

TABLE 3 - DIFFERENCE
DIFFERENCE: AGENCY - FISCAL - BUDGET - DECEMBER 3, 2020 VERSUS NOVEMBER 10, 2020 FORECASTS
FY 2021, FY 2022 and FY 2023

Economic Forum December 3, 2020, Meeting - 11/24/20 - 7:30 AM

G.L. NO.	FY 2020 ACTUAL	FISCAL YEAR 2021: DECEMBER 3 VERSUS NOVEMBER 10				FISCAL YEAR 2022: DECEMBER 3 VERSUS NOVEMBER 10				FISCAL YEAR 2023: DECEMBER 3 VERSUS NOVEMBER 10									
		AGENCY FORECAST	%	FISCAL FORECAST	%	BUDGET FORECAST	%	AGENCY FORECAST	%	FISCAL FORECAST	%	BUDGET FORECAST	%	AGENCY FORECAST	%	FISCAL FORECAST	%	BUDGET FORECAST	%
TAXES																			
MINING TAX																			
3064	Net Proceeds of Minerals [2-16][3-16][1-21]	\$57,157,296	\$0	\$0	\$717,092	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3245	Centrally Assessed Penalties	\$1,684																	
	TOTAL MINING TAXES AND FEES	\$57,158,980	\$0	\$0	\$717,092	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
SALES AND USE																			
3001	Sales & Use Tax [1-19][1-20]	\$1,214,701,336																	
3002	State Share - LSST [4-16][1-19][1-20]	\$11,770,188																	
3003	State Share - BCCRT [1-19][1-20]	\$5,254,882																	
3004	State Share - SCCRT [1-19][1-20]	\$18,387,225																	
3005	State Share - PTT [1-19][1-20]	\$13,825,825																	
	TOTAL SALES AND USE	\$1,263,939,457	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
GAMING - STATE																			
3041	Percent Fees - Gross Revenue: <u>Before Tax Credits</u>	\$619,269,825																	
	<u>Tax Credit Programs:</u>																		
	Film Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-1]	-\$337,637																	
	Economic Development Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-2]	-\$21,912,501																	
	Catalyst Account Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-4]	-\$300,000																	
	Affordable Housing Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-7]																		
	Total - Tax Credit Programs	-\$22,550,138	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Percent Fees - Gross Revenue: <u>After Tax Credits</u>	\$596,719,687	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3032	Pari-mutuel Tax	\$3,379																	
3181	Racing Fees	\$9,286																	
3247	Racing Fines/Forfeitures	\$0																	
3042	Gaming Penalties	\$176,184	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3043	Flat Fees-Restricted Slots [2-20]	\$8,073,138	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3044	Non-Restricted Slots [2-20]	\$10,223,380	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3045	Quarterly Fees-Games	\$5,439,293	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3046	Advance License Fees	\$1,173,154	\$1,215,537	\$1,215,000	\$1,215,537	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3048	Slot Machine Route Operator	\$32,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3049	Gaming Info Systems Annual	\$42,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3028	Interactive Gaming Fee - Operator	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3029	Interactive Gaming Fee - Service Provider	\$13,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3030	Interactive Gaming Fee - Manufacturer	\$75,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3033	Equip Mfg. License	\$286,510	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3034	Race Wire License	\$5,059	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3035	Annual Fees on Games	\$132,153	-\$8,286	-\$8,300	-\$8,286	-\$3,950	-\$3,900	-\$3,950	-\$4,386	-\$4,400	-\$4,386	-\$4,386	-\$4,400	-\$4,386	-\$4,400	-\$4,386	-\$4,386	-\$4,386	-\$4,386
	TOTAL GAMING - STATE: BEFORE TAX CREDITS	\$645,453,361	\$1,207,251	\$1,206,700	\$1,207,251	-\$3,950	-\$3,900	-\$3,950	-\$4,386	-\$4,400	-\$4,386	-\$4,386	-\$4,400	-\$4,386	-\$4,400	-\$4,386	-\$4,386	-\$4,386	-\$4,386
	<u>Tax Credit Programs</u>	<u>-\$22,550,138</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
	TOTAL GAMING - STATE: AFTER TAX CREDITS	\$622,903,223	\$1,207,251	\$1,206,700	\$1,207,251	-\$3,950	-\$3,900	-\$3,950	-\$4,386	-\$4,400	-\$4,386	-\$4,386	-\$4,400	-\$4,386	-\$4,400	-\$4,386	-\$4,386	-\$4,386	-\$4,386
LIVE ENTERTAINMENT TAX (LET)																			
3031G	Live Entertainment Tax-Gaming [5-16]	\$72,175,787																	
3031NG	Live Entertainment Tax-Nongaming [5-16]	\$19,159,947																	
	TOTAL LET	\$91,335,734	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
COMMERCE TAX																			
3072	Commerce Tax [6-16]	\$204,983,790																	
TRANSPORTATION CONNECTION EXCISE TAX																			
3073	Transportation Connection Excise Tax [7-16]	\$19,868,720	\$0	\$92,000	-\$2,067,290	\$0	\$986,000	-\$1,859,981	\$0	\$4,635,000	-\$263,910	\$0	\$4,635,000	-\$263,910	\$0	\$4,635,000	-\$263,910	\$0	\$4,635,000
CIGARETTE TAX																			
3052	Cigarette Tax [8-16][3-20]	\$156,694,742	\$16,600	\$0	\$6,207,820	\$4,675,300	\$0	\$3,500,780	\$11,377,000	\$0	\$3,323,030	\$156,694,742	\$16,600	\$0	\$6,207,820	\$4,675,300	\$0	\$3,500,780	\$11,377,000

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		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> [1-16]	\$458,514,238										
Tax Credit Programs:												
	Film Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-1]	\$0										
	Economic Development Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-2]	\$0										
	Catalyst Account Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-4]	\$0										
	Nevada New Markets Job Act Tax Credits [TC-3]	-\$7,775,281										
	Affordable Housing Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-7]											
	Total - Tax Credit Programs	-\$7,775,281	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Insurance Premium Tax: <u>After Tax Credit Programs</u>	\$450,738,957	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3062	Insurance Retaliatory Tax	\$378,126	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
3067	Captive Insurer Premium Tax	\$1,244,273	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	TOTAL INSURANCE TAXES: <u>BEFORE TAX CREDITS</u>	\$460,136,638	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
	TAX CREDIT PROGRAMS	-\$7,775,281	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	TOTAL INSURANCE TAXES: <u>AFTER TAX CREDITS</u>	\$452,361,356	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
REAL PROPERTY TRANSFER TAX (RPTT)												
3055	Real Property Transfer Tax	\$100,266,873										
GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES TAX (GST)												
3051	Governmental Services Tax [14-16][2-18][5-20][2-21]	\$21,307,879	\$0	\$377,000	\$2,021,720	\$0	\$116,000	\$649,550	\$0	\$119,000	\$679,340	
OTHER TAXES												
3113	Business License Fee [15-16]	\$103,062,659	\$12,691,120	\$0	\$0	\$6,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$11,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
3050	Liquor Tax	\$42,312,940	-\$2,000,000	\$0	-\$2,114,246	-\$2,000,000	\$0	-\$3,216,742	\$0	\$0	-\$2,782,509	
3053	Other Tobacco Tax [6-20]	\$23,200,047	\$3,000,000	-\$740,000	\$0	\$2,000,000	-\$715,000	\$0	\$1,000,000	-\$751,000	\$0	
4862	HECC Transfer	\$5,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
3068	Branch Bank Excise Tax	\$2,608,720	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Tax Amnesty [3-21]	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	TOTAL TAXES: <u>BEFORE TAX CREDITS</u>	\$3,902,074,250	\$14,954,971	\$935,700	\$5,972,347	\$10,711,350	\$383,100	-\$930,342	\$23,412,614	\$3,998,600	\$951,565	
	TOTAL COMMERCE TAX CREDITS [13-16]	-\$50,840,616										
	TOTAL TAXES: <u>AFTER COMMERCE TAX CREDITS</u>	\$3,851,233,634	\$14,954,971	\$935,700	\$5,972,347	\$10,711,350	\$383,100	-\$930,342	\$23,412,614	\$3,998,600	\$951,565	
Tax Credit Programs:												
	Film Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-1]	-\$337,637	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Economic Development Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-2]	-\$21,912,501										
	Catalyst Account Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-4]	-\$300,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Nevada New Markets Job Act Tax Credits [TC-3]	-\$7,775,281	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Education Choice Scholarship Tax Credits [TC-5]	-\$11,299,828	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	College Savings Plan Tax Credits [TC-6]	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Affordable Housing Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-7]	\$0										
	Total - Tax Credit Programs	-\$41,625,247	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	TOTAL TAXES: <u>AFTER TAX CREDITS</u>	\$3,809,608,386	\$14,954,971	\$935,700	\$5,972,347	\$10,711,350	\$383,100	-\$930,342	\$23,412,614	\$3,998,600	\$951,565	

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		AGENCY FORECAST	%	FISCAL FORECAST	%	BUDGET FORECAST	%	AGENCY FORECAST	%	FISCAL FORECAST	%	BUDGET FORECAST	%
LICENSES													
3101 Insurance Licenses	\$23,569,572	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3120 Marriage License	\$267,159	\$0		\$0		\$60,000		\$0		\$0		\$0	
SECRETARY OF STATE													
3105 UCC	\$3,057,329	\$242,671		\$0		\$0		-\$649,752		\$0		-\$649,752	
3129 Notary Fees	\$464,366	\$0		\$0		\$25,750		\$0		\$110		\$0	
3130 Commercial Recordings [16-16]	\$72,629,712	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$2,000,000	
3131 Video Service Franchise	\$2,950	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3121 Domestic Partnership Registry Fee	\$33,998	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3152 Securities	\$30,131,586	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
TOTAL SECRETARY OF STATE													
	\$106,319,941	\$242,671		\$0		\$25,750		-\$649,752		\$110		\$1,350,248	
3172 Private School Licenses	\$194,318	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3173 Private Employment Agency	\$19,700	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
REAL ESTATE													
3161 Real Estate License [17-16]	\$2,533,241	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3162 Real Estate Fees	\$1,650	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
TOTAL REAL ESTATE													
	\$2,534,891	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3102 Athletic Commission Fees [18-16]	\$4,021,180	-\$100,500		-\$100,500		-\$100,500		\$0		\$0		\$0	
TOTAL LICENSES													
	\$136,926,762	\$142,171		-\$100,500		-\$14,750		-\$649,752		\$110		\$1,350,248	
FEES AND FINES													
3203 Divorce Fees	\$144,113	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3204 Civil Action Fees	\$1,226,220	\$0		\$0		\$100,000		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3242 Insurance Fines	\$390,033	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3242LC Investigative Costs Recovery - Labor Commission	\$18,000	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3103MD Medical Plan Discount Reg. Fees	\$0												
REAL ESTATE FEES													
3107IOS IOS Application Fees	\$6,600	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3165 Land Co Filing Fees [19-16]	\$19,400	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3169 Real Estate Reg Fees	\$14,450	\$0		\$0		\$5,000		\$0		\$0		\$0	
4741 Real Estate Exam Fees	\$442,139	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3178 Real Estate Accred Fees	\$100,475	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3254 Real Estate Penalties	\$83,050	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3190 A.B. 165, Real Estate Inspectors	\$62,730	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
TOTAL REAL ESTATE FEES													
	\$728,844	\$0		\$0		\$5,000		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3066 Short Term Car Lease	\$45,208,997	\$0		\$14,962,000		\$0		\$13,038,000		\$0		\$5,249,000	
3103AC Athletic Commission Licenses/Fines	\$135,750	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3150 Navigable Water Permit Fees [3-18]	\$65,000	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3205 State Engineer Sales [4-18]	\$3,731,855	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3206 Supreme Court Fees	\$205,770	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
3115 Notice of Default Fee	\$487,642	\$0		\$50,000		-\$495,000		\$0		\$0		\$200,000	
3271 Misc Fines/Forfeitures [5-18]	\$1,671,151	\$102,850		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
TOTAL FEES AND FINES													
	\$54,013,376	\$102,850		\$15,012,000		-\$390,000		\$13,038,000		\$0		\$5,449,000	

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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 Comms System [1-18]	\$57,900	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
4408 EITS Repayment - Cyber Security Enhancement [2-18]	\$201,079	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
4408 EITS Repayment - Wide-Area Network Upgrade [3-19]	\$499,724	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
4408 EITS Repayment - Enterprise Cloud Application [1-22]								\$0		\$0		\$0
4408 EITS Repayment - Firewall Replacement [2-22]								\$0		\$0		\$0
4409 Motor Pool Repay - LV	\$125,000	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
TOTAL OTHER REPAYMENTS	\$917,405	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
INTEREST INCOME												
3290 Treasurer	\$20,026,728	\$1,591,300		\$1,591,000		\$1,591,300		\$202,775		\$203,000		\$202,775
3291 Other	\$177,821	\$0		\$0		-\$30,000		\$0		\$0		\$0
TOTAL INTEREST INCOME	\$20,204,550	\$1,591,300		\$1,591,000		\$1,561,300		\$202,775		\$203,000		\$202,775
TOTAL USE OF MONEY & PROP	\$21,121,955	\$1,591,300		\$1,591,000		\$1,561,300		\$202,775		\$203,000		\$202,775
OTHER REVENUE												
3059 Hoover Dam Revenue	\$300,000	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
MISC SALES AND REFUNDS												
4794 GST Commissions and Penalties / DMV [10-12][11-14][20-16]												
3047 Expired Slot Machine Wagering Vouchers	\$10,821,026	\$724,850		\$725,000		\$724,850		\$0		\$0		\$0
3107 Misc Fees [3-18]	\$410,057	\$0		\$0		\$410,057		\$0		\$0		\$0
3109 Court Admin Assessments [21-16][6-18][7-20]	\$0											
3114 Court Administrative Assessment Fee	\$1,831,501	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
3168 Declare of Candidacy Filing Fee	\$20,405	\$0		\$0		-\$11,000		\$0		\$9,000		\$0
3202 Fees & Writs of Garnishments	\$1,295	\$0		\$0		-\$1,000		\$0		\$0		\$0
3220 Nevada Report Sales	\$3,450	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
3222 Excess Property Sales	\$6,446	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
3240 Sale of Trust Property	\$573	\$0		\$0		-\$900		\$0		\$0		\$0
3243 Insurance - Misc	\$364,448	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
3274 Misc Refunds	\$30,139	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
3276 Cost Recovery Plan [7-18][8-20]	\$10,588,533	\$0		\$0		\$0		-\$774,638		-\$774,638		-\$774,638
TOTAL MISC SALES & REF	\$24,077,873	\$724,850		\$725,000		\$711,950		-\$774,638		-\$774,638		-\$765,638
3255 Unclaimed Property	\$31,198,989	\$0		\$690,000		\$0		\$690,000		\$0		\$690,000
TOTAL OTHER REVENUE	\$55,576,862	\$724,850		\$1,415,000		\$711,950		-\$774,638		-\$84,638		-\$765,638
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE: BEFORE TAX CREDITS	\$4,169,713,203	\$17,516,142		\$18,853,200		\$7,840,847		\$9,489,735		\$13,539,462		-\$1,493,095
TOTAL COMMERCE TAX CREDITS [13-16]	-\$50,840,616											
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE: AFTER COMMERCE TAX CREDITS	\$4,118,872,587	\$17,516,142		\$18,853,200		\$7,840,847		\$9,489,735		\$13,539,462		-\$1,493,095
TAX CREDIT PROGRAMS:												
FILM TRANSFERRABLE TAX CREDITS [TC-1]	-\$337,637	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TRANSFERRABLE TAX CREDITS [TC-2]	-\$21,912,501											
CATALYST ACCOUNT TRANSFERRABLE TAX CREDITS [TC-4]	-\$300,000	\$0		\$0		\$0						
NEVADA NEW MARKET JOBS ACT TAX CREDITS [TC-3]	-\$7,775,281	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
EDUCATION CHOICE SCHOLARSHIP TAX CREDITS [TC-5]	-\$11,299,828	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
COLLEGE SAVINGS PLAN TAX CREDITS [TC-6]	\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
AFFORDABLE HOUSING TRANSFERRABLE TAX CREDITS [TC-7]	\$0							\$0		\$0		\$0
TOTAL - TAX CREDIT PROGRAMS	-\$41,625,247	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE: AFTER TAX CREDITS	\$4,077,247,340	\$17,516,142		\$18,853,200		\$7,840,847		\$9,489,735		\$13,539,462		-\$1,493,095

TABLE 3 - DIFFERENCE

DIFFERENCE: AGENCY - FISCAL - BUDGET - DECEMBER 3, 2020 VERSUS NOVEMBER 10, 2020 FORECASTS

FY 2021, FY 2022 and FY 2023

Economic Forum December 3, 2020, Meeting - 11/24/20 - 7:30 AM

G.L. NO.	FY 2020 ACTUAL	FISCAL YEAR 2021: DECEMBER 3 VERSUS NOVEMBER 10				FISCAL YEAR 2022: DECEMBER 3 VERSUS NOVEMBER 10				FISCAL YEAR 2023: DECEMBER 3 VERSUS NOVEMBER 10			
		AGENCY FORECAST	%	FISCAL FORECAST	%	BUDGET FORECAST	%	AGENCY FORECAST	%	FISCAL FORECAST	%	BUDGET FORECAST	%

NOTES:

- FY 2016: Note 1 represents legislative actions approved during the 28th Special Session in September 2014.**
- [1-16] Assembly Bill 3 (28th S.S.) limits the amount of the home office credit that may be taken against the Insurance Premium Tax to an annual limit of \$5 million, effective January 1, 2016. The home office credit is eliminated pursuant to this bill, effective January 1, 2021.
- FY 2016: Notes 2 through 21 represent legislative actions approved during the 2015 Legislative Session.**
- [2-16] S.B. 483 extends the June 30, 2015, sunset (approved in S.B. 475 (2013)) by one year to June 30, 2016, on the Net Proceeds of Minerals (NPM) tax, which continues the payment of taxes in the current fiscal year based on the estimated net proceeds for the current calendar year with a true-up against actual net proceeds for the calendar year in the next fiscal year. The one-year extension of the sunset is estimated to yield \$34,642,000 in FY 2016. There is no estimated tax payment in FY 2017 with the one-year extension of the prepayment of NPM taxes.
- [3-16] S.B. 483 extends the June 30, 2015, sunset (approved in S.B. 475 (2013)) by one-year to June 30, 2016, that eliminates health and industrial insurance deductions allowed against gross proceeds to determine net proceeds for the purpose of calculating the Net Proceeds of Minerals (NPM) tax liability. These deduction changes are effective for the NPM tax payments due in FY 2016. The health and industrial insurance deduction changes are estimated to generate \$4,221,000 in additional revenue in FY 2016.
- [4-16] S.B. 483 makes the 0.35% increase in the Local School Support Tax (LSST) permanent. The 0.35% increase generates additional revenue from the 0.75% General Fund Commission assessed against LSST proceeds before distribution to school districts in each county, which is estimated to generate \$1,387,300 in FY 2016 and \$1,463,400 in FY 2017.
- [5-16] S.B. 266 makes changes to the structure of the tax base and tax rate for the Live Entertainment Tax (LET) in NRS Chapter 368A that is administered by the Gaming Control Board for live entertainment at licensed gaming establishments and the Department of Taxation for live entertainment provided at non-gaming establishments. Under existing law, the tax rate is 10% of the admission charge and amounts paid for food, refreshments, and merchandise, if the live entertainment is provided at a facility with a maximum occupancy of less than 7,500 persons, and 5% of the admission charge only, if the live entertainment is provided at a facility with a maximum occupancy equal to or greater than 7,500 persons. S.B. 266 removes the occupancy threshold and establishes a single 9% tax rate on the admission charge to the facility only. The tax rate does not apply to amounts paid for food, refreshments, and merchandise unless that is the consideration required to enter the facility for the live entertainment. S.B. 266 adds the total amount of consideration paid for escorts and escort services to the LET tax base and makes these activities subject to the 9% tax rate. The bill provides that the exemption from the LET for certain nonprofit organizations applies depending on the number of tickets sold and the type of live entertainment being provided. S.B. 266 establishes an exemption for the following: 1.) the value of certain admissions provided on a complimentary basis; 2.) a charge for access to a table, seat, or lounge or for food, beverages, and merchandise that are in addition to the admission charge to the facility; and 3.) certain license and rental fees of luxury suites, boxes, or similar products at a facility with a maximum occupancy of more than 7,500 persons. The provisions of S.B. 266 also make other changes to the types of activities that are included or excluded from the tax base as live entertainment events subject to the 9% tax rate. The provisions of S.B. 266 are effective October 1, 2015. The amounts shown reflect the estimated net change from the provisions of S.B. 266 on the amount of the LET collected from the portion administered by the Gaming Control Board and the Department of Taxation separately and the combined impact. The changes to the LET are estimated to reduce LET-Gaming collections by \$19,165,000 in FY 2016 and by \$26,551,000 in FY 2017, but increase LET-Nongaming collections by \$15,483,000 in FY 2016 and \$25,313,000 in FY 2017. The combined net effect on total LET collections is estimated to be reduction of \$3,682,000 in FY 2016 and \$1,238,000 in FY 2017.
- [6-16] S.B. 483 establishes the Commerce Tax as an annual tax on each business entity engaged in business in the state whose Nevada gross revenue in a fiscal year exceeds \$4,000,000 at a tax rate based on the industry in which the business is primarily engaged. The Commerce Tax is due on or before the 45th day immediately following the fiscal year taxable period (June 30th). Although the Commerce Tax collections are received after the June 30th end of the fiscal year tax period, the proceeds from the Commerce Tax will be accrued back and accounted for in that fiscal year, since that fiscal year is not officially closed until the third Friday in September. The Commerce Tax provisions are effective July 1, 2015, for the purpose of taxing the Nevada gross revenue of a business, but the first tax payment will not be made until August 14, 2016, for the FY 2016 annual taxable business activity period.
- [7-16] A.B. 175 requires the collection of an excise tax by the Nevada Transportation Authority or the Taxicab Authority, as applicable, on the connection of a passenger to a driver affiliated with a transportation network company, a common motor carrier of passengers, or a taxicab equal to 3% of the fare charged to the passenger. The excise tax becomes effective on passage and approval (May 29, 2015) for transportation network companies and August 28, 2015, for common motor carrier and taxicab companies. The first \$5,000,000 in tax proceeds from each biennium are required to be deposited in the State Highway Fund and the estimate for FY 2016 reflects this requirement.
- [8-16] S.B. 483 increases the cigarette tax per pack of 20 by \$1.00 from 80 cents per pack (10 cents to Local Government Distribution Fund, 70 cents to State General Fund) to \$1.80 per pack (10 cents to Local Government Distribution Fund, \$1.70 to State General Fund), effective July 1, 2015. The \$1.00 per pack increase is estimated to generate \$96,872,000 in FY 2016 and \$95,391,000 in FY 2017.
- [9-16] S.B. 483 permanently changes the structure and tax rate for the Modified Business Tax on General Business (nonfinancial institutions) by exempting quarterly taxable wages (gross wages less allowable health care expenses) paid by an employer to employees up to and including \$50,000 per quarter and taxable wages exceeding \$50,000 per quarter are taxed at 1.475%. The taxable wages exemption threshold was \$85,000 per quarter for FY 2014 and FY 2015 with a 1.17% tax rate on quarterly taxable wages exceeding \$85,000, based on S.B. 475 (2013). These provisions in S.B. 475 were scheduled to sunset effective June 30, 2015, at which time the tax rate would have been 0.63% on all taxable wages per quarter. The provisions in S.B. 483 are effective July 1, 2015. The estimated net increase in MBT-NFI tax collections from the 1.475% tax rate on quarterly taxable wages exceeding \$50,000 compared to the Economic Forum May 1, 2015, forecast, based on the 0.63% tax rate on all quarterly taxable wages before accounting for the estimated impact of any other legislatively approved changes to the MBT-NFI is \$268,041,000 for FY 2016 and \$281,443,000 for FY 2017.
- [10-16] A.B. 389 deems the client company of an employee leasing company to be the employer of the employees it leases for the purposes of NRS Chapter 612 (unemployment compensation). Under these provisions, the wages of employees leased from employee leasing companies by client companies will no longer be reported on an aggregated basis under the employee leasing company. The wages of the employees will now be reported on a disaggregated basis under each client company. Instead of the \$50,000 quarterly exemption applying to the employee leasing company, it will now apply to each client company. These provisions are effective October 1, 2015. The wages paid to employees being reported on a disaggregated basis for each client company versus an aggregated basis for the employee leasing company is estimated to reduce MBT-NFI collections by \$2,758,000 in FY 2016 and \$3,861,000 in FY 2017.
- [11-16] S.B. 483 requires businesses subject to the Net Proceeds of Minerals (NPM) tax in NRS Chapter 362 to pay a 2.0% tax on all quarterly taxable wages paid by the employer to the employees, which is identical to the Modified Business Tax (MBT) paid by financial institutions under NRS Chapter 363A. These provisions are effective July 1, 2015. This change is estimated to reduce MBT-NFI tax collections by \$10,884,000 in both FY 2016 and FY 2017. The mining companies paying the 2% tax rate on all taxable wages are estimated to generate \$17,353,000 in both FY 2016 and FY 2017 for the MBT-Mining. This change is estimated to yield a net increase in General Fund revenue of \$6,469,000 in both FY 2016 and FY 2017.
- [12-16] S.B. 103 exempts from the definition of "financial institution" in NRS Chapter 363A any person who is primarily engaged in the sale, solicitation, or negotiation of insurance, which makes such a person subject to the Modified Business Tax on General Business (nonfinancial institutions) in NRS Chapter 363B at 1.475% on quarterly taxable wages exceeding \$50,000 and not the 2.0% tax on all quarterly taxable wages. These provisions are effective July 1, 2015. MBT-FI is estimated to be reduced by \$891,000 in FY 2016 and \$936,000 and the MBT-NFI is estimated to be increased by \$278,000 in FY 2016 and \$291,000 in FY 2017. The net decrease in General Fund revenue is estimated to be \$613,000 in FY 2016 and \$645,000 in FY 2017.
- [13-16] S.B. 483 provides for a credit against a business's Modified Business Tax (MBT) due during the current fiscal year not to exceed 50% of the Commerce Tax paid by the business for the preceding fiscal year. The credit can be taken against any or all of the four quarterly MBT payments for the current fiscal year, but any amount of credit not used cannot be carried forward and used in succeeding fiscal years. The total estimated Commerce Tax credits against the MBT are estimated to be \$59,913,000 in FY 2017, but this estimated credit amount was not allocated separately to the MBT-NFI, MBT-FI, and MBT-Mining.
- [14-16] S.B. 483 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 2016. In FY 2017, 50% of the proceeds will be allocated to the State General Fund and 50% to the State Highway Fund. Under S.B. 483, 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 2018 and going forward permanently.
- [15-16] S.B. 483 makes the \$100 increase in the Business License Fee (BLF) from \$100 to \$200 permanent for the initial and annual renewal, that was scheduled to sunset on June 30, 2015, (as approved in A.B. 475 (2013)) for all types of businesses, except for corporations. The initial and annual renewal fee for corporations, as specified in S.B. 483, is increased from \$200 to \$500 permanently. These provisions are effective July 1, 2015. The changes to the BLF are estimated to generate additional General Fund revenue of \$63,093,000 in FY 2016 and \$64,338,000 in FY 2017 in relation of the Economic Forum May 1, 2015, forecast with all business types paying a \$100 annual fee.
- [16-16] S.B. 483 permanently increases the fee for filing the initial and annual list of directors and officers by \$25 that is required to be paid by each business entity organizing under the various chapters in Title 7 of the NRS, effective July 1, 2015. The \$25 increase in the initial and annual list filing fee is estimated to increase Commercial Recordings Fee revenue by \$2,751,000 in FY 2016 and \$2,807,000 in FY 2017.
- [17-16] A.B. 475 changes the initial period from 24 to 12 months and the renewal period from 48 to 24 months for a license as a real estate broker, broker-salesperson, or salesperson and also changes the period for other licenses from 48 to 24 months, effective July 1, 2015. Existing licenses issued before July 1, 2015, do not need to be renewed until the expiration date required under statute prior to July 1, 2015. This change in the licensing period is estimated to reduce Real Estate License Fee revenue by \$1,693,400 in FY 2016 and \$1,404,200 in FY 2017.
- [18-16] A.B. 476 increases the current 6% license fee on the gross receipts from admission charges to unarmed combat events, that is dedicated to the State General Fund, by 2% to 8% with 75% of the proceeds from the 8% fee deposited in the State General Fund and 25% retained by the Athletic Commission to fund the agency's operations. A.B. 476 repeals the two-tiered fee based on the revenues from the sale or lease of broadcast, television and motion picture rights that is dedicated to the State General Fund. A.B. 476 allows the promoter of an unarmed combat event a credit against the 8% license fee equal to the amount paid to the Athletic Commission or organization sanctioned by the Commission to administer a drug testing program for unarmed combatants. These provisions are effective June 9, 2015, based on the passage and approval effective date provisions of A.B. 476. These changes are estimated to reduce Athletic Commission Fee revenue by \$600,000 in both FY 2016 and FY 2017.
- [19-16] A.B. 478 increases certain fees relating to application or renewals paid by developers for exemptions to any provisions administered by the Real Estate Division of the Department of Business and Industry, and requires that all fees collected for this purpose be kept by the Division, effective July 1, 2015. This requirement for the Division to keep these fees is estimated to reduce Real Estate Land Company filing fees by approximately \$152,600 in FY 2016 and \$153,300 in FY 2017.
- [20-16] A.B. 491 (2013) required the proceeds from the commission retained by the Department of Motor Vehicles from the amount of Governmental Services Tax (GST) collected and any penalties for delinquent payment of the GST to be transferred to the State General Fund in FY 2015 only. A.B. 491 specified that the amount transferred shall not exceed \$20,813,716 from commissions and \$4,097,964 from penalties in FY 2015. A.B. 490 amended the commissions amount to \$23,724,000 and the penalties amount to \$5,037,000. This results in an estimated net increase in General Fund revenue of \$3,849,320 in FY 2015 from GST Commissions and Penalties.
- [21-16] 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 2016 and FY 2017.

TABLE 3 - DIFFERENCE

DIFFERENCE: AGENCY - FISCAL - BUDGET - DECEMBER 3, 2020 VERSUS NOVEMBER 10, 2020 FORECASTS

FY 2021, FY 2022 and FY 2023

Economic Forum December 3, 2020, Meeting - 11/24/20 - 7:30 AM

G.L. NO.	FY 2020 ACTUAL	FISCAL YEAR 2021: DECEMBER 3 VERSUS NOVEMBER 10						FISCAL YEAR 2022: DECEMBER 3 VERSUS NOVEMBER 10						FISCAL YEAR 2023: DECEMBER 3 VERSUS NOVEMBER 10					
		AGENCY FORECAST	%	FISCAL FORECAST	%	BUDGET FORECAST	%	AGENCY FORECAST	%	FISCAL FORECAST	%	BUDGET FORECAST	%	AGENCY FORECAST	%	FISCAL FORECAST	%	BUDGET FORECAST	%
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.																	
[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 Approves 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; BCCRT: \$72,000; SCCRT: \$252,000; PTT: \$184,000) and \$892,000 in FY 2021 (LSST: \$214,000; BCCRT: \$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.																	
FY 2021: Notes 1 through 3 represent legislative actions approved during the 31st Special Session (July 2020).																			
[1-21]		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; BCCRT: \$72,000; SCCRT: \$252,000; PTT: \$184,000) and \$892,000 in FY 2021 (LSST: \$214,000; BCCRT: \$96,000; SCCRT: \$336,000; PTT: \$246,000).																	
[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.																	

TABLE 3 - DIFFERENCE
DIFFERENCE: AGENCY - FISCAL - BUDGET - DECEMBER 3, 2020 VERSUS NOVEMBER 10, 2020 FORECASTS
FY 2021, FY 2022 and FY 2023

Economic Forum December 3, 2020, Meeting - 11/24/20 - 7:30 AM

G.L. NO.	FY 2020 ACTUAL	FISCAL YEAR 2021: DECEMBER 3 VERSUS NOVEMBER 10						FISCAL YEAR 2022: DECEMBER 3 VERSUS NOVEMBER 10						FISCAL YEAR 2023: DECEMBER 3 VERSUS NOVEMBER 10					
		AGENCY FORECAST	%	FISCAL FORECAST	%	BUDGET FORECAST	%	AGENCY FORECAST	%	FISCAL FORECAST	%	BUDGET FORECAST	%	AGENCY FORECAST	%	FISCAL FORECAST	%	BUDGET FORECAST	%

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 amount appropriated 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 amount appropriated per year, beginning in FY 2022.

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 transferrable 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 amounts shown for FY 2021, FY 2022, and FY 2023 are based on information provided by 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 transferrable tax credits that may be used against the Modified Business Tax, Insurance Premium Tax, and the Gaming Percentage Fee Tax. The amount of transferrable 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 transferrable 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 transferrable tax credits that may be used against the Modified Business Tax, Insurance Premium Tax, and the Gaming Percentage Fee Tax. The amount of transferrable 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 may be taken in increments beginning on the second anniversary date of the original investment, based on a percentage of the qualified 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%.
- Under the provisions of S.B. 357, the insurance companies were allowed to begin taking tax credits in the third quarter of FY 2015. The amounts shown for FY 2019 and FY 2020 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.
- 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).
- [TC-4] S.B. 507 (2015) authorizes the Governor's Office of Economic Development (GOED) to approve transferrable 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 transferrable 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.
- A.B. 1 of the 29th Special Session (2015) reduced the total amount of transferrable 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 amounts shown 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).
- 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 million in credits that is not approved by the Department in each fiscal year may be issued in future fiscal years. The forecasts for FY 2021, FY 2022, and FY 2023 are 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 S.B. 551 (2019) for FY 2021 only.
- [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 transferrable 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.