

# INTOXICATING LIQUOR: LICENSES AND TAXES

## NRS 369

### DEFINITIONS

Liquor: (Specific NRS 369.040)

A liquid containing 1/2 of 1 percent or more of alcohol by volume that is used for beverage purposes.

Importer: (Specific NRS 369.030)

The person having first possession of alcohol in the State of Nevada after completion of the act of importation.

Wholesaler: (Specific NRS 369.130)

A person licensed to sell liquor to retail liquor stores or other wholesalers (in the State of Nevada), but not to the consumer.

Supplier/Certificate of Compliance Holder: (Specific NRS 369.111, 430)

The first person having ownership of alcohol in the United States, holding a valid certificate of compliance to ship to Nevada importers, and/or directly to Nevada consumers.

Retail Liquor Store: (Specific NRS 369.090)

An establishment (tavern, lounge, package sales store, restaurant, grocery store, etc.) where alcoholic beverages are sold to the consumer.

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Nevada intoxicating liquor laws control and regulate the distribution of liquor within the borders of Nevada by use of the three tier system. Under this system, suppliers (certificate of compliance holders) can sell only to importer/wholesalers located in the State of Nevada. In turn, the importer/wholesaler can sell only to the retailer, and not to the public or at the retail level. Further, retailers must purchase only from wholesalers (NRS 369.487) and may not legally purchase for resale from other retailers or directly from suppliers.

Alcoholic beverages may be transported into the state of Nevada only by a licensed common carrier, regularly operating contract carrier, or licensed Nevada Importer/wholesaler who has a special permit for the transporting vehicle. Importation into Nevada must be made to the licensed Importer/wholesaler warehouse and to no other place. Wholesale liquor business and storage must be conducted only from a licensed Importer/wholesaler warehouse.

### NEVADA THREE TIER SYSTEM

1. Supplier (Certificate of Compliance Holder) may ship/sell only to Nevada importers, holders of a permissible person permit, and/or directly to Nevada consumers.
2. Importer/Wholesaler may sell only to retailers and other wholesalers.
3. Retailer may purchase from wholesaler only and cannot legally sell to or buy from other retailers. Sales must be at the retail level to the general public only.

## SUPPLIERS/CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE HOLDERS

- A \$50 license fee is due upon initial application for the certificate of compliance, along with a \$50 per year annual renewal fee (NRS 369.430) and a copy of the Federal Basic Permit issued by the Department of Treasury - TTB. The certificate is renewed by July 1 of each calendar year.
- Once the license is received, a Liquor Wholesaler Designation and Acceptance Form (EXC-C023) must be filed with the Department.
- Suppliers are required to file, by the 10th of each month, a report (EXC-F008) listing all invoice numbers and the total gallons of beer, wine and/or liquor for shipments made to Nevada importer/wholesalers for the previous month.
- A person engaged in the business of manufacturing, blending or bottling of alcoholic beverage shall not engage in the business of importing, wholesaling or retailing by investment, loan or extension of credit (NRS 597.210).

## IMPORTER/WHOLESALERS

Persons desiring to become licensed importer/wholesalers must first secure a warehouse located within the state. They then should present a Nevada state liquor license application to either the county commissioners or incorporated city governing body for approval (NRS 369.190). All applicants must also submit a copy of the application to the Department of Taxation along with security deposit, a copy of the Federal Basic Permit issued by the Federal Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) and a copy of the fictitious firm name certificate. If approved, the county or incorporated city will forward the application to the Department of Taxation for final approval. Once application has been approved the fees can be submitted to the Department of Taxation. Once all required documents and fees are in place the Nevada state liquor license will be issued.

### ANNUAL FEES (NRS 369.300)

Importation of beer	150.00
Wholesale of beer	75.00
Importation of beer, wine and liquor	500.00
Wholesale of beer, wine and liquor	250.00
Wine-maker's license	75.00
Brewer's license	75.00
Brew-pub license	75.00
Craft Distiller's license	75.00

### BONDING REQUIREMENTS (NRS 369.350)

Beer only	10,000.00
Beer, wine and liquor	50,000.00
Brewer or Winemaker	1,000.00

To obtain and retain a Nevada importer or wholesaler license, the licensee must agree to maintain a warehouse pursuant to any regulations of the county the warehouse is located. Additionally, each importer must maintain at all times alcoholic beverage with a wholesale value of at least \$1,000 (NRS 369.400).

Importer/wholesalers cannot, under the three tier system, be involved in any of the following (NRS 369.485):

1. Loaning of money or anything else of value to a retailer.
2. Investing of money, directly or indirectly, in a retail store.
3. Furnishing or providing premises, buildings, bar or equipment to retailers.
4. Participation, directly or indirectly, in the operation of a retail liquor store.



6. Does Nevada become involved in franchise disputes or lawsuits?

No. Please refer to NRS 597 for franchise laws.

7. I would like to open a bar in Nevada. What are the license fees and alcoholic beverage control laws in Nevada?

Nevada has no Alcoholic Beverage Control Law (commonly called ABC Law). We do not control the labeling, advertising, or retail outlets of liquor or liquor establishments. Any person desiring to open a retail establishment should contact the city or county clerk or local law enforcement authorities in the area where they want to locate.

8. Who pays the liquor excise tax in Nevada?

The tax is paid by the Nevada licensed importer, which is assessed at the time the merchandise, is received; or the tax is paid by the Nevada licensed manufacturer at the time of production.

### COMMON TAXPAYER ERRORS

The following are the most common taxpayer errors made with regard to the collection, reporting and payment of liquor excise taxes.

1. Taking the 0.25 percent early payment allowance when not applicable. If the tax return is postmarked after the 15<sup>th</sup> of the month, the discount is not allowed.
2. Not taking the 0.25 percent early payment allowance when applicable. If the tax return is postmarked on or before the 15<sup>th</sup> of the month the taxpayer is entitled to a 0.5 percent early payment allowance.
3. Paying the liquor excise taxes late. The liquor excise taxes are due on or before the 20<sup>th</sup> day of the month following the importation of the alcoholic beverage and/or the manufacture of the alcoholic beverages, whichever is applicable. If the taxes are paid on the 21<sup>st</sup> or later, the taxes are subject to a 10 percent penalty, and interest at the rate of 0.75 percent per month.
4. Not submitting required documentation to support the tax return.
  - Importer/Wholesalers are required to provide a listing of the suppliers with their certificate of compliance numbers from whom they purchased alcoholic beverages, the date of purchase, invoice number and total gallons purchased. Not filling out credit forms with attached documentation for credit allowed for breakage, export and sales to the military or airlines.
  - Nevada manufacturers; brew pubs, breweries and wineries are required to submit copies of their federal excise tax returns as documentation to support the payment of the Nevada liquor excise tax on monthly production.
5. All liquor excise taxes can also be **paid** online; however, the returns still need to be submitted to the Carson City Office. At this time excise tax returns cannot be completed online.