## ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 533-COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

(ON BEHALF OF THE COUNTY ASSESSORS ASSOCIATION)

## MARCH 24, 2003

## Referred to Committee on Taxation

SUMMARY—Makes various changes to provisions governing the recordation and taxation of property. (BDR 32-122)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: Yes. Effect on the State: Yes.

EXPLANATION – Matter in *bolded italics* is new; matter between brackets formitted material; is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to property; revising the qualifications for obtaining an exemption from the property and governmental services taxes for a surviving spouse, blind person, veteran or disabled veteran; eliminating the exemption from such taxes for an orphan child; revising the limitation on the computed taxable value of property; revising the circumstances under which a person may have the valuation of his property changed or corrected; providing specifically that a tax lien is superior to all other liens on the taxable property; establishing a procedure for the detachment of territory from cities to avoid the division of legal tax parcels; requiring certain digital documents maintained by a county recorder to be in a form that is acceptable to the county recorder and the county assessor; 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.** (Deleted by amendment.)



**Sec. 2.** Chapter 361 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

A person who owns at least 25 mobile or manufactured homes that are leased within a county for commercial purposes and have not been converted to real property pursuant to NRS 361.244 shall file:

- 1. A written statement required by NRS 361.265 that includes an inventory of such homes; and
- 2. With the county assessor of the county in which the homes are situated a report of any new or used mobile or manufactured homes brought into the county as required by NRS 361.562.
- **Sec. 3.** NRS 361.015 is hereby amended to read as follows: 361.015 "Bona fide resident" means a person who has **[established]**:
- 1. Established a residence in the State of Nevada [, and has actually]; and
- 2. Actually resided in this state for at least 6 months [.] or has a valid driver's license or identification card issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles of this state.

**Sec. 4.** NRS 361.080 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 361.080 1. The property of surviving spouses, [and orphan children,] not to exceed the amount of \$1,000 assessed valuation, is exempt from taxation, but no such exemption may be allowed to anyone but actual bona fide residents of this state, and must be allowed in but one county in this state to the same family.
- 2. For the purpose of this section, property in which the surviving spouse [or orphan child] has any interest shall be deemed the property of the surviving spouse. [or orphan child.]
- 3. The person claiming such an exemption shall file with the county assessor an affidavit declaring his residency and that the exemption has been claimed in no other county in this state for that year. The affidavit must be made before the county assessor or a notary public. After the filing of the original affidavit, the county assessor shall mail a form for renewal of the exemption to the person each year following a year in which the exemption was allowed for that person. The form must be designed to facilitate its return by mail by the person claiming the exemption.
- 4. A surviving spouse is not entitled to the exemption provided by this section in any fiscal year beginning after any remarriage, even if the remarriage is later annulled.
- 5. Beginning with the 2005-2006 fiscal year, the monetary amount in subsection 1 must be adjusted for each fiscal year by adding to each amount the product of the amount multiplied by the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index (All Items)



from December 2003 to the December preceding the fiscal year for which the adjustment is calculated.

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**Sec. 5.** NRS 361.082 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 361.082 1. That portion of real property and tangible personal property which is used for housing and related facilities for persons with low incomes is exempt from taxation if the portion of property qualifies as a low-income unit and is part of a qualified low-income housing project that is funded in part by federal money appropriated pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 12701 et seq. for the year in which the exemption applies.
- 2. The portion of a qualified low-income housing project that is entitled to the property tax exemption pursuant to subsection 1 must be determined by dividing the total assessed value of the housing project and the land upon which it is situated into the assessed value of the low-income units and related facilities that are occupied by or used exclusively [by] for persons with low incomes.
- 3. The Nevada Tax Commission shall, by regulation, prescribe a form for an application for the exemption described in subsection 1. After an original application is filed, the county assessor of the county in which the housing project is located may mail a form for the renewal of the exemption to the owner of the housing project each year following a year in which the exemption was allowed for that project.
- 4. A renewal form returned to a county assessor must indicate the total number of units in the housing project and the number of units used for housing and related facilities for persons with low incomes. If the owner of a housing project fails to provide a properly completed renewal form to the county assessor of the county in which the project is located by the date required in NRS 361.155, or fails to qualify for the exemption described in subsection 1, he is not entitled to the exemption in the following fiscal vear.
- 5. As used in this section, the terms "low-income unit" and "qualified low-income housing project" have the meanings ascribed to them in 26 U.S.C. § 42.
- **Sec. 6.** NRS 361.085 is hereby amended to read as follows: 361.085

  1. The property of all blind persons, not to exceed the amount of \$3,000 of assessed valuation, is exempt from taxation, including community property to the extent only of the blind person's interest therein, but no such exemption may be allowed to anyone but bona fide residents of this state, and must be allowed in but one county in this state on account of the same blind person.
- The person claiming such an exemption [shall] must file with the county assessor an affidavit declaring [his residency] that he is an actual bona fide resident of the State of Nevada, that he is



a blind person and that the exemption [has been] is claimed in no other county in this state. [for that year.] The affidavit must be made before the county assessor or a notary public. After the filing of the original affidavit, the county assessor shall mail a form for renewal of the exemption to the person each year following a year in which the exemption was allowed for that person. The form must be designed to facilitate its return by mail by the person claiming the exemption.

- 3. Upon first claiming the exemption in a county the claimant shall furnish to the assessor a certificate of a *licensed* physician [licensed under the laws of this state] setting forth that he has examined the claimant and has found him to be a blind person.
- 4. Beginning with the 2005-2006 fiscal year, the monetary amount in subsection 1 must be adjusted for each fiscal year by adding to each amount the product of the amount multiplied by the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index (All Items) from December 2003 to the December preceding the fiscal year for which the adjustment is calculated.
- 5. As used in this section, "blind person" includes any person whose visual acuity with correcting lenses does not exceed 20/200 in the better eye, or whose vision in the better eye is restricted to a field which subtends an angle of not greater than  $20^{\circ}$ .

**Sec. 7.** NRS 361.090 is hereby amended to read as follows:

361.090 1. The property, to the extent of the assessed valuation as set forth in subsection 2, of any actual bona fide resident of the State of Nevada who:

- (a) Has served a minimum of 90 days on active duty, who was assigned to active duty at some time between April 21, 1898, and June 15, 1903, or between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, or between December 7, 1941, and December 31, 1946, or between June 25, 1950, and [January 31, 1955;] December 31, 1960, or between July 1, 1958, and November 1, 1958, or between December 31, 1960, and May 7, 1975, or between September 26, 1982, and December 1, 1987, or between October 23, 1983, and November 21, 1983, or between December 20, 1989, and January 31, 1990, or between August 2, 1990, and April 11, 1991, or between December 5, 1992, and March 31, 1994, or between November 20, 1995, and December 20, 1996;
- (b) Has served a minimum of 90 continuous days on active duty none of which was for training purposes, who was assigned to active duty at some time between January 1, 1961, and May 7, 1975; [or] (c) Has served on active duty in connection with carrying out
- (c) Has served on active duty in connection with carrying out the authorization granted to the President of the United States in Public Law 102-1 [...]; or
- (d) Has served on active duty in connection with a campaign or expedition for service in which a medal has been authorized by



the government of the United States, regardless of the number of
 days served on active duty,

and who received, upon severance from service, an honorable discharge or certificate of satisfactory service from the Armed Forces of the United States, or who, having so served, is still serving in the Armed Forces of the United States, is exempt from taxation.

- 2. The amount of assessed valuation that is exempt from taxation pursuant to subsection 1:
  - (a) For Fiscal Year 2001-2002, is \$1,250;
  - (b) For Fiscal Year 2002-2003, is \$1,500; and
  - (c) For Fiscal Year 2003-2004, is \$1,750.
  - 3. For the purpose of this section:

- (a) For Fiscal Year 2001-2002, the first \$1,250 assessed valuation of property in which such a person has any interest;
- (b) For Fiscal Year 2002-2003, the first \$1,500 assessed valuation of property in which such a person has any interest; and
- (c) For Fiscal Year 2003-2004, the first \$1,750 assessed valuation of property in which such a person has any interest,

shall be deemed the property of that person.

- 4. The exemption may be allowed only to a claimant who files an affidavit with his claim for exemption on real property pursuant to NRS 361.155. The affidavit may be filed at any time by a person claiming exemption from taxation on personal property.
- 5. The affidavit must be made before the county assessor or a notary public and filed with the county assessor. It must state that the affiant is an actual bona fide resident of the State of Nevada who meets all the other requirements of subsection 1 and that the exemption is claimed in no other county in this state. After the filing of the original affidavit, the county assessor shall mail a form for:
  - (a) The renewal of the exemption; and
- (b) The designation of any amount to be credited to the [Veterans' Home Account,] Gift Account for Veterans' Homes established pursuant to NRS 417.145,
- to the person each year following a year in which the exemption was allowed for that person. The form must be designed to facilitate its return by mail by the person claiming the exemption.
- 6. Persons in actual military service are exempt during the period of such service from filing annual affidavits of exemption, and the county assessors shall continue to grant exemption to such persons on the basis of the original affidavits filed. In the case of any person who has entered the military service without having previously made and filed an affidavit of exemption, the affidavit may be filed in his behalf during the period of such service by any person having knowledge of the facts.



7. Before allowing any veteran's exemption pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, the county assessor of each of the several counties of this state shall require proof of status of the veteran, and for that purpose shall require production of an honorable discharge or certificate of satisfactory service or a certified copy thereof, or such other proof of status as may be necessary.

8. If any person files a false affidavit or produces false proof to the county assessor, and as a result of the false affidavit or false proof a tax exemption is allowed to a person not entitled to the exemption, he is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

**Sec. 8.** NRS 361.090 is hereby amended to read as follows:

361.090 1. The property, to the extent of \$2,000 assessed valuation, of any actual bona fide resident of the State of Nevada who:

- (a) Has served a minimum of 90 days on active duty, who was assigned to active duty at some time between April 21, 1898, and June 15, 1903, or between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, or between December 7, 1941, and December 31, 1946, or between June 25, 1950, and [January 31, 1955;] December 31, 1960, or between July 1, 1958, and November 1, 1958, or between December 31, 1960, and May 7, 1975, or between September 26, 1982, and December 1, 1987, or between October 23, 1983, and November 21, 1983, or between December 20, 1989, and January 31, 1990, or between August 2, 1990, and April 11, 1991, or between December 5, 1992, and March 31, 1994, or between November 20, 1995, and December 20, 1996;
- (b) Has served a minimum of 90 continuous days on active duty none of which was for training purposes, who was assigned to active duty at some time between January 1, 1961, and May 7, 1975; [or]

duty at some time between January 1, 1961, and May 7, 1975; [or]
(c) Has served on active duty in connection with carrying out the authorization granted to the President of the United States in Public Law 102-1 [...]; or

(d) Has served on active duty in connection with a campaign or expedition for service in which a medal has been authorized by the government of the United States, regardless of the number of days served on active duty,

and who received, upon severance from service, an honorable discharge or certificate of satisfactory service from the Armed Forces of the United States, or who, having so served, is still serving in the Armed Forces of the United States, is exempt from taxation.

- 2. For the purpose of this section, the first \$2,000 assessed valuation of property in which such a person has any interest shall be deemed the property of that person.
- 3. The exemption may be allowed only to a claimant who files an affidavit with his claim for exemption on real property pursuant to NRS 361.155. The affidavit may be filed at any time by a person claiming exemption from taxation on personal property.



- 4. The affidavit must be made before the county assessor or a notary public and filed with the county assessor. It must state that the affiant is an actual bona fide resident of the State of Nevada who meets all the other requirements of subsection 1 and that the exemption is claimed in no other county in this state. After the filing of the original affidavit, the county assessor shall mail a form for:
  - (a) The renewal of the exemption; and

- (b) The designation of any amount to be credited to the [Veterans' Home Account,] Gift Account for Veterans' Homes established pursuant to NRS 417.145,
- to the person each year following a year in which the exemption was allowed for that person. The form must be designed to facilitate its return by mail by the person claiming the exemption.
- 5. Persons in actual military service are exempt during the period of such service from filing annual affidavits of exemption, and the county assessors shall continue to grant exemption to such persons on the basis of the original affidavits filed. In the case of any person who has entered the military service without having previously made and filed an affidavit of exemption, the affidavit may be filed in his behalf during the period of such service by any person having knowledge of the facts.
- 6. Before allowing any veteran's exemption pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, the county assessor of each of the several counties of this state shall require proof of status of the veteran, and for that purpose shall require production of an honorable discharge or certificate of satisfactory service or a certified copy thereof, or such other proof of status as may be necessary.
- 7. If any person files a false affidavit or produces false proof to the county assessor, and as a result of the false affidavit or false proof a tax exemption is allowed to a person not entitled to the exemption, he is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
- 8. Beginning with the 2005-2006 Fiscal Year, the monetary amounts in subsections 1 and 2 must be adjusted for each fiscal year by adding to each amount the product of the amount multiplied by the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index (All Items) from December 2003 to the December preceding the fiscal year for which the adjustment is calculated.
  - **Sec. 9.** NRS 361.0905 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 361.0905 1. Any person who qualifies for an exemption pursuant to NRS 361.090 *or* 361.091 may, in lieu of claiming his exemption:
- (a) Pay to the county assessor all or any portion of the amount by which the tax would be reduced if he claimed his exemption; and



(b) Direct the county assessor to deposit that amount for credit to the **[Veterans' Home]** *Gift* Account *for Veterans' Homes* established pursuant to NRS 417.145.

- 2. Any person who wishes to waive his exemption pursuant to this section shall designate the amount to be credited to the Account on a form provided by the Nevada Tax Commission.
- 3. The county assessor shall deposit any money received pursuant to this section with the State Treasurer for credit to the <a href="#">[Veterans' Home]</a> Gift Account for Veterans' Homes established pursuant to NRS 417.145. The State Treasurer shall not accept:
  - (a) For Fiscal Year 2001-2002, more than a total of \$1,250,000;
- (b) For Fiscal Year 2002-2003, more than a total of \$1,500,000; and
- (c) For Fiscal Year 2003-2004, more than a total of \$1,750.000.
- for credit to the Account pursuant to this section and NRS 371.1035 during any fiscal year.
  - **Sec. 10.** NRS 361.0905 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 361.0905 1. Any person who qualifies for an exemption pursuant to NRS 361.090 *or* 361.091 may, in lieu of claiming his exemption:
- (a) Pay to the county assessor all or any portion of the amount by which the tax would be reduced if he claimed his exemption; and
- (b) Direct the county assessor to deposit that amount for credit to the [Veterans' Home] Gift Account for Veterans' Homes established pursuant to NRS 417.145.
- 2. Any person who wishes to waive his exemption pursuant to this section shall designate the amount to be credited to the Account on a form provided by the Nevada Tax Commission.
- 3. The county assessor shall deposit any money received pursuant to this section with the State Treasurer for credit to the [Veterans' Home] Gift Account for Veterans' Homes established pursuant to NRS 417.145. The State Treasurer shall not accept more than a total of \$2,000,000 for credit to the Account pursuant to this section and NRS 371.1035 during any fiscal year.
  - **Sec. 11.** NRS 361.091 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 361.091 1. A bona fide resident of the State of Nevada who has incurred a permanent service-connected disability and has been honorably discharged from the Armed Forces of the United States, or his surviving spouse, is entitled to a disabled veteran's exemption.
- 2. The amount of exemption is based on the total percentage of permanent service-connected disability. The maximum allowable exemption for total permanent disability is:



- (a) For Fiscal Year 2001-2002, the first \$12,500 assessed valuation;
- (b) For Fiscal Year 2002-2003, the first \$15,000 assessed valuation; and
- (c) For Fiscal Year 2003-2004, the first \$17,500 assessed valuation.
  - 3. A person with a permanent service-connected disability of:
  - (a) Eighty to 99 percent, inclusive, is entitled to:

- (1) For Fiscal Year 2001-2002, an exemption of \$9,375 assessed value:
- (2) For Fiscal Year 2002-2003, an exemption of \$11,250 assessed value; and
- (3) For Fiscal Year 2003-2004, an exemption of \$13,125 assessed value.
  - (b) Sixty to 79 percent, inclusive, is entitled to:
- (1) For Fiscal Year 2001-2002, an exemption of \$6,250 assessed value;
- (2) For Fiscal Year 2002-2003, an exemption of \$7,500 assessed value; and
- (3) For Fiscal Year 2003-2004, an exemption of \$8,750 assessed value.
- For the purposes of this section, any property in which an applicant has any interest is deemed to be the property of the applicant.
- 4. The exemption may be allowed only to a claimant who has filed an affidavit with his claim for exemption on real property pursuant to NRS 361.155. The affidavit may be made at any time by a person claiming an exemption from taxation on personal property.
- 5. The affidavit must be made before the county assessor or a notary public and be submitted to the county assessor. It must be to the effect that the affiant is a bona fide resident of the State of Nevada, that he meets all the other requirements of subsection 1 and that he does not claim the exemption in any other county within this state. After the filing of the original affidavit, the county assessor shall mail a form for:
  - (a) The renewal of the exemption; and
- (b) The designation of any amount to be credited to the Gift Account for Veterans' Homes established pursuant to NRS 417.145,

to the person each year following a year in which the exemption was allowed for that person. The form must be designed to facilitate its return by mail by the person claiming the exemption.

6. Before allowing any exemption pursuant to the provisions of this section, the county assessor shall require proof of the applicant's status, and for that purpose shall require him to produce an original or certified copy of:



(a) An honorable discharge or other document of honorable separation from the Armed Forces of the United States which indicates the total percentage of his permanent service-connected disability;

- (b) A certificate of satisfactory service which indicates the total percentage of his permanent service-connected disability; or
- (c) A certificate from the Department of Veterans Affairs or any other military document which shows that he has incurred a permanent service-connected disability and which indicates the total percentage of that disability, together with a certificate of honorable discharge or satisfactory service.
- 7. A surviving spouse claiming an exemption pursuant to this section must file with the county assessor an affidavit declaring that:
- (a) The surviving spouse was married to and living with the disabled veteran for the 5 years preceding his death;
- (b) The disabled veteran was eligible for the exemption at the time of his death or would have been eligible if he had been a resident of the State of Nevada;
  - (c) The surviving spouse has not remarried; and
- (d) The surviving spouse is a bona fide resident of the State of

The affidavit required by this subsection is in addition to the certification required pursuant to subsections 5 and 6. After the filing of the original affidavit required by this subsection, the county assessor shall mail a form for renewal of the exemption to the person each year following a year in which the exemption was allowed for that person. The form must be designed to facilitate its return by mail by the person claiming the exemption.

- 8. If a tax exemption is allowed under this section, the claimant is not entitled to an exemption under NRS 361.090.
- 9. If any person makes a false affidavit or produces false proof to the county assessor or a notary public, and as a result of the false affidavit or false proof, the person is allowed a tax exemption to which he is not entitled, he is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
  - **Sec. 12.** NRS 361.091 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 361.091 1. A bona fide resident of the State of Nevada who has incurred a permanent service-connected disability and has been honorably discharged from the Armed Forces of the United States, or his surviving spouse, is entitled to a disabled veteran's exemption.
- 2. The amount of exemption is based on the total percentage of permanent service-connected disability. The maximum allowable exemption for total permanent disability is the first \$20,000 assessed valuation. A person with a permanent service-connected disability of:



- (a) Eighty to 99 percent, inclusive, is entitled to an exemption of \$15,000 assessed value.
- (b) Sixty to 79 percent, inclusive, is entitled to an exemption of \$10,000 assessed value.
- For the purposes of this section, any property in which an applicant has any interest is deemed to be the property of the applicant.
- 3. The exemption may be allowed only to a claimant who has filed an affidavit with his claim for exemption on real property pursuant to NRS 361.155. The affidavit may be made at any time by a person claiming an exemption from taxation on personal property.
- 4. The affidavit must be made before the county assessor or a notary public and be submitted to the county assessor. It must be to the effect that the affiant is a bona fide resident of the State of Nevada, that he meets all the other requirements of subsection 1 and that he does not claim the exemption in any other county within this state. After the filing of the original affidavit, the county assessor shall mail a form for:
  - (a) The renewal of the exemption; and

(b) The designation of any amount to be credited to the Gift Account for Veterans' Homes established pursuant to NRS 417.145,

to the person each year following a year in which the exemption was allowed for that person. The form must be designed to facilitate its return by mail by the person claiming the exemption.

- 5. Before allowing any exemption pursuant to the provisions of this section, the county assessor shall require proof of the applicant's status, and for that purpose shall require him to produce an original or certified copy of:
- (a) An honorable discharge or other document of honorable separation from the Armed Forces of the United States which indicates the total percentage of his permanent service-connected disability;
- (b) A certificate of satisfactory service which indicates the total percentage of his permanent service-connected disability; or
- (c) A certificate from the Department of Veterans Affairs or any other military document which shows that he has incurred a permanent service-connected disability and which indicates the total percentage of that disability, together with a certificate of honorable discharge or satisfactory service.
- 6. A surviving spouse claiming an exemption pursuant to this section must file with the county assessor an affidavit declaring that:
- (a) The surviving spouse was married to and living with the disabled veteran for the 5 years preceding his death;



- (b) The disabled veteran was eligible for the exemption at the time of his death or would have been eligible if he had been a resident of the State of Nevada;
  - (c) The surviving spouse has not remarried; and

(d) The surviving spouse is a bona fide resident of the State of Nevada.

The affidavit required by this subsection is in addition to the certification required pursuant to subsections 4 and 5. After the filing of the original affidavit required by this subsection, the county assessor shall mail a form for renewal of the exemption to the person each year following a year in which the exemption was allowed for that person. The form must be designed to facilitate its return by mail by the person claiming the exemption.

- 7. If a tax exemption is allowed under this section, the claimant is not entitled to an exemption under NRS 361.090.
- 8. If any person makes a false affidavit or produces false proof to the county assessor or a notary public, and as a result of the false affidavit or false proof, the person is allowed a tax exemption to which he is not entitled, he is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
- 9. Beginning with the 2005-2006 Fiscal Year, the monetary amounts in subsection 2 must be adjusted for each fiscal year by adding to the amount the product of the amount multiplied by the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index (All Items) from December 2003 to the December preceding the fiscal year for which the adjustment is calculated.
  - Sec. 12.3. NRS 361.155 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 361.155 1. All claims for personal tax exemptions on real property, the initial claim of an organization for a tax exemption on real property and the designation of any amount to be credited to the [Veterans' Home] Gift Account for Veterans' Homes pursuant to NRS 361.0905 must be filed on or before June 15. All exemptions provided for pursuant to this chapter apply on a fiscal year basis and any exemption granted pursuant to this chapter must not be in an amount which gives the taxpayer a total exemption greater than that to which he is entitled during any fiscal year.
- 2. Each claim for an exemption provided for pursuant to this chapter must be filed with the county assessor of:
- (a) The county in which the claimant resides for personal tax exemptions; or
- (b) Each county in which property is located for the tax exemption of an organization.
- 3. After the initial claim for an exemption pursuant to NRS 361.088 or 361.098 to 361.150, inclusive, an organization is not required to file annual claims if the property remains exempt. If any portion of the property loses its exemption pursuant to NRS 361.157



or for any other reason becomes taxable, the organization must notify the county assessor.

- 4. If an exemption is granted or renewed in error because of an incorrect claim or failure of an organization to give the notice required by subsection 3, the assessor shall assess the taxable portion of the property retroactively pursuant to NRS 361.769 and a penalty of 10 percent of the tax due for the current year and any prior years must be added.
- **Sec. 12.7.** NRS 361.1565 is hereby amended to read as follows:

361.1565 The personal property tax exemption to which a surviving spouse, [orphan child,] blind person, veteran or surviving spouse of a disabled veteran is entitled pursuant to NRS 361.080, 361.085, 361.090 or 361.091 is reduced to the extent that he is allowed an exemption from the governmental services tax pursuant to chapter 371 of NRS.

**Sec. 13.** NRS 361.189 is hereby amended to read as follows: 361.189

1. Not later than July 1, 1979, and thereafter:

- (a) All land in this state [shall] *must* be legally described for tax purposes by parcel number in accordance with the parceling system prescribed by the Department. The provisions of NRS 361.190 to 361.220, inclusive, [shall] *must* remain in effect until each county has established and implemented the prescribed parceling system.
- (b) Each county shall prepare and possess a complete set of maps drawn in accordance with such parceling system for all land in the county.
- 2. The Department may assist any county in preparing the maps required by subsection 1, if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Department that the county does not have the ability to prepare such maps. The county shall reimburse the Department for its costs from the county general fund. The Department may employ such services as are needed to carry out the provisions of this section.
- 3. The county assessor shall ensure that the parcels of land on such maps are numbered in the manner prescribed by the Department. The county assessor shall continually update the maps to reflect transfers, conveyances, acquisitions or any other transaction or event that changes the boundaries of any parcel and shall renumber the parcels or prepare new map pages for any portion of the maps to show combinations or divisions of parcels in the manner prescribed by the Department. The maps [shall] must readily disclose precisely what land is covered by any particular parcel number in the current fiscal year.
- 4. The Department may review such maps annually to ensure that they are being properly updated. If it is determined that such maps are not properly updated, the Department may order the board



of county commissioners to employ forthwith one or more qualified persons approved by the Department to prepare the required maps. The payment of all costs incidental thereto [shall be] is a proper charge against the funds of the county, notwithstanding such funds were not budgeted according to law.

- 5. Such maps [shall] *must* at all times be available in the office of the county assessor. All such maps [shall] *must* be retained by the county assessor as a permanent public record.
- 6. Land [shall] *must* not be described in any deed or conveyance by reference to any such map unless the map is filed for record in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the land is located.
- 7. A county assessor shall not reflect on the tax roll a change in the ownership of land in this state unless the document that conveys the ownership of land contains a *correct and* complete legal description, adequately describing the exact boundaries of the parcel of land. A parcel number assigned by a county assessor does not constitute a *correct and* complete legal description of the land conveyed.
  - **Sec. 14.** (Deleted by amendment.)
  - **Sec. 15.** NRS 361.227 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 361.227 1. Any person determining the taxable value of real property shall appraise:
  - (a) The full cash value of:

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- (1) Vacant land by considering the uses to which it may lawfully be put, any legal or physical restrictions upon those uses, the character of the terrain, and the uses of other land in the vicinity.
- (2) Improved land consistently with the use to which the improvements are being put.
- (b) Any improvements made on the land by subtracting from the cost of replacement of the improvements all applicable depreciation and obsolescence. Depreciation of an improvement made on real property must be calculated at 1.5 percent of the cost of replacement for each year of adjusted actual age of the improvement, up to a maximum of 50 years.
  - 2. The unit of appraisal must be a single parcel unless:
- (a) The location of the improvements causes two or more parcels to function as a single parcel;
- (b) The parcel is one of a group of contiguous parcels which qualifies for valuation as a subdivision pursuant to the regulations of the Nevada Tax Commission; or
- (c) In the professional judgment of the person determining the taxable value, the parcel is one of a group of parcels which should be valued as a collective unit.



3. The taxable value of a leasehold interest, possessory interest, beneficial interest or beneficial use for the purpose of NRS 361.157 or 361.159 must be determined in the same manner as the taxable value of the property would otherwise be determined if the lessee or user of the property was the owner of the property and it was not exempt from taxation, except that the taxable value so determined must be reduced by a percentage of the taxable value that is equal to the:

- (a) Percentage of the property that is not actually leased by the lessee or used by the user during the fiscal year; and
- (b) Percentage of time that the property is not actually leased by the lessee or used by the user during the fiscal year, which must be determined in accordance with NRS 361.2275.
- 4. The taxable value of other taxable personal property, except *a* mobile [homes,] *or manufactured home*, must be determined by subtracting from the cost of replacement of the property all applicable depreciation and obsolescence. Depreciation of a billboard must be calculated at 1.5 percent of the cost of replacement for each year after the year of acquisition of the billboard, up to a maximum of 50 years.
- 5. The computed taxable value of any property must not exceed **[its]** the full cash value **[.]** of a fee simple interest in the property. Each person determining the taxable value of property shall reduce it if necessary to comply with this requirement. A person determining whether taxable value exceeds that full cash value or whether obsolescence is a factor in valuation may consider:
- (a) Comparative sales, based on prices actually paid in market transactions.
- (b) A summation of the estimated full cash value of the land and contributory value of the improvements.
- (c) Capitalization of the fair economic income expectancy or fair economic rent, or an analysis of the discounted cash flow.
- A county assessor is required to make the reduction prescribed in this subsection if the owner calls to his attention the facts warranting it, if he discovers those facts during physical reappraisal of the property or if he is otherwise aware of those facts.
  - 6. The Nevada Tax Commission shall, by regulation, establish:
- (a) Standards for determining the cost of replacement of improvements of various kinds.
- (b) Standards for determining the cost of replacement of personal property of various kinds. The standards must include a separate index of factors for application to the acquisition cost of a billboard to determine its replacement cost.
- (c) Schedules of depreciation for personal property based on its estimated life.



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

- 7. In determining the cost of replacement of personal property for the purpose of computing taxable value, the cost of all improvements of the personal property, including any additions to or renovations of the personal property, but excluding routine maintenance and repairs, must be added to the cost of acquisition of the personal property.
- 8. The county assessor shall, upon the request of the owner, furnish within 15 days to the owner a copy of the most recent appraisal of the *property*, *including*, *without limitation*, *copies of any sales data*, *materials presented on appeal to the county board of equalization or State Board of Equalization and other materials used to determine or defend the taxable value of the property.*
- 9. The provisions of this section do not apply to property which is assessed pursuant to NRS 361.320.
  - **Sec. 16.** NRS 361.228 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 361.228 1. All intangible personal property is exempt from taxation, including, without limitation:
- (a) Shares of stock, bonds, mortgages, notes, bank deposits, book accounts such as an acquisition adjustment and credits, and securities and choses in action of like character; and
- (b) Goodwill, customer lists, contracts and contract rights, patents, trademarks, trade names, custom computer programs, copyrights, trade secrets, franchises and licenses.
- 2. The value of intangible personal property must not enhance or be reflected in the value of real property or tangible personal property.
- 3. The attributes of real property, such as zoning, location, view and geographic features, are not intangible personal property and must be considered in valuing the [real] property, if appropriate.
- 4. The provisions of subsections 1 and 2 do not apply for the purposes of determining the full cash value of a fee simple interest in property pursuant to subsection 5 of NRS 361.227.
  - **Sec. 17.** NRS 361.260 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 361.260 1. Each year, the county assessor, except as otherwise required by a particular statute, shall ascertain by diligent inquiry and examination all real and secured personal property that is in his county on July 1 which is subject to taxation, and also the names of all persons, corporations, associations, companies or firms owning the property. He shall then determine the taxable value of all such property, and he shall then list and assess it to the person, firm, corporation, association or company owning it on July 1 of that fiscal year. He shall take the same action at any time between May 1



and the following April 30, with respect to personal property which is to be placed on the unsecured tax roll.

- 2. At any time before the lien date for the following fiscal year, the county assessor may include additional personal property and mobile and manufactured homes on the secured tax roll if the owner of the personal property or mobile or manufactured home owns real property within the same taxing district which has an assessed value that is equal to or greater than the taxes for 3 years on both the real property and the personal property or mobile or manufactured home, plus penalties. Personal property and mobile and manufactured homes in the county on July 1, but not on the secured tax roll for the current year, must be placed on the unsecured tax roll for the current year.
- 3. An improvement on real property in existence on July 1 whose existence was not ascertained in time to be placed on the secured roll for that tax year and which is not governed by subsection 4 must be placed on the unsecured tax roll.
- 4. The value of any property apportioned among counties pursuant to NRS 361.320, 361.321 and 361.323 must be added to the central assessment roll at the assessed value established by the Nevada Tax Commission or as established pursuant to an appeal to the State Board of Equalization.
- 5. In addition to the inquiry and examination required in subsection 1, for any property not reappraised in the current assessment year, the county assessor shall determine its assessed value for that year by [applying]:
- (a) Determining the replacement cost, subtracting all applicable depreciation and obsolescence, applying the assessment ratio for improvements, if any, and applying a factor for land to the assessed value for the preceding year; or
- (b) Applying a factor for improvements, if any, and a factor for land to the assessed value for the preceding year. The factor for improvements must reasonably represent the change, if any, in the taxable value of typical improvements in the area since the preceding year, and must take into account all applicable depreciation and obsolescence. The factor for improvements must be adopted by the Nevada Tax Commission.
- The factor for land must be developed by the county assessor and approved by the Commission. The factor for land must be so chosen that the median ratio of the assessed value of the land to the taxable value of the land in each area subject to the factor is not less than 30 percent nor more than 35 percent.
- 6. The county assessor shall reappraise all real property at least once every 5 years.



- 7. The county assessor shall establish standards for appraising and reappraising land pursuant to this section. In establishing the standards, the county assessor shall consider comparable sales of land before July 1 of the year before the lien date.
- 8. Each county assessor shall submit a written request to the board of county commissioners and the governing body of each of the local governments located in the county which maintain a unit of government that issues building permits for a copy of each building permit that is issued. Upon receipt of such a request, the governing body shall direct the unit which issues the permits to provide a copy of each permit to the county assessor within a reasonable time after issuance.

**Sec. 18.** NRS 361.265 is hereby amended to read as follows:

361.265 1. To enable the county assessor to make assessments, he shall demand from each natural person or firm, and from the president, cashier, treasurer or managing agent of each corporation, association or company, including all banking institutions, associations or firms within his county, a written statement, signed under penalty of perjury, on forms [to be furnished] and in the format prescribed by the county assessor of all the personal property within the county, owned, claimed, possessed, controlled or managed by those persons, firms, corporations, associations or companies.

2. The statement must include:

- (a) A description of the location of any taxable personal property that is owned, claimed, possessed, controlled or managed by the natural person, firm, corporation, association or company, but stored, maintained or otherwise placed at a location other than the principal residence of the natural person or principal place of business of the firm, corporation, association or company; [and]
- (b) The cost of acquisition of each item of taxable personal property including the cost of any improvements of the personal property, such as additions to or renovations of the property other than routine maintenance or repairs : and
- (c) If the natural person, firm, corporation, association or company owns at least 25 mobile or manufactured homes that are being leased within the county for commercial purposes, and those homes have not been converted to real property pursuant to NRS 361.244, the year, make or model, size, serial number and location of each such mobile or manufactured home.
- 3. The statement must be returned not later than July 31, except for a statement mailed to the taxpayer after July 15, in which case it must be returned within 15 days after demand for its return is made. Upon petition of the property owner showing good cause, the county assessor may grant one or more 30-day extensions.



4. If the owners of any taxable property not listed by another person are absent or unknown, or fail to provide the written statement as described in subsection 1, the county assessor shall make an estimate of the value of the property and assess it accordingly. If the name of the absent owner is known to the county assessor, the property must be assessed in his name. If the name of the owner is unknown to the county assessor, the property must be assessed to "unknown owner," [":] but no mistake made in the name of the owner or the supposed owner of personal property renders the assessment or any sale of the property for taxes invalid.

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

**Sec. 19.** NRS 361.300 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 361.300 1. On or before January 1 of each year, the county assessor shall transmit to the county clerk, post at the front door of the courthouse and publish in a newspaper published in the county a notice to the effect that the secured tax roll is completed and open for inspection by interested persons of the county.
- 2. If the county assessor fails to complete the assessment roll in the manner and at the time specified in this section, the board of county commissioners shall not allow him a salary or other compensation for any day after January 1 during which the roll is not completed, unless excused by the board of county commissioners.
- 3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, each board of county commissioners shall by resolution, before December 1 of any fiscal year in which assessment is made, require the county assessor to prepare a list of all the taxpayers on the secured roll in the county and the total valuation of property on which they severally pay taxes and direct the county assessor:
- (a) To cause such list and valuations to be printed and delivered by the county assessor or mailed by him on or before January 1 of the fiscal year in which assessment is made to each taxpayer in the county; or

(b) To [cause] make such list and valuations [to be published once] available for public inspection on or before January 1 of the fiscal year in which assessment is made. A copy of the list and valuations must be:

(1) Posted in a public area of all public libraries and branch libraries located in the county and in a public area of the

county courthouse or the county office building in which the county assessor's office is located; and

(2) Posted on a website or other Internet site that is operated or administered by or on behalf of the county or county



assessor or, if there is no such site, published once in a newspaper of general circulation in the county.

- 4. A board of county commissioners may, in the resolution required by subsection 3, authorize the county assessor not to deliver or mail the list, as provided in paragraph (a) of subsection 3, to taxpayers whose property is assessed at \$1,000 or less and direct the county assessor to mail to each such taxpayer a statement of the amount of his assessment. Failure by a taxpayer to receive such a mailed statement does not invalidate any assessment.
- 5. The several boards of county commissioners in the State may allow the bill contracted with their approval by the county assessor under this section on a claim to be allowed and paid as are other claims against the county.
- 6. Whenever property is appraised or reappraised pursuant to NRS 361.260, the county assessor shall, on or before [January 1] **December 18** of the fiscal year in which the appraisal or reappraisal is made, deliver or mail to each owner of such property a written notice stating its assessed valuation as determined from the appraisal or reappraisal.
- 7. If the secured tax roll is changed pursuant to NRS 361.310, the county assessor shall mail an amended notice of assessed valuation to each affected taxpayer. The notice must include the dates for appealing the new assessed valuation.
- 8. Failure by the taxpayer to receive a notice required by this section does not invalidate the appraisal or reappraisal.
  - **Sec. 20.** (Deleted by amendment.)

- **Sec. 21.** NRS 361.340 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 361.340 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, the board of equalization of each county consists of:
- (a) Five members, only two of whom may be elected public officers, in counties having a population of 15,000 or more; and
- (b) Three members, only one of whom may be an elected public officer, in counties having a population of less than 15,000.
- 2. The board of county commissioners may by resolution provide for an additional panel of like composition to be added to the board of equalization to serve for a designated fiscal year. The board of county commissioners may also appoint alternate members to either panel.
- 3. A district attorney, county treasurer or county assessor or any of their deputies or employees may not be appointed to the county board of equalization.
- 4. The chairman of the board of county commissioners shall nominate persons to serve on the county board of equalization who are sufficiently experienced in business generally to be able to bring knowledge and sound judgment to the deliberations of the board or



who are elected public officers. The nominees must be appointed upon a majority vote of the board of county commissioners. The chairman of the board of county commissioners shall designate one of the appointees to serve as chairman of the county board of equalization.

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- 5. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the term of each member is 4 years and any vacancy must be filled by appointment for the unexpired term. The term of any elected public officer expires upon the expiration of the term of his elected office.
- 6. The county clerk or his designated deputy is the clerk of each panel of the county board of equalization.
- 7. Any member of the county board of equalization may be removed by the board of county commissioners if, in its opinion, the member is guilty of malfeasance in office or neglect of duty.
- 8. The members of the county board of equalization are entitled to receive per diem allowance and travel expenses as provided for state officers and employees. The board of county commissioners of any county may by resolution provide for compensation to members of the board of equalization in their county who are not elected public officers as they deem adequate for time actually spent on the work of the board of equalization. In no event may the rate of compensation established by a board of county commissioners exceed \$40 per day.
- 9. A majority of the members of the county board of equalization constitutes a quorum, and a majority of the board determines the action of the board.
- 10. The county board of equalization of each county shall hold such number of meetings as may be necessary to care for the business of equalization presented to it. Every appeal to the county board of equalization must be filed not later than January 15. Each county board shall cause to be published, in a newspaper of general circulation published in that county, a schedule of dates, times and places of the board meetings at least 5 days before the first meeting. The county board of equalization shall conclude the business of equalization on or before the last day of February [28] of each year except as to matters remanded by the State Board of Equalization. The State Board of Equalization may establish procedures for the county boards, including setting the period for hearing appeals and for setting aside time to allow the county board to review and make final determinations. The district attorney or his deputy shall be present at all meetings of the county board of equalization to explain the law and the board's authority.
- 11. The county assessor or his deputy shall attend all meetings of each panel of the county board of equalization.



**Sec. 22.** NRS 361.345 is hereby amended to read as follows:

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361.345 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, the county board of equalization may determine the valuation of any property assessed by the county assessor, and may change and correct any valuation found to be incorrect either by adding thereto or by deducting therefrom such sum as is necessary to make it conform to the taxable value of the property assessed, whether that valuation was fixed by the owner or the county assessor. *The county* board of equalization may not reduce the assessment of the county assessor unless the appellant shows by clear and satisfactory evidence that the valuation established by the county assessor exceeds the full cash value of a fee simple interest in the property or is inequitable. A change so made is effective only for the fiscal year for which the assessment was made. The county assessor shall each year review all such changes made for the previous fiscal year and maintain or remove each change as circumstances warrant.

- 2. If a person complaining of the assessment of his property [has]:
- (a) Has refused or, without good cause, has neglected to give the county assessor his list under oath, as required by [this chapter, or has] NRS 361.265;
- (b) Has refused entry to the assessor for the purpose of conducting the physical examination required by NRS 361.260 [1];
- (c) Has refused to comply with or, without good cause, has neglected to comply with a subpoena issued by the county assessor pursuant to NRS 361.263; or
- (d) Has failed to provide the financial and legal documents that are necessary to comply with the provisions of NRS 361.227,

the county assessor shall make a reasonable estimate of the property and assess it accordingly. No reduction may be made by the county board of equalization from the assessment of the county assessor made pursuant to this subsection.

3. If the county board of equalization finds it necessary to add to the assessed valuation of any property on the assessment roll, it shall direct the clerk to give notice to the person so interested by registered or certified letter, or by personal service, naming the day when it will act on the matter and allowing a reasonable time for the interested person to appear.

**Sec. 23.** NRS 361.355 is hereby amended to read as follows:

361.355 1. Any person, firm, company, association or corporation, claiming overvaluation or excessive valuation of its real or secured personal property in the State, whether assessed by the Nevada Tax Commission or by the county assessor or assessors, by reason of undervaluation for taxation purposes of the property of



any other person, firm, company, association or corporation within any county of the State or by reason of any such property not being so assessed, shall appear before the county board of equalization of the county or counties where the undervalued or nonassessed property is located and make complaint concerning it and submit proof thereon. The complaint and proof must show the name of the owner or owners, the location, the description, and the taxable value of the property claimed to be undervalued or nonassessed.

2. Any person, firm, company, association or corporation wishing to protest the valuation of real or personal property placed on the unsecured tax roll which is assessed between May 1 and December 15 [shall likewise appear before] may appeal the assessment on or before the following January 15 or the first business day following January 15 if it falls on a Saturday, Sunday or holiday to the county board of equalization.

3. The county board of equalization forthwith shall examine the proof and all data and evidence submitted by the complainant, together with any evidence submitted thereon by the county assessor or any other person. If the county board of equalization determines that the complainant has just cause for making the complaint it shall immediately make such increase in valuation of the property complained of as conforms to its taxable value, or cause the property to be placed on the assessment roll at its taxable value, as the case may be, and make proper equalization thereof.

4. Except as provided in subsection 5 and NRS 361.403, any such person, firm, company, association or corporation who fails to make a complaint and submit proof to the county board of equalization of each county wherein it is claimed property is undervalued or nonassessed as provided in this section, is not entitled to file a complaint with, or offer proof concerning that undervalued or nonassessed property to, the State Board of Equalization.

5. If the fact that there is such undervalued or nonassessed property in any county has become known to the complainant after the final adjournment of the county board of equalization of that county for that year, the complainant may file his complaint [no later than] on or before March 10 with the State Board of Equalization and submit his proof as provided in this section at a session of the State Board of Equalization, upon complainant proving to the satisfaction of the State Board of Equalization he had no knowledge of the undervalued or nonassessed property before the final adjournment of the county board of equalization. If March 10 falls on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, the complaint may be filed on the next business day. The State Board of Equalization shall proceed in the matter in the same manner as provided in this



section for a county board of equalization in such a case, and cause its order thereon to be certified to the county auditor with direction therein to change the assessment roll accordingly.

**Sec. 24.** NRS 361.356 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 361.356 1. An owner of property who believes that his property was assessed at a higher value than another property whose use is identical and whose location is comparable may appeal the assessment, on or before January 15 of the fiscal year in which the assessment was made, to the county board of equalization. If January 15 falls on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, the appeal may be filed on the next business day.
- 2. Before a person may file an appeal pursuant to subsection 1, the person must complete a form provided by the county assessor to appeal the assessment to the county board of equalization. The county assessor may, before providing such a form, require the person requesting the form to provide the parcel number or other identification number of the property that is the subject of the planned appeal.
- 3. If the board finds that an inequity exists in the assessment of the value of the land or the value of the improvements, or both, the board may add to or deduct from the value of the land or the value of the improvements, or both, either of the appellant's property or of the property to which it is compared, to equalize the assessment.
- 4. In the case of residential property, the appellant shall cite other property within the same subdivision if possible.
  - **Sec. 25.** NRS 361.357 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 361.357 1. The owner of any property who believes that the full cash value of [his] a fee simple interest in the property is less than the taxable value computed for the property in the current assessment year, may, not later than January 15 of the fiscal year in which the assessment was made, appeal to the county board of equalization. If January 15 falls on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, the appeal may be filed on the next business day.
- 2. Before a person may file an appeal pursuant to subsection 1, the person must complete a form provided by the county assessor to appeal the assessment to the county board of equalization. The county assessor may, before providing such a form, require the person requesting the form to provide the parcel number or other identification number of the property that is the subject of the planned appeal.
- 3. If the county board of equalization finds that the full cash value of *a fee simple interest in* the property is less than the taxable value computed for the property, the board shall correct the land value or fix a percentage of obsolescence to be deducted each year from the otherwise computed taxable value of the



improvements, or both, to make the taxable value of the property correspond as closely as possible to [its] the full cash value [.] of a fee simple interest in the property.

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4. No appeal under this section may result in an increase in the taxable value of the property.

**Sec. 26.** NRS 361.360 is hereby amended to read as follows:

361.360 1. Any taxpayer aggrieved at the action of the county board of equalization in equalizing, or failing to equalize, the value of his property, or property of others, or a county assessor, may file an appeal with the State Board of Equalization [no later than] on or before March 10 and present to the State Board of Equalization the matters complained of at one of its sessions. If March 10 falls on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, the appeal may be filed on the next business day.

- 2. All such appeals must be presented upon the same facts and evidence as were submitted to the county board of equalization in the first instance, unless there is discovered new evidence pertaining to the matter which could not, by due diligence, have been discovered before the final adjournment of the county board of equalization. The new evidence must be submitted in writing to the State Board of Equalization and served upon the county assessor not less than 7 days before the hearing.
- 3. Any taxpayer whose real or personal property placed on the unsecured tax roll was assessed after December 15 but before or on the following April 30 may likewise protest to the State Board of Equalization. Every such appeal must be filed on or before May 15. *If May 15 falls on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, the appeal may be filed on the next business day.* A meeting must be held before May 31 to hear those protests that in the opinion of the State Board of Equalization may have a substantial effect on tax revenues. One or more meetings may be held at any time and place in the State before October 1 to hear all other protests.
- 4. [If the] The State Board of Equalization may not reduce the assessment of the county assessor if:
- (a) The appeal involves an assessment on property which the taxpayer has refused or, without good cause, has neglected to include in the list required of him pursuant to NRS 361.265 or has refused or, without good cause, has neglected to provide the list to the county assessor [, the State Board of Equalization may not reduce the assessment of the county assessor.

  5.]:

(b) The taxpayer has refused to comply with or, without good cause, has neglected to comply with a subpoena issued by the county assessor pursuant to NRS 361.263;



(c) The taxpayer has failed to provide the financial and legal documents that are necessary to comply with the provisions of NRS 361.227:

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- (d) The taxpayer has refused entry to the assessor for the purpose of conducting the physical examination authorized by NRS 361.260; or
- (e) The taxpayer fails to show by clear and satisfactory evidence that the evaluation established by the county assessor or the county board of equalization exceeds the full cash value of a fee simple interest in the property or is inequitable.
- 5. The county assessor shall each year review any change made in an assessment for the previous fiscal year and maintain or remove the change as circumstances warrant.
- 6. If the State Board of Equalization determines that the record of a case on appeal from the county board of equalization is inadequate because of an act or omission of the county assessor, the district attorney or the county board of equalization, the State Board of Equalization may remand the case to the county board of equalization with directions to develop an adequate record within 30 days after the remand. The directions must indicate specifically the inadequacies to be remedied. If the State Board of Equalization determines that the record returned from the county board of equalization after remand is still inadequate, the State Board of Equalization may hold a hearing anew on the appellant's complaint or it may, if necessary, contract with an appropriate person to hear the matter, develop an adequate record in the case and submit recommendations to the State Board. The cost of the contract and all costs, including attorney's fees, to the State or the appellant necessary to remedy the inadequate record on appeal are a charge against the county.
  - **Sec. 27.** NRS 361.390 is hereby amended to read as follows: 361.390 Each county assessor shall:
- 1. File with or cause to be filed with the secretary of the State Board of Equalization, on or before March 10 of each year, the tax roll, or a true copy thereof, of his county for the current year as corrected by the county board of equalization.
- 2. Prepare and file with the Department on or before January 31, and again on or before [the first Monday in March,] March 5 of each year, a segregation report showing the assessed values for each taxing entity within the county on a form prescribed by the Department. The assessor shall make any projections required for the current fiscal year. The Department shall make any projections required for the upcoming fiscal year.
- 3. Prepare and file with the Department on or before July 31 for the secured roll and on or before [April 30] May 5 for the



unsecured roll, a statistical report showing values for all categories of property on a form prescribed by the Department.

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**Sec. 28.** NRS 361.420 is hereby amended to read as follows:

361.420 1. Any property owner whose taxes are in excess of the amount which the owner claims justly to be due may pay each installment of taxes as it becomes due under protest in writing. The protest must be *in the form of a notarized statement from the property owner and* filed with the tax receiver at the time of the payment of the installment of taxes. The tax receiver forthwith shall forward one copy of the protest to the Attorney General and one copy to the State Controller.

- 2. The property owner, having protested the payment of taxes as provided in subsection 1 and having been denied relief by the State Board of Equalization, may commence a suit in any court of competent jurisdiction in the State of Nevada against the State and county in which the taxes were paid, and, in a proper case, both the Nevada Tax Commission and the Department may be joined as a defendant for a recovery of the difference between the amount of taxes paid and the amount which the owner claims justly to be due, and the owner may complain upon any of the grounds contained in subsection 4.
- 3. Every action commenced under the provisions of this section must be commenced within 3 months after the date of the payment of the last installment of taxes, and if not so commenced is forever barred. If the tax complained of is paid in full and under the written protest provided for in this section, at the time of the payment of the first installment of taxes, suit for the recovery of the difference between the amount paid and the amount claimed to be justly due must be commenced within 3 months after the date of the full payment of the tax or the issuance of the decision of the State Board of Equalization denying relief, whichever occurs later, and if not so commenced is forever barred.
- 4. In any suit brought under the provisions of this section, the person assessed may complain or defend upon any of the following grounds:
  - (a) That the taxes have been paid before the suit;
- (b) That the property is exempt from taxation under the provisions of the revenue or tax laws of the State, specifying in detail the claim of exemption;
- (c) That the person assessed was not the owner and had no right, title or interest in the property assessed at the time of assessment;
- (d) That the property is situate in and has been assessed in another county, and the taxes thereon paid;



(e) That there was fraud in the assessment or that the assessment is out of proportion to and above the taxable cash value of the property assessed;

- (f) That the assessment is out of proportion to and above the valuation fixed by the Nevada Tax Commission for the year in which the taxes were levied and the property assessed; or
- (g) That the assessment complained of is discriminatory in that it is not in accordance with a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, but is at a higher rate of the taxable value of the property so assessed than that at which the other property in the state is assessed.
- 5. In a suit based upon any one of the grounds mentioned in paragraphs (e), (f) and (g) of subsection 4, the court shall conduct the trial without a jury and confine its review to the record before the State Board of Equalization. Where procedural irregularities by the Board are alleged and are not shown in the record, the court may take evidence respecting the allegation and, upon the request of either party, shall hear oral argument and receive written briefs on the matter.
- 6. In all cases mentioned in this section where the complaint is based upon any grounds mentioned in subsection 4, the entire assessment must not be declared void but is void only as to the excess in valuation.
- 7. In any judgment recovered by the taxpayer under this section, the court may provide for interest thereon not to exceed 6 percent per annum from and after the date of payment of the tax complained of.

**Sec. 29.** NRS 361.450 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 361.450 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, every tax levied under the provisions of or authority of this chapter is a perpetual lien against the property assessed until the tax and any penalty charges and interest which may accrue thereon are paid. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other specific statute, such a lien is superior to all other liens, claims, encumbrances and titles on the property, including, without limitation, interests secured pursuant to the provisions of chapter 104 of NRS, whether or not the lien was filed or perfected first in time.
- 2. Except as *otherwise* provided in this subsection, the lien attaches on July 1 of the year for which the taxes are levied, upon all property then within the county. The lien attaches upon all migratory property, as described in NRS 361.505, on the day it is moved into the county. If real and personal property are assessed against the same owner, a lien attaches upon such real property also for the tax levied upon the personal property within the county; and a lien for taxes on personal property also attaches upon real property



assessed against the same owner in any other county of the State from the date on which a certified copy of any unpaid property assessment is filed for record with the county recorder in the county in which the real property is situated.

- 3. All liens for taxes levied under this chapter which have already attached to a mobile or manufactured home expire on the date when the mobile or manufactured home is sold, except the liens for personal property taxes due in the county in which the mobile or manufactured home was situate at the time of sale, for any part of the 12 months immediately preceding the date of sale.
- 4. All special taxes levied for city, town, school, road or other purposes throughout the different counties of this state are a lien on the property so assessed, and must be assessed and collected by the same officer at the same time and in the same manner as the state and county taxes are assessed and collected.
- **Sec. 30.** NRS 361.483 is hereby amended to read as follows: 361.483 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection [5,] 6, taxes assessed upon the real property tax roll and upon mobile or manufactured homes are due on the third Monday of August.
- 2. Taxes assessed upon the real property tax roll may be paid in four approximately equal installments if the taxes assessed on the parcel exceed \$100.
- 3. [Taxes] Except as otherwise provided in this section, taxes assessed upon a mobile or manufactured home may be paid in four installments if the taxes assessed exceed \$100.
- 4. If a taxpayer owns at least 25 mobile or manufactured homes in a county that are leased for commercial purposes, and those mobile or manufactured homes have not been converted to real property pursuant to NRS 361.244, taxes assessed upon those homes may be paid in four installments if, not later than July 31, the taxpayer returns to the county assessor the written statement of personal property required pursuant to NRS 361.265.
- 5. Except as otherwise provided in *this section and* NRS 361.505, taxes assessed upon personal property may be paid in four approximately equal installments if:
  - (a) The total personal property taxes assessed exceed \$10,000;
- (b) Not later than July 31, the taxpayer returns to the county assessor the written statement of personal property required pursuant to NRS 361.265;
- (c) The taxpayer files with the county assessor, or county treasurer if the county treasurer has been designated to collect taxes, a written request to be billed in quarterly installments and includes with the request a copy of the written statement of personal property required pursuant to NRS 361.265; and



(d) The [business has been in existence for at least 3 years if the] personal property assessed is the property of a business [...

- 5.] and the business has paid its personal property taxes without accruing penalties for the immediately preceding 2 fiscal years in any county in the State.
- 6. If a person elects to pay in installments, the first installment is due on the third Monday of August, the second installment on the first Monday of October, the third installment on the first Monday of January, and the fourth installment on the first Monday of March.
- [6.] 7. If any person charged with taxes which are a lien on real property fails to pay:
- (a) Any one installment of the taxes on or within 10 days following the day the taxes become due, there must be added thereto a penalty of 4 percent.
- (b) Any two installments of the taxes, together with accumulated penalties, on or within 10 days following the day the later installment of taxes becomes due, there must be added thereto a penalty of 5 percent of the two installments due.
- (c) Any three installments of the taxes, together with accumulated penalties, on or within 10 days following the day the latest installment of taxes becomes due, there must be added thereto a penalty of 6 percent of the three installments due.
- (d) The full amount of the taxes, together with accumulated penalties, on or within 10 days following the first Monday of March, there must be added thereto a penalty of 7 percent of the full amount of the taxes.
- [7.] 8. Any person charged with taxes which are a lien on a mobile or manufactured home who fails to pay the taxes within 10 days after an installment payment is due is subject to the following provisions:
  - (a) A penalty of 10 percent of the taxes due; and
  - (b) The county assessor may proceed under NRS 361.535.
- [8.] 9. The ex officio tax receiver of a county shall notify each person in the county who is subject to a penalty pursuant to this section of the provisions of NRS 360.419 and 361.4835.
  - **Sec. 31.** NRS 361.4835 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 361.4835 1. If the county treasurer or the county assessor finds that a person's failure to make a timely return or payment of tax that is assessed by the county treasurer or county assessor and that is imposed pursuant to chapter 361 of NRS, except NRS 361.320, is the result of circumstances beyond his control and occurred despite the exercise of ordinary care and without intent, the county treasurer or the county assessor may relieve him of all or part of any interest or penalty, or both.



- 2. A person seeking this relief must file a statement [under oath] setting forth the facts upon which he bases his claim with the county treasurer or the county assessor.
- 3. The county treasurer or the county assessor shall disclose, upon the request of any person:
  - (a) The name of the person; and
  - (b) The amount of the relief.

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- 4. If the relief sought by the taxpayer is denied, he may appeal from the denial to the Nevada Tax Commission.
- 5. The county treasurer or the county assessor may defer the decision to the Department.
  - **Sec. 32.** NRS 361.484 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 361.484 1. As used in this section, "acquired" means acquired [either by:]:
- (a) Pursuant to a purchase order or other sales agreement or by condemnation proceedings pursuant to chapter 37 of NRS, if the property acquired is personal property.
- (b) By purchase and deed or by condemnation proceedings pursuant to chapter 37 of NRS [...]
- , if the property acquired is real property.
- 2. Taxes levied on real *or personal* property which is acquired by the Federal Government or the State or any of its political subdivisions must be abated ratably for the portion of the fiscal year in which the **[real]** property is owned by the Federal Government or the State or its political subdivision.
- 3. For the purposes of abatement, the Federal Government or the State or its political subdivision shall be deemed to own [real]:
- (a) Personal property acquired by purchase commencing on the date of sale indicated on the purchase order or other sales agreement.
- (b) Personal property acquired by condemnation from the date of judgment pursuant to NRS 37.160.
- (c) Real property acquired by purchase commencing with the date the deed is recorded. [and to own real]
- (d) **Real** property acquired by condemnation from the date of judgment pursuant to NRS 37.160 or the date of occupancy of the property pursuant to NRS 37.100, whichever occurs earlier.
  - **Sec. 33.** NRS 361.530 is hereby amended to read as follows: 361.530 [On all moneys]
- 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, on all money collected from personal property tax by the several county assessors and county treasurers, there [shall] must be reserved and paid into the county treasury, for the benefit of the general fund of their respective counties, by the county assessor [s] or county treasurer, a



percentage commission of [6] 8 percent on the gross amount of collections from personal property tax.

- 2. One-quarter of the commission reserved pursuant to subsection I must be accounted for separately in the county general fund and used to acquire technology for or improve the technology used in the office of the county assessor and, at his discretion, may be used by other county offices that do business with the county assessor, including, without limitation, costs related to acquiring or improving technology for converting and archiving records, purchasing hardware and software, maintaining the technology, training employees in the operation of the technology and contracting for professional services relating to the technology.
- 3. On or before July 1 of each year, the county assessor shall submit to the board of county commissioners a report of the projected expenditures of the proceeds accounted for separately pursuant to subsection 2 for the following fiscal year. Any money remaining at the end of a fiscal year that has not been committed for expenditure reverts to the county general fund.

**Sec. 34.** NRS 361.535 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 361.535 1. If the person, company or corporation so assessed neglects or refuses to pay the taxes within 30 days after demand, the taxes become delinquent. If the person, company or corporation so assessed neglects or refuses to pay the taxes within 10 days after the taxes become delinquent, a penalty of 10 percent must be added. If the tax and penalty are not paid on demand, the county assessor or his deputy may seize, seal or lock enough of the personal property of the person, company or corporation so neglecting or refusing to pay to satisfy the taxes and costs. The county assessor may use alternative methods of collection, including, without limitation, the assistance of the district attorney.
  - 2. The county assessor shall [post]:
- (a) Post a notice of the seizure, with a description of the property, in [three public places in the township or district where it is seized, and shall, at] a public area of the county courthouse or the county office building in which the assessor's office is located, and within the immediate vicinity of the property being seized; and
- (b) At the expiration of 5 days, proceed to sell at public auction, at the time and place mentioned in the notice, to the highest bidder, for lawful money of the United States, a sufficient quantity of the property to pay the taxes and expenses incurred. For this service, the county assessor must be allowed from the delinquent person a fee of \$3. The county assessor is not required to sell the property if the highest bid received is less than the lowest acceptable bid indicated in the notice.



- 3. If the personal property seized by the county assessor or his deputy consists of a mobile or manufactured home, an aircraft, or the personal property of a business, the county assessor shall publish a notice of the seizure once during each of 2 successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county. If the legal owner of the property is someone other than the registered owner and the name and address of the legal owner can be ascertained from [the records of the Department of Motor Vehicles,] public records, the county assessor shall, before publication, send a copy of the notice by registered or certified mail to the legal owner. The cost of the publication and notice must be charged to the delinquent taxpayer. The notice must state:
  - (a) The name of the owner, if known.

- (b) The description of the property seized, including the location, the make, model and dimensions and the serial number, body number or other identifying number.
- (c) The fact that the property has been seized and the reason for seizure.
- (d) The *lowest acceptable bid for the sale of the property,* which is the total amount of the taxes due on the property and the penalties and costs as provided by law.
- (e) The time and place at which the property is to be sold.
- After the expiration of 5 days from the date of the second publication of the notice, the property must be sold at public auction in the manner provided in subsection 2 for the sale of other personal property by the county assessor.
- 4. Upon payment of the purchase money, the county assessor shall deliver to the purchaser of the property sold, with a certificate of the sale, a statement of the amount of taxes or assessment and the expenses thereon for which the property was sold, whereupon the title of the property so sold vests absolutely in the purchaser.
- 5. After a mobile or manufactured home, an aircraft, or the personal property of a business is sold and the county assessor has paid all the taxes and costs on the property, the county assessor shall deposit into the general fund of the county the first \$300 of the excess proceeds from the sale. The county assessor shall deposit any remaining amount of the excess proceeds from the sale into an interest-bearing account maintained for the purpose of holding excess proceeds separate from other money of the county. If no claim is made for the money within 6 months after the sale of the property for which the claim is made, the county assessor shall pay the money into the general fund of the county. All interest paid on money deposited in the account pursuant to this subsection is the property of the county.



6. If the former owner of a mobile or manufactured home, aircraft, or personal property of a business that was sold pursuant to this section makes a claim in writing for the balance of the proceeds of the sale within 6 months after the completion of the sale, the county assessor shall pay the balance of the proceeds of the sale or the proper portion of the balance over to the former owner if the county assessor is satisfied that the former owner is entitled to it.

**Sec. 35.** NRS 361.561 is hereby amended to read as follows: 361.561 [Those units]

- 1. A dwelling unit identified as "chassis-mount camper," "mini motor home," "motor home," "recreational park trailer," "travel trailer," "utility trailer" and "van conversion," in chapter 482 of NRS and any other vehicle required to be registered with the Department of Motor Vehicles are subject to the personal property tax unless registered and taxed pursuant to chapter 371 of NRS. Such unregistered units and vehicles must be taxed in the manner provided in NRS 361.561 to 361.5644, inclusive.
- 2. As used in this section, "dwelling unit" means a vehicle that is primarily used as living quarters, but has not been converted to real property pursuant to NRS 361.244, and is located in a manufactured home park, as defined in NRS 118B.017, or on other land within the county, but not in a recreational vehicle park, as defined in NRS 108.2678, that is licensed for parking vehicles for a duration of less than 9 months per year.

**Sec. 36.** NRS 361.768 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 361.768 1. If an overassessment of real or personal property appears upon the secured tax roll of any county because of a factual error concerning its existence, size, quantity, age, use or zoning or legal or physical restrictions on its use within 3 years after the end of the fiscal year for which the assessment was made, the county assessor shall make a report thereof to the board of county commissioners of the county.
- 2. The board of county commissioners shall examine the error so reported, together with any evidence presented and, if satisfied that the error is factual, shall:
- (a) By an order entered in the minutes of the board, direct the county treasurer to correct the error; and
- (b) Deliver a copy of the order to the county treasurer, who shall make the necessary adjustments to the tax bill and correct the secured tax roll. The adjustment may be a full refund or a credit against taxes due which may be allocated over a period no longer than 3 years.
- 3. Partial or complete destruction [or removal of an improvement or secured] of a real property improvement or of personal property may be adjusted pro rata if [removal or] the



destruction occurred on or after the lien date and the property was rendered unusable or uninhabitable for a period of not less than 90 consecutive days. The adjustments may be made in the form of a credit on taxes due or a refund if taxes have been paid for the period. The county assessor shall notify the county treasurer of each adjustment. The county assessor shall report recommended adjustments to the board of county commissioners no later than June 30 of each fiscal year.

**Sec. 37.** NRS 362.040 is hereby amended to read as follows: 362.040 Upon receipt of an affidavit from the county [clerk] recorder pursuant to NRS 362.050 stating that at least \$100 in development work has been actually performed upon the patented mine or mining claim during the federal mining assessment work period ending within the year before the fiscal year for which the assessment has been levied, the assessor shall exclude from the roll the assessment against the patented mine or mining claim named in the affidavit.

**Sec. 38.** NRS 362.050 is hereby amended to read as follows:

362.050 1. To obtain the exemption of the surface of a patented mine or mining claim from taxation ad valorem, pursuant to Section 5 of Article 10 of the Constitution of this state, the owner must [submit] record an affidavit [to] with the office of the county [clerk] recorder for the county in which the mine is located on or before December 30 covering work done during the 12 months next preceding 12 a.m. on September 1 of that year. The exemption then applies to the taxes for the fiscal year beginning on July 1 following the filing of the affidavit. Upon receipt of such an affidavit, the county [clerk shall cause it to be recorded in the office of the county recorder and transmit it] recorder shall transmit a copy of the affidavit, without charge, to the county assessor.

2. The affidavit of labor must describe particularly the work performed, upon what portion of the mine or claim, and when and by whom done, and may be substantially in the following form:

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1	one of the owners) of the patented finne or mining claim, for the
2	purpose of relieving it from the tax assessment. It was performed by
3	, at about feet in a direction
4	from the monument of location, and was done between the day
5	of the month of of the year, and the day of the
6	month of of the year, and consisted of the following
7	work:
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12	(Signature)
13	Subscribed and sworn to before me
14	this day of the month of of the year
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16	Notary Public (or other person
17	authorized to administer oaths)

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**Sec. 39.** NRS 371.101 is hereby amended to read as follows: 371.101 1. Vehicles registered by surviving spouses, [and orphan children] not to exceed the amount of \$1,000 determined valuation, are exempt from taxation, but the exemption must not be allowed to anyone but actual bona fide residents of this state, and must be filed in but one county in this state to the same family.

- 2. For the purpose of this section, vehicles in which the surviving spouse [or orphan child] has any interest shall be deemed to belong entirely to that surviving spouse. [or orphan child.]
- 3. The person claiming the exemption shall file with the Department in the county where the exemption is claimed an affidavit declaring his residency and that the exemption has been claimed in no other county in this state for that year. The affidavit must be made before the county assessor or a notary public. After the filing of the original affidavit, the county assessor shall mail a form for renewal of the exemption to the person each year following a year in which the exemption was allowed for that person. The form must be designed to facilitate its return by mail by the person claiming the exemption.
- 4. A surviving spouse is not entitled to the exemption provided by this section in any fiscal year beginning after any remarriage, even if the remarriage is later annulled.
- 5. Beginning with the 2005-2006 Fiscal Year, the monetary amount in subsection 1 must be adjusted for each fiscal year by adding to each amount the product of the amount multiplied by the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index (All Items)



from December 2003 to the December preceding the fiscal year for which the adjustment is calculated.

**Sec. 40.** NRS 371.102 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 371.102 1. Vehicles registered by a blind person, not to exceed the amount of \$3,000 determined valuation, are exempt from taxation, but the exemption must not be allowed to anyone but bona fide residents of this state, and must be filed in but one county in this state on account of the same blind person.
- 2. The person claiming the exemption [shall] must file with the [Department in] county assessor of the county where the exemption is claimed an affidavit declaring [his residency] that he is an actual bona fide resident of the State of Nevada, that he is a blind person and that the exemption [has been] is claimed in no other county in this state. [for that year.] The affidavit must be made before the county assessor or a notary public. After the filing of the original affidavit, the county assessor shall mail a form for renewal of the exemption to the person each year following a year in which the exemption was allowed for that person. The form must be designed to facilitate its return by mail by the person claiming the exemption.
- 3. Upon first claiming the exemption in a county the claimant shall furnish to the [Department] county assessor a certificate of a physician licensed under the laws of this state setting forth that he has examined the claimant and has found him to be a blind person.
- 4. Beginning with the 2005-2006 Fiscal Year, the monetary amount in subsection 1 must be adjusted for each fiscal year by adding to each amount the product of the amount multiplied by the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index (All Items) from December 2003 to the December preceding the fiscal year for which the adjustment is calculated.
- 5. As used in this section, "blind person" includes any person whose visual acuity with correcting lenses does not exceed 20/200 in the better eye, or whose vision in the better eye is restricted to a field which subtends an angle of not greater than 20°.
  - **Sec. 41.** NRS 371.103 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 371.103 1. Vehicles, to the extent of the determined valuation as set forth in subsection 2, registered by any actual bona fide resident of the State of Nevada who:
- (a) Has served a minimum of 90 days on active duty, who was assigned to active duty at some time between April 21, 1898, and June 15, 1903, or between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, or between December 7, 1941, and December 31, 1946, or between June 25, 1950, and [January 31, 1955;] December 31, 1960, or between July 1, 1958, and November 1, 1958, or between December 31, 1960, and May 7, 1975, or between September 26, 1982, and December 1, 1987, or between October 23, 1983, and November 21, 1983, or between December 20, 1989, and



January 31, 1990, or between August 2, 1990, and April 11, 1991, or between December 5, 1992, and March 31, 1994, or between November 20, 1995, and December 20, 1996;

(b) Has served a minimum of 90 continuous days on active duty none of which was for training purposes, who was assigned to active duty at some time between January 1, 1961, and May 7, 1975; [or]

(c) Has served on active duty in connection with carrying out the authorization granted to the President of the United States in Public Law 102-1 [,]; or

(d) Has served on active duty in connection with a campaign

or expedition for service in which a medal has been authorized by the government of the United States, regardless of the number of days served on active duty,

and who received, upon severance from service, an honorable discharge or certificate of satisfactory service from the Armed Forces of the United States, or who, having so served, is still serving in the Armed Forces of the United States, is exempt from taxation.

- 2. The amount of determined valuation that is exempt from taxation pursuant to subsection 1:
  - (a) For Fiscal Year 2001-2002, is \$1,250;
  - (b) For Fiscal Year 2002-2003, is \$1,500; and
  - (c) For Fiscal Year 2003-2004, is \$1,750.
  - For the purpose of this section:

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- (a) For Fiscal Year 2001-2002, the first \$1,250 determined valuation of vehicles in which such a person has any interest;
- (b) For Fiscal Year 2002-2003, the first \$1,500 determined valuation of vehicles in which such a person has any interest; and
- (c) For Fiscal Year 2003-2004, the first \$1,750 determined valuation of vehicles in which such a person has any interest,

shall be deemed to belong to that person.

- 4. A person claiming the exemption shall file annually with the Department in the county where the exemption is claimed an affidavit declaring that he is an actual bona fide resident of the State of Nevada who meets all the other requirements of subsection 1 and that the exemption is claimed in no other county in this state. The affidavit must be made before the county assessor or a notary public. After the filing of the original affidavit, the county assessor shall mail a form for:
  - (a) The renewal of the exemption; and
- (b) The designation of any amount to be credited to the [Veterans' Home Account,] Gift Account for Veterans' Homes established pursuant to NRS 417.145,
- to the person each year following a year in which the exemption was 44 allowed for that person. The form must be designed to facilitate its return by mail by the person claiming the exemption.



5. Persons in actual military service are exempt during the period of such service from filing annual affidavits of exemption, and the Department shall grant exemptions to those persons on the basis of the original affidavits filed. In the case of any person who has entered the military service without having previously made and filed an affidavit of exemption, the affidavit may be filed in his behalf during the period of such service by any person having knowledge of the facts.

- 6. Before allowing any veteran's exemption pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, the Department shall require proof of status of the veteran, and for that purpose shall require production of an honorable discharge or certificate of satisfactory service or a certified copy thereof, or such other proof of status as may be necessary.
- 7. If any person files a false affidavit or produces false proof to the Department, and as a result of the false affidavit or false proof a tax exemption is allowed to a person not entitled to the exemption, he is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

**Sec. 42.** NRS 371.103 is hereby amended to read as follows: 371.103 1. Vehicles, to the extent of \$2,000 determined valuation, registered by any actual bona fide resident of the State of Nevada who:

- (a) Has served a minimum of 90 days on active duty, who was assigned to active duty at some time between April 21, 1898, and June 15, 1903, or between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, or between December 7, 1941, and December 31, 1946, or between June 25, 1950, and [January 31, 1955;] December 31, 1960, or between July 1, 1958, and November 1, 1958, or between December 31, 1960, and May 7, 1975, or between September 26, 1982, and December 1, 1987, or between October 23, 1983, and November 21, 1983, or between December 20, 1989, and January 31, 1990, or between August 2, 1990, and April 11, 1991, or between December 5, 1992, and March 31, 1994, or between November 20, 1995, and December 20, 1996;
- (b) Has served a minimum of 90 continuous days on active duty none of which was for training purposes, who was assigned to active duty at some time between January 1, 1961, and May 7, 1975; [or]
- (c) Has served on active duty in connection with carrying out the authorization granted to the President of the United States in Public Law 102-1 ; or
- (d) Has served on active duty in connection with a campaign or expedition for service in which a medal has been authorized by the government of the United States, regardless of the number of days served on active duty,

and who received, upon severance from service, an honorable discharge or certificate of satisfactory service from the Armed



Forces of the United States, or who, having so served, is still serving in the Armed Forces of the United States, is exempt from taxation.

- 2. For the purpose of this section, the first \$2,000 determined valuation of vehicles in which such a person has any interest shall be deemed to belong to that person.
- 3. A person claiming the exemption shall file annually with the Department in the county where the exemption is claimed an affidavit declaring that he is an actual bona fide resident of the State of Nevada who meets all the other requirements of subsection 1 and that the exemption is claimed in no other county in this state. The affidavit must be made before the county assessor or a notary public. After the filing of the original affidavit, the county assessor shall mail a form for:
  - (a) The renewal of the exemption; and

(b) The designation of any amount to be credited to the [Veterans' Home Account,] Gift Account for Veterans' Homes established pursuant to NRS 417.145,

to the person each year following a year in which the exemption was allowed for that person. The form must be designed to facilitate its return by mail by the person claiming the exemption.

- 4. Persons in actual military service are exempt during the period of such service from filing annual affidavits of exemption and the Department shall grant exemptions to those persons on the basis of the original affidavits filed. In the case of any person who has entered the military service without having previously made and filed an affidavit of exemption, the affidavit may be filed in his behalf during the period of such service by any person having knowledge of the facts.
- 5. Before allowing any veteran's exemption pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, the Department shall require proof of status of the veteran, and for that purpose shall require production of an honorable discharge or certificate of satisfactory service or a certified copy thereof, or such other proof of status as may be necessary.
- 6. If any person files a false affidavit or produces false proof to the Department, and as a result of the false affidavit or false proof a tax exemption is allowed to a person not entitled to the exemption, he is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
- 7. Beginning with the 2005-2006 fiscal year, the monetary amounts in subsections 1 and 2 must be adjusted for each fiscal year by adding to each amount the product of the amount multiplied by the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index (All Items) from December 2003 to the December preceding the fiscal year for which the adjustment is calculated.



**Sec. 43.** NRS 371.1035 is hereby amended to read as follows: 371.1035 1. Any person who qualifies for an exemption pursuant to NRS 371.103 or 371.104 may, in lieu of claiming his exemption:

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- (a) Pay to the Department all or any portion of the amount by which the tax would be reduced if he claimed his exemption; and
- (b) Direct the Department to deposit that amount for credit to [Veterans' Home] Gift Account for Veterans' Homes established pursuant to NRS 417.145.
- 2. Any person who wishes to waive his exemption pursuant to this section shall designate the amount to be credited to the Account on a form provided by the Department.
- 3. The Department shall deposit any money received pursuant to this section with the State Treasurer for credit to the Veterans' Home] Gift Account for Veterans' Homes established pursuant to NRS 417.145. The State Treasurer shall not accept:
  - (a) For Fiscal Year 2001-2002, more than a total of \$1,250,000;
- (b) For Fiscal Year 2002-2003, more than a total of \$1,500,000;
- (c) For Fiscal Year 2003-2004, more than a total of \$1,750,000.
- for credit to the Account pursuant to this section and NRS 361.0905 during any fiscal year.
  - **Sec. 44.** NRS 371.1035 is hereby amended to read as follows:
  - 371.1035 1. Any person who qualifies for an exemption pursuant to NRS 371.103 or 371.104 may, in lieu of claiming his exemption:
  - (a) Pay to the Department all or any portion of the amount by which the tax would be reduced if he claimed his exemption; and
  - (b) Direct the Department to deposit that amount for credit to the [Veterans' Home] Gift Account for Veterans' Homes established pursuant to NRS 417.145.
  - 2. Any person who wishes to waive his exemption pursuant to this section shall designate the amount to be credited to the Account on a form provided by the Department.
- 3. The Department shall deposit any money received pursuant to this section with the State Treasurer for credit to the **Veterans**' Home] Gift Account for Veterans' Homes established pursuant to NRS 417.145. The State Treasurer shall not accept more than a total of \$2,000,000 for credit to the Account pursuant to this section and NRS 361.0905 during any fiscal year.
- **Sec. 45.** NRS 371.104 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 42 43 371.104 1. A bona fide resident of the State of Nevada who has incurred a permanent service-connected disability and has been honorably discharged from the Armed Forces of the United States, 45



or his surviving spouse, is entitled to a veteran's exemption from the payment of governmental services taxes on vehicles of the following determined valuations:

(a) If he has a disability of 100 percent:

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- (1) For Fiscal Year 2001-2002, the first \$12,500 of determined valuation;
- (2) For Fiscal Year 2002-2003, the first \$15,000 of determined valuation; and
- (3) For Fiscal Year 2003-2004, the first \$17,500 of determined valuation.
  - (b) If he has a disability of 80 to 99 percent, inclusive:
- (1) For Fiscal Year 2001-2002, the first \$9,375 of determined valuation;
- (2) For Fiscal Year 2002-2003, the first \$11,250 of determined valuation; and
- (3) For Fiscal Year 2003-2004, the first \$13,125 of 16 determined valuation. 17
  - (c) If he has a disability of 60 to 79 percent, inclusive:
  - (1) For Fiscal Year 2001-2002, the first \$6,250 of determined valuation:
  - (2) For Fiscal Year 2002-2003, the first \$7,500 of determined valuation; and
  - (3) For Fiscal Year 2003-2004, the first \$8,750 of determined valuation.
    - 2. For the purpose of this section:
  - (a) For Fiscal Year 2001-2002, the first \$12,500 determined valuation of vehicles in which an applicant has any interest;
  - (b) For Fiscal Year 2002-2003, the first \$15,000 of determined valuation of vehicles in which an applicant has any interest; and
  - (c) For Fiscal Year 2003-2004, the first \$17,500 of determined valuation of vehicles in which an applicant has
  - shall be deemed to belong entirely to that person.
    - 3. A person claiming the exemption shall file annually with the Department in the county where the exemption is claimed an affidavit declaring that he is a bona fide resident of the State of Nevada who meets all the other requirements of subsection 1 and that the exemption is claimed in no other county within this state. After the filing of the original affidavit, the county assessor shall mail a form for:
      - (a) The renewal of the exemption; and
- (b) The designation of any amount to be credited to the Gift 43 Account for Veterans' Homes established pursuant to NRS 417.145,



to the person each year following a year in which the exemption was allowed for that person. The form must be designed to facilitate its return by mail by the person claiming the exemption.

- 4. Before allowing any exemption pursuant to the provisions of this section, the Department shall require proof of the applicant's status, and for that purpose shall require production of:
- (a) A certificate from the Department of Veterans Affairs that the veteran has incurred a permanent service-connected disability, which shows the percentage of that disability; and
  - (b) Any one of the following:

- (1) An honorable discharge;
- (2) A certificate of satisfactory service; or
- (3) A certified copy of either of these documents.
- 5. A surviving spouse claiming an exemption pursuant to this section must file with the Department in the county where the exemption is claimed an affidavit declaring that:
- (a) The surviving spouse was married to and living with the disabled veteran for the 5 years preceding his death;
- (b) The disabled veteran was eligible for the exemption at the time of his death; and
  - (c) The surviving spouse has not remarried.
- The affidavit required by this subsection is in addition to the certification required pursuant to subsections 3 and 4. After the filing of the original affidavit required by this subsection, the county assessor shall mail a form for renewal of the exemption to the person each year following a year in which the exemption was allowed for that person. The form must be designed to facilitate its return by mail by the person claiming the exemption.
- 6. If a tax exemption is allowed under this section, the claimant is not entitled to an exemption under NRS 371.103.
- 7. If any person makes a false affidavit or produces false proof to the Department, and as a result of the false affidavit or false proof, the person is allowed a tax exemption to which he is not entitled, he is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
  - **Sec. 46.** NRS 371.104 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 371.104 1. A bona fide resident of the State of Nevada who has incurred a permanent service-connected disability and has been honorably discharged from the Armed Forces of the United States, or his surviving spouse, is entitled to a veteran's exemption from the payment of governmental services taxes on vehicles of the following determined valuations:
- (a) If he has a disability of 100 percent, the first \$20,000 of determined valuation.
- (b) If he has a disability of 80 to 99 percent, inclusive, the first \$15,000 of determined valuation.



- (c) If he has a disability of 60 to 79 percent, inclusive, the first \$10,000 of determined valuation.
- 2. For the purpose of this section, the first \$20,000 of determined valuation of vehicles in which an applicant has any interest, shall be deemed to belong entirely to that person.
- 3. A person claiming the exemption shall file annually with the Department in the county where the exemption is claimed an affidavit declaring that he is a bona fide resident of the State of Nevada who meets all the other requirements of subsection 1 and that the exemption is claimed in no other county within this state. After the filing of the original affidavit, the county assessor shall mail a form for:
  - (a) The renewal of the exemption; and

(b) The designation of any amount to be credited to the Gift Account for Veterans' Homes established pursuant to NRS 417.145,

to the person each year following a year in which the exemption was allowed for that person. The form must be designed to facilitate its return by mail by the person claiming the exemption.

- 4. Before allowing any exemption pursuant to the provisions of this section, the Department shall require proof of the applicant's status, and for that purpose shall require production of:
- (a) A certificate from the Department of Veterans Affairs that the veteran has incurred a permanent service-connected disability, which shows the percentage of that disability; and
  - (b) Any one of the following:
    - (1) An honorable discharge;
    - (2) A certificate of satisfactory service; or
    - (3) A certified copy of either of these documents.
- 5. A surviving spouse claiming an exemption pursuant to this section must file with the Department in the county where the exemption is claimed an affidavit declaring that:
- (a) The surviving spouse was married to and living with the disabled veteran for the 5 years preceding his death;
- (b) The disabled veteran was eligible for the exemption at the time of his death; and
  - (c) The surviving spouse has not remarried.
- The affidavit required by this subsection is in addition to the certification required pursuant to subsections 3 and 4. After the filing of the original affidavit required by this subsection, the county assessor shall mail a form for renewal of the exemption to the person each year following a year in which the exemption was allowed for that person. The form must be designed to facilitate its return by mail by the person claiming the exemption.



6. If a tax exemption is allowed under this section, the claimant is not entitled to an exemption under NRS 371.103.

- 7. If any person makes a false affidavit or produces false proof to the Department, and as a result of the false affidavit or false proof the person is allowed a tax exemption to which he is not entitled, he is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
- 8. Beginning with the 2005-2006 fiscal year, the monetary amounts in subsections 1 and 2 must be adjusted for each fiscal year by adding to each amount the product of the amount multiplied by the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index (All Items) from December 2003 to the December preceding the fiscal year for which the adjustment is calculated.

**Sec. 46.5.** NRS 371.105 is hereby amended to read as follows: 371.105 Claims pursuant to NRS 371.101, 371.102, 371.103 or 371.104 for tax exemption on the governmental services tax and designations of any amount to be credited to the [Veterans' Home] Gift Account for Veterans' Homes pursuant to NRS 371.1035 must be filed annually at any time on or before the date when payment of the tax is due. All exemptions provided for in this section must not be in an amount which gives the taxpayer a total exemption greater than that to which he is entitled during any fiscal year.

**Sec. 47.** NRS 111.312 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 111.312 1. The county recorder shall not record with respect to real property, a notice of completion, a declaration of homestead, a lien or notice of lien, an affidavit of death, a mortgage or deed of trust, or any conveyance of real property or instrument in writing setting forth an agreement to convey real property unless the document being recorded contains:
- (a) The mailing address of the grantee or, if there is no grantee, the mailing address of the person who is requesting the recording of the document; and
- (b) [The] Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, the assessor's parcel number of the property at the top left corner of the first page of the document, if the county assessor has assigned a parcel number to the property. The parcel number must comply with the current system for numbering parcels used by the county assessor's office. The county recorder is not required to verify that the assessor's parcel number is correct.
- 2. Any document relating exclusively to the transfer of water rights may be recorded without containing the assessor's parcel number of the property.
- 3. The county recorder shall not record with respect to real property any [conveyance of real property or instrument in writing setting forth an agreement to convey real property] deed, including, without limitation:



- (a) A grant, bargain or deed of sale;
- (b) Quitclaim deed;

- (c) Warranty deed; or
- (d) Trustee's deed upon sale,

unless the document being recorded contains the name and address of the person to whom a statement of the taxes assessed on the real property is to be mailed.

[3.] 4. The assessor's parcel number shall not be deemed to be a complete legal description of the real property conveyed.

- [4.] 5. Except as otherwise provided in subsection [5,] 6, if a document that is being recorded includes a legal description of real property that is provided in metes and bounds, the document must include the name and mailing address of the person who prepared the legal description. The county recorder is not required to verify the accuracy of the name and mailing address of such a person.
- [5.] 6. If a document described in subsection [4] 5 previously has been recorded, the document must include all information necessary to identify and locate the previous recording, but the name and mailing address of the person who prepared the legal description is not required for the document to be recorded. The county recorder is not required to verify the accuracy of the information concerning the previous recording.

**Sec. 48.** NRS 247.180 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 247.180 1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 111.312, whenever a document conveying, encumbering or mortgaging both real and personal property is presented to a county recorder for recording, the county recorder shall record the document. The record must be indexed in the real estate index as deeds and other conveyances are required by law to be indexed, and for which the county recorder may receive the same fees as are allowed by law for recording and indexing deeds and other documents, but only one fee for the recording of a document may be collected.
- 2. A county recorder who records a document pursuant to this section shall, within 7 working days after he records the document, provide to the county assessor at no charge:
- (a) A duplicate copy of the document and any supporting documents; or
- (b) Access to the digital document and any digital supporting documents. Such documents must be in a form that is acceptable to the county recorder and the county assessor.
  - **Sec. 49.** (Deleted by amendment.)
- **Sec. 50.** Chapter 268 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:
- 1. A county assessor may request that the governing body of a city realign one or more of the boundary lines between the city and



the unincorporated area of the county or between two cities to adjust a boundary that bisects a parcel of land causing the creation of more than one tax parcel from a single legal parcel. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the governing body may, by ordinance or other appropriate legal action, with the consent of the board of county commissioners or the governing body of the other city, respectively, adjust the boundary to exclude the portion of the split parcel from the city.

2. Where any territory is detached from a city as provided in this section, provision must be made for such proportion of any outstanding general obligations of the city as the assessed valuation of property in the territory bears to the total assessed valuation of property in the city and for such proportion of any obligations secured by the pledge of revenues from a public improvement as the revenue arising within the territory bears to

the total revenue from such improvement as follows:

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(a) If the territory is included in another city, the proportionate obligation must be assumed according to its terms by the annexing city;

(b) If the territory is included in the unincorporated area of the county, taxes must be levied by the board of county commissioners upon all taxable property in the district, sufficient to discharge the proportionate share of the debt for the general obligation according to its terms; or

(c) Where substantially all of the physical improvements for which the obligation was incurred are within the territory remaining in the city, with the consent of the governing body of the city from which such territory is detached and of the holders of such obligations, the entire obligation may be assumed by the city from which such territory is detached and the detached territory released therefrom.

**Sec. 51.** NRS 268.570 is hereby amended to read as follows:

268.570 The provisions of NRS 268.570 to 268.608, inclusive, and section 50 of this act, apply only to cities located in a county whose population is 400,000 or more.

**Sec. 52.** NRS 268.574 is hereby amended to read as follows: 268.574 As used in NRS 268.570 to 268.608, inclusive [ ], and section 50 of this act:

1. "Contiguous" means either abutting directly on the boundary of the annexing municipality or separated from the boundary thereof by a street, alley, public right-of-way, creek, river or the right-ofway of a railroad or other public service corporation, or by lands owned by the annexing municipality, by some other political subdivision of the State or by the State of Nevada.



2. "Lot or parcel" means any tract of land of sufficient size to constitute a legal building lot as determined by the zoning ordinance of the county in which the territory proposed to be annexed is situated. If such county has not enacted a zoning ordinance, the question of what constitutes a building lot shall be determined by reference to the zoning ordinance of the annexing municipality.

- 3. "Majority of the property owners" in a territory means the record owners of real property:
- (a) Whose combined value is greater than 50 percent of the total value of real property in the territory, as determined by assessment for taxation; and
- (b) Whose combined area is greater than 50 percent of the total area of the territory, excluding lands held by public bodies.
- 4. A lot or parcel of land is "used for residential purposes" if it is 5 acres or less in area and contains a habitable dwelling unit of a permanent nature.
  - **Sec. 53.** NRS 268.600 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 268.600 1. Whenever the corporate limits of any city are extended in accordance with the provisions of NRS 268.570 to 268.608, inclusive, the governing body of such city shall cause an accurate map or plat of the annexed territory, prepared under the supervision of a competent surveyor or engineer, together with a certified copy of the annexation ordinance in respect thereof, to be recorded in the office of the county recorder of the county in which such territory is situated, which recording shall be done prior to the effective date of the annexation as specified in the annexation ordinance. A duplicate copy of such map or plat and such annexation ordinance shall be filed with the Department of Taxation.
- 2. A county recorder who records a map or plat pursuant to this section shall, within 7 working days after he records the map or plat, provide to the county assessor at no charge:
- (a) A duplicate copy of the map or plat and any supporting documents; or
- (b) Access to the digital map or plat and any digital supporting documents. The map or plat and the supporting documents must be in a form that is acceptable to the county recorder and the county assessor.
  - **Sec. 54.** NRS 268.785 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 268.785 1. After creation of the district, the council shall annually ascertain and include in its budget the total amount of money to be derived from assessments required to provide the higher level of police protection found beneficial to the public interest for the next ensuing fiscal year.



2. The city council shall designate an existing citizens' group within the area or create an advisory committee, to recommend to the council any appropriate changes in the level or kind of additional police protection to be provided in the district. The council shall consider these recommendations, and any others that may be offered by interested persons, at a public hearing before adopting its annual budget for the district.

- 3. The total amount of money to be derived from assessments for the next ensuing fiscal year must be apportioned among the individual property owners in the district based upon the relative special benefit received by each property using an apportionment method approved by the city council. On or before April 20 of each year, a notice specifying the proposed amount of the assessment for the next ensuing fiscal year must be mailed to each property owner. The city council shall hold a public hearing concerning the assessments at the same time and place as the hearing on the tentative budget. The city council shall levy the assessments after the hearing but not later than June 1. The assessments so levied must be paid in installments on or before the dates specified for installments paid pursuant to subsection [5] 6 of NRS 361.483. Any installment payment that is not paid on or before the date on which it is due, together with any interest or penalty and the cost of collecting any such amounts, is a lien upon the property upon which it is levied equal in priority to a lien for general taxes and may be collected in the same manner.
- 4. A district is not entitled to receive any distribution of supplemental city-county relief tax.

**Sec. 55.** NRS 268.795 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 268.795 1. After creation of the district, the council shall annually ascertain and include in its budget the total amount of money to be derived from assessments required to provide the maintenance found beneficial to the public interest for the next ensuing fiscal year.
- 2. The city council shall designate an existing citizens' group within the area or create an advisory committee, to recommend to the council any appropriate changes in the level or kind of maintenance to be provided in the district. The council shall consider these recommendations, and any others that may be offered by interested persons, at a public hearing before adopting its annual budget for the district.
- 3. The total amount of money to be derived from assessments for the next ensuing fiscal year must be apportioned among the individual property owners in the district based upon the relative special benefit received by each property using an apportionment method approved by the city council. On or before April 20 of each



year, a notice specifying the proposed amount of the assessment for the next ensuing fiscal year must be mailed to each property owner. The city council shall hold a public hearing concerning the assessments at the same time and place as the hearing on the tentative budget. The city council shall levy the assessments after the hearing but not later than June 1. The assessments so levied must be paid in installments on or before the dates specified for installments paid pursuant to subsection [5] 6 of NRS 361.483. Any installment payment that is not paid on or before the date on which it is due, together with any interest or penalty and the cost of collecting any such amounts, is a lien upon the property upon which it is levied equal in priority to a lien for general taxes and may be collected in the same manner.

4. A district is not entitled to receive any distribution of supplemental city-county relief tax.

**Sec. 56.** NRS 270.090 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 270.090 1. The findings of fact and conclusions of law and judgment must be made and entered as in other cases, and exceptions, motions for new trial and appeals may be had as provided in NRS and the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure.
- 2. The court or judge thereof shall in the findings and decree establish a definite map or plat of the city, or part thereof or addition thereto, in accordance with the pleadings and proof, and shall, by reference, make a part of the findings and judgment the map or plat so established.
- 3. Wherever blocks or parts of blocks in the original lost, destroyed, conflicting, erroneous or faulty maps or plats have been insufficiently or incorrectly platted, numbered or lettered, the omission, insufficiency or fault must be supplied and corrected in accordance with the pleadings and proof.
- 4. If the map or plat prepared by the surveyor is inadequate or impracticable of use for the judgment, the judgment or decree may require the making of a new map or plat in accordance with the provisions of the findings and judgment.
- 5. A certified copy of the judgment, together with the map or plat as is established by the court, must be recorded in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the action is tried. All the ties and descriptions of section or quarter section corners, monuments or marks required by NRS 270.020 must appear on the map finally established by the judgment. The county recorder may collect and receive as his fees for recording and indexing the certified copy of the judgment and map, \$10 for the map, and the specific statutory fees for the judgment, but not exceeding \$50.
- 6. The judgment may require that all prior existing maps in conflict with the map or plat adopted be so marked or identified by



the county recorder to show the substitution of the new map or plat in place thereof.

- 7. A county recorder who records a map or plat pursuant to this section shall, within 7 working days after he records the map or plat, provide to the county assessor at no charge:
- (a) A duplicate copy of the map or plat and any supporting documents; or
- (b) Access to the digital map or plat and any digital supporting documents. The map or plat and the supporting documents must be in a form that is acceptable to the county recorder and the county assessor.
- **Sec. 57.** NRS 278.460 is hereby amended to read as follows: 278.460 1. A county recorder shall not record any final map unless the map:
- (a) Contains or is accompanied by the report of a title company and all the certificates of approval, conveyance and consent required by the provisions of NRS 278.374 to 278.378, inclusive, and by the provisions of any local ordinance; and
- (b) Is accompanied by a written statement signed by the treasurer of the county in which the land to be divided is located indicating that all property taxes on the land for the fiscal year have been paid and that the full amount of any deferred property taxes for the conversion of the property from agricultural use has been paid pursuant to NRS 361A.265.
- 2. The provisions of NRS 278.010 to 278.630, inclusive, do not prevent the recording, pursuant to the provisions of NRS 278.010 to 278.630, inclusive, and any applicable local ordinances, of a map of any land which is not a subdivision, nor do NRS 278.010 to 278.630, inclusive, prohibit the recording of a map in accordance with the provisions of any statute requiring the recording of professional land surveyor's records of surveys.
- 3. A county recorder shall accept or refuse a final map for recordation within 10 days after its delivery to him.
- 4. A county recorder who records a final map pursuant to this section shall, within 7 working days after he records the final map, provide to the county assessor at no charge:
- (a) A duplicate copy of the final map and any supporting documents: or
- (b) Access to the digital final map and any digital supporting documents. The map and supporting documents must be in a form that is acceptable to the county recorder and the county assessor.
  - **Sec. 58.** NRS 278.467 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 278.467 1. If the requirement for a parcel map is waived, the authority which granted the waiver may require the preparation and recordation of a document which contains:



(a) A legal description of all parts based on a system of rectangular surveys;

- (b) A provision for the dedication or reservation of any road right-of-way or easement; and
  - (c) The approval of the authority which granted the waiver.
- 2. If a description by metes and bounds is necessary in describing the parcel division, it must be prepared by a professional land surveyor and bear his signature and stamp.
- 3. The person preparing the document may include the following statement:

This document was prepared from existing information (identifying it and stating where filed and recorded) and the undersigned assumes no responsibility for the existence of monuments or correctness of other information shown on or copied from any such prior documents.

- 4. A document recorded pursuant to this section must be accompanied by a written statement signed by the treasurer of the county in which the land to be divided is located indicating that all property taxes on the land for the fiscal year have been paid.
- 5. A county recorder who records a document pursuant to this section shall, within 7 working days after he records the document, provide to the county assessor at no charge:
  - (a) A duplicate copy of the document; or
- (b) Access to the digital document. The document must be in a form that is acceptable to the county recorder and the county assessor.
  - **Sec. 59.** NRS 278.468 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 278.468 1. If a parcel map is approved or deemed approved pursuant to NRS 278.464, the preparer of the map shall:
- (a) Cause the approved map to be recorded in the office of the county recorder within 1 year after the date the map was approved or deemed approved, unless the governing body establishes by ordinance a longer period, not to exceed 2 years, for recording the map. The map must be accompanied by a written statement signed by the treasurer of the county in which the land to be divided is located indicating that all property taxes on the land for the fiscal year have been paid.
- (b) Pay a fee of \$17 for the first sheet of the map plus \$10 for each additional sheet to the county recorder for filing and indexing.
- 2. Upon receipt of a parcel map, the county recorder shall file the map in a suitable place. He shall keep proper indexes of parcel maps by the name of grant, tract, subdivision or United States subdivision.



3. A county recorder who records a parcel map pursuant to this section shall, within 7 working days after he records the parcel map, provide to the county assessor at no charge:

- (a) A duplicate copy of the parcel map and any supporting documents; or
- (b) Access to the digital parcel map and any digital supporting documents. The map and supporting documents must be in a form that is acceptable to the county recorder and the county assessor.
  - Sec. 60. NRS 278.4725 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 278.4725 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, if the governing body has authorized the planning commission to take final action on a final map, the planning commission shall approve, conditionally approve or disapprove the final map, basing its action upon the requirements of NRS 278.472:
- (a) In a county whose population is 400,000 or more, within 45 days; or
  - (b) In a county whose population is less than 400,000, within 60 avs.
- after accepting the final map as a complete application. The planning commission shall file its written decision with the governing body. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, or unless the time is extended by mutual agreement, if the planning commission is authorized to take final action and it fails to take action within the period specified in this subsection, the final map shall be deemed approved unconditionally.
- 2. If there is no planning commission or if the governing body has not authorized the planning commission to take final action, the governing body or its authorized representative shall approve, conditionally approve or disapprove the final map, basing its action upon the requirements of NRS 278.472:
- (a) In a county whose population is 400,000 or more, within 45 days; or
- (b) In a county whose population is less than 400,000, within 60 days,
- after the final map is accepted as a complete application. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5 or unless the time is extended by mutual agreement, if the governing body or its authorized representative fails to take action within the period specified in this subsection, the final map shall be deemed approved unconditionally.
- 3. An applicant or other person aggrieved by a decision of the authorized representative of the governing body or by a final act of the planning commission may appeal the decision in accordance with the ordinance adopted pursuant to NRS 278.3195.
- 4. If the map is disapproved, the governing body or its authorized representative or the planning commission shall return



the map to the person who proposes to divide the land, with the reason for its action and a statement of the changes necessary to render the map acceptable.

- 5. If the final map divides the land into 16 lots or more, the governing body or its authorized representative or the planning commission shall not approve a map, and a map shall not be deemed approved, unless:
- (a) Each lot contains an access road that is suitable for use by emergency vehicles; and
- (b) The corners of each lot are set by a professional land surveyor.
- 6. If the final map divides the land into 15 lots or less, the governing body or its authorized representative or the planning commission may, if reasonably necessary, require the map to comply with the provisions of subsection 5.
- 7. Upon approval, the map must be filed with the county recorder. Filing with the county recorder operates as a continuing:
- (a) Offer to dedicate for public roads the areas shown as proposed roads or easements of access, which the governing body may accept in whole or in part at any time or from time to time.
- (b) Offer to grant the easements shown for public utilities, which any public utility may similarly accept without excluding any other public utility whose presence is physically compatible.
  - 8. The map filed with the county recorder must include:
- (a) A certificate signed and acknowledged by each owner of land to be divided consenting to the preparation of the map, the dedication of the roads and the granting of the easements.
- (b) A certificate signed by the clerk of the governing body or authorized representative of the governing body or the secretary to the planning commission that the map was approved, or the affidavit of the person presenting the map for filing that the time limited by subsection 1 or 2 for action by the governing body or its authorized representative or the planning commission has expired and that the requirements of subsection 5 have been met. A certificate signed pursuant to this paragraph must also indicate, if applicable, that the governing body or planning commission determined that a public street, easement or utility easement which will not remain in effect after a merger and resubdivision of parcels conducted pursuant to NRS 278.4925, has been vacated or abandoned in accordance with NRS 278.480.
- (c) A written statement signed by the treasurer of the county in which the land to be divided is located indicating that all property taxes on the land for the fiscal year have been paid.
- 9. A governing body may by local ordinance require a final map to include:



- (a) A report from a title company which lists the names of:
  - (1) Each owner of record of the land to be divided; and
- (2) Each holder of record of a security interest in the land to be divided, if the security interest was created by a mortgage or a deed of trust.
- (b) The signature of each owner of record of the land to be divided.
- (c) The written consent of each holder of record of a security interest listed pursuant to subparagraph (2) of paragraph (a), to the preparation and recordation of the final map. A holder of record may consent by signing:
  - (1) The final map; or

- (2) A separate document that is filed with the final map and declares his consent to the division of land.
- 10. After a map has been filed with the county recorder, any lot shown thereon may be conveyed by reference to the map, without further description.
- 11. The county recorder shall charge and collect for recording the map a fee set by the board of county commissioners of not more than \$50 for the first sheet of the map plus \$10 for each additional sheet.
- 12. A county recorder who records a final map pursuant to this section shall, within 7 working days after he records the final map, provide to the county assessor at no charge:
- (a) A duplicate copy of the final map and any supporting documents; or
- (b) Access to the digital final map and any digital supporting documents. The map and supporting documents must be in a form that is acceptable to the county recorder and the county assessor.
  - **Sec. 61.** NRS 278.477 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 278.477 1. In addition to the requirements of subsection 2, an amendment of a recorded subdivision plat, parcel map, map of division into large parcels or record of survey which changes or purports to change the physical location of any survey monument, property line or boundary line is subject to the following requirements:
- (a) If the proposed amendment is to a parcel map, map of division into large parcels or record of survey, the same procedures and requirements as in the original filing.
- (b) If the proposed amendment is to a subdivision plat, only those procedures for the approval and filing of a final map.
- 2. Any amended subdivision plat, parcel map, map of division into large parcels or record of survey required pursuant to subsection 1 must:



(a) Be identical in size and scale to the document being amended, drawn in the manner and on the material provided by law;

- (b) Have the words "Amended Plat of" prominently displayed on each sheet above the title of the document amended;
- (c) Have a legal description that describes only the property which is to be included in the amendment;
- (d) Have a blank margin for the county recorder's index information;
- [(d)] (e) Have a 3-inch square adjacent to and on the left side of the existing square for the county recorder's information and stamp; and
- [(e)] (f) Contain a certificate of the professional land surveyor licensed pursuant to chapter 625 of NRS who prepared the amendment stating that it complies with all pertinent sections of NRS 278.010 to 278.630, inclusive, and 625.340 to 625.380, inclusive, and with any applicable local ordinance.
- 3. Any amended subdivision plat, parcel map, map of division into large parcels or record of survey that is recorded in support of an adjusted boundary must:
- (a) Contain or be accompanied by the report of a title company and the certificate required by NRS 278.374 or an order of the district court of the county in which the land is located that the amendment may be approved without all the necessary signatures if the order is based upon a finding that:
- (1) A bona fide effort was made to notify the necessary persons;
- (2) All persons who responded to the notice have consented to the amendment; and
- (3) The amendment does not adversely affect the persons who did not respond; and
- (b) Contain a certificate executed by the appropriate county surveyor, county engineer, city surveyor or city engineer, if he is registered as a professional land surveyor or civil engineer pursuant to chapter 625 of NRS, stating that he has examined the document and that it is technically correct.
- 4. Upon recording the amended document, the county recorder shall cause a proper notation to be entered upon all recorded sheets of the document being amended, if the county recorder does not maintain a cumulative index for such maps and amendments. If such an index is maintained, the county recorder shall direct an appropriate entry for the amendment.
- 5. A county recorder who records a plat, map or record of survey pursuant to this section shall, within 7 working days after he records the plat, map or record of survey, provide to the county assessor at no charge:



(a) A duplicate copy of the plat, map or record of survey, and any supporting documents; or

(b) Access to the digital plat, map or record of survey, and any digital supporting documents. The plat, map or record of survey and the supporting documents must be in a form that is acceptable to the county recorder and the county assessor.

**Sec. 62.** NRS 278.490 is hereby amended to read as follows:

278.490 1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 278.4925, an owner or governing body desiring to revert any recorded subdivision map, parcel map, map of division into large parcels, or part thereof to acreage or to revert the map or portion thereof, or to revert more than one map [recorded under the same tentative map] if the parcels to be reverted are contiguous, shall submit a written application accompanied by a map of the proposed reversion which contains the same survey dimensions as the recorded map or maps to the governing body or, if authorized by local ordinance, to the planning commission or other authorized person. The application must describe the requested changes.

2. At its next meeting, or within a period of not more than 30 days after the filing of the map of reversion, whichever occurs later, the governing body or, if authorized by local ordinance, the planning commission or other authorized person shall review the map and approve, conditionally approve or disapprove it.

3. Except for the provisions of this section, NRS 278.4955, 278.496 and 278.4965 and any provision or local ordinance relating to the payment of fees in conjunction with filing, recordation or checking of a map of the kind offered, no other provision of NRS 278.010 to 278.630, inclusive, applies to a map made solely for the purpose of reversion of a former map or for reversion of any division of land to acreage.

4. Upon approval of the map of reversion, it must be recorded in the office of the county recorder. The county recorder shall make a written notation of the fact on each sheet of the previously recorded map affected by the later recording, if the county recorder does not maintain a cumulative index for such maps and amendments. If such an index is maintained, the county recorder shall direct an appropriate entry for the amendment.

- 5. A county recorder who records a map pursuant to this section shall, within 7 working days after he records the map, provide to the county assessor at no charge:

  (a) A duplicate copy of the map and any supporting documents:
  - (a) A duplicate copy of the map and any supporting documents;
     or
  - (b) Access to the digital map and any digital supporting documents. The map and supporting documents must be in a form that is acceptable to the county recorder and the county assessor.



Sec. 63. NRS 278.4955 is hereby amended to read as follows: 278.4955 1. The map of reversion submitted pursuant to NRS 278.490 must contain the appropriate certificates required by NRS 278.376 and 278.377 for the original division of the land, any agreement entered into for a required improvement pursuant to NRS 278.380 for the original division of the land, and the certificates required by NRS 278.496 and 278.4965. If the map includes the reversion of any street or easement owned by a city, a county or the State, the provisions of NRS 278.480 must be followed before approval of the map.

- 2. The final map of reversion must [be:
- (a) Prepared:

- (a) Be prepared by a professional land surveyor licensed pursuant to chapter 625 of NRS. The professional land surveyor shall state in his certificate that the map has been prepared from information on a recorded map or maps that are being reverted. The professional land surveyor may state in his certificate that he assumes no responsibility for the existence of the monuments or for correctness of other information shown on or copied from the document. The professional land surveyor shall include in his certificate information which is sufficient to identify clearly the recorded map or maps being reverted.
- (b) [Clearly] Be clearly and legibly drawn in black permanent ink upon good tracing cloth or produced by the use of other materials of a permanent nature generally used for such a purpose in the engineering profession. Affidavits, certificates and acknowledgments must be legibly stamped or printed upon the map with black permanent ink.
- 3. The size of each sheet of the final map must be 24 by 32 inches. A marginal line must be drawn completely around each sheet, leaving an entirely blank margin of 1 inch at the top, bottom and right edges, and of 2 inches at the left edge along the 24-inch dimension.
- 4. The scale of the final map must be large enough to show all details clearly and enough sheets must be used to accomplish this end.
  - 5. The particular number of the sheet and the total number of sheets comprising the final map must be stated on each of the sheets and its relation to each adjoining sheet must be clearly shown.
  - 6. Each future conveyance of the reverted property must contain a metes and bounds legal description of the property and must include the name and mailing address of the person who prepared the legal description.



**Sec. 64.** NRS 502.075 is hereby amended to read as follows: 502.075 The Division shall issue to a blind person, as defined in subsection [4] 5 of NRS 361.085, a hunting license which:

- 1. Authorizes a person selected by the blind person to hunt on his behalf if:
- (a) The person selected is a resident of the State of Nevada and possesses a valid Nevada hunting license; and
- (b) The blind person is in the company of or in the immediate area of the person selected.
- 2. Is issued pursuant and subject to regulations prescribed by the Commission.
  - 3. Contains the word "Blind" printed on the face of the license. **Sec. 65.** NRS 517.213 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 517.213 1. The county recorder shall include all patented mines and mining claims in the county on the county map of mining claims in a manner which clearly distinguishes the patented mines and mining claims from the unpatented claims.
- 2. When a record of survey filed with the county by a registered surveyor shows the location of a patented mine or mining claim, the county recorder shall conform the county map to the record of survey if there is any discrepancy between the two maps concerning the location of the mine or claim.
- 3. A county recorder who records a map pursuant to this section shall, within 7 working days after he records the map, provide to the county assessor at no charge:
- (a) A duplicate copy of the map and any supporting documents; or
- (b) Access to the digital map and any digital supporting documents. The map and supporting documents must be in a form that is acceptable to the county recorder and the county assessor.
  - Sec. 66. NRS 625.370 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 625.370 1. The charge for filing and indexing any record of survey is \$17 for the first page plus \$10 for each additional page.
- 2. The record of survey must be suitably filed by the county recorder, and he shall keep proper indexes of such survey records by name of tract, subdivision or United States land subdivision.
- 3. A county recorder who records a record of survey pursuant to this section shall, within 7 working days after he records the record of survey, provide to the county assessor at no charge:
- (a) A duplicate copy of the record of survey and supporting documents; or
- (b) Access to the digital record of survey and any digital supporting documents. The record of survey and supporting documents must be in a form that is acceptable to the county recorder and the county assessor.



Sec. 67. 1. This section and sections 1 to 7, inclusive, 9, 11, 13 to 41, inclusive, 43, 45 and 47 to 66, inclusive, of this act become effective on July 1, 2003.

2. Sections 7, 9, 11, 41, 43 and 45 of this act expire by limitation on June 30, 2004.

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- 3. Sections 8, 10, 12, 42, 44 and 46 of this act become effective on July 1, 2004.



