



Clark County Recorder's Office

HISTORY

HISTORY OF RECORDING

The history of land registration reaches back to medieval times. The development of land recording systems was convoluted and controversial.

From the world's first national land registry system introduced in Holland in 1529, through the publication of THE DOMESDAY BOOK by England's King William the Conqueror (used to improve tax collection) to today's high speed digital recording and delivery of images, Recorders have been working to improve this system that tracks what is for most people the single most important investment they make in their lives.

For the past 100 years in Nevada, it has been the County Recorder who has had the important responsibility of maintaining vital records pertaining to ownership of real estate and any judgments or liens upon it. Without the work of the County Recorder in recording, safekeeping, and organizing all documents in a competent and logical manner, it would be impossible to purchase land and be assured of a clear title or to lend money with land security. In addition to land records, the County Recorder is responsible for maintaining marriage records, maps, and collecting real property transfer tax.

HISTORY OF COUNTY RECORDER'S

FRANK CLAYTON - JULY 1, 1909 TO JUNE 6, 1910

The office of the Clark County Recorder was established July 1, 1909. Governor Dickerson appointed Frank Clayton from Searchlight as the County Recorder and ex-officio Auditor.

Mr. Clayton identified himself as a "justice of the peace", but soon after he was

appointed he ultimately resigned.

In the summer of 1939, Clayton was struck by a train, not far from where the Clark County Government Center sits now, while crossing the tracks near the Clark Avenue underpass around 7:30 p.m. He died a few hours later at the Clark County General Hospital from a compound fracture of the skull and severe injuries to his right side and right arm. Mr. Clayton was buried in an unmarked pauper's grave. The Clark County Recorder's Office discovered this information accidentally through research with the Nevada State Museum and Historical Society. It was then that the recorder's office began coordinating with Valley Memorial, Woodlawn Cemetery, and local ministers James Terrell and Charlotte Richards to rededicate the grave with a new headstone for an honorable man. On November 27, 2001, about a dozen people gathered to pay respects to the man who was the first to hold the office of the county recorder.

FRANK A. DOHERTY (DOUGHERTY) - JUNE 10, 1910 TO DECEMBER 1913

Frank A. Doherty, Recorder for the Searchlight Mining District, was appointed to serve as County Recorder and Auditor upon the resignation of Frank Clayton. He then became the first elected County Recorder and Auditor. Mr. Doherty, also a known chicken farmer, had on exhibition in the window of the Mesquite grocery a hen's egg measuring three and one-half inches in length, which broke a record.

DAN J. O'LEARY - JANUARY 1914 – FEBRUARY 17, 1922 (RESIGNED)

After serving his fourth term, Mr. O'Leary resigned February 17, 1922. Stephen R. Whitehead was appointed that same day to fill the vacancy. The monthly salary at that time was \$175.00 per month.

STEPHEN R. WHITEHEAD - APPOINTED FEBRUARY 17, 1922. ELECTED 1922, 1926

Stephen R. Whitehead was the father of Lucille Whitehead who married into the Bunker family, and of Betty Whitehead Willis, designer of the "Welcome to Las Vegas" sign. He ran for county assessor in the county's first primary election in 1910, but lost. He ran again and won in the 1912 general election, but lost his bid for re-election in the 1914 elections.

In September 1921, Mr. Whitehead was appointed Justice of the Peace for the Overton Township, and held the position until he resigned in February 1922. He applied for the position of Clark County Recorder and Auditor upon Dan J. O'Leary's retirement and

remained the County Recorder and Auditor through 1930.

During Mr. Whitehead's term, the County Recorder's position was changed from a two-year term to a four-year term.

MILDRED S. HARDY – JANUARY 1930. DECEASED AUGUST 5, 1931

Mrs. Hardy was one of the pioneers of southern Nevada, coming west early in life with her mother and originally settling in the Trona district. Later the family moved to Goodsprings. Mrs. Hardy served as postmistress for a number of years before moving to Las Vegas. She was elected in 1930 and served only seven months of her term before she passed away of tubercular meningitis on August 5, 1931.

QUAY POWERS – APPOINTED AUGUST 5 TO SEPTEMBER 5, 1931

Quay Powers, a Deputy Recorder, was temporarily appointed on August 5, 1931 as Recorder and Auditor until the Board of County Commissioners approved David Farnsworth's appointment on September 5, 1931.

ERNEST L. WARD 1934-1936

Mr. Ward was elected in 1934, but resigned on August 1, 1936.

ALFRED W. BLACKMAN 1936

A. W. Blackman was a Las Vegas public accountant for several years and served as Secretary/Treasurer for State Bank of Nevada. He was appointed as Recorder and Auditor on August 1, 1936 following the resignation of Ernest Ward. Mr. Blackman held the position until David Farnsworth was elected. Blackman also served as auditor for the City of Las Vegas until he resigned in 1942. Later, Blackman served as an accountant representing Clark Hospital.

DAVID "DAVE" FARNSWORTH – APPOINTED SEPTEMBER 5, 1931- DECEMBER 1933
ELECTED JANUARY 1936 – DECEMBER 1949

In January of 1909 John S. Park, bank president, offered David Farnsworth employment in the First State Bank of Las Vegas. On July 3, 1909, Mr. Farnsworth's first daughter

Dorothy was born (Mrs. Dorothy Preston), the first child to be born in the new political entity of Clark County. In 1914 another daughter, Betty (Mrs. Betty Casey), arrived to complete the family. After three years with the bank Mr. Farnsworth resigned to become a partner in a laundry business for the new community. He became a first to replace the horse drawn laundry delivery wagon with the first automotive delivery to be introduced into Las Vegas. A Model T Ford chassis was purchased in Los Angeles and the body specially designed and built for the laundry service. The unpaved highway of the day was so rough the vehicle had to be delivered to Las Vegas by rail.

In 1918 Mr. Farnsworth was elected county treasurer. At the end of the two-year term, however, he moved to California where he continued in the laundry business. Farnsworth moved back to Las Vegas in 1927 doing bookkeeping for a number of firms. When the county recorder and auditor Mildred S. Hardy died suddenly in 1931, Mr. Farnsworth was appointed to fill the vacancy. It took almost a month for Farnsworth to receive the approval from the county commissioners.

He ran for office in 1934, but was defeated by Ernest Ward. When Mr. Ward suddenly vacated the office in 1936, Farnsworth was elected. He was then re-elected without opposition in 1938, 1942, 1946. In 1950, on the completion of his last term, he retired from public service to spend his time in the interest of his family and his private affairs.

PAUL C. O'MALLEY - JANUARY 1950- DECEMBER 1961

Mr. O'Malley was a former Justice of the Peace and Auditor for the hospital before serving as county recorder and Auditor for 10 years.

PAUL E. HORN - JANUARY 1962 - DECEMBER 1973

Paul E. Horn took office in January of 1961, but his dedications to improve the department's system actually began ten years earlier.

Paul Horn moved to Las Vegas with his wife Betty in April 1947. They had two sons, Paul Jr. and Philmar, and a daughter Patricia. A few days after Mr. Horn came to Las Vegas, David Farnsworth and Paul C. O'Malley, who succeeded Mr. Farnsworth in office, spent 15 years as Chief Deputy Recorder before being elected to the office of Recorder and Auditor of Clark County.

Mr. Horn often told the story of being sent to a northern Nevada county to copy some land records for his former boss; and how, not being able to type or write with any speed, he decided to attempt filming the records. So, equipped with a borrowed camera

and very little knowledge of photography, he experimented with filming pages of old record books. Thus began the idea of microfilming as a means of recording in Clark County. The amount of recording was increasing rapidly and the volumes were filling at such a rate they were running out of space.

The early days of microfilm in the Clark County Recorder's Office were difficult ones, with many challenges. These challenges included lobbying for legislation to allow filming and a card index file in lieu of bound volumes for both records and indexes, as well as the difficult task of convincing the County Commissioners that they should provide funding for the desired equipment. The equipment left much to be desired and many times work had to be done over due to mechanical problems which caused distorted pictures, scratched films, water spots, etc. Mr. Horn, known as "the boss", worked also as mechanic on the equipment and as on the job trainee microfilm operator, who trained himself and another deputy. Many meals were missed and time off was often postponed because the recording had to be done per schedule and Mr. Horn was his own equipment serviceman when problems arose.

The records for Clark County, dating from the beginning of the county in 1909 to 1953, were contained in large bound volumes and included Deeds, Trust Deeds, Mortgages, Mining Notices and Marriages. Horn decided that combining the old record keeping methods with the new microfilm system would be impractical and unsatisfactory. Hence, everything would be microfilmed. All the record covering the years 1909 through 1953 were microfilmed for security purposes and all negative film was stored in humidified steel cabinets in the basement fireproof vault of the courthouse. Non-officially, Horn also began microfilming current issues of the Las Vegas morning and evening newspapers until the county library took over the process in 1987.

Paul Horn was impatient with unnecessary delays in serving the public. He developed a system for the recording and copying of legal documents, which eliminated delay in three significant points: (1) Initial filing of the documents and its return to the individual filing it; (2) Coordinating official county records with those of local title companies, by furnishing film duplicates of microfilmed records to these companies; (3) Providing certified copies of recorded documents.

Instant Recording: In order to eliminate delay in document recording and return, an "assembly line" system was established at the front counter. The recording stations performed two operations in receiving the document, assigning reference numbers, computing charges, and making a facsimile copy of the document, which was returned to the customer. The copy was a "working copy" from which microfilming and indexing were preformed.

Production of Microfilm Records: The copies were routed to the microfilm department where a roll of negative microfilm was exposed, developed and edited. Copies were produced and made available to title companies that evening. Clark County was paid 2¢ a frame for title company film, which was both a convenience to the public and a source of income to the County.

Document Reference and Copying: Two positive rolls were prepared for use in public reference and in the production of certified copies. Six microfilm readers were provided for public reference to this film, as well as one additional reader for office use.

In changing from photocopy recording to microfilm, it was impossible to microfilm official seals on the document. Mr. Horn solved this challenge by using a rubber stamp with the words "Seal Affixed" encircled.

In 1954 Paul E. Horn compiled the first Clark County Recorder's Manual while serving as the Chief Deputy Recorder. The manual is periodically updated to conform to legislative recording requirements and to facilitate a more efficient operation. The Recorder's Manual shows statute references, office policies, and job procedures for each step in the recording process. Numerous other county recorders throughout the country have copied Mr. Horn's manual, and ideas contained therein have been incorporated into several recording systems.

Thirty counties from throughout the country have written for information regarding the methods of operation in this office and many recorders and deputies have visited. Due to the national publicity the office received, the Chief of General Services Administration, National Archives and Records Service in Washington, D.C. has twice requested information about the Clark County Recorder's Office, and sent a representative who spent days viewing the procedures.

On September 24, 1963, Paul Horn received a once-in-a-lifetime invitation from Senator Bible to hear president Kennedy discuss western problems. Unfortunately Mr. Horn was not able to attend. President Kennedy was assassinated less than two months later.

Since March 1, 1967, when the Uniform Commercial Code law went into effect in Nevada, the Clark County Recorder's Office has recorded the UCC documents on microfilm in numerical order, along with all other documents. The law required that two copies remain on file in the Recorder's Office.

Effective July 1, 1969, the Auditor's Office became separated from the Recorder and Mr. Horn's title became Clark County Recorder.

Later on, as Assignments, Amendments, Transfers, etc. were recorded, they were retained in the numerical file together with the UCC-1 and when a Release of Termination was recorded, all previous documents were pulled from the file and returned with the Release or Termination.

Having heard that the state of Arizona recorded UCC instruments and returned them after recording, Mr. Horn requested from the legislature to revise the Nevada Statutes to allow Nevada Recorders to do the same. The legislation passed and went into effect in 1967, which saved the department a great deal of time, expense, and space by eliminating the files.

The modern equipment and efficient system at the time awarded the Clark County Recorder's Office national recognition.

During Mr. Horn's term, there was an average of 450 recordings per day, an annual service income of \$287,333.69, and 24 employees.

JOAN L. SWIFT - JANUARY 1974 – DECEMBER 1993

Joan L. Swift moved to Nevada from Wisconsin during World War II so that her stepfather, a former policeman, could take a security job at the plant. Her mother Reba Snyder was a longtime county employee; first as a secretary to the Board of County Commissioners, later in the clerk's office under Helen Scott Reed, and then with Loretta Bowman. She is a graduate of Basic High School.

Ms. Swift began her career with the Recorder's Office after Recorder David Farnsworth hired her in October 1945 at age 18. Recordings in those days were much different than they are today. Deputy Recorders had to type out the document as it was on the document using manual typewriters and then place them in large binding books. Once a week, two employees would pair up to proof read the recorded documents. Ms. Swift remembers having to read out loud the recorded document while the other employee would read along with the original document. This assignment was known to be hard on the throat and sucking on Sucrets seemed to provide some comfort.

Ms. Swift worked for a year before marrying Deputy Sheriff of Henderson and stayed home with her two boys until they were of school age. She came back in 1955 under the direction of Paul C. O'Malley and then became the Chief Deputy Recorder under Recorder Paul E. Horn.

While in office, the Real Property Transfer Tax Auditor's position was formed. This

responsibility was placed in the hands of the Recorder's Office as a way of bringing in additional revenue for the County. Initially, this became an unpopular decision with the title companies, as they did not want personal information on documents. Ms. Swift worked with the legislature, the Department of Taxation, and title companies to resolve their concerns.

Recording Process: Prior to the July 1990, a document went through six hands prior to being recorded. The first deputy recorder would review the document for recording requirements and real property transfer tax (RPTT); the second deputy recorder would endorse the last page of the documents with the recorder's block, book and instrument numbers using a stamp machine; the third deputy recorder would enter the requestor's name and fees in the recorder's block; the fourth deputy recorder would serve as the cashier; using a another stamp machine, the fifth deputy recorder would stamp the book and instrument numbers on the top of each page; the sixth and final deputy recorder would review steps one through five for accuracy.

Since taking office in 1975, the volume had increased 112% (more than doubled) through to 1986, although the number of employees had decreased by one. In spite of budget crunches and hiring, in January 1987, the Recorder's Office phased into a new automation system to handle the large volume of documents that were being recorded.

1982 – The Recorder's Office received a National Association of Counties Achievement Award.

1992 - Ms. Swift won Public Official of the Year with the National Association of County Recorders, Election Officials and Clerks (NACRC).

JUDY VANDEVER – JANUARY 1994 – DECEMBER 2001

Ms. Vandever began her career in August of 1979, as an Office Assistant II working in customer service in the Records Research Division. A couple of years later, she became a Lead Supervisor of that division. Eventually she became the Assistant Recorder for two years prior to running for Recorder after Joan Swift decided not to run for re-election. Ms. Vandever served two terms before retiring to the private sector.

During Ms. Vandever's administration, the Nevada Legislature allowed the Recorder's Office to reserve \$3 of each recording fee for technological enhancements. Ms. Vandever searched for a software company to install a new \$5 million system. However, since she announced she would not be running for reelection, she left office prior to the

installation of the new system.

December 19, 1997 – An index of more than 13 million records became accessible on the Internet, including homesteads, liens, marriage certificates, deeds, subdivision maps, and mining records.

February 9, 2001 – Clark County's milestone 2,999,999, 3,000,000, and 3,000,001 recorded weddings were all performed (for the first time) at the Imperial Palace in the "We've Only Just Begun" wedding chapel. The three couples were invited back to Las Vegas to renew their vows on July 3, 2001. The recorder's office initiated the Three Million Marriage Celebration event, also marking the 92nd anniversary of the first marriage performed in Clark County. The Las Vegas Convention and Visitor's Authority paid for the airfare; the Imperial Palace provided hotel suites and reception; and wedding chapel owner Charlotte Richards gave couples free wedding attire, flowers, videos, and transportation by limousine.

March 12, 2001 – The recorder's office began the county's first-ever map restoration project by cleaning and deacidifying nearly 39,000 maps.

The office processed an average of 598,000 documents per year and developed a backlog of 148 days.

FRANCES DEANE – JANUARY 2003 – SEPTEMBER 2006

Frances "Fran" Deane spent her three years in office embattled in legal and personnel challenges. Within her first year, Ms. Deane went before the Nevada State Ethics Commission on charges for attempting to start a side business selling recorded documents to the public. She was found guilty and was fined \$5,000. Two years later, Clark County District Court removed her from office for misconduct of a public officer, while various other charges filed against her remain pending.

October 1, 2003 – An increase in Real Property Transfer Tax went into effect to \$2.55 per \$500 of the taxable value.

Legislative Session 2004 – The Recorder's Office maintained the elected position of Recorder by defeating legislative bill SB 80 that would ultimately eliminate the office of the county recorder.

April 5, 2004 – The Recorder's Office installed an updated recording software system.

June 20, 2004 – The Recorder's Office set an all time record in recording 8,649 documents. At the time, the department recorded an average of 4,300 documents per day.

CHARLES D. HARVEY – APPOINTED SEPTEMBER 2006 – DECEMBER 2006

September 2006 – Upon the court order to remove Frances Deane from office, Assistant County Recorder Charles D. Harvey was appointed by the Board of County Commissioners to fill the position until the newly elected County Recorder took office.

DEBBIE CONWAY – JANUARY 2007 - PRESENT

Clark County Recorder Debbie Conway is leading the way for Nevada Recorder's. Prior to being elected, Recorder Conway served the public for over 20 years. Ms. Conway was Clark County's Department of Finance Business Development Manager. She also directed the Summer Business Institute Program, a high school mentorship program which provided hundreds of students with internships and scholarships. Ms. Conway hails from the great State of Mississippi and has earned her Masters of Business Administration Degree from Delta State University. Debbie serves on several boards as a director, including the Girl Scouts of Southern Nevada.

Since Ms. Conway was elected to be the Clark County Recorder in January 2007, she has been working diligently to ensure that the Clark County Recorder's office is efficient, accurate, readily available, and technologically advanced to meet the needs of the customers.

Thanks to advanced technology and other implementations in the office, Clark County is producing the most recorded documents in the State of Nevada. In today's society, identity theft has become a major issue and Recorder Conway has made strides to secure the identity and information of all of Clark County citizens. Recorder Conway has worked to remove all social security numbers and other personal information, such as driver's license numbers, account numbers, credit card numbers or debit card numbers, in combination with a required security code from all documents that can be viewed by the public.

Ms. Conway's major accomplishment, among many others, was the implementation of electronic recording (eRecording).

In a joint partnership with County Assessor M.W. Schofield, Ms. Conway opened up two additional branch offices within the existing Assessor's branch offices located in the Northwest at Tenaya and Cheyenne in the Dona Maria Plaza and in Henderson at Stephanie and American Pacific in the Stephanie Promenade Shopping Center near the Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles. When a customer visits either of the branch offices to record a document, it will be recorded, imaged, and returned to the customer in a matter of minutes. This allows customers to retain the original copies of their own documents.



L-R: Treasurer Laura Fitzpatrick, Assessor Mark Schofield, Recorder Debbie Conway, Assistant Recorder Charles Harvey, Assistant Director Rocky Steele, and Assistant Director Michele Shafe.

January 1, 2007 – The Recorder's Office began redacting personal information, such as social security numbers from documents presented for recording as per Nevada Revised Statute.

April 2007 – Installed updated computers and monitors.

May 2007 – Installed updated desktop printers.

June 1, 2007 – Changed office hours from 9 AM – 5 PM to 8:00 AM – 5 PM

June 2007 – Installed high-volume, high-capacity document scanners.

June 2007 – Installed digital phone system with enhanced features to assist in managing the 450 daily phone calls from customers.

July 7, 2007 – The Recorder's Office recorded 4,450 marriage certificates that were performed on 7-7-7. This is a significant increase from the 450 daily averages.

July 24, 2007 – Created a shared public viewing space with the Assessor's Office to allow customers access joint information.

August 30, 2007 – Developed and held the first Recorder's Advisory Council meeting.

August 2007 – Installed Wi-Fi (wireless fidelity) technology for visitors and customers.

November 1, 2007 – The Recorder's Office launched its new website. With the easy navigation, additional information, and the Real Property Transfer Tax calculator, the new website has proven to be a valuable tool.

November 1, 2007 – The Recorder's and Assessor's Offices launched the new Q-Matic queuing system. This organized system has reduced the customer wait time from 15 minutes to less than 5 minutes.

December 4-6, 2007 – Ms. Conway and Assessor M.W. Schofield greeted customers during the "Celebrate the Customer" event to kick off the new Q-Matic system.

January 16, 2008 – Home foreclosures were on the rise and the Recorder's Office received up to 20 requests daily from customers wanting to know if their rental home was in foreclosure. KVBC News 3 did a segment that included 10 steps to find out if your rental home is in foreclosure. The information is also available on our website.

March 2008 – Purchased, in a joint effort with the Treasurer's Office, a shared mail opener machine to expedite the opening of approximately six bins of mail per day.

March 3, 2008 – Northwest Branch Office opened at Tenaya and Cheyenne in the Dona Maria Plaza.

April 7, 2008 – Henderson Branch Office opened at Stephanie and American Pacific in the Stephanie Promenade Shopping Center across from the Nevada Motor Vehicle Department.

April 14, 2008 – Electronic recording (eRecording) became available to large volume customers. eRecording has reduced walk-in traffic by authorizing large volume customers, such as title companies, attorney's offices, and other governmental agencies, to send their documents electronically. The Recorder's Office currently electronically records an average of 1,000 documents daily.

April 15, 2008 – Hosted a tour of approximately 30 attendees to the American Land Title Association (ALTA).

June 2008 – Developed Fraud Awareness Initiative: A program that works with local agencies to assist renters and homeowners who have been or may become a victim of fraudulent recording against their real estate property.

August 7, 2008 – Hosted Open House ceremony at the Tenaya branch to celebrate the opening of both branch offices and the partnership between the Recorder's, Assessor's and Treasurer's Offices.

March 2, 2009 – Installed credit card machines at each recording and records research station, as well as each branch office. Accepting Visa, MasterCard, Discover, American

Express.

March 3, 2009 – Installed new VoIP phones and system.

March 3, 2009 – Began training for new Aptitude Solutions' OnCore recording system.

April 2009 – Began taking orders for marriage certificates and official records online through our website. Visa, MasterCard, Discover, and American Express accepted.

May 15, 2009 – Governor signed into law, effective immediately, marriage certificate fee increase from \$10 - \$15.

July 1, 2009 – Increased Notice of Default/Breach and Election to Sell recording fee \$50 per NRS 107.080

July 7, 2009 – Recognition from county commission for receiving NACo award for the Q-Matic Queue management system.

August 3, 2009 – Implemented Aptitude Solutions' OnCore recordation system.

August 7, 2009 – Installed new High Speed Fujitsu Scanners.

March 1, 2010 – Recorder's and Assessor's Offices selected as Finalists for the 2010 Cashman Good Government Award.

March 12, 2010 – Governor signed into law, effective immediately, increase in mining claim fees (NRS 517) 11-199 = \$70 for each claim; 200 – 1,299 = \$85 for each claim; 1,300 or more = \$195 for each claim. Legislation will be effective until June 30, 2011.

April 1, 2010 - Increase in fee to record a Notice of Default/ Breach and Election to Sell under a Deed of Trust from \$50 to \$200 (NRS 107.080).

May 13, 2010 – Began conducting Public Records Research Workshops to assist citizens in increasing their awareness on documents that may have been recorded against them.

June 10, 2010 – Recipient of 2010 National Association of Counties (NACo) Achievement Award for Electronically Recording Gov-to-Gov Collaboration.

June 2010 Installed security cameras in Recording and Records Research Divisions

September 7, 2010 – Began construction to convert film lab into an office for IT staff and a conference/multi-purpose room.

September 9, 2010 - Installed security cameras in vault and at offsite warehouse

HISTORY OF REAL PROPERTY TRANSFER TAX

The tax has been used many times in history and we get it from the English Common Law. In the United States (prior to 1968) IRS Stamps were purchased at the U.S. Post Office and were affixed to the deeds to be recorded. When recorded in the county where the property was located, the recording deputy wrote cancelled across the face of the stamp. The IRS would remit to the various states the amounts collected under a revenue sharing program. This was considered a very costly way of doing business and the U.S. Government eliminated the program by allowing the individual states the right to continue the program or not. Nevada is a state that elected to continue, through the Department of Taxation. (NRS 375.020, 023, 026)

What is Real Property Transfer Tax? It is a tax collected on the transfer of a "present interest" in real property. All such transfers of a present interest are taxable unless specifically exempt by statute.

REAL PROPERTY TRANSFER TAX RATES

Prior to 1968, the Federal Revenue Stamps were purchased at the U.S. Post Office. The rate was 55 cents per \$500 of taxable value (\$1.10/\$1,000)

Sample of a stamp from a Grant, Bargain, Sale Deed recorded October 10, 1967:

SUBJECT TO: 1. Taxes for the Fiscal Year 1967-1968 and any assessments of record.
2. Reservations, restrictions and conditions if any, rights of way and assessments either of record or actually existing on said premises.
3. Deed of Trust of Record.



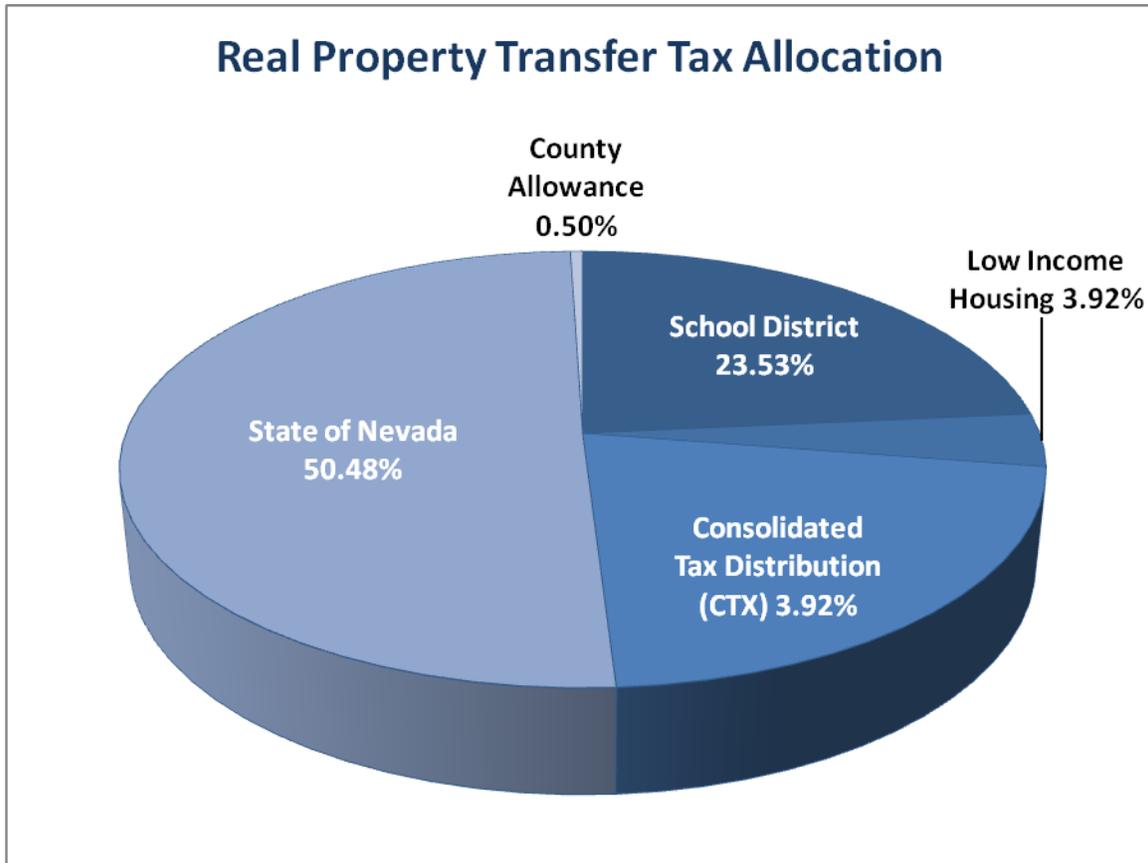
1968 to 6/30/91 – The State of Nevada began collecting Real Property Transfer Tax (RPTT) at 55 cents per \$500 of taxable value (\$1.10/\$1,000).

7/1/91 to 7/3/91 – RPTT increased to 60 cents per \$500 of taxable value (\$1.20/\$1,000)

7/5/91 to 7/31/97 – RPTT increased to 65 cents per \$500 of taxable value (\$1.30/\$1,000)

8/1/97 to 9/30/03 - \$1.25 per \$500 of taxable value (\$2.50/\$1,000)

10/1/03 to present - \$2.55 per \$500 of taxable value (\$5.10/\$1,000)



In this day and time technology continues to change rapidly and the Clark County Recorder's Office will continue to push ahead and lead the way. To learn more about the Clark County Recorder, please go to www.ClarkCountyNV.gov/recorder.