

# ANNUAL REPORT

Fiscal Year 2025  
(2024 - 2025)



State of Nevada  
Department of Taxation

Joe Lombardo  
Governor State  
of Nevada

January  
2026

Shellie Hughes  
Executive Director  
Department of Taxation



STATE OF NEVADA  
DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION

MAIN OFFICE  
3850 Arrowhead Dr., 2nd Floor  
Carson City, Nevada 89706

JOE LOMBARDO  
*Governor*

GEORGE KELESIS  
*Chair, Nevada Tax Commission*

SHELLIE HUGHES  
*Executive Director*

January 12, 2026

The Honorable Joe Lombardo  
Governor of Nevada  
Executive Chambers  
Carson City, NV 89701

Dear Governor Lombardo:

Pursuant to NRS 360.100, the Department of Taxation submits herewith the Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2025 which ended June 30, 2025. Gross revenues and distributions during the period were as follows:

Revenues	2023-24	2024-25	Increase/ (Decrease)	Percentage Change
Sales and Use Tax	\$ 1,798,577,310	\$ 1,782,841,487	\$ (15,735,823)	-0.87%
Local School Support Tax	2,281,409,590	2,261,833,814	(19,575,776)	-0.86%
City/County Relief Tax	1,967,782,187	1,955,089,880	(12,692,306)	-0.65%
Local Options Tax	1,207,263,064	1,201,259,827	(6,003,237)	-0.50%
Intoxicating Beverage Tax	54,879,157	48,206,372	(6,672,785)	-12.16%
Cigarette Tax	130,945,086	127,341,272	(3,603,815)	-2.75%
Other Tobacco Products	32,932,665	29,197,682	(3,734,983)	-11.34%
Estate Tax*	60,212	72,087	11,875	19.72%
Lodging Tax	278,114,304	252,290,276	(25,824,028)	-9.29%
Net Proceeds of Minerals Tax	132,962,724	179,649,299	46,686,575	35.11%
Centrally Assessed Property Tax	139,942,185	146,483,202	6,541,017	4.67%
Insurance Premium Tax	584,473,881	647,446,274	62,972,392	10.77%
Tire Fee	2,411,305	2,325,571	(85,734)	-3.56%
Short Term Car Lease Fee**	94,124,251	93,159,591	(964,659)	-1.02%
Bank Excise Tax	2,160,550	2,114,306	(46,243)	-2.14%
Exhibition Facility Fee	178,378	159,382	(18,996)	-10.65%
Live Entertainment Tax	129,424,874	116,162,359	(13,262,515)	-10.25%
Modified Business Tax***	788,986,753	781,453,182	(7,533,571)	-0.95%
Real Property Transfer Tax	155,532,366	176,690,750	21,158,384	13.60%
Transportation Connection Tax	45,157,801	45,435,059	277,258	0.61%
Commerce Tax****	343,073,688	268,130,157	(74,943,530)	-21.84%
Medical Cannabis Tax*****	468	-	(468)	-100.00%
Wholesale Cannabis Tax*****	43,737,147	37,300,235	(6,436,912)	-14.72%
Retail Cannabis Tax	76,800,162	74,549,473	(2,250,689)	-2.93%
Peer to Peer Car Sharing Tax***	-	-	-	N/A
Gold and Silver Excise Tax	71,729,972	88,805,914	17,075,942	23.81%
	\$ 10,362,660,077	\$ 10,317,997,451	(44,662,626)	-0.43%

\*The credit allowable against the federal estate tax for the payment of State death taxes has been phased out by the Internal Revenue Service and no longer applies on deaths occurring after December 31, 2004. The Nevada estate tax was based solely on this credit. Revenues in Fiscal Years 2023-24 and 2024-25 represent interest accrual on the reserve fund.

*\*\*In order to comply with NRS 360.255 taxpayer disclosure requirements, Peer-to-Peer Car Sharing Fee revenues are reported within the Short Term Car Lease Fee totals in Fiscal Years 2023-24 and 2024-25.*

*\*\*\*Fiscal Year 2023-24 Modified Business Tax distributions were negatively affected by the reduction of tax rates pursuant to NRS 360.203.*

*\*\*\*\*Fiscal Year 2024-25 Commerce Tax revenue was affected by several technical issues that disrupted taxpayer payments in August 2025 and September 2025, the period when filings for that fiscal year became due. Disrupted Commerce Tax revenue from Fiscal Year 2024-25 filings recovered within the following Fiscal Year 2025-26.*

*\*\*\*\*\*Fiscal Year 2017-18, Medical Cannabis Tax was replaced by the Retail Cannabis Tax and Wholesale Cannabis Tax. However, there were outstanding amounts of late paid Medical Cannabis Tax that the Department collected in Fiscal Year 2023-24.*

*\*\*\*\*\*AB430 of the 31st Legislative Session changed the application of the Wholesale Cannabis Tax to 15% of the Fair Market Value for affiliate sales or 15% of the contracted sales price for non-affiliate sales. The bill was effective January 1, 2024 and affected the Wholesale Cannabis Tax revenue in Fiscal Year 2023-24.*

Distributions	2023-24		2024-25		Increase/ (Decrease)	Percentage Change
State General Fund	\$ 4,188,074,971	\$ 4,140,556,905	\$ (47,518,066)	-1.13%		
State Education Fund	2,725,116,966	2,731,558,212	6,441,246	0.24%		
Local Governments	3,392,981,942	3,393,805,701	823,759	0.02%		
Other Distributions	43,383,683	37,727,963	(5,655,720)	-13.04%		
State Debt Service Fund	13,102,516	14,348,670	1,246,154	9.51%		
	<u>\$ 10,362,660,077</u>	<u>\$ 10,317,997,451</u>	<u>\$ (44,662,626)</u>	<u>-0.43%</u>		

Sincerely,



Shellie Hughes  
Executive Director

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**Department of Taxation**  
Shellie Hughes, Executive Director  
**Nevada Tax Commission**  
George Kelesis, Chair

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## ***Mission***

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

## ***Philosophy***

Dedicated to the highest standards of professionalism and ethical conduct; committed to consistent, impartial and courteous service and treatment of our taxpayers. Providing resources, training and support to the employees of the Department, and fostering initiative, creativity and effective performance.

## ***Goals***

- Outreach - Promote compliance through advocacy, education and enforcement
- Workforce - Foster an engaged and empowered workforce
- Transparency - Continually improve processes and technology
- Modernization - Provide relevant and reliable information

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

**Main Office**  
3850 Arrowhead Dr., 2nd Floor  
Carson City, Nevada 89706

**Southern Nevada District Office**  
700 E. Warm Springs Rd  
Second Floor  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89119

**Reno District Office**  
9850 Double R Blvd., Suite 101  
Reno, Nevada 89521

**Mailing**  
3850 Arrowhead Dr., 2nd Floor  
Carson City, Nevada 89706

**Phone: (775) 684-2000**  
In-State Toll Free: (800) 992-0900  
Fax: (775) 684-2020

## NEVADA TAX COMMISSION AND DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION

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

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

### NRS TITLE/DESCRIPTION

Counties: Financing of Public Improvements	244A
Tourism Improvements	271A
Municipal Obligations	350
Local Finance Administration	354
General Provisions (includes Consolidated Tax)	360
Exhibition and Business License Fee	360.760-360.796
Sales and Use Tax Administration	360B
Property Tax, Taxes on Agricultural Property and Open Space	361, 361A
Taxes on Patented Mines and Proceeds of Minerals	362
Excise Tax on Banks	363A.120
Business Tax: Financial Institutions and Mining, Business Tax	363A, 363B
Commerce Tax	363C
Gold and Silver Excise Tax	363D
Tax on Rental of Transient Lodging	364.125
Tax on Live Entertainment	368A
Intoxicating Liquor: Licenses and Taxes	369
Tobacco: Licenses and Taxes; Supervision of Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers	370
State Sales and Use Taxes	372
Tax on Controlled Substances (Wholesale and Retail Cannabis Taxes)	372A
Taxes on Passenger Carriers (Transportation Connection Tax)	372B
Local School Support Taxes	374
Taxes on Transfers of Real Property	375
Tax on Estates	375A
Generation-Skipping Transfer Tax	375B
Taxes for Development of Open-Space Land	376A
City-County Relief Tax	377
Taxes for Miscellaneous Special Purposes	377A
Tax for Infrastructure	377B
Tax on Residential Construction	387.329 -387.332
Fee for Purchase of New Tire	444A.090
Lease of Passenger Car by Short-Term Lessor (Governmental Services Fee)	482.313
Peer-to-Peer Car Sharing Programs (Governmental Services Fee)	482C
Control of Floods - Taxation	543.600
Fees and Taxes (Insurance Premium Tax)	680B

## BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

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

### **Governor Joe Lombardo, Ex Officio Member**

George Kelesis, Chair	Jeff Rodefer, Member	John E. Marvel, Member
Craig Witt, Member	Thomas R. Sheets, Member	Caryn Adelhoch, Member
H. Stan Johnson, Member	Ryan Bellows, Member	

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

Timothy R. Morse, Chair	Curtis Caldwell, Member	Corinne Burke, Member
Paul Bancroft, Member	Vacant, Member	

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

Marvin Leavitt, Chair	Tom Ciesynski, Member	Joshua Foli, Member
Jessica Colvin, Member	Marty Johnson, Member	Gina Rackley, Member
Felicia O'Carroll, Member	Paul Johnson, Member	Abigail Yacoben, Member
Maria Gamboa, Member	Vacant, Member	

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

Sorin Popa, Chair	Jayne Jacobs, Member	Chris Sarman, Member
Jana Seddon, Vice-Chair	Lorna Quisenberry, Member	Catherine Starks, Member

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

Allen Biaggi	Joel Donaldson	Vacant
Vacant	Vacant	Vacant
Vacant		

## DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION ADMINISTRATION

Adriane Roberts-Larson  
Chief Deputy Executive Director

Edna Bonilla  
Deputy Executive Director  
Compliance

Mary Meyers  
Deputy Executive Director  
Administrative Services

Bonnie Long  
Administrative Services Officer

**Shellie Hughes**  
**Executive Director**

Tina Padovano  
Executive Assistant

Patricia Olmstead  
Public Information Officer

Patric Starr  
Enterprise Project Manager

Jeff Mitchell  
Deputy Executive Director  
Excise and Local Government Services

Joe Bernardy  
Deputy Executive Director  
Information Technology

James Underwood  
Information Security Officer

Keri Kosach  
Enterprise Change Manager

## DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

The Department maintains three office locations. The headquarters is located in Carson City, with district offices in Las Vegas and Reno. For Fiscal Year 2024-25 (FY25) the Department's staff consisted of 412 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions statewide with a budget of \$71,187,107 and actual spending of \$66,360,394.

The Department of Taxation is the primary revenue collecting agency in the State and is responsible for providing fair, efficient, and effective administration of the tax programs of the State of Nevada. The Department consists of six major Divisions: Executive; Administrative Services; Information Technology; Legal Division; Excise and Local Government Services; and Compliance, which consists of both the Revenue/Collection and Audit Sections. The Department acts as staff to the Nevada Tax Commission (NTC), State Board of Equalization (SBE), Committee on Local Government Finance (CLGF), Mining Oversight and Accountability Commission (MOAC), and the Appraiser Certification Board (ACB). In addition, the Department is also responsible for annually developing the official population estimates the State and the various counties, cities, towns and townships. These estimates, after certification by the Governor, are used to distribute certain revenues to counties, cities and towns, and to determine the appropriate number of justices of the peace.

**Project MYNT:** The Department of Taxation is actively modernizing its twenty-year-old Unified Tax System (UTS) through Project MYNT, aiming for a three-year implementation with an expected eighteen-year base life. Legacy systems are being replaced by FAST Enterprises' GenTax Integrated Tax System (ITS) which is named MYNT (Modernize Your Nevada Tax). The new system is a modern, integrated solution that supports a wide range of tax administration functions. While initial funding was approved in FY20, Federal ARPA funds secured in FY23 cover the first two years of implementation. The Interim Finance Committee (IFC) requires quarterly reports detailing the project status, encompassing the Unified Tax System replacement plan, activities of personnel and vendors, project deliverables, and expenditure details.

New Capabilities and Benefits of Project MYNT are:

- Native cloud-based infrastructure for scalability and resilience
- Mobile-friendly taxpayer portal
- Real-time data access and advanced analytics
- Streamlined internal workflows and automation
- Enhanced security and compliance
- Faster implementation of legislative changes
- Improved user experience for both taxpayers and staff

## Department Organization and Functions, Continued

The Department successfully launched My Nevada Tax on December 9, 2024, followed by the implementation of Phase 2 on December 8, 2025. These initial phases encompassed the following tax types:

- Sales & Use Tax
- Consumer Use Tax
- Cigarette Tax
- Live Entertainment Tax
- Liquor Tax
- Liquor License Renewal
- Other Tobacco License Tax
- Other Tobacco Products Tax
- Modified Business Tax
- Commerce Tax
- Insurance Premium Tax
- Peer to Peer Car Sharing Fee
- Short-Term Lessor Fee
- Net Proceeds of Minerals Tax
- Gold and Silver Excise Tax

The third and final phase is scheduled to launch in December 2026, at which time additional tax types will be released. The Department remains committed to serving the State of Nevada and its taxpayers with excellence. With an operational Enterprise Project Management Office and Enterprise Change Management Office, along with a strong partnership with the selected vendor, FAST Enterprises, the Department is well positioned for a successful and impactful modernization.

**Executive Division:** The Executive Division is composed of various staff, including the Executive Team. The Executive Director leads the Executive Division, which includes: Chief Deputy, Administrative Services Deputy, Information Technology Deputy, Excise and Local Government Services Deputy, Compliance Deputy, Chief Financial Officer, Enterprise Change Manager, Information Security Officer, Public Information Officer, Executive Assistant, Administrative Law Judges, Enterprise Project Manager, and Internal Auditor.

The Executive Director serves as the Secretary to the NTC and the SBE and directs Department staffing for all Department boards and commissions. Similar to the Executive Director's role for NTC, the Chief Deputy is responsible for administering the Department's roles for the SBE, CLGF, MOAC, and ACB, including providing administrative support and subject matter expertise to these public bodies. These boards and commissions rely heavily upon the Department's expertise in Local Government Services and Local Government Finance.

In addition to leading their respective sections within the Department and carrying out their respective duties, the Executive Division is responsible for strategic planning, executive level management and decision-making, legislative and regulatory recommendations, budgetary policy, internal audit functions, information security policies and protocols, and media and public relations. The Executive Division also carries out "Executive Review," which includes making recommendations and decisions related to the taxpayer appeal process, including petitions for redetermination, administrative hearings, appeals to the NTC, and appeals on judicial review; the Department's regulatory process, from conception to adoption of administrative regulations; and numerous other special projects, including feasibility studies, RFP's, and contracts.

**Legal Division:** The Chief Deputy is responsible for coordinating Department staffing, subject matter expertise, and representation before the State Board of Equalization, the Committee on Local Government Finance, the Mining Oversight and Accountability Commission, and the Appraiser Certification Board. Primary administrative and technical support for these boards and commissions is provided by the Department's Local Government Services section. The Chief Deputy additionally exercises oversight of the Investigations Division and the Executive Review section and serves as the Department's designated liaison to the Office of the Attorney General.

## Department Organization and Functions, Continued

**Administrative Services:** Provides centralized support for all administrative, financial, and fiscal activities of the Department. More than 9 billion dollars in revenue pass through the Department annually for distribution.

Accounting Section - This section includes the Cancellation/Refunds Team, Mail Team, New Business Registration Team, and Excise Tax Registration Team. Duties include posting of payments (including Automatic Clearing House (ACH)) excise bonds, cash bond transfers and claims, updates, transfers; processing of voluntary disclosures applications, account closeout forms, check issues (cancel, reissue, stale), and documents submitted electronically.

Budget/Fiscal Section - This section includes purchasing, contract development and facilities management. This section processes payroll and travel claims and serves as the Personnel Liaison for the Department and as Liaison to Governor's Finance Office (GFO) and Legislative Counsel Bureau (LCB). Fiscal Services facilitates the budget build and assists divisions in the development of the activity and biennial line-item budget. During the legislative session Fiscal works diligently to submit budget amendments and create and monitor fiscal notes to ensure funding is obtained for the implementation of proposed legislative changes.

Distributions Section - This section includes the Balancing Team and Statistics Team. These teams are responsible for revenue distribution and provide periodic reports to State and Local Governments and the public from data collected by the Department, including accounts receivable reports and numerous other revenue reports. This Section conducts an annual comparison of the Supplemental City/County Relief Tax (SCCRT) collections to distributions and prepares a list of guaranteed counties (smaller counties who received a fixed amount of SCCR through the Consolidated Tax distribution) to the NTC. The Balancing Team ensures all funds received in the Department's bank account are recorded in two accounting systems: the Tax Administration System (TAS) and the State's Internal Financial System.

Processing Section - This section includes the Adjustments Team, Suspense Team, Demographics Team, Document Management, and the Department's Mailroom and Document Management units. Duties include processing: refunds over \$25,000, refunds for Interstate Commerce, MBT classification changes, streamline Sales tax requests, suspended returns and payments, NTC waived bonds, Letters of Credit and, Personal Guarantees. This section also adjusts posting errors. The Mailroom and Document Management units scan and upload all documents into File360 for storage and availability for research for other sections of the Department. It also receives, sorts, and delivers the mail to the Carson City office.

Economist - This position is responsible for economic forecasting, statistical analysis, data validation, projections, data research, and forecasting in general. This position prepares reports, graphs, charts, and presentations, for reporting to state and local governments including: the Annual Report, Expenditure Report, forecasts to the Economic Forum and Technical Advisory Committee, and the Fair Market Value for cannabis taxability.

Internal Auditor - This position provides checks and balances for Department processes and procedures by auditing and documenting: internal controls, processes, performance measures, vulnerabilities and compliance. The Internal Auditor is the Department's primary Diversity and Inclusion Liaison for taxpayers with language or cultural barriers.

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

## Department Organization and Functions, Continued

**Information Technology (IT):** Plays a critical role in supporting the Department's mission to provide fair, efficient and effective administration of tax programs for the state of Nevada. Through a wide range of services, the Division ensures that taxpayers can reliably interact with the Department —whether online or in person—and that funds are accurately and securely processed to support essential public services across Nevada.

Through the work of three teams, the IT Division provides strategic IT planning and budgeting, infrastructure and operations management, application development and support, database management and analytics, cybersecurity and information security, and IT Helpdesk and customer support.

Application Development Team - Continues to learn and provide critical support for MYNT to ensure continuity and stability during the broader modernization effort. All application developers have now fully transitioned from supporting legacy systems to working directly on the MYNT platform. Their current responsibilities include:

- Production Support: Providing comprehensive post-implementation support to ensure the continued stability, performance, and reliability of MYNT.
- Rollout 3 Development: Developing and configuring the final phase of the MYNT implementation.
- Collaboration: Working closely with business units, technical teams, and FAST Enterprises to ensure a smooth and successful transition.
- Legislative Engagement: Actively participating in the legislative process by analyzing proposed legislation and assessing its potential impact on the Department's operations and systems.

This structure not only aligns IT resources with the future vision of tax administration in Nevada but also emphasizes delivering high-quality services and solutions through an iterative, adaptive approach.

Technical Services Team - backbone of the Department's IT operations, ensuring that both legacy and modern systems remain stable, secure, and responsive during the transition to MYNT.

- The Database Administration Team (DBA) plays a critical role in the data migration process by preparing and exporting legacy data for conversion into MYNT. They also continue to maintain the integrity, availability, and security of taxpayer data in legacy systems. Some DBA staff will be assigned full-time to Project MYNT Rollout 3 where they will receive hands-on training and provide ongoing support for the new system.
- The Technical Team manages the Department's physical and virtual server environments, network-attached storage, core infrastructure and cloud. They are actively supporting the coexistence of legacy and modern systems, ensuring that legacy platforms remain operational while enabling the deployment of new MYNT environments. Some technical staff will also be embedded in MYNT Rollout 3 to support implementation and gain direct experience with the new platform.
- The Customer Support Team provides front-line support for MYNT users, including Department staff and external stakeholders. They continue to support legacy systems, manage user access, oversee batch operations, and handle IT procurement. Their adaptability and responsiveness are essential to maintaining continuity during this period of significant change.

Information Security Officer (ISO) - Leads the Department's cybersecurity efforts, ensuring the protection of taxpayer data and compliance with federal and state regulations. ISO responsibilities are to maintain the Department's information security program, advise leadership on cybersecurity risks and mitigation, promote security awareness among staff and contractors, and safeguard the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information.

**Excise and Local Government Services (ELGS):** ELGS is comprised of two main sections with many different sub-sections that provide specialized services.

## Department Organization and Functions, Continued

Excise Tax Section - Administers a variety of excise taxes within the State, including, without limitation, those for Gold and Silver, Liquor, Cigarettes, Other Tobacco Products, Retail and Wholesale Cannabis, Live Entertainment, Insurance Premiums and a variety of other taxes and fees. This Section also performs background and field inspections and investigations of unregistered businesses and liquor, cigarette, and other tobacco product contraband. This is accomplished by a set of 3 different teams within the Excise Section.

Local Government Services Section (LGS) - Administers and oversees various property tax and real property transfer tax programs as well as providing oversight to the financial administration of local governments. Appraises all centrally assessed property, establishes guidelines for the county assessor, conducts the ratio study, ensures statewide compliance with assessment standards established by the NTC, and administers the Net Proceeds of Minerals Tax and the Real Property Transfer Tax. The certification of appraisers for purposes of taxation of property are monitored and administered by LGS as well. These various duties are accomplished by 4 different teams within LGS: Centrally Assessed Property Section, Local Government Finance Section, Locally Assessed Properties Section, and Audit Section. The teams are discussed in more detail in section IV of this Annual Report.

### **Compliance Division:** Conducts Collections, Taxation Services, and Audits.

Revenue Section - Revenue is comprised of Collections Unit and Taxation Services Unit with support staff across three district offices.

- Collections Unit: Monitors taxpayer accounts for compliance with statutes, regulations and reporting requirements; collects taxes on delinquent accounts; pursues legal routes and remedies as stewards of state tax revenues, assists taxpayers with compliance, and appears and testifies in closed administrative hearings and public meetings. The Collections Section includes a special team which focuses on bankruptcies and other collections related programs.
- Taxation Services Unit: Serves as the front-line support for taxpayers and the public. Staff are located in the Call Center and district offices. Staff provide general taxpayer education, information and assistance with registration, the taxability of transactions, and reporting requirements; receives returns and payments, registration and fees for permits, and applications for penalty and interest waivers; and manages numerous programs, such as Religious, Charitable and Education exemptions and National Guard exemptions.

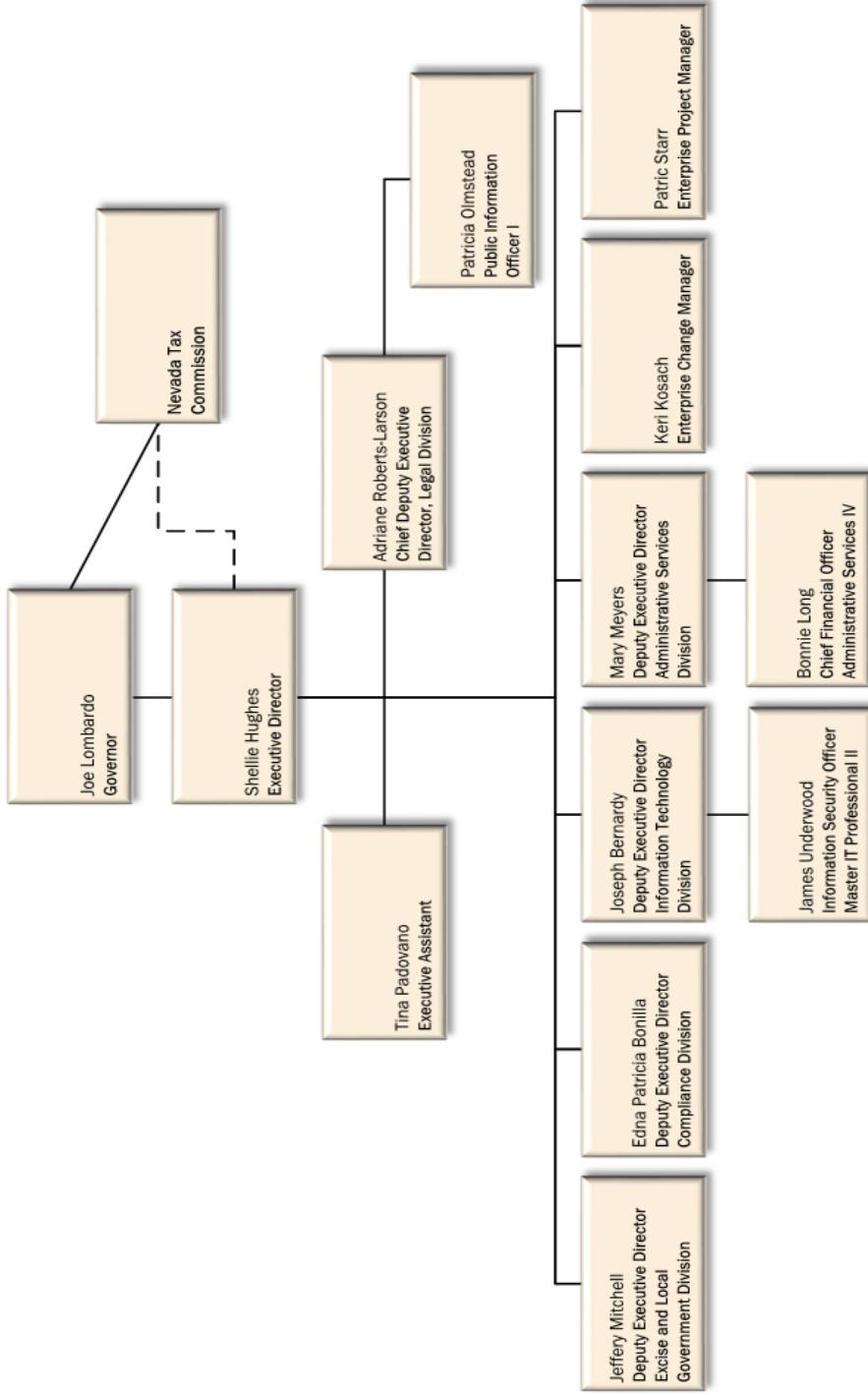
Taxation Services staff conduct monthly workshops called "Ask the Advisor" and provide general taxpayer education through publications and informational pamphlets.

Audit Sections - Administers a comprehensive audit program to ensure taxpayer compliance for numerous tax programs and conducts specialized audits for the Deferral and Abatement Program and excise taxes. The Audit section uses discovery programs based on comparisons of information from other taxing authorities. Audit staff conduct taxpayer workshops on technical issues and record-keeping as well as on preparing for an audit. Audit also verifies the accuracy of amended returns for credit or refund requests.



**State of Nevada  
Department of Taxation**

Organizational Chart – Fiscal Year 2025



## DEPARTMENT FINANCIAL STATEMENT

### DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNT

#### REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

JULY 1, 2024 - JUNE 30, 2025

REVENUES	REVENUES / EXPENDITURES	WORK PROGRAM AUTHORITY	WORK PROGRAM LESS ACTUAL
42 General Fund Appropriations	\$ 39,252,197	\$ 39,252,197	\$ -
45 Reversions	\$ (110,748)	\$ (110,748)	\$ -
47 Carry Forward from State Fiscal Year 2024	\$ 1,965,415	\$ 1,965,415	\$ -
3601 Cigarette/OTP License Fees	\$ 412,359	\$ 410,200	\$ (2,159)
3729 Audit Fees	\$ -	\$ 35,318	\$ 35,318
3750 Cigarette Tax Administration Fee	\$ 339,464	\$ 398,276	\$ 58,812
3751 Short Term Auto Lease Administration Fee	\$ 17,411	\$ 17,003	\$ (408)
3754 Commission - Centrally Assessed	\$ 135,295	\$ 135,297	\$ 2
3755 Administrative Fee Bad Check Charge	\$ 57,142	\$ 77,842	\$ 20,700
3765 Justice Court/Township Fees	\$ 129,087	\$ 101,144	\$ (27,943)
4254 Prior Year Refunds	\$ 1,533	\$ 2,247	\$ 714
4459 Close Petty Cash	\$ 750	\$ -	\$ (750)
4601 General Fund Salary Adjustment	\$ 2,535,746	\$ 2,535,747	\$ 1
4611 Transfer from Federal ARPA	\$ 21,365,778	\$ 25,997,256	\$ 4,631,478
4654 Transfer from IFC	\$ 247,339	\$ 247,339	\$ -
4673 Transfer from Dept. of Environmental Protection	\$ 11,628	\$ 11,826	\$ 198
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 66,360,395</b>	<b>\$ 71,076,359</b>	<b>\$ 4,715,964</b>
<hr/>			
EXPENDITURES			
01 Personnel Services	\$ 36,860,210	\$ 36,860,211	\$ 1
02 Out-of-State Travel	9,893	10,609	716
03 In-State Travel	149,718	153,379	3,661
04 Operating	2,145,950	2,183,618	37,668
08 Building Security	233,642	260,666	27,024
09 Compliance Audit Investigation	347,009	353,914	6,905
10 Out-of-State Audit	-	35,318	35,318
11 Master Settlement Agreement Travel & Operating	3,291	9,069	5,778
12 Language Access Plan	222,311	247,339	25,028
13 UTS Modernization	20,769,050	22,316,388	1,547,338
15 Lockbox Program	316,397	319,995	3,598
17 SB466 - One Shot FY24	155,070	160,516	5,446
18 SB467 - One Shot FY24	359,909	371,996	12,087
19 SB489 - One Shot FY24	927,746	929,538	1,792
21 Demographic Surveys	28,243	29,343	1,100
25 Cigarette Stamps	96,130	102,589	6,459
26 Information Services	1,828,489	1,831,229	2,740
30 Training	1,468	2,176	708
82 Human Resources Cost Allocation	119,638	119,638	-
87 Purchasing Assessment	3,264	3,264	-
88 State Cost Recovery Plan	4,714	4,714	-
89 AG Cost Allocation	1,274,889	1,274,889	-
90	-	3,103,344	3,103,344
93 Reserve for Reversion	503,365	503,365	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 66,360,394</b>	<b>\$ 71,187,107</b>	<b>\$ 4,826,713</b>

#### **BALANCE FORWARDS and REVERSIONS**

Balance Forward to FY2026

-

Reversion to General Fund

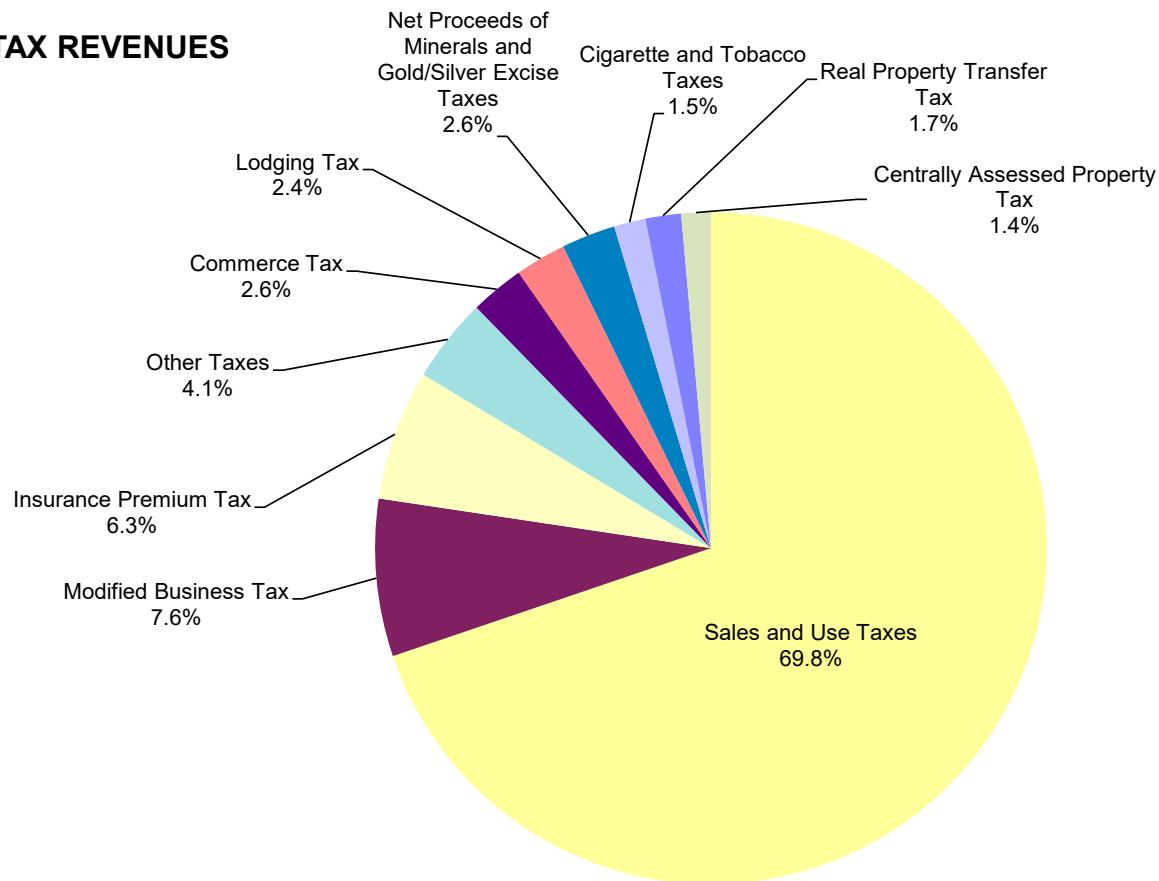
110,748

**Total Reversion**

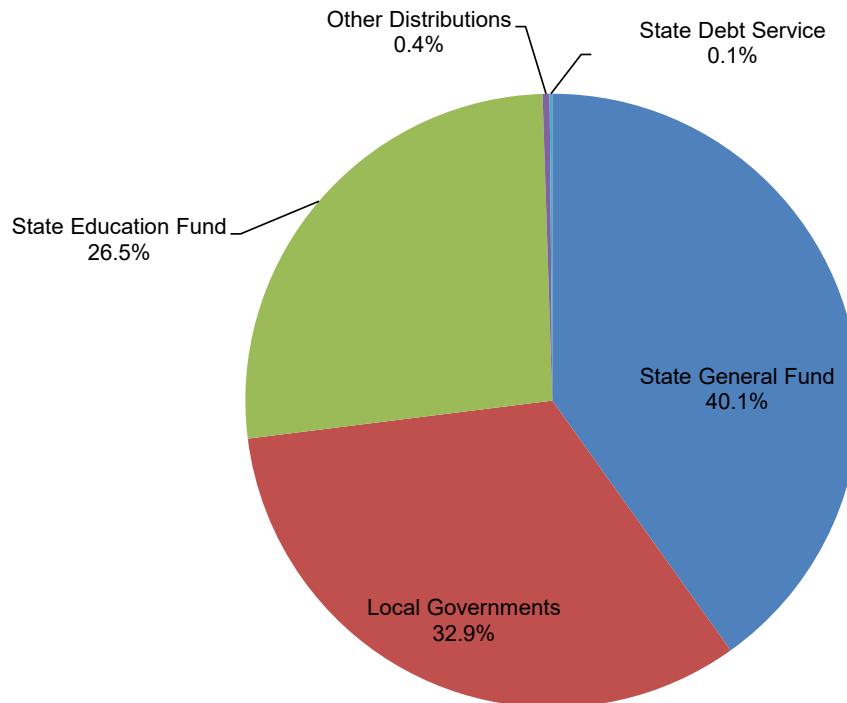
**110,748**

## DEPARTMENT TAX REVENUES AND TAX DISTRIBUTIONS

### TAX REVENUES



### TAX DISTRIBUTIONS



## CERTIFIED POPULATION

2023 Governor Certified Population, developed by the Nevada State Demographer pursuant to NRS 360.283 and 360.285. The following population figures were used, as directed by specific statute, for allocation of tax revenue in fiscal year 2024-25.

### COUNTIES

Cities	Towns	
<b>CARSON CITY</b>	58,923	
<b>CHURCHILL COUNTY</b>	26,940	
Fallon	9,551	
<b>CLARK COUNTY</b>	2,361,285	
Boulder City	14,958	
Henderson	341,980	
Las Vegas	666,780	
Mesquite	22,711	
North Las Vegas	282,496	
Bunkerville	925	
Enterprise	243,834	
Indian Springs	1,547	
Laughlin	8,888	
Moapa	1,278	
Moapa Valley	6,292	
Mt. Charleston	747	
Paradise	189,229	
Searchlight	413	
Spring Valley	219,492	
Summerlin	34,256	
Sunrise Manor	209,587	
Whitney	45,901	
Winchester	33,402	
<b>DOUGLAS COUNTY</b>	54,343	
Gardnerville	5,667	
Genoa	217	
Minden	3,559	
<b>ELKO COUNTY</b>	57,538	
Carlin	2,578	
Elko	21,707	
Wells	1,290	
West Wendover	4,540	
Jackpot	1,169	
Montello	65	
Mountain City	103	
<b>ESMERALDA COUNTY</b>	1,067	
Goldfield	345	
Silver Peak	69	
<b>EUREKA COUNTY</b>	1,776	
Crescent Valley	297	
Eureka	635	

### COUNTIES

Cities	Towns	
<b>HUMBOLDT COUNTY</b>	17,696	
Winnemucca	8,518	
<b>LANDER COUNTY</b>	6,121	
Austin	153	
Battle Mountain	3,159	
Kingston	126	
<b>LINCOLN COUNTY</b>	4,808	
Caliente	1,114	
Alamo	648	
Panaca	872	
Pioche	1,062	
<b>LYON COUNTY</b>	63,179	
Fernley	24,394	
Yerington	3,541	
<b>MINERAL COUNTY</b>	4,842	
Hawthorne	3,214	
Luning	103	
Mina	132	
Walker Lake	261	
<b>NYE COUNTY</b>	52,478	
Amargosa	1,836	
Beatty	1,099	
Gabbs	218	
Manhattan	146	
Pahrump	43,984	
Round Mountain	803	
Tonopah	2,722	
<b>PERSHING COUNTY</b>	7,464	
Lovelock	2,079	
Imlay	222	
<b>STOREY COUNTY</b>	4,454	
Gold City	229	
Virginia City	900	
<b>WASHOE COUNTY</b>	508,759	
Reno	277,517	
Sparks	113,816	
<b>WHITE PINE COUNTY</b>	10,005	
Ely	3,954	
Lund	205	
McGill	1,148	
Ruth	416	

**TOTAL STATEWIDE POPULATION**

**3,241,678**

## COMPONENTS OF SALES AND USE TAX RATES

### Components of 6.85% Minimum Statewide Tax Rate:

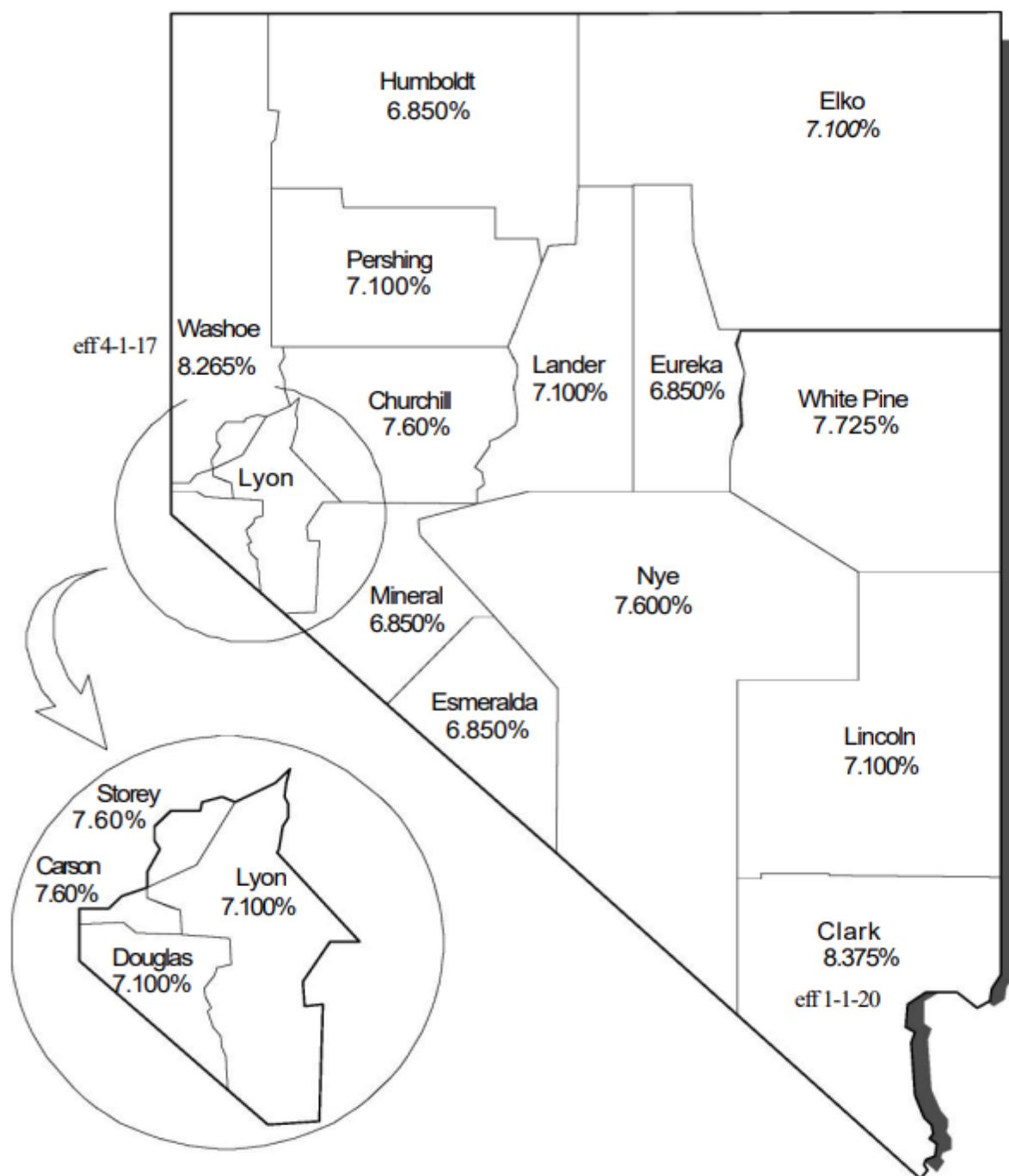
RATE	NRS PROVISION	DESCRIPTION	DISTRIBUTION
2.00	372	Sales Tax	To the State General Fund.
2.60	374	Local School Support Tax	<u>In-State Business Returns and Out-of-State Business Returns:</u> Tax is distributed to the State Education Fund.
0.50	377	Basic City-County Relief Tax	<u>In-State Business Returns: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

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

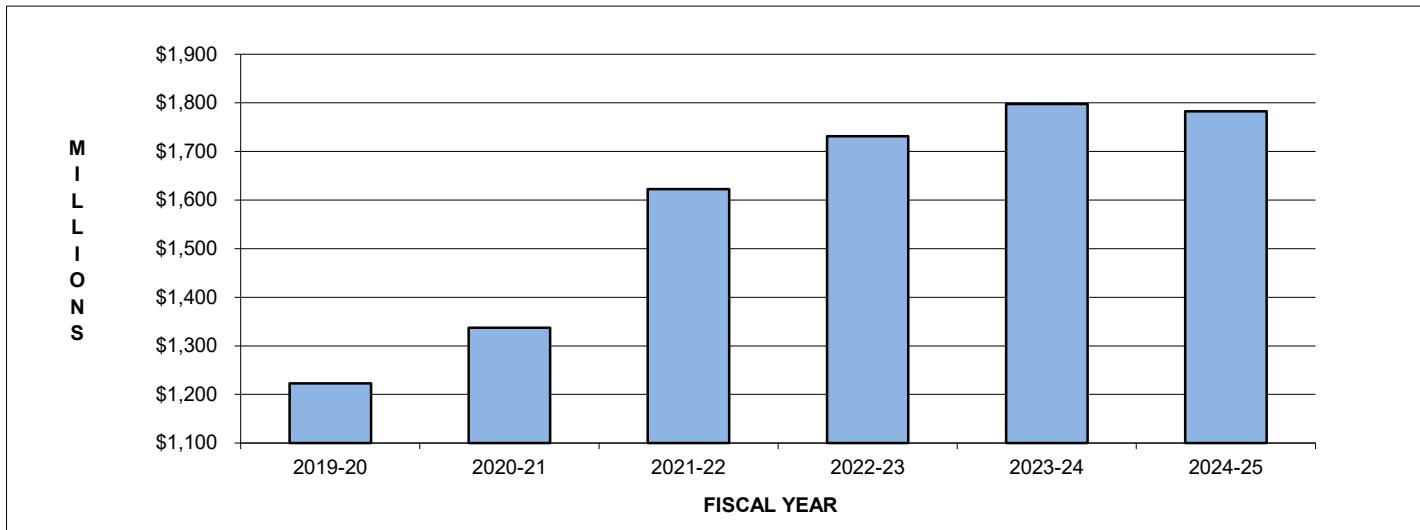
COUNTY				DATE IMPOSED	
RATE	COUNTY	RATE	PROVISION	USE OF PROCEEDS	
	Carson City	0.250	NRS 377A	Public Roads	1/1/1987
	Carson City	0.250	By Ordinance	Open Space	7/1/1997
	Carson City	0.125	NRS 377B	V&T Railroad Bonds	4/1/2006
7.600	Carson City	0.125	NRS 377B	Infrastructure	10/1/2014
	Churchill	0.250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

Minimum statewide rate applies to all other counties not listed.

## SALES AND USE TAX RATES BY COUNTY



## SALES AND USE TAX REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	TAX	PERMIT FEES	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2019-20	1,222,754,023	68,473	1,222,822,497	-1.49%
2020-21	1,336,995,576	84,357	1,337,079,933	9.34%
2021-22	1,622,124,510	75,029	1,622,199,539	21.32%
2022-23	1,731,375,476	72,762	1,731,448,238	6.73%
2023-24	1,797,712,531	71,933	1,797,784,464	3.83%
2024-25	1,782,375,234	72,635	1,782,447,869	-0.85%

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

LEGAL CITATION Chapter 372 Nevada Revised Statutes.

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

CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE State General Fund.

### HISTORY

ORIGINALLY ENACTED	1955 session of State Legislature. Approved by referendum in 1956.
RATE	2 percent since inception. Referendum to raise to 3 percent defeated in 1963 by 2 to 1 margin.
REMOVAL OF SALES TAX FROM FOOD	On June 5, 1979, the voters, by special election, amended the Sales and Use Tax Act to provide for exemption of certain foods from taxation (effective July 1, 1979).
REMOVAL OF SALES TAX FROM CERTAIN MEDICAL EQUIPMENT	In the 2016 and 2018 General Election, voters approved an amendment to the Nevada Constitution to exempt from sales and use taxes certain durable medical equipment, oxygen delivery equipment and mobility enhancing equipment. Senate Bill 447 was passed by the 2019 Legislative Session and became effective July 1, 2019.

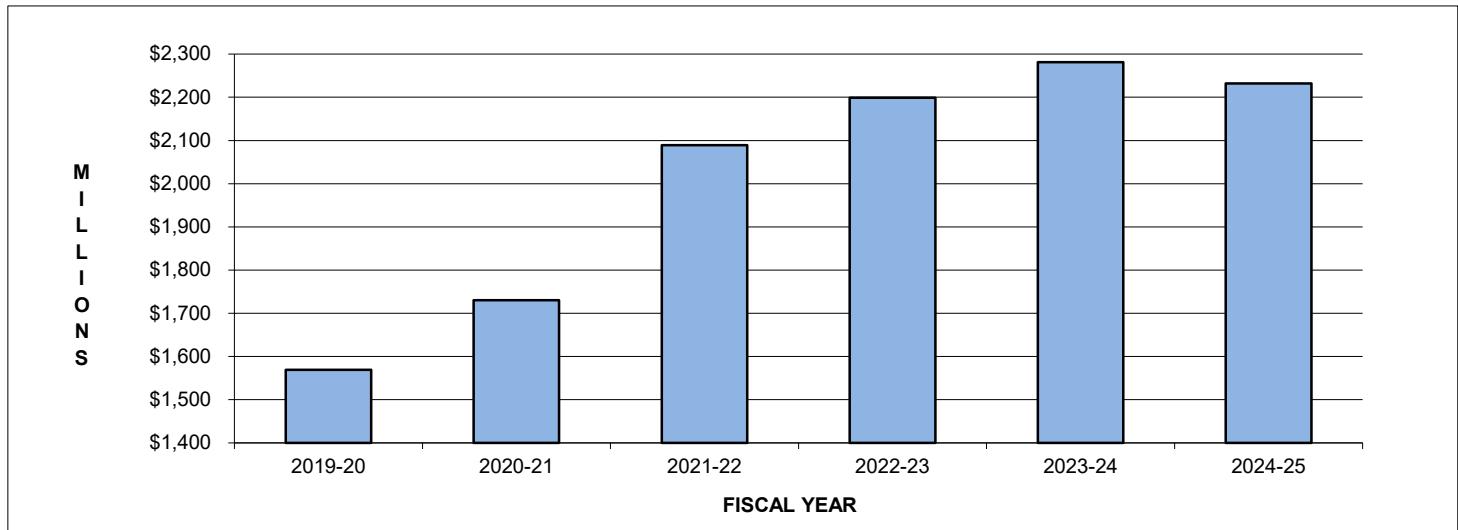
Sales and Use Tax Revenue (continued)

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

STATE 2% SALES AND USE TAX COLLECTION BY COUNTY  
FISCAL YEAR 2024-25

COUNTY	TAXES AND FEES	% OF TOTAL
Carson City	\$ 34,331,462	1.91%
Churchill	8,784,937	0.49%
Clark	1,314,012,379	73.09%
Douglas	23,319,597	1.30%
Elko	40,255,028	2.24%
Esmeralda	707,154	0.04%
Eureka	10,385,313	0.58%
Humboldt	16,352,568	0.91%
Lander	8,509,288	0.47%
Lincoln	1,140,017	0.06%
Lyon	18,181,763	1.01%
Mineral	1,116,364	0.06%
Nye	20,036,166	1.11%
Pershing	4,684,295	0.26%
Storey	11,159,704	0.62%
Washoe	239,776,560	13.34%
White Pine	9,129,560	0.51%
Out of State	27,758,563	1.54%
STAR Bonds Transfers	8,143,745	0.45%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 1,797,784,464</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## LOCAL SCHOOL SUPPORT TAX REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	TAX	PERMIT FEES	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2019-20	1,569,289,892	68,473	1,569,358,365	-1.40%
2020-21	1,730,111,825	84,357	1,730,196,182	10.25%
2021-22	2,088,760,863	75,029	2,088,835,892	20.73%
2022-23	2,198,802,645	72,762	2,198,875,408	5.27%
2023-24	2,281,070,917	71,933	2,281,142,850	3.74%
2024-25	2,232,132,045	72,635	2,232,204,680	-2.15%

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

LEGAL CITATION

Chapter 374 Nevada Revised Statutes.

RATE

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

CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

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

### HISTORY

ORIGINALLY ENACTED

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

RATE

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

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

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

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

Local School Support Tax Revenue (continued)

DISTRIBUTION

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

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

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

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

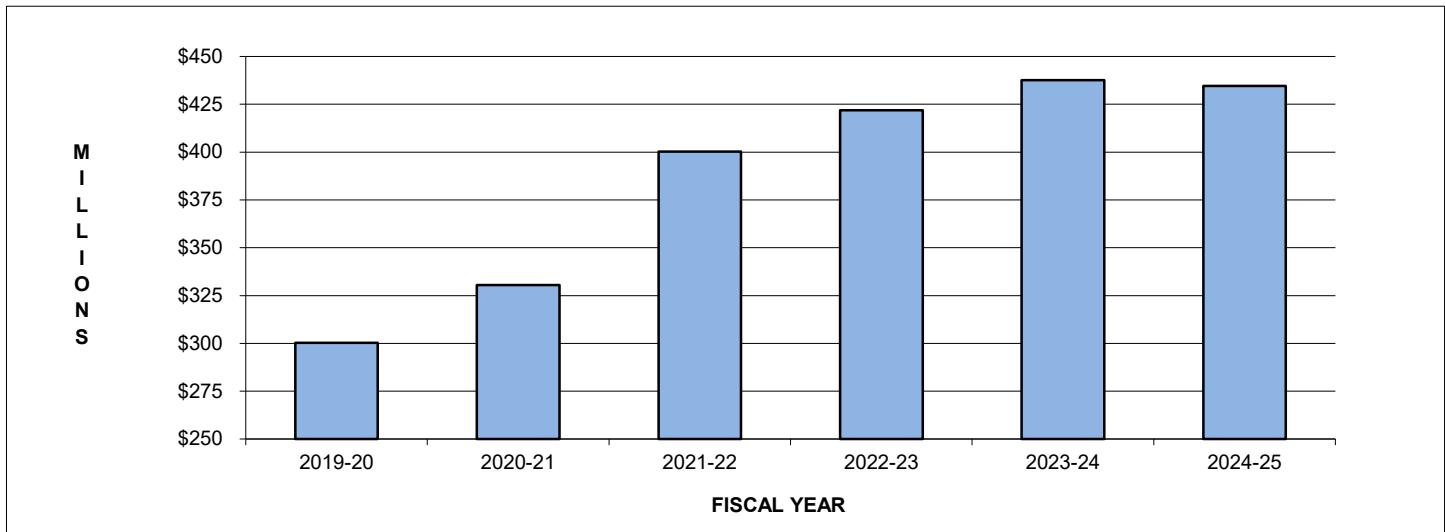
July 1, 1999 - State General Fund Commission decreased from 1 percent to .75 percent on in-state and out-of-state collections.

July 1, 2021 - Senate bill 543 requires distributions to State Education Fund. No longer State Distributive School Fund.

LOCAL SCHOOL SUPPORT TAX DISTRIBUTION  
FISCAL YEAR 2024-25

	TAX	% OF TOTAL
Total to State Education Fund	\$ 2,256,990,590	98.94%
STAR Bonds Transfers	7,043,689	0.31%
State General Fund	17,108,572	0.75%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 2,281,142,850</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## BASIC CITY/COUNTY RELIEF TAX REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	TAX	PERMIT FEES	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2019-20	300,210,532	68,475	300,279,007	-1.20%
2020-21	330,416,969	84,358	330,501,327	10.06%
2021-22	400,194,915	75,030	400,269,946	21.11%
2022-23	421,883,134	72,763	421,955,897	5.42%
2023-24	437,477,706	71,933	437,549,639	3.70%
2024-25	434,542,587	72,634	434,615,221	-0.67%

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

LEGAL CITATION

Chapter 377 Nevada Revised Statutes.

RATE

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

CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

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

### HISTORY

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

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

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

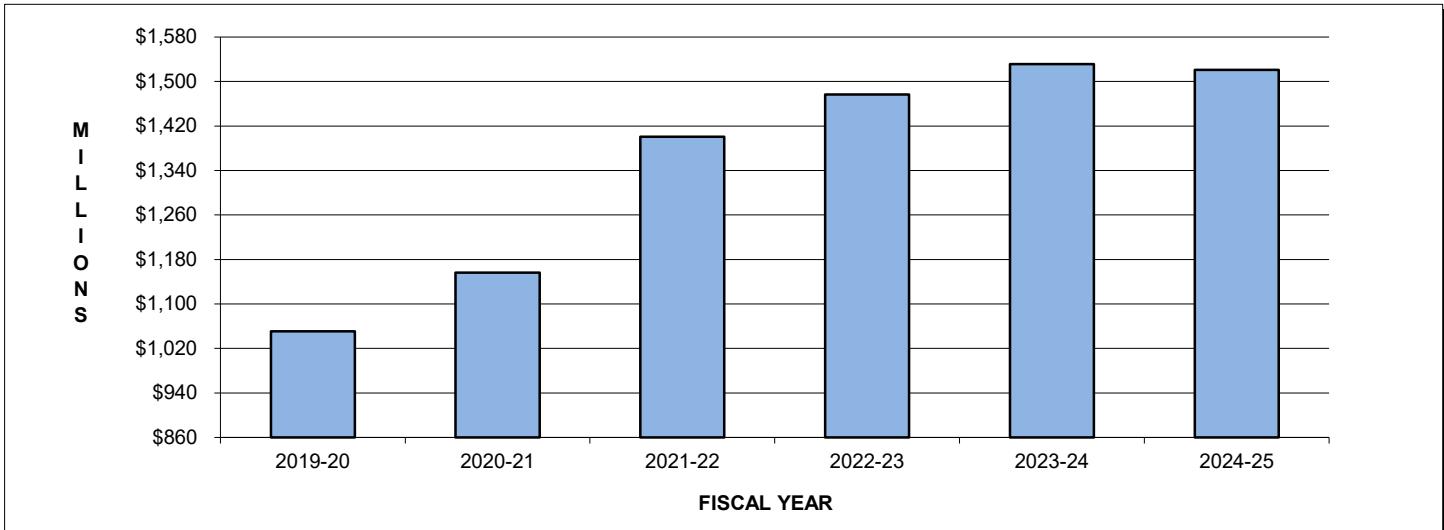
Basic City/County Relief Tax Revenue (continued)

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

BASIC CITY/COUNTY RELIEF TAX TRANSFER  
TO CONSOLIDATED TAX  
FISCAL YEAR 2024-25

COUNTY	TAX	% OF TOTAL
Carson City	\$ 8,732,155	2.01%
Churchill	2,439,098	0.56%
Clark	316,264,503	72.77%
Douglas	5,857,836	1.35%
Elko	8,940,168	2.06%
Esmeralda	138,429	0.03%
Eureka	1,810,819	0.42%
Humboldt	3,549,558	0.82%
Lander	1,434,045	0.33%
Lincoln	288,670	0.07%
Lyon	4,995,936	1.15%
Mineral	297,257	0.07%
Nye	5,167,113	1.19%
Pershing	986,872	0.23%
Storey	1,932,351	0.44%
Washoe	60,823,030	13.99%
White Pine	1,764,680	0.41%
 Total County Transfers	\$ 425,422,519	97.88%
STAR Bonds Transfers	1,586,531	1.75%
State General Fund	7,606,171	0.37%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 434,615,221</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## SUPPLEMENTAL CITY/COUNTY RELIEF TAX REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2019-20	1,050,698,591	-1.21%
2020-21	1,156,423,704	10.06%
2021-22	1,400,695,691	21.12%
2022-23	1,476,567,047	5.42%
2023-24	1,531,124,500	3.69%
2024-25	1,520,823,471	-0.67%

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

LEGAL CITATION Chapters 354 and 377, Nevada Revised Statutes.

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

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

### HISTORY

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

AMENDMENTS 1983 Fire districts organized pursuant to Chapter 473 of Nevada Revised Statutes to be included in the distribution. Shifted authority to grant reserve fund distributions from the Interim Legislative Committee on Local Government Finance to the Nevada Tax Commission.

## Supplemental City/County Relief Tax Revenue (continued)

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

Supplemental City/County Relief Tax Revenue (continued)

**SUPPLEMENTAL CITY/COUNTY RELIEF TAX TRANSFER  
TO CONSOLIDATED TAX  
FISCAL YEAR 2024-25**

<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>TAX</b>	<b>% OF TOTAL</b>
Carson City	\$ 31,291,775	2.06%
Churchill	7,689,458	0.51%
Clark	1,112,180,962	73.13%
Douglas	19,541,012	1.28%
Elko	32,330,543	2.13%
Esmeralda	1,486,306	0.10%
Eureka	7,519,475	0.49%
Humboldt	13,339,918	0.88%
Lander	3,094,699	0.20%
Lincoln	1,318,341	0.09%
Lyon	15,002,005	0.99%
Mineral	1,907,711	0.13%
Nye	16,769,676	1.10%
Pershing	2,517,919	0.17%
Storey	7,735,804	0.51%
Washoe	208,398,855	13.70%
White Pine	6,523,424	0.43%
 Total County Transfers	 \$ 1,488,647,882	 97.88%
STAR Bonds Transfers	5,557,323	0.37%
State General Fund	26,618,267	1.75%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 1,520,823,471</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**SEVERE FINANCIAL EMERGENCY FUND**

Fund Balance - June 30, 2025 \$ 279,517

Supplemental City/County Relief Tax Revenue (continued)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT TAX ACTS OF 1991 AND 1993  
 SPECIAL FUND COLLECTIONS AND DISTRIBUTIONS  
 FISCAL YEAR 2024-25

**COLLECTIONS**

**CHURCHILL COUNTY**

Sales and Use Tax	\$ 1,127,521
Government Services Tax	1,018,807
Real Property Transfer Tax	38,165
Property Tax	205,937
Interest	7,836
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 2,398,265</b>

**WASHOE COUNTY**

Sales and Use Tax	\$ 30,850,561
Government Services Tax	-
Gaming License Fee	1,799,503
Real Property Transfer Tax	1,452,927
Property Tax	6,290,673
Interest	132,525
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 40,526,188</b>

**DISTRIBUTIONS**

**CHURCHILL COUNTY**

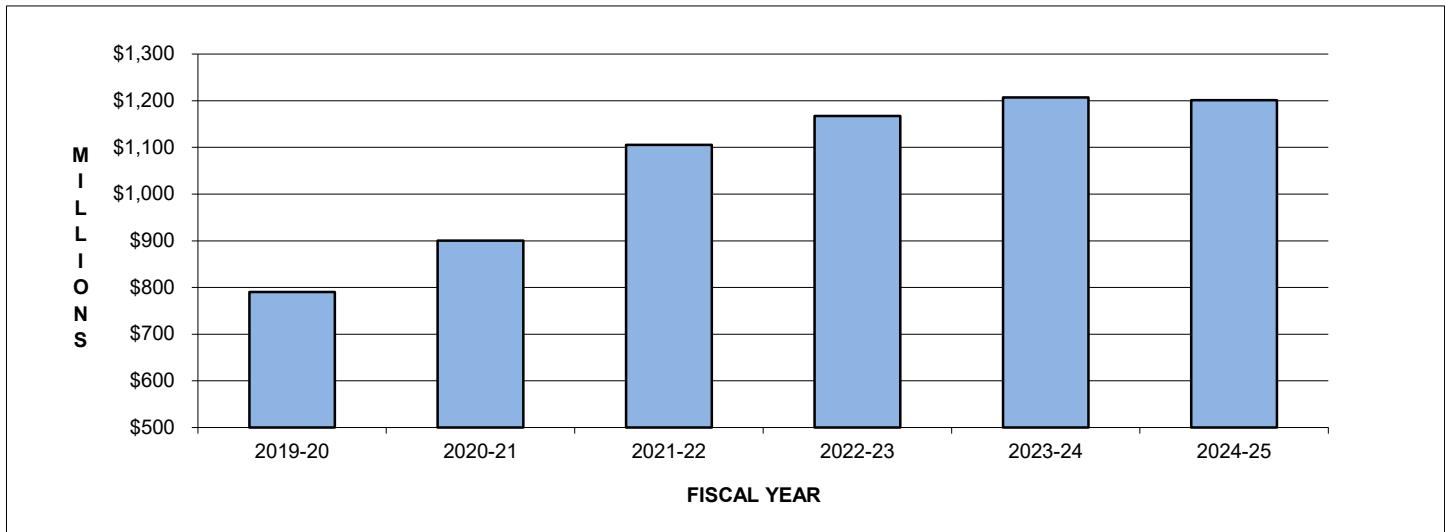
Fallon	\$ 1,844,129
Other	419,747
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 2,398,265</b>

**WASHOE COUNTY**

Reno	\$ 26,937,826
Sparks	6,595,876
Other	3,189,233
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 3,803,253</b>

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 40,526,188</b>
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## LOCAL OPTION SALES AND USE TAX REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2019-20	790,047,139	0.89%
2020-21	900,650,227	14.00%
2021-22	1,105,670,909	22.76%
2022-23	1,167,250,665	5.57%
2023-24	1,207,263,064	3.43%
2024-25	1,201,259,827	-0.50%

### LEGAL CITATION

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

### RATE

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

### CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

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

### HISTORY

#### ORIGINALLY ENACTED

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

#### AMENDMENTS

1985

Amended NRS 377A.020 by adding that the tax may be used for the construction of public roads, and NRS 543.600 stipulates for the purpose of flood control.

1989

Amended NRS 543.600 by increasing the population limitation from 250,000 to 400,000 or more in a county that may consider imposing a tax for flood control.

## Local Option Sales and Use Tax Revenue (continued)

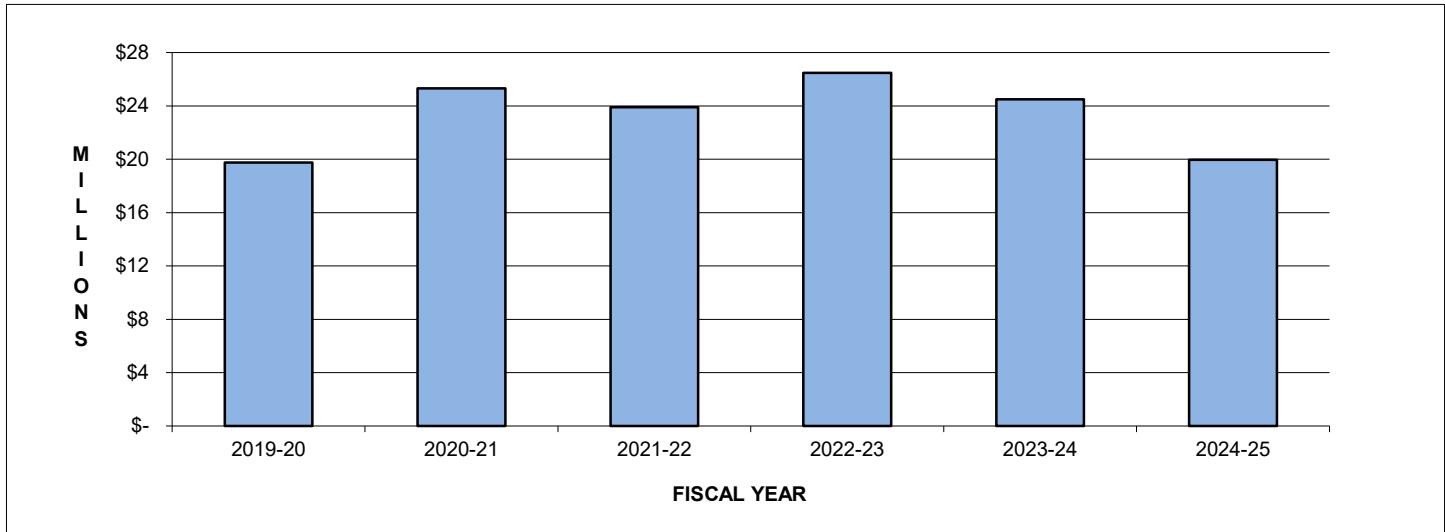
AMENDMENTS (continued)	1991	Implemented the Local Government Tax Act of 1991, AB 104 authorizing certain counties that were negatively impacted by the change to the Supplemental County/City Relief Tax distribution formula to impose by county ordinance an additional $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 percent sales and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

Local Option Sales and Use Tax Revenue (continued)

LOCAL OPTION SALES AND USE TAX DISTRIBUTION  
FISCAL YEAR 2024-25

COUNTY	PROVISION	USE OF PROCEEDS	DATE IMPOSED	AMOUNT
<b><u>Option Taxes</u></b>				
Carson City	377A	Public Roads	1/1/1987	4,245,638
Carson City	377B	V&T Railroad Bonds	4/1/2006	2,122,904
Carson City	377B	Infrastructure	10/1/2014	2,122,763
Churchill	377A	Public Roads	11/1/1986	1,127,525
Churchill	377B	Infrastructure	10/1/2005	1,127,338
Clark	377A	Regional Transportation	7/1/1991	315,636,579
Clark	377A	Regional Transportation 1/4% increase	10/1/2003	
Clark	377B	So NV Water Authority	4/1/1999	157,818,673
Clark	543	Flood Control	3/1/1987	157,818,906
Clark	377D	Education Programs	1/1/2020	78,784,136
Elko	377B	Infrastructure	7/1/2016	4,710,642
Lander	377B	Water Treatment	4/1/2004	797,828
Lincoln	377B	School / Public Utilities	1/1/2001	127,516
Lyon	377B	Infrastructure	10/1/2008	2,361,602
Nye	377A	Public Roads	5/1/1986	2,500,000
Pershing	377B	Infrastructure	10/1/2008	712,582
Storey	377A	Tourism	8/1/1985	1,515,815
Storey	377B	School / Public Utilities	1/1/2001	1,515,800
Washoe	377A	Regional Transportation	11/1/1982	46,155,869
Washoe	377A	Regional Transportation 1/4% increase	7/1/2003	
Washoe	377B	Flood/Public Safety	4/1/1999	15,385,602
White Pine	374A	School Cap Improvement	4/1/2000	501,463
White Pine	377A	Public Roads	11/1/1986	1,002,846
White Pine	377A	Swimming Pool Maintenance	10/1/2003	1,002,724
White Pine	354	Operating/Severe Fin. Emergency	7/1/2006	
White Pine	377B	Infrastructure/Public Safety	10/1/2007	1,002,730
<b><u>Special Acts, Ordinances, &amp; Ballot Initiatives</u></b>				
Carson City	Ordinance	Open Space	7/1/1997	4,245,620
Churchill	Special Act	Local Government Tax Act	10/1/1991	1,127,521
Clark	Special Act	Police Support	10/1/2005	189,270,919
Clark	Special Act	Police Officers	4/1/2017	63,077,532
Douglas	Special Act	Misc. Facilities & Services	7/1/1999	2,944,279
Nye	Special Act	Public Safety	4/1/2014	4,992,917
Storey	Special Act	Tricounty Railway Commission	1/1/1996	1,881,801
Washoe	Special Act	Railroad Grade Project	4/1/1999	15,385,427
Washoe	Special Act	Local Government Tax Act	10/1/1991	30,770,258
Washoe	Ballot Initiative	School Facilities	4/1/2017	66,446,076
Total to Counties				1,180,239,833
State General Fund				21,019,994
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>1,201,259,827</b>

## STAR BOND REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2019-20	19,758,146	7.96%
2020-21	25,317,851	28.14%
2021-22	23,902,151	-5.59%
2022-23	26,481,557	10.79%
2023-24	24,486,955	-7.53%
2024-25	19,954,921	-18.51%

### LEGAL CITATION

Chapter 271A Nevada Revised Statutes.

### CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

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

### HISTORY

#### ORIGINALLY ENACTED

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

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

#### AMENDMENTS

2009

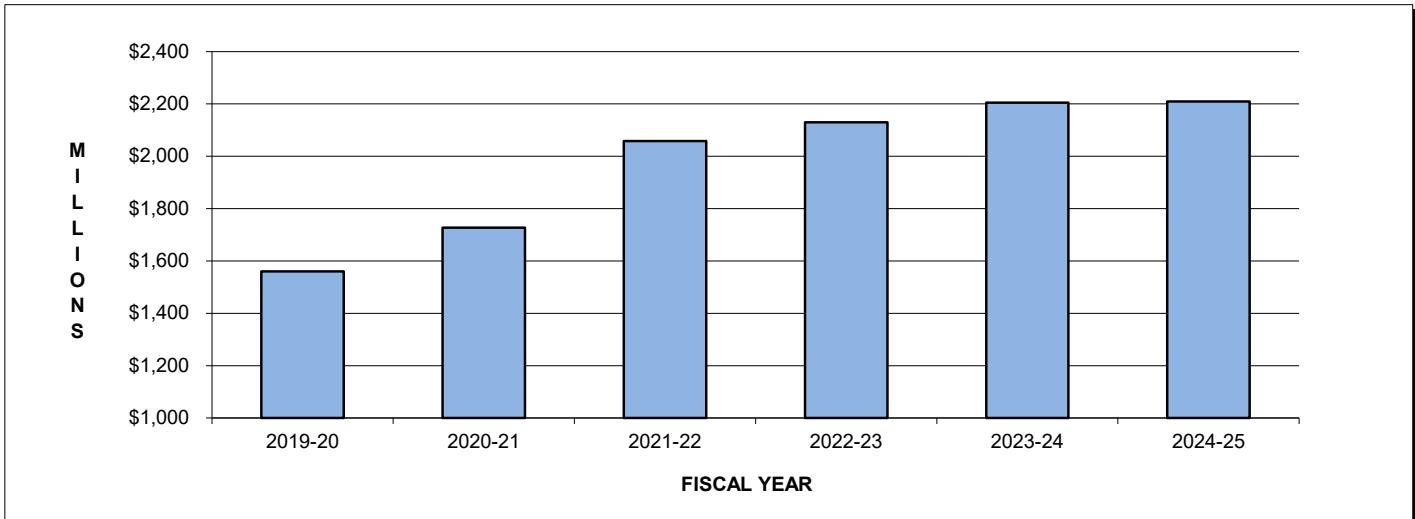
Effective July 1, 2009- General Fund Commission increased to 1.75 percent on in-state and out-of-state collections for Sales and Use Tax and City-County Relief Tax.

2013

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

## CONSOLIDATED TAX REVENUE

### *Local Government Tax Distribution*



FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2019-20	\$1,559,711,490	-1.50%
2020-21	\$1,727,501,406	10.76%
2021-22	\$2,058,768,138	19.18%
2022-23	\$2,129,801,692	3.45%
2023-24	\$2,205,371,628	3.55%
2024-25	\$2,209,479,595	0.19%

#### LEGAL CITATION

Chapter 360 Nevada Revised Statutes.

#### CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

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

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

#### HISTORY

#### ORIGINALLY ENACTED

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

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

Consolidated Tax (continued)

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

**CONSOLIDATED TAX  
SUMMARY OF THE REVENUE TRANSFERRED BY COUNTY  
FISCAL YEAR 2024-25**

COUNTY	BCCRT	SCCRT	CIGARETTE	LIQUOR	RPTT	GST	TOTAL
CARSON CITY	\$ 8,732,155	\$ 31,291,775	\$ 127,832	\$ 68,093	\$ 691,444	\$ 3,666,679	\$ 44,577,979
CHURCHILL	2,439,098	7,689,458	58,446	31,133	209,908	1,773,981	12,202,023
CLARK	316,264,503	1,112,180,962	5,122,754	2,728,782	39,622,207	159,816,326	1,635,735,535
DOUGLAS	5,857,836	19,541,012	117,896	62,801	1,567,191	3,722,452	30,869,187
ELKO	8,940,168	32,330,543	124,827	66,493	470,750	5,561,041	47,493,822
ESMERALDA	138,429	1,486,306	2,315	1,233	28,592	232,842	1,889,717
EUREKA	1,810,819	7,519,475	3,853	2,052	9,419	387,751	9,733,369
HUMBOLDT	3,549,558	13,339,918	38,391	20,450	168,205	2,016,148	19,132,670
LANDER	1,434,045	3,094,699	13,279	7,074	36,989	845,508	5,431,594
LINCOLN	288,670	1,318,341	10,431	5,556	36,400	561,003	2,220,400
LYON	4,995,936	15,002,005	137,065	73,012	931,533	4,711,079	25,850,631
MINERAL	297,257	1,907,711	10,505	5,596	17,794	507,751	2,746,613
NYE	5,167,113	16,769,676	113,850	60,645	626,678	3,578,268	26,316,231
PERSHING	986,872	2,517,919	16,193	8,626	35,782	773,763	4,339,155
STOREY	1,932,351	7,735,804	9,663	5,147	395,985	479,939	10,558,889
WASHOE	60,823,030	208,398,855	1,103,741	587,939	7,991,096	41,960,839	320,865,500
WHITE PINE	1,764,680	6,523,424	21,706	11,562	65,689	1,129,218	9,516,279
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 425,422,519</b>	<b>\$ 1,488,647,882</b>	<b>\$ 7,032,747</b>	<b>\$ 3,746,195</b>	<b>\$ 52,905,664</b>	<b>\$ 231,724,588</b>	<b>\$ 2,209,479,595</b>

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

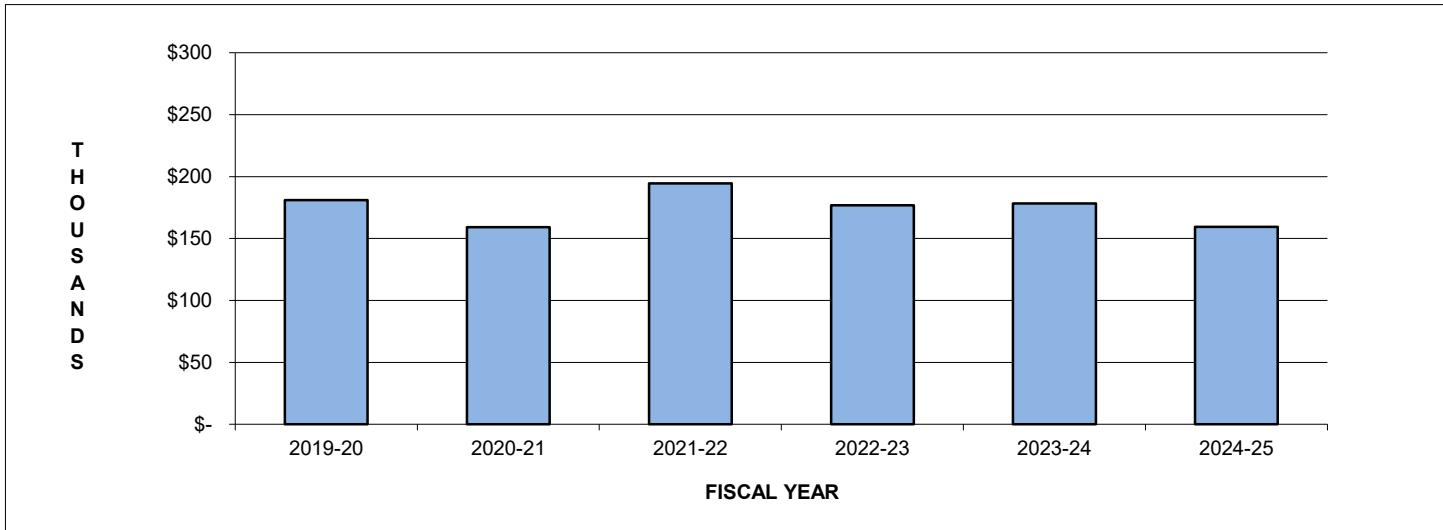
Real Property Transfer Tax (RPTT): Each county treasurer deposits to the Consolidated Tax Account, at least quarterly the revenue collected within the county.

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

**CONSOLIDATED TAX DISTRIBUTION**  
**FISCAL YEAR 2024-25**

<b>CARSON CITY</b>	\$ 44,520,929	<b>LANDER COUNTY</b>	\$ 4,281,469
Other	57,050		1,150,125
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 44,577,979</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 5,431,594</b>
<b>CHURCHILL COUNTY</b>	\$ 9,112,693	<b>LINCOLN COUNTY</b>	\$ 1,622,247
Fallon	2,619,952	Caliente	182,046
Other	469,378	Other	416,107
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 12,202,023</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 2,220,400</b>
<b>CLARK COUNTY</b>	\$ 583,913,424	<b>LYON COUNTY</b>	\$ 22,859,356
Boulder City	14,982,252	Fernley	239,942
Henderson	171,159,728	Yerington	664,537
Las Vegas	440,438,963	Other	2,086,795
Mesquite	14,511,787	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 25,850,631</b>
North Las Vegas	92,083,405	<b>MINERAL COUNTY</b>	\$ 2,593,063
Other	318,645,976	Other	153,550
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 1,635,735,535</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 2,746,613</b>
<b>DOUGLAS COUNTY</b>	\$ 16,664,169	<b>NYE COUNTY</b>	\$ 21,972,115
Other	14,205,019	Other	4,344,116
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 30,869,187</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 26,316,231</b>
<b>ELKO COUNTY</b>	\$ 19,781,019	<b>PERSHING COUNTY</b>	\$ 3,296,962
Carlin	2,451,426	Lovelock	613,152
Elko	17,721,474	Other	429,041
Wells	1,563,627	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 4,339,155</b>
West Wendover	3,515,553	<b>STOREY COUNTY</b>	\$ 10,555,107
Other	2,460,722	Other	3,782
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 47,493,822</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 10,558,889</b>
<b>ESMERALDA COUNTY</b>	\$ 1,819,908	<b>WASHOE COUNTY</b>	\$ 162,944,143
Other	69,809	Reno	98,822,138
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 1,889,717</b>	Sparks	39,785,877
<b>EUREKA COUNTY</b>	\$ 9,646,185	Other	19,313,343
Other	87,184	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 320,865,500</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 9,733,369</b>	<b>WHITE PINE COUNTY</b>	\$ 5,985,080
<b>HUMBOLDT COUNTY</b>	\$ 12,296,384	Ely	2,511,200
Winnemucca	4,656,722	Other	1,019,999
Other	2,179,565	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 9,516,279</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 19,132,670</b>		
		<b>TOTAL DISTRIBUTION</b>	<b>\$ 2,209,479,595</b>

## EXHIBITION FACILITY FEE REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2019-20	180,872	-2.99%
2020-21	159,166	-12.00%
2021-22	194,552	22.23%
2022-23	176,828	-9.11%
2023-24	178,378	0.88%
2024-25	159,382	-10.65%

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

LEGAL CITATION Chapter 360.760 - 360.796, Nevada Revised Statutes.

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

CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE State General Fund.

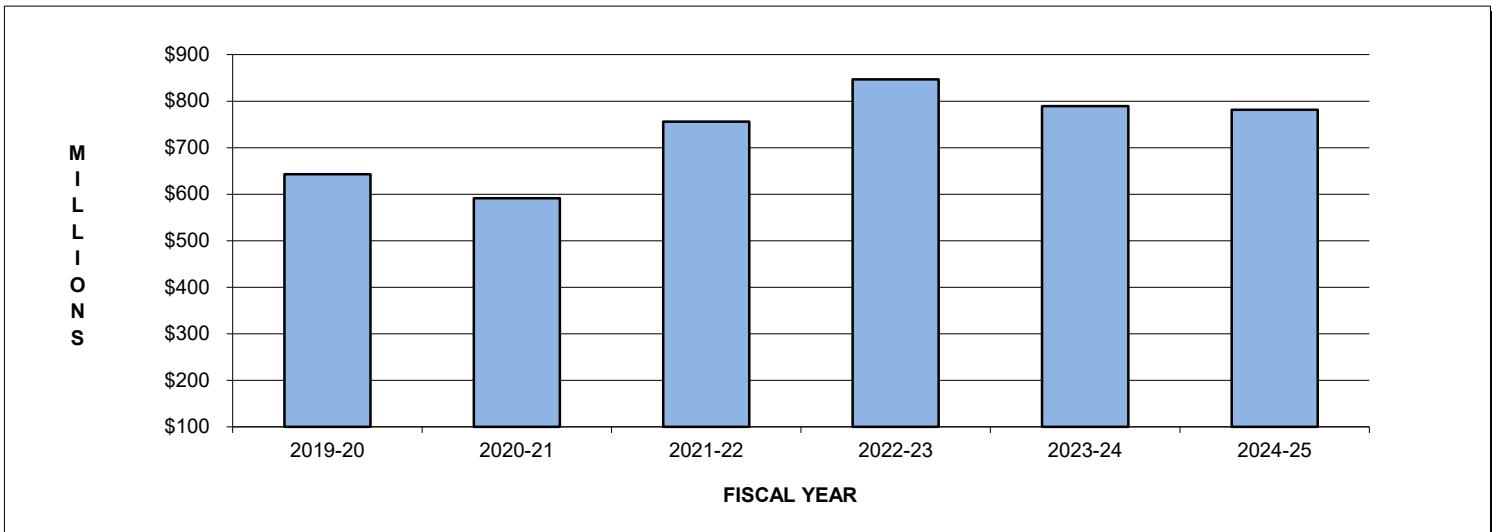
### HISTORY

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

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

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

## MODIFIED BUSINESS TAX REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	GENERAL BUSINESS	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	MINING	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2019-20	585,374,301	34,306,987	22,921,979	138,717	642,741,984	0.35%
2020-21*	530,321,172	41,771,339	19,095,879	41,249	591,229,640	-8.01%
2021-22*	688,802,229	46,057,764	20,811,778	-	755,671,771	27.81%
2022-23	781,451,633	43,218,555	21,909,454	-	846,579,642	12.03%
2023-24	729,146,153	40,352,573	19,488,027	-	788,986,753	-6.80%
2024-25	723,618,342	37,795,682	20,039,158	-	781,453,182	-0.95%

\*Fiscal Years 2021 and 2022 tax distributions were negatively affected by refunds due to taxpayers as a result of the May 13, 2021 Nevada Supreme Court ruling which upheld that certain actions by the Legislature in Senate Bill 551 (2019) were unconstitutional, resulting in reduced Modified Business Tax rates.

### LEGAL CITATION

Chapter 363A, 363B, Nevada Revised Statutes.

### IMPOSITION AND RATE

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

### CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

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

### HISTORY

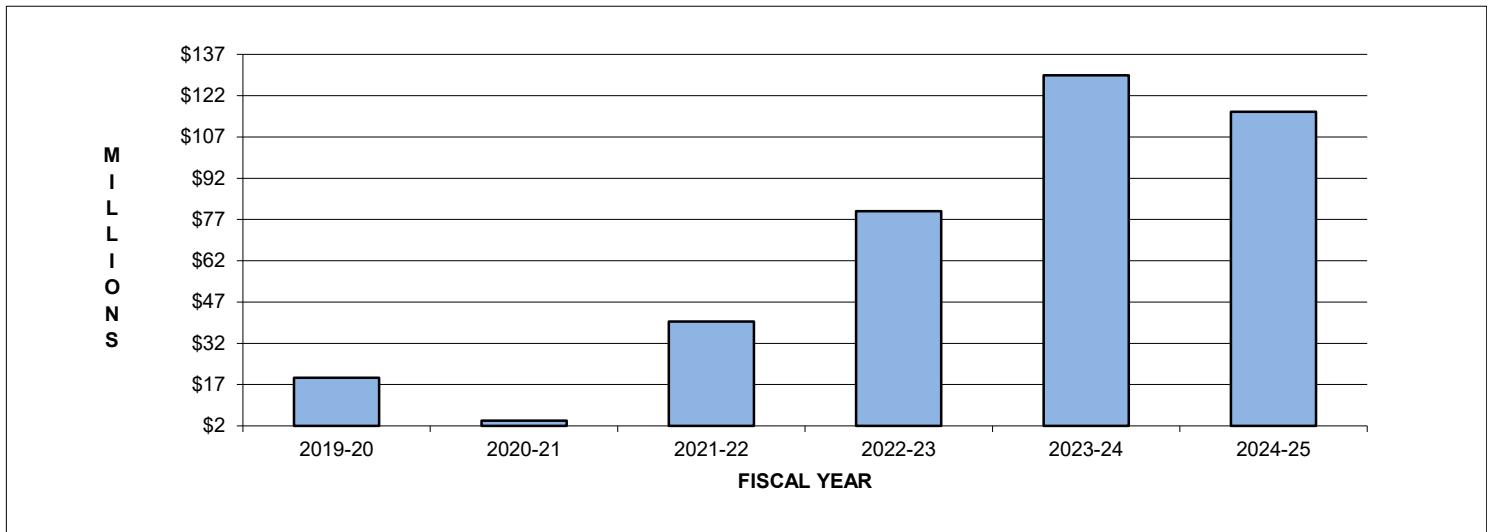
### ORIGINALLY ENACTED

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

## Modified Business Tax (continued)

AMENDMENTS (continued)	2003	The 2003 Special Session of the State Legislature set the initial tax rate of 0.7 percent for general businesses, effective July 1, 2003 through June 30, 2004. The rate decreased to 0.65 percent effective July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005. The rate for general businesses decreased to 0.63 percent effective July 1, 2005. A 2% tax rate imposed upon financial institutions.
	2009	Senate Bill 429 of the 2009 Session of the State Legislature changed the tax to a two-tiered rate for General Businesses. The rate on the first \$62,500 of taxable wages is 0.5 percent; wages above \$62,500 are taxed at 1.17 percent. The rate for Financial Institutions was not changed.
	2009	Assembly Bill 317 of the 2009 Session of the State Legislature provides for a 50 percent distribution of Modified Business Tax paid by a business for a period of 10 years to a redevelopment agency that is responsible for locating a business in the state between July 1, 2009 and June 30, 2011.
	2011	Assembly Bill 561 of the 2011 Session of the State Legislature changed the rate to 1.17 percent on taxable wages paid above \$62,500 in a calendar quarter. There is no tax on wages paid which are less than \$62,500 in a calendar quarter. The new rate applies from July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013.
	2013	Senate Bill 475 of the 2013 Session of the State Legislature became effective July 1, 2013. The changes under this bill extend the 0% rate on Tier 1 of the MBT to June 30, 2015. Additionally, the Tier 1 threshold is increased from \$62,500 to \$85,000. If the sum of all taxable wages, after health care deductions, paid by the employer does not exceed \$85,000 for the calendar quarter, the amount of tax is 0% of the sum of those wages. If the sum of all the wages paid by the employer exceeds \$85,000 for the calendar quarter, the tax is 1.17 percent of the amount of the wages that exceeds \$85,000.
	2015	Senate Bill 483 of the 2015 Session of the State Legislature became effective July 1, 2015. The changes under this bill bring the rate to 1.475 percent from 1.17 percent. Additionally, the new threshold is decreased from \$85,000 to \$50,000 per quarter. If the sum of all taxable wages, after health care deductions, paid by the employer does not exceed \$50,000 for the calendar quarter, the amount of tax is \$0. If the sum of all the wages paid by the employer exceeds \$50,000 for the calendar quarter, the tax is 1.475% of the amount of wages that exceeds the \$50,000.
	2019	Senate Bill 551 of the 2019 Session of the State Legislature eliminated the rate reduction mechanism for the Modified Business Tax (MBT), which the Department used to determine whether the rates of the MBT taxes should be reduced in future fiscal years, and maintains the existing tax rates of 2 percent for financial institutions and mining entities, and 1.475 percent for general businesses.
	2021	In May 2021, the Nevada Supreme Court upheld the First Judicial District Court ruling that certain actions by the Legislature in Senate Bill 551 (2019) were unconstitutional. As a result, effective April 1, 2021 the Modified Business Tax rates were reduced to those that were determined by the Department in the fall of 2018, to become effective July 1, 2019 pursuant to NRS 360.203. The rate for General Business was reduced from 1.475 percent to 1.378 percent, while the rates for Financial and Mining Institutions were reduced from two percent to 1.853 percent. The court ruling additionally required the Department to issue refunds with interest to taxpayers for all overpayments made during Fiscal Years 2020 and 2021 as a result of the legislative and court actions.
	2022	In September 2022, the Modified Business Tax Rate Reduction Determination was completed per NRS 360.203 and a rate reduction was calculated to become effective July 1, 2023. The rate for General Business was reduced from 1.378 percent to 1.170 percent, while the rates for Financial and Mining Institutions were reduced from 1.853 percent to 1.554 percent. Additionally, this calculation will not be required going forward as the 1.170 percent may not be lowered further as stated in NRS 360.203 subsection 4.

## LIVE ENTERTAINMENT TAX REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	NEVADA ARTS COUNCIL	GENERAL FUND	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2019-20*	150,000	19,310,268	19,460,268	-24.55%
2020-21	150,000	3,803,758	3,953,758	-79.68%
2021-22	150,000	39,802,290	39,952,290	910.49%
2022-23	150,000	79,907,593	80,057,593	100.38%
2023-24	150,000	129,274,874	129,424,874	61.66%
2024-25	150,000	116,012,359	116,162,359	-10.25%

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

### LEGAL CITATION

Chapter 368A, Nevada Revised Statutes.

### IMPOSITION AND RATE

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

### CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

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

### HISTORY

#### ORIGINALLY ENACTED

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

#### AMENDMENTS

2005

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

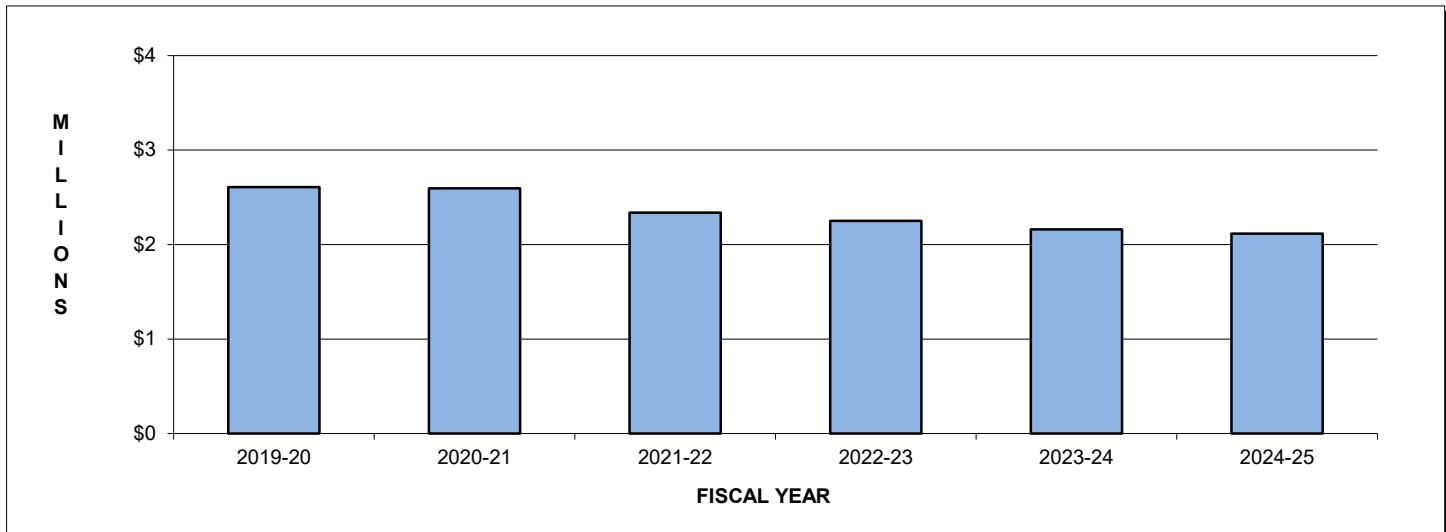
2007

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

Live Entertainment Tax (continued)

AMENDMENTS (continued)	2015	Amended by the 2015 Session of the State Legislature to eliminate the two tiers based on occupancy. The two-tiered tax rates were also eliminated, along with the tax on the sale of food, beverage, and merchandise.
	2021	Amended by the 2021 Session of the State Legislature (SB 367) to exempt live entertainment that is provided by or for the benefit of a governmental entity.

## BANK EXCISE TAX REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2019-20	2,608,720	-6.91%
2020-21	2,594,677	-0.54%
2021-22	2,336,987	-9.93%
2022-23	2,250,545	-3.70%
2023-24	2,160,550	-4.00%
2024-25	2,114,306	-2.14%

### LEGAL CITATION

Chapter 363A.120 Nevada Revised Statutes.

### IMPOSITION AND RATE

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

### CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

State General Fund.

### HISTORY

#### ORIGINALLY ENACTED

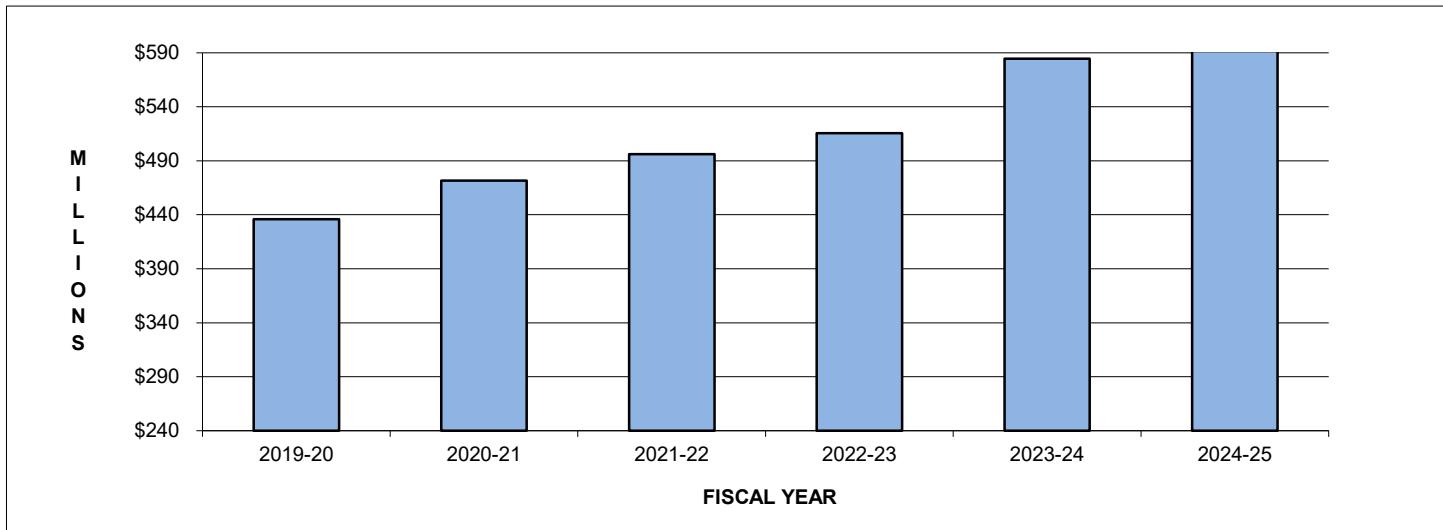
2003 Session of the State Legislature, effective January 1, 2004.

#### AMENDMENTS

2005

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

## INSURANCE PREMIUM TAX REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2019-20	435,761,894	6.32%
2020-21	471,765,462	8.26%
2021-22	496,126,413	5.16%
2022-23	515,638,894	3.93%
2023-24	584,473,881	13.35%
2024-25	647,446,274	10.77%

**LEGAL CITATION** Chapter 680B Nevada Revised Statutes.

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

**CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE** State General Fund.

**HISTORY**

**ORIGINALLY ENACTED** 1933 session of the State legislature.

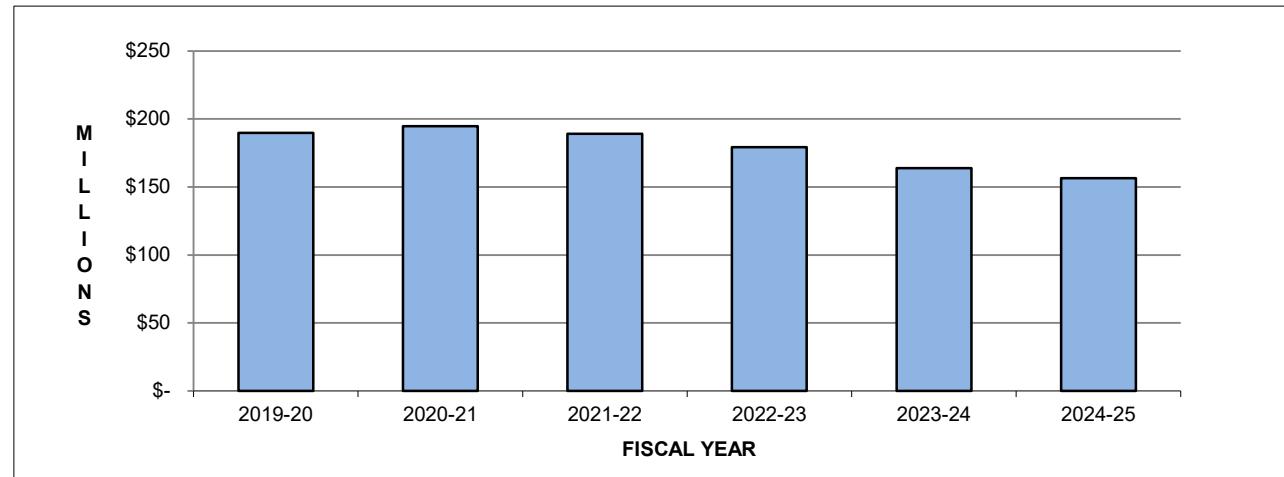
**AMENDMENTS** 1993 1993 session of the State Legislature transferred the function of tax collection to the Department of Taxation from the Department of Insurance effective July 1, 1993 per AB 782.

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

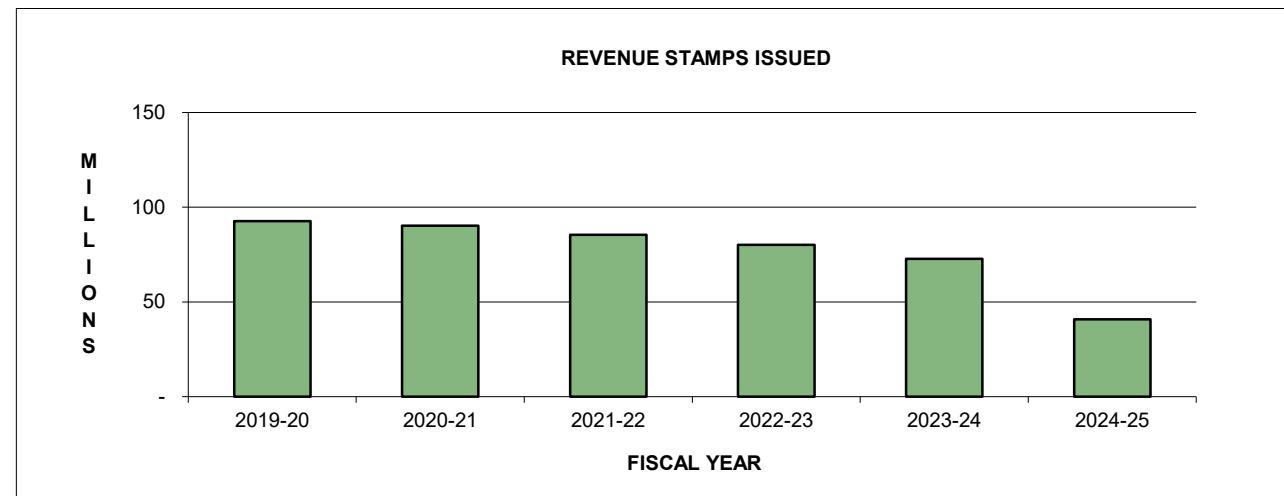
## Insurance Premium Tax Revenue (continued)

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

## CIGARETTE AND OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCTS TAX REVENUE



Fiscal Year	Stamp Revenue	Other Tobacco Products	Licenses	Total Collections	% Change From Prior Year
2019-20	166,351,925	23,200,047	328,924	189,880,895	-1.39%
2020-21	162,117,473	32,336,890	381,777	194,836,140	2.61%
2021-22	153,058,644	35,755,018	419,395	189,233,057	-2.88%
2022-23	143,749,066	35,158,816	414,084	179,321,966	-5.24%
2023-24	130,521,628	32,932,665	423,458	163,877,751	-8.61%
2024-25	126,928,912	29,197,682	412,359	156,538,954	-4.48%



Fiscal Year	# of Revenue Stamps	% Change from Prior Year	Fiscal Year	# of Revenue Stamps	% Change from Prior Year
2019-20	92,698,800	-4.61%	2022-23	80,064,750	-6.25%
2020-21	90,245,250	-2.65%	2023-24	72,693,750	-9.21%
2021-22	85,404,000	-5.36%	2024-25	40,866,750	-43.78%

NOTE: The tax represents stamps paid for, penalty and interest, and Use Tax paid by manufacturers on gift or sample cigarettes. Beginning December 2024 of the Fiscal Year 2024-25, revenue stamps represent the number of stamps reported to the Department rather than the revenue received by the Department at the time of the report.

Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products Tax Revenue (continued)

LEGAL CITATION	Chapter 370 and Chapter 370A Nevada Revised Statutes.									
RATE	Cigarettes - 90 mills per cigarette. Other Tobacco Products - 30 percent of the wholesale price, except that premium cigars taxed no less than 30 cents per premium cigar and no greater than 50 cents per premium cigar.									
LICENSE FEES	<table><tr><td>Wholesale Cigarette Dealer</td><td>\$650</td></tr><tr><td>Retail Cigarette Dealer</td><td>\$50</td></tr><tr><td>Cigarette Manufacturer</td><td>\$1,000</td></tr></table>		Wholesale Cigarette Dealer	\$650	Retail Cigarette Dealer	\$50	Cigarette Manufacturer	\$1,000		
Wholesale Cigarette Dealer	\$650									
Retail Cigarette Dealer	\$50									
Cigarette Manufacturer	\$1,000									
CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE	<table><tr><td>Wholesale Other Tobacco Product Dealer</td><td>\$650</td></tr><tr><td>5 mills per cigarette for distribution to eligible local governments through the Consolidated Tax distribution.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>85 mills per cigarette to the State General Fund. Other Tobacco Products revenue to the State General Fund.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Administrative fees determined by legislative appropriation are taken from total receipts.</td><td></td></tr></table>		Wholesale Other Tobacco Product Dealer	\$650	5 mills per cigarette for distribution to eligible local governments through the Consolidated Tax distribution.		85 mills per cigarette to the State General Fund. Other Tobacco Products revenue to the State General Fund.		Administrative fees determined by legislative appropriation are taken from total receipts.	
Wholesale Other Tobacco Product Dealer	\$650									
5 mills per cigarette for distribution to eligible local governments through the Consolidated Tax distribution.										
85 mills per cigarette to the State General Fund. Other Tobacco Products revenue to the State General Fund.										
Administrative fees determined by legislative appropriation are taken from total receipts.										

HISTORY

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

### Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products Tax Revenue (continued)

AMENDMENTS (continued)	1969	Compensation to the state for the costs of collecting the taxes and license fees was changed to annual transmission of \$33,000 from the remittances of the tax to the state treasurer to the tax commission.												
	1971	Compensation to the state for costs of collecting the taxes and license fees was changed from \$33,000 annually to such a sum as the legislature shall specify. Additionally, Monthly report required from tobacco dealers of other tobacco products.												
	1977	Required licensing of retail dealers in cigarettes and for direct taxation of the consumers of cigarettes; permitted the governing body of an Indian reservation of colony to impose an excise tax on the sales of cigarettes and provided for refund in certain instances.												
	1980	June 10, 1980 - Supreme Court decision of Washington vs. Coleville Indian Reservation determined that State cigarette tax could not be applied to on-reservation transactions. Effective July 16, 1980 cigarettes sold to and by eligible Indian smoke shops required tribal cigarette stamps or metered impressions on packages sold. In 1980 the Department of Taxation furnished 13,091,470 tribal stamps. In more recent years the Department has furnished the following number of tribal stamps:												
		<table><tbody><tr><td>FY 2019-20</td><td>16,905,000</td><td>FY 2020-21</td><td>17,685,000</td></tr><tr><td>FY 2021-22</td><td>15,810,000</td><td>FY 2022-23</td><td>15,795,000</td></tr><tr><td>FY 2023-24</td><td>15,570,000</td><td>FY 2024-25</td><td>12,615,000</td></tr></tbody></table>	FY 2019-20	16,905,000	FY 2020-21	17,685,000	FY 2021-22	15,810,000	FY 2022-23	15,795,000	FY 2023-24	15,570,000	FY 2024-25	12,615,000
FY 2019-20	16,905,000	FY 2020-21	17,685,000											
FY 2021-22	15,810,000	FY 2022-23	15,795,000											
FY 2023-24	15,570,000	FY 2024-25	12,615,000											
	1983	The 1983 session of the State Legislature enacted an additional 5 cent per pack tax for distribution to the State General Fund. In addition, all products made from tobacco, other than cigarettes, are taxed at 30 percent of the manufacturer's wholesale price for distribution to the State General Fund.												
	1985	The 1985 Session of the State Legislature enacted a tax base change to 7.5 mills per cigarette but not less than 15 cents per package.												
	1987	The 1987 Session of the State Legislature enacted a tax rate change to 10 mills per cigarette but not less than 20 cents per package.												
	1989	The 1989 Session of the State Legislature enacted a tax rate change to 17.5 mills per cigarette.												
	1991	Wholesalers' discount for stamping reduced from 4 percent to 3 percent.  Other tobacco products displayed or exhibited at trade show exempt from excise tax.												
	1997	The 1997 Legislature created the Consolidated Tax Program. Beginning FY 1998-99, the Department implemented the program that combines BCCRT, SCCRT, Cigarette Tax, Liquor Tax, Real Property Transfer Tax and Motor Vehicle Privilege Tax into one monthly distribution. Total allocation by county is transferred to the Consolidated Tax Account for distribution to individual local governments within the county.												
	1999	The 1999 Legislature enacted Assembly Bill 667, which is Nevada's model legislation for the Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement. Effective May 24, 1999, all manufacturers of tobacco products sold in Nevada are required to participate in the Tobacco Settlement Agreement or to place money in escrow.												

## Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products Tax Revenue (continued)

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

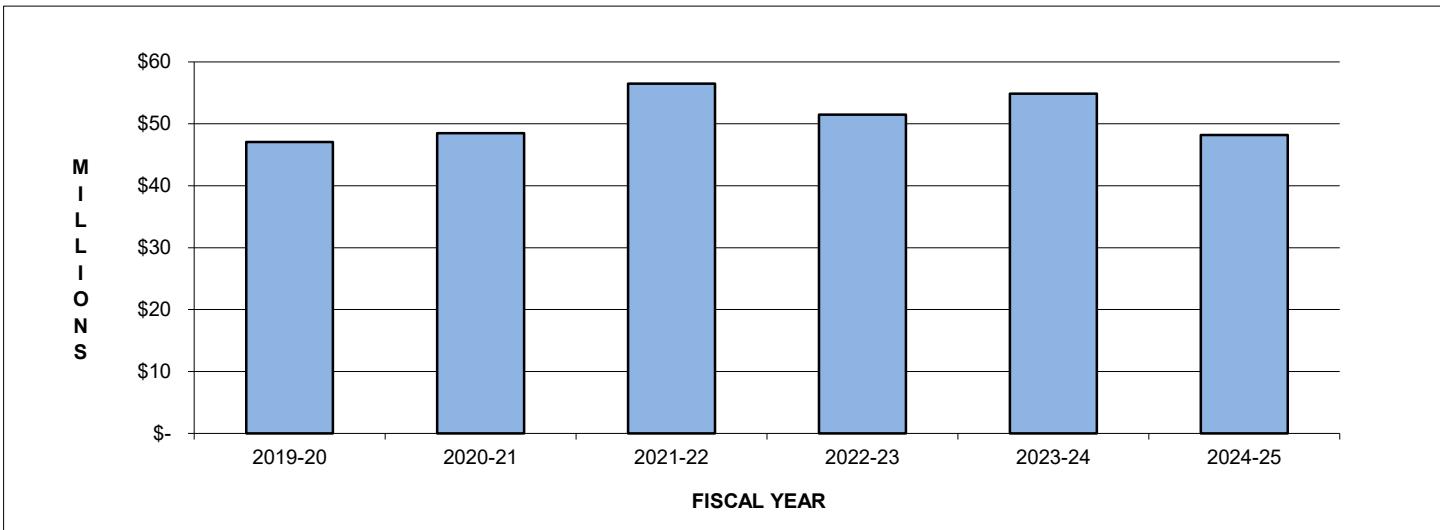
Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products Tax Revenue (continued)

AMENDMENTS (continued)	2019	Assembly Bill 535 of the 2019 Legislative Session revised the wholesale cigarette dealer licensing fee and established licensing fees for cigarette manufacturers, wholesale dealers of other tobacco products and tobacco retailers, effective October 1, 2019:
		Cigarette Manufacturer's License \$1,000
		Wholesale Dealer of Cigarettes License \$650
		Wholesale Dealer of Other Tobacco Products License \$650
		Tobacco Retailer's License \$50
		Senate Bill 263 of the 2019 Legislative Session added vapor and alternative nicotine products to the definition of other tobacco products, including electronic cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, pipes, hookahs, vape pens, similar products and their components.
	2023	Assembly Bill 232 of the 2023 Legislative Session revised the other tobacco products tax on premium cigars to be 30 percent of the wholesale price except that the tax should be no less than 30 cents per premium cigar and no greater than 50 cents per premium cigar.

TRANSFER OF CIGARETTE TAX REVENUE  
TO CONSOLIDATED TAX  
FISCAL YEAR 2024-25

COUNTY	TAX	% OF TOTAL
Carson City	\$ 127,832	0.08%
Churchill	58,446	0.04%
Clark	5,122,754	3.27%
Douglas	117,896	0.08%
Elko	124,827	0.08%
Esmeralda	2,315	0.00%
Eureka	3,853	0.00%
Humboldt	38,391	0.02%
Lander	13,279	0.01%
Lincoln	10,431	0.01%
Lyon	137,065	0.09%
Mineral	10,505	0.01%
Nye	113,850	0.07%
Pershing	16,193	0.01%
Storey	9,663	0.01%
Washoe	1,103,741	0.71%
White Pine	21,706	0.01%
<b>TOTAL COUNTY TRANSFER</b>	<b>\$ 7,032,747</b>	<b>4.49%</b>
Administrative Fees	\$ 339,464	0.22%
License Fees	412,359	0.26%
State General Fund	119,556,702	76.38%
Other Tobacco Products	29,197,682	18.65%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 156,538,954</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## LIQUOR TAX REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	TAX	LICENSES AND FINES	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2018-19	49,665,191	226,290	49,891,481	1.46%
2019-20	46,844,514	231,353	47,075,867	-5.64%
2020-21	48,276,209	228,106	48,504,315	3.03%
2021-22	56,241,996	240,062	56,482,058	16.45%
2022-23	51,266,634	236,641	51,503,275	-8.81%
2023-24	54,637,728	241,428	54,879,157	6.55%
2024-25	47,810,970	395,403	48,206,372	-12.16%

### LEGAL CITATION

Chapters 369 and 597 Nevada Revised Statutes.

### RATES

Over 22 percent alcohol content by volume  
 Over 14 percent up to 22 percent by volume  
 0.5 up to 14 percent by volume  
 Beer (malt beverage)

\$3.60 per gallon  
 \$1.30 per gallon  
 \$0.70 per gallon  
 \$0.16 per gallon

### LICENSE FEES

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

### FINES

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

## Liquor Tax Revenue (continued)

### CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

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

### HISTORY

#### ORIGINALLY ENACTED

#### RATES

1935

1935 as a Stamp Tax.

Case beer, 24 bottles, 6 cents per case; 36 bottles, 9 cents per case; keg beer, 2 cents per gallon. Wines up to 14 percent alcohol content, 2 1/2 cents per quart; 14 percent up to 22 percent alcohol content, 5 cents per quart. All alcoholic beverages over 22 percent alcohol content, up to 4 ounces, 1 cent; up to 8 ounces, 2 cents; up to 16 ounces, 5 cents; up to 32

1945

Beer, 3 cents per gallon; liquor, 8 percent up to 14 percent alcohol content, 15 cents per gallon; over 14 percent up to 22 percent alcohol content, 25 cents per gallon; over 22 percent alcohol content, 60 cents per gallon.

1947

Beer, 3 cents per gallon; liquor, up to 14 percent alcohol content, 15 cents per gallon; over 14 percent to 22 percent alcohol content, 25 cents per gallon; over 22 percent alcohol content, 80 cents per gallon.

1961

Beer, 6 cents per gallon; liquor, up to 14 percent alcohol content, 30 cents per gallon; over 14 percent up to 22 percent alcohol content, 50 cents per gallon; over 22 percent alcohol content, \$1.40 per gallon.

1969

Over 22 percent alcohol increased to \$1.90 per gallon.

1981

Over 22 percent alcohol increased to \$2.05 per gallon.

1983

Beer, 9 cents per gallon; liquor, up to 14 percent alcohol content, 40 cents per gallon; over 14 percent up to 22 percent alcohol content, 75 cents per gallon; over 22 percent alcohol content, \$2.05 per gallon.

2003

Beer, 16 cents per per gallon, up to 14 percent alcohol content, 70 cents per gallon; over 14 percent up to 22 percent alcohol content, \$1.30 cents per gallon; over 22 percent alcohol content, \$3.60 per gallon.

#### DISTRIBUTION

1935

3 percent for administration, \$100,000 to School Fund; \$24,000 to University Contingent Fund; balance to State Emergency Employment Bond Interest and Redemption Fund.

1937

5 percent maximum for administration; balance as follows: 50 percent to School Fund; 15 percent to University Contingent Fund; 35 percent to State Emergency Employment Bond Interest and Redemption Fund.

1939

5 percent maximum for administration; balance as follows: 50 percent to School Fund; 40 percent to University Contingent Fund; 10 percent to Consolidated Bond Interest and Redemption Fund.

## Liquor Tax Revenue (continued)

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

## Liquor Tax Revenue (continued)

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

Liquor Tax Revenue (continued)

AMENDMENTS  
(continued)

2021

Senate Bill 307 became effective July 1, 2021 to allow a retail liquor store or a delivery support service acting on behalf of a retail liquor store to deliver liquor in its original package to consumers in Nevada according to outlined guidelines in NRS 369. Additional guidelines were set forth in NRS 369 that a registered supplier may only ship up to 12 cases of wine per year for personal or household use and all other liquor shipped into Nevada must be received by a licensed importer.

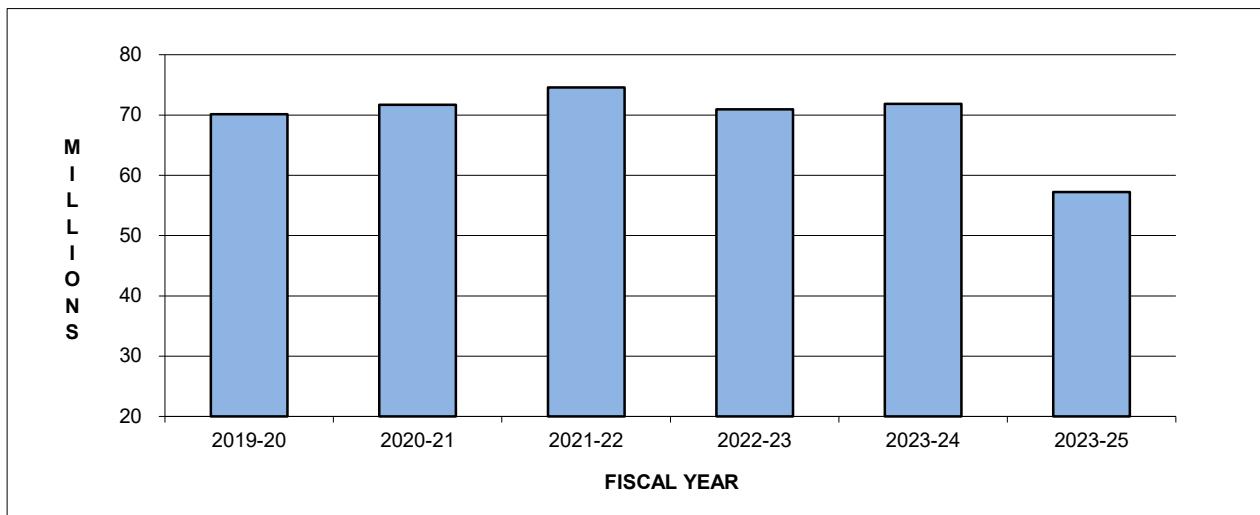
Liquor Tax Revenue (continued)

TRANSFER OF LIQUOR TAX REVENUE  
TO CONSOLIDATED TAX  
FISCAL YEAR 2024-25

COUNTY	TAX	% OF TOTAL
Carson City	\$ 68,093	0.14%
Churchill	31,133	0.06%
Clark	2,728,782	5.66%
Douglas	62,801	0.13%
Elko	66,493	0.14%
Esmeralda	1,233	0.00%
Eureka	2,052	0.00%
Humboldt	20,450	0.04%
Lander	7,074	0.01%
Lincoln	5,556	0.01%
Lyon	73,012	0.15%
Mineral	5,596	0.01%
Nye	60,645	0.13%
Pershing	8,626	0.02%
Storey	5,147	0.01%
Washoe	587,939	1.22%
White Pine	11,562	0.02%
<b>TOTAL COUNTY TRANSFER</b>	<b>\$ 3,746,195</b>	<b>7.77%</b>
Liquor Program Account	1,164,476	2.42%
State General Fund	43,276,237	89.77%
Alcoholic Beverage Awareness Program Fine		
Victims of Domestic Violence	9,732	0.02%
Community Juvenile Justice Program	9,732	0.02%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 48,206,372</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

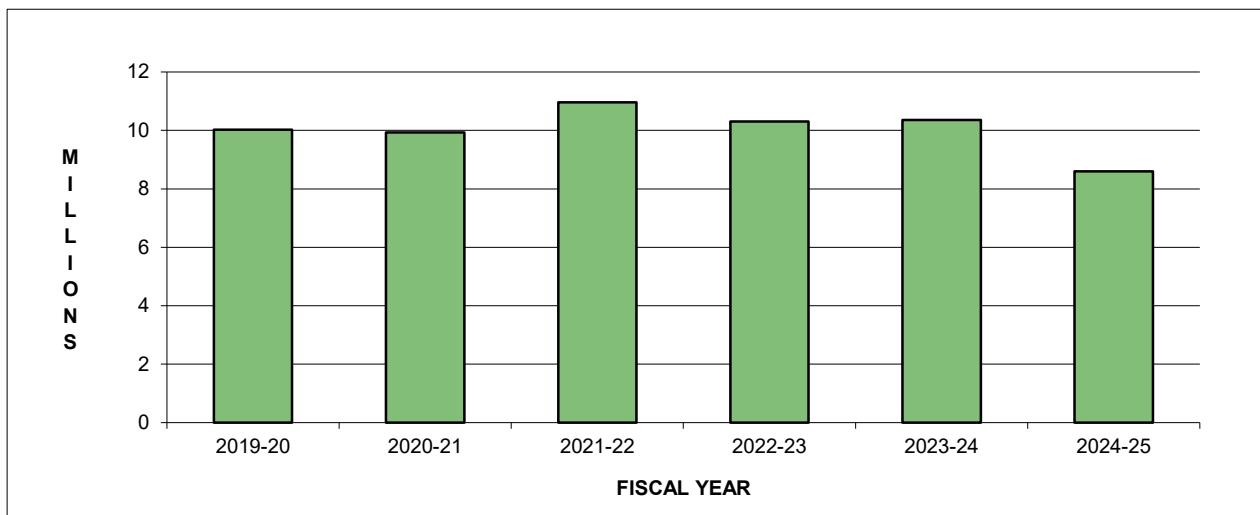
## ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE GROWTH\*

### BEER - GALLONS



FISCAL YEAR	GALLONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	FISCAL YEAR	GALLONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2019-20	70,152,388	-1.77%	2022-23	70,945,672	-4.84%
2020-21	71,702,287	2.21%	2023-24	71,829,225	1.25%
2021-22	74,550,692	3.97%	2024-25*	57,204,425	-20.36%

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

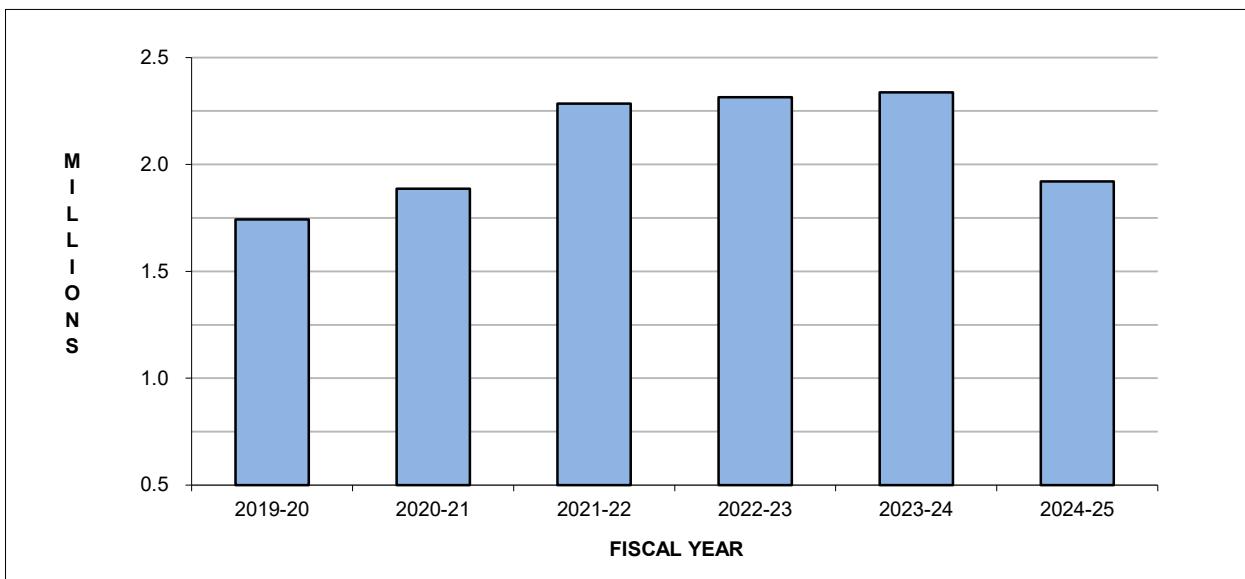


FISCAL YEAR	GALLONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	FISCAL YEAR	GALLONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2019-20	10,023,256	-6.13%	2022-23	10,309,830	-5.95%
2020-21	9,927,528	-0.96%	2023-24	10,360,178	0.49%
2021-22	10,962,016	10.42%	2024-25*	8,601,091	-16.98%

\*Beginning in December 2024 of Fiscal Year 2024-25, these statistics in the new tax system derived by distinct filing period information only and not driven by revenue receipts.

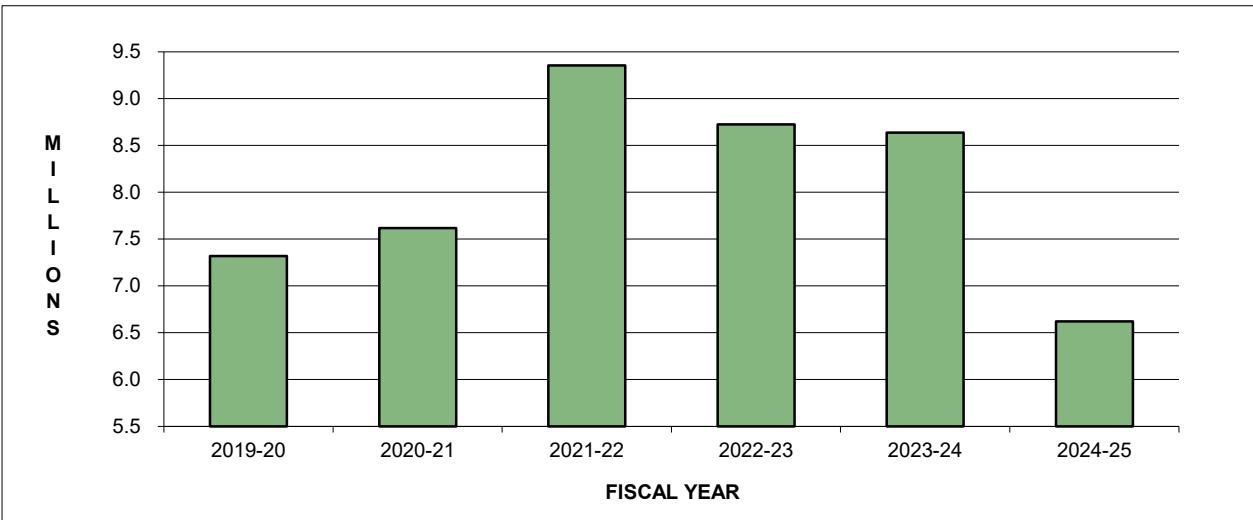
Alcohol Beverage Growth (continued)

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



FISCAL YEAR	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR		FISCAL YEAR	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	
	GALLONS	YEAR		GALLONS	YEAR
2019-20	1,742,757	-12.33%	2022-23	2,314,860	1.31%
2020-21	1,886,138	8.23%	2023-24	2,337,523	0.98%
2021-22	2,284,917	21.14%	2024-25*	1,919,951	-17.86%

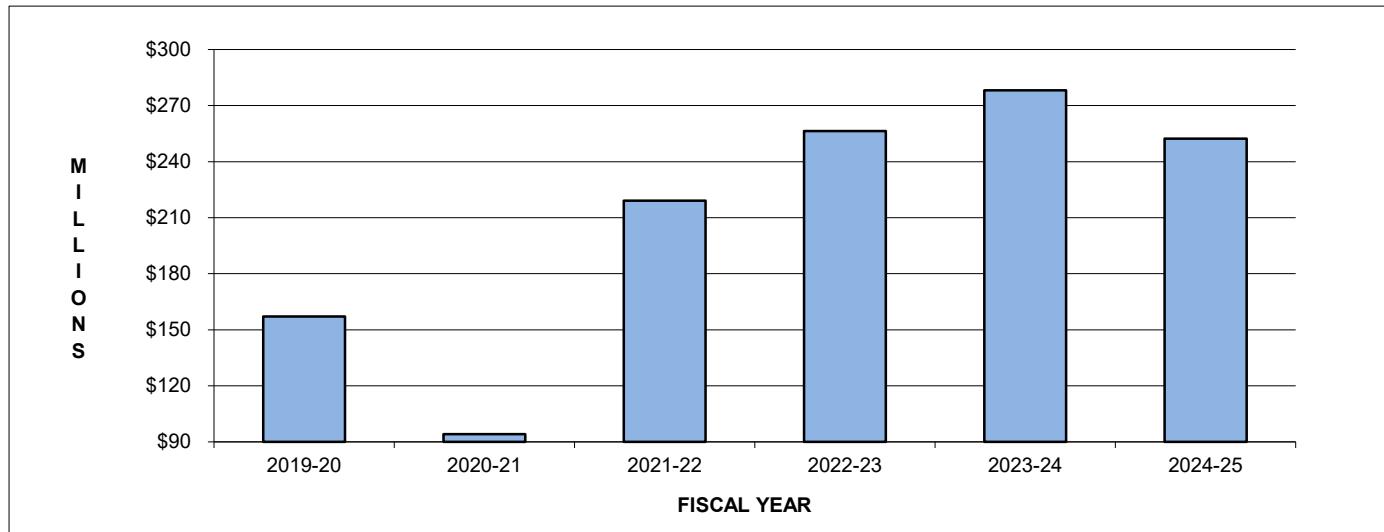
**ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES OVER 22% ALCOHOL CONTENT BY VOLUME - GALLONS**



FISCAL YEAR	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR		FISCAL YEAR	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	
	GALLONS	YEAR		GALLONS	YEAR
2019-20	7,320,079	-6.60%	2022-23	8,724,610	-6.75%
2020-21	7,618,564	4.08%	2023-24	8,636,220	-1.01%
2021-22	9,355,875	22.80%	2024-25*	6,620,856	-23.34%

\*Beginning in December 2024 of Fiscal Year 2024-25, these statistics in the new tax system derived by distinct filing period information only and not driven by revenue receipts.

## LODGING TAX REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	TOURISM	GENERAL FUND	STATE EDUCATION FUND*	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2019-20	19,088,134	-	138,010,767	157,098,901	-24.64%
2020-21	12,263,201	-	81,947,509	94,210,710	-40.03%
2021-22*	26,678,682	-	192,343,898	219,022,580	132.48%
2022-23	30,902,624	-	225,425,264	256,327,888	17.03%
2023-24	33,109,781	-	245,004,523	278,114,304	8.50%
2024-25	32,546,676		219,743,600	252,290,276	-9.29%

\* Beginning 7/1/21, distributions changed from State Supplemental School Support to State Education Fund

### LEGAL CITATION

Chapter 244.3354, Nevada Revised Statutes.

### IMPOSITION AND RATE

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

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

### CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

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

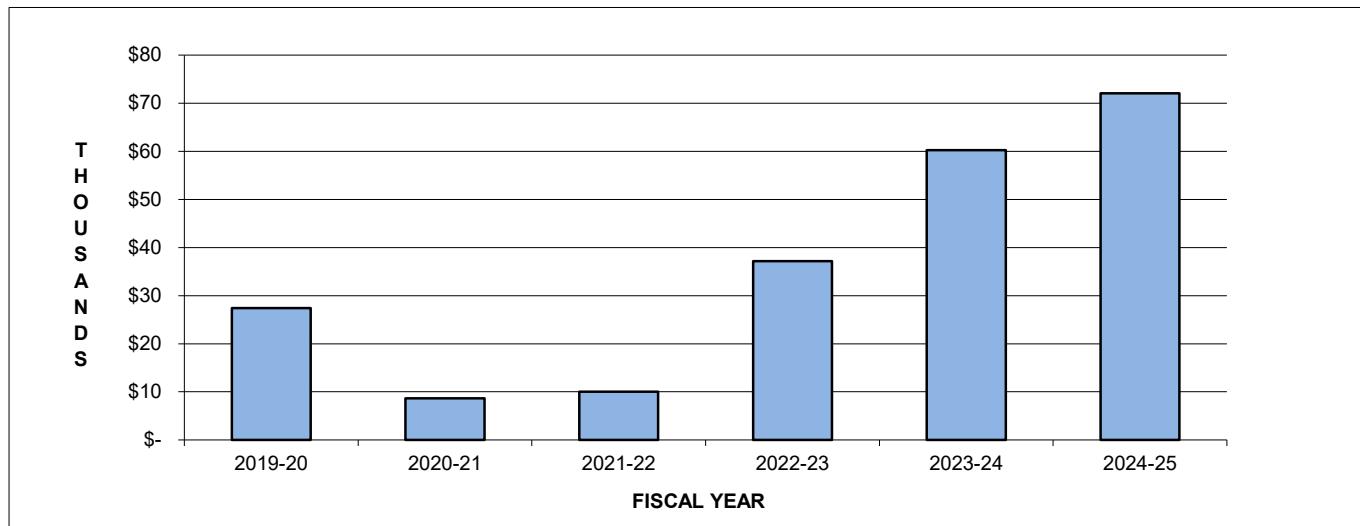
In counties whose population is less than 700,000, 3/8 must be paid to the Department of Taxation for deposit with the State Treasurer for credit to the Fund for the Promotion of Tourism, 5/8 must be deposited with the county fair and recreation board or, if no such board was created, with the board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

Lodging Tax Revenue (continued)

HISTORY

ORIGINALLY ENACTED		1983 session of State Legislature, effective May 9, 1983.
AMENDMENTS	2009	Initiative Petition 1 (IP 1) of the 2009 Session of the State Legislature imposed an additional 3 percent tax in counties with populations greater than 300,000 for remittance to the State General Fund. If the lodging tax rate on July 31, 2008 was under 10 percent, an additional lodging tax rate of 3 percent will be imposed. If the lodging tax rate exceeded 10 percent on July 31, 2008, the tax imposed is at a rate equal to the difference between 13 percent and the sum of the rates of the existing taxes. Any increase in the rate of an existing tax after July 31, 2008 does not reduce the rate of the tax imposed under IP 1. As of July 1, 2011 the additional percentage imposed by IP 1 is deposited into the State Supplement School Support Fund.
	2019	Senate Bill 543 created the State Education Fund. Effective July 1, 2021, the Department of Taxation will distribute 3% of receipts from counties that have populations over 300,000 to the State Education Fund account and 3/8% to Tourism pursuant to NRS 387.191.

## ESTATE TAX



FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2019-20	27,412	-11.17%	2022-23	37,145	271.57%
2020-21	8,664	-68.39%	2023-24	60,212	62.10%
2021-22	9,997	15.38%	2024-25	72,087	19.72%

LEGAL CITATION

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

IMPOSITION

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

CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

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

ORIGINALLY ENACTED

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

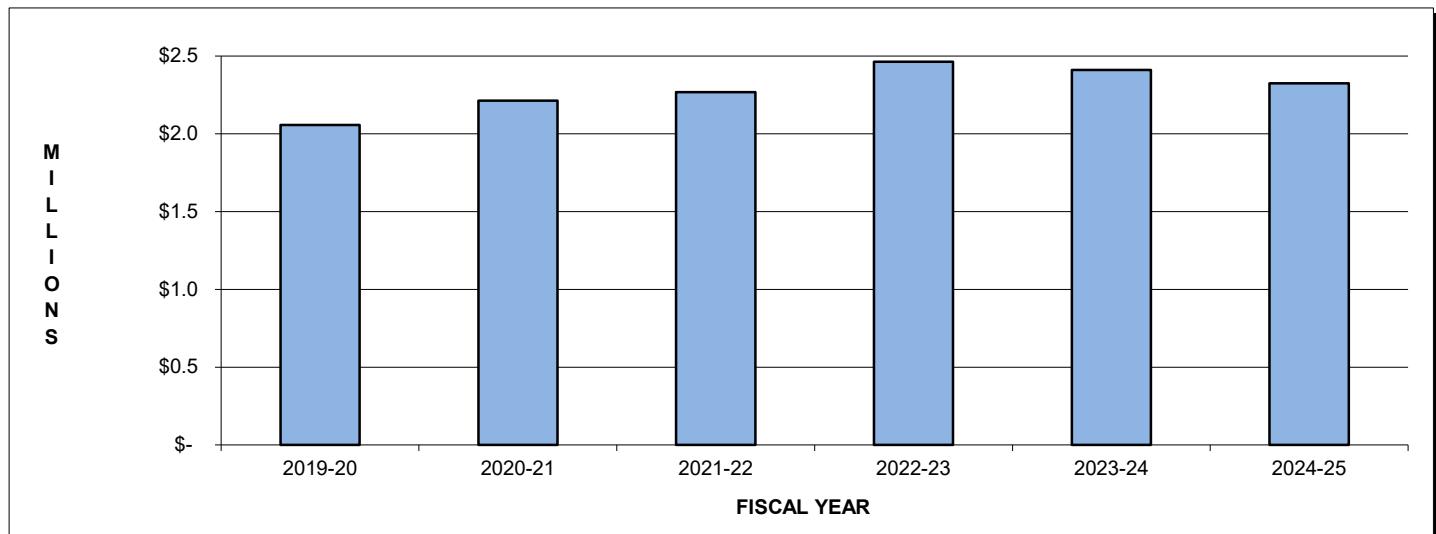
### DISTRIBUTION OF ESTATE TAX REVENUE FISCAL YEAR 2024-25

Department of Taxation administrative costs	\$	-
Reserve for refunds		72,087
Department of Education: Trust Fund for the Education of Pupils		-
University of Nevada System Endowment Fund		-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>72,087</b>

### ESTATE TAX RESERVE FOR REFUNDS

Beginning balance brought forward July 1, 2024	\$	1,568,285
Estate tax receipts - Reserve for refunds Fiscal Year 2025		72,087
Balance available	\$	1,640,372
Less: Refunds issued Fiscal Year 2024		-
<b>Ending Balance at June 30, 2024</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,640,372</b>

## TIRE FEE REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2019-20	2,057,855	-3.08%
2020-21	2,214,138	7.59%
2021-22	2,268,054	2.44%
2022-23	2,464,108	8.64%
2023-24	2,411,305	-2.14%
2024-25	2,325,571	-3.56%

**LEGAL CITATION** Chapter 444A Nevada Revised Statutes.

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

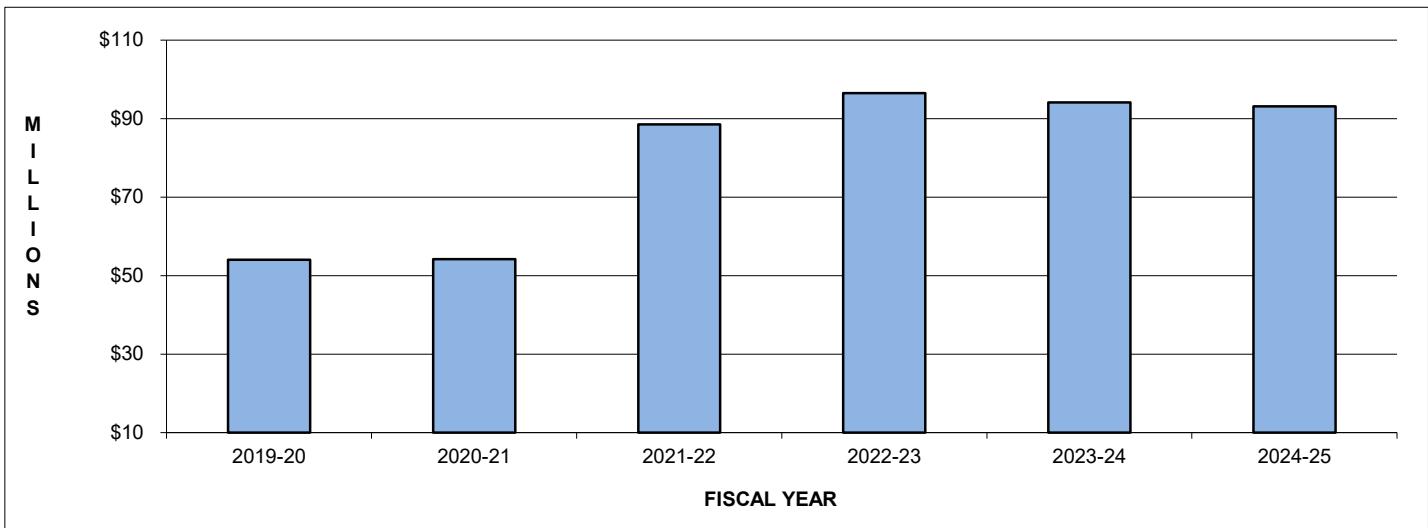
**CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE** The revenue collected by the Department is deposited for credit to the Solid Waste Management Account in the State General Fund. The State Controller distributes quarterly as follows: 0.5 percent, Department of Taxation; 44.5 percent State Department of Conservation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

**HISTORY**

**ORIGINALLY ENACTED** 1991 Session of the State Legislature.

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

## SHORT TERM CAR LEASE and PEER-TO-PEER CAR SHARING FEE REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2019-20	54,011,663	-20.91%
2020-21	54,187,175	0.32%
2021-22*	88,520,398	63.36%
2022-23	96,528,055	9.05%
2023-24	94,124,251	-2.49%
2024-25	93,159,591	-1.02%

\*In accordance with NRS 360.255 taxpayer disclosure requirements, the Peer-to-Peer Car Sharing Fee revenues are reported within the Short Term Car Lease Fee totals in Fiscal Year 2021-22 and 2022-23.

### LEGAL CITATION

Chapter 244A and Chapter 482 Nevada Revised Statutes.

### IMPOSITION AND RATE

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

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

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

### CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

State General Fund, Washoe County and Clark County.

### HISTORY

#### ORIGINALLY ENACTED

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

#### AMENDMENTS

1997

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

Short Term Car Lease Fee Revenue (continued)

AMENDMENTS      2001      Assembly Bill 460, effective January 1, 2002, changed Short-Term Lessor Fee to Government Services Fee. The filing of returns was changed from annual to quarterly reporting. The credit previously allowed for vehicle licensing fees and tax was removed, and a Recovery Surcharge Fee of up to 3.5 percent of lease amount was added to allow lessors to recover the cost of fees and taxes.

                    2003      Senate Bill 497 effective June 10, 2003, authorized the county commissioners of a county whose population is 100,000 or more, but less than 400,000 (Washoe County only) to impose a fee of up to 2 percent of the lease of certain passenger cars by a short-term lessor. The bill also increased the recovery surcharge from 3.5 percent to an amount not to exceed 4 percent of the total amount for which the passenger car was leased.

                                 Assembly Bill 16, effective July 1, 2003, authorizes the county commissioners of a county whose population is 400,000 or more (Clark County only) to impose a fee of up to 2 percent on the lease of certain passenger cars by a short-term lessor.

                    2007      Assembly Bill 595 effective October 1, 2007, requires one-quarter of the Short-Term Lessor Recovery Surcharge to be allocated to the Highway Construction Fund.

                    2008      Senate Bill 2 was effective from January 1, 2009 through June 30, 2009. It required an additional one-quarter of the Short-Term Lessor Recovery Surcharge to be allocated to the General Fund.

                    2009      Senate Bill 234, effective October 1, 2009, changes the Short Term Car Lease Fee from 6 percent to 10 percent, with one tenth of this amount or 1% being allocated to the State Highway Fund.

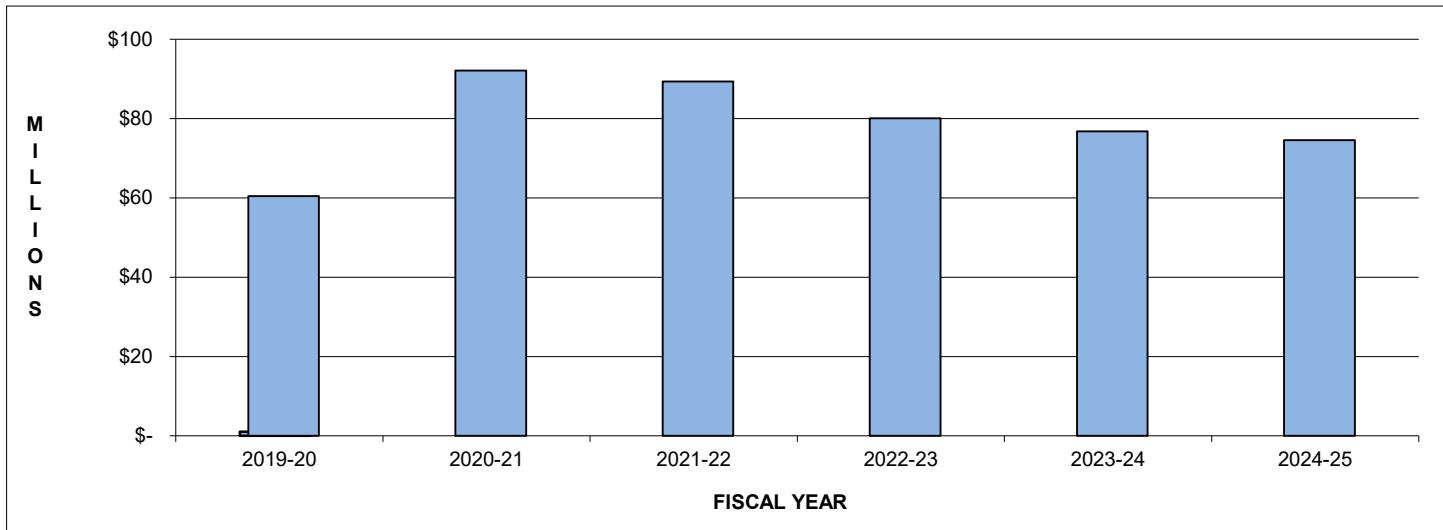
                    2011      Assembly Bill 561, effective July 1, 2011, eliminates the distribution to the State Highway Fund.

                    2021      Senate Bill 389 provides for the regulation and licensing of peer-to-peer car sharing programs by the Department of Motor Vehicles, and also provides that passenger cars that are shared through such a program are subject to a Short Term Car Lease Fee that is identical to the fee already collected by the Department of Taxation on the rental of other passenger cars in this state, effective October 1, 2021. In accordance with NRS 360.255 taxpayer disclosure regulation, the Peer-to-Peer Car Sharing Fee revenues are included in the totals of Short Term Car Lease Fee revenues.

**DISTRIBUTION OF SHORT TERM CAR LEASE FEE & PEER-TO-PEER CAR SHARING FEE**

<b>FISCAL YEAR</b>	<b>HIGHWAY FUND</b>	<b>GENERAL FUND</b>	<b>WASHOE COUNTY</b>	<b>CLARK COUNTY</b>	<b>COLLECTION ALLOWANCE</b>	<b>TOTAL COLLECTIONS</b>
2019-20	-	45,208,997	1,442,391	7,349,302	10,972	54,011,663
2020-21	-	45,687,019	1,313,586	7,176,113	10,457	54,187,175
2021-22	-	74,584,103	2,040,482	11,878,811	17,003	88,520,398
2022-23	-	81,417,029	2,130,257	12,962,454	18,314	96,528,055
2023-24	-	78,876,414	2,220,620	13,008,629	18,587	94,124,251
2024-25	-	78,715,847	2,222,939	12,204,860	15,945	93,159,591

## RETAIL CANNABIS TAX REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2019-20	60,410,272	9.47%
2020-21	92,138,285	52.52%
2021-22	89,314,456	-3.06%
2022-23	80,106,892	-10.31%
2023-24	76,800,162	-4.13%
2024-25	74,549,473	-2.93%

### LEGAL CITATION

Chapter 372A, Nevada Revised Statutes.

### IMPOSITION AND RATE

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

### CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

The State Education Fund.

### HISTORY

#### ORIGINALLY ENACTED

2017

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

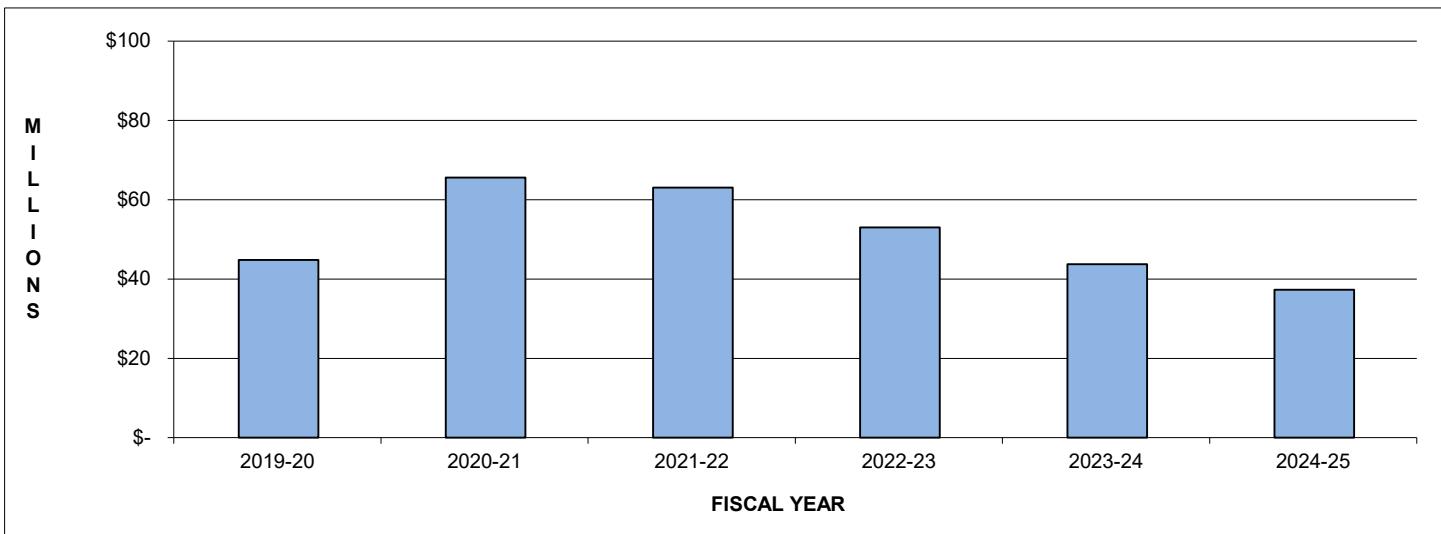
#### AMENDMENTS

2019

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

Senate Bill 543 of the 2019 Session of State Legislature created the State Education Fund and required revenue be deposited into the fund, in addition to direct legislative appropriations from the State General Fund, effective June 14, 2019. Beginning July 1, 2021, funds distributed to State Education Fund.

## WHOLESALE CANNABIS TAX REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	WHOLESALE CANNABIS TAX	MEDICAL TAX (LATE PAYMENTS)	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2019-20	44,770,674	27,081	44,797,755	1.34%
2020-21	65,613,311	147	65,613,458	46.47%
2021-22	63,020,342	2,871	63,023,212	-3.95%
2022-23*	52,984,655	5	52,984,660	-15.93%
2023-24	43,737,147	468	43,737,615	-17.45%
2024-25	37,300,235	-	37,300,235	-14.72%

\*Effective January 1st, 2023, Fair Market Value associated with the Wholesale Cannabis Tax changed from a semi-annual to a quarterly based calculation.

### LEGAL CITATION

Chapter 372A, Nevada Revised Statutes.

### IMPOSITION AND RATE

An excise tax at the rate of 15 percent of either: the Fair Market Value at Wholesale of Cannabis for sales to an affiliate; or the contracted sales price for sales to a non-affiliate. The tax is the obligation of the cultivation facility and is levied on the first transfer of cannabis only. Additionally, any Medical Marijuana Tax revenue received in Fiscal Year 2021 as late payments for tax obligations in prior fiscal years were combined with and distributed as Wholesale Cannabis Tax.

### CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

Cannabis Compliance Board.

### HISTORY

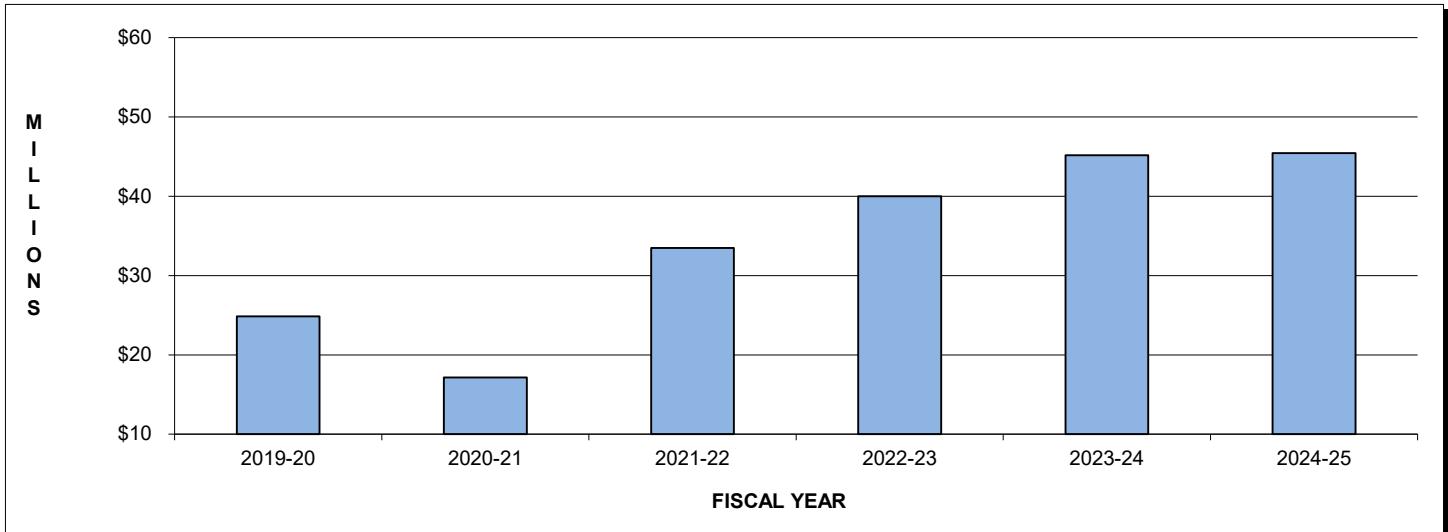
### ORIGINALLY ENACTED

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

## Wholesale Cannabis Tax Revenue (continued)

AMENDMENTS	2016	Wholesale Cannabis Tax for adult-use cannabis established by initiative petition, Ballot Question no. 2, codified as NRS 453D.
	2017	Senate Bill 487 of the 2017 Session of the State Legislature eliminated the Medical Marijuana Tax on transfers by medical product manufacturers and dispensaries and changed the rate from 2 to 15 percent on medical cultivators to align with the Wholesale Cannabis Tax established by Ballot Question 2. SB 487 also changed the distribution to align with the Wholesale Cannabis Tax to first fund the costs of the Department (which took over the medical cannabis program on July 1, 2017) and local governments and distribute any remaining revenue to the State Distributive School Account.
	2019	Senate Bill 533 of the 2019 Session of State Legislature requires that these revenues be distributed to the Cannabis Compliance Board.
	2023	Assembly Bill 430 of the 2023 Session of the State Legislature revised the Wholesale Cannabis Tax to be levied on the first initial wholesale sale at 15% of either the Fair Market Value at Wholesale for sales to an affiliate; or the contracted sales price for sales to a non-affiliate.

## TRANSPORTATION CONNECTION TAX REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	HIGHWAY FUND	GENERAL FUND	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2019-20	5,000,000	19,868,720	24,868,720	-17.70%
2020-21	-	17,141,416	17,141,416	-31.07%
2021-22	5,000,000	28,464,128	33,464,128	95.22%
2022-23	-	39,978,332	39,978,332	19.47%
2023-24	5,000,000	40,157,801	45,157,801	12.96%
2024-25	-	45,435,059	45,435,059	0.61%

### LEGAL CITATION

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

### IMPOSITION AND RATE

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

### CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

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

### HISTORY

#### ORIGINALLY ENACTED

2015

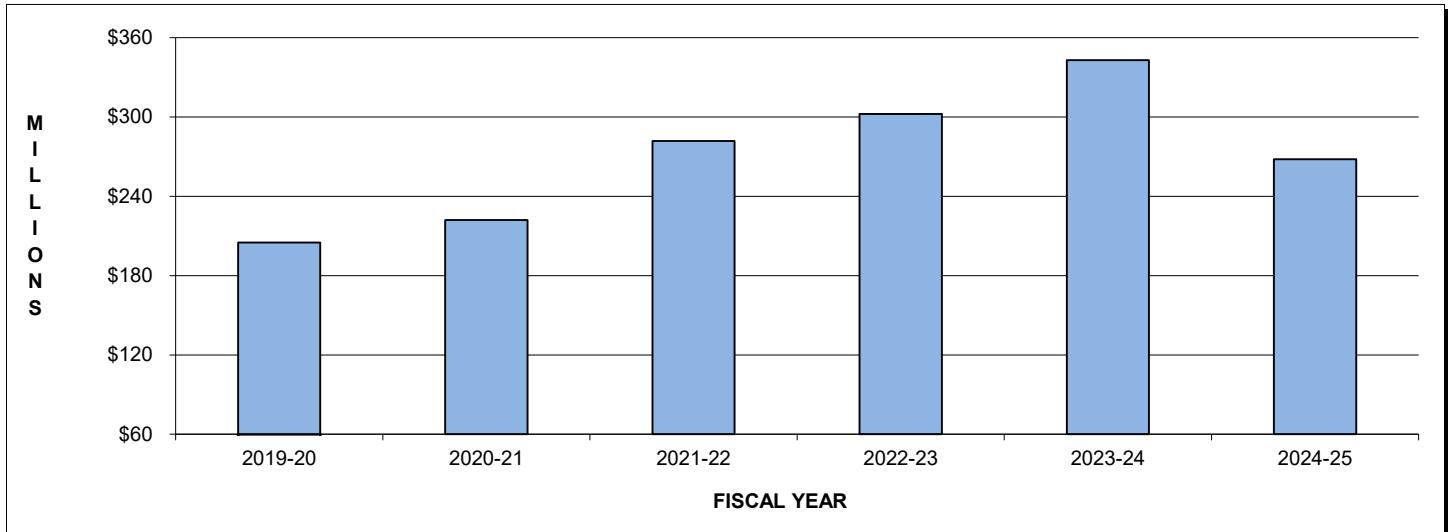
Assembly Bill 175 was enacted by the 2015 Session of the State Legislature. Sections 2 to 50 inclusive; sections 53 to 57 inclusive; and section 58 of this act are effective May 29, 2015. Sections 51 and 52 of this act are effective August 27, 2015. Section 1 of this act is effective October 1, 2015.

#### AMENDMENTS

2017

Assembly Bill 69, effective June 16, 2017, amended to include passenger transportation provided by autonomous vehicles subject to the tax.

## COMMERCE TAX REVENUE



FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2019-20	204,983,790	-9.61%
2020-21	221,958,301	8.28%
2021-22	281,881,659	27.00%
2022-23	302,294,190	7.24%
2023-24	343,073,688	13.49%
2024-25*	268,130,157	-21.84%

\*Fiscal Year 2024-25 Commerce Tax revenue was affected by several technical issues that disrupted taxpayer payments in August 2025 and September 2025, the period when filings for that fiscal year became due. Disrupted Commerce Tax revenue from Fiscal Year 2024-25 filings recovered within the following Fiscal Year 2025-26.

LEGAL CITATION Chapter 363C Nevada Revised Statutes.

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

CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE State General Fund

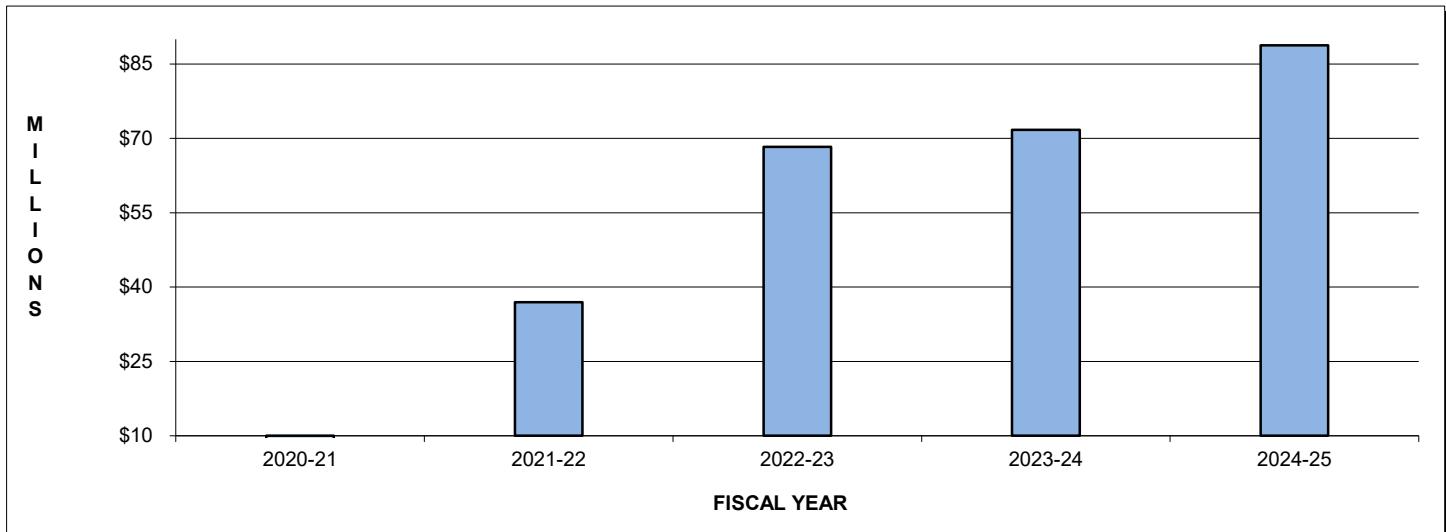
CREDIT AGAINST MODIFIED BUSINESS TAX Per NRS 363B.110 and 363A.130, employers who pay Commerce Tax in a fiscal year are entitled to take a credit against their Modified Business Tax in the following fiscal year of 50 percent of the Commerce Tax paid. The credit may only be used during the four calendar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

### HISTORY

ORIGINALLY ENACTED 2015 Session of State Legislature, effective July 1, 2015

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

## GOLD AND SILVER EXCISE TAX REVENUE



Fiscal Year	Total Collections	% Change from Prior Year
2020-21	\$ -	Not Applicable
2021-22	36,921,487	Not Applicable
2022-23	68,281,750	84.94%
2023-24	71,729,972	5.05%
2024-25	88,805,914	23.81%

### LEGAL CITATION

Chapter 363D, Nevada Revised Statutes.

### IMPOSITION AND RATE

An excise tax on any business engaged in extracting gold, or silver, or both in Nevada, whose Nevada gross annual revenue exceeds \$20 million, at rates of 0.75 percent of the taxable revenue up to \$150 million, and 1.1 percent of all gross revenue in excess of \$150 million.

### CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

State General Fund; beginning July 1, 2023 State Education Fund

### HISTORY

#### ORIGINALLY ENACTED

2021

2021 Session of State Legislature, effective July 1, 2021.

Assembly Bill 495 was enacted by the 2021 Session of the State Legislature. Sections 1 to 44, inclusive, 46 to 50, inclusive, 52 to 55, inclusive, and 57 to 62, inclusive, of this act become effective on July 1, 2021. Sections 45, 51 and 56 of this act become effective on July 1, 2023.

## **LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES DIVISION**

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

### **Centrally Assessed Properties Section**

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

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

Centrally Assessed Properties is also responsible for the administration of the Net Proceeds of Minerals Tax under the authority granted in NRS 362.100(1)(a). Every person extracting any mineral is required to file a statement showing the gross yield, royalties paid and claimed net proceeds from each geographically separate operation where a mineral is extracted. The Centrally Assessed Properties Section reviews the reported information and computes taxes due. There are approximately 105 net proceeds operators currently reporting to Taxation as well as royalty reporters associated with each operation.

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

### **Local Government Finance Section**

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

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

### **Locally Assessed Properties Section**

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

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

## Local Government Services, Continued

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

## Audit Section

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

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

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

## Boards and Commissions

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

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

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

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

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

## CERTIFICATION OF PROPERTY TAX APPRAISERS

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

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

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

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

### NUMBER OF CERTIFIED APPRAISERS - DECEMBER 2025

JURISDICTIONS	REAL PROPERTY	PERSONAL PROPERTY	REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY	TEMPORARY CERTIFICATIONS
Department of Taxation	13	12	12	2
Carson City	2	5	2	0
Churchill	6	6	6	1
Clark	46	46	46	1
Douglas	4	3	3	1
Elko	9	9	8	1
Esmeralda	1	1	1	2
Eureka	2	2	1	1
Humboldt	6	6	4	0
Lander	2	4	2	0
Lincoln	2	2	2	0
Lyon	5	5	3	0
Mineral	1	3	1	0
Nye	5	7	5	1
Pershing	1	1	1	0
Storey	3	4	3	0
Washoe	28	28	28	0
White Pine	4	4	4	0
Independent Contractor	5	8	5	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>10</b>

**STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION**  
**2024-2025 SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS\* - SECURED PROPERTY VALUATIONS**

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

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

SECURED 2024-25											
		No Changes					Changes				
COUNTY	TOTAL	Heard No Jurisdiction	Not Heard Withdrawn	Continuances	Taxpayer Petition Denied	Assessor Petition Denied	Taxpayer Petition Granted	Assessor Petition Granted	Equalization Order	Net Increase	Net Decrease
CC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CL	14	-	-	-	10	1	3	-	-	-	(276,260)
DO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LY	5	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
MI	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
NY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WA	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WP	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	(13,437)
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(289,697)</b>
<i>Centrally Assessed Unitary</i>											
<i>Cases continued from prior years</i>											
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(289,697)</b>

**NET IMPACT OF ALL DECISIONS † 289,697**

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

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

† Values are lower than expected, as some SBE decision letters only state the revised value and not the original value.

**STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION**  
**2024-2025 SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS\* - UNSECURED PROPERTY VALUATIONS**

		No Changes					Changes				
COUNTY	TOTAL	Heard No Jurisdiction	Not Heard Withdrawn	Continuances	Taxpayer Petition Denied	Assessor Petition Denied	Taxpayer Petition Granted	Assessor Petition Granted	Equalization Order	Net Increase	Net Decrease
<i>CC</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>CH</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>CL</i>	9	1	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	(399,016,230)
<i>DO</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>EL</i>	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
<i>ES</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>EU</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>HU</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>LA</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>LI</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>LY</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MI</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>NY</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>PE</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>ST</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>WA</i>	9	4	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	(3,824,502)
<i>WP</i>	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5</b>	-	-	<b>6</b>	-	<b>15</b>	-	-	-	<b>(402,840,732)</b>
<hr/>											
<i>Centrally Assessed</i>											
<i>Unitary</i>											
<i>Dept - Mines</i>											
<i>Net Proceeds of Mines</i>											
<i>Cases continued from prior years</i>											
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5</b>	-	-	<b>6</b>	-	<b>19</b>	-	-	-	<b>(420,260,676)</b>

**NET IMPACT OF ALL DECISIONS †**

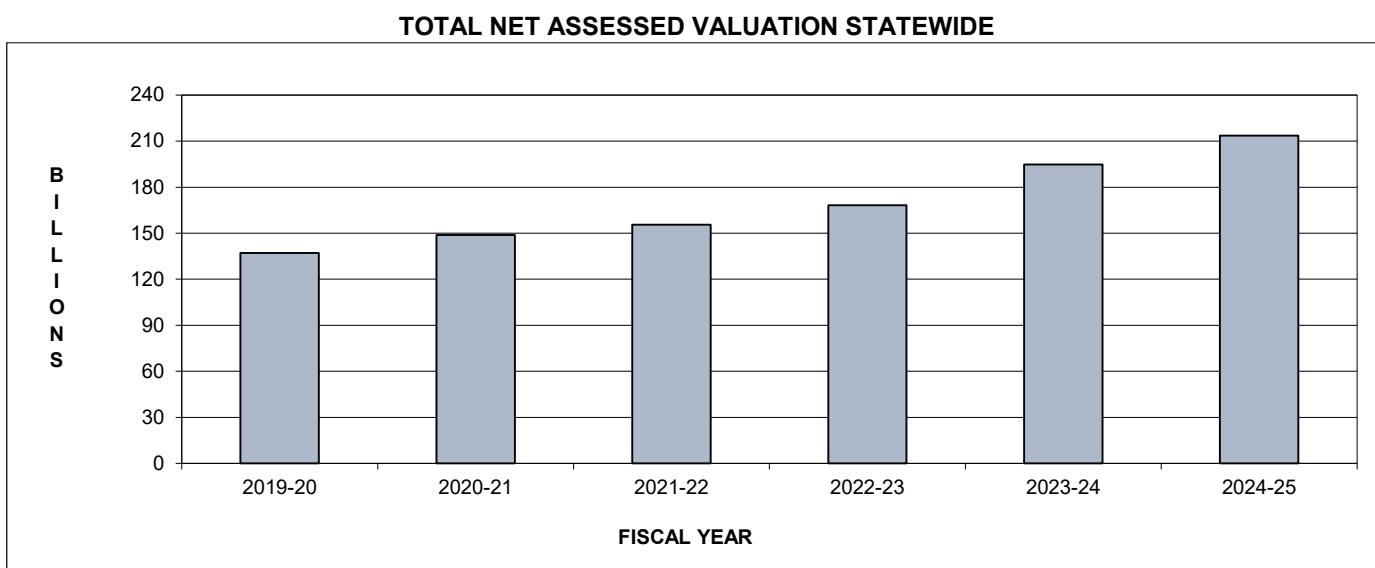
**420,260,676**

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

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

† Values are lower than expected, as some SBE decision letters only state the revised value and not the original value. Additionally, a case was heard that resulted in the exemption of all heavy equipment rental personal property in the State, the value of which has not been determined.

## ASSESSED VALUATIONS



FISCAL YEAR	VALUATION	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	FISCAL YEAR	VALUATION	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2019-20	\$ 137,098,879,570	8.9%	2022-23	\$ 168,225,506,522	13.1%
2020-21 *	\$ 148,734,249,364	8.5%	2023-24	\$ 194,848,405,742	15.8%
2021-22	\$ 155,605,214,625	4.6%	2024-25	\$ 213,655,703,485	9.7%

Assessed values shown are net after exemptions.

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

### RATIO STUDY

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

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

### ASSESSED VALUATION BY PROPERTY CLASSES BEFORE EXEMPTIONS

	2023-24 VALUATION	PERCENT OF TOTAL VALUATION	2024-25 VALUATION	PERCENT OF TOTAL VALUATION
SECURED VACANT	\$57,998,897,838	21.882%	\$60,670,144,796	21.037%
SECURED SINGLE FAMILY RES	112,668,653,837	42.509%	122,357,403,557	42.427%
SECURED MULTIFAMILY	9,722,359,695	3.668%	11,360,293,033	3.939%
SECURED COMMERCIAL	41,801,728,884	15.771%	46,431,779,259	16.100%
SECURED INDUSTRIAL	9,783,275,956	3.691%	11,998,290,487	4.160%
SECURED RURAL +	529,070,544	0.200%	741,643,691	0.257%
SECURED COMMUNICATION, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	2,256,239,790	0.851%	2,457,553,098	0.852%
SECURED MINES	1,341,462,083	0.506%	1,309,293,641	0.454%
SECURED SPECIAL PURPOSE OR USE	2,617,451,981	0.988%	3,015,956,075	1.046%
CENTRALLY ASSESSED PUBLIC UTILITIES - SECURED	5,188,910,514	1.958%	5,188,910,514	1.799%
UNSECURED LAND/IMPROVEMENTS	3,047,536,313	1.150%	3,460,960,334	1.200%
SECURED PERS PROPERTY	161,460,587	0.061%	161,865,206	0.056%
GEOTHERMAL	305,931,434	0.115%	305,931,434	0.106%
NET PROCEEDS OF MINES	2,547,975,902	0.961%	2,547,975,902	0.884%
LOCALLY ASSESSED MINING & MILL	13,533,094,064	5.106%	14,839,381,688	5.146%
PRIVATE CAR LINES	1,191,076,515	0.449%	1,191,076,515	0.413%
CENTRAL ASSESSED PUBLIC UTILITIES - UNSECURED	4,782,085	0.002%	4,782,085	0.002%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 265,049,469,076</b>	<b>100.000%</b>	<b>\$ 288,392,802,369</b>	<b>100.000%</b>

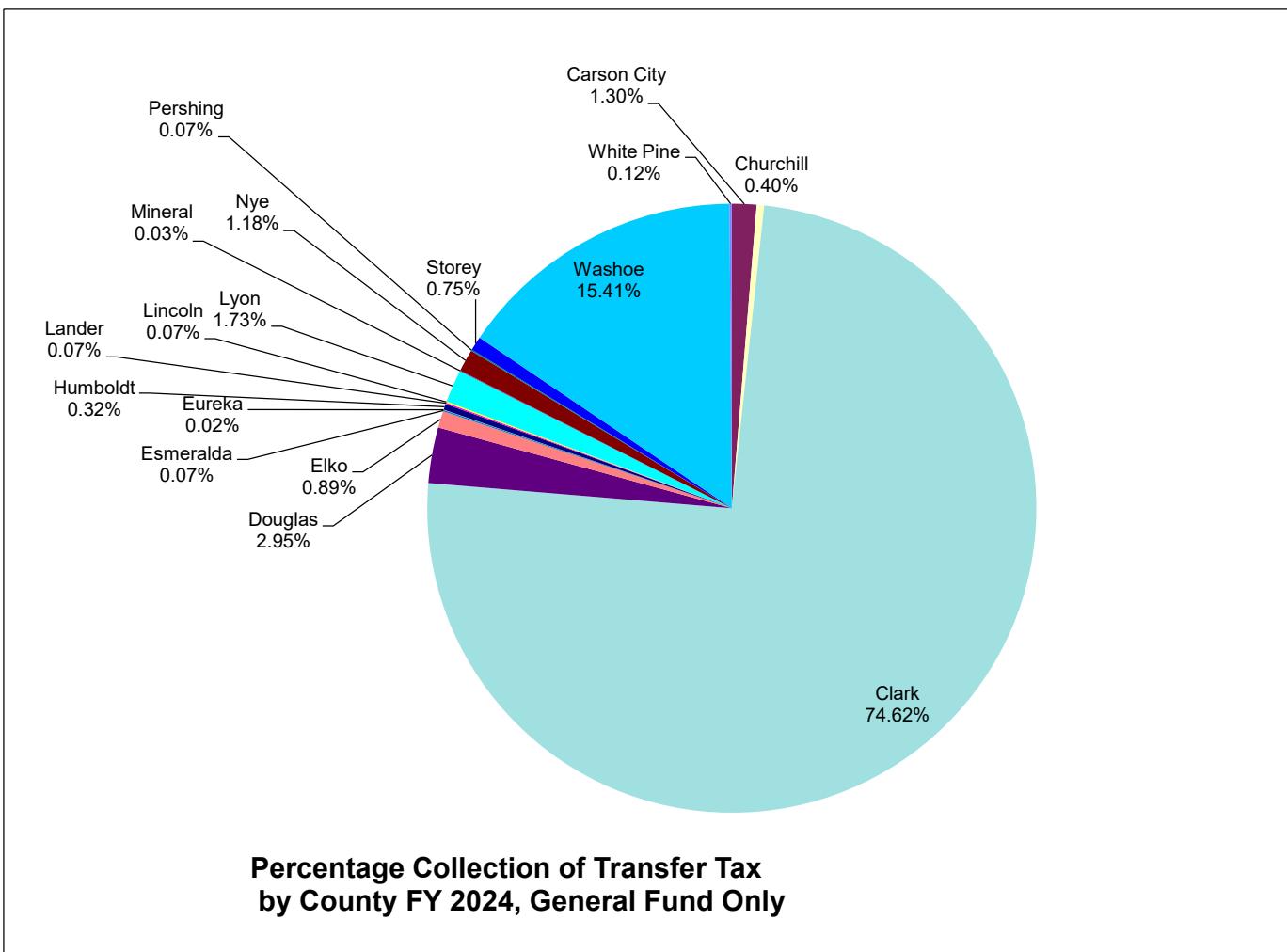
<sup>+</sup> Based upon agricultural use assessment according to NRS 361A.

### ASSESSED VALUATION BY COUNTIES AFTER EXEMPTIONS

COUNTY	FISCAL YEAR 2023-24	FISCAL YEAR 2024-25	CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
CARSON CITY	\$2,569,817,395	\$2,593,853,247	\$ 24,035,852	0.94%
CHURCHILL	1,059,268,621	1,156,925,067	97,656,446	9.22%
CLARK	140,110,623,497	154,494,059,118	14,383,435,621	10.27%
DOUGLAS	4,583,530,099	4,908,620,909	325,090,810	7.09%
ELKO	2,244,279,260	2,454,810,214	210,530,954	9.38%
ESMERALDA	267,293,589	272,355,579	5,061,990	1.89%
EUREKA	1,721,107,809	1,833,073,155	111,965,346	6.51%
HUMBOLDT	1,988,454,226	2,070,139,808	81,685,582	4.11%
LANDER	1,694,292,468	1,726,506,537	32,214,069	1.90%
LINCOLN	328,557,793	348,299,753	19,741,960	6.01%
LYON	2,963,362,903	3,301,364,560	338,001,657	11.41%
MINERAL	298,469,932	240,651,526	(57,818,406)	-19.37%
NYE	2,055,562,802	2,340,485,883	284,923,081	13.86%
PERSHING	445,031,651	373,297,060	(71,734,591)	-16.12%
STOREY	2,668,567,791	3,619,415,679	950,847,888	35.63%
WASHOE	29,269,245,905	31,309,553,213	2,040,307,308	6.97%
WHITE PINE	580,940,001	612,292,177	31,352,176	5.40%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 194,848,405,742</b>	<b>\$ 213,655,703,485</b>	<b>\$ 18,807,297,743</b>	<b>9.65%</b>

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

## REAL PROPERTY TRANSFER TAX



### LEGAL CITATION

Chapter 375.023 - 375.026 Nevada Revised Statutes.

### IMPOSITION AND RATE

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

### CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

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

### HISTORY

#### ORIGINALLY ENACTED

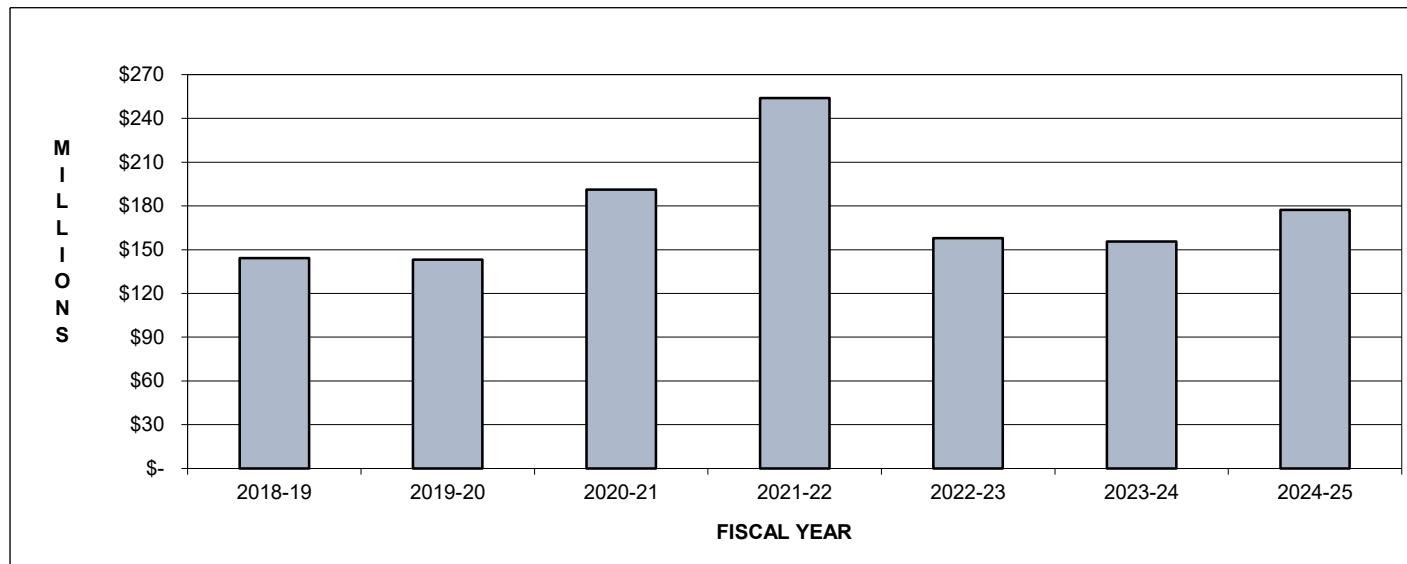
Added to NRS in 1967.

#### REVISED TO INCLUDE STATE GENERAL FUND

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

Real Property Transfer Tax Revenue (continued)

**REVENUE GENERATED BY REAL PROPERTY TRANSFER TAX**



FISCAL YEAR	GENERAL FUND COLLECTIONS	CONSOLIDATED TAX COLLECTIONS	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2018-19	101,045,306	43,184,111	144,229,417	-2.27%
2019-20	100,266,873	42,841,399	143,108,273	-0.78%
2020-21	133,907,671	57,245,310	191,152,981	33.57%
2021-22	177,834,554	75,998,009	253,832,563	32.79%
2022-23	110,659,448	47,290,587	157,950,035	-37.77%
2023-24	109,013,875	46,587,325	155,601,200	-1.49%
2024-25	124,261,170	53,103,294	177,364,464	13.99%

**General Fund Collected for Each Quarter  
FISCAL YEAR 24-25**

	July - Sept 24		Oct - Dec 24		Jan - Mar 25		April - June 25	
	1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter	
	General Fund	General Fund	General Fund	General Fund	General Fund	General Fund	General Fund	General Fund
Carson City	\$ 410,796	\$ 422,734	\$ 343,804	\$ 441,996				
Churchill	\$ 127,016	\$ 123,249	\$ 104,643	\$ 136,260				
Clark	\$ 22,975,242	\$ 24,577,977	\$ 22,325,889	\$ 22,846,671				
Douglas	\$ 978,106	\$ 907,807	\$ 764,871	\$ 1,016,830				
Elko	\$ 314,843	\$ 302,070	\$ 219,590	\$ 265,051				
Esmeralda	\$ 17,243	\$ 3,319	\$ 68,894	\$ 2,735				
Eureka	\$ 6,219	\$ 4,637	\$ 2,631	\$ 8,553				
Humboldt	\$ 85,887	\$ 80,497	\$ 82,456	\$ 144,762				
Lander	\$ 25,858	\$ 15,542	\$ 14,885	\$ 30,269				
Lincoln	\$ 39,951	\$ 11,252	\$ 14,833	\$ 19,140				
Lyon	\$ 505,382	\$ 486,948	\$ 448,341	\$ 712,164				
Mineral	\$ 7,655	\$ 13,977	\$ 10,488	\$ 10,768				
Nye	\$ 380,872	\$ 384,529	\$ 366,814	\$ 334,251				
Pershing	\$ 23,152	\$ 22,728	\$ 14,017	\$ 23,834				
Storey	\$ 580,926	\$ 105,488	\$ 137,521	\$ 102,669				
Washoe	\$ 4,657,215	\$ 5,167,593	\$ 3,766,935	\$ 5,558,183				
White Pine	\$ 31,404	\$ 66,337	\$ 23,328	\$ 32,643				
<b>TOTAL FOR QUARTER</b>	<b>\$ 31,167,767</b>	<b>\$ 32,696,685</b>	<b>\$ 28,709,938</b>	<b>\$ 31,686,781</b>				

## NET PROCEEDS OF MINERALS

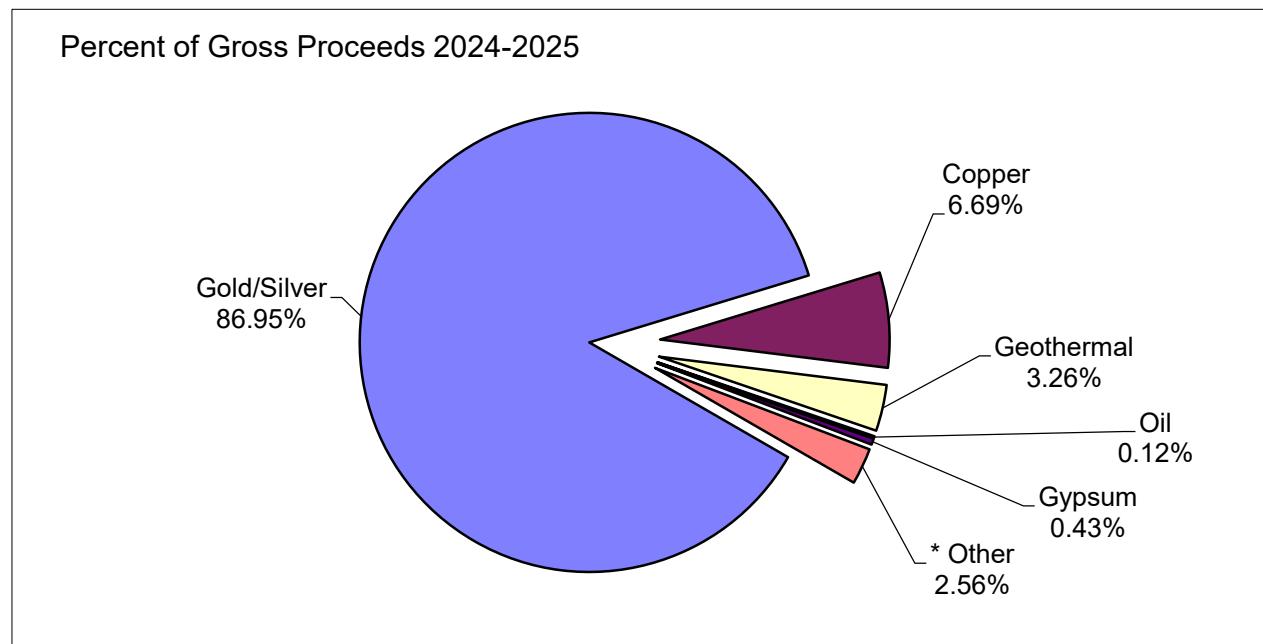
The Nevada Department of Taxation determines the tax on the net proceeds of minerals pursuant to NRS Chapter 362. Producers annually report the gross yield of each separate extractive operation as well as expenses related to the extraction, processing, transportation, and marketing of the mineral. Royalty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

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

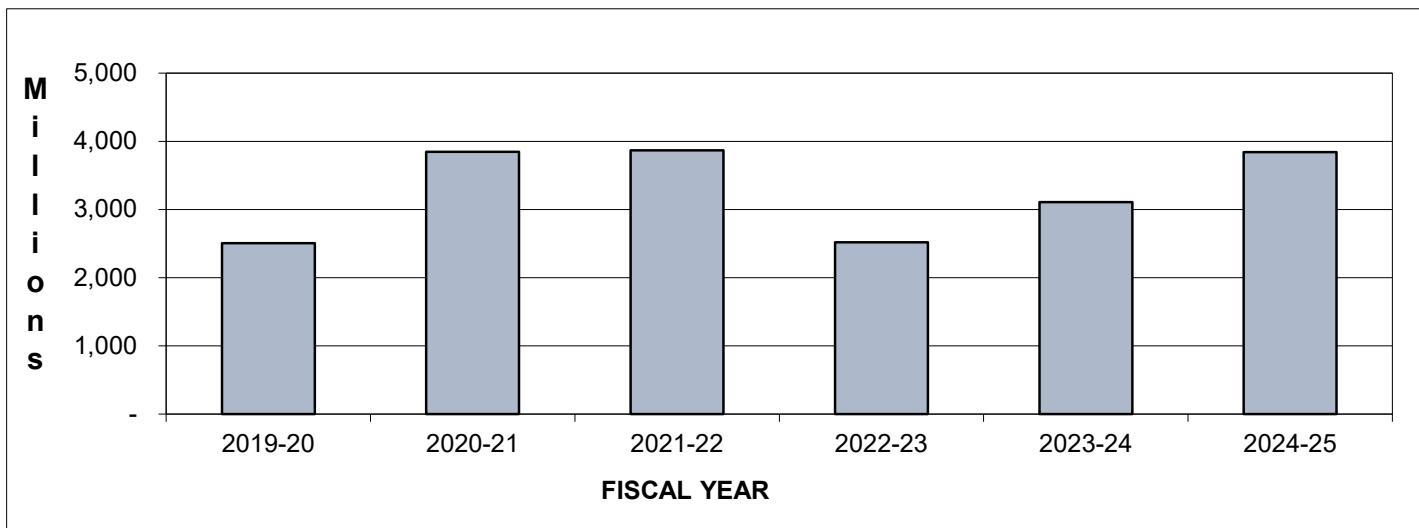
Percent of Total Gross Proceeds by Mineral Type

Mineral Type	Percent of Total Gross Proceeds 2021-22	Percent of Total Gross Proceeds 2022-23	Percent of Total Gross Proceeds 2023-24	Percent of Total Gross Proceeds 2024-25
Gold/Silver	89.41%	86.62%	88.41%	86.95%
Copper	6.30%	5.42%	3.34%	6.69%
Geothermal	1.54%	3.79%	3.74%	3.26%
Oil	0.16%	0.23%	0.16%	0.12%
Gypsum	0.52%	0.60%	0.39%	0.43%
* Other	2.07%	3.34%	3.94%	2.56%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

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



## ACTUAL NET PROCEEDS OF MINERALS ASSESSED VALUATIONS



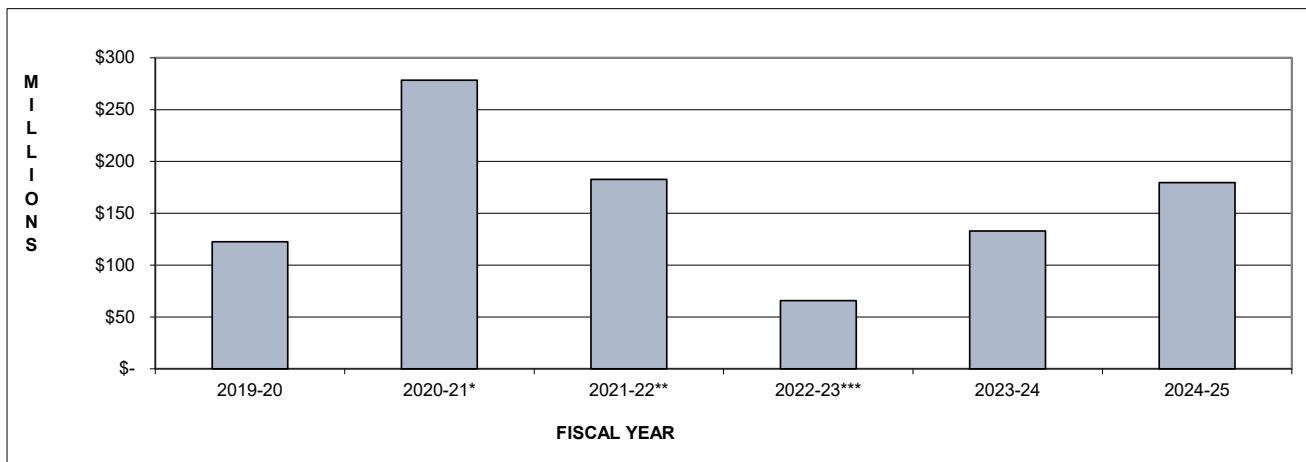
Fiscal Year	Actual Assessed Valuation*	% Change From Prior Year	Fiscal Year	Actual Assessed Valuation*	% Change From Prior Year
2019-20	2,505,584,613	-1.84%	2022-23	2,519,446,184	-34.89%
2020-21	3,848,288,914	53.59%	2023-24	3,108,866,870	23.39%
2021-22	3,869,234,952	0.54%	2024-25	3,842,701,989	23.60%

\*Based on actual calendar year reports to the Department.

County	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Carson City	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Churchill	45,495,911	56,084,492	46,361,117	37,106,634	39,740,760	29,557,797
Clark	8,761,848	7,894,791	9,470,939	10,276,129	8,438,688	9,133,910
Douglas	-	-	-	0	0	0
Elko	205,900,991	570,063,381	597,261,978	287,995,423	91,861,539	162,054,362
Esmeralda	17,254,962	11,373,434	16,842,225	80,460,867	143,160,084	13,424,666
Eureka	750,168,022	1,178,274,204	974,439,608	924,224,719	898,890,359	1,262,069,455
Humboldt	559,923,133	717,493,887	722,739,213	354,405,193	722,162,501	657,676,991
Lander	669,841,349	867,008,676	946,663,057	524,964,441	1,010,105,657	1,014,225,200
Lincoln	2,214	2,713	3,728	819	1,971	2,175
Lyon	1,039,457	1,576,038	886,342	255,054	535,997	2,068,438
Mineral	492,607	29,065,504	46,822,417	49,335,664	49,263,323	15,924,470
Nye	166,092,891	208,240,752	102,197,366	40,984,762	67,006,290	151,287,366
Pershing	16,734,187	23,365,588	18,484,981	12,741,499	35,734,245	77,006,396
Storey	1,027,296	846,707	108,970	0	0	0
Washoe	1,580,724	2,703,827	4,457,160	3,115,331	5,963,063	6,247,666
White Pine	61,269,022	174,294,920	382,495,850	193,579,649	95,523,071	442,023,098
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 2,505,584,613</b>	<b>\$ 3,848,288,914</b>	<b>\$ 3,869,234,952</b>	<b>\$ 2,519,446,184</b>	<b>\$ 3,168,387,548</b>	<b>\$ 3,842,701,989</b>

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

## NET PROCEEDS OF MINERALS TAX REVENUE COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION



FISCAL YEAR	TAX REVENUE	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	FISCAL YEAR	TAX REVENUE	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2019-20	122,449,659	-0.92%	2022-23***	\$ 65,884,924	-63.92%
2020-21*	278,504,093	127.44%	2023-24	\$ 132,962,725	101.81%
2021-22**	182,615,616	-34.43%	2024-25	\$ 179,649,299	35.11%

\*Distribution of \$89,054,242 For FY 2021-22 included in actual Net Proceeds for Fiscal Year 2020-21 (NRS 362.170)

\*\*Distribution of \$75,914,839 For FY 2022-23 included in actual Net Proceeds for Fiscal Year 2021-22 (NRS 362.170)

\*\*\*Distribution of \$0 for FY 2023-24 included in the actual Net Proceeds for Fiscal Year 2022-23 (SB 124)

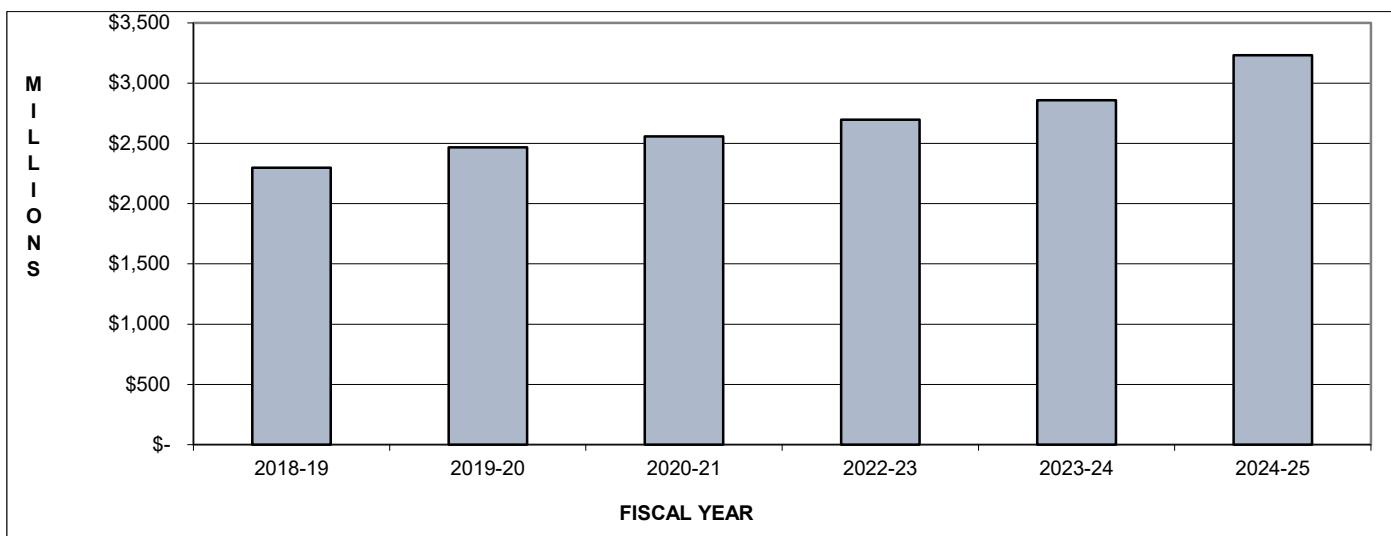
\*\*\*\*Distribution for FY 2023-24 included final settlement of pre-payment program (SB 124)

### NET PROCEEDS OF MINERALS TAX DISTRIBUTION

FISCAL YEAR 2024-2025

COUNTY	Prior Year Billings	2024-25 Billings	2025-26 Projections	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
Carson City	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Churchill	\$ -	\$ 224,193.30	\$ -	\$ 224,193.30
Clark	\$ -	\$ 142,890.24	\$ -	\$ 142,890.24
Douglas	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Elko	\$ -	\$ 2,584,887.52	\$ -	\$ 2,584,887.52
Esmeralda	\$ -	\$ 287,586.27	\$ -	\$ 287,586.27
Eureka	\$ -	\$ 13,922,048.38	\$ -	\$ 13,922,048.38
Humboldt	\$ -	\$ 8,495,113.58	\$ -	\$ 8,495,113.58
Lander	\$ -	\$ 22,279,579.00	\$ -	\$ 22,279,579.00
Lincoln	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lyon	\$ -	\$ 17,745.25	\$ -	\$ 17,745.25
Mineral	\$ -	\$ 56,628.74	\$ -	\$ 56,628.74
Nye	\$ -	\$ 3,681,786.33	\$ -	\$ 3,681,786.33
Pershing	\$ -	\$ 1,910,677.63	\$ -	\$ 1,910,677.63
Storey	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Washoe	\$ -	\$ 73,823.99	\$ -	\$ 73,823.99
White Pine	\$ -	\$ 10,634,973.42	\$ -	\$ 10,634,973.42
<b>TOTAL COUNTY DISTRIBUTION</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 64,311,933.65</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 64,311,933.65</b>
State Debt Service Fund	\$ -	\$ 6,083,052.21	\$ -	\$ 6,083,052.21
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
State Education Fund (Previously General Fund)	\$ -	\$ 82,417,342.71	\$ -	\$ 82,417,342.71
State Education Fund (County Portion)	\$ -	\$ 26,836,970.19	\$ -	\$ 26,836,970.19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 179,649,298.76</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 179,649,298.76</b>

## MINING PROPERTIES - ASSESSED VALUATIONS



Fiscal Year	Assessed Valuation	% Change from Prior Year	Fiscal Year	Assessed Valuation	% Change from Prior Year
2018-19	\$ 2,298,923,614	6.62%	2022-23	\$ 2,697,960,130	5.43%
2019-20	\$ 2,468,106,649	7.36%	2023-24	\$ 2,858,189,055	5.94%
2020-21	\$ 2,558,911,415	3.68%	2024-25	\$ 3,230,593,722	13.03%

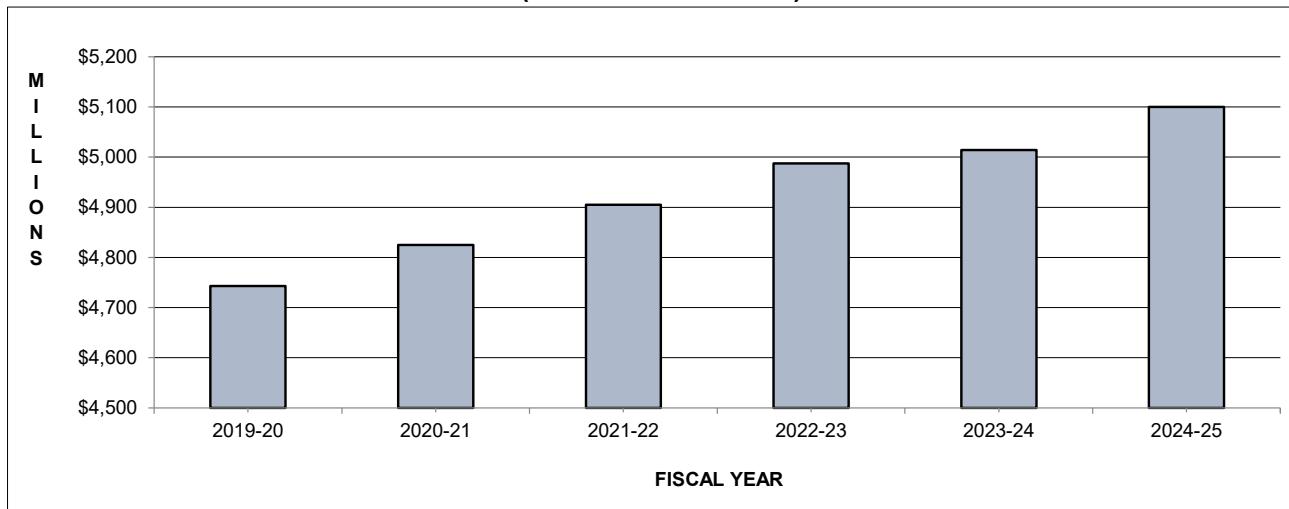
The secured, unsecured, and supplemental assessments form the values for the fiscal years above.

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

County	Fiscal Year 2023-24		Fiscal Year 2024-25	
	Number of Appraisals	Assessed Valuation*	Number of Appraisals	Assessed Valuation*
Carson City	0	\$ -	0	\$ -
Churchill	13	134,005,890	12	143,457,627
Clark	7	17,748,768	7	19,456,963
Douglas	0	-	0	-
Elko	26	232,583,954	22	291,645,692
Esmeralda	9	68,608,726	9	82,372,002
Eureka	23	562,507,860	24	629,316,314
Humboldt	20	515,843,989	20	443,410,513
Lander	19	508,082,521	18	566,371,812
Lincoln	2	409,629	2	380,743
Lyon	9	57,391,897	9	56,668,207
Mineral	6	25,807,130	6	26,693,295
Nye	25	195,388,779	26	170,883,799
Pershing	13	172,580,774	11	350,766,985
Storey	2	5,397,113	2	6,818,202
Washoe	8	96,383,886	8	119,759,249
White Pine	10	265,448,139	10	322,592,319
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>2,858,189,055</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>3,230,593,722</b>

\*May include adjustments for County and State Boards of Equalization through 2024.

**2024-2025 TAX YEAR**  
**INTERSTATE AND INTERCOUNTY VALUATIONS**  
**(ASSESSED VALUE)**



ASSESSMENT YEAR	VALUATION	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	ASSESSMENT YEAR	VALUATION	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
2019-20	\$ 4,743,095,305	-0.65%	2022-23	\$ 4,987,387,196	1.68%
2020-21	\$ 4,824,953,163	1.73%	2023-24	\$ 5,014,170,219	0.54%
2021-22	\$ 4,904,759,225	1.65%	2024-25	\$ 5,100,036,993	1.71%

**CENTRALLY ASSESSED UNITARY AND CONSTRUCTION WORK IN PROGRESS  
TAX DISTRIBUTION  
FISCAL YEAR 2024-2025**

COUNTY	SECURED UTILITIES & 6-MO CWIP	PRIVATE CARLINES	UNSECURED		TOTAL TAX*
			12-Mo CWIP and PET		
Carson City	\$ 1,330,420	\$ -	\$ 139,648	\$ 1,470,068	
Churchill	2,051,665	7,665	120,570		2,179,900
Clark	56,228,444	17,174	3,791,039		60,036,657
Douglas	1,116,873	-	127,907		1,244,781
Elko	6,048,587	31,311	165,021		6,244,919
Esmeralda	455,840	-	61,129		516,969
Eureka	660,558	4,425	39,439		704,422
Humboldt	4,134,258	14,823	101,757		4,250,838
Lander	1,587,134	6,238	122,104		1,715,476
Lincoln	2,351,276	13,441	33,250		2,397,968
Lyon	2,544,520	5,749	239,208		2,789,477
Mineral	1,269,777	-	73,792		1,343,569
Nye	2,845,228	-	883,270		3,728,498
Pershing	2,190,465	12,126	124,708		2,327,300
Storey	2,284,805	1,440	276,989		2,563,234
Washoe	8,944,627	17,220	773,299		9,735,145
White Pine	677,512	-	47,394		724,906
<b>Total County Distribution</b>	<b>\$ 96,721,989</b>	<b>\$ 131,615</b>	<b>\$ 7,120,524</b>	<b>\$ 103,974,129</b>	
State Debt Service Fund	5,466,735	8,029	399,536		5,874,300
State General Fund - P&I	-	-	-		-
Postage	-	-	-		-
NV Dept of Energy Fund	1,233,128	-	-		1,233,128
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 103,421,852</b>	<b>\$ 139,644</b>	<b>\$ 7,520,061</b>	<b>\$ 111,081,557</b>	

\*Amounts shown reflect billed amounts and not actual distributions due to State Board of Equalization Hearings

**2024 - 2025 TAX YEAR**  
**Secured Tax Roll Summary**  
**Assessed Values - Centrally Assessed Properties**

	Airlines		Electrics		Gas/Pipelines		Railroads		Communications		Total
	Unitary	6 Mo. CWIP	Unitary	6 Mo. CWIP	Unitary	6 Mo. CWIP	Unitary	6 Mo. CWIP	Unitary	6 Mo. CWIP	By County
Carson City	\$ 241,685	\$ 6	\$ 18,134,384	\$ 558,383	\$ 29,113,014	\$ 803,678	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 627,395	\$ 10,823	\$ 49,489,368
Churchill	7,090,266	577	53,468,754	1,274,481	15,120,766	316,178	27,454,754	8,463	3,945	-	104,738,184
Clark	256,235,387	604,821	1,930,071,256	164,189,497	413,640,227	8,515,944	64,722,013	20,117	30,192,137	856,941	2,869,048,340
Douglas	942,134	2,062	34,686,764	1,068,054	8,419,705	234,767	-	-	7,919,870	-	53,273,356
Elko	4,512,598	24,477	51,596,492	1,400,681	53,264,644	311,914	123,753,305	38,151	14,548,021	30,973	249,481,256
Esmeralda	21,133,716	97,735	14,013,641	579,055	-	-	-	-	133,300	-	35,957,447
Eureka	3,638,332	12,316	25,039,143	500,694	1,371,239	27,218	23,749,071	7,313	46,386	-	54,391,712
Humboldt	5,844,873	19,163	49,464,249	1,113,247	41,573,022	235,545	66,919,795	20,622	1,223,037	268,483	166,682,036
Lander	5,990,385	16,224	46,682,136	997,446	1,717,515	49,607	19,175,174	5,907	35,311	-	74,669,705
Lincoln	11,468,795	53,119	61,024,713	1,702,419	21,112,852	56,384	47,052,291	14,625	2,718,630	56,804	145,260,632
Lyon	6,487,980	13,069	57,130,547	1,741,876	19,117,723	494,596	18,361,816	5,696	1,707,552	7,103	105,067,958
Mineral	11,339,327	34,166	64,270,705	597,770	473,906	14,405	-	-	15,009	-	76,745,288
Nye	58,532,317	175,872	104,418,261	4,755,807	483,408	14,694	-	-	929,418	1,145	169,310,922
Pershing	4,842,596	11,053	44,579,649	1,105,031	9,197,326	277,493	40,313,637	12,421	49,347	-	100,388,553
Storey	2,577,369	2,167	72,607,920	2,235,700	5,239,469	66,183	4,299,412	1,325	227,027	5,617	87,262,189
Washoe	31,082,147	39,722	176,820,330	5,403,675	100,550,184	2,260,794	56,878,726	17,560	6,061,686	140,611	379,255,435
White Pine	4,933,085	15,152	58,861,050	588,685	-	-	-	-	118,925	-	64,516,897
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 436,892,993</b>	<b>\$ 1,121,700</b>	<b>\$ 2,862,869,995</b>	<b>\$ 189,812,500</b>	<b>\$ 720,395,000</b>	<b>\$ 13,679,400</b>	<b>\$ 492,679,994</b>	<b>\$ 152,200</b>	<b>\$ 66,556,996</b>	<b>\$ 1,378,500</b>	<b>\$ 4,785,539,278</b>

**2024 - 2025 TAX YEAR**  
**UNSECURED TAX ROLL SUMMARY**  
**ASSESSED VALUES CENTRALLY ASSESSED PROPERTIES**

	Unsecured Airlines	Private Carlines	Property Escaping Taxation	Twelve Month CWIP*					Total 12 Mo CWIP
				Airlines	Electrics	Gas/Pipeline	Railroad	Communication	
Carson City	\$ 235,686	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 33	\$ 1,946,297	\$ 1,701,249	\$ -	\$ 28,623	\$ 3,676,203
Churchill	2,161	271,628	-	3,482	3,914,518	695,796	19,958	-	4,633,754
Clark	4,634,806	630,115	-	1,957,211	184,981,250	19,245,019	47,437	2,688,448	208,919,365
Douglas	14,517	-	-	762	3,722,803	481,681	-	-	4,205,246
Elko	574,028	1,224,262	-	124,106	4,366,429	1,171,668	89,964	445,428	6,197,596
Esmeralda	-	-	-	78,484	1,930,184	-	-	-	2,008,669
Eureka	37,099	235,441	-	26,668	1,730,248	163,434	17,246	-	1,937,596
Humboldt	18,596	662,559	-	115,865	3,830,314	403,990	48,628	357,427	4,756,223
Lander	45,811	189,946	-	98,055	3,478,743	90,662	13,930	-	3,681,390
Lincoln	-	458,087	-	289,393	1,758,197	349,778	34,487	120,552	2,552,406
Lyon	11,955	179,455	-	39,325	6,092,174	962,046	13,432	18,785	7,125,761
Mineral	6,680	-	-	86,602	2,095,629	21,847	-	-	2,204,078
Nye	8,744	-	-	446,807	26,501,750	22,281	-	2,431	26,973,269
Pershing	876	399,220	-	66,830	3,599,457	433,121	29,291	-	4,128,698
Storey	-	42,567	-	7,124	7,792,742	193,036	3,124	14,853	8,010,879
Washoe	1,484,148	561,145	-	104,062	17,463,371	3,783,081	41,407	474,699	21,866,620
White Pine	51,892	-	-	91,537	1,483,563	-	-	44,862	1,619,962
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 7,127,000</b>	<b>\$ 4,854,425</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 3,536,346</b>	<b>\$ 276,687,669</b>	<b>\$ 29,718,688</b>	<b>\$ 358,904</b>	<b>\$ 4,196,108</b>	<b>\$ 314,497,714</b>

\*CWIP = Construction Work in Progress

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

**2024 - 2025 TAX YEAR**  
**CENTRALLY ASSESSED UTILITIES TAX ROLL SUMMARY**

	Secured Unitary Assessments	Secured 6 Mo. CWIP * Assessments	Unsecured Airline Assessments	Unsecured Carline Assessments	Unsecured PET ** Assessments	Unsecured 12 Mo. CWIP* Assessments	Combined Number of Assessments	Secured Total Value Assessments	Unsecured Total Value Assessments	Combined Total Value Assessments
Carson City	12	5	3	0	0	5	25	\$ 49,489,368	\$ 3,676,203	\$ 53,165,571
Churchill	24	10	1	187	0	11	233	\$ 104,738,184	\$ 4,633,754	109,371,938
Clark	49	17	6	187	0	24	283	\$ 2,869,048,340	\$ 208,919,365	3,077,967,705
Douglas	13	5	1	0	0	6	25	\$ 53,273,356	\$ 4,205,246	57,478,602
Elko	28	12	4	187	0	17	248	\$ 249,481,256	\$ 6,197,596	255,678,852
Esmeralda	13	4	0	0	0	5	22	\$ 35,957,447	\$ 2,008,669	37,966,116
Eureka	19	8	2	187	0	11	227	\$ 54,391,712	\$ 1,937,596	56,329,308
Humboldt	18	7	2	187	0	10	224	\$ 166,682,036	\$ 4,756,223	171,438,259
Lander	19	6	3	187	0	8	223	\$ 74,669,705	\$ 3,681,390	78,351,095
Lincoln	20	8	0	187	0	10	225	\$ 145,260,632	\$ 2,552,406	147,813,038
Lyon	29	10	1	187	0	11	238	\$ 105,067,958	\$ 7,125,761	112,193,719
Mineral	23	7	2	0	0	8	40	\$ 76,745,288	\$ 2,204,078	78,949,366
Nye	23	9	2	0	0	11	45	\$ 169,310,922	\$ 26,973,269	196,284,191
Pershing	19	7	2	187	0	8	223	\$ 100,388,553	\$ 4,128,698	104,517,251
Storey	24	10	0	187	0	11	232	\$ 87,262,189	\$ 8,010,879	95,273,068
Washoe	41	15	4	187	0	19	266	\$ 379,255,435	\$ 21,866,620	401,122,055
White Pine	15	5	4	0	0	8	32	\$ 64,516,897	\$ 1,619,962	66,136,859
Total	389	145	37	2,057	0	183	2,811	\$ 4,785,539,278	\$ 314,497,714	5,100,036,993

\* Construction Work in Progress

\*\* Property Escaping Taxation

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE SECTION

The purpose of the Local Government Finance section is to oversee the financial administration of Nevada's counties, cities, schools and special districts. For the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2025, this consisted of overseeing the financial activities of 17 counties, 19 incorporated cities, 47 unincorporated towns, 17 school districts, 162 special districts including 3 multi-county districts.

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

### REVENUE LIMITATIONS

#### Taxes

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

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

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

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

#### Fees for Licenses and Permits

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

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

### INDEBTEDNESS

#### Medium Term Obligations

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

#### Annual Indebtedness Report

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

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

### BUDGETS

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

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

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

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

Local Government Finance Section (con't)

AUDITS

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

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

Identify all statute and regulation violations reported within each audit.

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

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

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

BUDGETED (ESTIMATED) EXPENDITURES-EXPENSES\*

		FISCAL YEAR 2024-2025					
	COUNTY	SCHOOL	CITIES	TOWNS	DISTRICTS	TOTAL	
Carson City	\$ 203,921,726	\$ 157,799,988	\$ -	\$ 9,750,806	\$ 371,472,520		
Churchill	80,905,095	65,069,110	45,774,082	-	1,816,795	193,565,082	
Clark	12,203,532,214	6,557,237,292	3,996,600,618	13,012,298	4,230,317,337	27,000,699,759	
Douglas	140,927,415	115,235,113	-	10,792,018	125,270,716	392,225,262	
Elko	163,217,846	250,093,312	128,276,145	5,210,469	15,909,142	562,706,914	
Esmeralda	16,579,908	3,765,973	-	1,665,351	-	22,011,232	
Eureka	46,804,001	21,453,040	-	8,288,350	1,061,675	77,607,066	
Humboldt	63,463,585	59,773,478	24,694,456	-	90,740,210	238,671,729	
Lander	86,545,194	27,424,703	-	4,667,773	20,904,308	139,541,978	
Lincoln	21,746,817	23,358,009	4,717,032	866,867	24,720,821	75,409,546	
Lyon	146,103,973	189,326,350	67,969,808	-	41,889,068	445,289,199	
Mineral	16,223,132	25,856,330	-	2,592,712	18,440,630	63,112,804	
Nye	126,692,248	150,222,980	-	51,606,657	10,470,236	338,992,121	
Pershing	25,887,836	21,697,695	3,201,013	157,200	20,469,632	71,413,376	
Storey	73,884,701	21,371,228	-	-	32,672,986	127,928,915	
Washoe	993,323,696	1,403,391,825	879,048,030	-	789,269,036	4,065,032,587	
White Pine	60,949,294	34,898,577	11,940,810	399,150	49,129,155	157,316,986	
Multicounty Districts					8,571,150	8,571,150	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$ 14,470,708,681</b>	<b>\$ 9,127,975,003</b>	<b>\$ 5,162,221,994</b>	<b>\$ 99,258,845</b>	<b>\$ 5,491,403,703</b>	<b>\$ 34,351,568,226</b>	

\* Source: Final budgets filed June 1, 2025

Amounts do not include transfers or ending fund balances.

## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

For additional information regarding this publication,  
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