.40 per gallon.
- 1969 Over 22 percent alcohol increased to \$1.90 per gallon.
- 1981 Over 22 percent alcohol increased to \$2.05 per gallon.
- 1983 Beer, 9 cents per gallon; liquor, up to 14 percent alcohol content, 40 cents per gallon; over 14 percent up to 22 percent alcohol content, 75 cents per gallon; over 22 percent alcohol content, \$2.05 per gallon.
- 2003 Beer, 16 cents per per gallon, up to 14 percent alcohol content, 70 cents per gallon; over 14 percent up to 22 percent alcohol content, \$1.30 cents per gallon; over 22 percent alcohol content, \$3.60 per gallon.

DISTRIBUTION

- 1935 3 percent for administration, \$100,000 to School Fund; \$24,000 to University Contingent Fund; balance to State Emergency Employment Bond Interest and Redemption Fund.
- 1937 5 percent maximum for administration; balance as follows: 50 percent to School Fund; 15 percent to University Contingent Fund; 35 percent to State Emergency Employment Bond Interest and Redemption Fund.
- 1939 5 percent maximum for administration; balance as follows: 50 percent to School Fund; 40 percent to University Contingent Fund; 10 percent to Consolidated Bond Interest and Redemption Fund.

Liquor Tax Revenue (continued)

DISTRIBUTION (continued)	1943	5 percent maximum for administration; balance to General Fund.
	1949	All revenue to General Fund, administration costs appropriated.
	1969	All revenues to General Fund except 5/19 of that collected on liquor over 22 percent which is allocated accordingly:
		No cities - 100 percent to county.
One city - based on population ratio of county and city.		
	1981	Two or more cities - to cities based on population.
	1981	Additional 15 cent tax on over 22 percent alcohol allocated to the Account for Alcohol and Drug Abuse in the Department of Human Resources Gift Fund.
AMENDMENTS	1945	Changed from Stamp Tax to Excise Tax.
	1955	Allowed 2 percent tax discount to importer.
	1961	Allowed 3 percent tax discount to importer.
	1969	Raised rate for over 22 percent alcohol content from \$1.40 to \$1.90 and allocated 50 cents of that rate to counties and cities.
	1981	Raised rate for over 22 percent alcohol content from \$1.90 to \$2.05 allocating 50 cents of that rate to counties and cities and 15 cents to the Account for Alcohol and Drug Abuse in the Department of Human Resources Gift Fund.
	1983	Raised rates for beer to 9 cents per gallon; liquor up to 14 percent alcohol content, 40 cents per gallon; over 14 percent up to 22 percent alcohol content, 75 cents per gallon. Over 22 percent alcohol content remained at \$2.05 per gallon.
	1995	An applicant for a certificate of compliance must pay a \$50 fee. This fee is renewable on or before July 1st of each year. Assembly Bill 594, effective July 2, 1995, prohibited a person from operating a brew pub without a brew pub's license; added the definition of a brew pub and provided language for the operations of a brewpub.
	1997	The 1997 Legislature created the Consolidated Tax Program. Beginning FY 98-99, the Department implemented the program that combines BCCRT, SCCRT, Cigarette Tax, Liquor Tax, Real Property Transfer Tax and Motor Vehicle Privilege Tax into one monthly distribution. Total allocation by county is transferred to the Consolidated Tax Account for distribution to individual local governments within the county.
	1999	Senate Bill 428, effective June 7, 1999 increased the amount of wine a Nevada resident may import from one gallon per month to twelve cases per year for personal or household use. Other alcoholic beverages remain at one gallon per month.
	2001	Assembly Bill 12, effective June 15, 2001, authorized the transfer of liquor (not including beer), between affiliated retailers that hold non-restricted gaming licenses.

Liquor Tax Revenue (continued)

AMENDMENTS
(continued)

- 2003 Assembly Bill 437, effective July 1, 2003, changed the definition of supplier and authorized the transfer of liquor including beer, between affiliated retailers that hold non-restricted gaming licenses.
- Assembly Bill 4, effective August 1, 2003, changed the early payment discount rate from 3 percent to 0.5 percent.
- Senate Bill 373, effective October 1, 2003, changed the reporting requirements for shipments of liquor into Nevada by a common or contract carrier.
- Raised rates for beer to 16 cents per gallon; liquor up to 14 percent alcohol content, 70 cents per gallon; over 14 percent up to 22 percent alcohol content, \$1.30 per gallon and over 22 percent alcohol content to \$3.60 per gallon.
- 2005 Assembly Bill 221, effective June 10, 2005, adds rectifiers to the definition of a supplier.
- Senate Bill 233, effective June 10, 2005, creates licensing requirements for Instructional Wine Making Facilities; limits the amount of wine produced per person to 60 gallons in a 12 month period; wine produced on the premises can only be used for household or personal use; and exempts Instructional Wine Making Facilities from the liquor excise tax.
- Senate Bill 457, effective June 17, 2005, revised provisions governing the storage and transfer of liquor between certain retail liquor stores; authorizes a wholesale dealer, supplier, retailer or retail liquor dealer to bring a civil action for certain violations relating to intoxicating liquor; requires sellers, servers and security personnel employed at an establishment where alcoholic beverages are sold to complete alcohol awareness training; and requires the Department of Taxation to impose administrative fines upon the owners or operators of certain establishments for violations relating to alcohol awareness training cards.
- 2008 Senate Bill 2 of the 25th Special Session temporarily reduced the early payment discount rate from 0.5 percent to 0.25 percent for the period beginning on January 1, 2009 and ending on June 30, 2009.
- 2009 Assembly Bill 432 of the 2009 Legislative Session provides that fines collected from establishments for alcohol awareness training violations are to be distributed 50 percent to Aid to Victims of Domestic Violence and 50 percent to community juvenile justice programs.
- Assembly Bill 552 removed the sunset date of June 30, 2009 for the discount rate.
- 2013 Assembly Bill 153 provided for the licensing and operation of craft distilleries in the State; setting forth the condition under which spirits manufactured as such estate distilleries may be sold.
- 2017 Senate Bill 199 added language to provide for the licensing and operation of estate distilleries in this State; setting forth the conditions under which spirits manufactured at such estate distilleries may be sold.

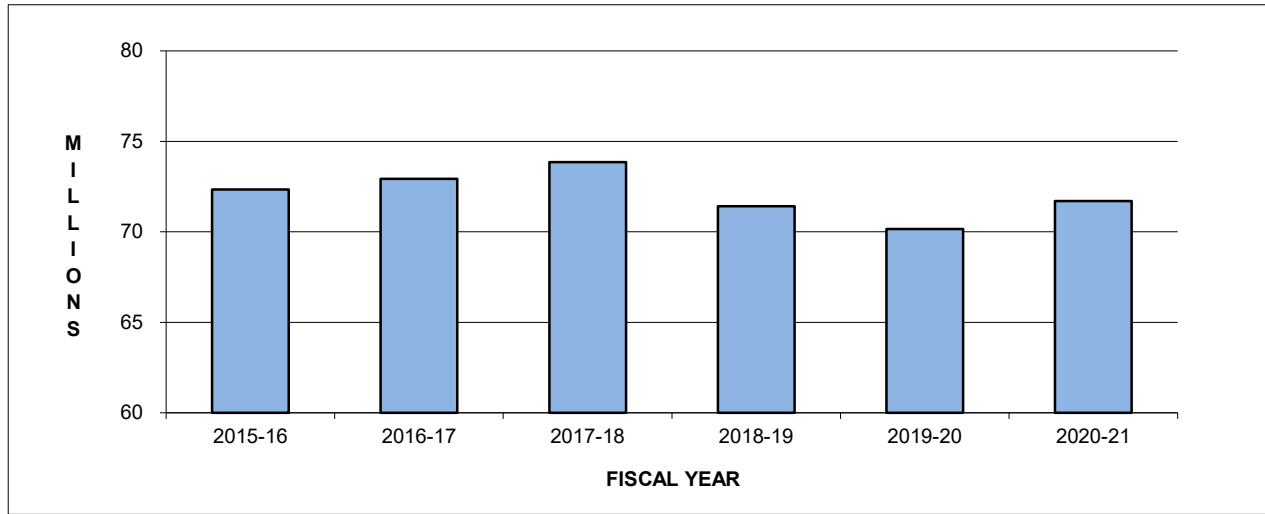
Liquor Tax Revenue (continued)

TRANSFER OF LIQUOR TAX REVENUE
TO CONSOLIDATED TAX
FISCAL YEAR 2020-21

COUNTY	TAX	% OF TOTAL
Carson City	\$ 68,621	0.14%
Churchill	31,568	0.07%
Clark	2,802,684	5.78%
Douglas	60,538	0.12%
Elko	67,356	0.14%
Esmeralda	1,200	0.00%
Eureka	2,390	0.00%
Humboldt	20,872	0.04%
Lander	7,466	0.02%
Lincoln	6,433	0.01%
Lyon	69,043	0.14%
Mineral	5,780	0.01%
Nye	59,236	0.12%
Pershing	8,475	0.02%
Storey	5,203	0.01%
Washoe	574,130	1.18%
White Pine	13,230	0.03%
TOTAL COUNTY TRANSFER	\$ 3,804,226	7.84%
Liquor Program Account	1,141,268	2.35%
State General Fund	43,548,721	89.78%
Alcoholic Beverage Awareness Program Fine		
Victims of Domestic Violence	5,050	0.01%
Community Juvenile Justice Program	5,050	0.01%
TOTAL	\$ 48,504,315	100.00%

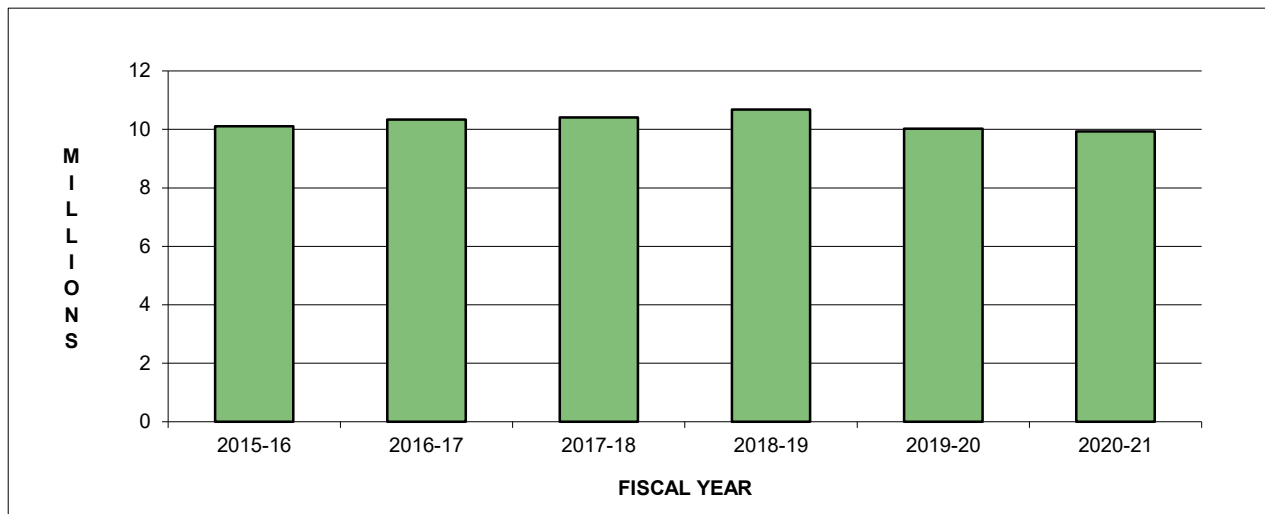
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE GROWTH

BEER - GALLONS



FISCAL YEAR	GALLONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	FISCAL YEAR	GALLONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2015-16	72,340,606	0.88%	2018-19	71,415,131	-3.30%
2016-17	72,923,338	0.81%	2019-20	70,152,388	-1.77%
2017-18	73,850,960	1.27%	2020-21	71,702,287	2.21%

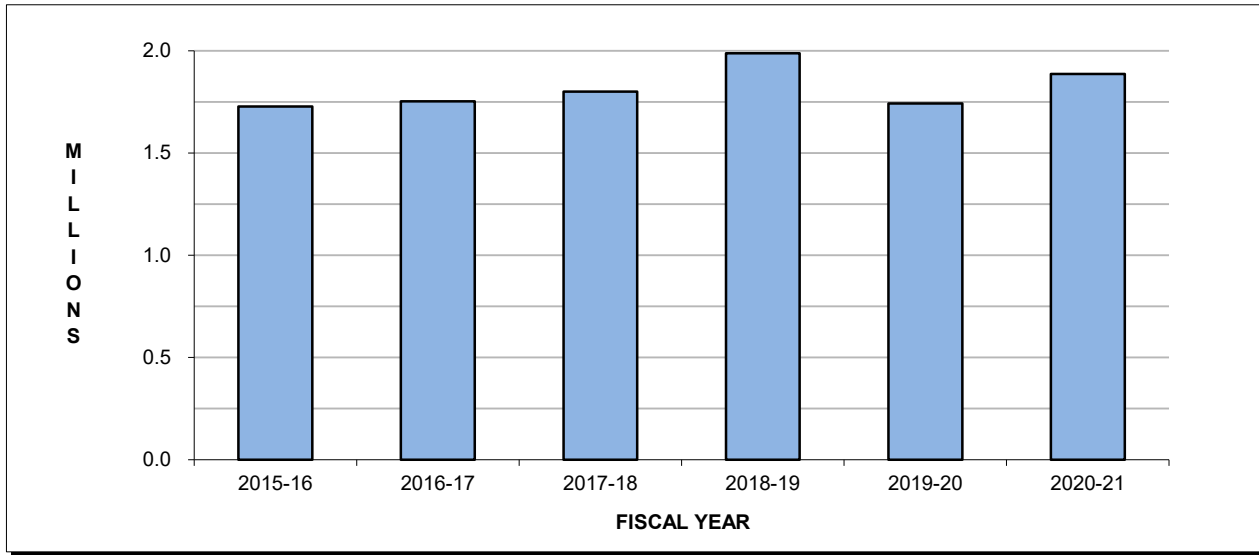
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES 0.50% TO 14% ALCOHOL CONTENT BY VOLUME - GALLONS



FISCAL YEAR	GALLONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	FISCAL YEAR	GALLONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2015-16	10,112,114	2.37%	2018-19	10,677,534	2.61%
2016-17	10,334,207	2.20%	2019-20	10,023,256	-6.13%
2017-18	10,405,489	0.69%	2020-21	9,927,528	-0.96%

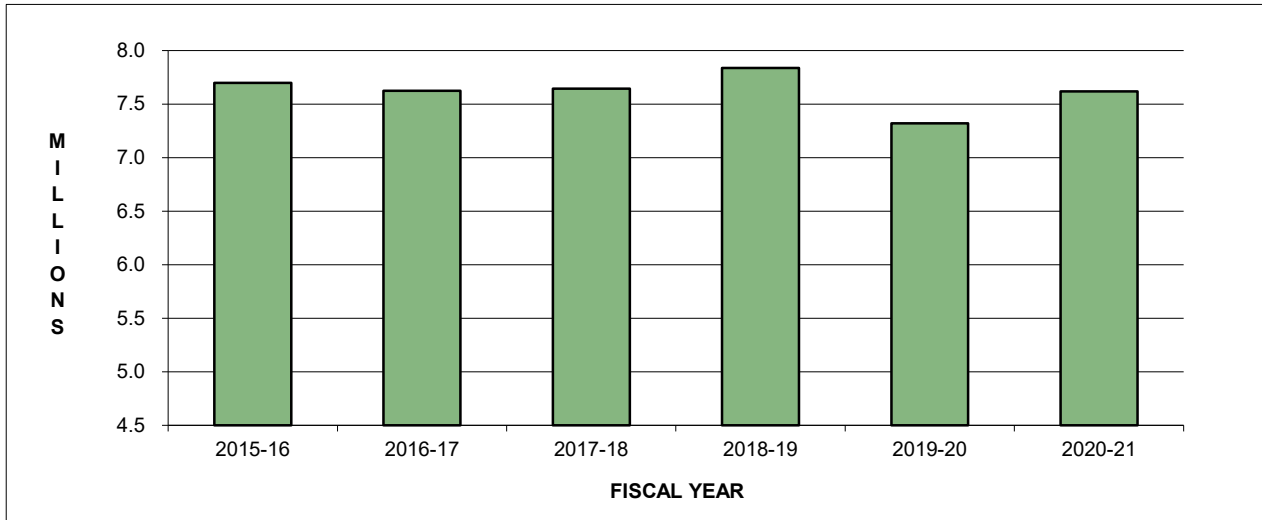
Alcohol Beverage Growth (continued)

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES OVER 14% UP TO 22% ALCOHOL CONTENT BY VOLUME - GALLONS



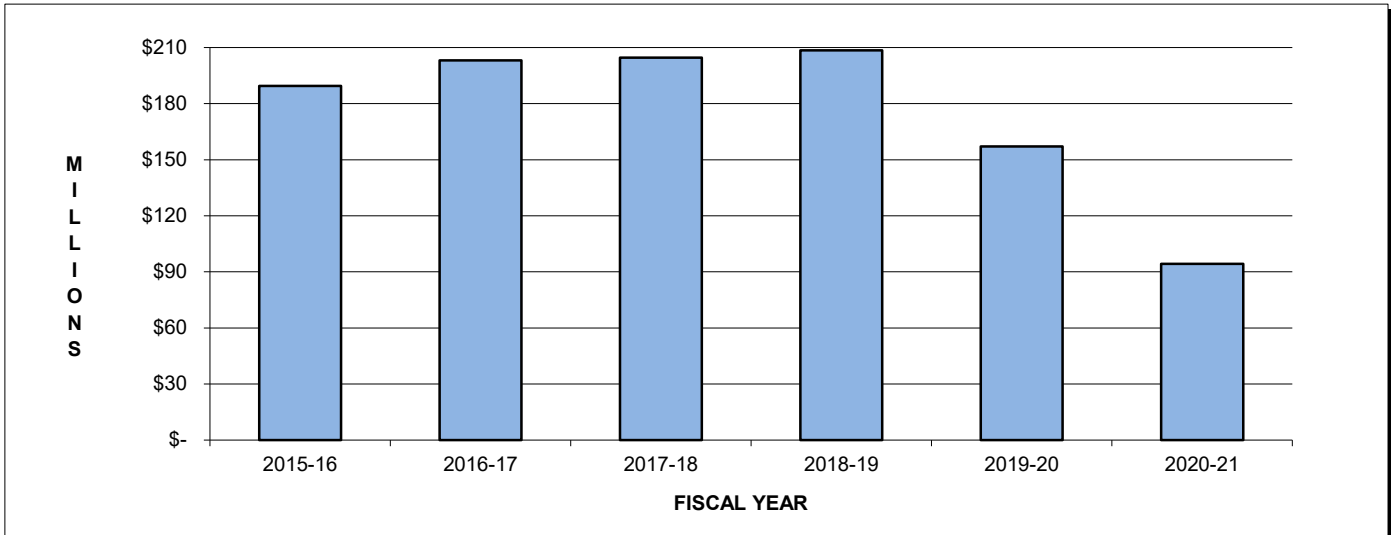
FISCAL YEAR	GALLONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	FISCAL YEAR	GALLONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2015-16	1,727,184	-0.87%	2018-19	1,987,756	10.39%
2016-17	1,753,107	1.50%	2019-20	1,742,757	-12.33%
2017-18	1,800,661	2.71%	2020-21	1,886,138	8.23%

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES OVER 22% ALCOHOL CONTENT BY VOLUME - GALLONS



FISCAL YEAR	GALLONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	FISCAL YEAR	GALLONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2015-16	7,698,594	5.62%	2018-19	7,837,545	2.52%
2016-17	7,625,726	-0.95%	2019-20	7,320,079	-6.60%
2017-18	7,644,794	0.25%	2020-21	7,618,564	4.08%

LODGING TAX REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	TOURISM	GENERAL FUND	SCHOOL SUPPORT FUND	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2015-16	\$ 22,458,107	\$ -	\$ 167,015,992	\$ 189,474,099	10.43%
2016-17	24,236,383	-	178,845,620	203,082,002	7.18%
2017-18	24,629,235	-	179,950,633	204,579,868	0.74%
2018-19	25,079,061	-	183,397,890	208,476,951	1.90%
2019-20	19,088,134	-	138,010,767	157,098,901	-24.64%
2020-21	12,263,201	-	81,947,509	94,210,710	-40.03%

LEGAL CITATION

Chapter 244.3354, Nevada Revised Statutes.

IMPOSITION AND RATE

Tax on revenues from rental of transient lodging is imposed at the rate of at least 1 percent of the gross receipts in a county with a population of less than 700,000. Tax on revenues from the rental of transient lodging is imposed at the rate of 2 percent of the gross receipts in a county with a population of 700,000 or more. An additional tax rate of 3 percent of the gross receipts from the rental of transient lodging is imposed in a county whose population is 300,000 or more.

The local boards of county commissioners are responsible for the imposition and collection of the lodging tax, while the Department of Taxation records and transfers the revenue to the appropriate state budget accounts.

CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

In counties whose population is 700,000 or more, proceeds from 3/8 of the 1 percent rate must be paid to the Department of Taxation for deposit with the State Treasurer for credit to the Fund for the Promotion of Tourism, the remaining proceeds are transmitted to the county treasurer for the deposit in the county school districts fund for capital projects.

In counties whose population is less than 700,000, 3/8 must be paid to the Department of Taxation for deposit with the State Treasurer for credit to the Fund for the Promotion of Tourism, 5/8 must be deposited with the county fair and recreation board or, if no such board was created, with the board of county commissioners to be used to advertise resources of that county related to tourism.

Lodging Tax Revenue (continued)

HISTORY

ORIGINALLY ENACTED

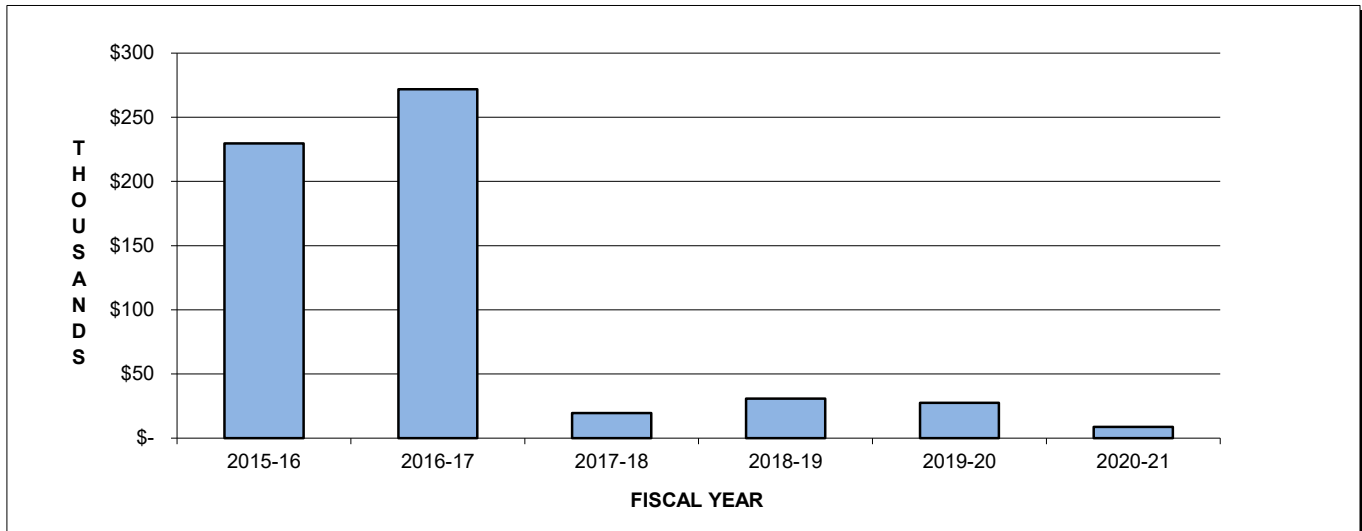
1983 session of State Legislature, effective May 9, 1983.

AMENDMENTS

2009

Initiative Petition 1 (IP 1) of the 2009 Session of the State Legislature imposed an additional 3 percent tax in counties with populations greater than 300,000 for remittance to the State General Fund. If the lodging tax rate on July 31, 2008 was under 10 percent, an additional lodging tax rate of 3 percent will be imposed. If the lodging tax rate exceeded 10 percent on July 31, 2008, the tax imposed is at a rate equal to the difference between 13 percent and the sum of the rates of the existing taxes. Any increase in the rate of an existing tax after July 31, 2008 does not reduce the rate of the tax imposed under IP 1. As of July 1, 2011 the additional percentage imposed by IP 1 is deposited into the State Supplement School Support Fund.

ESTATE TAX



FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2015-16	\$ 229,739	156.46%	2018-19	\$ 30,859	57.79%
2016-17	271,757	18.29%	2019-20	27,412	-11.17%
2017-18	19,557	-92.80%	2020-21	8,664	-68.39%

LEGAL CITATION

Chapter 375A, Chapter 375B, Nevada Revised Statutes.

IMPOSITION

The credit allowable against the federal estate tax for the payment of State death taxes is being phased out by the Internal Revenue Service and will no longer apply on deaths occurring after December 31, 2004. The Nevada estate tax was based solely on this credit. Collections represent interest accrual on reserves.

CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

Remaining balance held in reserve to refund any prior overpayments of the tax.

ORIGINALLY ENACTED

1987 session of State Legislature, effective March 13, 1987.

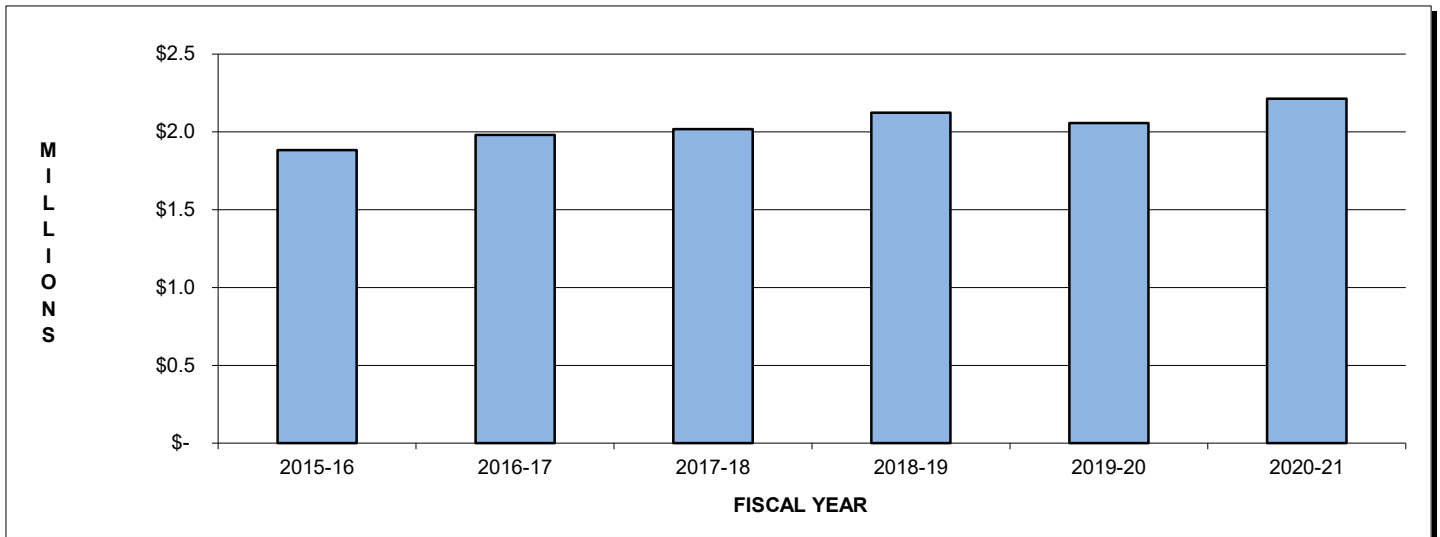
**DISTRIBUTION OF ESTATE TAX REVENUE
FISCAL YEAR 2020-21**

Department of Taxation administrative costs	\$ -
Reserve for refunds	8,664
Department of Education: Trust Fund for the Education of Pupils	-
University of Nevada System Endowment Fund	-
TOTAL	\$ 8,664

ESTATE TAX RESERVE FOR REFUNDS

Beginning balance brought forward July 1, 2020	\$ 1,452,267
Estate tax receipts - Reserve for refunds Fiscal Year 2019	8,664
Balance available	\$ 1,460,931
Less: Refunds issued Fiscal Year 2021	-
Ending Balance at June 30, 2021	\$ 1,460,931

TIRE FEE REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2015-16	\$ 1,883,747	4.08%
2016-17	1,981,400	5.18%
2017-18	2,017,921	1.84%
2018-19	2,123,281	5.22%
2019-20	2,057,855	-3.08%
2020-21	2,214,138	7.59%

LEGAL CITATION

Chapter 444A Nevada Revised Statutes.

IMPOSITION AND RATE

A fee imposed on the retail sale of a new tire at the rate of \$1.00 per tire. The fee is collected from the purchaser by the seller at the time of sale in addition to applicable sales taxes; 95 percent of the fee is remitted to the Department; 5 percent is retained by the seller to cover their related administrative costs.

CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

The revenue collected by the Department is deposited for credit to the Solid Waste Management Account in the State General Fund. The State Controller distributes quarterly as follows: 0.5 percent, Department of Taxation; 44.5 percent State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources; 30 percent Clark County District Board of Health; and 25 percent Washoe County District Board of Health.

HISTORY

ORIGINALLY ENACTED

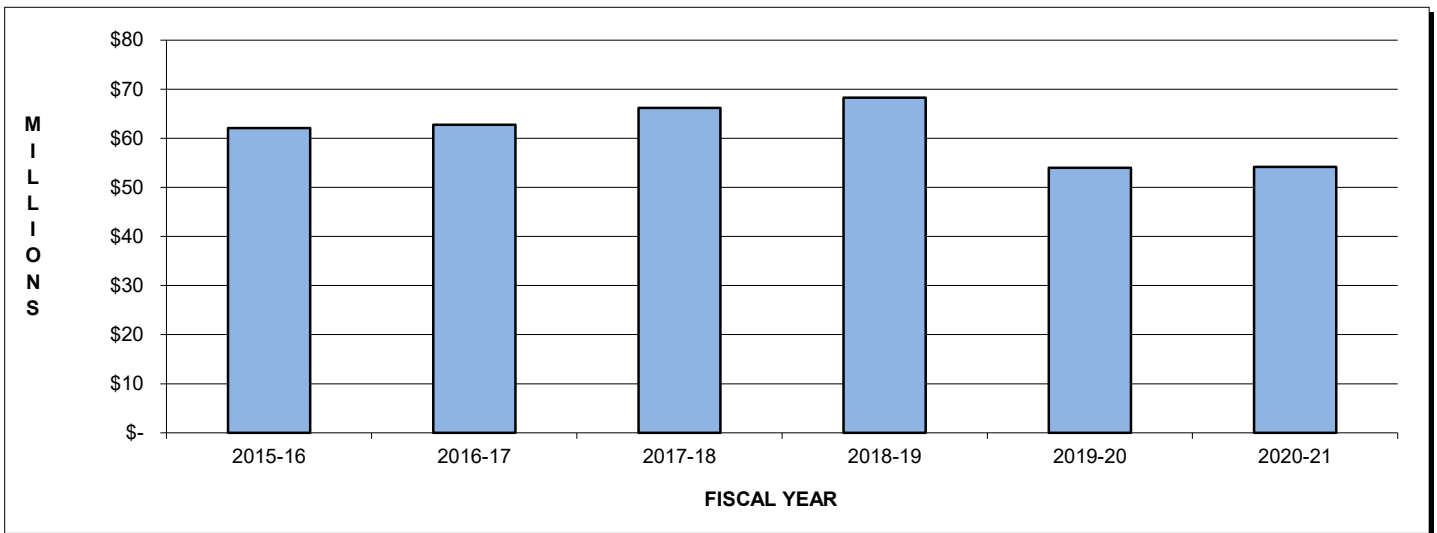
1991 Session of the State Legislature.

AMENDMENTS

1993

1993 Session of the State Legislature, per Senate Bill No. 97 and Assembly Bill 386, transferred the function of fee collection to the Department of Taxation from the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources and provided for the change to the current distribution.

SHORT TERM CAR LEASE FEE REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2015-16	\$ 62,080,261	6.66%
2016-17	62,786,363	1.14%
2017-18	66,199,896	5.44%
2018-19	68,294,661	3.16%
2019-20	54,011,663	-20.91%
2020-21	54,187,175	0.32%

LEGAL CITATION

Chapter 244A and Chapter 482 Nevada Revised Statutes.

IMPOSITION AND RATE

A fee imposed on the short-term lease of passenger vehicles. The fee is 10 percent of lease charges. Fees are due on a quarterly basis.

Effective April 1, 2004, Washoe County imposed a fee at the rate of 2 percent of lease charges with 0.25 percent of that amount going to the Department of Taxation for Collection allowance.

Effective July 1, 2005 Clark County imposed a fee at the rate of 2 percent of lease charges with 0.10 percent of that amount going to the Department of Taxation for Collection allowance.

CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

State General Fund, State Highway Fund, Washoe County and Clark County.

HISTORY

ORIGINALLY ENACTED

1993 Session of the State Legislature, effective July 9, 1993.

AMENDMENTS

1997

Assembly Bill 388, effective July 1, 1997, transferred the responsibility for the collection of the short-term lease fees from the Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety to the Department of Taxation.

2001

Assembly Bill 460, effective January 1, 2002, changed Short-Term Lessor Fee to Government Services Fee. The filing of returns was changed from annual to quarterly reporting. The credit previously allowed for vehicle licensing fees and tax was removed, and a Recovery Surcharge Fee of up to 3.5 percent of lease amount was added to allow lessors to recover the cost of fees and taxes.

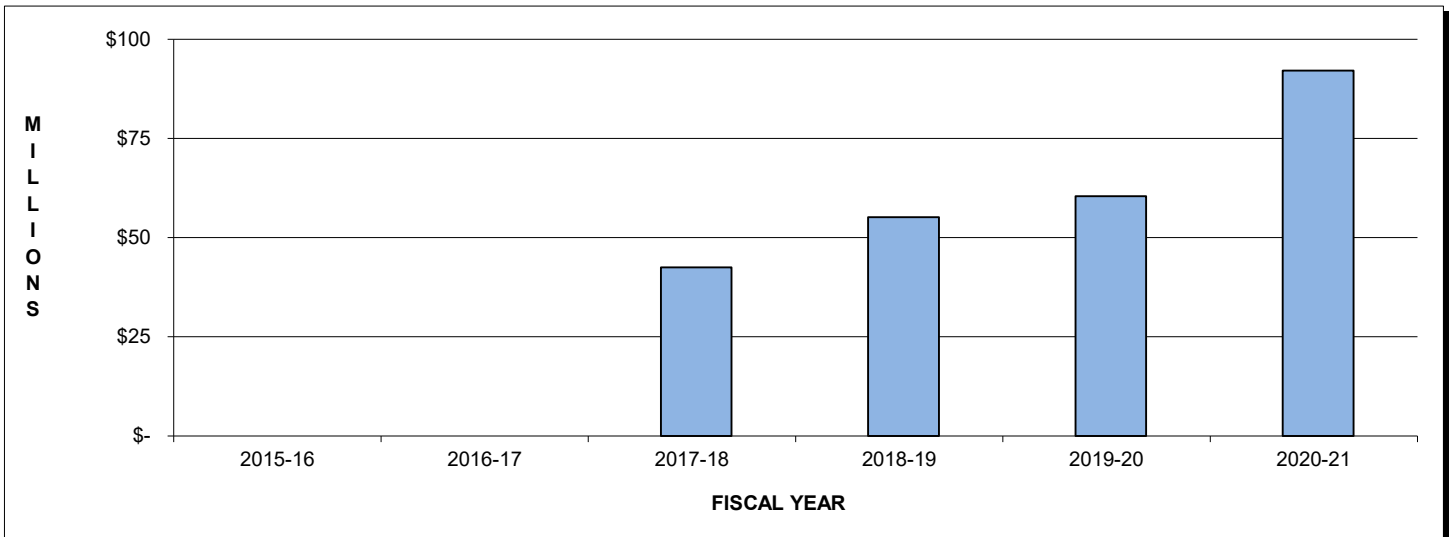
Short Term Car Lease Fee Revenue (continued)

AMENDMENTS (continued)	2003	Senate Bill 497 effective June 10, 2003, authorized the county commissioners of a county whose population is 100,000 or more, but less than 400,000 (Washoe County only) to impose a fee of up to 2 percent of the lease of certain passenger cars by a short-term lessor. The bill also increased the recovery surcharge from 3.5 percent to an amount not to exceed 4 percent of the total amount for which the passenger car was leased.
		Assembly Bill 16, effective July 1, 2003, authorizes the county commissioners of a county whose population is 400,000 or more (Clark County only) to impose a fee of up to 2 percent on the lease of certain passenger cars by a short-term lessor.
	2007	Assembly Bill 595 effective October 1, 2007, requires one-quarter of the Short-Term Lessor Recovery Surcharge to be allocated to the Highway Construction Fund.
	2008 25th Special Session	Senate Bill 2 was effective from January 1, 2009 through June 30, 2009. It required an additional one-quarter of the Short-Term Lessor Recovery Surcharge to be allocated to the General Fund.
	2009	Senate Bill 234, effective October 1, 2009, changes the Short Term Car Lease Fee from 6 percent to 10 percent, with one tenth of this amount or 1% being allocated to the State Highway Fund.
	2011	Assembly Bill 561, effective July 1, 2011, eliminates the distribution to the State Highway Fund.

DISTRIBUTION OF SHORT TERM CAR LEASE FEE

FISCAL YEAR	HIGHWAY FUND	GENERAL FUND	WASHOE COUNTY	CLARK COUNTY	COLLECTION ALLOWANCE	TOTAL COLLECTIONS
2015-16	\$ 438	\$ 51,914,723	\$ 1,263,887	\$ 8,889,148	\$ 12,066	\$ 62,080,261
2016-17	607	52,468,570	1,446,681	8,858,012	12,493	62,786,363
2017-18	212	55,601,611	1,609,867	8,975,187	13,019	66,199,896
2018-19	22	57,304,945	1,614,091	9,362,185	13,417	68,294,661
2019-20	-	45,208,997	1,442,391	7,349,302	10,972	54,011,663
2020-21	-	45,687,019	1,313,586	7,176,113	10,457	54,187,175

RETAIL CANNABIS TAX REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2017-18	\$ 42,489,201	Not Applicable
2018-19	55,184,916	29.88%
2019-20	60,410,272	9.47%
2020-21	92,138,285	52.52%

LEGAL CITATION

Chapter 372A, Nevada Revised Statutes.

IMPOSITION AND RATE

An excise tax on the retail sale of cannabis or cannabis products by a retail cannabis store in Nevada, at a rate of 10 percent of the sales price of the cannabis or cannabis product.

CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

The State Distributive School Account in the State General Fund.

HISTORY

ORIGINALLY ENACTED

2017

2017 Session of State Legislature, effective July 1, 2017.

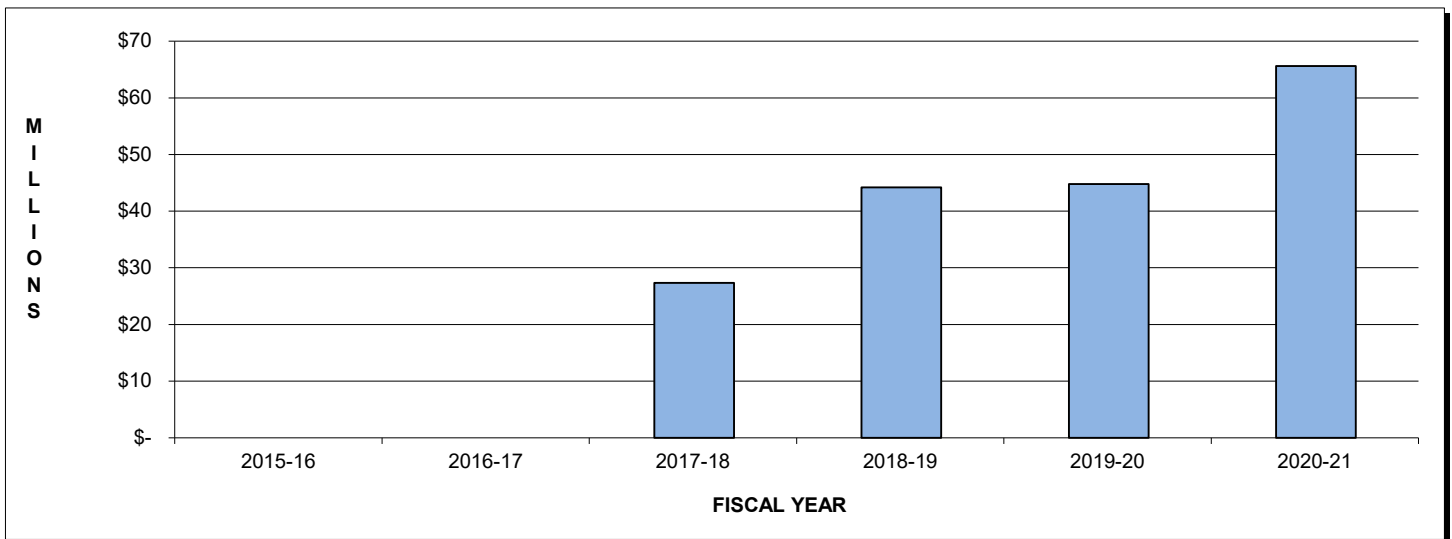
AMENDMENTS

2019

Senate Bill 543 of the 2019 Session of State Legislature created the State Education Fund and required revenue be deposited into the fund, in addition to direct legislative appropriations from the State General Fund, effective June 14, 2019.

Senate Bill 545 of the 2019 Session of State Legislature requires that these revenues be deposited in the State Distributive School Account in the State General Fund and removed the requirement for the deposit to the Stabilize the Operation of the State Government account of the State General Fund, effective July 1, 2019.

WHOLESALE CANNABIS TAX REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	WHOLESALE CANNABIS TAX	MEDICAL TAX (LATE PAYMENTS)	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2017-18	\$ 27,270,582	\$ 92,765	\$ 27,363,347	Not Applicable
2018-19	44,000,057	204,642	44,204,699	61.55%
2019-20	44,770,674	27,081	44,797,755	1.34%
2020-21	65,613,311	147	65,613,458	46.47%

LEGAL CITATION

Chapter 372A, Nevada Revised Statutes.

IMPOSITION AND RATE

An excise tax at the rate of 15 percent of the Fair Market Value at Wholesale of Cannabis. The tax is the obligation of the cultivation facility and is levied on the first transfer of cannabis only. Additionally, any Medical Marijuana Tax revenue received in Fiscal Year 2021 as late payments for tax obligations in prior fiscal years were combined with and distributed as Wholesale Cannabis Tax.

CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

Cannabis Compliance Board.

HISTORY

ORIGINALLY ENACTED

The Medical Marijuana Tax was established by the 2013 Session of the State Legislature and became effective April 1, 2014. The rate was 2 percent and the tax was levied on each transfer by a medical cannabis cultivator, product manufacturer, and dispensary. Seventy-five percent of the proceeds of the tax were distributed to the State Distributive School Account and 25 percent to pay the costs of the Division of Public and Behavioral Health in carrying out the provisions of NRS 453A.

AMENDMENTS

2016

Wholesale Cannabis Tax for adult-use cannabis established by initiative petition, Ballot Question no. 2, codified as NRS 453D.

Wholesale Cannabis Tax Revenue (continued)

AMENDMENTS
(continued)

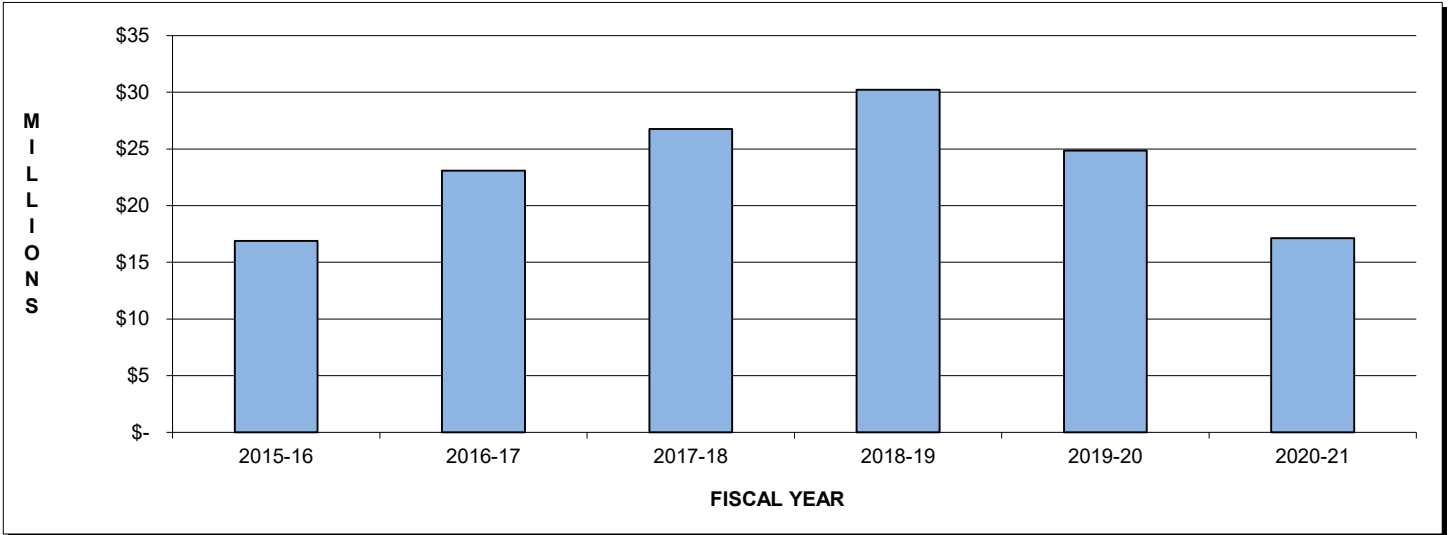
2017

SB 487 of the 2017 session of the State Legislature eliminated the Medical Marijuana Tax on transfers by medical product manufacturers and dispensaries and changed the rate from 2 to 15 percent on medical cultivators to align with the Wholesale Cannabis Tax established by Ballot Question 2. SB 487 also changed the distribution to align with the Wholesale Cannabis Tax to first fund the costs of the Department (which took over the medical cannabis program on July 1, 2017) and local governments and distribute any remaining revenue to the State Distributive School Account.

2019

Senate Bill 533 of the 2019 Session of State Legislature requires that these revenues be distributed to the Cannabis Compliance Board.

TRANSPORTATION CONNECTION TAX REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	HIGHWAY FUND	GENERAL FUND	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2015-16	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 11,898,532	\$ 16,898,532	Not Applicable
2016-17	-	23,101,058	23,101,058	36.70%
2017-18	5,000,000	21,773,229	26,773,229	15.90%
2018-19	-	30,216,771	30,216,771	12.86%
2019-20	5,000,000	19,868,720	24,868,720	-17.70%
2020-21	-	17,141,416	17,141,416	-31.07%

LEGAL CITATION

Chapter 706A and Chapter 372B, Nevada Revised Statutes.

IMPOSITION AND RATE

The Transportation Connection Tax law imposes an excise tax on the transportation of a passenger by a transportation network company, common motor carrier of passengers or taxicab at the rate of 3 percent of the total fare charged for the transportation.

CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

The first \$5 million every biennium is distributed to the Highway Fund. The remaining distributions are to the General Fund.

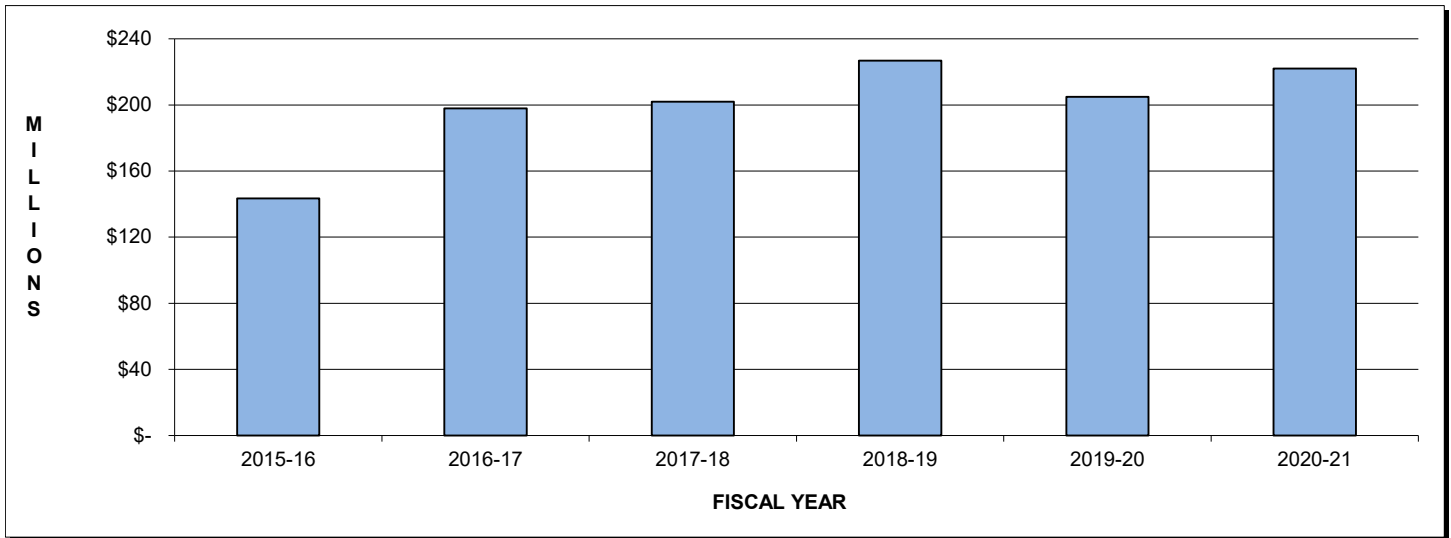
HISTORY

ORIGINALLY ENACTED

2015

Assembly Bill 175 was enacted by the 2015 Session of the State Legislature. Sections 2 to 50 inclusive; sections 53 to 57 inclusive; and section 58 of this act are effective May 29, 2015. Sections 51 and 52 of this act are effective August 27, 2015. Section 1 of this act is effective October 1, 2015.

COMMERCE TAX REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2015-16	\$ 143,507,593	Not Applicable
2016-17	197,827,208	37.85%
2017-18	201,926,513	2.07%
2018-19	226,770,333	12.30%
2019-20	204,983,790	-9.61%
2020-21	221,958,301	8.28%

LEGAL CITATION

Chapter 363C Nevada Revised Statutes.

IMPOSITION AND RATE

The Commerce tax is imposed on each business entity engaged in business in this State whose Nevada gross revenue in a fiscal year exceeds \$4,000,000 at a rate that is based on the industry in which the business entity is primarily engaged.

CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

State General Fund

CREDIT AGAINST MODIFIED BUSINESS TAX

Per NRS 363B.110 and 363A.130, employers who pay Commerce Tax in a fiscal year are entitled to take a credit against their Modified Business Tax in the following fiscal year of 50 percent of the Commerce Tax paid. The credit may only be used during the four calendar quarters immediately following the end of the taxable year for which the Commerce Tax was paid. Unused credits may not be carried forward beyond the fourth calendar quarter immediately following the end of the taxable year for which the commerce tax was paid, and employers are not entitled to a refund of any unused credit.

HISTORY

ORIGINALLY ENACTED

2015 Session of State Legislature, effective July 1, 2015

ADMENDMENTS

2019

SB 497 of the 2019 Session of State Legislature removed the filing requirement for business entities with a Nevada gross revenue of \$4,000,000 or less during the tax year, effective June 3, 2019.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES DIVISION

The Local Government Services Division (LGS) is responsible for administering and overseeing various property tax and real property transfer tax programs as well as providing oversight to the financial administration of local governments. LGS consists of five (5) sections as follows, as well as a Billings and Publications section that is not discussed.

Centrally Assessed Properties Section

Under the authority of NRS 361.320, the Centrally Assessed Properties Section is responsible for the valuation, assessment, collection and distribution of ad valorem ("according to value") taxes related to property of an interstate or inter-county nature. Approximately 300 interstate or inter-county properties owned by airlines, railroads, telecommunications, electric power, gas pipeline, private carlines and water companies are valued by the Centrally Assessed Properties Section.

In addition, the real and personal property associated with mines is valued by the Centrally Assessed Properties Section pursuant to NRS 362.100(1)(b). Approximately 180 secured and unsecured mining property valuations are then transmitted to county assessors for property tax assessment and collection.

Centrally Assessed Properties is also responsible for the administration of the Net Proceeds of Minerals Tax under the authority granted in NRS 362.100(1)(a). Every person extracting any mineral is required to file a statement showing the gross yield, royalties paid and claimed net proceeds from each geographically separate operation where a mineral is extracted. The Centrally Assessed Properties Section reviews the reported information and computes taxes due. There are approximately 103 net proceeds operators currently reporting to Taxation as well as 388 royalty reporters.

The Department of Taxation also collects and distributes the Net Proceeds of Minerals Tax and the property tax from interstate or inter-county properties to the counties.

Local Government Finance Section

The Local Government Finance Section provides oversight of the financial administration of approximately 260 Nevada local governments. Statutory authority for this function is found in NRS Chapters 350 - Municipal Obligations, and 354 - Local Financial Administration. The local government finance staff reviews and approves the budgets of all local governments within the state and monitors budgetary and financial information throughout the fiscal year. In addition to these duties, the section provides ad valorem (property) tax revenue rate regulation, provides oversight of local government debt management and evaluates financing proposals submitted by local governments.

When the Nevada Tax Commission (NTC) declares a local entity in severe financial difficulty, the Local Government Finance Section also provides management oversight and, in extreme cases, provides financial administration.

Locally Assessed Properties Section

The Locally Assessed Properties Section oversees and monitors the quality of assessments performed by county assessors. Staff appraisers conduct appraisal ratio studies to determine the ratio of the assessed value of property to the taxable value of the property in each county of the State every third year (NRS 361.333). In addition to reporting on the assessment level and uniformity within each county, the Locally Assessed Properties Section conducts performance audits and reviews assessment policies, procedures and methods used within each county to ensure proper methods and procedures are developed and maintained. The staff analyzes and publishes various studies and reports which include but is not limited to the improvement factors to be applied to non-reappraised properties, the level of exemption for personal property tax bills, as well as any special studies requested by the Nevada Tax Commission.

This section establishes, for assessment purposes, the valuation of: agricultural land (NRS 361a.140); mobile homes (NRS 361.325); and personal property (NRS 361.227). The Department provides guidance in the implementation of the property tax abatement program adopted by the Nevada State Legislature in 2005.

In addition, this section assists county assessors in valuing property upon request or upon the direction of the NTC (NRS 360.215 (8)). If the NTC finds property in a county to be assessed outside the guidelines of the ratio studies, it may call upon the section to implement a reappraisal program (NRS 361.333 (5c)). This section also provides training to Assessors through classes and webinars.

Audit Section

Pursuant to NRS 362.200, the Audit Section conducts financial audits of taxpayers reporting net proceeds of minerals. In addition, audits of the records of county recorders and county treasurers may be conducted to ensure the real property transfer tax is collected fairly and equitably with all claims for exemption in compliance with NRS 375.090. The audit consists of on-site inspections, individual interviews with the recorder and treasurer of the subject county, and review of deeds, declarations of value, and other corporate, estate planning, and title documents, to determine whether the transfer of real property was a taxable event.

In addition, under the authority of NRS 375, the Audit Section provides oversight, compliance, and audit services to the offices of county recorders. The Section monitors appeals of the real property transfer tax in local jurisdictions and reviews district attorney opinions for congruity and compliance with NRS 375 and NAC 375. In addition, the section discovers, researches, and distributes information to the county recorders with regard to applying exemptions and requirements for supporting documentation, monitors all remittances submitted pursuant to NRS 375.023 and NRS 375.070, and reconciles the remittances to county recorder reports.

The Section designs, plans, and conducts performance audits of county officials with regard to the administration of the property tax. Those audits include a variety of topics such as the methodology used to establish value for taxable property, the application of exemptions and abatements, and the collection and distribution of the property tax.

Boards and Commissions

The Appraiser Certification Board (ACB) is an appointed board established to advise the Department of Taxation on matters pertaining to certification and continuing education of all appraisers certified for tax purposes. The staff tracks and maintains a database of all County Appraisers' continuing education credits.

The Committee on Local Government Finance (CLGF) is an eleven member appointed board authorized by NRS 354 to advise the Department of Taxation on matters affecting local governments and their finances. The staff prepares and delivers reports on the financial condition of local governments, and drafts regulations on local government finance topics for adoption by CLGF.

The Mining Oversight and Accountability Commission (MOAC) The staff arranges meetings for the Commission to review compliance issues of various state agencies with regard to the mining industry and prepares reports regarding the net proceeds of minerals tax. The MOAC was created by Senate Bill 493 of the 2011 Session of the Nevada Legislature.

The Nevada Tax Commission (NTC) The staff prepares a variety of publications regarding property tax assessment which must be approved by the Commission. In addition, staff maintains case files from appeals of abatement determinations by County Assessors and prepares case files and makes recommendations for appeals of decisions of penalty and interest waivers by County Treasurers and Assessors. Staff also drafts regulations for approval of the Nevada Tax Commission clarifying statutes in NRS Chapters 360, 361, 361A, 362 and 375.

The State Board of Equalization (SBE) hears and determines all appeals from action of county boards of equalization. The SBE also hears and determines direct appeals from valuations of the Nevada Tax Commission. The staff prepares all hearing notices, case files and decision letters.

CERTIFICATION OF PROPERTY TAX APPRAISERS

All persons who are employees of or independent contractors for the State or any of its political subdivisions and who perform the duties of an appraiser for tax purposes must hold a valid appraiser certificate issued by the Department of Taxation.

The Department issues an appraiser certificate to any person who has successfully passed the appropriate certification exam. Persons holding a professional designation may be able to waive taking certain portions of the exam.

Each person who holds an appraiser certificate must complete 36 contact hours of appropriate training in each succeeding fiscal year following certification. The 36 hour training requirement is waived for persons who either have accumulated 180 contact hours or hold a professional designation. These persons must complete 36 contact hours during every three year period thereafter.

Newly employed appraisers are issued a temporary certificate which expires two years following the employee's date of hire or upon successful completion of the appraiser certification exam, whichever occurs first. The temporary certificate is not renewable.

NUMBER OF CERTIFIED APPRAISERS - JUNE 2021				
JURISDICTIONS	REAL PROPERTY	PERSONAL PROPERTY	REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY	TEMPORARY CERTIFICATIONS
Department of Taxation	3	1	15	1
Carson City	1	1	4	
Churchill	1	1	3	1
Clark			42	1
Douglas		1	4	
Elko		1	6	3
Esmeralda			1	1
Eureka	1		1	1
Humboldt	2	1	1	2
Lander			4	
Lincoln			2	1
Lyon	1	2	3	1
Mineral		1	1	
Nye	1	2	1	
Pershing			1	
Storey	1	1	2	
Washoe		2	24	
White Pine			3	1
Independent Contractors		3	2	
TOTAL	11	17	120	13

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION
2020-2021 SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS* - SECURED PROPERTY VALUATIONS

The State Board of Equalization hears and determines appeals from action of county boards of equalization. The State Board also hears and determines direct appeals from valuations of the Nevada Tax Commission, agricultural conversion, exemptions and other types of appeals. Local Government Services is responsible for coordinating meetings of the State Board of Equalization.

Other responsibilities of the State Board of Equalization include equalizing property valuations in the State, by reviewing the tax rolls of the various counties as equalized by the county boards of equalization. If necessary, the State Board adjusts the valuations thereon in order to equalize property tax values.

SECURED 2020-21													
COUNTY	TOTAL	Taxpayer Petition Granted	Taxpayer Petition Denied	Assessor Petition Granted	Assessor Petition Denied	Equalization Order	Heard No Jurisdiction	No Changes			Changes		
								Not Heard Withdrawn	Contin- uances	Decisions by State Board of Equalization	Net Increase	Net Decrease	
CC	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	322	-
CH	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
CL	13	-	3	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-
DO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EL	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
ES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HU	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
WA	12	3	6	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	(4,590,595)
WP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	33	4	12	-	-	-	9	8	-	-	-	-	-
												322	(4,590,595)
<i>Centrally Assessed Unitary</i>	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(323,799)
<i>Cases continued from prior years</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	36	5	12	2	-	-	9	8	-	-	-	322	(4,914,394)

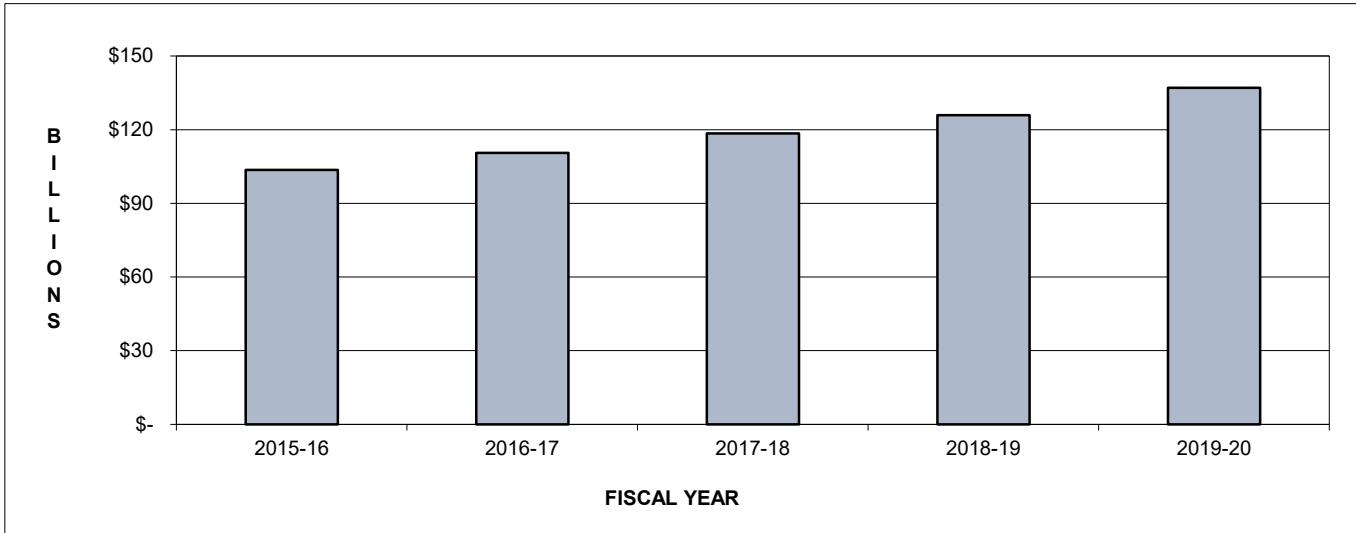
NET IMPACT OF ALL DECISIONS **4,914,716**

* Note: The principal difference between Secured and Unsecured tax rolls is related to the levy of the tax.

Pursuant to NRS 361.450, every tax levied is a perpetual lien against the property assessed until the tax and any penalty charges and interest which may accrue are paid. The lien attaches on July 1 each year, upon all [real] property within the county.

ASSESSED VALUATIONS

TOTAL NET ASSESSED VALUATION STATEWIDE



FISCAL YEAR	VALUATION	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	FISCAL YEAR	VALUATION	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2015-16*	\$ 102,484,903,369	8.6%	2018-19	\$ 125,888,252,779	6.3%
2016-17	\$ 110,541,490,277	7.9%	2019-20	137,098,879,570	8.9%
2017-18 *	\$ 118,460,961,920	7.2%	2020-21	148,906,217,237	8.6%

Assessed values shown are net of exemptions.

*numbers vary from last annual report due to corrections made after reporting time frame.

RATIO STUDY

Under NRS 361.333, the Nevada Tax Commission is obligated to equalize property under its jurisdiction. Equalization is the process by which the Commission ensures "that all property subject to taxation within the county has been assessed as required by law." There are two types of information which the Commission considers to determine whether property has been assessed equitably. The first type of information comes from a ratio study, which is a statistical analysis designed to study the level and uniformity of the assessments. The second type of information comes from a performance audit which is designed to fulfill the requirements of NRS 361.333(1)(b)(2). The performance audit examines the work practices of the assessor to determine whether all property is being assessed in a correct and timely manner.

In addition, the State Board of Equalization is required to equalize property valuations in the state pursuant to NRS 361.395. The State Board also uses the information on county tax rolls and the Department's ratio study to determine if inter-county equalization is necessary (see page 63 for information regarding the amount of valuation increases or decreases as a result of equalization orders).

ASSESSED VALUATION BY PROPERTY CLASSES BEFORE EXEMPTIONS

	2019-20 VALUATION	PERCENT OF TOTAL VALUATION	2020-21 VALUATION	PERCENT OF TOTAL VALUATION
SECURED VACANT	\$39,801,369,575	21.382%	\$43,338,585,267	21.429%
SECURED SINGLE FAMILY RES	76,809,638,634	41.263%	82,748,622,372	40.915%
SECURED MULTIFAMILY	6,331,474,280	3.401%	6,935,465,593	3.429%
SECURED COMMERCIAL	32,911,976,297	17.681%	35,082,224,919	17.346%
SECURED INDUSTRIAL	5,752,802,710	3.090%	6,285,949,820	3.108%
SECURED RURAL +	383,573,172	0.206%	422,904,265	0.209%
SECURED COMMUNICATION, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	1,747,293,841	0.939%	1,802,104,069	0.891%
SECURED MINES	1,060,015,564	0.569%	1,133,516,015	0.560%
SECURED SPECIAL PURPOSE OR USE CENTRALLY ASSESSED PUBLIC UTILITIES - SECURED	1,133,279,884	0.609%	1,261,851,818	0.624%
UNSECURED LAND/IMPROVEMENTS	4,914,586,297	2.640%	4,938,226,115	2.442%
SECURED PERS PROPERTY GEOTHERMAL	1,784,792,128	0.959%	2,130,542,475	1.053%
NET PROCEEDS OF MINES	135,523,019	0.073%	143,176,652	0.071%
LOCALLY ASSESSED MINING & MILL	323,197,469	0.174%	280,738,085	0.139%
PRIVATE CAR LINES	2,280,186,553	1.225%	3,573,467,413	1.767%
CENTRAL ASSESSED PUBLIC UTILITIES - UNSECURED	9,493,472,252	5.100%	10,820,054,590	5.423%
TOTAL	1,139,343,844	0.612%	1,174,805,411	0.508%
	4,636,809	0.002%	4,603,548	0.002%
	139,622,600	0.075%	167,039,869	0.083%
TOTAL	\$ 186,146,784,928	100.000%	\$ 202,243,878,296	100.000%

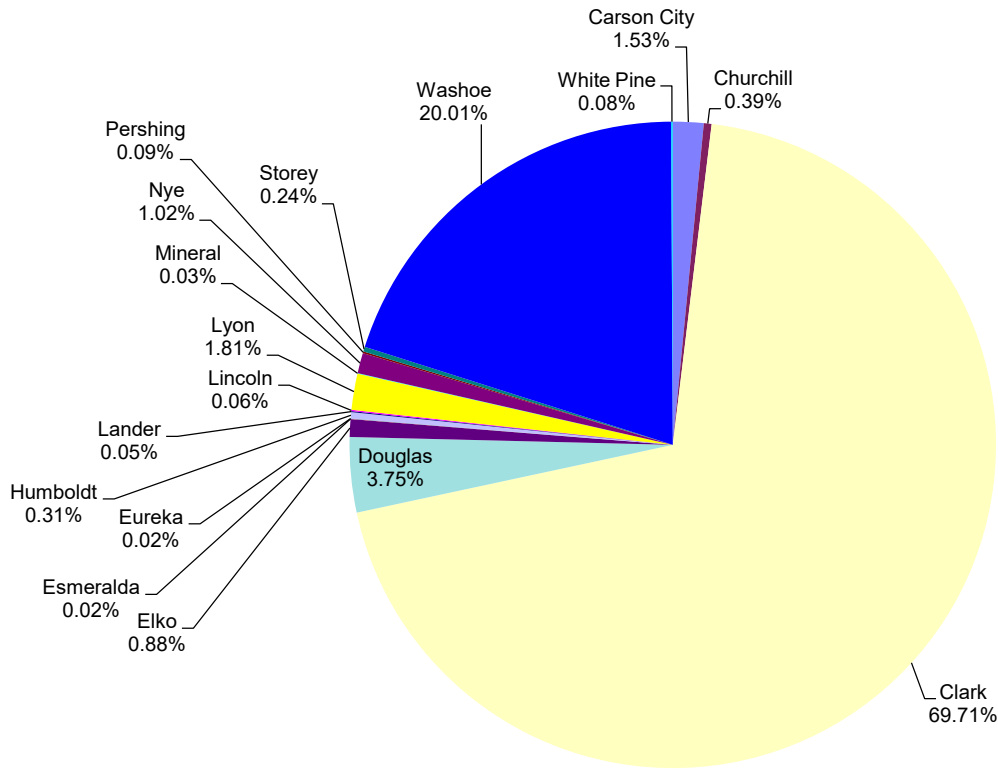
* Based upon agricultural use assessment according to NRS 361A.

ASSESSED VALUATION BY COUNTIES AFTER EXEMPTIONS

COUNTY	FISCAL YEAR 2019-20	FISCAL YEAR 2020-21	CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
CARSON CITY	\$1,764,771,846	\$1,845,381,531	\$ 80,609,685	4.57%
CHURCHILL	848,767,983	878,972,173	30,204,190	3.56%
CLARK	98,211,042,616	105,430,596,240	7,219,553,624	7.35%
DOUGLAS	3,414,016,885	3,650,503,145	236,486,260	6.93%
ELKO	2,087,584,680	2,649,867,609	562,282,929	26.93%
ESMERALDA	91,994,217	87,305,145	(4,689,072)	-5.10%
EUREKA	1,526,166,459	1,962,658,112	436,491,653	28.60%
HUMBOLDT	1,500,245,837	1,705,063,335	204,817,498	13.65%
LANDER	1,426,243,000	1,649,511,469	223,268,469	15.65%
LINCOLN	282,203,221	291,883,985	9,680,764	3.43%
LYON	2,108,111,415	2,355,971,044	247,859,629	11.76%
MINERAL	162,450,126	266,077,472	103,627,346	63.79%
NYE	2,177,543,837	2,123,416,028	(54,127,809)	-2.49%
PERSHING	375,656,537	331,923,811	(43,732,726)	-11.64%
STOREY	1,433,868,903	2,058,704,745	624,835,842	43.58%
WASHOE	19,115,378,251	20,790,046,862	1,674,668,611	8.76%
WHITE PINE	572,833,757	680,035,693	107,201,936	18.71%
TOTAL	\$ 137,098,879,570	\$ 148,757,918,399	\$ 11,659,038,829	8.50%

The above totals may not reflect final State Board of Equalization changes for either fiscal year.

REAL PROPERTY TRANSFER TAX



**Percentage Collection of Transfer Tax
by County FY 21, General Fund Only**

LEGAL CITATION

Chapter 375.023 - 375.026 Nevada Revised Statutes.

IMPOSITION AND RATE

\$1.95 on each \$500 of value, or fraction thereof, on transfer of real property; except in Churchill and Washoe counties which impose \$2.05 and Clark county which imposes \$2.55, on each \$500 of value, or fraction thereof.

CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

\$1.30 to the State General Fund, \$0.55 to Consolidated Tax, and \$0.10 to the Account for Low Income Housing. Only the State General Fund and Consolidated Tax portions are administered by the Department. In addition to this, Churchill and Washoe counties distribute an additional \$0.10 for the Local Government Tax Act and Clark county distributes an additional \$.60 for the School District.

HISTORY

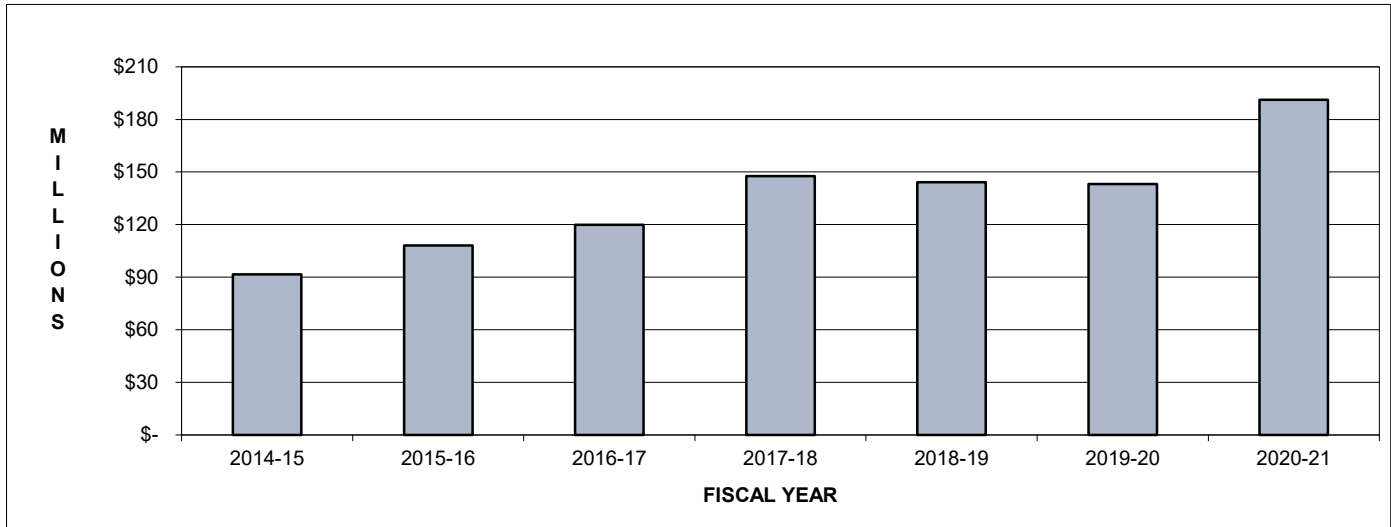
ORIGINALLY ENACTED

Added to NRS in 1967.

**REVISED TO INCLUDE
STATE GENERAL FUND**

2003 Special Session of State Legislature, effective October 1, 2003.

REVENUE GENERATED BY REAL PROPERTY TRANSFER TAX



FISCAL YEAR	GENERAL FUND COLLECTIONS	CONSOLIDATED TAX COLLECTIONS	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2014-15	64,214,342	27,442,337	91,656,679	6.82%
2015-16	75,794,844	32,379,971	108,174,815	17.99%
2016-17	83,957,113	35,881,005	119,838,118	10.81%
2017-18	103,390,400	44,184,526	147,574,926	23.14%
2018-19	101,045,306	43,184,111	144,229,417	-2.26%
2019-20	100,266,873	42,841,399	143,108,273	-0.79%
2020-21	133,907,671	57,245,310	191,152,981	33.62%

**General Fund Collected for Each Quarter
FISCAL YEAR 20-21**

	July - Sept 20 1st Quarter	Oct - Dec 20 2nd Quarter	Jan - Mar 21 3rd Quarter	April - June 21 4th Quarter
	General Fund	General Fund	General Fund	General Fund
Carson City	\$ 379,854	\$ 530,947	\$ 522,576	\$ 619,613
Churchill	\$ 126,215	\$ 125,220	\$ 134,593	\$ 134,073
Clark	\$ 18,529,983	\$ 22,163,040	\$ 21,378,898	\$ 31,280,804
Douglas	\$ 1,512,344	\$ 1,240,430	\$ 1,050,245	\$ 1,222,381
Elko	\$ 283,220	\$ 300,854	\$ 243,072	\$ 355,137
Esmeralda	\$ 2,783	\$ 1,722	\$ 3,532	\$ 15,925
Eureka	\$ 4,798	\$ 4,825	\$ 3,129	\$ 7,737
Humboldt	\$ 95,077	\$ 110,888	\$ 76,441	\$ 131,761
Lander	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 44,663	\$ 26,499
Lincoln	\$ 24,533	\$ 13,565	\$ 11,133	\$ 35,547
Lyon	\$ 656,953	\$ 554,775	\$ 515,747	\$ 691,360
Mineral	\$ 7,663	\$ 9,849	\$ 6,577	\$ 10,136
Nye	\$ 310,689	\$ 284,388	\$ 279,788	\$ 486,386
Pershing	\$ 53,226	\$ 20,427	\$ 18,504	\$ 24,342
Storey	\$ 74,462	\$ 64,542	\$ 49,462	\$ 131,255
Washoe	\$ 6,288,266	\$ 7,052,605	\$ 5,473,622	\$ 7,984,717
White Pine	\$ 25,224	\$ 27,856	\$ 22,532	\$ 34,260
TOTAL FOR QUARTER	\$ 28,375,289	\$ 32,505,934	\$ 29,834,513	\$ 43,191,935
CUMULATIVE BY QUARTER	\$ 28,375,289	\$ 60,881,223	\$ 90,715,736	\$ 133,907,671

NET PROCEEDS OF MINERALS

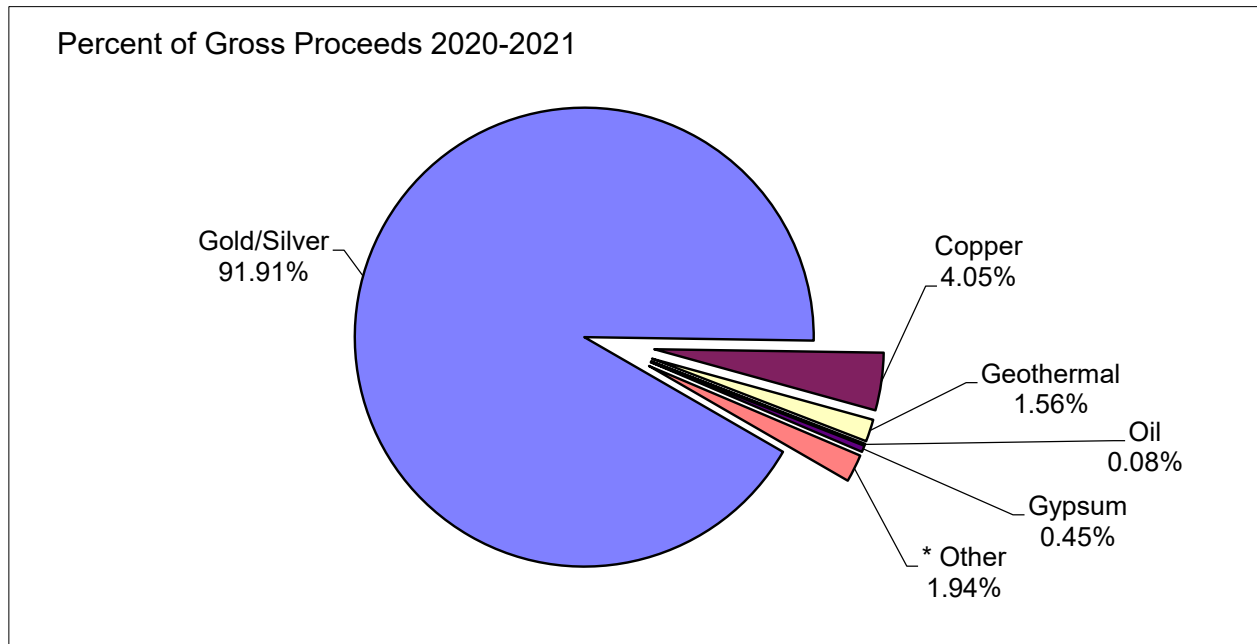
The Nevada Department of Taxation determines the tax on the net proceeds of minerals pursuant to NRS Chapter 362. Producers annually report the gross yield of each separate extractive operation as well as expenses related to the extraction, processing, transportation, and marketing of the mineral. Royalty recipients report only the amount of royalties received. The Department calculates the net proceeds by deducting allowable expenses from the gross yield.

The tax rate on the net proceeds of each operation depends on the ratio of the net proceeds to the gross proceeds as provided in NRS 362.140. The maximum tax rate is five percent, applied to net proceeds in excess of \$4,000,000 annually and to all royalties. Taxpayers are required to estimate current year taxes. The Department certifies and bills the net proceeds tax due each year on April 20th, with final payment due by May

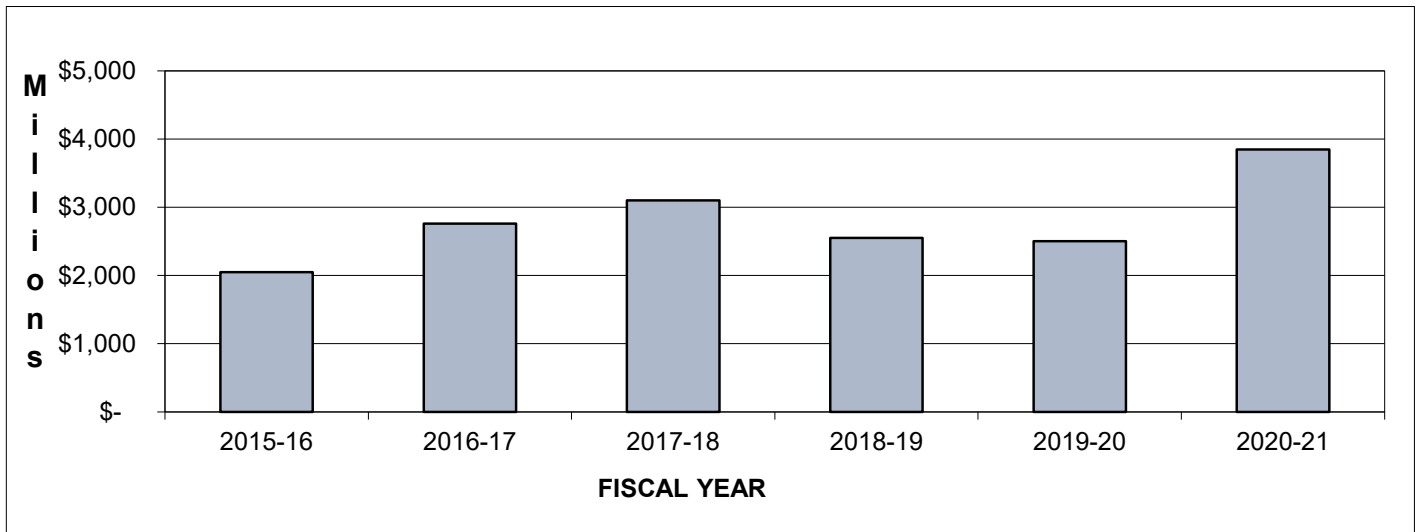
Percent of Total Gross Proceeds by Mineral Type

Mineral Type	Percent of Total Gross Proceeds 2017-18	Percent of Total Gross Proceeds 2018-19	Percent of Total Gross Proceeds 2019-20	Percent of Total Gross Proceeds 2020-21
Gold/Silver	91.22%	90.27%	90.37%	91.91%
Copper	4.62%	4.91%	4.63%	4.05%
Geothermal	1.08%	1.19%	1.66%	1.56%
Oil	0.15%	0.21%	0.15%	0.08%
Gypsum	0.49%	0.34%	0.38%	0.45%
* Other	2.44%	3.08%	2.81%	1.94%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

* Other includes: Building Stone, Clay, Copper, Dolomite, Feldspar, Gemstones, Salt, and other miscellaneous minerals.



ACTUAL NET PROCEEDS OF MINERALS ASSESSED VALUATIONS



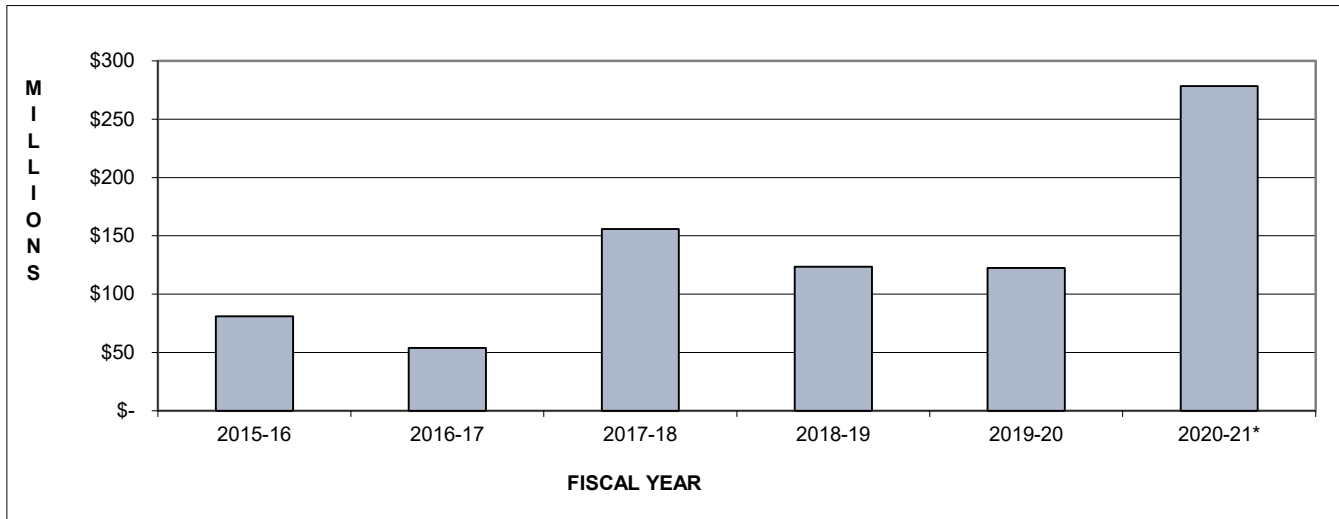
FISCAL YEAR	ACTUAL ASSESSED VALUATION*	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	FISCAL YEAR	ACTUAL ASSESSED VALUATION*	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2015-16	\$ 2,051,175,348	-1.54%	2018-19	\$ 2,552,569,932	-17.72%
2016-17	2,759,094,689	34.51%	2019-20	2,505,584,613	-1.84%
2017-18	3,102,177,308	12.43%	2020-21	3,848,288,914	53.59%

*Based on actual calendar year reports to the Department.

COUNTY	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Carson City	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Churchill	16,736,897	22,856,524	24,239,893	34,666,081	45,495,911	56,084,492
Clark	11,854,088	19,194,584	11,152,239	10,243,607	8,761,848	7,894,791
Douglas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elko	113,598,205	268,891,594	370,558,877	229,804,299	205,900,991	570,063,381
Esmeralda	12,165,465	19,318,090	26,361,164	45,000,680	17,254,962	11,373,434
Eureka	577,429,126	723,145,100	337,706,513	426,133,593	750,168,022	1,178,274,204
Humboldt	390,911,096	530,588,705	435,706,803	370,284,868	559,923,133	717,493,887
Lander	650,670,413	859,877,669	1,353,714,849	932,022,586	669,841,349	867,008,676
Lincoln	148,201	2,408	2,131	1,637	2,214	2,713
Lyon	4,645,134	5,038,179	3,022,115	1,774,499	1,039,457	1,576,038
Mineral	9,124,214	10,322,533	4,699,713	8,687,121	492,607	29,065,504
Nye	147,413,904	167,917,613	276,480,078	190,962,862	166,092,891	208,240,752
Pershing	52,509,608	33,608,359	45,038,283	38,155,406	16,734,187	23,365,588
Storey	3,871,536	985,302	927,293	786,730	1,027,296	846,707
Washoe	3,707,380	4,512,090	2,589,726	1,581,237	1,580,724	2,703,827
White Pine	56,390,081	92,835,940	209,977,631	262,464,725	61,269,022	174,294,920
TOTAL	\$ 2,051,175,348	\$ 2,759,094,689	\$ 3,102,177,308	\$ 2,552,569,932	\$ 2,505,584,613	\$ 3,848,288,914

Adjustments for County and State Board of Equalization pending decisions, and pending or unresolved audits, are not reflected.

NET PROCEEDS OF MINERALS TAX REVENUE COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION



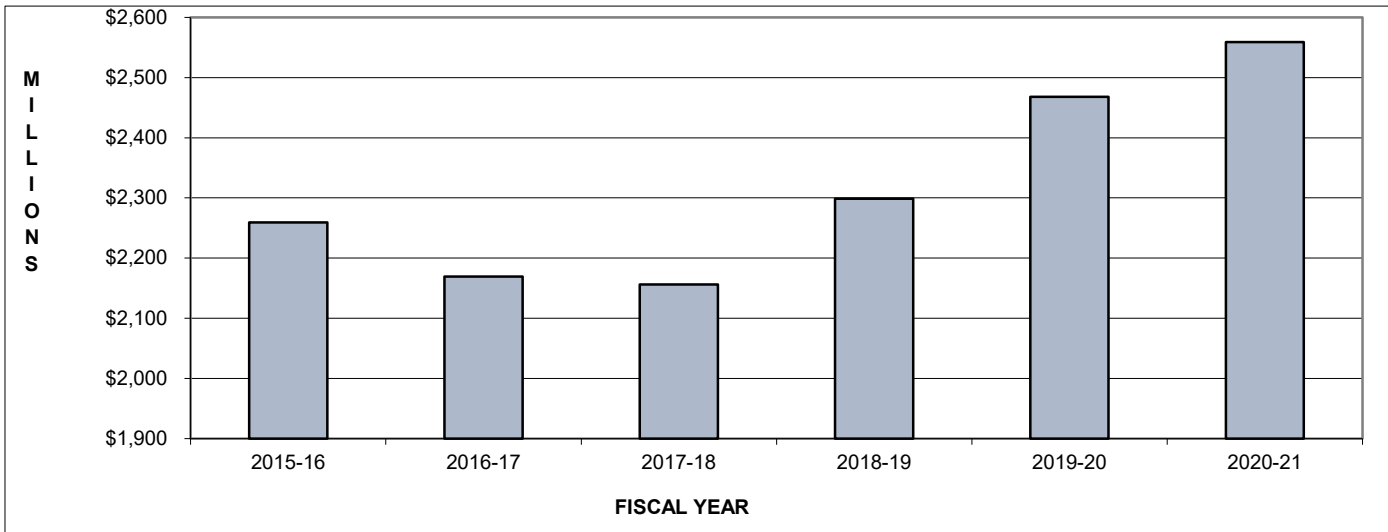
FISCAL YEAR	TAX REVENUE	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	FISCAL YEAR	TAX REVENUE	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2015-16	80,904,679	-23.11%	2018-19	123,582,585	-20.75%
2016-17	53,910,364	-33.37%	2019-20	122,449,659	-0.92%
2017-18	155,938,531	189.26%	2020-21*	278,504,093	127.44%

*Distribution of \$89,054,242 For FY 2021-22 included in actual Net Proceeds for Fiscal Year 2020-21 (NRS362.170)

NET PROCEEDS OF MINERALS TAX DISTRIBUTION FISCAL YEAR 2020-2021

COUNTY	Prior Year Billings	2020-21 Billings	2021-22 Projections	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
Carson City	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Churchill	79	1,365,072	-	1,365,151
Clark	6,838	192,846	-	199,684
Douglas	-	-	-	-
Elko	-	15,020,198	-	15,020,198
Esmeralda	-	316,809	-	316,809
Eureka	14,070	20,051,647	-	20,065,717
Humboldt	2,256	14,385,232	-	14,387,488
Lander	161,060	27,506,988	-	27,668,048
Lincoln	0	36	-	36
Lyon	-	46,469	-	46,469
Mineral	-	797,802	-	797,802
Nye	373,743	7,224,336	-	7,598,079
Pershing	-	607,192	-	607,192
Storey	-	28,015	-	28,015
Washoe	64	67,016	-	67,080
White Pine	133,931	6,082,893	-	6,216,823
TOTAL COUNTY DISTRIBUTION	\$ 692,040	\$ 93,692,551	\$ -	\$ 94,384,591
State Debt Service Fund	37,994	6,474,349	-	6,512,343
State General Fund	294,604	88,258,313	89,054,242	177,607,159
State General Fund (Penalties & Interest)	-	-	-	-
Postage	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	\$ 1,024,638	\$ 188,425,213	\$ 89,054,242	\$ 278,504,093

MINING PROPERTIES - ASSESSED VALUATIONS



FISCAL YEAR	ASSESSED VALUATION	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	FISCAL YEAR	ASSESSED VALUATION	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2015-16	\$ 2,259,222,128	0.47%	2018-19	\$ 2,298,923,614	6.62%
2016-17	2,169,338,249	-3.98%	2019-20	2,468,106,649	7.36%
2017-18	2,156,243,400	-0.60%	2020-21	2,558,911,415	3.68%

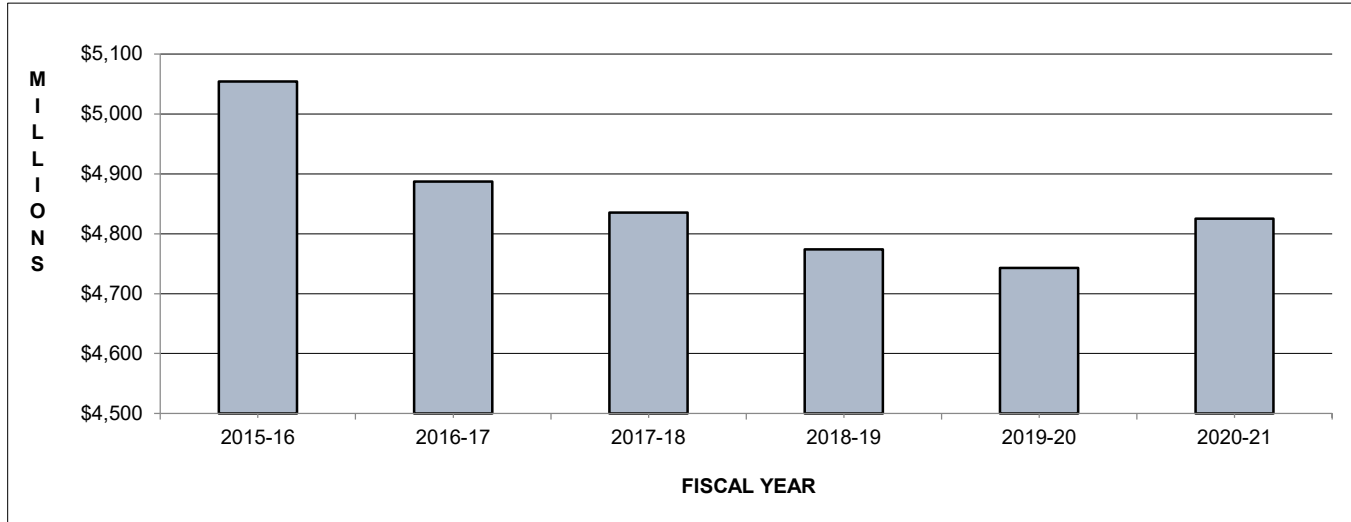
The secured, unsecured, and supplemental assessments form the values for the fiscal years above.

The Department of Taxation is required to appraise all mining improvements and personal property in accordance with NRS 362.100(1b). The appraisals shown here are transmitted to the County Assessors who then apply adjustments, abatements, tax caps or land values.

COUNTY	FISCAL YEAR 2019-20		FISCAL YEAR 2020-21	
	NUMBER OF APPRAISALS	ASSESSED VALUATION*	NUMBER OF APPRAISALS	ASSESSED VALUATION*
Carson City	0	\$ -	0	\$ -
Churchill	14	117,562,367	13	117,696,727
Clark	13	16,230,673	12	17,032,832
Douglas	0	-	0	-
Elko	33	214,018,499	30	218,365,707
Esmeralda	9	14,860,937	9	16,572,903
Eureka	24	586,228,462	27	562,700,917
Humboldt	24	291,648,363	23	297,645,424
Lander	19	468,002,177	20	489,634,632
Lincoln	3	329,946	2	414,238
Lyon	9	46,522,187	11	125,632,431
Mineral	8	26,710,070	8	26,830,159
Nye	29	277,695,943	27	292,963,404
Pershing	12	116,461,066	14	106,326,671
Storey	3	5,507,997	3	8,854,449
Washoe	5	62,027,462	6	66,624,438
White Pine	9	224,300,502	9	211,616,484
TOTAL	214	2,468,106,649	214	2,558,911,415

*May include adjustments for County and State Boards of Equalization through 2020.

**2020 - 2021 TAX YEAR
INTERSTATE AND INTERCOUNTY VALUATIONS
(ASSESSED VALUE)**



ASSESSMENT YEAR	VALUATION	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	ASSESSMENT YEAR	VALUATION	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2015-16	\$ 5,054,343,597	2.10%	2018-19	\$ 4,774,119,250	-1.27%
2016-17	4,887,343,868	-3.30%	2019-20	4,743,095,305	-0.65%
2017-18	4,835,462,047	-1.06%	2020-21	4,824,953,163	1.73%

**CENTRALLY ASSESSED UNITARY AND CONSTRUCTION WORK IN PROGRESS
TAX DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2020 - 2021**

COUNTY	SECURED UTILITIES & 6-Mo CWIP	PRIVATE CARLINES	UNSECURED 12-Mo CWIP and PET	TOTAL TAX
Carson City	\$ 1,245,209	\$ -	\$ 96,575	\$ 1,341,785
Churchill	2,270,623	6,905	81,936	2,359,463
Clark	58,918,788	15,639	2,967,835	61,902,261
Douglas	1,170,244	-	70,481	1,240,725
Elko	9,394,394	31,325	106,087	9,531,806
Esmeralda	906,392	-	22,426	928,818
Eureka	721,623	3,801	19,917	745,340
Humboldt	5,604,253	13,308	66,821	5,684,382
Lander	1,934,030	5,752	65,977	2,005,759
Lincoln	2,383,201	12,385	23,285	2,418,871
Lyon	3,049,011	5,153	169,119	3,223,283
Mineral	1,930,368	-	57,596	1,987,964
Nye	3,416,145	-	152,634	3,568,779
Pershing	2,448,882	11,140	95,492	2,555,514
Storey	3,134,098	1,332	164,611	3,300,040
Washoe	11,765,701	15,723	501,816	12,283,239
White Pine	806,034	-	29,572	835,605
Total County Distribution	\$ 111,098,995	\$ 122,461	\$ 4,692,179	\$ 115,913,636
State Debt Service Fund	6,662,199	7,783	272,836	6,942,818
State General Fund - P&I	12,188	-	-	12,188
Postage	-	-	-	-
NV Dept of Energy Fund	551,444	-	386	551,830
TOTAL	\$ 118,324,827	\$ 130,244	\$ 4,965,400	\$ 123,420,472

2020 - 2021 TAX YEAR
Secured Tax Roll Summary
Assessed Values - Centrally Assessed Properties

	Airlines		Electrics		Gas/Pipelines		Railroads		Communications		Total By County
	Unitary	6 Mo. CWIP	Unitary	6 Mo. CWIP	Unitary	6 Mo. CWIP	Unitary	6 Mo. CWIP	Unitary	6 Mo. CWIP	
Carson City	\$ 351,116	\$ 1	\$ 17,184,770	\$ 470,496	\$ 23,499,025	\$ 779,936	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,017,205	\$ 2,177	\$ 43,304,726
Churchill	7,022,601	-	47,809,467	1,898,490	17,639,334	401,710	23,005,253	9,821	3,437	-	97,790,113
Clark	262,359,748	150,820	1,879,247,310	31,621,879	310,122,809	7,016,039	54,307,371	23,339	27,195,423	321,851	2,572,366,589
Douglas	1,292,904	2	32,748,211	896,601	6,968,638	231,290	-	-	6,750,107	-	48,887,753
Elko	3,702,538	9,394	50,989,554	1,117,832	185,099,527	398,936	103,655,695	44,063	15,223,360	50,130	360,291,029
Esmeralda	18,203,689	5,441	13,074,417	386,746	-	-	-	-	141,269	-	31,811,562
Eureka	4,085,984	1,212	24,325,444	414,865	3,457,325	50,126	19,992,080	8,486	83,574	-	52,419,096
Humboldt	5,321,700	17,086	54,990,387	1,041,220	149,175,409	380,679	56,321,036	23,929	1,680,529	28,929	268,980,904
Lander	6,625,589	14,526	47,316,007	847,623	2,064,331	68,515	16,139,586	6,855	62,824	-	73,145,856
Lincoln	9,612,612	28,326	56,507,750	226,986	18,587,268	63,696	39,489,119	16,970	2,862,275	43,575	127,438,577
Lyon	5,511,815	3,936	58,986,611	1,686,942	20,788,421	602,741	15,421,071	6,610	1,401,373	-	104,409,519
Mineral	9,939,915	8,685	72,260,136	592,634	795,325	26,397	-	-	12,402	-	83,635,494
Nye	47,483,212	50,965	83,929,941	2,961,734	807,875	26,814	-	-	985,278	889	136,246,708
Pershing	3,645,550	10,677	41,452,493	887,058	14,504,588	481,409	33,929,953	14,414	83,472	-	95,009,614
Storey	2,434,811	747	81,553,960	2,232,836	5,576,733	37,534	3,618,466	1,537	11,536	-	95,468,160
Washoe	35,902,079	14,007	151,616,129	4,246,556	147,871,383	1,684,979	47,766,920	20,376	9,915,934	57,450	399,095,813
White Pine	6,387,150	8,376	56,925,420	262,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,582,946
Total	\$ 429,883,013	\$ 324,200	\$ 2,770,918,005	\$51,792,500	\$ 906,957,992	\$ 12,250,800	\$ 413,646,550	\$ 176,400	\$ 67,429,999	\$ 505,000	\$ 4,653,884,459

**2020 - 2021 TAX YEAR
UNSECURED TAX ROLL SUMMARY
ASSESSED VALUES CENTRALLY ASSESSED PROPERTIES**

	Unsecured Airlines	Private Carlines	Property Escaping Taxation	Twelve Month CWIP*					Total 12 Mo CWIP
				Airlines	Electrics	Gas/Pipeline	Railroad	Communication	
Carson City	\$ 180,691	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2	\$ 1,016,983	\$ 1,628,766	\$ -	\$ 11,356	\$ 2,657,106
Churchill	5,710	255,633	-	-	2,142,782	843,564	24,157	-	3,010,504
Clark	11,288,566	597,877	-	292,993	82,509,385	14,689,229	57,407	1,174,121	98,723,135
Douglas	51,707	-	-	6	1,938,016	483,011	-	-	2,421,033
Elko	389,551	1,158,595	-	23,376	2,242,592	830,975	108,383	233,171	3,438,496
Esmeralda	5,710	-	-	13,879	767,439	-	-	-	781,318
Eureka	36,303	223,888	-	3,017	983,554	104,679	20,875	-	1,112,124
Humboldt	44,055	629,956	-	42,518	2,089,390	793,196	58,860	39,679	3,023,644
Lander	38,841	180,609	-	36,147	1,830,793	143,083	16,861	-	2,026,884
Lincoln	4,283	434,741	-	70,490	495,070	90,857	41,743	129,870	828,030
Lyon	1,322	170,404	-	9,938	4,106,039	1,260,937	16,258	-	5,393,173
Mineral	10,239	-	-	21,998	1,562,951	55,126	-	-	1,640,075
Nye	36,745	-	-	127,662	4,601,788	55,996	-	2,649	4,788,095
Pershing	1,428	379,584	-	26,569	2,160,533	1,005,343	35,454	-	3,227,898
Storey	-	40,473	-	1,932	4,826,307	81,940	3,782	88,348	5,002,308
Washoe	474,611	-	-	8,631	10,505,057	3,541,900	50,120	852,806	14,958,513
White Pine	25,238	531,343	-	20,843	817,422	-	-	-	838,265
Total	\$ 12,595,000	\$ 4,603,104	\$ -	\$ 700,000	\$ 124,596,100	\$ 25,608,600	\$ 433,900	\$ 2,532,000	\$ 153,870,600

*CWIP = Construction Work in Progress

Pursuant to NRS 361.321, construction work-in-progress (CWIP) must be included on the central assessment roll.

**2020 - 2021 TAX YEAR
CENTRALLY ASSESSED UTILITIES TAX ROLL SUMMARY**

	Secured Unitary Assessments	Secured 6 Mo. CWIP * Assessments	Unsecured Airline Assessments	Unsecured Carline Assessments	Unsecured PET ** Assessments	Unsecured 12 Mo. CWIP* Assessments	Combined Number of Assessments	Secured Total Value Assessments	Unsecured Total Value Assessments	Combined Total Value Assessments
Carson City	12	4	4		0	4	24	\$ 43,304,726	\$ 2,837,798	\$ 46,142,524
Churchill	22	6	1	223	0	7	259	\$ 97,790,113	\$ 3,271,846	101,061,959
Clark	49	20	7	220	0	20	316	\$ 2,572,366,589	\$ 110,609,578	2,682,976,167
Douglas	12	3	2		0	3	20	\$ 48,887,753	\$ 2,472,740	51,360,493
Elko	28	14	3	223	0	13	281	\$ 360,291,029	\$ 4,986,642	365,277,671
Esmeralda	10	3	1		0	4	18	\$ 31,811,562	\$ 787,028	32,598,590
Eureka	19	7	1	223	0	7	257	\$ 52,419,096	\$ 1,372,316	53,791,412
Humboldt	17	9	3	223	0	8	260	\$ 268,980,904	\$ 3,697,655	272,678,559
Lander	19	6	2	223	0	6	256	\$ 73,145,856	\$ 2,246,335	75,392,191
Lincoln	18	8	1	220	0	7	254	\$ 127,438,577	\$ 1,267,053	128,705,630
Lyon	26	7	1	223	0	9	266	\$ 104,409,519	\$ 5,564,899	109,974,418
Mineral	18	6	2		0	7	33	\$ 83,635,494	\$ 1,650,314	85,285,808
Nye	22	9	2		0	10	43	\$ 136,246,708	\$ 4,824,839	141,071,547
Pershing	17	6	1	223	0	6	253	\$ 95,009,614	\$ 3,608,910	98,618,524
Storey	20	5	0	223	0	8	256	\$ 95,468,160	\$ 5,042,780	100,510,940
Washoe	41	13	4	223	0	13	294	\$ 399,095,813	\$ 15,433,124	414,528,937
White Pine	13	4	3		0	4	24	\$ 63,582,946	\$ 1,394,846	64,977,792
Total	363	130	38	2,447	0	136	3,114	4,653,884,459	171,068,704	4,824,953,163

* Construction Work in Progress

** Property Escaping Taxation

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE SECTION

The purpose of the Local Government Finance section is to oversee the financial administration of Nevada's counties, cities, schools and special districts. For the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2020, this consisted of overseeing the financial activities of 17 counties, 18 incorporated cities, 47 unincorporated towns, 17 school districts, 161 special districts including 3 multi-county districts.

The major areas of responsibility of the section are contained within the provisions of the Local Government Budget & Finance Act (NRS 354.470 to 354.626, inclusive). The areas include overseeing the revenue limitations, indebtedness, budgets and audits of local governments. The section's functional responsibilities within each area include the following:

REVENUE LIMITATIONS

Taxes

Establish and monitor the maximum allowed revenue a local government may receive from property taxes.

Compile, calculate and prepare proforma projections of revenue a local government may receive from property taxes.

Calculate and prepare property tax rates to be certified by the Nevada Tax Commission.

Prepare and publish the Property Tax Rates Publication for Nevada Local Governments.

Fees for Licenses and Permits

Prescribe guidelines for calculating fee increases for business licenses and building permits.

Monitor for compliance the adoption or increase of fees for business licenses and building permits.

INDEBTEDNESS

Medium Term Obligations

Review and approve or disapprove medium term financing requests including lease/purchase obligations. The approval or disapproval is based upon the probable ability of the local government to repay the debt.

Annual Indebtedness Report

Analyze, for reasonableness, the annual indebtedness information submitted by the local governments.

Compile, prepare and publish the Annual Local Government Indebtedness Report.

BUDGETS

Examine, review, and approve local government budgets based on compliance or noncompliance with statutes and regulations. The examination procedures include but are not limited to the following:

1. Review in detail the form, classification and content of the local governments' estimated resources and expenditures/expenses;
2. Review and verify reported actual prior year resources and expenditures/expenses with the amounts contained in the local governments' audited financial statements.

The examination and approval process applies to tentative, final, amended and augmented budgets.

Prepare and provide local governments with a written certificate of compliance or a written notice of lack of compliance regarding their submitted budget documents.

Local Government Finance Section (con't)

AUDITS

Review annual independent audits of local governments to determine whether the audits comply with regulations adopted pursuant to NRS 354.594.

Refer to the State Board of Accountancy audits which do not adhere to regulations adopted pursuant to NRS 354.594.

Identify all statute and regulation violations reported within each audit.

Evaluate and monitor each local government's plan to correct the identified statute and regulation violations.

In addition, the Local Government Finance Division determines and advises local government officers of regulations, procedures and report forms for compliance with the Local Government Budget and Finance Act. The Division makes such determinations after hearing the advice and recommendations of the Committee on Local Government Finance.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

BUDGETED (ESTIMATED) EXPENDITURES-EXPENSES*

	FISCAL YEAR 2020-2021					
COUNTY	SCHOOL	CITIES	TOWNS	DISTRICTS	TOTAL	
Carson City	\$ 158,170,765	\$ 116,870,341	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,582,828	\$ 281,623,934
Churchill	60,994,848	47,287,764	32,879,415	-	(101,196)	141,060,831
Clark	8,278,161,887	4,512,985,938	2,863,566,669	12,314,738	2,987,982,637	18,655,011,869
Douglas	92,261,636	84,310,851	-	9,808,786	86,683,044	273,064,317
Elko	88,939,078	159,294,877	99,055,281	3,809,969	13,304,908	364,404,113
Esmeralda	9,255,489	3,249,877	-	895,511	-	13,400,877
Eureka	32,227,385	15,228,858	-	2,697,800	927,650	51,081,693
Humboldt	43,432,491	47,904,502	15,844,638	-	66,224,239	173,405,870
Lander	69,524,732	18,072,792	-	3,299,073	17,885,226	108,781,823
Lincoln	17,054,913	17,972,127	3,202,279	801,872	13,848,868	52,880,059
Lyon	84,310,365	116,169,285	45,040,373	-	24,429,257	269,949,280
Mineral	11,835,891	11,715,080	-	2,290,730	16,815,713	42,657,414
Nye	95,440,388	106,137,929	-	37,289,079	7,648,405	246,515,801
Pershing	18,406,921	15,472,393	2,209,772	88,760	16,146,477	52,324,323
Storey	37,392,900	20,386,409	-	-	12,091,523	69,870,832
Washoe	659,501,753	1,052,332,200	632,740,265	-	590,759,598	2,935,333,816
White Pine	55,063,725	23,508,175	9,370,478	231,177	35,903,306	124,076,861
Multicounty Districts	-	-	-	-	4,958,035	4,958,035
TOTALS	\$9,811,975,167	\$ 6,368,899,398	\$ 3,703,909,170	\$73,527,495	\$ 3,902,090,518	\$ 23,860,401,748

* Source: Final budgets filed June 1, 2020

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information regarding this publication,
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