

STATE OF NEVADA
ECONOMIC FORUM



FORECAST OF FUTURE
STATE REVENUES

December 1, 2004

THE STATE OF NEVADA ECONOMIC FORUM

Michael Small, Chairman
Deborah Pierce, Vice Chairman
Cary Fisher
Leo Seevers
William Martin



December 1, 2004

Members of the 73rd Legislature
Legislative Building
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89701-4747

Dear Nevada Legislator:

Enclosed is the Economic Forum's report on future state revenues prepared pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes 353.228. This report, which must be presented by December 1, 2004, includes a description of the purpose of the Economic Forum, the methodology employed in arriving at the estimated general fund revenues, economic assumptions and the final revenue projections. As required by statute, the Economic Forum plans to revisit these projections before May 1, 2005 to determine if any adjustment is necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

Handwritten signature of Michael Small in black ink.

Michael Small, Chairman
State of Nevada Economic Forum

Handwritten signature of Deborah Pierce in black ink.

Deborah Pierce, Vice-Chairwoman

Handwritten signature of Cary Fisher in black ink.

Cary Fisher

Handwritten signature of Leo Seevers in black ink.

Leo Seevers

Handwritten signature of William Martin in black ink.

William Martin

Enclosure

THE STATE OF NEVADA ECONOMIC FORUM

Michael Small, Chairman
Deborah Pierce, Vice Chairman
Cary Fisher
Leo Seevers
William Martin



December 1, 2004

The Honorable Kenny Guinn
Governor of Nevada
Capitol Building
Carson City, Nevada 89701-4747

Dear Governor Guinn:

Enclosed is the Economic Forum's report on future state revenues prepared pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes 353.228. This report, which must be presented by December 1, 2004, includes a description of the purpose of the Economic Forum, the methodology employed in arriving at the estimated general fund revenues, economic assumptions and the final revenue projections. As required by statute, the Economic Forum plans to revisit these projections before May 1, 2005 to determine if any adjustment is necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

Handwritten signature of Michael Small in cursive.

Michael Small, Chairman
State of Nevada Economic Forum

Handwritten signature of Deborah Pierce in cursive.

Deborah Pierce, Vice-Chairwoman

Handwritten signature of Cary Fisher in cursive.

Cary Fisher

Handwritten signature of Leo Seevers in cursive.

Leo Seevers

Handwritten signature of William Martin in cursive.

William Martin

Enclosure

**REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR
AND THE LEGISLATURE ON
FUTURE STATE REVENUES**

December 1, 2004

Senate Bill 23 (1993) provided for the creation of an Economic Forum to forecast future state general fund revenues. The Forum, a panel of five economic and taxation experts from the private sector, is required to adopt an official forecast of unrestricted general fund revenues for the biennial budget cycle. All agencies of the state, including the Governor and the Legislature, must use the Forum's forecast. A seven-member Technical Advisory Committee made up of Executive and Legislative Branch staff members as well as a representative of local government was also created in SB 23 to provide whatever assistance and resources the Forum required.

The Forum must present its forecast to the Governor and the Legislature by December 1, 2004, and any required revisions by May 1, 2005. This report includes forecasts of unrestricted general fund revenues for fiscal years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07.

Methodology and Procedures

The Governor appointed the five members of the Economic Forum in 2004 for a two-year term. These appointments include two members nominated by the leadership of the Senate and Assembly. The Forum has since met in open meeting three times between September 29 and December 1, 2004.

The first meeting of the Forum was devoted to organizing, reviewing the assigned task, reviewing the tax changes and new taxes approved during the 21st Special Session, reviewing previous forecasts and outcomes and determining a course of action. At that

time, the Forum directed the Technical Advisory Committee to prepare independent forecasts for those revenues normally projected by each agency, the Budget Division of the Department of Administration and the Fiscal Analysis Division of the Legislative Counsel Bureau. The Forum also requested that the economic assumptions underlying the projections be provided. In addition, the Forum solicited information from others known to develop such data and asked for commentary from economic experts not directly involved in the forecast process.

In response to this request, the Budget Division and the Fiscal Analysis Division, respectively, provided projections and economic analyses for seven major general fund revenues and economic forecasts at the second meeting of the Forum on November 2, 2004. The Department of Taxation and the Gaming Control Board also provided projections and economic analysis concerning the major revenues they have the responsibility to collect. The Forum also received forecasts of all minor general fund revenues developed by the Technical Advisory Committee for its review and consideration.

In addition to the state agency information, the Economic Forum received forecasts of gaming percentage fees and sales taxes and state and national economic analysis from Global Insight, an economic and information consulting firm under contract to the state. Other public and private experts provided various economic and revenue analysis to the Forum. This process allowed the Forum to review results from a variety of econometric models and other analytical approaches to revenue estimation. The Economic Forum reviewed the forecast information and developed preliminary forecasts of general fund revenues and requested that updated forecasts and information be provided at the meeting on December 1, 2004.

At its December 1, 2004 meeting, the Economic Forum received the updated economic and revenue information from the state agencies, the Technical Advisory Committee, Global Insight and others to produce the binding forecast of all unrestricted general fund revenue. A copy of that forecast is attached. A final meeting of the Forum will be scheduled on or before May 1, 2005, to make any necessary revisions to the December forecast.

Economic Review and Outlook

The U.S. economy has been expanding for three years since the official end of the last economic recession in November 2001. While there has been much discussion about the sluggishness of the current recovery, average growth of 3.5 percent in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the first eleven reported quarters since the end of the recession compares favorably with the growth rate of 3.0 percent for the comparable period following the 1990-91 recession. In both cases, these growth rates have followed a short, shallow recession. The table below highlights GDP growth in recent years as measured from fourth quarter to fourth quarter each year.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>RATE</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>RATE</u>
1999	4.7%	2002	2.3%
2000	2.2%	2003	4.4%
2001	0.2%	2004¹	3.8%

¹*First three quarters only.*

The major factor contributing to the belief that the U.S. recovery has been sluggish is the lack of growth in payroll employment, which remains about 500,000 below the peak reached in March 2001. This apparent slack in the labor market is partially explained by the rapid rise in labor productivity that has occurred over the past three years. A comparable period of sustained strong productivity growth last occurred at the beginning of 1973 and before that in 1963 and the early 1950s. Other labor market indicators such as the unemployment rate and employment as measured by the household survey seem to belie the weakness in the payroll data. With the exception of a five-year period starting in late-1996 and continuing through most of 2001, the unemployment rate at 5.5 percent is generally below the levels of the past 30 years. In addition, the count of employed persons reached 139.8 million in October, up four million from the post-recession low measured in January 2002.

Another important economic indicator, interest rates remain at levels not experienced since the 1960s and earlier. The 3-month Treasury Bill, for example, has traded at an average rate of 2.04 percent in October. In addition, a relatively favorable inflation climate, which

has remained in the range of two to three percent over the last decade, has helped keep long-term interest rates at 1958 levels. The 10-year Treasury Bond, which is a key determinant of mortgage rates, has traded in the range of 4 to 4.25 percent in recent months. The low mortgage rates for original home loans and refinancings have fueled both the housing market and consumer demand over the past three years. The downside of the low market rates has been a run up in home prices in many markets, as demand has outstripped supply.

The Nevada economy has bounced back from the 2001 recession, particularly the sharp turndown in the tourist economy following the terrorist attacks of September 11. In Las Vegas, for example, visitor volume, after increasing only 1.3 percent in 2003, is up another 5.5 percent through September 2004. The opening of the new Wynn mega-resort in spring 2005 should ensure that this favorable trend continues. The rebound in other economic indicators has been even more dramatic. The state's unemployment rate, which peaked at 6.6 percent in the December and January following the September 11 attacks, stands at 3.6 percent as of September 2004. According to the Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation (DETR), that rate is the lowest in the more than 25 years the department has been calculating the rate using current methods. In addition, unlike the national numbers, Nevada payroll employment is now 8.6 percent higher than it was in September 2001.

The rebound in Nevada's economic performance has produced commensurate increases in state revenue since the Economic Forum's May 2003 forecast. Sales tax revenues, for example, were up 5.9 percent in FY 2003 compared to the forecast of 5.0 percent. In FY 2004, sales tax revenue growth roared ahead, rising 13.9 percent from FY 2003 levels, compared to a forecast of just 5.6 percent. Many other important state revenues including the mining tax, the insurance premium tax, the liquor tax, the gaming tax and the tax on tobacco products other than cigarettes are doing better than expected. A new state revenue source, the real property transfer tax, has also generated more revenues than expected as a booming housing market for both new and existing homes has fueled record sales and prices in the urban areas of the state.

National forecasts produced by Global Insight show the U.S. economic growth leveling off at around 3 percent per year through 2007. The forecasts for the unemployment rate, housing starts, the consumer price index and interest rates all reflect sound fundamentals and a solid U.S. economic performance throughout the state's next biennium. If economic activity continues at these levels, the Nevada economy is expected to prosper as well.

	2005	2006	2007
<i>Real Gross Domestic Product (% Change)</i>	3.2%	3.0%	3.1%
<i>Unemployment Rate</i>	5.4%	5.5%	5.6%
<i>Housing Starts (millions of units)</i>	1.83	1.69	1.66
<i>Consumer Price Index (% Change)</i>	2.2%	1.3%	1.7%
<i>3-month Treasury Bill Rate</i>	2.6%	3.2%	3.3%
<i>10-year Treasury Note Rate</i>	4.7%	5.2%	5.4%

As always, there are many uncertainties connected with forecasts beyond a few months. Global Insight assigns a probability of 60 percent to the scenario identified above. Their forecasters believe that a more optimistic and a more pessimistic outlook are equally likely, assigning a 20 percent probability to each alternative. The pessimistic scenario produced by Global Insight, however, assumes no U.S. recession over the next several years.

The expansion of gaming into other jurisdictions remains a threat to Nevada's tourism economy. However, the concerns appear to have diminished in recent years, particularly as they relate to gaming and tourism markets in Southern Nevada. On the other hand, gaming and tourism in the Reno-Tahoe area, has been affected by competition from Native American gaming in California. This competition is particularly important in the winter months because of the weather-related problems potential tourists from California may encounter when traveling by automobile to Northern Nevada. Nevertheless, the region's overall economy remains very strong with the unemployment rate in the Reno area falling to 2.8 percent in September. Rural Nevada will continue to face the challenges posed by

the ups and downs of the mining industry. However, the recent increase in gold prices to around \$440 an ounce, due in part to the uncertainty caused by war and terrorism, bodes well for the prosperity of many rural counties over the next two or three years.

The few available statewide forecasts support a healthy economic outlook for the next few years. The Nevada Blue Chip consensus projects personal income to grow by 6.6 percent, employment by 3.8 percent and the number of housing permits by 1.7 percent in 2005. Separately, the Bureau of Research and Analysis in DETR forecasts that employment will grow at robust rates of 4.1, 3.7 and 4.1 percent in 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively. Global Insight's own forecast of the Nevada economy is a bit less optimistic because it expects housing and other construction activity to slow from the recent extraordinary levels. The independent analysts who have supplied information to the Forum also see a favorable outlook for Nevada's economy over the next several years.

For Southern Nevada, the Center for Business and Economic Research (CBER) at UNLV is optimistic. The Center forecasts, for example, that visitor volume will grow by 4.2 percent in 2005, which is on the heels of an estimated 5.3 percent growth in 2004. Also, CBER's Index of Leading Indicators for Southern Nevada has increased 1.15 percent over the past year, continuing the upward trend since September 11.

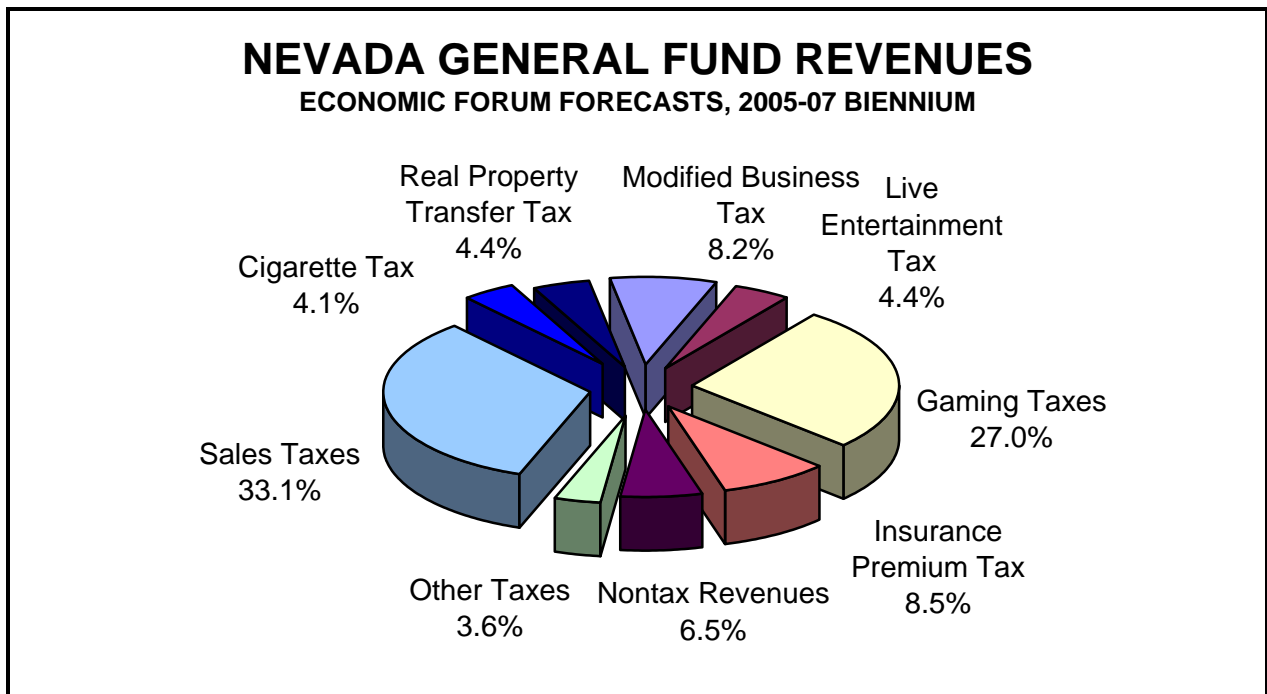
The Nevada economy appears to be poised for a continuation of its recent strong economic performance through the forecast period and the state's revenue picture should benefit. The adoption of the modified business tax in place of the business license tax, the addition of the real property transfer tax, and continued strength in the sales tax, live entertainment tax and insurance premium strength are favorable for the revenue picture. However, revenue from gaming percentage fees, due principally to a one-time revenue windfall in FY 2003-04 due to the recent rate increase, the per device gaming fees, cigarette and liquor excise taxes and various non-tax revenue sources are expected to keep revenue growth at less than the rate of state personal income growth.

General Fund Revenue Forecast

Following is a summary of the general fund revenue forecast by the Nevada Economic Forum. This forecast should be considered neither optimistic nor pessimistic, but has been developed based on the economic conditions and available economic data at the time the forecast was made. Due consideration, however, was given to the increasing uncertainty of economic circumstances two and a half years into the future. All forecasts have been made on the basis of existing law; thus, no assumptions are included for any proposed law changes.

Total General Fund Revenues

Total Nevada general fund revenues are forecast at \$2.793 billion for FY 2005-06 and \$2.963 billion for FY 2006-07. The 2005-2007 biennial total of \$5.756 billion is 14.2 percent higher than the revised revenue estimate of \$5.041 billion for the 2003-2005 biennium.



As you will note in the above chart, gaming taxes are forecast to provide 27.0 percent of all general fund revenues during the 2005-2007 biennium, a decrease from the 28.7 percent now estimated for the current biennium. Sales tax collections are forecast to provide 33.1 percent of all general fund revenues during the 2005-2007 biennium, virtually

unchanged from the 33.0 percent now estimated for the current biennium. More detailed information on specific revenues in addition to gaming and sales taxes is available in the accompanying table.

Sales Taxes Sales taxes have been forecast consistent with increased consumption due to increased employment and population gains and tourism activity. Sales tax collections are forecast to reach \$873.3 million in FY 2004-05, a 10.5 percent increase from FY 2003-2004 levels. Sales taxes are expected to grow by 6.0 percent in FY 2005-06 and by another 6.0 percent in FY 2006-07. These increases result in total sales tax receipts of \$1.907 billion during the 2005-2007 biennium.

Gaming Percentage Fee Taxes The revenue estimates for gaming percentage fees, while consistent with the expectations for the state economy and the opening of several new properties in Southern Nevada over the next few years, are negatively affected by a one-shot revenue gain in FY 2003-04 as a result of a quirk in revenue collections when gaming percentage fees are increased. The forecasts for percentage fees rely, in part, on the expertise of the Gaming Control Board in identifying market developments throughout the forecast period. Total gaming percentage fee tax revenues are forecast to reach \$683.2 million in FY 2004-05, an increase of only 0.9 percent from actual FY 2003-04 collections. From this base, gaming taxes are estimated to grow by 5.4 percent in FY 2005-06 and 5.1 percent in FY 2006-07 to yield revenues of \$1.476 billion for the general fund during the 2005-2007 biennium.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES - ECONOMIC FORUM DECEMBER 1, 2004 FORECAST
ACTUAL: FY 2001 THROUGH FY 2004 AND FORECAST: FY 2005 THROUGH FY 2007

Economic Forum December 1, 2004 Meeting - 12/1/04 - 1:00 PM

GL NO.	DESCRIPTION	DECEMBER 1, 2004 ECONOMIC FORUM FORECAST													
		FY 2001 ACTUAL	% Change	FY 2002 ACTUAL	% Change	FY 2003 ACTUAL	% Change	FY 2004 ACTUAL [a.]	% Change	FY 2005	% Change	FY 2006	% Change	FY 2007	% Change
TAXES															
	TOTAL MINING TAXES	\$14,672,692	9.1%	\$9,418,008	-35.8%	\$10,641,100	13.0%	\$16,817,927	58.0%	\$17,146,000	2.0%	\$17,086,000	-0.3%	\$17,284,000	1.2%
	TOTAL SALES AND USE TAX [1-FY04]	\$645,767,621	5.9%	\$655,068,480	1.4%	\$693,528,823	5.9%	\$790,602,667	14.0%	\$873,282,000	10.5%	\$925,680,000	6.0%	\$981,221,000	6.0%
	TOTAL GAMING TAXES [2-FY04][3-FY04]	\$604,464,065	2.0%	\$589,803,811	-2.4%	\$596,260,210	1.1%	\$714,653,673	19.9%	\$732,314,300	2.5%	\$758,657,800	3.6%	\$796,701,800	5.0%
	CASINO/LIVE ENTERTAINMENT TAX [4a-FY04][4b-FY04]	\$63,919,196	9.2%	\$64,817,715	1.4%	\$70,212,815	8.3%	\$89,201,827	27.0%	\$105,954,000	18.8%	\$131,108,000	23.7%	\$142,976,000	9.1%
	INSURANCE PREMIUM TAX	\$146,925,032	13.6%	\$156,550,893	6.6%	\$174,135,736	11.2%	\$194,457,058	11.7%	\$213,797,000	9.9%	\$234,980,000	9.9%	\$258,061,000	9.8%
	LIQUOR TAX [5-FY04]	\$15,745,514	0.5%	\$15,995,650	1.6%	\$16,531,358	3.3%	\$33,025,941	99.8%	\$35,865,000	8.6%	\$36,818,000	2.7%	\$37,771,000	2.6%
	CIGARETTE TAX [6-FY04]	\$43,691,552	3.5%	\$41,843,892	-4.2%	\$44,019,969	5.2%	\$106,770,729	142.6%	\$117,600,000	10.1%	\$117,600,000		\$117,600,000	
	OTHER TOBACCO TAX [7-FY04]	\$5,602,823	-6.0%	\$5,557,893	-0.8%	\$5,916,301	6.4%	\$6,927,276	17.1%	\$7,342,900	6.0%	\$7,746,800	5.5%	\$8,134,100	5.0%
	LAETRILE & GEROVITAL MFG.	\$2,692	-28.7%												
	HECC TRANSFER	\$5,000,000		\$5,000,000		\$5,000,000		\$5,000,000		\$5,000,000		\$5,000,000		\$5,000,000	
	BUSINESS LICENSE FEE [8-FY04]	\$523,072	1.8%	\$680,845	30.2%	\$739,561	8.6%	\$11,851,752		\$18,000,000	51.9%	\$22,000,000	22.2%	\$26,000,000	18.2%
	BUSINESS LICENSE TAX [9-FY04]	\$77,270,722	1.8%	\$78,394,651	1.5%	\$79,026,132	0.8%	\$22,216,500	-71.9%	\$250,000					
	MODIFIED BUSINESS TAX - NONFINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS [10-FY04]						\$146,161,812		\$194,404,000	33.0%	\$207,152,000	6.6%	\$220,297,000	6.3%	
	MODIFIED BUSINESS TAX - FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS [11-FY04]						\$15,487,677		\$20,000,000	29.1%	\$22,000,000	10.0%	\$25,000,000	13.6%	
	BRANCH BANK EXCISE TAX [12-FY04]						\$1,508,192		\$3,024,000	100.5%	\$3,059,000	1.2%	\$3,094,000	1.1%	
	REAL PROPERTY TRANSFER TAX [13-FY04]						\$88,024,738		\$116,734,000	32.6%	\$121,279,000	3.9%	\$133,407,000	10.0%	
	TOTAL TAXES	\$1,623,584,982	4.8%	\$1,623,131,839	0.0%	\$1,696,012,005	4.5%	\$2,242,707,768	32.2%	\$2,460,713,200	9.7%	\$2,610,166,600	6.1%	\$2,772,546,900	6.2%
LICENSES															
	INSURANCE LICENSES	\$6,889,858	6.2%	\$7,806,594	13.3%	\$10,076,143	29.1%	\$10,578,744	5.0%	\$11,128,800	5.2%	\$12,241,700	10.0%	\$12,878,300	5.2%
	BANKING LICENSES [1-FY01][16-FY04]	\$23,785	35.7%	\$23,600	-0.8%	\$20,400	-13.6%								
	MARRIAGE LICENSES	\$638,691	3.5%	\$587,774	-8.0%	\$587,712	0.0%	\$594,588	1.2%	\$609,800	2.6%	\$629,700	3.3%	\$645,300	2.5%
	TOTAL SECRETARY OF STATE [1-FY02][14-FY04]	\$36,442,206	3.4%	\$50,064,820	37.4%	\$54,026,461	7.9%	\$75,312,846	39.4%	\$83,119,000	10.4%	\$89,216,000	7.3%	\$95,912,000	7.5%
	PRIVATE SCHOOL LICENSES	\$156,485	9.8%	\$181,009	15.7%	\$207,145	14.4%	\$251,705	21.5%	\$268,600	6.7%	\$288,900	7.6%	\$309,400	7.1%
	PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	\$29,800	-5.4%	\$29,000	-2.7%	\$29,100	0.3%	\$26,000	-10.7%	\$13,800	-46.9%	\$13,800		\$13,800	
	TOTAL REAL ESTATE [2-FY02][15-FY04][16-FY04]	\$1,451,867	-4.4%	\$1,690,734	16.5%	\$1,548,788	-8.4%	\$2,653,740	71.3%	\$2,429,000	-8.5%	\$2,804,000	15.4%	\$2,567,000	-8.5%
	TOTAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS [1-FY01] [16-FY04]	\$1,626,149	7.5%	\$1,795,162	10.4%	\$1,926,415	7.3%								
	ATHLETIC COMMISSION FEES [5-FY02]	\$2,853,655	1.2%	\$1,706,730	-40.2%	\$1,901,357	11.4%	\$2,258,306	18.8%	\$1,700,000	-24.7%	\$1,700,000		\$1,700,000	
	TOTAL LICENSES	\$50,112,496	3.6%	\$63,885,422	27.5%	\$70,323,520	10.1%	\$91,675,929	30.4%	\$99,269,000	8.3%	\$106,894,100	7.7%	\$114,025,800	6.7%
FEES AND FINES															
	VITAL STATISTICS FEES [17-FY04]	\$534,243	2.1%	\$576,967	8.0%	\$647,213	12.2%	\$759,587	17.4%	\$784,700	3.3%	\$809,800	3.2%	\$834,100	3.0%
	DIVORCE FEES	\$203,454	1.4%	\$196,953	-3.2%	\$201,070	2.1%	\$205,535	2.2%	\$209,100	1.7%	\$215,000	2.8%	\$220,900	2.7%
	CIVIL ACTION FEES	\$1,215,362	2.0%	\$1,250,147	2.9%	\$1,322,518	5.8%	\$1,376,653	4.1%	\$1,423,000	3.4%	\$1,469,300	3.3%	\$1,515,700	3.2%
	INSURANCE FEES	\$537,507	-27.2%	\$719,183	33.8%	\$617,132	-14.2%	\$624,149	1.1%	\$624,100	0.0%	\$624,100		\$624,100	
	TOTAL REAL ESTATE FEES	\$388,128	-10.9%	\$397,274	2.4%	\$436,415	9.9%	\$1,097,847	151.6%	\$1,154,000	5.1%	\$1,245,300	7.9%	\$1,313,300	5.5%
	SHORT-TERM CAR LEASE [2-FY02]	\$8,288,217	0.2%	\$19,662,998	137.2%	\$22,208,165	12.9%	\$25,638,556	15.4%	\$27,177,000	6.0%	\$28,672,000	5.5%	\$30,105,000	5.0%
	ATHLETIC COMMISSION LICENSES/FINES [5-FY02]			\$122,908		\$210,920	71.6%	\$109,825	-47.9%	\$110,000	0.2%	\$110,000		\$110,000	
	WATER PLANNING FEES [4-FY02]	\$21,069	31.6%												
	STATE ENGINEER SALES	\$1,588,378	4.6%	\$1,572,066	-1.0%	\$1,590,428	1.2%	\$1,698,473	6.8%	\$1,532,000	-9.8%	\$1,532,000		\$1,532,000	
	SUPREME COURT FEES	\$204,075	-12.2%	\$207,830	1.8%	\$212,035	2.0%	\$219,042	3.3%	\$223,000	1.8%	\$227,000	1.8%	\$231,100	1.8%
	MISC. FINES/FORFEITURES	\$136,957	16.4%	\$172,541	26.0%	\$350,947	103.4%	\$261,421	-25.5%	\$250,200	-4.3%	\$261,200	4.4%	\$272,300	4.2%
	TOTAL FEES AND FINES	\$13,117,391	-1.0%	\$24,878,868	89.7%	\$27,796,842	11.7%	\$31,991,088	15.1%	\$33,487,100	4.7%	\$35,165,700	5.0%	\$36,758,500	4.5%
USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY															
	LYON COUNTY REPAYMENTS	\$177,450													
	OTHER REPAYMENTS [7-FY02][8-FY02][18-FY04]	\$1,118,866	-2.4%	\$931,938	-16.7%	\$2,405,277	158.1%	\$2,008,738	-16.5%	\$2,009,503	0.0%	\$2,110,318	5.0%	\$2,161,185	2.4%
	MARLETTE REPAYMENT	\$10,483	65.4%	\$10,512	0.3%	\$10,512		\$10,512		\$10,512		\$10,512		\$10,512	
	INTEREST INCOME	\$26,333,458	34.0%	\$12,501,357	-52.5%	\$5,990,047	-52.1%	\$4,528,633	-24.4%	\$10,570,000	133.4%	\$11,339,000	7.3%	\$10,090,000	-11.0%
	TOTAL USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY	\$27,640,257	32.9%	\$13,443,808	-51.4%	\$8,405,836	-37.5%	\$6,547,883	-22.1%	\$12,590,015	92.3%	\$13,459,830	6.9%	\$12,261,697	-8.9%
OTHER REVENUE															
	HOOVER DAM REVENUE	\$300,000		\$300,000		\$300,000		\$300,000		\$300,000		\$300,000		\$300,000	
	MISC. SALES AND REFUNDS	\$4,515,462	84.6%	\$1,431,898	-68.3%	\$932,709	-34.9%	\$899,132	-3.6%	\$871,050	-3.1%	\$921,550	5.8%	\$881,650	-4.3%
	COST RECOVERY PLAN	\$4,251,236	-2.9%	\$5,006,463	17.8%	\$5,004,477	0.0%	\$9,714,586	94.1%	\$9,856,700	1.5%	\$9,856,700		\$9,856,700	
	PETROLEUM INSPECTION FEES	\$516,320	-3.5%	\$550,736	6.7%	\$563,727	2.4%	\$557,966	-1.0%	\$558,000	0.0%	\$558,000		\$558,000	
	UNCLAIMED PROPERTY [9-FY02]	\$10,078,369	30.4%	\$19,328,933	91.8%	\$16,014,824	-17.1%	\$19,611,605	22.5%	\$19,604,500	0.0%	\$16,076,900	-18.0%	\$16,236,500	1.0%
	TOTAL OTHER REVENUE	\$19,661,386	27.8%	\$26,618,030	35.4%	\$22,815,737	-14.3%	\$31,083,289	36.2%	\$31,190,250	0.3%	\$27,713,150	-11.1%	\$27,832,850	0.4%
	TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE	\$1,734,116,512	5.3%	\$1,751,957,967	1.0%	\$1,825,353,940	4.2%	\$2,404,005,956	31.7%	\$2,637,249,565	9.7%	\$2,793,399,380	5.9%	\$2,963,425,747	6.1%

**GENERAL FUND REVENUES - ECONOMIC FORUM DECEMBER 1, 2004 FORECAST
ACTUAL: FY 2001 THROUGH FY 2004 AND FORECAST: FY 2005 THROUGH FY 2007**

Economic Forum December 1, 2004 Meeting - 12/1/04 - 1:00 PM

GL NO.	DESCRIPTION	DECEMBER 1, 2004 ECONOMIC FORUM FORECAST											
		FY 2001 ACTUAL	% Change	FY 2002 ACTUAL	% Change	FY 2003 ACTUAL	% Change	FY 2004 ACTUAL [a.]	% Change	FY 2005	% Change	FY 2006	% Change

NOTES:

[a.] Subject to adjustment based on reconciliation with the Controller's Office and Budget Division

FY 2001

[1-FY01] Amount for FY 2001-01 (5-Oct-01) for GL 3179 reflects adjustments of \$198,388.19, \$534,222.45, and \$153,128.65 that should have been deposited to GL 3179 - Financial Institution Fees, but were recorded in the Controller's system by the Financial Institutions Division under GL 3100 Credit Union Fees, GL 3110 - Banking Fees, and GL 3177 - Thrift Institution Fees, respectively. Adjustment made to maintain historical pattern of collections for comparison.

FY 2002

- [1-FY02] FY 2002 and FY 2003 collections reflect the 50% increase in most Secretary of State fees (approved by the 2001 Legislature in S.B. 577).
- [2-FY02] FY 2002 and FY 2003 collections reflect the revenue enhancement approved by the 2001 Legislature in S.B. 307.
- [3-FY02] Collections FY 2002 and FY 2003 reflect additional revenues from the increase in short-term car rental rate resulting from approval of A.B. 460 (2001 Legislature).
- [4-FY02] Beginning in FY 2002, GL 3180 - Water Planning Fees were deposited in GL 3205 - State Engineer Sales due to elimination of the account by the agency.
- [5-FY02] Beginning in FY 2002, Licenses/Fines (GL 3103) revenues collected by the Athletic Commission are reported separately. Previously, these revenues were recorded in GL 3102 along with the fees assessed on the gross receipts from admission fees to unarmed combat events.
- [6-FY02] In FY 2001-02, the Treasurer deposited \$20,000,000 in GL 3291 due to the "2002 Forward Delivery Agreement" for prepayment of interest from the Bond Interest Redemption Fund. The amount is not shown in the General Fund Revenue Tables, but is accounted for on the General Fund Ending Fund Balance Statement as a one-time revenue adjustment.
- [7-FY02] The Department of Information of Technology (DOIT) did not make the scheduled repayment for the noted projects totaling \$114,749 in FY 2002. These payments for FY 2002 will be made in FY 2003 in addition to their normal scheduled repayments for FY 2003.
- [8-FY02] The Printing Division did not make the scheduled repayment of \$70,669 in FY 2002 and is currently not budgeting to make payments in FY 2003, FY 2004, and FY 2005.
- [9-FY02] Collections for FY 2002 includes amount generated from "one-time" acceleration of holding period for determining property to be unclaimed approved by the 2001 Legislature in A.B. 77.

FY 2004

- [1-FY04] A.B. 4 (20th S.S.) reduced the collection allowance provided to the taxpayer for collecting and remitting the sales tax to the state from 1.25% to 0.5%, effective July 1, 2003.
- [2-FY04] S.B. 8 (20th S.S.) increased gross gaming tax rates by 0.5%: 3.0% to 3.5% on monthly revenue up to \$50,000; 4.0% to 4.5% on revenue over \$50,000 and up to \$134,000; 6.25% to 6.75% on revenue exceeding \$134,000, effective August 1, 2003.
- [3-FY04] S.B. 8 (20th S.S.) increased quarterly restricted slot fees by 33%: from \$61 to \$81 per machine, up to 5 machines; from \$106 to \$141 for each machine over 5, up to 15 machines, effective July 22, 2003.
- [4a-FY04] S.B. 8 (20th S.S.) modified types of establishments and entertainment subject to the current 10% Casino Entertainment Tax (CET), effective September 1 to December 31, 2003 [Estimated to generate \$4,982,000 additional collections during 4-month period].
- [4b-FY04] S.B. 8 (20th S.S.) repealed CET and replaced by Live Entertainment Tax (LET): 5% of admissions price, if entertainment is in facility with 7,500 or more seats; 10% of admissions price & food, beverage, and merchandise purchased, if facility has more than 300 and up to 7,500 seats; exempt from the tax if facility is a non-gaming establishment with less than 300 seats or is gaming establishment with less than 300 seats and less than 51 slot machines, 6 games, or any combination thereof, effective January 1, 2004.
- [5-FY04] S.B. 8 (20th S.S.) increased liquor taxes by 75%: beer from 9 cents to 16 cents per gallon; liquor up to 14% alcohol from 40 cents to 70 cents per gallon; liquor over 14% and up to 22% alcohol from 75 cents to \$1.30 per gallon; liquor over 22% alcohol from \$2.05 (15 cents for alcohol abuse program, 50 cents to local government, and \$1.40 to state general fund) to \$3.60 per gallon (15 cents for alcohol abuse program, 50 cents to local government, and \$2.95 to state general fund), effective August 1, 2003. [Estimated to generate \$13,873,000 in FY 2004 and \$15,536,000 in FY 2005]. A.B. 4 (20th S.S.) reduced the collection allowance provided to the taxpayer for collecting and remitting the liquor tax to the state from 3% to 0.5%, effective August 1, 2003. [Estimated to generate \$734,000 in FY 2004 and \$822,000 in FY 2005]
- [6-FY04] S.B. 8 (20th S.S.) increased cigarette tax per pack of 20 by 45 cents: from 35 cents per pack (10 cents to Local Government Distribution Fund, 25 cents to state general fund) to 80 cents per pack (10 cents to Local Government Distribution Fund, 70 cents to state general fund), effective July 22, 2003. [Estimated to generate \$63,268,000 in FY 2004 and \$70,047,000 in FY 2005] A.B. 4 (20th S.S.) reduced the collection allowance provided to the taxpayer for collecting and remitting the cigarette tax to the state from 3% to 0.5%, effective August 1, 2003. [Estimated to generate \$2,538,000 in FY 2004 and \$2,884,000 in FY 2005]
- [7-FY04] A.B. 4 (20th S.S.) reduced collection allowance provided to taxpayer for collecting and remitting tax on other tobacco items from 2.0% to 0.5%, effective August 1, 2003.
- [8-FY04] S.B. 8 (20th S.S.) changed the \$25 one-time annual business license fee to an annual fee of \$100, effective July 22, 2003.
- [9-FY04] S.B. 8 (20th S.S.) repealed the current quarterly \$25 per employee tax when the Modified Business Tax comes online, effective October 1, 2003. [See Notes 10 and 11]
- [10-FY04] S.B. 8 (20th S.S.) imposes tax on gross payroll of a business less a deduction for health care provided to employees, effective October 1, 2003. Tax rate is 0.70% in FY 2004 and 0.65% in FY 2005.
- [11-FY04] S.B. 8 (20th S.S.) imposes tax of 2.0% on gross payroll of a financial institution less a deduction for health care provided to employees, effective October 1, 2003.
- [12-FY04] S.B. 8 (20th S.S.) imposes excise tax on each bank of \$7,000 per year (\$1,750 per quarter) on each branch office, effective January 1, 2004.
- [13-FY04] S.B. 8 (20th S.S.) imposes tax of \$1.30 per \$500 of value on the transfers of real property, effective October 1, 2003.
- [14-FY04] S.B.2 and A.B. 4 (20th S.S.) makes changes to the rates and structure of the fees collected from entities filing with the Secretary of State's office, effective September 1, 2003 for Securities and UCC fee increases and November 1, 2003 for changes to commercial recording fees.
- [15-FY04] S.B. 428 (2003 Session) increases real estate salesman, broker-salesman, and brokers licensing fees by \$20 for an original license and \$10 for renewal of license (original and renewal license fee varies depending on type of license), effective July 1, 2003.
- [16-FY04] A.B. 493 (2003 Session) established that revenues from fees collected by the Division of Financial Institutions of the Department of Business & Industry will be deposited in a separate fund to pay the expenses related to the operations of the Commissioner of Financial Institutions and the Division of Financial Institutions, effective January 1, 2004. Previously, the revenues from the fees were deposited in the state general fund.
- [17-FY04] A.B. 550 (2003 Session) increased state's portion of the fee for issuing copy of a birth certificate by \$2 and fee for issuing copy of death certificate by \$1, effective October 1, 2003
- [18-FY04] S.B. 504 (2003 Session) transferred the State Printing Division of the Department of Administration to the Legislative Counsel Bureau and all debt to the state general fund was forgiven, effective July 1, 2003.
- [19-FY04] Beginning in FY 2004, the portion of the fees collected by the Real Estate Division for Real Estate Testing Fees that belong to the general fund are transferred from Category 28 in BA 3823 to GL 4741 in the General Fund. Previously, the revenue from these fees were reverted to the general fund at the end of the fiscal year.