SENATE BILL NO. 238-COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

February 23, 2001

Referred to Committee on Taxation

SUMMARY—Makes various changes relating to tax on transfer of real property. (BDR 32-138)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: Yes.

2

4

5 6

9

10

11

12 13

18

Effect on the State: No.

CONTAINS UNFUNDED MANDATE (§§ 4, 5) (REQUESTED BY AFFECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENT)

 \sim

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

AN ACT relating to taxation; providing certain rights for taxpayers of the tax on the transfer of real property; establishing provisions relating to the collection and enforcement of the tax on the transfer of real property; eliminating certain exemptions from the tax on the transfer of real property; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

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

Section 1. Chapter 375 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2 to 38, inclusive, of this act.

Sec. 2. Section 3 of this act may be cited as the Taxpayers' Bill of Rights for Taxes on the Transfer of Real Property.

Sec. 3. 1. The legislature hereby declares that each taxpayer has the right:

(a) To be treated by officers and employees of the county recorder with courtesy, fairness, uniformity, consistency and common sense.

(b) To a prompt response from the county recorder to each communication from the taxpayer.

(c) To provide the minimum documentation and other information as may reasonably be required by the county recorder to carry out his duties.

14 (d) To written explanations of common errors, oversights and 15 violations that taxpayers experience and instructions on how to avoid 16 such problems. 17 (e) To be notified, in writing, by the county recorder whenever an

(e) To be notified, in writing, by the county recorder whenever an officer, employee or agent of the county recorder determines that the



taxpayer is entitled to an exemption or has been taxed or assessed more than is required pursuant to this chapter.

- (f) To written instructions indicating how the taxpayer may petition for a refund for overpayment of taxes, interest or penalties imposed pursuant to this chapter.
- (g) To recover an overpayment of taxes paid pursuant to this chapter promptly upon the final determination of such an overpayment.
- (h) To obtain specific advice from the county concerning taxes imposed by the county pursuant to this chapter.
- (i) In any meeting with the county, including an audit, conference, interview or hearing:
- (1) To an explanation by an officer, agent or employee of the county that describes the procedures to be followed and the rights of the taxpayer thereunder;
- (2) To be represented by himself or anyone who is otherwise authorized by law to represent him before the county;
- (3) To make an audio recording using the taxpayer's equipment and at the taxpayer's expense; and
- (4) To receive a copy of any document or audio recording made by or in the possession of the county relating to the determination or collection of any tax for which the taxpayer is assessed pursuant to this chapter, upon payment of the actual cost to the county of making the copy.
- (j) To a full explanation of the authority of the county to assess a tax or to collect delinquent taxes pursuant to this chapter, including, without limitation, the procedures and notices for review and appeal that are required for the protection of the taxpayer. An explanation which meets the requirements of this section must also be included with each notice to a taxpayer that an audit will be conducted by the county.
- (k) To the immediate release of any lien which the county has placed on real or personal property for the nonpayment of any tax pursuant to this chapter when:
 - (1) The tax is paid;

- (2) The period of limitation for collecting the tax expires;
- (3) The lien is the result of an error by the county;
- (4) The county determines that the taxes, interest and penalties are secured sufficiently by a lien on other property;
- (5) The release or subordination of the lien will not jeopardize the collection of the taxes, interest and penalties;
- (6) The release of the lien will facilitate the collection of the taxes, interest and penalties; or
- (7) The county determines that the lien is creating an economic hardship.
- (1) To be free from harassment and intimidation by an officer, agent or employee of the county for any reason.
- 2. The provisions of this chapter governing the administration and collection of taxes by the county must not be construed in such a manner as to interfere or conflict with the provisions of this section or any applicable regulations.



- 3. The provisions of this section apply to the administration and collection of taxes pursuant to this chapter.
 - Sec. 4. The county recorder shall cause:

- 1. To be prepared in simple nontechnical terms a pamphlet setting forth the Taxpayers' Bill of Rights for Taxes on the Transfer of Real Property.
 - 2. A copy of the pamphlet to be distributed:
 - (a) To each taxpayer upon request; and
- 9 (b) With each notice to a taxpayer that an audit will be conducted by 10 the county recorder.
 - Sec. 5. The county shall provide each taxpayer who it determines may be liable for taxes pursuant to this chapter with:
 - 1. Simplified written instructions concerning the rights and responsibilities of the taxpayer, including the:
 - (a) Keeping of records sufficient for audit purposes;
 - (b) Procedures for paying taxes pursuant to this chapter; and
 - (c) Procedures for challenging any liability for taxes, penalties or interest and for requesting refunds of erroneously assessed taxes, including the steps for appealing a denial thereof.
 - 2. Information concerning the most common errors made by taxpayers in similar situations with regard to the collection, reporting and payment of taxes pursuant to this chapter.
 - Sec. 6. The county shall provide a taxpayer with a response to any written request submitted by the taxpayer that relates a tax imposed pursuant to this chapter within 30 days after it receives the request.
 - Sec. 7. A taxpayer is entitled to receive on any overpayment of taxes imposed pursuant to this chapter a refund together with interest at a rate determined pursuant to NRS 17.130. No interest is allowed on a refund of any penalties or interest paid by a taxpayer.
 - Sec. 8. In the adoption of regulations, policies of enforcement and policies for auditing of taxpayers, with respect to all taxes and fees administered pursuant to this chapter, the Nevada tax commission shall apply the following principles:
 - 1. Forms, instructions and regulations governing the computation of the amount of tax due must be brief and easily understood.
 - 2. In cases where another authority, such as the United States or this state, also imposes a tax upon the same property or revenue, the mechanism for collecting the tax imposed by the county must be as nearly compatible with the collection of the other taxes as is feasible.
 - 3. Unless a change is made necessary by statute or to preserve compatibility with a tax imposed by another authority, the forms, instructions and regulations must remain the same from year to year, to make the taxpayer's liability as predictable as is feasible.
- 44 4. Exemptions or waivers, where permitted by statute, must be 45 granted:
 - (a) Equitably among eligible taxpayers; and
 - (b) As sparingly as is consistent with the legislative intent, to retain the broadest feasible base for the tax affected.



5. Audits and other procedures for enforcement must be applied as uniformly as is feasible, not only as among persons subject to a particular tax but also as among different taxes.

- 6. Collection of taxes due must be pursued in an equitable manner, so that every taxpayer pays the full amount imposed by law.
- Sec. 9. 1. The county recorder may audit all records related to the collection and calculation of a tax imposed pursuant to this chapter. If the county recorder deems it necessary to conduct an audit, the audit must be completed within 3 years after the date the tax was originally recorded.
- 2. The county recorder may issue subpoenas to require the production of documents necessary for him to determine the amount of tax due pursuant to this chapter or to determine whether a person qualifies for an exemption from taxes pursuant to this chapter. The county recorder may have the subpoenas served, and upon application of the district attorney, to any court of competent jurisdiction, enforced in the manner provided by law for the service and enforcement of subpoenas in a civil action.
- Sec. 10. 1. If an audit is conducted by the county recorder pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, the date on which the audit will be completed must be included in the notice to the taxpayer that the audit will be conducted.
- 2. The date on which the audit will be completed may be extended by the county recorder if the county recorder gives prior written notice of the extension to the taxpayer. The notice must include an explanation of the reason or reasons that the extension is required.
- 3. If, after the audit, the county recorder determines that delinquent taxes are due, interest and penalties may not be imposed for the period of the extension if the taxpayer did not request the extension or was not otherwise the cause of the extension.
- Sec. 11. If an officer, employee or agent of the county recorder determines that a taxpayer is entitled to an exemption or has been taxed or assessed more than is required by law, he shall give written notice of that determination to the taxpayer. The notice must:
- 1. Be given within 30 days after the officer, employee or agent makes his determination or, if the determination is made as a result of an audit, within 30 days after the completion of the audit; and
- 2. If appropriate, include instructions indicating the manner in which the taxpayer may petition for a refund of any overpayment.
- Sec. 12. Any amount determined to be refundable by the county recorder after an audit must be refunded to the taxpayer. If it is not possible to determine who paid the tax, the refund must be split equally between the seller and buyer.
- Sec. 13. The county recorder may charge a person a fee established by ordinance for each check returned to the county recorder because the person had insufficient money or credit with the drawee to pay the check or because the person stopped payment on the check.
- Sec. 14. 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, if a taxpayer proves to the satisfaction of the county that he has relied to his



detriment on written advice provided to him by an officer, agent or employee of the county recorder or on an opinion of the district attorney or attorney general:

- (a) The county may waive any tax, penalty and interest owed by the taxpayer if the taxpayer meets the criteria adopted by regulation; and
- (b) If a waiver is granted pursuant to paragraph (a), the county shall prepare and maintain on file a statement which contains:
 - (1) The reason for the waiver;

- (2) The amount of the tax, penalty and interest owed by the taxpayer;
- (3) The amount of the tax, penalty and interest waived by the county; and
 - (4) The facts and circumstances which led to the waiver.
- 2. If a person proves to the satisfaction of the county that he has in good faith remitted taxes imposed pursuant to this chapter in reliance upon written advice provided by an officer, agent or employee of the county recorder, an opinion of the district attorney or attorney general, or the written results of an audit of his records conducted by the county recorder, the county may not require the taxpayer to pay delinquent taxes, penalties or interest if the county determines after the completion of a subsequent audit that the taxes the taxpayer remitted were deficient.
- Sec. 15. 1. If a hearing officer designated by the county finds that the failure of a person to make a payment of a tax imposed pursuant to this chapter is the result of circumstances beyond his control and occurred despite the exercise of ordinary care and without intent to evade payment, the county may waive all or part of any interest or penalty, or both, that would otherwise be charged to the person pursuant to this chapter for such failure to pay.
- 2. A person seeking relief from payment of interest or penalty pursuant to this section must file a statement signed under oath setting forth the facts upon which he bases his claim.
 - 3. The county shall disclose, upon the request of any person:
- (a) The name of the person to whom relief was granted pursuant to this section; and
 - (b) The amount of the relief.
 - Sec. 16. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter:
- (a) All decisions of the county made pursuant to this chapter are final unless appealed to the Nevada tax commission.
- (b) Any person who is aggrieved by a decision of the county made pursuant to this chapter may appeal the decision by filing a notice of appeal with the county within 30 days after service of the decision upon that person.
- 2. Service of a decision made by the county pursuant to this chapter must be made personally or by certified mail. If service is made by certified mail:
- (a) The decision must be enclosed in an envelope which is addressed to the taxpayer at his address as it appears in the records of the county.



- (b) It is deemed to be complete at the time the appropriately addressed envelope containing the decision is deposited with the United States Postal Service.
- 3. The Nevada tax commission may review all decisions made by the county that are not otherwise appealed to the commission pursuant to this section.
- 4. The Nevada tax commission may reverse, affirm or modify any decision of the county that is:
- (a) Appealed to the commission by a taxpayer pursuant to this section; or
 - (b) Reviewed by the commission pursuant to this section.

- 5. A decision of the Nevada tax commission is a final decision for the purposes of judicial review. The county recorder or any other employee or representative of the county recorder shall not seek judicial review of such a decision.
 - 6. The Nevada tax commission shall provide by regulation for:
- (a) Notice to be given to each county of any decision upon an appeal to the commission that the commission determines is likely to affect the revenue of the county or other local government. The regulations must specify the form and contents of the notice and requirements for the number of days before a meeting of the commission that the notice must be transmitted. If the parties to the appeal enter into a stipulation as to the issues that will be heard on appeal, the commission shall transmit a copy of the notice to the district attorney of each county which the commission determines is likely to be affected by the decision. Upon receipt of such a notice, the district attorney shall transmit a copy of the notice to each local government within the county which the commission determines is likely to be affected by the decision. If there is no such stipulation, the commission shall transmit a copy of the notice, accompanied by the names of the parties and the amount on appeal, if any, to the governing bodies of the counties and other local governments which the commission determines are likely to be affected by the decision.
- (b) The manner in which a county or other local government which is not a party to such an appeal may become a party, and the procedure for its participation in the appeal.
- 7. A county or other local government that is a party and is aggrieved by the decision of the Nevada tax commission may seek judicial review of the decision.
- Sec. 17. Except as otherwise provided in this section, any appeal to the Nevada tax commission which is taken by a taxpayer concerning his liability for a tax imposed pursuant to this chapter must be heard during a session of the commission which is open to the public. A hearing on such an appeal may be closed to the public if the taxpayer requests that it be closed.
- Sec. 18. 1. If a person is delinquent in the payment of any tax imposed pursuant to this chapter or has not paid the amount of a deficiency determination, the county may bring an action in a court of this state, a court of any other state or a court of the United States to



collect the delinquent or deficient amount, penalties and interest. The action:

- (a) May not be brought if the decision that the payment is delinquent or that there is a deficiency determination is on appeal to the Nevada tax commission pursuant to section 16 of this act.
- (b) Must be brought not later than 3 years after the payment became delinquent or the determination became final or within 5 years after the last recording of an abstract of judgment or of a certificate constituting a lien for tax owed.
- 2. The district attorney shall prosecute the action. The provisions of NRS and the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure and Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure relating to service of summons, pleadings, proofs, trials and appeals are applicable to the proceedings. In the action, a writ of attachment may issue. A bond or affidavit is not required before an attachment may be issued.
- 3. In the action, a certificate by the county recorder showing the delinquency is prima facie evidence of:
 - (a) The determination of the tax or fee or the amount of the tax or fee;
 - (b) The delinquency of the amounts; and

- (c) The compliance by the county recorder with all the procedures required by law related to the computation and determination of the amounts.
- Sec. 19. In an action relating to a tax imposed pursuant to this chapter, process must be served:
- 1. In accordance with the requirements for service of process in the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure; or
- 2. By serving both the buyer and seller at their place of residence in this state.
- Sec. 20. 1. If, with respect to a tax administered pursuant to this chapter, a person:
- (a) Fails to pay the tax when due according to the declaration of value filed with the county recorder at the time he records his deed;
 - (b) Fails to pay a deficiency determination when due; or
- (c) Defaults on a payment pursuant to a written agreement with the county recorder,
- the county recorder may, within 3 years after the amount is due, file in the office of the clerk of any court of competent jurisdiction an application for the entry of a summary judgment for the amount due.
- 2. An application for the entry of summary judgment must be accompanied by a certificate specifying:
- (a) The amount required to be paid, including any interest and penalties due;
- (b) The name and address of the person liable for the payment, as they appear on the records of the county recorder;
- (c) The basis for the determination of the county recorder of the amount due; and
- (d) That the county recorder has complied with the applicable provisions of law in relation to the determination of the amount required to be paid.



3. The application must include a request that judgment be entered against the person in the amount required to be paid as set forth in the certificate.

- Sec. 21. The county clerk, immediately upon the filing of the application and certificate pursuant to section 20 of this act, shall enter a judgment for the county against the person liable for the payment in the amount required to be paid, together with any penalties and interest due as set forth in the certificate. The county shall serve a copy of the judgment, together with the application and the certificate, upon the person against whom the judgment is entered, either by personal service or by mailing a copy to his last known address as it appears in the records of the county recorder.
- Sec. 22. Upon request of the county, execution must issue upon the judgment in the same manner as execution may issue upon other judgments, and sales must be held under the execution, as provided in chapter 21 of NRS.
- Sec. 23. 1. An abstract of the judgment, or a copy thereof, may be recorded in the office of the county recorder of any county.
- 2. From the time it is recorded, the abstract of judgment or copy thereof becomes a lien upon all real and personal property in that county owned by the judgment debtor at the time, or which he may afterward acquire, until the lien expires. The lien has the force, effect and priority of a judgment lien and continues for 5 years after the date of the judgment so entered by the county clerk unless sooner released or otherwise discharged.
- Sec. 24. The lien may, within 5 years after the date of the judgment or within 5 years after the last extension of the lien in a manner provided in this chapter, be extended by recording in the office of the county recorder an abstract or copy of the judgment, and from the time of that recording, the lien must be extended upon the property in that county for 5 years unless sooner released or otherwise discharged.
- Sec. 25. 1. If any tax or fee imposed pursuant to this chapter is not paid when due, the county may, within 3 years after the date that the tax or fee was due, record a certificate in the office of any county recorder which states:
 - (a) The amount of the tax or fee and any interest or penalties due;
- (b) The name and address of the person who is liable for the amount due as they appear on the records of the county; and
- (c) That the county has complied with all procedures required by law for determining the amount due.
- 2. From the time of the recording of the certificate, the amount due, including interest and penalties, constitutes a lien upon all real and personal property in the county owned by the person or acquired by him afterwards and before the lien expires. The lien has the effect and priority of a judgment lien and continues for 5 years after the time of the recording of the certificate unless sooner released or otherwise discharged.
- 48 3. Within 5 years after the date of the recording of the certificate or 49 within 5 years after the date of the last extension of the lien pursuant to



this subsection, the lien may be extended by recording a new certificate in the office of the county recorder of any county. From the time of recording, the lien is extended to all real and personal property in the county owned by the person or acquired by him afterwards for 5 years, unless sooner released or otherwise discharged.

- Sec. 26. 1. The county may release all or any portion of the property subject to a lien imposed by the county or subordinate the lien to other liens and encumbrances if it determines that the amount, interest and penalties are secured sufficiently by a lien on other property or that the release or subordination of the lien will not jeopardize the collection of the amount, interest and penalties.
- 2. A certificate by the county stating that any property has been released from the lien, or that the lien has been subordinated to other liens and encumbrances, is conclusive evidence that the property has been released or that the lien has been subordinated.
- Sec. 27. 1. The amounts, including interest and penalties, required to be paid by any person pursuant to this chapter must be satisfied first if:
 - (a) The person is insolvent;

- (b) The person makes a voluntary assignment of his assets;
- (c) The estate of the person in the hands of executors, administrators or heirs, before distribution, is insufficient to pay all the debts due from the deceased; or
- (d) The estate and effects of an absconding, concealed or absent person required to pay any amount by force of such a revenue act are levied upon by process of law.
 - 2. This section does not give the county a preference over:
- (a) Any recorded lien that attached before the date when the amounts required to be paid became a lien; or
- (b) Any costs of administration, funeral expenses, expenses of personal illness, family allowances or debts preferred pursuant to federal law or wages as provided in NRS 150.220.
- Sec. 28. 1. The county or its authorized representative may issue a warrant for the enforcement of a lien and for the collection of any delinquent tax or fee which is administered pursuant to this chapter:
- (a) Within 3 years after the person is delinquent in the payment of the tax or fee; or
- (b) Within 5 years after the last recording of an abstract of judgment or of a certificate constituting a lien for the tax or fee.
- 2. The warrant must be directed to a sheriff or constable and has the same effect as a writ of execution.
- 3. The warrant must be levied and sale made pursuant to the warrant in the same manner and with the same effect as a levy of and a sale pursuant to a writ of execution.
- Sec. 29. 1. The county may pay or advance to the sheriff or constable the same fees, commissions and expenses for acting upon the warrant as are provided by law for acting upon a writ of execution. The county must approve the fees for publication in a newspaper. Approval from a court is not required for the publication.



2. The fees, commissions and expenses are the obligation of the person against whom the warrant is issued.

Q

- Sec. 30. The order of a county to lock and seal a place of business must be delivered to the sheriff of the county in which the business is located who shall assist in the enforcement of the order.
- Sec. 31. 1. If any person is delinquent in the payment of any tax or fee administered pursuant to this chapter or if a determination has been made against him which remains unpaid, the county may:
- (a) Not later than 3 years after the payment became delinquent or the determination became final; or
- (b) Not later than 5 years after the last recording of an abstract of judgment or of a certificate constituting a lien for tax owed, give a notice of the delinquency and a demand to transmit personally or by registered or certified mail to any person, including, without limitation, any officer or department of this state or any political subdivision or agency of this state, who has in his possession or under his control any credits or other personal property belonging to the delinquent taxpayer, or owing any debts to the delinquent taxpayer or person against whom a determination has been made which remains unpaid, or owing any debts to the delinquent taxpayer or that person. In the case of any state officer, department or agency, the notice must be given to the officer, department or agency before the county presents the claim of the delinquent taxpayer to the state controller.
- 2. A state officer, department or agency which receives such a notice may satisfy any debt owed to it by that person before it honors the county's notice.
- 3. After receiving the demand to transmit, the person notified by the demand may not transfer or otherwise dispose of the credits, other personal property, or debts in his possession or under his control at the time he received the notice until the county consents to a transfer or other disposition.
- 4. Every person notified by a demand to transmit shall, within 10 days after receipt of the demand to transmit, inform the county of, and transmit to the county all such credits, other personal property, or debts in his possession, under his control or owing by him within the time and in the manner requested by the county. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, no further notice is required to be served upon that person.
- 5. If the property of the delinquent taxpayer consists of a series of payments owed to him, the person who owes or controls the payments shall transmit the payments to the county until otherwise notified by the county. If the debt of the delinquent taxpayer is not paid within 1 year after the county issued the original demand to transmit, the county shall issue another demand to transmit to the person responsible for making the payments informing him to continue to transmit payments to the county or that his duty to transmit the payments to the county has ceased.
- 6. If the notice of the delinquency seeks to prevent the transfer or other disposition of a deposit in a bank or credit union or other credits or personal property in the possession or under the control of a bank, credit union or other depository institution, the notice must be delivered or



mailed to the branch or office of the bank, credit union or other depository institution at which the deposit is carried or at which the credits or personal property is held.

Q

- 7. If any person notified by the notice of delinquency makes any transfer or other disposition of the property or debts required to be withheld or transmitted, to the extent of the value of the property or the amount of the debts thus transferred or paid, he is liable to the county for any indebtedness due pursuant to this chapter from the person with respect to whose obligation the notice was given if solely by reason of the transfer or other disposition the county is unable to recover the indebtedness of the person with respect to whose obligation the notice was given.
- Sec. 32. In administering the provisions of section 31 of this act, the county shall determine as early as possible whether there have been withheld or transmitted sufficient liquid assets to satisfy the claim of the county. As soon as the county determines that the assets have been withheld or transmitted, the county shall consent to a transfer or other disposition of all assets in excess of that amount.
- Sec. 33. 1. If a person who is liable for any tax or fee administered by the county sells any portion of his business or stock of goods not in the ordinary course of business or quits the business, his successors or assignees shall:
- (a) If the business or stock of goods was purchased for money, withhold from the purchase price the amount due; or
- (b) If the business or stock of goods was not purchased for money, withhold a sufficient portion of the assets of the business or stock of goods which, if sold, would equal the amount due, until the former owner provides the successors or assignees with a receipt

or certificate from the county showing that he paid the amount due.

- 2. A successor or assignee who fails to withhold the amount required pursuant to subsection 1 becomes personally liable for the payment of the amount required to be withheld by him to the extent of the consideration paid for the business or stock of goods, valued in money.
- 3. The county shall issue a certificate of the amount due to the successor or assignee:
- (a) Not later than 60 days after receiving a written request from the successor or assignee for such a certificate; or
- (b) Not later than 60 days after the date the records of the former owner are made available for audit,

 which ever paried expires later, but not later than 90 days after receiving

whichever period expires later, but not later than 90 days after receiving the request.

- 4. If the county fails to mail the certificate, the successor or assignee is released from any further obligation to withhold any portion of the purchase price, business or stock of goods.
- 5. The time within which the obligation of the successor or assignee may be enforced begins when the person who is liable for the tax or fee sells or assigns all or any portion of his business or stock of goods or when the determination against the person becomes final, whichever event occurs later.



- Sec. 34. 1. At any time within 3 years after any person has become delinquent in the payment of any tax imposed pursuant to this chapter, the county may seize any property, real or personal, of the person and sell the property, or a sufficient part of it, at public auction to pay the amount due, together with any interest or penalties imposed for the delinquency and any costs incurred on account of the seizure and sale.
- 2. Any seizure made to collect a tax due may be only of the property of the person not exempt from execution under the provisions of law.
- Sec. 35. The county may adopt ordinances which set forth the manner in which a person who does not owe any tax to the county may claim an ownership interest in property transmitted to or seized by the county. The ordinances must set forth:
 - The procedures the person must follow to assert such a claim; and
 - The circumstances under which the county will honor the claim.
- Sec. 36. 1. Notice of the sale and the time and place of the sale must be given to the person who is delinquent in the payment of taxes pursuant to this chapter in writing at least 10 days before the date set for the sale in the following manner:
- (a) The notice must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the person at his last known address or place of business in this state. It must be deposited in the United States mail, postage prepaid.
- (b) The notice must also be published for at least 10 days before the date set for the sale in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county in which the property seized is to be sold. If there is no newspaper of general circulation in the county, notice must be posted in three public places in the county 10 days before the date set for the sale.
- The notice must contain:

6

8

9 10

11 12

13 14

15

16

17 18

19

20

21

22 23

24

25

26

27

28 29 30

31

32 33

34

35

36

37

38

39 40

41

42

43

44

- (a) A description of the property to be sold;(b) A statement of the amount due, including interest, penalties and costs
 - (c) The name of the person who is delinquent in the payment; and
- (d) A statement that unless the amount due, interest, penalties and costs are paid on or before the time fixed in the notice for the sale, the property, or so much of it as is necessary, will be sold in accordance with law and the notice.
- Sec. 37. 1. At the sale, the county shall sell the property in accordance with law and the notice and deliver to the purchaser a bill of sale for the personal property and a deed for any real property sold. The bill of sale or deed vests the interest or title of the person liable for the amount in the purchaser.
- 2. The unsold portion of any property seized may be left at the place of sale at the risk of the person liable for the amount.
- Sec. 38. 1. If, upon the sale, the money received exceeds the total of all amounts, including interest, penalties and costs due the county, the county shall return the excess to the person liable for the amounts and obtain his receipt.
- 46 47 2. If any person having an interest in or lien upon real property 48 being transferred files with the county, before the sale, a notice of his interest or lien, the county shall withhold any excess pending a



determination of the rights of the respective parties to it by a court of 2 competent jurisdiction.

- 3. If the receipt of the person liable for the amount is not available, the county shall deposit the excess money with the county treasurer, as trustee for the owner, subject to the order of the person liable for the amount, his heirs, successors or assigns.
- **Sec. 39.** NRS 375.010 is hereby amended to read as follows: 375.010 The following terms, wherever used or referred to in this chapter, have the following meaning unless a different meaning clearly appears in the context:
- 1. "Buyer" means a person or other legal entity acquiring title to any estate or present interest in real property in this state by deed, including, without limitation, a grantee or other transferee of real property.
- "Deed" means every instrument in writing, except a last will and testament, whatever its form, and by whatever name it is known in law, by which title to any estate or present interest in real property, including a water right, permit, certificate or application, is conveyed or transferred to, and vested in, another person, but does not include a lease for any term of years, [or] an easement [...], a mortgage instrument which encumbers real property and does not convey title, an affidavit of surviving tenant or a conveyance of a right of way.
- 3. "Escrow" means the delivery of a deed by the seller into the hands of a third person, including an attorney, title company, real estate broker or other person engaged in the business of administering escrows for compensation, to be held by the third person until the happening of a contingency or performance of a condition, and then to be delivered by the third person to the buyer.
- 4. "Seller" means a person or other legal entity transferring title to any estate or present interest in real property in this state by deed, including, without limitation, a grantor or other transferor of real property.
 - 5. "Value" means:

6

8 9

10

11 12

13 14

15

16

17 18

19

20

21

22 23

24

25

26

27

29

30

31 32

33

34

35

36 37

38

39 40

41

42

43

44

45

- (a) In the case of any deed not a gift, the amount of the full [, actual consideration purchase price paid or to be paid for the real property. excluding the amount of any lien or liens assumed.]
- (b) In the case of a gift, or any deed with nominal consideration or without stated consideration, the estimated [price the real property would bring in an open market and under the then prevailing market conditions in a sale between a willing seller and a willing buyer, both conversant with the property and with prevailing general price levels.] fair market value of the property.
- As used in this section, "estimated fair market value" means the estimated price the real property would bring on the open market in a sale between a willing buyer and a willing seller. Such price may be derived from the assessor's appraised value, the purchase price, the amount able to be borrowed against the property without reserve for construction or improvements, or an independent appraiser, whichever is highest.



Sec. 40. NRS 375.030 is hereby amended to read as follows:

375.030 1. If any deed evidencing a transfer of title subject to the tax imposed by NRS 375.020 and, if applicable, NRS 375.025, is offered for recordation, the county recorder shall compute the amount of the tax due and shall collect that amount before acceptance of the deed for recordation.

2. The buyer and seller are jointly and severally liable for the payment of the taxes imposed by NRS 375.020 and 375.025 and any penalties and interest imposed pursuant to subsection 3. The escrow holder is not liable for the payment of the taxes imposed by NRS 375.020 and 375.025 or any penalties or interest imposed pursuant to subsection 3.

- 3. If after recordation of the deed, the county recorder disallows an exemption that was claimed at the time the deed was recorded or through audit or otherwise determines that an additional amount of tax is due, the county recorder shall promptly notify the *person who requested the recording of the deed, and the* buyer or seller, or both, of the additional amount of tax due. [In addition to the additional amount determined to be due,] If the additional amount of tax is not paid within 30 days after the date the buyer is notified, the county recorder shall impose a penalty of 10 percent of the additional amount due in addition to interest at the rate of 1 1/2 percent per month, or portion thereof, of the additional amount due calculated from the date of the original recordation of the deed on which the additional amount is due through the date on which the additional amount due, penalty and interest are paid to the county recorder.
- 4. This section does not prohibit a buyer and seller from agreeing by contract or otherwise that one party or the other will be responsible for the payment of the tax due pursuant to this chapter, but such an agreement does not affect the ability of the county recorder to collect the tax and any penalties and interest from either the buyer or the seller.

Sec. 41. NRS 375.070 is hereby amended to read as follows:

375.070 1. [The] At the end of each quarter, the county recorder shall retain an amount equal to 5 percent of the proceeds of the total amount collected from the real property transfer tax imposed pursuant to this chapter and credit that amount to the office of the county recorder to be used only to administer taxes pursuant to this chapter. The county recorder shall transmit the remaining proceeds of the real property transfer tax [at the end of each quarter] in the following manner:

- (a) An amount equal to that portion of the proceeds which is equivalent to 10 cents for each \$500 of value or fraction thereof must be transmitted to the state treasurer who shall deposit that amount in the account for low-income housing created pursuant to NRS 319.500.
- (b) In a county whose population is more than 400,000, an amount equal to that portion of the proceeds which is equivalent to 60 cents for each \$500 of value or fraction thereof must be transmitted to the county treasurer for deposit in the county school district's fund for capital projects established pursuant to NRS 387.328, to be held and expended in the same manner as other money deposited in that fund.
- (c) The remaining proceeds must be transmitted to the state treasurer for deposit in the local government tax distribution account created by NRS



- 360.660 for credit to the respective accounts of Carson City and each county.
- 2. In addition to any other authorized use of the proceeds it receives pursuant to subsection 1, a county or city may use the proceeds to pay expenses related to or incurred for the development of affordable housing for families whose income does not exceed 80 percent of the median income for families residing in the same county, as that percentage is defined by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. A county or city that uses the proceeds in that manner must give priority to the development of affordable housing for persons who are disabled or elderly.
- 3. The expenses authorized by subsection 2 include, but are not limited to:
 - (a) The costs to acquire land and developmental rights;
 - (b) Related predevelopment expenses;

- (c) The costs to develop the land, including the payment of related rebates;
- (d) Contributions toward down payments made for the purchase of affordable housing; and
 - (e) The creation of related trust funds.
 - Sec. 42. NRS 375.090 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 375.090 The tax imposed by NRS 375.020 and 375.025 does not apply to:
- 1. [Any transaction wherein an interest in real property is encumbered for the purposes of securing a debt.
- 2. A transfer of title to or from the United States, any territory or state or any agency, department, instrumentality or political subdivision thereof.
- [3.] 2. A transfer of title recognizing the true status of ownership of the real property.
- [4.] 3. A transfer of title without consideration from one joint tenant or tenant in common to one or more remaining joint tenants or tenants in common.
- [5.] 4. A transfer of title to community property without consideration when held in the name of one spouse to both spouses as joint tenants or tenants in common, or as community property.
 - [6.] 5. A transfer of title between spouses, including gifts.
- [7.] 6. A transfer of title between spouses to effect a property settlement agreement or between former spouses in compliance with a decree of divorce.
- [8.] 7. A transfer of title to [or from] a trust, if the transfer is made without consideration [-
- 9. Transfers, assignments or conveyances of unpatented mines or mining claims.
- 10.] and is made to or from a person related to the trustor in the first degree of consanguinity or to or from trustors.
- **8.** A transfer, assignment or other conveyance of real property to a corporation or other business organization if the person conveying the property owns 100 percent of the corporation or organization to which the conveyance is made.



[11.] 9. A transfer, assignment or other conveyance of real property if the owner of the property is related to the person to whom it is conveyed within the first degree of consanguinity.

- [12.] 10. The making, delivery or filing of conveyances of real property to make effective any plan of reorganization or adjustment:
- (a) Confirmed under the Bankruptcy Act, as amended, [Title 11 of U.S.C.;] 11 U.S.C. §§ 101 et seq.;
 - (b) Approved in an equity receivership proceeding involving a railroad as defined in the Bankruptcy Act; *or*
 - (c) Approved in an equity receivership proceeding involving a corporation, as defined in the Bankruptcy Act, [; or
 - (d) Whereby a mere change in identity, form or place of organization is effected, such as a transfer between a corporation and its parent corporation, a subsidiary or an affiliated corporation,]
- if the making, delivery or filing of instruments of transfer or conveyance occurs within 5 years after the date of the confirmation, approval or change.
- [13.] 11. A mere change in identity, form or place of organization, such as a transfer between a corporation and its parent corporation, a subsidiary or an affiliated corporation if the affiliated corporation has identical common ownership.
- 12. The making or delivery of conveyances of real property to make effective any order of the Securities and Exchange Commission if:
- (a) The order of the Securities and Exchange Commission in obedience to which the transfer or conveyance is made recites that the transfer or conveyance is necessary or appropriate to effectuate the provisions of section 11 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, 15 U.S.C. § 79k.
- (b) The order specifies and itemizes the property which is ordered to be transferred or conveyed; and
 - (c) The transfer or conveyance is made in obedience to the order.
- 114.] 13. A transfer to for from an educational foundation. As used in this subsection, "educational foundation" has the meaning ascribed to it in subsection 3 of NRS 388.750.
- [15.] 14. A transfer to [or from] a university foundation. As used in this subsection, "university foundation" has the meaning ascribed to it in subsection 3 of NRS 396.405.
- [16.] 15. A transfer, assignment or other conveyance of real property to a corporation sole from another corporation sole. As used in this subsection, "corporation sole" means a corporation which is organized pursuant to the provisions of chapter 84 of NRS.
 - **Sec. 43.** NRS 375.100 is hereby amended to read as follows:
 - 375.100 The county recorder shall refuse to record any deed or conveyance upon which a tax is imposed by this chapter if the tax has not been paid [-] and is not subject to liability for refusing to record a deed or conveyance for which a tax imposed pursuant to this chapter has not been paid.
- 48 Sec. 44. NRS 388.750 is hereby amended to read as follows:
 - 388.750 1. An educational foundation:



- (a) Shall comply with the provisions of chapter 241 of NRS;
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, shall make its records public and open to inspection pursuant to NRS 239.010; and
- (c) Is exempt from the tax on transfers of real property [pursuant to subsection 14] to the extent set forth in subsection 13 of NRS 375.090.
- 2. An educational foundation is not required to disclose the names of the contributors to the foundation or the amount of their contributions. The educational foundation shall, upon request, allow a contributor to examine, during regular business hours, any record, document or other information of the foundation relating to that contributor.
- 3. As used in this section, "educational foundation" means a nonprofit corporation, association or institution or a charitable organization that is:
- (a) Organized and operated exclusively for the purpose of supporting one or more kindergartens, elementary schools, junior high or middle schools or high schools, or any combination thereof;
 - (b) Formed pursuant to the laws of this state; and
 - (c) Exempt from taxation pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 501(c)(3).
 - **Sec. 45.** NRS 396.405 is hereby amended to read as follows:
 - 396.405 1. A university foundation:

5

8

9

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17 18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26 27

29

30

31

33

34

35

38

39

40

- (a) Shall comply with the provisions of chapter 241 of NRS;
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, shall make its records public and open to inspection pursuant to NRS 239.010;
- (c) Is exempt from the tax on transfers of real property [pursuant to subsection 14] to the extent set forth in subsection 13 of NRS 375.090; and
- (d) May allow a president or an administrator of the university or community college which it supports to serve as a member of its governing body.
- 2. A university foundation is not required to disclose the name of any contributor or potential contributor to the university foundation, the amount of his contribution or any information which may reveal or lead to the discovery of his identity. The university foundation shall, upon request, allow a contributor to examine, during regular business hours, any record, document or other information of the foundation relating to that contributor.
- 36 3. As used in this section, "university foundation" means a nonprofit corporation, association or institution or a charitable organization that is:
 - (a) Organized and operated exclusively for the purpose of supporting a university or a community college;
 - (b) Formed pursuant to the laws of this state; and
 - (c) Exempt from taxation pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 501(c)(3).
- 42 Sec. 46. The provisions of subsection 1 of NRS 354.599 do not apply to any additional expenses of a local government that are related to the provisions of this act.
 - **Sec. 47.** This act becomes effective on July 1, 2001.



