

MINUTES OF THE  
MEETING OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE  
ON TAXATION

SIXTY-FIRST SESSION  
NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE  
February 10, 1981

The Senate Committee on Taxation was called to order by Chairman Keith Ashworth, at 2:28 p.m., Tuesday, February 10, 1981, in Room 213 of the Legislative Building, Carson City, Nevada. Exhibit A is the Meeting Agenda. Exhibit B is the Attendance Roster.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Senator Keith Ashworth, Chairman  
Senator Norman D. Glaser, Vice Chairman  
Senator Don Ashworth  
Senator Virgil M. Getto  
Senator James N. Kosinski

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT:

Senator Floyd R. Lamb  
Senator William J. Raggio

GUEST LEGISLATOR:

Senator William H. Hernstadt

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Ed Shorr, Deputy Fiscal Analyst  
Colleen Crum, Committee Secretary

The chairman said he would read Bill Draft Requests for possible committee introduction. If there were no objections the bills would be introduced.

There were no objections to the introduction of the following bills:

- \* BDR 32-946: Revises method of appraising certain property and changes fiscal year for which property taxes are paid.

\* ( S.B. 217 )

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- BDR 32-750: Revises method of appraising certain property and changes fiscal year for which property taxes are paid.
- ° BDR 32-1274: Makes substantial revisions relating to property tax, sales tax and other taxes.

SENATE BILL NO. 162

Senator Hernstadt, who originally requested the bill, explained that the bill exempts sales tax on eye glasses, other ophthalmic devices and prosthetic devices. Considering that the cost of artificial limbs can run as high as \$2000.00, a 3.5 percent sales tax amounts to a sizeable additional cost to the buyer. If the sales tax is increased to 6 percent as proposed by the governor, the impact would be even greater. This bill is consistent with the measure passed by the people of this state several years ago which took the sales tax off prescription drugs. He submitted statistics detailing states which exempt tax on ophthalmic or prosthetic devices. (See Exhibit C.)

Senator Hernstadt submitted BDR 32-386, requested by Senator Wilbur Faiss, for consideration. BDR 32-386 applies a broader sales tax exemption. It would exempt any auditory, orthopedic, ophthalmic, ocular, and other prosthetic device or appliance for human use and articles in the nature of crutches, canes, braces and similar devices. (See Exhibit D.)

Senator Hernstadt stated he was amenable to amending the broader language contained in BDR 32-386 into Senate Bill No. 162. He urged placing the issue on the June 2, 1981 ballot rather than the November 2, 1982 ballot.

Mr. Walter Benecke of the Burge-Lloyd Surgical Company in Reno spoke in support of the bill. He submitted statistics showing cities and counties which impose a retail sales tax. (See Exhibit E.) He felt the broad application in BDR 32-386 should be amended into Senate Bill No. 162.

Mr. Benecke questioned the wording which would appear on the ballot, as stated on page 3, lines 45-50 in Senate Bill No. 162.

° (S.B. 219) ° (S.B. 218)

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He interpreted the language as saying that a dispensing optician would have to dispense the prosthetic device.

The chairman explained the bill says the question must be presented in "substantially" the same form. It does not necessarily have to be worded exactly as it appears in the bill.

Senator Glaser asked why the language "dispensing opticians" was required. The chairman explained opticians dispense other items for the care of the eye than eye glasses.

Senator Don Ashworth felt it shouldn't matter who dispenses the eye glasses. The ophthalmic device should be free from taxation, no matter who dispenses it. He suggested striking the words "by dispensing opticians", on page three lines 48 and 49.

Mr. Dennis W. Danforth of Benson Opticians explained that presently ophthalmologists and optometrists who dispense their own eyewear do not have to charge sales tax. Dispensing opticians are classified as retailers and must charge sales tax on eyewear.

Senator Kosinski noted that page 4, line 47 states a dispensing optician should not be considered a retailer.

Mr. Ed Shorr, Deputy Fiscal Analyst, explained Senate Bill No. 162 takes the tax off at the retail level for dispensing opticians. The dispensing optician would not be required to charge sales tax, but he would be required to pay use tax when he purchases eyewear wholesale. BDR 32-386 would remove the tax at both the retail and wholesale levels.

The chairman asked if BDR 32-386 covered the entire problem better than Senate Bill No. 162. Mr. Benecke replied that it did because he preferred removing the tax at both the retail and wholesale levels.

Senator Kosinski asked what percentage of sales are covered by third party payers, such as insurance companies. Mr. Benecke replied 90 percent are covered by third party

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payers if the Nevada Industrial Commission, Medicare, and Veterans Administration are included in the figures. Insurance companies are charged sales tax. The Nevada Industrial Commission, Medicare and Veterans Administration are not charged sales tax because they are part of a government entity. The Medicare patient is charged for the portion of the bill which is not covered by Medicare. This usually amounts to 40 percent of the bill.

Mr. Benecke noted Assemblyman Erik Beyer plans to submit a bill which would remove sales tax from ostomy appliances. He suggested including this exemption in Senate Bill No. 162.

Mr. Pat Hundley, a dispensing optician, spoke in favor of the concept but felt BDR 32-386 covered the issue more thoroughly. He requested that opticians be specifically mentioned in BDR 32-386 to make it clear that they are exempt from the tax.

Senator Glaser asked for the difference between an optometrist and an optician. Mr. Hundley stated opticians specialize in filling prescriptions received from the optometrist or eye specialist.

Mr. Orvis Reil, private citizen, spoke in support of the bill.

Mr. Daryl Capurro, representing the Nevada Motor Transport Association and the Nevada Franchised Auto Dealers Association, requested to speak on the broader issue of sales tax exemptions. He stated that the proposal to increase sales tax would impact the new and used auto retail industry by increasing the cost of automobiles between \$200 to \$400.

The chairman asked if Mr. Capurro was suggesting exempting retail auto sales from sales tax. Mr. Capurro replied he was proposing that sales tax on new or used retail sales of autos be exempt, only if the sales tax is increased. He noted Senate Bill No. 64 was defeated in the 60th Session and suggested that it be resurrected.

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Mr. Len Hughes, from the hearing aid industry, spoke in favor of the bill. He stated exempting sales tax on these items would be beneficial in cost savings to the user.

SENATE BILL NO. 114

The chairman explained this bill basically cleaned up language which was overlooked when the original legislation was adopted. The most substantial change occurred on page two, line 17, changing the date of assessment year from May 1 to May 25.

Senator Glaser moved that Senate Bill No. 114 be approved.

Senator Getto seconded the motion.

The motion carried. (Senators Lamb and Raggio were absent for the vote.)

The chairman closed the hearings on the two bills and asked for committee discussion on Senate Bill No. 162.

Senator Don Ashworth stated the committee should keep in mind that the largest percentage of the money spent on prosthetic and ophthalmic devices was paid by a third party. Requests like this one for tax exemption will affect the entire tax package proposal. He suggested holding Senate Bill No. 162 until the tax package has been analyzed.

The chairman noted that many different industries, such as the auto and mobile home industries, may also ask to be exempted from the sales tax.

The chairman stated that unless there were any objections Senate Bill No. 162 would be held for future consideration. There were no objections and the bill was held.

In other business, Mr. Shorr presented a memo pertaining to Senate Bill No. 9 on the state payments to Carson City. (See Exhibit F.) It was decided to discuss this issue at a future hearing when Senator Raggio was present.

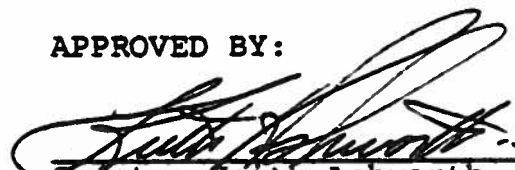
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There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at  
3:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted by:

Colleen Crum, Secretary

APPROVED BY:

  
Senator Keith Ashworth, Chairman

DATE: Feb 11, 1981

SENATE AGENDA

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

EXHIBIT A

Committee on Taxation, Room 213.  
Day Tuesday, Date February 10, Time 2 p.m.

S. B. No. 114--Conforms date for performing certain duties respecting property tax allowance to date for setting tax rates.

S. B. No. 162--Provides for submission to voters of amendments to Sales and Use Tax Act.

ATTENDANCE ROSTER FORM

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

SENATE COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

EXHIBIT B

DATE: February 10, 1981

| PLEASE PRINT  | PLEASE PRINT                             | PLEASE PRINT  |
|---------------|--|---------------|
| NAME          | ORGANIZATION & ADDRESS                   | TELEPHONE     |
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RETAIL OPERATING PROCEDURES

EXHIBIT C

|                              |                 |       |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| SECTION: RETAIL SALES        | Date Originated | 10-10 |
| SUBJECT: STATE SALES/USE TAX | Date Revised    | 9-01  |

We are required to charge and collect sales tax on our retail sales in some states. The following will give you the necessary information.

| <u>STATE</u>         | <u>PERCENT OF TAX</u> | <u>ITEMS EXEMPT</u>  |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Arizona              | 4%                    |  |
| *Colorado            |                       |  |
| Ft. Collins          | 3%                    | Prescription Eyeglasses, Contact Lens, Hearing Aid, Artificial Eye |
| All Other Branches   | 3½%                   |  |
| District of Columbia | 5%                    | Prescription Eyeglasses, Contact Lens, Hearing Aid, Artificial Eye |
| Florida              | 4%                    | Prescription Eyeglasses, Contact Lens, Hearing Aid, Artificial Eye |
| Idaho                | 3%                    |  |
| Illinois             | 4%                    |  |
| Iowa                 | 3%                    | Prescription Eyeglasses, Contact Lens, Hearing Aid, Artificial Eye |
| Kansas               | 3%                    |  |
| Maryland             | 4%                    | Prescription Eyeglasses, Contact Lens, Hearing Aid, Artificial Eye |
| Michigan             | 4%                    |  |
| Minnesota            | 4%                    | Prescription Eyeglasses, Contact Lens, Hearing Aid, Artificial Eye |
| Missouri             | 3%                    |  |
| Nebraska             | 2½%                   | Prescription Eyeglasses, Contact Lens, Hearing Aid, Artificial Eye |
| Nevada               | 3%                    |  |
| New Jersey           | 5%                    | Prescription Eyeglasses, Contact Lens, Hearing Aid, Artificial Eye |
| New Mexico           | 4%                    |  |
| North Dakota         | 4%                    |  |
| Oklahoma             | 2%                    |  |
| Pennsylvania         | 6%                    | Prescription Eyeglasses, Contact Lens, Hearing Aid, Artificial Eye |
| South Dakota         | 4%                    | Prescription Eyeglasses, Contact Lens, Hearing Aid, Artificial Eye |
| Utah                 | 4%                    |  |
| Wisconsin            | 4%                    | Prescription Eyeglasses, Contact Lens, Hearing Aid, Artificial Eye |
| Wyoming              | 3%                    |  |

\* Colorado State Tax is 3%. Offices within the counties of Denver, Adams, Arapahoe, Jefferson, Boulder and Douglass must also include an additional ½ percent for county transportation tax. This additional tax would apply to all offices except Ft. Collins.

EXHIBIT D

SUMMARY--Provides for submission to voters of amendments to Sales and Use Tax Law. (3DR 32-386)  
Fiscal Note: Effect on Local Government: Yes.  
Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: Yes.

AN ACT relating to taxation; providing for the submission to the voters of the question whether the Sales and Use Tax Act of 1955 should be amended to exempt prosthetic and similar devices; contingently creating similar exemptions from certain analogous taxes; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. At the general election on November 2, 1982, a proposal must be submitted to the registered voters of this state to amend the Sales and Use Tax Act, which was enacted by the 47th session of the legislature of the State of Nevada and approved by the governor in 1955, and subsequently approved by the people of this state in the general election held on November 6, 1956.

Sec. 2. At the time and in the manner provided by law, the secretary of state shall transmit the proposed act to the county clerks, and the county clerks shall cause it to be published and posted as provided by law.

Sec. 3. The proclamation and notice to the voters given by the county clerks pursuant to law must be in substantially the following form:

Notice is hereby given that at the general election on November 2, 1982, a question will appear on the ballot for the adoption or rejection by the registered voters of the state of the following proposed act:

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide revenue for the State of Nevada; providing for sales and use taxes; providing for the manner of collection; defining certain terms; providing penalties for violation, and other matters properly relating thereto," approved March 29, 1955, as amended.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Section 56.1 of the above-entitled act, being chapter 397, Statutes of Nevada 1955, as added by chapter

306, Statutes of Nevada 1969, at page 532, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 56.1. 1. [These] There are exempted from the taxes imposed by this act the gross receipts from sales and the storage, use or other consumption of medicines:

(a) Prescribed for the treatment of a human being by a person authorized to prescribe medicines, and dispensed on a prescription filled by a registered pharmacist in accordance with law; [or]

(b) Furnished by a licensed physician, dentist or [chiropracist] podiatrist to his own patient for the treatment of the patient; [or]

(c) Furnished by a hospital for treatment of any person pursuant to the order of a licensed physician, dentist or [chiropracist; or] podiatrist;

(d) Sold to a licensed physician, dentist, [chiropracist] podiatrist or hospital for the treatment of a human being [.] :

(e) Any auditory, orthopedic, ophthalmic, ocular or other prosthetic device or appliance for human use; and

(f) Articles which are in the nature of crutches, canes, braces and similar devices.

2. "Medicine" means any substance or preparation intended for use by external or internal application to the human body in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease or affliction of the human body and which is commonly recognized as a substance or preparation intended for such use.

3. "Medicine" does not include:

(a) [Any auditory, prosthetic, ophthalmic or ocular device or appliance.

(b)] Articles which are in the nature of splints, bandages, pads, compresses, supports, dressings [, instruments, crutches, canes, braces, devices or other mechanical, electronic, optical or physical equipment.

(c) or instruments.

(b) Any alcoholic beverage, except where the alcohol merely provides a solution in the ordinary preparation of a medicine as defined by subsection 2.

4. Insulin furnished by a registered pharmacist to a person for treatment of diabetes as directed by a physician shall be deemed to be dispensed on prescription within the meaning of this section.

Sec. 2. This act shall become effective on January 1, 1983.

Sec. 4. The ballot page assemblies and the paper ballots to be used in voting on the question must present the question in substantially the following form:

Shall the Sales and Use Tax Act of 1955 be amended to exempt auditory, orthopedic, ophthalmic, ocular and other prosthetic devices from those taxes?

Yes..... No.....

Sec. 5. The explanation of the question which must appear on each paper ballot and sample ballot and in every publication and posting of notice of the question must be in substantially the following form:

(Explanation of Question)

The proposed amendment to the Sales and Use Tax Act of 1955 would exempt auditory, orthopedic, ophthalmic, ocular and other prosthetic devices from those taxes effective January 1, 1983. If this proposal is adopted, the legislature has provided that the Local School Support Tax Law and the City-County Relief Tax Law will be amended to provide the same exemptions. A "Yes" vote is to provide for the exemption on auditory, orthopedic, ophthalmic, ocular and other prosthetic devices. A "No" vote is a vote not to provide the exemption on auditory, orthopedic, ophthalmic, and other prosthetic devices.

Sec. 6. If a majority of the votes cast on the question is yes, the amendment to the Sales and Use Tax Act of 1955 shall become effective on January 1, 1983. If a majority of votes cast on the question is no, the amendments to the Sales and Use Tax Act of 1955 shall not become effective.

Sec. 7. All general election laws not inconsistent with this act are applicable.

Sec. 8. Any informalities, omissions or defects in the content or making of the publications, proclamations or notices provided for in this act and by the general election laws under which this election is held must be so construed as not to invalidate the adoption of the act by a majority of the registered voters voting on the question if it can be ascertained with reasonable certainty from the official returns transmitted to the office of the secretary of state whether the proposed amendment was adopted or rejected by a majority of those registered voters.

Sec. 9. NRS 374.287 is hereby amended to read as follows:

374.287 1. There are exempted from the taxes imposed by this [act] chapter the gross receipts from sales and the storage, use or other consumption of medicines:

(a) Prescribed for the treatment of a human being by a person authorized to prescribe medicines, and dispensed on a prescription filled by a registered pharmacist in accordance with law; [or]

(b) Furnished by a licensed physician, dentist or podiatrist to his own patient for the treatment of the patient; [or]

(c) Furnished by a hospital for treatment of any person pursuant to the order of a licensed physician, dentist or podiatrist; [or]

(d) Sold to a licensed physician, dentist, podiatrist or hospital for the treatment of a human being [.] ;

(e) Any auditory, orthopedic, ophthalmic, ocular or other prosthetic device or appliance for human use; and

(f) Articles which are in the nature of crutches, canes, braces and similar devices.

2. "Medicine" means any substance or preparation intended for use by external or internal application to the human body in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease or affliction of the human body and which is commonly recognized as a substance or preparation intended for such use.

3. "Medicine" does not include:

(a) [Any auditory, prosthetic, ophthalmic or ocular device or appliance.

(b)] Articles which are in the nature of splints, bandages, pads, compresses, supports, dressings [, instruments, crutches, canes, braces, devices or other mechanical, electronic, optical or physical equipment.

(c)] or instruments.

(b) Any alcoholic beverage, except where the alcohol merely provides a solution in the ordinary preparation of a medicine as defined by subsection 2.

4. Insulin furnished by a registered pharmacist to a person for treatment of diabetes as directed by a physician shall be deemed to be dispensed on prescription within the meaning of this section.

Sec. 10. Sections 1 to 8, inclusive, of this act and this section shall become effective on July 1, 1981. Section 9, shall become effective on January 1, 1983, only if the question provided for in section 3 of this act is approved by the voters.

BENSON OPTICAL CO., INC.

RETAIL OPERATING PROCEDURES

EXHIBIT E

|                                |                 |          |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| SECTION: RETAIL SALES          | Date Originated | 10-01-72 |
| SUBJECT: CITY/COUNTY SALES TAX | Date Revised    | 9-01-74  |

Some cities and counties that we are located in impose a sales tax on our retail sales. The following list shows the percentage rate to be charged.

| CITY          | STATE        | % TAX  | COUNTY                             | STATE      | % TAX |
|---------------|--------------|--------|------------------------------------|------------|-------|
| Aurora*       | Colorado     | 3%     | Clark (Las Vegas & Henderson)      | Nevada     | 1/2%  |
| Boulder*      | Colorado     | 2%     | Elko (Elko)                        | Nevada     | 1/2%  |
| Denver        | Colorado     | 3%     | Washoe (Sparks)                    | Nevada     | 1/2%  |
| Englewood     | Colorado     | 3%     | Santa Fe (Santa Fe)                | New Mexico | 1/2%  |
| Fort Collins* | Colorado     | 2%     | Davis (Bountiful)                  | Utah       | 1/2%  |
| Greeley*      | Colorado     | 1%     | Salt Lake (Salt Lake City, Murray) | Utah       | 1/2%  |
| Lakewood*     | Colorado     | 2 1/2% |                                    |            |       |
| Littleton     | Colorado     | 3%     |                                    |            |       |
| Loveland      | Colorado     | 1%     |                                    |            |       |
| Westminster   | Colorado     | 2%     |                                    |            |       |
| Geneva        | Illinois     | 1%     |                                    |            |       |
| Manhattan     | Kansas       | 1/2%   |                                    |            |       |
| Duluth*       | Minnesota    | 1%     |                                    |            |       |
| Lincoln*      | Nebraska     | 1%     |                                    |            |       |
| Omaha*        | Nebraska     | 1%     |                                    |            |       |
| Tulsa         | Oklahoma     | 2%     |                                    |            |       |
| Aberdeen*     | South Dakota | 1%     |                                    |            |       |
| Madison*      | South Dakota | 1%     |                                    |            |       |
| Rapid City*   | South Dakota | 1 1/2% |                                    |            |       |
| Sioux Falls*  | South Dakota | 1%     |                                    |            |       |

\* - Rx's are exempt

STATE OF NEVADA  
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU

LEGISLATIVE BUILDING  
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CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710



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Arthur J. Palmer, *Director, Secretary*

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ANDREW P. GROSE, *Research Director* (702) 885-5637

January 28, 1981

EXHIBIT F

TO: Senator Keith Ashworth, Chairman *ES*  
Senate Committee on Taxation

FROM: Ed Schorr, Deputy Fiscal Analyst

SUBJECT: S.B. 9--BDR 32-446  
"Removes provision which allows counties to tax certain  
real estate belongings to the State of Nevada under  
certain conditions."

This bill would repeal the provision allowing state payments to Carson City in lieu of property tax on state property. Currently the assessed value of state owned property which exceeds 17 percent of a county's total assessed value may be taxed. Since 1969 the amount of annual payment to Carson City has ranged from \$0 to \$220,000, and last year (FY 1979-80) no payment was made. No other county contains sufficient state land to qualify under this provision.

S.B. 48 which "Provides for reimbursement of Carson City for services rendered to state" is the companion measure to S.B. 9. It was introduced January 21, 1981, and referred to Senate Government Affairs.

ES:np



S. B. 114

SENATE BILL NO. 114—COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

JANUARY 28, 1981

Referred to Committee on Taxation

SUMMARY—Conforms date for performing certain duties respecting property tax allowance to date for setting tax rates. (BDR 32-41)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.  
Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: No.

EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [ ] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to the property tax; changing the date on which the county assessor must perform certain duties respecting the allowance for certain residential heating or cooling systems to conform to the date on which the Nevada tax commission meets to set the tax rates; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

*The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

- 1 SECTION 1. NRS 361.795 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 2 361.795 1. As used in this section, "qualified system" means any
- 3 system, method, construction, installation, machinery, equipment, device
- 4 or appliance which is designed, constructed or installed in a residential
- 5 building to heat or cool the building by using:
- 6 (a) Solar or wind energy;
- 7 (b) Geothermal resources;
- 8 (c) Energy derived from conversion of solid wastes; or
- 9 (d) Water power,
- 10 which conforms to standards established by regulation of the depart-
- 11 ment.
- 12 2. The owner of a residential building which is heated or cooled with
- 13 a qualified system is entitled to an allowance against the property tax
- 14 accrued:
- 15 (a) During the current assessment year if the building is placed upon
- 16 the secured tax roll; or
- 17 (b) In the next following assessment year if the building is placed
- 18 upon the unsecured tax roll,
- 19 in an amount equal to the difference between the tax on [such] *the*
- 20 property as its assessed value with the system and the tax on [such] *the*
- 21 property at its assessed value without the system.
- 22 3. In no event may the allowance:

## Senate Bill No. 114 (cont'd)

— 2 —

- 1 (a) Exceed the amount of the accrued property tax paid by the claim-  
2 ant on the building or \$2,000, whichever is less; or  
3 (b) Be granted in any assessment year in which the qualified system is  
4 not actually used to heat or cool the building.
- 5 4. Only one owner of the building may file a claim for an assessment  
6 year. A claim may be filed with the county assessor of the county in  
7 which the building is located. The claim [shall] *must* be made under  
8 oath or affirmation and filed in such form and content, and accompanied  
9 by such proof, as the department may prescribe. The county assessor  
10 shall furnish the appropriate form to each claimant.
- 11 5. The claim [shall] *must* be filed between January 15 and March  
12 15, inclusive:
- 13 (a) Of each assessment year for which an allowance is claimed  
14 against the tax on property placed upon the secured tax roll.
- 15 (b) Next preceding each assessment year for which an allowance is  
16 claimed against the tax on property placed upon the unsecured tax roll.
- 17 6. By not later than May [1] 25 of the assessment year [.] or, if  
18 *May 25 falls on a Saturday or Sunday or on a legal holiday, on the Mon-*  
19 *day or Tuesday, respectively, next following, the county assessor shall*  
20 *provide the auditor of his county a statement showing the property*  
21 *description or parcel number, name and address of claimant, and the*  
22 *dollar allowances of each claim granted for the assessment year under*  
23 *this section with respect to property placed upon the secured tax roll.*  
24 *After the county auditor extends the secured tax roll, he shall adjust the*  
25 *roll to show the dollar allowances and the amounts of tax, if any, remain-*  
26 *ing due as a result of claims granted under this section. By not later than*  
27 *June 1 of the assessment year, the county auditor shall deliver the*  
28 *extended tax roll, so adjusted, to the ex officio tax receiver of the county.*
- 29 7. The ex officio tax receiver of the county shall make such cor-  
30 responding adjustments to the individual property tax bills, prepared  
31 from the secured tax rolls, as are necessary to notify the taxpayers of  
32 the allowances granted them under this section.
- 33 8. After granting the claim of a taxpayer whose building is placed  
34 upon the unsecured tax roll, the county assessor shall determine the  
35 amount of the allowance to which the claimant is entitled under this  
36 section and shall credit the claimant's individual property tax account  
37 accordingly.
- 38 9. The county assessor shall send to the department, for each  
39 assessment year, a statement showing the allowances granted pursuant  
40 to this section. Upon verification and audit of the allowances, the  
41 department shall authorize reimbursement to the county by the state  
42 from money appropriated for the purpose.
- 43 10. Any person who willfully makes a materially false statement on  
44 a claim filed under this section or produces false proof, and as a result  
45 of [such] *that* false statement or false proof, a tax allowance is granted  
46 to a person not entitled to the allowance, is guilty of a gross misde-  
47 meanor.
- 48 SEC. 2. This act shall become effective upon passage and approval.