

TABLE 3
DIFFERENCE: AGENCY - FISCAL - BUDGET - NOVEMBER 29, 2022 VERSUS NOVEMBER 4, 2022 FORECASTS
FY 2023, FY 2024 and FY 2025

Technical Advisory Committee on Future State Revenues, November 29, 2022, Meeting - 11/28/2022 - 5:30 PM

G.L. NO.	FY 2022 ACTUAL	FISCAL YEAR 2023			FISCAL YEAR 2024			FISCAL YEAR 2025					
		AGENCY FORECAST	%	FISCAL FORECAST	%	BUDGET FORECAST	%	AGENCY FORECAST	%	FISCAL FORECAST	%	BUDGET FORECAST	%
TAXES													
MINING TAX													
3064 Net Proceeds of Minerals [1-21][1-24]	\$71,266,942	\$0		\$946,000		-\$983,834		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3245 Centrally Assessed Penalties	\$423	\$0		\$0		-\$3,504		\$0		\$0		-\$2,242	
3074 Mining Gross Revenue Tax - Gold and Silver [3-22]	\$36,921,487	\$0		\$308,000		\$4,974,962		\$0		\$0		\$0	
TOTAL MINING TAXES AND FEES	\$108,188,852	\$0		\$1,254,000		\$3,987,625		\$0		\$0		-\$2,242	
SALES AND USE													
3001 Sales & Use Tax [1-19][1-20][4-22]	\$1,613,341,781												
3002 State Share - LSST [1-19][1-20][4-22]	\$15,666,269												
3003 State Share - BCCRT [1-19][1-20][4-22]	\$7,004,724												
3004 State Share - SCCRT [1-19][1-20][4-22]	\$24,509,793												
3005 State Share - PTT [1-19][1-20][4-22]	\$19,349,241												
TOTAL SALES AND USE	\$1,679,871,809	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
GAMING - STATE													
3041 Percent Fees - Gross Revenue: <u>Before Tax Credits</u>	\$964,214,339												
Tax Credit Programs:													
Film Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-1]	-\$664,260												
Economic Development Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-2]	\$0												
Catalyst Account Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-4]	\$0												
Affordable Housing Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-7]	\$0												
Total - Tax Credit Programs	-\$664,260	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
Percent Fees - Gross Revenue: <u>After Tax Credits</u>	\$963,550,079	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3032 Pari-mutuel Tax	\$3,162	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3181 Racing Fees	\$10,102	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3247 Racing Fines/Forfeitures	\$1,500	\$1,750		\$1,700		\$1,750		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3042 Gaming Penalties	\$361,734	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3043 Flat Fees-Restricted Slots [2-20]	\$8,466,294	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3044 Non-Restricted Slots [2-20]	\$10,149,080	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3045 Quarterly Fees-Games	\$5,466,294	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3046 Advance License Fees	\$16,467,639	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3048 Slot Machine Route Operator	\$26,000	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3049 Gaming Info Systems Annual	\$49,000	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3028 Interactive Gaming Fee - Operator	\$250,000	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3029 Interactive Gaming Fee - Service Provider	\$14,000	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3030 Interactive Gaming Fee - Manufacturer	\$75,000	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3033 Equip Mfg. License	\$287,480	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3034 Race Wire License	\$4,332	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3035 Annual Fees on Games	\$84,550	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
TOTAL GAMING - STATE: BEFORE TAX CREDITS	\$1,005,930,506	\$1,750		\$1,700		\$1,750		\$0		\$0		\$0	
Tax Credit Programs	-\$664,260	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
TOTAL GAMING - STATE: AFTER TAX CREDITS	\$1,005,266,246	\$1,750		\$1,700		\$1,750		\$0		\$0		\$0	
LIVE ENTERTAINMENT TAX (LET)													
3031G Live Entertainment Tax-Gaming [5-22]													
3031NG Live Entertainment Tax-Nongaming [5-22]													
TOTAL LET	\$139,155,695	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
COMMERCE TAX													
3072 Commerce Tax	\$281,881,659												
TRANSPORTATION CONNECTION EXCISE TAX													
3073 Transportation Connection Excise Tax	\$28,464,128	\$0		\$944,000		\$2,000,000		\$0		\$1,196,000		\$2,000,000	
CIGARETTE TAX													
3052 Cigarette Tax [3-20]	\$144,068,816	-\$1,188,883		-\$769,000		-\$2,230,000		\$6,133,399		-\$761,000		\$0	

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FY 2023, FY 2024 and FY 2025

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G.L. NO.	FY 2022 ACTUAL	FISCAL YEAR 2023			FISCAL YEAR 2024			FISCAL YEAR 2025				
		AGENCY FORECAST	%	FISCAL FORECAST	%	BUDGET FORECAST	%	AGENCY FORECAST	%	FISCAL FORECAST	%	BUDGET FORECAST
TAXES - CONTINUED												
INSURANCE TAXES												
3061 Insurance Premium Tax: <u>Before Tax Credits</u>	\$541,092,065											
Tax Credit Programs:												
Film Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-1]	-\$714,842											
Economic Development Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-2]	\$0											
Catalyst Account Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-4]	-\$350,000											
Nevada New Markets Job Act Tax Credits [TC-3]	-\$23,671,913											
Affordable Housing Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-7]	\$0											
Total - Tax Credit Programs	-\$24,736,755	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Insurance Premium Tax: <u>After Tax Credit Programs</u>	<u>\$516,355,310</u>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3062 Insurance Retaliatory Tax	\$502,182	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3067 Captive Insurer Premium Tax	\$1,161,859	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL INSURANCE TAXES: BEFORE TAX CREDITS	\$542,756,106	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TAX CREDIT PROGRAMS	-\$24,736,755	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL INSURANCE TAXES: AFTER TAX CREDITS	\$518,019,351	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
REAL PROPERTY TRANSFER TAX (RPTT)												
3055 Real Property Transfer Tax	\$177,690,923											
GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES TAX (GST)												
3051 Governmental Services Tax [2-18][5-20][2-21]	\$26,430,864	\$0	-\$345,000	-\$2,450,000	\$0	-\$396,000	-\$2,454,039	\$0	-\$406,000	-\$2,490,000		
OTHER TAXES												
3113 Business License Fee	\$119,544,202	\$0	\$1,212,000	-\$5,775,994	\$0	\$1,217,000	-\$11,548,901	\$0	\$1,222,000	-\$17,207,874		
3050 Liquor Tax	\$50,392,542	-\$6,455,563	-\$226,000	\$0	-\$7,620,344	-\$258,000	\$0	-\$6,886,727	-\$268,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
3053 Other Tobacco Tax [6-20]	\$35,755,018	-\$3,666,756	\$124,000	\$0	-\$7,293,975	\$37,000	\$0	-\$10,558,572	-\$53,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
4862 HECC Transfer	\$5,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3068 Branch Bank Excise Tax	\$2,336,987	\$0	-\$9,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL TAXES: BEFORE TAX CREDITS	\$5,162,874,552	-\$11,309,452	\$2,186,700	-\$4,479,713	-\$8,780,920	\$1,029,000	-\$12,036,268	-\$6,766,672	\$935,000	-\$17,747,932		
TOTAL COMMERCE TAX CREDITS	-\$47,846,881	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL TAXES: AFTER COMMERCE TAX CREDITS	\$5,115,027,671	-\$11,309,452	\$2,186,700	-\$4,479,713	-\$8,780,920	\$1,029,000	-\$12,036,268	-\$6,766,672	\$935,000	-\$17,747,932		
Tax Credit Programs:												
Film Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-1]	-\$1,483,723											
Economic Development Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-2]	\$0											
Catalyst Account Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-4]	-\$350,000											
Nevada New Markets Job Act Tax Credits [TC-3]	-\$23,671,913											
Education Choice Scholarship Tax Credits [TC-5]	-\$11,782,700	-\$600,000	-\$600,000	-\$600,000	\$1,490,000	\$1,490,000	\$1,490,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
College Savings Plan Tax Credits [TC-6]	-\$473											
Affordable Housing Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-7]	\$0											
Total - Tax Credit Programs	-\$37,288,809	-\$600,000	-\$600,000	-\$600,000	\$1,490,000	\$1,490,000	\$1,490,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL TAXES: AFTER TAX CREDITS	\$5,077,738,862	-\$11,909,452	\$1,586,700	-\$5,079,713	-\$7,290,920	\$2,519,000	-\$10,546,268	-\$6,766,672	\$935,000	-\$17,747,932		

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		AGENCY FORECAST	%	FISCAL FORECAST	%	BUDGET FORECAST	%	AGENCY FORECAST	%	FISCAL FORECAST	%	BUDGET FORECAST	%			
LICENSES																
3101 Insurance Licenses	\$29,419,100	\$0		\$0		-\$2,100,000		\$0		-\$4,006,171		\$0		-\$4,745,445		
3120 Marriage License	\$345,163	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		
SECRETARY OF STATE																
3105 UCC	\$3,454,770	\$0		-\$51,000		\$407,340		\$0		-\$50,000		\$425,830		\$0		\$405,036
3129 Notary Fees	\$717,235	\$0		\$0		\$28,915		\$0		\$1,000		\$36,000		\$0		\$39,000
3130 Commercial Recordings	\$88,574,485	\$0		\$374,000		\$1,613,000		\$0		\$380,000		\$4,400,000		\$383,000		\$6,500,000
3131 Video Service Franchise	\$300	\$0		\$0		-\$3,200		\$0		\$0		-\$3,200		\$0		-\$3,200
3121 Domestic Partnership Registry Fee	\$62,391	\$0		\$0		\$5,886		\$0		\$0		\$2,943		\$0		\$0
3152 Securities [7-22]	\$35,068,024	\$0		\$97,000		\$0		\$0		\$98,000		\$0		\$99,000		-\$2,000,000
TOTAL SECRETARY OF STATE	\$127,877,205	\$0		\$420,000		\$2,051,941		\$0		\$429,000		\$4,861,573		\$0		\$4,940,835
3172 Private School Licenses	\$217,461	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
3173 Private Employment Agency	\$20,100	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
REAL ESTATE																
3161 Real Estate License	\$2,936,854	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
3162 Real Estate Fees	\$2,850	\$0		\$0		\$500		\$0		\$0		\$400		\$0		\$300
TOTAL REAL ESTATE	\$2,939,704	\$0		\$0		\$500		\$0		\$0		\$400		\$0		\$300
3102 Athletic Commission Fees	\$5,846,931	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
TOTAL LICENSES	\$166,665,664	\$0		\$420,000		-\$47,559		\$0		\$429,000		\$855,802		\$0		\$195,690
FEES AND FINES																
3203 Divorce Fees	\$152,694	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
3204 Civil Action Fees	\$1,259,803	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
3242 Insurance Fines	\$367,121	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
3242LC Investigative Costs Recovery - Labor Commission	\$69,050	\$0		\$0		-\$24,773		\$0		\$0		-\$25,996		\$0		-\$26,053
3103MD Medical Plan Discount Reg. Fees	\$500	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
REAL ESTATE FEES																
3107IOS IOS Application Fees	\$8,020	\$0		\$0		\$11		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
3165 Land Co Filing Fees	\$36,175	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
3169 Real Estate Reg Fees	\$26,750	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
4741 Real Estate Exam Fees	\$801,447	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$50,000		\$0		\$90,000
3178 Real Estate Accred Fees	\$112,750	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
3254 Real Estate Penalties	\$93,843	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
3190 A.B. 165, Real Estate Inspectors	\$62,320	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
TOTAL REAL ESTATE FEES	\$1,141,305	\$0		\$0		\$11		\$0		\$0		\$50,000		\$0		\$90,000
3066 Short Term Car Lease [8-22]	\$74,584,103	\$0		\$511,000		\$0		\$0		\$642,000		\$3,500,000		\$0		\$3,200,000
3103AC Athletic Commission Licenses/Fines	\$183,965	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$15,000		\$0		\$34,000
3150 Navigable Water Permit Fees [3-18]	\$65,000	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
3205 State Engineer Sales [4-18]	\$3,721,744	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$81,594		\$0		-\$36,812
3206 Supreme Court Fees	\$190,495	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$106		\$0		\$213
3115 Notice of Default Fee	\$355,350	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
3601 Professional Employer Organization Fee [9-22]	\$92,500	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
3271 Misc Fines/Forfeitures [5-18]	\$2,060,891	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
TOTAL FEES AND FINES	\$84,244,519	\$0		\$511,000		-\$24,762		\$0		\$642,000		\$3,620,704		\$0		\$3,261,347

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		AGENCY FORECAST	%	FISCAL FORECAST	%	BUDGET FORECAST	%	AGENCY FORECAST	%	FISCAL FORECAST	%	BUDGET FORECAST
USE OF MONEY AND PROP												
OTHER REPAYMENTS												
4403 Forestry Nurseries Fund Repayment (05-M27)	\$20,670	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
4408 Comp/Fac Repayment	\$13,032	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
4408 EITS Repayment - State Microwave Communications System [1-18]	\$266,914	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
4408 EITS Repayment - Cyber Security Resource Enhancement [2-19]	\$124,406											
4408 EITS Repayment - Wide-Area Network Upgrade [3-19]	\$223,808											
4408 EITS Repayment - Enterprise Cloud Application [1-22]	\$448,209	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
4408 EITS Repayment - Firewall Replacement [2-22]	\$677,637	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
4408 EITS Repayment - Content Management and Portal Platform [2-24]												
4409 Motor Pool Repay - LV	\$125,000	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
TOTAL OTHER REPAYMENTS	\$1,899,676	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
INTEREST INCOME												
3290 Treasurer	\$24,192,051	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
3291 Other	\$11,780	\$0		\$0		\$154,000		\$0		\$0		\$127,000
TOTAL INTEREST INCOME	\$24,203,830	\$0		\$0		\$154,000		\$0		\$0		\$127,000
TOTAL USE OF MONEY & PROP	\$26,103,506	\$0		\$0		\$181,444		\$0		\$0		\$127,000
OTHER REVENUE												
3059 Hoover Dam Revenue	\$324,405	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
MISC SALES AND REFUNDS												
3047 Expired Slot Machine Wagering Vouchers	\$16,506,340	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
3107 Misc Fees [3-18][9-22]	\$695,658	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
3109 Court Admin Assessments [21-16][6-18][7-20]	\$0											
3114 Court Administrative Assessment Fee	\$1,419,507	\$0		\$0		-\$786,355		\$0		\$0		-\$769,039
3168 Declare of Candidacy Filing Fee	\$58,241	\$0		\$10,000		\$0		\$0		\$9,917		\$0
3202 Fees & Writs of Garnishments	\$570	\$0		\$0		-\$100		\$0		-\$100		\$0
3220 Nevada Report Sales	\$1,215	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
3222 Excess Property Sales	\$12,878	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$341		\$353
3240 Sale of Trust Property	\$0											
3243 Insurance - Misc	\$391,988	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
3274 Misc Refunds	\$32,662	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
3276 Cost Recovery Plan [7-18][8-20][10-22]	\$9,079,171	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
TOTAL MISC SALES & REF	\$28,198,227	\$0		\$10,000		-\$786,455		\$0		-\$767,540		-\$768,685
3255 Unclaimed Property	\$56,059,921	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
TOTAL OTHER REVENUE	\$84,582,554	\$0		\$10,000		-\$786,455		\$0		-\$767,540		-\$768,685
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE: BEFORE TAX CREDITS	\$5,524,470,795	-\$11,309,451		\$3,127,700		-\$5,157,045		-\$8,780,920		\$2,100,000		-\$8,173,301
TOTAL COMMERCE TAX CREDITS	-\$47,846,881	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE: AFTER COMMERCE TAX CREDITS	\$5,476,623,914	-\$11,309,451		\$3,127,700		-\$5,157,045		-\$8,780,920		\$2,100,000		-\$8,173,301
TAX CREDIT PROGRAMS:												
FILM TRANSFERRABLE TAX CREDITS [TC-1]	-\$1,483,723											
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TRANSFERRABLE TAX CREDITS [TC-2]	\$0											
CATALYST ACCOUNT TRANSFERRABLE TAX CREDITS [TC-4]	-\$350,000											
NEVADA NEW MARKET JOBS ACT TAX CREDITS [TC-3]	-\$23,671,913											
EDUCATION CHOICE SCHOLARSHIP TAX CREDITS [TC-5]	-\$11,782,700	-\$600,000		-\$600,000		-\$600,000		\$1,490,000		\$1,490,000		\$1,490,000
COLLEGE SAVINGS PLAN TAX CREDITS [TC-6]	-\$473											
AFFORDABLE HOUSING TRANSFERRABLE TAX CREDITS [TC-7]	\$0											
TOTAL - TAX CREDIT PROGRAMS	-\$37,288,809	-\$600,000		-\$600,000		-\$600,000		\$1,490,000		\$1,490,000		\$1,490,000
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE: AFTER TAX CREDITS	\$5,439,335,105	-\$11,909,451		\$2,527,700		-\$5,757,045		-\$7,290,920		\$3,590,000		-\$6,683,301

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NOTES:

FY 2018: Note 1 represents legislative actions approved during the 2015 Legislative Session.

[1-18] Section 51 of S.B. 514 allows the Division of Enterprise Information Technology Services of the Department of Administration to use revenues from intergovernmental transfers to the State General Fund for the repayment of special appropriations that were made to the Division for the replacement of the state's microwave communications system. The legislatively approved repayment from the Division to the State General Fund is \$57,900 per year between FY 2018 and FY 2021, with increased repayments between FY 2022 and FY 2028.

FY 2018: Notes 2 through 7 represent legislative actions approved during the 2017 Legislative Session.

[2-18] A.B. 486 requires 25% of the proceeds from the portion of the Governmental Services Tax (GST) generated from the 10% depreciation schedule change, approved in S.B. 429 (2009), to be allocated to the State General Fund in FY 2018 and FY 2019, with the remaining 75% deposited in the State Highway Fund. Under A.B. 486, 100% of the additional revenue generated from the GST 10% depreciation schedule change is required to be deposited in the State Highway Fund beginning in FY 2020 and going forward permanently. Estimated to generate \$19,367,000 in FY 2018 and \$19,573,500 in FY 2019.

[3-18] S.B. 512 removes fees for the issuance of certain permits relating to the usage of piers, docks, buoys, or other facilities on navigable bodies of water in this state from NRS 322.120, and instead requires that the State Land Registrar of the Division of State Lands of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources establish these fees by regulation, effective July 1, 2017. The bill requires that the first \$65,000 of the proceeds from these permit fees be deposited in the State General Fund in each fiscal year, with any proceeds in excess of \$65,000 to be used by the State Land Registrar to carry out programs to preserve, protect, restore, and enhance the natural environment of the Lake Tahoe Basin.

Prior to the passage of S.B. 512, the proceeds from the navigable water permit fees permitted pursuant to NRS 322.120 were recorded as Miscellaneous Fee revenue. Beginning in FY 2018, the proceeds from these fees are accounted for separately under Navigable Water Permit Fees, resulting in a corresponding reduction to the forecast for Miscellaneous Fees of \$65,000 per fiscal year in FY 2018 and FY 2019.

[4-18] S.B. 514 requires that certain fees collected by the State Engineer of the Division of Water Resources of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources relating to services for the adjudication and appropriation of water be deposited in the State General Fund. Estimated to generate \$3,467,000 per year in FY 2018 and FY 2019.

[5-18] S.B. 515 requires that certain penalties received by the Securities Division of the Secretary of State's Office be deposited in the State General Fund, instead of the Secretary of State's Office's operating budget, effective July 1, 2017. Estimated to generate \$117,256 per fiscal year in FY 2018 and FY 2019.

[6-18] Estimated portion of the revenue generated from Court Administrative Assessment Fees to be deposited in the State General Fund (pursuant to subsection 9 of NRS 176.059), based on the legislatively approved projections and the authorized allocation for the Court Administrative Assessment Fee revenues (pursuant to subsection 8 of NRS 176.059) for FY 2018 and FY 2019. Estimated to generate \$1,328,228 in FY 2018 and \$1,080,780 in FY 2019.

[7-18] Adjustment to the Statewide Cost Allocation amount included in the Legislature Approved budget after the May 1, 2017, approval of the General Fund revenue forecast by the Economic Forum.

FY 2019: Notes 1 through 3 represent legislative actions approved during the 2017 Legislative Session.

[1-19] Senate Bill 415 (2017) required the submission of a question on the November 2018 General Election ballot seeking approval to amend the Sales and Use Tax Act of 1955 to provide an exemption from the State 2% sales and use tax for certain feminine hygiene products. This ballot question was approved by the voters and, therefore, the sales tax exemption for these products will be effective January 1, 2019, until December 31, 2028.

S.B. 415 also provides that if the ballot question is approved by the voters, identical exemptions for these products from the Local School Support Tax and other state and local taxes would become effective January 1, 2019, and would also expire on December 31, 2028. These exemptions will reduce the amount of the commission that is kept by the Department of Taxation and deposited in the State General Fund for collection of these taxes.

[2-19] Section 39 of A.B. 518 provides General Fund appropriations of \$497,625 in FY 2018 and \$306,690 in FY 2019 to the Division of Enterprise Information Technology Services of the Department of Administration to enhance the state's cyber security resources. The legislatively approved repayment of these appropriations is 25 percent of the amounts appropriated per year, beginning in FY 2019 (for the FY 2018 appropriation) and in FY 2020 (for the FY 2019 appropriation).

[3-19] Section 40 of A.B. 518 provides a General Fund appropriation of \$1,998,895 in FY 2018 to the Division of Enterprise Information Technology Services of the Department of Administration to increase the bandwidth and connectivity of the State's wide area network. The legislatively approved repayment of this appropriation is 25 percent of the amount appropriated per year, beginning in FY 2019.

FY 2020: Notes 1 through 8 represent legislative actions approved during the 2019 Legislative Session.

[1-20] A.B. 445 requires a marketplace facilitator, defined as a person who facilitates the sale of tangible personal property by a marketplace seller in the state of Nevada, to collect and remit sales and use taxes on certain sales that are facilitated on behalf of the marketplace seller, effective October 1, 2019. Estimated to generate \$16,459,000 in FY 2020 and \$21,945,000 in FY 2021 for the State 2% rate. This requirement is also estimated to increase collections for the General Fund Commissions by \$668,000 in FY 2020 (LSST: \$160,000; BCRT: \$72,000; SCCRT: \$252,000; PTT: \$184,000) and \$892,000 in FY 2021 (LSST: \$214,000; BCRT: \$96,000; SCCRT: \$336,000; PTT: \$246,000).

[2-20] S.B. 535 removes the requirement that an amount equal to \$2 per slot machine collected from quarterly restricted and non-restricted slot machine fees be allocated to the Account to Support Programs for the Prevention and Treatment of Problem Gambling. Estimated to generate \$1,303,100 in FY 2020 (Non-restricted: \$1,149,400; Restricted: \$153,700) and \$1,298,800 in FY 2021 (Non-restricted: \$1,143,900; Restricted: \$154,900).

[3-20] A.B. 535 increases the existing license fee on wholesale dealers of cigarettes, which is currently distributed between the State General Fund and local governments, and establishes new license fees for manufacturers, wholesale dealers of other tobacco products, and tobacco retailers. This bill requires all license fee proceeds to be retained by the Department of Taxation to administer and enforce the cigarette and OTP statutes. This action to require the license fees on wholesale dealers of cigarettes to be retained by the Department is estimated to reduce General Fund revenue by less than \$10,000 per year in FY 2020 and FY 2021; thus, no adjustment is made to the forecast.

[4-20] S.B. 551 permanently repeals the provisions requiring the Modified Business Tax (MBT) tax rates on nonfinancial institutions (MBT-NFI), financial institutions (MBT-FI), and mining companies (MBT-Mining) to be reduced by the Department of Taxation if actual collections from these taxes, in combination with collections from the Commerce Tax and Branch Bank Excise Tax and tax credits taken against the MBT, are more than 4% above the Economic Forum's May forecast in any even-numbered fiscal year.

As a result of the passage of this bill, the rates for the MBT-NFI, which was to be reduced to 1.378% for all taxable wages in excess of \$50,000 per calendar quarter, and the MBT-FI and MBT-Mining, which were to be reduced to 1.853% for all taxable wages, effective July 1, 2019, will remain at the current rates of 1.475% (for the MBT-NFI) and 2% (for the MBT-FI and MBT-Mining), on and after that date. Estimated to generate \$48,166,000 in FY 2020 (MBT-NFI: \$44,101,000; MBT-FI: \$2,335,000; MBT-Mining: \$1,730,000) and \$49,998,000 in FY 2021 (MBT-NFI: \$45,827,000; MBT-FI: \$2,420,000; MBT-Mining: \$1,751,000).

[5-20] S.B. 541 requires 25% of the proceeds from the portion of the Governmental Services Tax (GST) generated from the 10% depreciation schedule change, approved in S.B. 429 (2009), to be allocated to the State General Fund on a permanent basis, effective July 1, 2019. The remaining 75% portion of these proceeds are to be deposited in the State Highway Fund. Estimated to generate \$21,954,000 in FY 2020 and \$22,321,000 in FY 2021.

[6-20] S.B. 263 specifies that alternative nicotine products and vapor products, including e-cigarettes and their components, are subject to the 30 percent wholesale tax on other tobacco products, effective January 1, 2020. Estimated to generate \$3,699,000 in FY 2020 and \$7,931,000 in FY 2021.

[7-20] Estimated portion of the revenue generated from Court Administrative Assessment Fees to be deposited in the State General Fund (pursuant to subsection 9 of NRS 176.059), based on the legislatively approved projections and the authorized allocation for the Court Administrative Assessment Fee revenues (pursuant to subsection 8 of NRS 176.059) for FY 2020 and FY 2021. Estimated to generate \$351,220 in FY 2020 and \$270,166 in FY 2021.

[8-20] Adjustment to the Statewide Cost Allocation amount included in the Legislatively Approved budget after the May 1, 2019, approval of the General Fund revenue forecast by the Economic Forum.

TABLE 3
DIFFERENCE: AGENCY - FISCAL - BUDGET - NOVEMBER 29, 2022 VERSUS NOVEMBER 4, 2022 FORECASTS
FY 2023, FY 2024 and FY 2025

Technical Advisory Committee on Future State Revenues, November 29, 2022, Meeting - 11/28/2022 - 5:30 PM

G.L. NO.	FY 2022 ACTUAL	FISCAL YEAR 2023			FISCAL YEAR 2024			FISCAL YEAR 2025				
		AGENCY FORECAST	%	FISCAL FORECAST	%	BUDGET FORECAST	%	AGENCY FORECAST	%	FISCAL FORECAST	%	BUDGET FORECAST
FY 2021: Notes 1 through 3 represent legislative actions approved during the 31st Special Session (July 2020).												
[1-21]	S.B. 3 requires the advance payment on the net proceeds of minerals (NPM) tax in FY 2021 based on the estimated net proceeds for the current calendar year 2021. This additional NPM tax payment in FY 2021 is estimated to generate \$54,500,000 from the General Fund portion of the tax due on the estimated net proceeds for calendar year 2021 based on the consensus estimate prepared by the Department of Taxation, Budget Division, and the Fiscal Analysis Division. The provisions of S.B. 3 also apply to FY 2022 and FY 2023, but the NPM tax reverts back to the former method (tax due based on actual mining activity from the preceding calendar year) of taxing net proceeds on July 1, 2023.											
[2-21]	S.B. 3 requires 100% of the proceeds from the portion of the Governmental Services Tax (GST) generated from the 10% depreciation schedule change, approved in S.B. 429 (2009), to be allocated to the State General Fund in FY 2021 only. Beginning in FY 2022, the distribution reverts to 75% of the additional revenue generated from the GST 10% depreciation schedule change deposited in the State Highway Fund and 25% deposited in the State General Fund, as approved in S.B. 541 (2019). Estimated to generate an additional \$71,346,000 in FY 2021 for the State General Fund, based on the consensus estimate prepared by the Budget Division and the Fiscal Analysis Division.											
[3-21]	S.B. 3 requires the Department of Taxation to establish and conduct a tax amnesty program by which taxpayers may pay a fee, tax, or assessment required to be paid to the Department without incurring any penalties or interest that would otherwise be required as a result of the unpaid fee, tax, or assessment. This program is required to be conducted by the Department for a period of not more than 90 calendar days and must be concluded no later than June 30, 2021. Estimated to generate \$14,000,000 to the State General Fund and \$7,000,000 to the Distributive School Account (DSA) in FY 2021 based on the consensus estimate prepared by the Department of Taxation, Budget Division, and the Fiscal Analysis Division.											
FY 2022: Notes 1 and 2 represent legislative actions approved during the 2019 Legislative Session.												
[1-22]	Section 1 of A.B. 512 provides a General Fund appropriation of \$2,138,800 in FY 2020 to the Division of Enterprise Information Technology Services of the Department of Administration for the implementation of an enterprise cloud electronic mail and business productivity application. The legislatively approved repayment of this appropriation is 25 percent of the cost of the implementation of an enterprise cloud electronic mail and business productivity application per year, beginning in FY 2022.											
[2-22]	Section 2 of A.B. 512 provides a General Fund appropriation of \$4,186,202 in FY 2020 to the Division of Enterprise Information Technology Services of the Department of Administration for the replacement of firewalls. The legislatively approved repayment of this appropriation is 25 percent of the cost of the replacement of the firewalls per year, beginning in FY 2022.											
FY 2022: Notes 3 through 11 represent legislative actions approved during the 2021 Legislative Session.												
[3-22]	A.B. 495 imposes an annual tax on each business entity engaged in the business of extracting gold or silver in this State whose Nevada gross revenue in a taxable year exceeds \$20 million, effective July 1, 2021. The tax rate is 0.75% of all taxable revenue in excess of \$20 million, but not more than \$150 million; and 1.1% of all Nevada gross revenue in excess of \$150 million. The proceeds from this tax are to be deposited in the State General Fund in FY 2022 and FY 2023, but will be deposited in the State Education Fund as a dedicated state funding source for the benefit of K-12 education under the Pupil-Centered Funding Plan beginning in FY 2024. Estimated to generate \$83,802,000 in FY 2022 and \$80,996,000 in FY 2023.											
[4-22]	S.B. 440 provides an exemption from sales and use taxes on purchases of tangible personal property by members of the Nevada National Guard who are on active status and who are residents of this State and certain relatives of such members, if the purchase occurs on the date on which Nevada Day is observed or the immediately following Saturday or Sunday, between July 1, 2021, and June 30, 2031. The bill also revises the eligibility requirements for the current exemption that is authorized for members of the Nevada National Guard called into active service to provide that this exemption is available to these members and certain relatives, if the member has been called into active duty for a period of more than 30 days outside of the United States. The exemption is anticipated to reduce sales and use tax revenue for the state and local governments; however, an estimate of the potential reduction was not prepared.											
[5-22]	S.B. 367 provides an exemption from the Live Entertainment Tax for live entertainment that is provided by or entirely for the benefit of a governmental entity, effective upon passage and approval (June 4, 2021). Because this exemption is expected to provide a minimal reduction to LET revenues, no adjustment to the forecast was made.											
[6-22]	On May 13, 2021, the Nevada Supreme Court upheld a First Judicial District Court ruling that certain actions by the Legislature in Senate Bill 551 (2019) were unconstitutional, as that legislation was approved without the two-thirds majority in each house required in Article 4, Section 18 of the Nevada Constitution. As a result, the tax rates for the Modified Business Tax were reduced effective April 1, 2021 to the rates determined by the Department of Taxation on or before September 30, 2018, that were to become effective on July 1, 2019, pursuant to the provisions of NRS 360.203. The rate for the MBT-NFI was reduced from 1.475% to 1.378% for all taxable wages in excess of \$50,000 per calendar quarter and the rate for the MBT-FI and MBT-Mining was reduced from 2.0% to 1.853% on all quarterly taxable wages. The court ruling additionally requires the Department of Taxation to issue refunds for all MBT that was collected at the higher rates, between July 1, 2019, and March 31, 2021, based on the difference between the rate approved in S.B. 551 and the reduced rate determined by the Department in September 2018, as well as interest on the excess amount collected.											
The adjustments to the May 2021 Economic Forum forecast reflect the estimated combined negative impact for each fiscal year for the refund and interest attributable to FY 2020 and FY 2021 overpayments as allocated to FY 2021 and FY 2022 and the tax rate reduction for the fourth quarter of FY 2021 and all four quarters of FY 2022 and FY 2023. The estimated negative impact to total MBT collections attributable to the refund and interest on tax overpayments for FY 2020 and FY 2021 allocated to FY 2021 is \$75,575,000 (MBT-NFI: \$68,066,000, MBT-FI: \$4,647,000, MBT-Mining: \$2,862,000) and allocated to FY 2022 is \$4,717,000 (MBT-NFI: \$3,722,000, MBT-FI: \$943,000, MBT-Mining: \$52,000). The estimated negative impact to total MBT collections attributable to the reduction in the tax rates for FY 2021 is \$12,128,000 (MBT-NFI: \$10,917,000, MBT-FI: \$785,000, MBT-Mining: \$426,000), for FY 2022 is \$50,573,000 (MBT-NFI: \$45,445,000, MBT-FI: \$3,386,000, MBT-Mining: \$1,742,000), and for FY 2023 is \$53,659,000 (MBT-NFI: \$48,238,000, MBT-FI: \$3,637,000, MBT-Mining: \$1,784,000). The estimates for the refund and interest are based on information provided by the Department of Taxation, based on an analysis of actual taxpayer accounts, regarding the potential total refund and interest amounts for the four quarters of FY 2020 and the three quarters of FY 2021 and the actual refund and interest amounts issued for each fiscal year in FY 2021 by each component of the MBT.												
[7-22]	S.B. 9 provides an exemption from licensure for investment advisers to certain qualifying private funds, effective July 1, 2022, if: (1) the investment adviser solely advises one or more qualifying private funds; (2) the investment adviser is not required to register with the Securities and Exchange Commission; (3) neither the investment adviser nor any of its advisory affiliates have engaged in certain bad acts; (4) the investment adviser files certain reports with the Administrator, who is the Deputy of Securities appointed by the Secretary of State; and (5) the investment adviser pays a fee prescribed by the Administrator. Estimated to reduce revenue by \$12,000 in FY 2023.											
[8-22]	S.B. 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. Estimated to generate \$750,000 in FY 2022 and \$1,000,000 in FY 2023.											
[9-22]	The proceeds from the licensure of certain professional employer organizations (employee leasing companies), which were being retained by the Division of Industrial Relations in the Department of Business and Industry, were going to be deposited in the State General Fund beginning on July 1, 2021. The Economic Forum May 4, 2021, forecast accounted for this action by including an estimate of \$103,500 in G.L. 3107. Senate Bill 55 transfers the duties for regulating and licensing professional employer organizations from the Division to the Labor Commissioner, effective July 1, 2021. It was determined after the passage of S.B. 55 that the Labor Commissioner will post the revenues from the licensing fees in G.L. 3601, not G.L. 3107. Thus, a new line for G.L. 3601 – Professional Employer Organization Fee is added to the table and \$103,500 is transferred from the forecast for G.L. 3107 to this new G.L., resulting in a net zero change to the Economic Forum May 4, 2021, forecast.											
[10-22]	Adjustment to the Statewide Cost Allocation amount included in the Legislatively Approved budget after the May 4, 2021, approval of the General Fund revenue forecast by the Economic Forum.											
[11-22]	A.B. 445 requires the State Controller, as soon as practicable after the close of FY 2021, to transfer \$1,000,000 from the Abandoned Property Trust Account (Unclaimed Property) to the Grant Matching Account for the purpose of providing grants or satisfying matching requirements for nongovernmental organizational grants by the Office of Federal Assistance in the Office of the Governor. For FY 2023 and all subsequent years, the first \$1.0 million of revenue from Unclaimed Property that is generated after the required transfer of the first \$7.6 million to the Millennium Scholarship Trust Fund must be transferred to the Grant Matching Account. The actions in A.B. 445, therefore, reduce the forecast for this revenue source by \$1.0 million per year in FY 2022, FY 2023, and all future fiscal years.											
FY 2024: Notes 1 and 2 represent legislative actions approved during the 2021 Legislative Session.												
[1-24]	A.B. 495 provides that, beginning in FY 2024, the portion of the Net Proceeds of Minerals Tax currently deposited in the State General Fund be instead deposited in the State Education Fund as a dedicated state funding source for the benefit of K-12 education under the Pupil-Centered Funding Plan. This action does not affect the Economic Forum's forecast for FY 2022 or FY 2023.											
[2-24]	S.B. 426 provides a General Fund appropriation of \$1,784,500 to the Division of Enterprise Information Technology Services of the Department of Administration for the replacement of the content management and portal platform. The legislatively approved annual repayment of this appropriation is 25 percent of the cost of the replacement of the content management and portal platform per year, beginning in FY 2024.											

TABLE 3
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FY 2023, FY 2024 and FY 2025

Technical Advisory Committee on Future State Revenues, November 29, 2022, Meeting - 11/28/2022 - 5:30 PM

G.L. NO.	FY 2022 ACTUAL	FISCAL YEAR 2023						FISCAL YEAR 2024						FISCAL YEAR 2025					
		AGENCY FORECAST	%	FISCAL FORECAST	%	BUDGET FORECAST	%	AGENCY FORECAST	%	FISCAL FORECAST	%	BUDGET FORECAST	%	AGENCY FORECAST	%	FISCAL FORECAST	%	BUDGET FORECAST	%

TAX CREDIT PROGRAMS APPROVED BY THE LEGISLATURE

- [TC-1] Pursuant to S.B. 165 (2013), the Governor's Office of Economic Development (GOED) could issue up to \$20 million per fiscal year for a total of \$80 million for the four-year pilot program in transferable tax credits that may be used against the Modified Business Tax, Insurance Premium Tax, and Gaming Percentage Fee Tax. The provisions of the film tax credit program were amended in S.B. 1 (28th Special Session (2014)) to reduce the total amount of the tax credits that may be approved by GOED to a total of \$10 million.
- Pursuant to A.B. 492 (2017), a total of \$10 million per year in film tax credits may be awarded by GOED beginning in FY 2018, in addition to any remaining amounts from S.B. 1 of the 28th Special Session (2014). Any portion of the \$10 million per fiscal year that is not approved by GOED may be carried forward and made available during the next or any future fiscal year. The forecasts for FY 2021, FY 2022, and FY 2023 are based on information provided by the Nevada Film Office of GOED.
- [TC-2] Pursuant to S.B. 1 (28th Special Session (2014)), for certain qualifying projects, the Governor's Office of Economic Development (GOED) is required to issue transferable tax credits that may be used against the Modified Business Tax, Insurance Premium Tax, and the Gaming Percentage Fee Tax. The amount of transferable tax credits are equal to \$12,500 for each qualified employee employed by the participants in the project, to a maximum of 6,000 employees, plus 5 percent of the first \$1 billion of new capital investment in the State made collectively by the participants in the qualifying project, plus an additional 2.8 percent of the next \$2.5 billion in new capital investment in the State made collectively by the participants in the project. The amount of credits approved by GOED may not exceed \$45 million per fiscal year (though any unissued credits may be issued in subsequent fiscal years), and GOED may not issue total credits in excess of \$195 million. The forecast is \$0 per fiscal year for FY 2021, FY 2022, and FY 2023, because the entirety of the \$195 million in transferable tax credits that could be authorized pursuant to S.B. 1 have been awarded and used.
- Pursuant to S.B. 1 (29th Special Session (2015)), for certain qualifying projects, the Governor's Office of Economic Development (GOED) is required to issue transferable tax credits that may be used against the Modified Business Tax, Insurance Premium Tax, and the Gaming Percentage Fee Tax. The amount of transferable tax credits are equal to \$9,500 for each qualified employee employed by the participants in the project, to a maximum of 4,000 employees. The amount of credits approved by GOED may not exceed \$7.6 million per fiscal year (though any unissued credits may be issued in subsequent fiscal years), and GOED may not issue total credits in excess of \$38 million. Because there are currently no eligible projects under this program, the forecast for these tax credits is \$0 per fiscal year for FY 2021, FY 2022, and FY 2023.
- [TC-3] Pursuant to S.B. 357 (2013), the Nevada New Markets Jobs Act allows insurance companies to receive a credit against the tax imposed on insurance premiums in exchange for making qualified equity investments in community development entities, particularly those that are local and minority-owned. A total of \$200 million in qualified equity investments may be certified by the Department of Business and Industry. In exchange for making the qualified equity investment, insurance companies are entitled to receive a credit against the Insurance Premium Tax in an amount equal to 58 percent of the total qualified equity investment that is certified by the Department. The credits, which were allowed to be taken by insurance companies beginning in the third quarter of FY 2015 under the provisions of S.B. 357, may be taken in increments beginning on the second anniversary date of the original investment, as follows:
- 2 years after the investment is made: 12%; 3 years after the investment is made: 12%; 4 years after the investment is made: 12%; 5 years after the investment is made: 11%; and 6 years after the investment is made: 11%.
- Pursuant to A.B. 446 (2019), an additional \$200 million in qualified equity investments may be certified by the Department of Business and Industry, effective July 1, 2019, with a total of \$116 million of credits that may be taken based on the increment percentages originally approved in S.B. 357 (2013). However, pursuant to A.B. 446, no credits may be taken against the Insurance Premium Tax before July 1, 2021 (FY 2022).
- The amounts shown reflect estimates of the amount of tax credits that will be taken in each fiscal year based on information provided by the Department of Business and Industry and the Department of Taxation during the 2021 Session.
- [TC-4] S.B. 507 (2015) authorizes the Governor's Office of Economic Development (GOED) to approve transferable tax credits that may be used against the Modified Business Tax, Insurance Premium Tax, and Gaming Percentage Fee Tax to new or expanding businesses to promote the economic development of Nevada. As approved in S.B. 507, the total amount of transferable tax credits that may be issued is \$500,000 in FY 2016, \$2,000,000 in FY 2017, and \$5,000,000 for FY 2018 and each fiscal year thereafter. The amounts shown are the estimate based on the maximum amount that can be issued in each fiscal year.
- A.B. 1 of the 29th Special Session (2015) reduced the total amount of transferable tax credits that may be issued by GOED to zero in FY 2016, \$1 million in FY 2017, \$2 million per year in FY 2018 and FY 2019, and \$3 million in FY 2020. For FY 2021 and future fiscal years, the amount of credits that may be issued by GOED remains at \$5 million per year. The forecasts for FY 2021, FY 2022, and FY 2023 are based on information provided by GOED.
- [TC-5] A.B. 165 (2015) allows taxpayers who make donations of money to certain scholarship organizations to receive a dollar-for-dollar credit against the taxpayer's liability for the Modified Business Tax (MBT). The total amount of credits that may be approved by the Department of Taxation (Department) is \$5 million in FY 2016, \$5.5 million in FY 2017, and 110 percent of the total amount of credits authorized in the previous year, for all subsequent fiscal years. The amounts shown reflect the estimate based on the assumption that the total amount authorized for each fiscal year will be donated to a qualified scholarship organization and taken as credits against the MBT.
- S.B. 555 (2017) authorized an additional \$20 million in credits against the MBT under this program in Fiscal Year 2018 beyond those that were authorized in FY 2018 based on the provisions of A.B. 165 (2015). Any amount of the \$20 million in credits that is not approved by the Department may be issued in future fiscal years. The forecast for FY 2019 is based on the amount of this \$20 million that was awarded in FY 2018, but not used against the MBT in that fiscal year, plus the maximum amount of annual credits allowed based on the statutory formula adopted in A.B. 165 (2015). The forecasts for FY 2020 and FY 2021 are based on the maximum amount of annual credits allowed based on the statutory formula in A.B. 165 only.
- A.B. 458 (2019) permanently eliminated the 10 percent increase in the amount of credits that may be authorized in each year, capping the total amount that may be authorized in each year at \$6,655,000 beginning in FY 2020. The bill additionally clarified that the \$6,655,000 limit per year applies to the combined credits that may be taken under both chapters of the MBT (Chapters 363A and 363B), rather than as a separate limit for each chapter.
- S.B. 551 (2019) authorized an additional \$4,745,000 in credits against the MBT (Chapters 363A and 363B combined) under this program per year in FY 2020 and FY 2021 beyond those that were authorized in those years based on the provisions of A.B. 458 (2019). Any amount of the \$4,745,000 in credits that is not approved by the Department in each fiscal year may be issued in future fiscal years.
- A.B. 495 (2021) authorized an additional \$4,745,000 in credits against the MBT (Chapters 363A and 363B combined) under this program per year in FY 2022 beyond those that are authorized in that year based on the provisions of A.B. 458 (2019). Any amount of the \$4,745,000 in credits that is not approved by the Department in FY 2022 may be issued in future fiscal years. The forecast for FY 2022 is based on the maximum amount of \$6,655,000 allowed pursuant to A.B. 458 (2019) plus the additional \$4,745,000 per year authorized under A.B. 458 (2019) that are expected to be taken in this fiscal year. Although the provisions of A.B. 495 (2021) authorized an additional \$4,745,000 in credits in FY 2022, the Fiscal Analysis Division has increased the amount of credits that will be taken by \$4,745,000 in FY 2023, because of the timing on when these credits are anticipated to be awarded and used.
- [TC-6] S.B. 412 (2015) provides a tax credit against the Modified Business Tax (MBT) to certain employers who match the contribution of an employee to one of the college savings plans offered through the Nevada Higher Education Prepaid Tuition Program and the Nevada College Savings Program authorized under existing law. The amount of the tax credit is equal to 25 percent of the matching contribution, not to exceed \$500 per contributing employee per year, and any unused credits may be carried forward for 5 years. The provisions relating to the Nevada College Savings Program are effective January 1, 2016, and the Higher Education Prepaid Tuition Program are effective July 1, 2016. The amounts shown are estimates based on information provided by the Treasurer's Office on enrollment and contributions for the college savings plans.
- [TC-7] S.B. 448 (2019) authorizes the Housing Division of the Department of Business and Industry (Division) to approve a total of \$40 million of transferable tax credits that may be used against the Modified Business Tax, Insurance Premium Tax, and Gaming Percentage Fee Tax. Under the provisions of S.B. 448, the Division may award up to \$10 million in transferable tax credits per year to persons who develop affordable housing projects in Nevada over the four years of the pilot program, but may award an additional \$3 million in credits in any fiscal year if the issuance of the credits is necessary for the development of additional affordable housing projects in the state. If the Division approves any credits in excess of \$10 million in a fiscal year, the amount to be awarded in the next fiscal year must be reduced by the amount in excess of \$10 million that was issued in the previous fiscal year. If the Division does not issue all of the \$10 million in credits authorized in a fiscal year, that amount is carried forward and may be issued in a subsequent fiscal year.
- S.B. 284 (2021) made several changes to this tax credit program, including revising the procedure for the issuance of transferable tax credits so that transferable tax credits are issued before, rather than after, the project is completed; removing the 4-year sunset provisions originally established by S.B. 448 (2019), making the program permanent; and clarifying that the maximum amount of tax credits that may be issued under the program remains at \$40 million as established in S.B. 448 (2019). These changes to the program do not affect the forecasts approved by the Economic Forum for this tax credit program for FY 2021, FY 2022, or FY 2023, which are based on information provided by the Division.